



**Archaeological trial trench evaluation
of the 'Northern Gateway' development site
Wolvercote, Oxford
April and December 2015**

OXCMS:2015.95

Report No. 15/230

Authors: Paul Clements &
Kamil Orzechowski

Illustrator: James Ladocha



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS molanort1-235391	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation of the 'Northern Gateway' development site, Wolvercote, Oxford, April and December 2015		
Short description	During April and December 2015 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by MOLA Northampton for Kier Ventures and Savills. The works identified furrows of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Several sherds of post-medieval pottery and a clay-tobacco pipe were recovered from some of the furrows. No earlier archaeological remains or finds were identified.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation		
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (MOLA 2015); Geophysical survey: magnetometry (Meadows & Walford 2014); Geophysical survey: resistance (Meadows and Walford 2015)		
Current land use	Pasture		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type and period	Furrows; medieval to post-medieval		
Significant finds	Post-medieval pot, clay-tobacco pipe		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Oxfordshire		
Site address	Oxford Peartree Interchange, Oxford		
Easting Northing	NGR SP 49489 10565		
Area (sq m/ha)	4.3 ha		
Height aOD	63.0–73.0m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Oxford City Council		
Project Design originator	MOLA		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock, Paul Clements		
Project Managers	Liz Muldowney (MOLA Northampton)		
Sponsor or funding body	Kier Ventures and Savills		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	13/04/2015		
End date	04/12/2015		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Contents	
Physical	Oxford Museums (OXCMS.2015.96)	None	
Paper		Site records (1 archive box)	
Digital		Client report PDF. Survey Data, Photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation of the 'Northern Gateway' development site, Wolvercote, Oxford, April and December 2015		
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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	1
3	BACKGROUND	3
	3.1 Location and geology	
	3.2 Historical and archaeological background	
4	METHODOLOGY	4
5	THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE	6
	5.1 Area 1	
	5.2 Area 2	
	5.3 Area 3	
	5.4 Geoarchaeological investigation by Mary Ruddy	
6	DISCUSSION	9
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	10

APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

Figures

Front cover: Area 1, general view looking east

Fig 1: Site location

Fig 2: Excavated trenches with geophysical survey

Fig 3: Area 1, overburden Trench 5, looking north-east

Fig 4: Area 1, Trench 11 with furrows, looking south

Fig 5: Area 2, Trench 2 showing alluvial deposit, looking north-east

Fig 6: Area 3, Trench 14, looking south

Fig 7: Area 3, GT12 (Trench 12), looking west

Archaeological trial trench evaluation of the 'Northern Gateway' development site Wolvercote, Oxford April and December 2015

Abstract

During April and December 2015 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by MOLA Northampton for Kier Ventures and Savills. The works identified furrows of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Several sherds of post-medieval pottery and a clay-tobacco pipe were recovered from some of the furrows. No earlier archaeological remains or finds were identified. No evidence for the edge of the gravel terrace was identified, nor any Lower Palaeolithic remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in April and December 2015 by MOLA Northampton on land at the 'Northern Gateway' development north of Oxford between the Peartree and Wolvercote roundabouts (NGR: SP 49489 10565; Fig 1). The work was commissioned by Kier Ventures and Savills. The scope of works was outlined and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (2015) and was carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012).

The evaluation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014a). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015).

