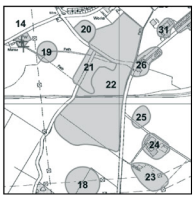
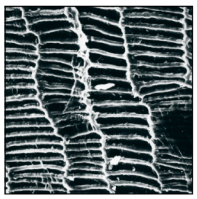
TPTO19










LAND OFF TADMARTON ROAD, BLOXHAM, OXFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASE 2)

PLANNING REF. 17/02502/OUT

commissioned by WYG Environment on Behalf of Planning Prospects Ltd

March 2019

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

LAND OFF TADMARTON ROAD, BLOXHAM, OXFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASE 2)

PLANNING REF. 17/02502/OUT

commissioned by WYG Environment on Behalf of Planning Prospects Ltd

March 2019

This report adheres to the quality standard of ISO 9001:2015

PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **TPTO19** / HAS No. **1327** / NGR **SP 42067 36030** / Parish **Cherwell** / Local Authority **Cherwell District Council** / OASIS Ref. **headland3-342510** / Archive Repository **Oxfordshire Museums Service**

PROJECT TEAM:

Project Manager **Luke Craddock-Bennett** / Author **Tom Cochrane** / Fieldwork **Brett Archer, Chris Sear, Steve Thomson** / Graphics **Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy, Rafael Maya-Torcelly** / Finds **Amy Koonce, Jane Timby, Rebecca Devaney**

Approved by **Luke Craddock-Bennett** .....

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

ASCB Accreditation Services Worldwide

ISO 9001

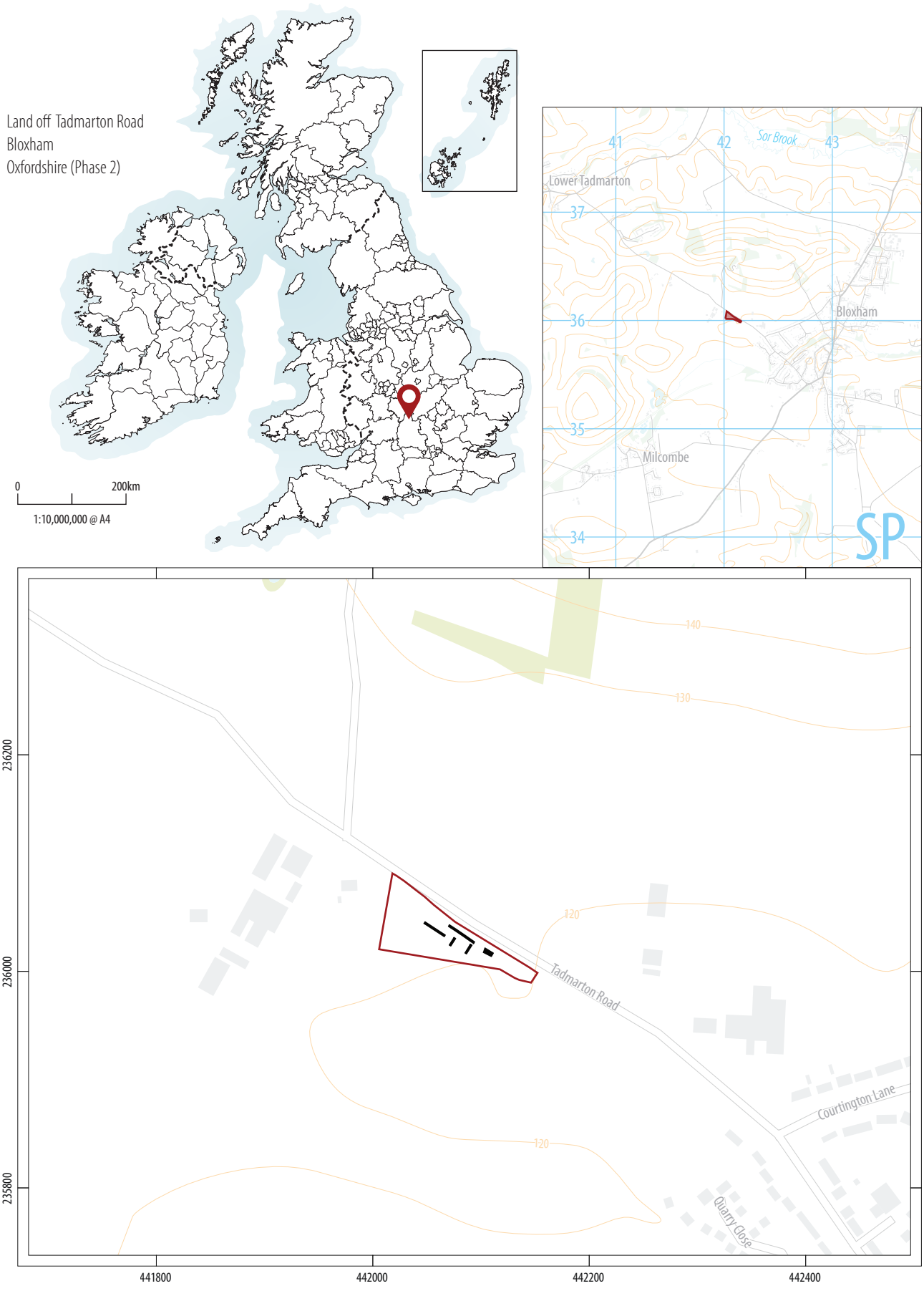
PROJECT SUMMARY

Archaeological field evaluation, via trial trenching, was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire. The evaluation formed a second phase of trenching in the vicinity of previously identified Roman period structural remains. Evidence for a complex of stone wall foundations, potentially identifying three distinct structures was recorded, as well as the further extent of a metaled surface recorded in the previous evaluation. Pottery from these features suggests occupation the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF TABLES



HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 1 Site location

LAND OFF TADMARTON ROAD, BLOXHAM, OXFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASE 2)

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by WYG Environment, on behalf of Planning Prospects Ltd, to undertake a programme of trial trench evaluation on land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire.

This document presents the background to and results of the archaeological evaluation.

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

A scheme of archaeological evaluation (a programme of targeted machine-stripped and manually excavated trenches) was required to identify and record potential remains of archaeological significance, in advance of the determination of a planning application for development on land off Tadmarton Lane, Bloxham, Oxfordshire. The project represented a second phase of evaluation in the vicinity of Roman period remains identified during earlier evaluation (Thomson 2018).

A planning application for residential development of the site has been submitted and an archaeological evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority (Mr Richard Oram) in advance of determination of the planning application 17/02502/OUT, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 128, and Local Plan policy. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by WYG Environment (Bennett 2018).

The overall objective of the evaluation excavation was to assess the site for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and establish the extent of the structural remains identified during the earlier phase of evaluation work. The project also sought to record the location, extent, date, nature, character and relationships of any further surviving archaeological remains uncovered. The result of this evaluation will be used to establish the potential impacts of the proposed development scheme upon the archaeological resource.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The proposed development site is located immediately west of the village of Bloxham, Oxfordshire. The site is centred on national grid reference SP 42064 35858 at approximately 121m AOD and encompasses three parcels of agricultural land immediately south of Tadmarton Road, connecting the villages of Bloxham and Lower Tadmarton (Illus 1). The land, measuring 9.67 hectares, is in mixed usage, with enclosed pasture to the north and arable land in the southern two fields. It is bordered to the north by Tadmarton Road and to the south by enclosed pasture. A trackway and farm complex divides the site from further arable to the west, while the eastern perimeter is defined by a new housing development and a small area of scrub. An area of the northern field has been heavily disturbed by former ironstone quarrying and is not included within the scope of the evaluation.