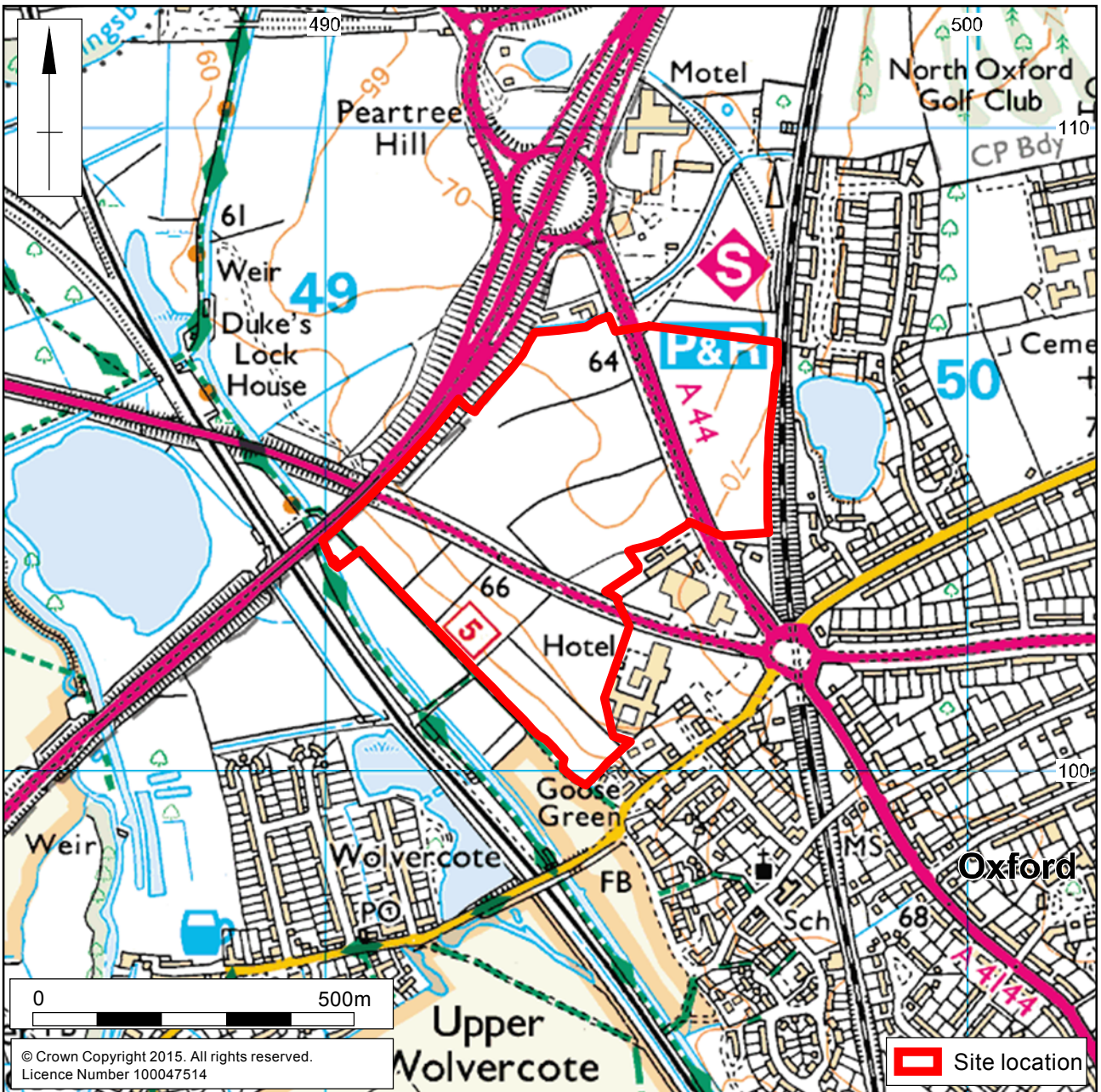
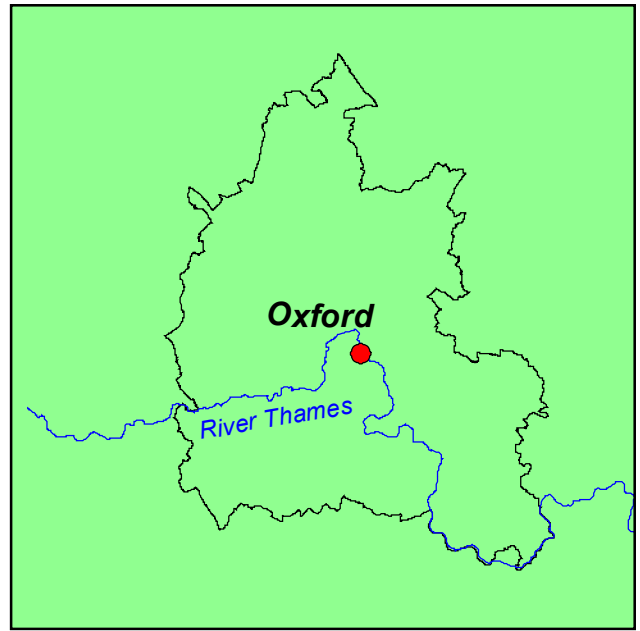
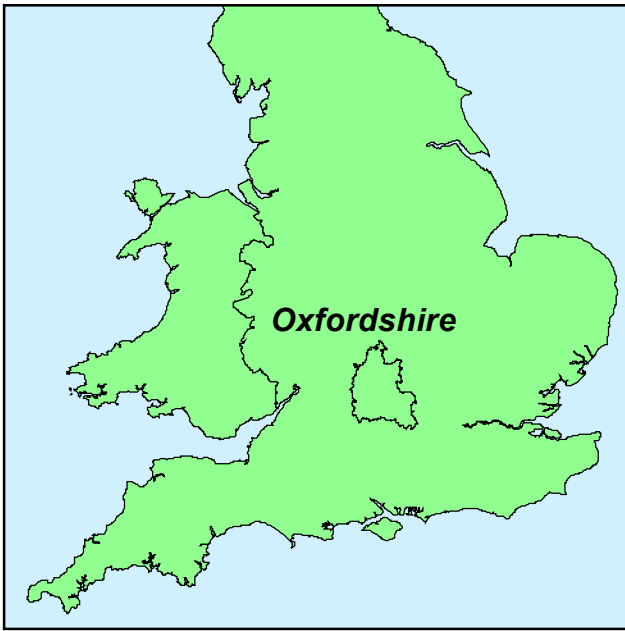
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall aims of the investigation were to:

- Establish the character and extent of any significant archaeological remains within the site with a view to providing recommendations for future work as a condition on planning consent;
- Identify the extent of any modern disturbance;
- Identify the depth of the natural deposits.

The more specific objectives were to:

- Identify prehistoric activity, especially on the Northmoor (1st) gravel terrace on the north-western side of the development site. Noting the presence of an extensive Late Neolithic-Bronze Age funerary landscape and Iron Age stock management landscape at Port Meadow, a scheduled landscape on the 1st gravel terrace located 200m south of the Northern Gateway site;
- Evidence of ploughing likely to be of medieval origin in the form of areas of ridge and furrow across much of the site;
- Remnants of historic field boundaries;
- Post-medieval agricultural and railway remains;
- Evidence of the Palaeochannels within the Wolvercote Terrace Gravels, which have been known to yield *in situ* Lower Palaeolithic remains;
- Evidence associated with the nearby Roman farmstead.



Scale 1:10,000

Site Location Fig 1

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and geology

The development site comprises c25ha of pasture fields located on the north side of Oxford at a height of 63m – 73m aOD. It is trisected by the A44 and A40 and is bounded by the A34 to the north, residential buildings to the south, a disused railway cutting to the east and pasture to the west. The eastern field contains extant multi-directional ridge and furrow earthworks.

The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as Oxford Clay formation with a small area of superficial deposits of Wolvercote Sand and Gravel in the very south of the eastern field.

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

An archaeological and historical background was included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and is reproduced here.

Palaeolithic period (800,000-12,000BC)

Although the site lies on clay, i.e. heavy soil, its location between two main watercourses and close to a gravel terrace would have provided some attraction to early settlers. Archaeological investigation has shown the potential for survival of in-situ Lower Palaeolithic remains within the Wolvercote Terrace gravels elsewhere in the study area. A small band of this terrace may be present within along the eastern boundary of the site c 30m to the west of the Wolvercote Brick Pit.