Internally the fields are divided by hedging, with a large overgrown channel between the northern and central fields. The majority of the proposed development area is located on the Marlstone Rock Formation, ferruginous limestone and ironstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 174 to 191 million years ago. The local environment having been dominated by shallow seas (NERC 2018). An outcrop of the Whitby Mudstone Formation is also present in the central part of the site, a similar Jurassic period formation of mudstone and siltstone that accumulated in a similar setting (NERC 2018). No superficial deposits are recorded on the site.

The focus of the current phase of trenching is located in the north of the proposed development site, immediately adjacent to Tadmarton Road (NGR SP 42067 36030).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An Archaeological Appraisal was completed for the proposed development (Skinner 2017) a summary of which was produced in the WSI and is given below.

Trial trenching at the north end of Bloxham Village has uncovered evidence for Late Bronze Age settlement. A Bronze Age flanged palstave was found approximately 1km south of the proposed development area during tree-planting in 1980. Excavations at Madmarston Hillford in Swalcliffe, to the north-west of Bloxham, suggest occupation from the Middle Iron Age onwards, while Iron Age settlement has been uncovered at Juggler's Close, Banbury. The works that uncovered Bronze Age occupation at Ells Lane on the north side of Bloxham also uncovered early Iron Age activity suggestive of a farmstead. An Iron Age pit, post-hole and ditch were identified recently immediately east of the proposed development area, suggestive of rural settlement in this area.

The most significant Roman activity near to Bloxham comes from Wiggington Roman villa to the south-west. This was occupied between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. There is a concentration of Romano-British activity immediately east and north-east of the proposed development area, likely reflecting a continuation of Iron Age activity.

A Romano-British inhumation cemetery was discovered in 1929, supposedly to the east of the application site (Knight 1938), though the precise location is not fully established. The discovery was made by a then school master whilst ironstone quarrying was undertaken in the vicinity of the present site. A stone-built well was also identified with coins, pottery and other artefacts recovered. A recent archaeological evaluation immediately adjacent to the proposed development identified a sherd of Romano-British pottery as well as Iron Age activity. There appears to have been a second, high status concentration of Romano-British activity within the present footprint of Bloxham itself, demonstrated by a circular mosaic of probable 4th century date found under Webb House in the 1960s.

11th century pottery has been discovered on the south side of Bloxham, indicating settlement just prior to the Norman Conquest, a findspot of a cruciform brooch has also been recorded on the south edge of the village. Medieval evidence in the village is largely derived from the building stock in the village and evidence of land use, such as ridge and furrow agriculture.

A Geophysical Survey of the proposed development area was undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham University (2017) of the central and southern fields. The survey identified two distinct blocks of former ridge and furrow cultivation and a few anomalies of possible archaeological origin. The survey did not cover the field subject to the present trenching programme.

An archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken in April 2018 (Thomson 2018) identified two separate areas of particular archaeological interest. In the south of the proposed development area remains of a probable timber-built structure dating to the Iron Age or Saxon periods were recorded together with probably associated features.

Within the northern field (the area subject to this report) stone-built wall foundations and a metaled surface dating to the Roman period were identified, together with a probable field boundary ditch of the same period.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the evaluation was to assess the site for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and record the location, extent, date, nature, character and relationships of any surviving archaeological remains uncovered ahead of development works. Specifically, the works were intended to better understand the nature and extent of the Roman structural remains identified during the previous phase of work. The results of the evaluation are to be used to establish the potential impacts of the development scheme upon any archaeological features uncovered to aid the determination of the planning application.

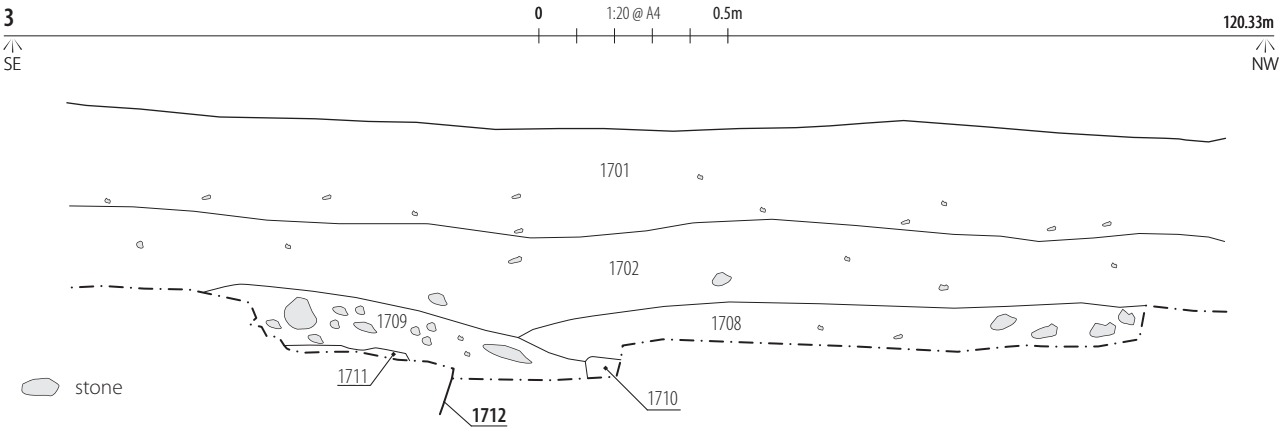
Specifically, the evaluation sought to:

- Excavate archaeological evaluation trenches as identified within the WSI;
- Identify archaeological features and deposits of interest;
- Excavate and record any identified archaeological features and deposits to a level to enable their nature and significance to be identified;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during site works;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to identify the potential scope for detailed analysis in future mitigation;
- Report the results of the investigation in the field and subsequent post-excavation analysis and place these results within their local and regional context;
- Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository; and
- Identify areas with significant archaeological potential and areas where archaeological potential is considered non-significant.

The results of the evaluation will be used to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, allowing the planning authority to make an informed assessment of any potential impacts on the historic environment in line with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The local and regional research contexts are provided by the Solent Thames Research Framework. Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

TR21
2111
2109
2107
2105
TR17
ILLUS 4
1707
1706
1708
1705
ILLUS 3
ILLUS 7
1702
1709
1702
1805
1804
1803
1809
1807
1811
TR18
1904
1911
1906
1908
TR19
ILLUS 13
2003
2006
TR20
Tadmarton Road
236040
236030
236020
236010
442050
442060
442070
442080
442090
442100
442110
0
5m
1:200 @ A3
limit of excavation
trench location
archaeological feature
sondage
stone

ILLUS 2 Trench location plan



ILLUS 3 North-east facing section of general stratigraphic sequence, Trench 17

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

3 METHOD

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the above mentioned WSI and method statement and in accordance with the following documents:

- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a)
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b)

Initially four trenches (Trenches 17 -20) were required to establish the potential extent of activity within the site. Following a site meeting the archaeological advisor to the planning authority requested an additional trench (Trench 21) to confirm the western extent of potential remains (Illus 2). The sizes of the trenches can be seen in the table below (Table 1).

TABLE 1 Trench dimensions

TR	LENGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)
17	30	1.8
18	10	1.8
19	10	1.8
20	10	4
21	23	1.8

The archaeological works were carried out between the 15th and 17th January 2019. Prior to excavation, utility plans were consulted, and a cable avoidance tool was used to check for the presence of potential buried services.

Trenches were excavated using a 13.5 tonne, tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket, to depths where archaeological features were identified, or geological deposits encountered. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were separated and bunded to either side of the trenches awaiting reinstatement.

Exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets. Hand excavation of several probable natural features was undertaken to confirm their origin as non-archaeological and assist understanding of the site and formation. In agreement with the archaeological advisor, and in accordance with regional guidelines, minimal intervention into exposed archaeological remains was undertaken to confirm initial observations and interpretation and retrieve dateable artefactual material if possible, with several features recorded in plan only.