Bronze Age period (2300-800BC)

By the Bronze Age the area had become established as of some significance, as evidenced by the number of recorded barrows.

Iron Age period (800BC-43AD)

Just north/west of the site, on the opposite side of the A34, a Late Iron Age settlement site has been recorded, although not its limits and so associated features may extend into the site. While no buried features, such as ditches, have been recorded from the study of aerial photographs, subsequent ploughing in later periods may be masking their presence, although is also likely to have truncated the ancient land surface.

Roman period (AD 43–410)

The site lies 1km to the west of a possible Roman road. From the 2nd century AD onwards an important area of Roman pottery production developed to the south-west of Oxford. A smaller area developed 2.7km north of the site, indicating potential importance of the area. Just north-west of the site, on the side of the A34, evidence of a Late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead was identified which possibly extended into the site. There is a scatter of Roman finds across the area to the south of the site showing that while it may not have been utilised for pottery production, it was probably used for agriculture.

Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410–1066)

During this period settlement focused to the south around Oxford, although a number of small settlements developed closer to the site, e.g. Wolvercote, Water Eaton, Yarnton etc. Areas surrounding these settlements became part of the agricultural land supporting them; in the case of the site it became part of the open fields of Wolvercote.

Medieval period (AD1066–1485)

Throughout this period settlement continued to develop outside and some distance from the site. There are two areas of surviving ridge and furrow within the site, strongly

indicating ploughing in the later medieval period, although the area on the eastern side of the site is more pronounced in profile than that on the west side. The site also contains surviving elements of hedgerows and other boundaries representing possible later medieval field boundaries. The ridge and furrow in the eastern area is well preserved and is a rare isolated survival in the vicinity, and may have continued to be ploughed into the post-medieval period.

Post-medieval period (AD1485–present)

The site remained agricultural land throughout this period, although at some point converted to pasture, and affected by the construction of the railways: the embankment for a connecting line, now disused, is still surviving in the north-eastern corner of the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

Fifteen trenches, each 20m long, and Trench 1, which was 10m long, were located across the site in three separate parcels of land, Areas 1, 2 and 3 (Fig 2). Area 1 was sited near the west end of a triangular parcel of land bounded by the A34 (west) and A40 (south). It contained Trenches 5 to 9, which were sited to target anomalies identified through geophysical survey. An additional two trenches (10 and 11) were excavated to the north and west of Trench 9, to further test the geophysical anomalies. Area 2 contained Trenches 1 to 4, and was sited parallel with the Oxford Canal near the south-west limit of the development area. The trenches were sited to target alluvial deposits along the southern edge of site. The remaining trenches in Area 3, Trenches 12 to 16, were sited parallel with and adjacent to the Oxford-Bicester railway line. They were sited to assess the presence and significance of any Wolvercote Terrace Gravels.