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as and where appropriate or digitally surveyed.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The recorded contexts were assigned unique numbers and recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma trench and context record sheets. Digital and black and white photographs were taken of all trenches and identified features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. An overall site plan of the trenches and recorded features was digitally produced. Digital planning and surveying were undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

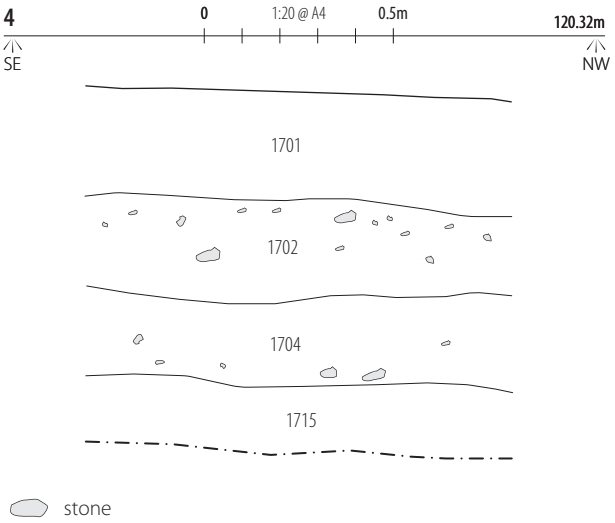
4 RESULTS

Results are presented below by Trench, with a preceding summary and description of the general stratigraphy identified across the site.

A trench location plan is presented as Illustration 2 and a summary of trenches and recorded contexts is given as Appendix 1.

4.1 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Field 1 was located to the north of the site and comprised rough pasture on generally level ground at approximately 121m AOD. The



ILLUS 4 North-east facing section of sondage through deposits in Trench 17

earliest deposits identified were represented by geological deposits in Trenches 17 and 20.

In Trench 20 a light yellowish-brown clay (2005) was exposed at approximately 120.04m AOD, some 0.60m below ground level (bgl). The deposit was observed to drop away to 119.67m AOD to the west below later debris associated with occupation. A similar clay (1713) was also observed in a sondage in Trench 17 and was interpreted as also representing geological deposition. In the western end of Trench 17, a light orangey-brown sandy clay and gravel (1703) was recorded at a depth of 1.00m bgl and interpreted as a glacio-fluvial deposit.

Overlying (1703) and subsoil deposit (1715) a buried ground surface (1704) was identified at approximately 120.10m AOD, some 0.50 to 0.60m bgl (Illus 4). Three sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from within the deposit, however, as the sherds were retrieved alongside Roman grey wares, they are likely to be residual. A buried ground surface was also recorded in Trench 21 (2103) at an average of 0.60m bgl, likely to be a contemporary deposit.

In both Trenches 18 and 19, deposits likely to represent the same ground surface, (1808) and (1910), were recorded with Roman period features cut into them. No dateable material was recovered from the layers in either trench.

The stratigraphic sequence was completed with the Roman period ground surface sealed by a developed subsoil (eg 1702), encountered at depths between depths of 0.12m and 0.30m bgl, overlain by the present topsoil (eg 1701).

Trench 17

Linear [1707] (Illus 2) was oriented broadly north-south and was located towards the north-western end of Trench 17. It was 0.97m wide and 0.22m in depth, with a wide and shallow profile. It contained a single fill, which was a light brownish grey slightly sandy, silty clay, which was likely the result of gradual deposition and sedimentation over time. Pottery dating to the 2nd- 4th centuries AD was recovered from the feature. This ditch most likely had some form of agricultural drainage function.

Feature [1712] was a linear cut partially exposed within a sondage into possible demolition deposits (Illus 3 & 7), which had a north-east to south-west alignment. Its fill, (1711), was a light grey silty clay mixed with large natural stone blocks and stone rubble. This deposit was interpreted as backfill after robbing of stone from a wall. Its partial exposure within the sondage precludes detailed interpretation, but it seems likely, especially given the nature of (1711), that this feature is a robbed-out wall, and that the cut represents either the foundation cut or robber trench.

Lying north-west of [1712], identified in the same sondage was a possible stone floor surface, [1710] (Illus 5-7). This was partially exposed and continued beyond the extent of the sondage but was bounded by [1712]. It consisted of a single layer of relatively flat stones, varying in size from 0.15 x 0.18 x 0.04m to 0.36 x 0.53 x 0.07m. These were held within a mid-brown silty clay matrix. Pottery recovered from the deposit was late Roman in date (mid-4th century AD). With the limited view of this feature within the sondage, interpretation of this feature is not unequivocal, but it appears to be an internal stone floor surface within a structure.

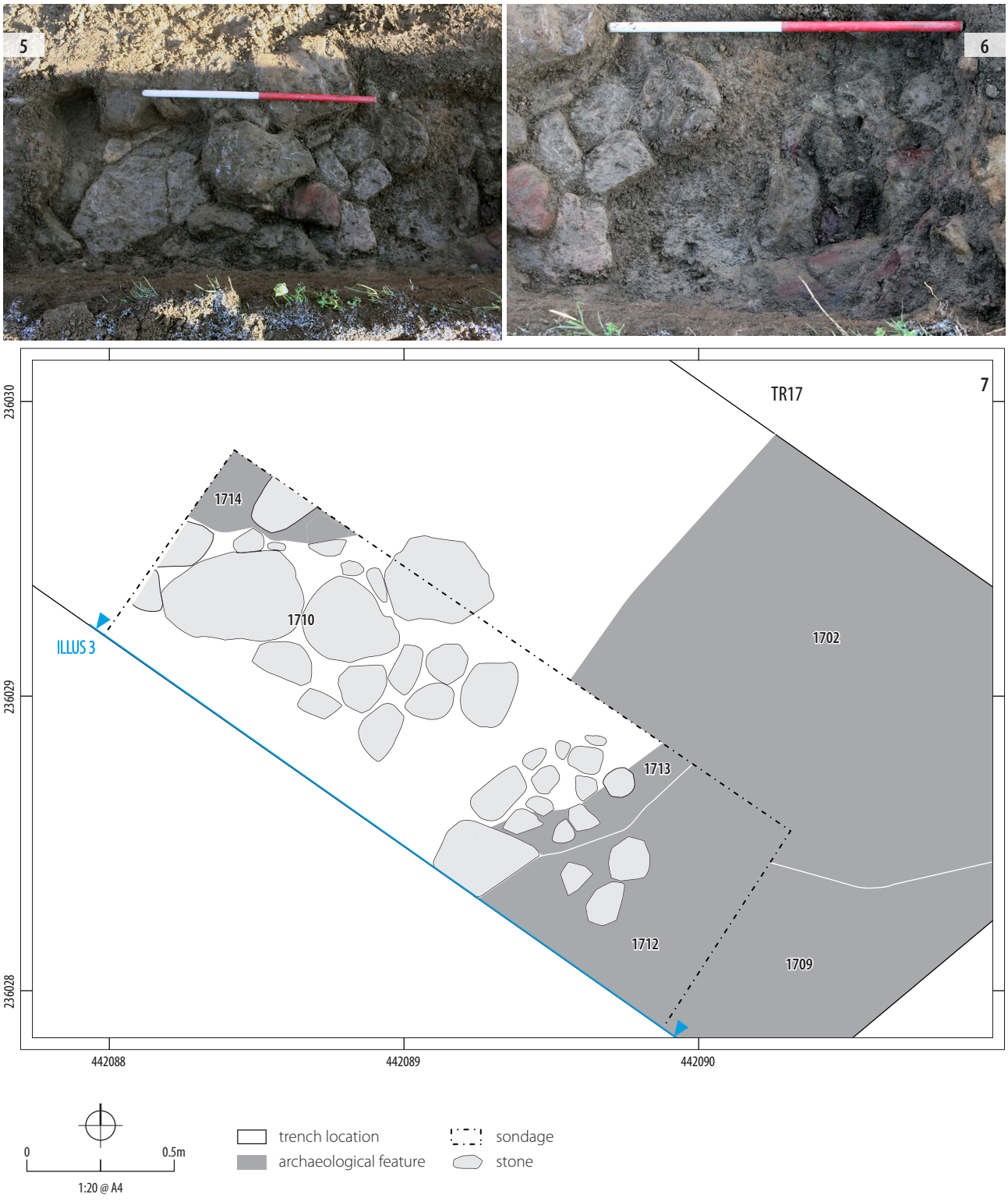
Overlying [1710] and [1712] were two deposits, (1708) and (1709) (Illus 3 & 7). These deposits both contained an abundance of stones, which appeared similar in nature to the stones utilized in the structural remains on site. Material within these deposits appeared poorly sorted, suggestive of high energy deposition. It seems likely that these deposits are related to demolition or deconstruction of structures on site. Pottery recovered from these deposits suggest a Roman date post-dating the mid-3rd century AD.