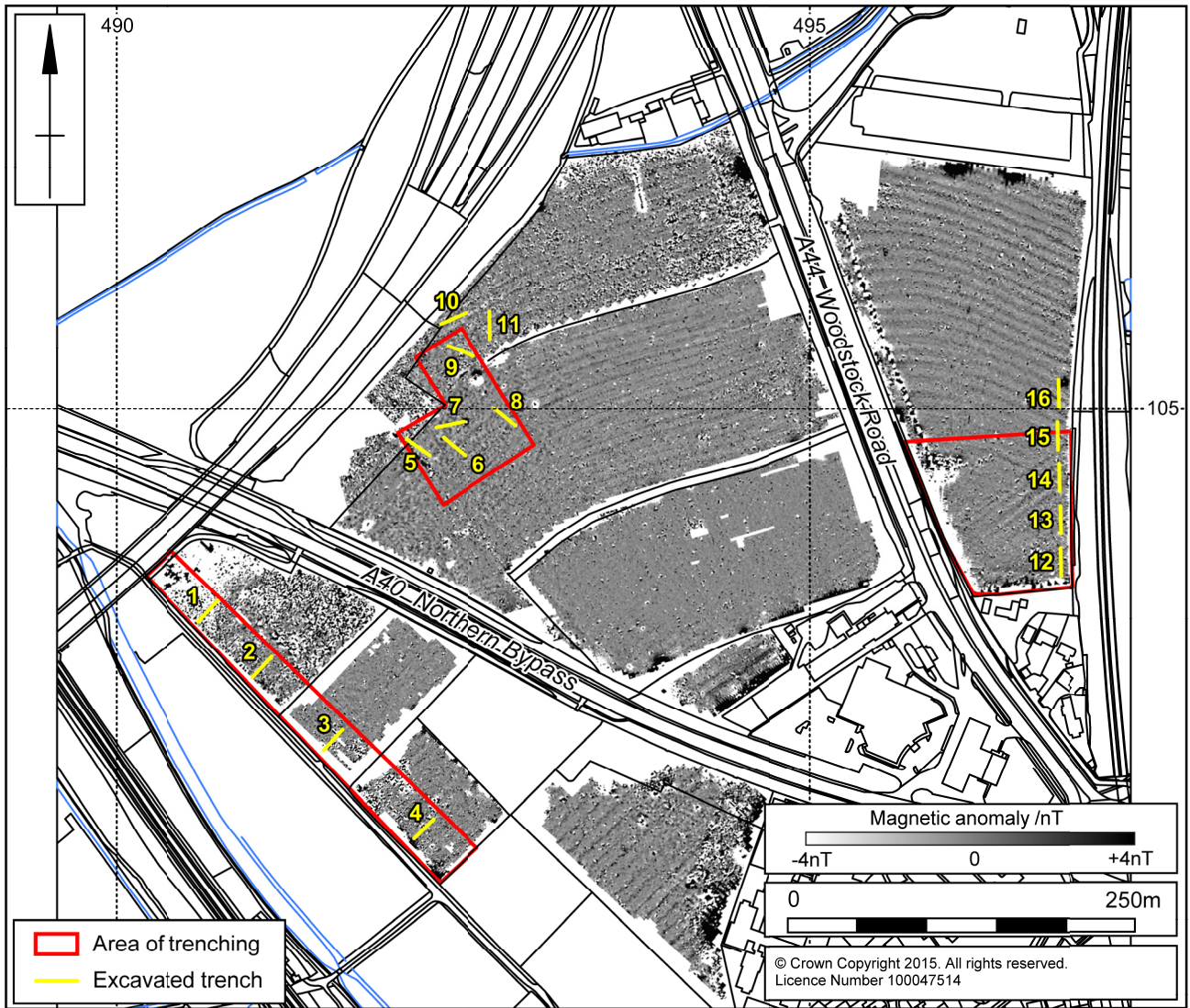
Each trench was excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal natural substrate and were stacked separately at the side of the trench. Sondages were excavated at the southern end of Trenches 12 to 16 to test the depth of the clays and confirm that the gravels were not present in this area. This was undertaken under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist and overseen by a qualified geoarchaeologist. All procedures complied with MOLA Health and Safety provisions and MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number in a sequence assigned to each trench. They were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation.

All trench locations were set-out using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. A full digital photographic record was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast material and compacted by the mechanical excavator.

All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014b) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).



1:5000

Excavated trenches with geophysical survey Fig 2

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

Trenches 6 to 9 and 11 to 16 identified below-ground traces of furrows of ridge and furrow cultivation. No evidence for any other archaeological features, or the edge of the Wolvercote terrace gravels was identified, although modern land drains and a made-ground layer were also identified.