Deposit (1714) was a mid-brownish grey silty clay partially exposed in the northern corner of the sondage (Illus 7). Its highly limited exposure impedes full interpretation, but it is possible a layer relating to occupation of the structure.

Feature [1705] was a possible wall foundation located near to the centre of Trench 17. It appeared to share a similar northeast-southwest alignment to [1712] and was c. 6m north-west of it. It had a variable width, probably due to disturbance and possible robbing, but the core of the feature suggests it was between 0.50m and 0.60m wide (Illus 8). It was formed of roughly hewn or naturally formed stones, which were a mix of different rock types, including ironstone, limestone, and possibly mudstone. These were bound within a mid grey silty clay. No dressed or faced stones were observed, suggesting that this feature may be a rubble core of a wall foundation after robbing has occurred, and the silty clay may derive from backfilling of the robber cut. There was no visible cut of either a robber trench or foundation trench associated with this feature. Pottery recovered from this feature dated to the 2nd–4th centuries AD.

Trench 18

Located in the northeast end of Trench 18 was wall [1803] (Illus 2 & 9). This was a broadly north-south running section of wall, which continued beneath the north-east and south-east edge of the trench, and an east-west running return, which ran from this wall to beyond the north-west



ILLUS 5 Plan view of probable stone floor remains (1710), Trench 17 **ILLUS 6** Plan view of possible foundation cut [1712] ((1710) on left) **ILLUS 7** Detail of features and deposits in sondage in Trench 17

edge of the trench, forming a "T" shape within the trench. It had a width of 0.62m and was constructed of roughly finished, largely tabular stones. No foundation cut was visible for this wall. It seems likely that the interior of this structure was located to the west, with the east-west section of the wall forming an internal division.

In the northern corner of the trench was wall [1805]. This was an east -west running wall, located between [1803] and the north-west edge of the trench, although its relationship to [1803] was not established. It was 0.50m wide with no visible foundation cut and was constructed of unfinished sub rounded stones. This would suggest that this is either a rubble foundation, or possible that this wall has been robbed out.

ILLUS 8 Wall foundation (1705) looking south-west

Feature [1804] was a small assortment of medium sized stones in a generally circular ring arrangement, located towards the northeast end of the trench. It measured 0.88m by 0.78m and was recorded in plan only. Further investigation would be required to understand this feature fully, but it is possibly the remnants of a robbed-out structure.

Linear [1809] was an east-west aligned cut located towards the south-west end of the trench. It was 0.80m wide and recorded in plan only. It was filled with a mid-yellowish brown clay (1810), which contained occasional sub rounded stones. This feature was interpreted as an east-west running wall which had been robbed out, with the fill representing backfilling with unwanted material. It is probable that this wall would have been the southern extent of the building within this trench.

Cut [1811] was a short north-east to south-west running linear located on the southern side of [1809]. It was 0.76m in length, 0.32m wide and recorded in plan only. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay which contained abundant small stones, (1812). The relationship between this feature and [1809] was not established and further investigation would be required to fully interpret this feature.

In the south of the trench was deposit (1808). This was a mid-yellowish gravelly clay. It was bounded on the north side by [1809]. It was noted to be compact, level, and interpreted a being a former ground surface, most likely external on the south side of the building.

Within the confines of the structural remains of this trench were deposits (1806) and (1807). Deposit (1806), a mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent sub rounded stones, was interpreted as a demolition deposit associated with the demolition of the apparent structure. This contained pottery dating to the 2nd–4th centuries AD. Deposit (1807), a dark brownish grey clay, was seen to overlay this deposit (Illus 2 & 10). It was recorded in plan only, and further investigation of the context would be required for a more comprehensive interpretation, however, it is possible that this is related to overgrowing of the structure after its demolition, but it is more likely to be a demolition deposit.

Trench 19

Feature [1906] was a large cut which was partially exposed under the southeastern edge of the trench (Illus 2). The exposed part of this feature appears to be the north-west corner of the cut, with edges running broadly east-west and north-south beyond the extent of the trench (Illus. 11). While recorded in plan only, it was seen to be filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay which contained frequent medium sized stones. These stones were comparable to stones used in the seemingly structural features on site. This fill was also seen to contain finds consistent with domestic activity. Pottery recovered predominantly date to the 2nd–4th centuries AD. It seems likely that this cut is either a construction or demolition cut which defines the north east corner of a building. Given its location and proximity, it is quite likely this is associated with structural remains identified in Trench 2 of the previous evaluation phase.

Features [1904] and [1911] were seemingly linear cuts located at the north-east end of the trench. Both were aligned broadly northwest-southeast with a narrow 0.20m wide modern intrusion between the two (Illus 12). Cut [1904] was 0.69m wide and [1911] was greater than 0.36m wide, continuing beneath the north-east end of the trench. Recorded in plan only, both were filled with a stone rubble within a dark greyish brown silty clay, (1905) and (1912). It is probable that these features are in fact the same feature which has simply been cut through by the modern intrusion, however within the confines of the evaluation trench this is not possible to ascertain. Pottery recovered from (1905) was late Roman in date. It seems likely that these features represent the southern extent of a structure, possibly related to remains discovered in Trench 17 directly north of this trench.

Cut [1908] was partially exposed at the south-west end of Trench 19. It extended 1.8m into the trench and was 1.51m wide. Recorded in plan only it was seen to contain a dark brown sandy clay. Pottery from this deposit dated to the 2nd–4th centuries AD. Full interpretation of this feature is difficult due to its limited exposure, but it is possibly that it is the terminus of a ditch, or possibly a large pit of unknown function. It is likely associated in some way with the nearby structures.

Trench 20

Located on the eastern side of Trench 20 was surface [2003]. This was a metaled stone surface formed of a single layer of medium sized stones laid directly onto the natural geology (2005). This surface is likely to be the same surface encountered in Trench 2 of the previous evaluation stage as (0204) and (0205).

Towards the centre of the trench the natural geology was seen to dip down to the west. This appeared to roughly line up with the extent of [2003] (Illus 13–14). Within this depression was deposit (2006), a mid-reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small and

ILLUS 9 General view of Trench 18 showing wall foundation (1803) in foreground
ILLUS 10 View of foundation cut [1809] showing adjacent probable demolition deposit (1807), looking east

medium stones. Many of these stones appeared to have been former building material, and it is likely that this deposit derived from the demolition of nearby structures. It is difficult to identify the significance of the depression in the natural with the limited view provided within the evaluation trench, but it is possible that it is some form of construction cut for a structure.