5.1 Area 1: Trenches 5 to 11

The natural horizon in this area was encountered at an average depth of 0.40m below the modern ground surface. It comprised mid orange-brown clay silt, containing frequent small and medium-sized rounded stone. It was overlain by light yellow-brown silty clay subsoil 0.20m thick. The topsoil comprised mid grey-brown loam containing occasional small rounded stone (Fig 3).

Trenches 6 to 9 and 11 contained remnant furrows of ridge and furrow cultivation, which corresponded with the geophysical survey results (Fig 4). The furrows averaged 1.70m wide and 0.20m deep with wide bowl-shaped profiles. Post-medieval pottery and clay-tobacco pipe were recovered from several furrow fills, but were not retained.



Area 1, overburden Trench 5, looking north-east (scale 1.0m) Fig 3



Area 1, Trench 11 with furrows, looking south (scales 1.0m) Fig 4

5.2 Area 2: Trenches 1 to 4

The natural geology in the western field, close to the Oxford Canal and within the Thames valley, was encountered at a depth of 0.45m and comprised light brown-orange clay. It was overlain by 0.25m thick mid orange-brown clay subsoil. The topsoil comprised mid brown, clay loam with occasional small rounded stone and was 0.20m to 0.30m thick.

In Trench 2 a deposit of mixed brown-blue alluvial clay was identified at the south-west end (Fig 4). The full thickness of this was not observed in a machine-dug sondage due to water ingress. Overlying this was a modern levelling layer (202), up to 0.30m thick, that comprised a mix of blue-grey clay and frequent gravels was encountered below the topsoil. No finds were recovered from this deposit.



Area 2, Trench 2 showing alluvial deposit, looking north-east (scales 1.0m) Fig 5

5.3 Area 3: Trenches 12 to 16

These trenches were located in order to assess the presence of the gravel terrace and identify any Lower Palaeolithic deposits therein. No evidence for either was identified.

The natural geology was encountered at average depth of 0.40m below the modern ground surface (Figs 6 and 7). It comprised light orange-brown clay-sand with frequent small and medium-sized gravel and patches of light grey clay containing chalk and limestone flecks. It was overlain by mid grey-brown clay-loam subsoil, 0.20 to 0.40m thick. The topsoil was dark grey-brown clay-loam 0.20m to 0.30m thick. Furrows of the surviving ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks were identified in all the trenches, but no features pre-dating the furrows were identified.



Area 3, Trench 14, looking south (scales 1.0m) Fig 6

5.4 Geoarchaeological investigation by Mary Ruddy

Trenches 12 to 16 were subject to additional investigation by geoarchaeological test pit (GT). Each GT was excavated in the ends of each of the open trenches to a depth of c1.2m below ground level (bgl).

The sedimentary sequence recorded comprised a maximum of four sedimentary units. These included topsoil and subsoil layers overlying a thick horizon of reworked Oxford Clay. This was considered to be a colluviated (i) or soliflucted (ii) and weathered bedrock, or 'C Horizon'. It was therefore classified as 'natural' with no further archaeological potential. In some cases (GT12 (Fig 6) and GT15) field drains were cut into this C Horizon, but no cuts were discerned, presumably weathered out. In the northernmost trench, Trench 12, considered to have the greatest potential for uncovering the Wolvercote Terrace, weathered sands and gravels were observed within the stiff grey brown clay (Fig 7). The deposits were not considered to represent the Wolvercote Terrace, but rather remnant terrace sands and gravels in the surroundings mobilised by slope processes as described above.

Notes

i) Colluvium: or hillwash sediments eroded and transported down-slope, mainly by gravity. Colluvium often accumulates at the break of slope on valley sides, at the junction of valley side and valley floor and can interleave with alluvium deposited by a river on the floodplain.

ii) Soliflucted sediment: in periglacial environments, surface thawing results in a saturated surface layer overlying a frozen substrate. Where this occurs on valley sides it can result in the surface layers sludging down-slope over the frozen subsoil.