Overlying (2006) and [2003] was deposit (2004), which was a blackish brown silty clay containing frequent stones of various sizes. It was noted that there was a much greater density of larger, more blocky stone in the west of trench. This material covered the entirety of the trench and had an average thickness of 0.15m. Pottery and tile recovered from this deposit dated to between the mid-3rd and late 4th centuries AD. This material was interpreted as a demolition deposit related to demolition of nearby structures, mixed with some domestic waste, itself probably derived from these structures.

Trench 21

Cut [2111] was a north-east to south-west oriented ditch, located towards the north western end of Trench 21. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill, (2110), which was a mid-grey slightly clayey silt, with frequent small ironstone pieces and charcoal fragments. This was interpreted as a low energy deposition, most likely gradual sedimentation into the ditch over time. Pottery dating to the Roman period was recovered from this deposit. It seems probable that this ditch had some form of agricultural function, most likely a field drainage ditch.

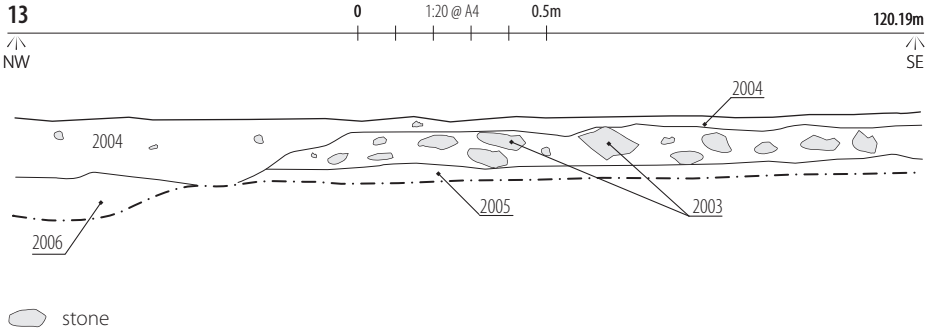
Ditch [2109], located near the centre of Trench 21, was on a similar alignment to [2111]. Recorded in plan only, this ditch was seen to be 0.82m wide. It was filled with (2108), a deposit very similar to (2110) and was likely also a result of gradual sedimentation. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit. This ditch was

ILLUS 11 View of rear of probable structural remains defined by (1906), looking east **ILLUS 12** View of wall foundation defined by (1904) and (1911), looking east

probably also an agricultural drainage ditch, and given the similar alignment, was probably associated in some way with [2111].

Linear [2107] was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch within Trench 21, located slightly to the south east of [2109]. At 1.30m wide it appeared more substantial than [2109] and [2111] and was recorded in plan only. The fill visible on the surface was a mid grey silty clay containing a density of stone, interpreted as most likely a secondary fill of this ditch. Pottery dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD was recovered from this fill. It was seen to be similar in nature to ditch [0105], which was a field boundary ditch exposed in Trench 1 of the previous evaluation stage. It is likely that [2107] had a similar purpose and, considering their similarities, it is possible that these ditches were contemporary.

Partially exposed in the east end of the trench, a possible linear feature [2105] was recorded in plan and appeared to be oriented broadly north-south. Only 1.05 x 0.45m of the features was exposed with the fill (2104) suggesting probably backfilling. The character of the visible fill was similar to that of the probable foundation cut [1809] in Trench 18. The limited exposure of this feature makes interpretation difficult, however its similarity to [1809] may suggest that this is also some form of robbed out wall.



ILLUS 13 South-west facing section through metaling (2003) and demolition deposit (2004)

ILLUS 14 View of sondage through metalling (2003) and demolition debris (2004), looking east

4.2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

by Amy Koonce, Rebecca Devaney, Jane Timby

The finds assemblage numbered 106 sherds (1.832kg) of pottery and a single find each of copper alloy, lithics, glass and stone. These were found in 15 different features across five trenches. The Iron Age, Roman and modern periods are represented. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 1 and a complete catalogue is given in Appendix 2.

Prehistoric pottery

The prehistoric pottery assemblage amounts to three handmade sherds (42g) of Jurassic limestone and fossil shell-tempered wares retrieved from surface (1704) in Trench 17. The fabric composition is typical of Iron Age date. As the sherds were retrieved alongside Roman grey wares, they are likely to be residual.

Methodology

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2014c; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined macroscopically and sorted into fabrics based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of

TABLE 2 Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating (dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes)

TR	FEATURE	POTTERY (PH)		POTTERY (ROM)		POTTERY (MOD)		COPPER ALLOY	LITHICS	GLASS	STONE	SPOT DATE
		Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Count	Count	
17	surface (1704)	3	42	6	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	2nd–4th
17	wall foundation [1705]	–	–	11	139	–	–	1	–	–	–	2nd–4th
17	ditch [1707]	–	–	12	208	–	–	–	–	–	–	2nd–4th
17	deposit (1708)	–	–	4	182	–	–	–	–	–	1	240–400
17	deposit (1709)	–	–	5	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	240–400
17	surface (1710)	–	–	3	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	m4th+
18	subsoil (1802)	–	–	17	373	1	3	–	1	–	–	240–400 + mod
18	deposit (1806)	–	–	8	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	2nd–4th
19	wall [1904]	–	–	4	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	m4th+
19	building structure [1906]	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	2nd–4th + mod intrusion
19	linear [1908]	–	–	14	322	–	–	–	–	–	–	2nd–4th
20	deposit (2004)	–	–	12	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	240–400
21	surface (2103)	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2nd–4th
21	ditch [2107]	–	–	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	2nd–4th
21	ditch [2109]	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
21	ditch [2111]	–	–	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
Total		3	42	102	1,787	1	3	1	1	1	1	–

the inclusions and the firing colour. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; PCRG 2010; Darling 1994; Slowikovski 2001). The Roman pottery was recorded using national fabric codes (Tomber & Dore 1998). Rims were additionally coded to form. Forms are referenced to published corpora where these exist. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE) (cf Orton et al 1993). Pieces which showed evidence of fresh breaks were counted as single sherds where they occurred in single contexts.

Roman pottery

Roman pottery amounting to 102 sherds (1.787kg) was retrieved from subsoil and 15 different contexts across Trenches 17 - 21. The assemblage was in moderately good condition with an overall average sherd weight of 17g. There was a largely even distribution of material, with the maximum context assemblage being 17 sherds from subsoil (1802).

TABLE 3 Roman pottery type serie

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)	EVE
BB1-COPY	Black sandy ware	2nd–4th	1	40	7
BWFSY	Black fine sandy ware	2nd–4th	3	33	0
DOR BB1	Dorset (SE) black burnished ware	2nd–4th	5	117	13
GYSY	Miscellaneous grey sandy ware	2nd–4th	1	4	0
OXF FR	Oxon fine grey ware	L1st/ E2nd–4th	3	152	0
OXF GYGR	Oxon grey grog-tempered ware	2nd–4th	3	54	0
OXF OX	Oxon oxidised ware	2nd–4th	2	32	0
OXF OXGR	Oxon oxidised grog-tempered ware	2nd–4th	1	10	0
OXF RE	Oxon reduced sandy ware	L1st/ E2nd–4th	59	973	167
OXF RS	Oxon colour-coated ware	2nd–4th	8	75	3
OXF WHM	Oxon white ware mortarium	2nd–4th	2	139	22
OXIDSY	Miscellaneous oxidised sandy ware	2nd–4th	2	21	0
PNK GT	Pink grog-tempered ware	3rd–4th	1	36	0

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)	EVE
ROB SH	Late Roman shelly ware	m4th+	2	17	0
SHELL	Roman shelly ware	2nd–4th	9	84	20
TOTAL			102	1,787	232

The main phase of activity dates to the Roman period with an emphasis on material of later Roman date. The bulk of the assemblage comprises products from the Oxfordshire industry including grog-tempered storage jars, white ware (OXF WH), grey wares (OXF RE), fine grey ware (OXF FR), oxidised ware, and colour-coated ware (OXF RS). This latter includes examples of a dish, Young (1977) type C46 whilst the white-wares include a mortarium, Young (ibid) type M22. Regional imports include one sherd of Midlands pink grog-tempered ware (PNK GT), Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) and late Roman shelly ware (ROB SH). The DOR BB1 includes the handle of an oval fish dish from subsoil (1802) and a probably flanged rim, conical bowl.