Area 3, GT12 (Trench 12), looking west (scale 1m) Fig 7

6 DISCUSSION

The evaluation confirmed the presence of the furrows as identified previously through geophysical survey. No other features or deposits other than made-ground and alluvium were encountered. No evidence for the edge of the river terrace gravels was present, nor were any associated Lower Palaeolithic remains. The made-ground in Trench 2 may have been deposited during works for the construction of the nearby canal or any of the nearby roads from the 19th century onwards.

The lack of residual finds suggests that this area had remained undisturbed until its utilisation for ridge and furrow cultivation during the medieval to post-medieval periods. After cultivation practices changed, the land appears to have reverted to pasture throughout the modern period.

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MOLA Northampton
22 December 2015

APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	10m x 1.8m N-S	448957 210404	63.65m	62.55m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
101	Topsoil	Mid brown silty-clay containing frequent stones.	0.25m thick	-
102	Layer	Mixed brown and blue clay containing frequent stone.	0.25m thick	-
103	Layer	Mixed brown and blue clay containing charcoal and patches of loamy soil.	0.60	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
2	20m x 1.8m NE-SW	449016 210370	63.85m	63.30m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-loam.	0.20m thick	-
202	Levelling layer	Blue-grey clay mixed with frequent stone.	0.25m thick	-
203	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay.	0.10m thick	-
204	Natural	Light brown-orange clay.	-	-
205	Alluvial	Dark blue-grey clay.	0.85m thick	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	20m x 1.8m NE-SW	449060 210321	63.58m	63.18m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
301	Topsoil	Mid brown silty-clay containing frequent stones.	0.20m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay containing occasional small rounded stone.	0.20m thick	-
303	Natural	Light brown-orange clay.	-	-
304	Gravel	Mid blue-grey clay mixed with gravel.	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	20m x 1.8m NE-SW	449120 210256	65.26m	64.86m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
401	Topsoil	Mid brown clay-loam	0.20m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay	0.20m thick	-
403	Natural	Light brown-orange clay containing frequent rounded stone.	-	-
404	Levelling layer	Blue-grey clay containing frequent gravels	0.10m thick	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
5	20m x 1.8m NW-SE	449107 210519	68.86m	68.36m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
501	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey loam	0.25m thick	-
502	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown silty-clay	0.25m thick	-
503	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay-silt	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
6	20m x 1.8m NW-SE	449140 210519	68.64m	68.29m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
601	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey loam	0.20m thick	-
602	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown silty-clay containing occasional small rounded stone	0.15m thick	-
603	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay-silt	-	-
604	Fill of 605	Light yellow clay-silt	1.70m wide 0.20m thick	Coal, brick
605	Furrow	Wide U-shaped furrow	1.70m wide 0.20m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
7	20m x 1.8m E-W	449122 210528	68.98m	68.68m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
701	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown loam	0.20m thick	-
702	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown clay-silt containing occasional rounded stone	0.10m thick	-
703	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay-silt	-	-
704	Fill of 705	Light yellow clay-silt containing frequent small rounded gravels.	1.70m wide 0.20m thick	-
705	Furrow	Shallow, uneven, U-shaped profile.	1.70m wide 0.20m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	20m x 1.8m NW-SE	449171 210523	69.58m	69.33m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
801	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey silty clay	0.25m thick	-
802	Natural	Mid grey-brown sandy clay	-	-
803	Furrow	Wide U-shaped profile	1.70m wide 0.20m deep	-
804	Fill of 803	Mid orange-brown clay-silt.	1.70m wide 0.20m thick	Post-medieval pot