Oxfordshire-type grey sandy wares (OXF RE/OXF FR) dominate the assemblage accounting for 59% by sherd count. These were made from the later 1st/early 2nd century through to the 4th century making it difficult to date isolated sherds closely without diagnostic rim sherds or accompanying datable sherds. Most of the sherds here are from necked jars with rolled rims.

Modern pottery

A single sherd (3g) of Rockingham type teapot was retrieved from subsoil (1802) in Trench 18. This type dates from c 1840 onwards.

Metalwork

A very small fragment of copper alloy wire was retrieved from within wall foundation [1705] in Trench 17. It is too small to determine its original function and date.

Glass

A single sherd of green wine bottle glass was retrieved from building structure [1906] (1907) in Trench 19. It dates from the 18th to early 19th century.

Lithics

A single flint flake was recovered from subsoil (1802) in Trench 18. The piece is a tertiary flake, that is a removal that exhibits the negative scars of previous removals but doesn't retain any dorsal cortex. The flake is short and squat in shape with a minor break to the distal left. It remains unaffected by surface alteration such as cortication and has suffered only slight post-depositional damage. The flake is both typologically and technologically undiagnostic and could derive from flint knapping at any point in the past.

Coarse stone

Part of a possible paving slab was recovered from deposit (1708) in Trench 17. It is 35mm thick, made of red sandstone. It was associated with Romano-British pottery and is potentially contemporary.

Discussion

Prehistoric activity is represented by residual sherds of Iron Age pottery and a lithic find in surface (1704) and subsoil (1802).

The main period of occupation identified is Roman in date, with pottery types suggesting occupation later rather than earlier in the period, probably 3rd- 4th century. A stone paving slab and fragment of copper alloy wire might also belong to this phase of activity. The highest concentration of this material was in Trench 17, with several features and deposits identified as potentially Romano-British. Further concentrations were found in linear [1908] in Trench 19 and the subsoil in Trench 18.

Single sherds of modern pottery and glass represent recent activity on the site. One is potentially intrusive in building structure [1906], being associated with otherwise Romano-British material.

Recommendations for further work

The pottery assemblage is rather too small to allow understanding of the chronological span but complements the pottery from earlier work at the site (Thomson 2018). The occurrence of odd sherds of Iron Age date from this site and Saxon from the preceding evaluation of the site point to a long history of occupation in the area. If the site were to be published then a short report could be included on the pottery with a few illustrated sherds.

No further work is recommended on the remaining finds. Should further fieldwork be undertaken, then the assemblage should be re-evaluated in the light of any further finds.

Recommendations for archive

The Iron Age and Roman pottery should be retained as should the potentially contemporary stone and copper alloy finds. The remainder of finds can be discarded providing no further work is to be done on the site and providing that Oxfordshire Museum Service agrees. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of the Oxfordshire Museum Service (Moon et al 2016).

4.3 FAUNAL REMAINS ASSESSMENT

by Laura Bailey

Introduction

Animal bone collected during an archaeological evaluation at Land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire, was received for assessment. The site comprised structural remains and associated deposits largely dating to the Roman period. The bone was recovered from various deposits including demolition debris and the fills of wall foundation cuts. The aims of the assessment were

to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any faunal remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

Method

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, using modern reference material and with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992). Butchery marks were also noted.

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3 (Faunal data table).

Animal bone

A small assemblage (32 NISP) of animal bone was recovered from six features (Appendix 2). The bone was fragmented and demonstrated mixed levels of preservation ranging from poor to fair. The Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) determined for each feature was low.

The majority of identifiable elements were hand-collected from a demolition debris deposit dating to the Roman period. Cow teeth, femur fragments, proximal radius, proximal ulna, astragalus and scapula fragments were all identified. Fragments of horse scapula were also present. A sheep/goat distal radius was also identified in the fill (1905) of structure [1906].

Many of the bones had been longitudinally and radially split, probably for bone marrow extraction. Although the bones were generally poorly preserved some fine cut marks were visible on the distal femur from deposit (2004). The sheep/goat distal radius from deposit (1905) and the cow proximal ulna from deposit (2004) were heavily gnawed suggesting that they lay exposed and accessible to dogs prior to burial.

All other animal bone was heavily fragmented and lacked diagnostic features.

Scientific dating potential of the remains

Many of the animal bones were of a suitable size for AMS radiocarbon dating.

Discussion and recommendations

The animal bone assemblage is very similar to that recovered during the first phase of archaeological works (Walker 2018). Elements of the main domesticates including cow, horse and sheep/goat were recovered in both assemblages. Interestingly, no pig bone was identified in either assemblage. The identifiable bones present represent mostly high (femur) and middle (scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, calcaneum) utility bones. The recovery of a small number of low utility bones during both phases of works suggests that the animals were raised and slaughtered on site. The amount of detailed information (i.e. age and biometric) available for further study is extremely limited therefore it is unlikely that analysis would provide significant information other than broad dietary preference.

5 DISCUSSION

Trenching has suggested three potentially distinct structures (Illus 15), with slightly variable orientations. This may indicate possible phases of construction to these structures, though the limited exposure of the remains within the trenches precludes full understanding of the development of the site at this time.

The structural remains identified in Trench 18 suggest a structure oriented north-south and comprising of a minimum of two cells. The western extent of the structure may be defined by a partially exposed feature in Trench 21, tentatively interpreted as a possible robbed wall foundation. The northern extent of this structure could not be established, but no trace of this structure was visible in Trench 17, suggesting it does not extend this far.