NORTHERN GATEWAY, OXFORD

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
9	20m x 1.8m NW-SE	449147 2105916	69.35m	68.85m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
901	Topsoil	brown-grey silty clay	0.25m thick	-
902	Subsoil	Dark Mid grey-brown sandy clay	0.25m thick	-
903	Natural	Mottled light orange and grey clay, infrequent stone	-	-
904	Fill of 905	Mid brown silty-clay containing frequent stones	1.60m wide 0.20m thick	Coal flecks
905	Furrow	Irregular U-shaped profile	1.60m wide 0.20m deep	-
906	Fill of 907	Mid brown silty-clay containing frequent stones	1.65m wide 0.20m thick	Coal flecks
907	Furrow	Irregular U-shaped profile	1.65m wide 0.20m deep	-
908	Fill of 909	Mid brown silty-clay containing frequent stones	1.70m wide 0.20m thick	Coal flecks
909	Furrow	Irregular U-shaped profile	1.70m wide 0.20m deep	-
910	Fill of 911	Mid brown silty-clay containing frequent stones	1.00m wide 0.20m thick	Coal flecks
911	Furrow	Irregular U-shaped profile	1.00m wide 0.20m thick	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
10	20m x 1.8m E-W	449145 210617	69.28m	68.88m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1001	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy-clay containing occasional small rounded stone	0.20m thick	-
1002	Subsoil	Mid brown-yellow sandy clay	0.20m thick	-
1003	Natural	Mid brown-red sandy-clay with patches of grey clay with chalk inclusions	-	-

NORTHERN GATEWAY, OXFORD

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
11	20m x 1.8m N-S	449168 210603	69.68m	69.43m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1101	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy-clay containing frequent rounded stone.	0.15m thick	-
1102	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy-clay.	0.10m thick	
1103	Natural	Mid red-brown sandy-clay with patches of blue-grey clay.	-	-
1104	Fill of 1105	Mid grey-brown silty-clay containing occasional small stone.	1.70m wide 0.20m thick	-
1105	Furrow	Shallow U-shaped profile.	1.70m wide 0.20m thick	-
1106	Fill of 1107	Mid grey-brown silty-clay containing occasional small stone	1.70m wide 0.20m thick	-
1107	Furrow	Shallow U-shaped profile.	1.70m wide 0.20m thick	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
12	20m x 1.8m N-S	449597 210444	74.32m	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1201	Topsoil	Turf with dark grey-brown clay-loam matrix	0.20m thick	-
1202	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-loam containing occasional small rounded gravel.	0.20m thick	-
1203	Natural	Light orange-brown slightly clay-sand, containing frequent small to medium sized rounded stone.	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
13	20m x 1.8m N-S	449596 210475	73.86m	66.75m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1301	Topsoil	Turf with dark grey-brown clay-loam matrix	0.20m thick	-
1302	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-loam containing occasional small rounded gravel.	0.20m thick	-
1303	Natural	Light orange-brown slightly clay-sand, containing frequent small to medium sized rounded stone with patches of light grey clay.	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
14	20m x 1.8m N-S	449596 210504	72.90m	66.75m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1401	Topsoil	Turf with dark grey-brown clay-loam matrix	0.20m thick	-
1402	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-loam containing occasional small rounded gravel.	0.20m thick	-
1403	Natural	Light orange-brown slightly clay-sand, containing frequent small to medium sized rounded stone with patches of light grey clay.	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
15	20m x 1.8m N-S	449597 210535	71.82m	66.75m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1501	Topsoil	Turf with dark grey-brown clay-loam matrix	0.20m thick	-
1502	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-loam containing occasional small rounded gravel.	0.20m thick	-
1503	Natural	Light orange-brown slightly clay-sand, containing frequent small to medium sized rounded stone with patches of light grey clay.	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
16	20m x 1.8m N-S	449597 210564	70.86m	66.75m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1601	Topsoil	Turf with dark grey-brown clay-loam matrix	0.20m thick	-
1602	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-loam containing occasional small rounded gravel.	0.20m thick	-
1603	Natural	Light orange-brown slightly clay-sand, containing frequent small to medium sized rounded stone with patches of light grey clay.	-	-