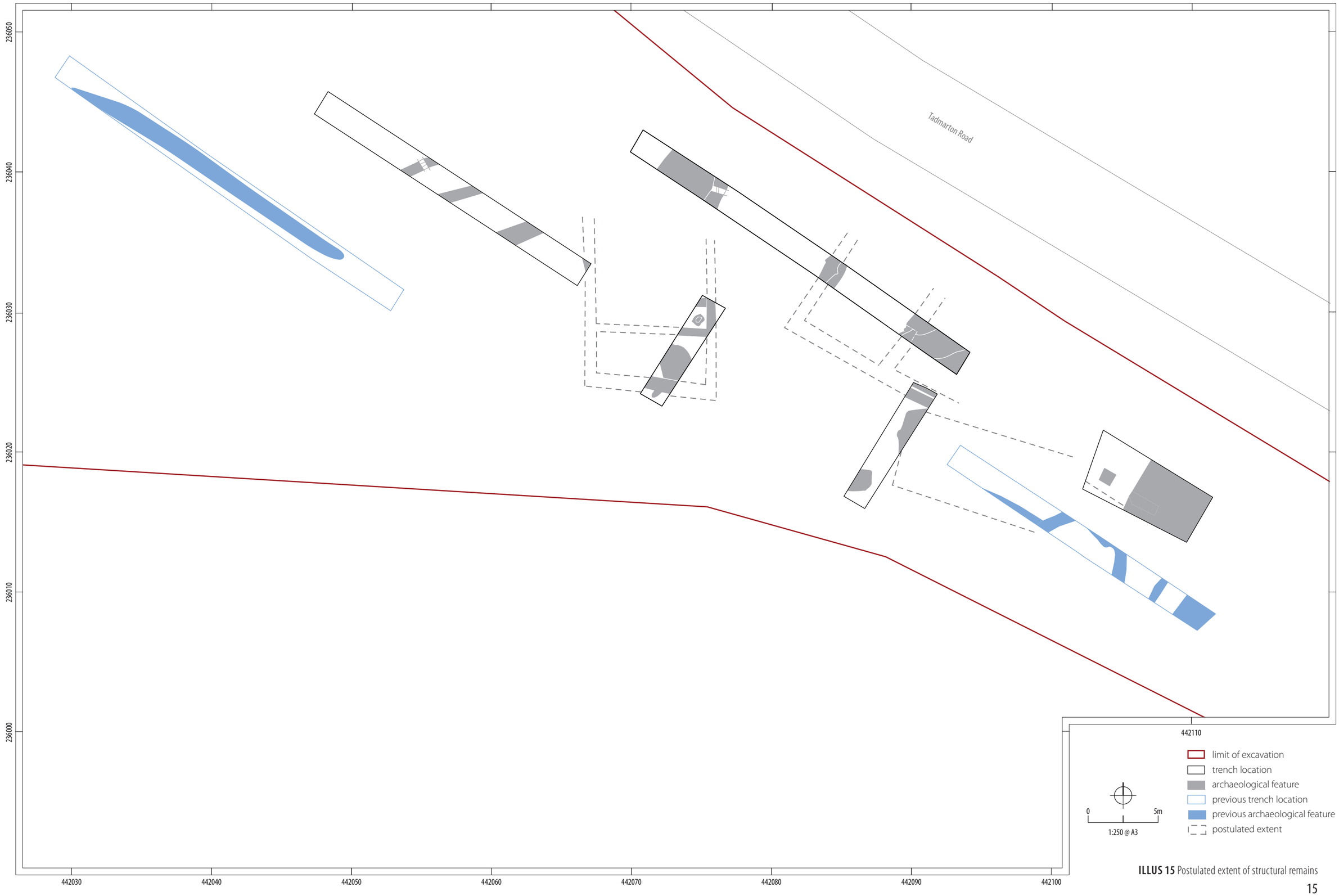
Remains in Trench 17 suggested a structure oriented north-east to south-west, again with a minimum of two cells and its southern extent probably defined by a wall foundation identified within Trench 19. No eastern or northern extents could be established. It was seen that there were potentially preserved stone floor surfaces within the interior of this structure.

Trench 20 revealed a continuation of the metaled surface first identified within Trench 2 of the previous evaluation. This metaling would seem to be more of a yard or courtyard surface associated with the structural remains identified in Trench 20 and earlier evaluation Trench 2. No further metaling has been identified in any of the other trenches containing structural remains, which may support this.

The drop in the geology at the western edge of this metaling was seen to contain a lot of probable demolition rubble. This may suggest the presence of a large demolition cut, which has removed any trace of structural remains at this point. Similarly, it may be a large construction cut, which would require further investigation to establish any structural remains that may survive within. The alignment of this possible cut broadly ties in with the eastern extent of the rubble and structural remains identified in Trench 2 of the previous evaluation, which may suggest that these are part of the same structure. The alignment of the walls identified in Trench 2 remains problematic but may suggest different phases of construction. This can only be answered through further work on the site.

The large cut identified in Trench 19 appears to define the northwestern corner of a structure. Given its positioning it seems probable that this is part of the same structure as the structural remains in Trench 2 and the potential cut in Trench 20, although ascertaining a definite alignment for this structure is not possible with the limited exposure provided by the evaluations.

Demolition deposits identified across the site all appear to be contained within the apparent interiors of the structures. There also appears to be evidence of extensive robbing of materials from these structures simultaneous with or subsequent to their demolition.



ILLUS 15 Postulated extent of structural remains

6 CONCLUSION

Archaeological evaluation of land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, has identified the potential extent of stone built structural remains revealed in the previous evaluation of the site. Potentially three separate structures were identified with evidence of internal divisions and a possible surviving stone floor surface within one of the structures. These structures all appear to be Roman in date, post-dating the 2nd century AD. Further work would be required in order to establish more information about these structures, including their form and function.

7 REFERENCES

Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2011 ***Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*** (2nd edn) (CIfA: Reading) http://www. archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf accessed 04 February 2019

Archaeological Services Durham University 2017 ***Land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire geophysical survey*** report 4621 [Unpublished Client Document]

Barclay A, Knight D, Booth P, Evans H, Brown D & Wood I 2016 ***A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group*** http://romanpotterystudy.org/new/wpcontent/uploads/2016/06/Standard_for_Pottery_Studies_in_Archaeology.pdf accessed 04 February 2019

Bennett I 2018 ***Land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Excavation*** [Unpublished Client Document] WYG

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a ***Code of Conduct*** (Reading) http://http.www. archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf accessed 04 February 2019

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b ***Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*** (Reading) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf accessed 04 February 2019

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014c ***Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*** (Reading) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFinds_1.pdf accessed 04 February 2019

Cranfield University 2017 ***Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute Soilscapes*** www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ accessed 04 February 2019

Darling MJ 1994 ***Guidelines for the archiving of Roman pottery SGRP Guidelines Advisory Document 1*** http://www.romanpotterystudy.org/SGRPPublications/GuidelinesArchivingRomanPot.pdf accessed 04 February 2019

Hillson S (1992) ***Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification*** London

Knight W F J (1938) ***'A Romano-British Site at Bloxham, Oxon' Oxoniensia*** Vol III, 41-56, Oxford

Moon D, Turner T & Jeuckens C (2016) ***Oxfordshire Museums Service: Requirements for Transferring Archaeological Archives*** Standlake

Orton C, Tyers P & Vince A (1993) ***Pottery in Archaeology*** Cambridge

Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2018 ***British Geological Survey*** http://www.bgs.ac.uk accessed 04 February 2019

Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG) 2010 ***The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*** PCRG Occasional Papers 1 and 2 (3rd edn), Salisbury

http://pcrg.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Gudielines%203rd%20Edition%20(2010).pdf accessed 04 February 2019

Schmid E (1972) ***Atlas of Animal Bones Knochenatlas fur Prahistoriker, Archaologen und Quatarbiolegen*** Amsterdam

Skinner, T, 2017 ***Land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham: Archaeological Appraisal*** [Unpublished Draft Report] A105722, WYG

Slowikowski A, Nenk B & Pearce J 2001 ***Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*** Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2 http://medievalpottery.org.uk/docs/Standards.pdf accessed February 2019

Thomson S 2018 ***Land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire; Archaeological Evaluation*** [Unpublished Client Document] Headland Archaeology, Ref. TRBO

Tomber R & Dore J 1998 ***The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a Handbook*** MoLAS Monograph 2 http://romanpotterystudy.org/nrfrc/base/index.php accessed 04 February 2019

Walker A 2018 ***'TRBO Environmental assessment' in Thomson S 2018 Land off Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire; Archaeological Evaluation*** [Unpublished Client Document] Headland Archaeology, Ref. TRBO, 33-34

Watkinson D & Neal V (1998) ***First aid for finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists (3rd revised edn)*** London

Young C J (1977) ***The Roman pottery industry of the Oxford region*** BAR British Series 43, Oxford

8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH AND CONTEXT REGISTER

DBGL = Depth below ground level

LOE = Limit of Excavation

TR17	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	30	1.80	0.80
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
1701	Topsoil – Mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional modern debris			0–0.30
1702	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional charcoal			0.30–0.60
1703	Geological deposit – Light orangey brown sandy clay and gravel with occasional manganese flecks			0.95
1704	Buried soil – Romano-British ground surface			0.50–0.60
1705	Wall foundation			0.50
1706	Fill of [1707]			0.70
1707	Ditch cut			0.70
1708	Probable demolition debris			0.50
1709	Probable demolition debris			0.30–0.50
1710	Possible stone slabbed floor surface			0.50
1711	Fill of [1712]			0.50
1712	Possible linear foundation cut			0.50
1713	Possible geological material			0.60
1714	Possible occupation layer			0.60
1715	Buried subsoil			0.70

SUMMARY: DEMOLITION DEBRIS, 2X PROBABLE WALL FOUNDATION AND ASSOCIATED FLOOR SURFACE. 1X DITCH AND ROMANO-BRITISH BURIED GROUND SURFACE.

TR18	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	10	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
1801	Topsoil – Mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional modern debris			0 – 0.26
1802	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional charcoal			0.26 – 0.47
1803	N-S wall foundation with E-W return			0.47+
1804	Possible foundation/robbed out sub-circular feature			0.47+
1805	E-W running wall foundation			0.47+
1806	Deposit between demolition rubble			0.47+
1807	Dark organic deposit			0.47+
1808	Gravelly former ground surface			0.47+
1809	E-W running linear, possible robbed out wall cut			0.47+
1810	Fill of [1809]			0.47+
1811	Cut of possible short NE-SW linear			0.47+
1812	Fill of [1811]			0.47+

SUMMARY: E-W WALL FOUNDATION AT NE END , WITH 2X POSSIBLE N-S RETURNS. POSSIBLE ROBBED OUT SUB-CIRCULAR FEATURE. E-W LINEAR – POSSIBLE ROBBED OUT WALL CUT. NE-SW SHORT LINEAR OR DISCRETE FEATURE AT SW END OF TRENCH. FORMER GROUND SURFACE AT SW END OF TRENCH.

TR19	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	10	1.8	0.38
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
1901	Topsoil – Mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional modern debris			0–0.12
1902	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional charcoal			0.12–0.38
1903	Probable wall foundation build			0.38+
1904	Construction cut of NW-SE wall			0.38+
1905	Fill of [1904]			0.38+
1906	Cut of extent (West-end) of robbed out building structure			0.38+
1907	Fill of [1906]			0.38+
1908	Partially exposed E-W feature – Linear/discrete?			0.38+
1909	Fill of [1908]			0.38+
1910	Romano-British ground surface - Same as in Tr 17			0.38+
1911	Cut of construction cut for NW-SE wall			0.38+
1912	Fill of [1911]			0.38+

SUMMARY: GEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS NOT REACHED – COMPACTED DEPOSIT WITH ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, ASSOCIATE WITH STRUCTURAL REMAINS – PROBABLY OCCUPATION/ACTIVITY GROUND SURFACE/LEVEL. 2X NW-SE ROBBED OUT WALLS, 1X N-S, E-W ROBBED OUT BUILDING OUTLINE, 1X PROBABLE E-W CUT FEATURE.

TR20	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	10	4	0.40

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)
2001	Topsoil – Mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional modern debris	0–0.27
2002	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional charcoal	0.27–0.36
2003	Metaled surface	0.17
2004	Demolition debris deposit	0.15
2005	Natural geology – Light orangey brown sandy clay and gravel with occasional manganese flecks	0.70+
2006	Demolition/dumped deposit	0.10

SUMMARY: METALED SURFACE, PROBABLE SAME AS SURFACE IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS EVALUATION. NOTICEABLE DROP IN LEVEL OF GEOLOGY NEAR TO CENTRE OF TRENCH

TR21	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	23	1.8	0.60

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)
2101	Topsoil – Mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional modern debris	0–0.30
2102	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments and occasional charcoal	0.30–0.60
2103	Possible buried ground surface	0.60+
2104	Fill of [2105]	0.60+
2105	Possible foundation trench/cut	0.60+
2106	Fill of [2107]	0.60+
2107	Cut of NE-SW ditch	0.60+
2108	Fill of [2109]	0.60+
2109	Cut of NE-SW ditch	0.60+
2110	Fill of [2111]	0.60+
2111	Cut of NE-SW ditch	0.60+

SUMMARY: 3X LINEARS – ONE LARGE FIELD DITCH, TWO SMALLER FIELD DRAINS. PARTIALLY EXPOSED POSSIBLE WALL FOUNDATION. BURIED ROMANO-BRITISH GROUND SURFACE. NATURAL GEOLOGY NOT REACHED.

TR02	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	23.50	1.80	0.40

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)
0201	Mid-greyish brown silty clay containing occasional gravel - Topsoil	0–0.27
0202	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay containing frequent ironstone – Subsoil	0.27–0.40
0203	Light brownish yellow, slightly sandy clay containing frequent stones/gravel – Geological deposit	0.40+ (LOE)
0204	Large sub-rounded stones/ cobbles 0.13 to 0.31m long within mid-brownish grey clayey silt matrix, 2.90m wide and approx. 0.05m deep. – Metaling – upper surface of probable road/track	0.40
0205	Sub-rounded gravel/small stones bound in mid-brownish grey clayey silt – probable initial make up for (0204), possibly also part of a wider yard surface	0.40
0206	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt containing occasional angular stones – fill of ditch [0207]	0.40
0207	Linear cut 2.85m wide x 0.43m deep to LOE, NE-SW orientation	0.40
0208	Linear feature, oriented NE-SW, comprises contexts 0204, 0205 – probable metaled road/trackway	0.40
0209	E-W oriented rubble wall foundation, comprising Ironstones 0.10-0.35m long, roughly hewn randomly coursed, 0.92m wide x 0.34m deep	0.38
0210	NW-SE oriented stone wall foundation, stones 0.10 to 0.34m long, single upper course exposed, >0.50m wide >6.00m long	0.40
0211	Dark greyish brown, silty clay containing frequent large stones, gravels, pottery, charcoal, animal bone – associated with abandonment/demolition of structure	0.38

SUMMARY: METALED SURFACE, WALL FOUNDATIONS – STRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED TRACK/ROAD

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

TR	CONTEXT	FEATURE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
17	1704	surface 1704	3	42	Pottery (PH)	IA SH	–	IA
17	1704	surface 1704	6	34	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
17	1705	wall foundation 1705	1	0	Copper Alloy	wire	very small and thin	?
17	1705	wall foundation 1705	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	BWFSY	–	2nd–4th
17	1705	wall foundation 1705	2	34	Pottery (Rom)	DOR BB1	–	2nd–4th
17	1705	wall foundation 1705	5	48	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
17	1705	wall foundation 1705	2	41	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RS	–	2nd–4th
17	1705	wall foundation 1705	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RS	bowl, Young form C46	340–400
17	1706	ditch 1707	2	25	Pottery (Rom)	BWFSY	–	2nd–4th
17	1706	ditch 1707	2	33	Pottery (Rom)	OXF GYGR	–	2nd–4th
17	1706	ditch 1707	1	26	Pottery (Rom)	OXF OX	–	2nd–4th
17	1706	ditch 1707	7	124	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
17	1708	deposit 1708	1	884	Stone	paving slab?	slab of red sandstone with two parallel edges, Th 35mm, W 140mm, other edges appear broken, though somewhat worn, forming chevron shape	?
17	1708	deposit 1708	1	40	Pottery (Rom)	BB1-COPY	dish	2nd–4th
17	1708	deposit 1708	1	130	Pottery (Rom)	OXF FR	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
17	1708	deposit 1708	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	OXF OX	–	2nd–4th
17	1708	deposit 1708	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RS	–	2nd–4th
17	1709	deposit 1709	3	32	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
17	1709	deposit 1709	1	9	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RS	–	2nd–4th
17	1709	deposit 1709	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDSY	–	2nd–4th
17	1710	surface 1710	1	11	Pottery (Rom)	OXF FR	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
17	1710	surface 1710	1	29	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
17	1710	surface 1710	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	–	m4th+
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	3	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Refined/ Coloured Earthenware	Rockingham type teapot, body sherd	1840–present
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	1	Lithics	flake	short & squat, minor distal break, tertiary flake, tiny cone, uncorticated, slight damage	PH
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	73	Pottery (Rom)	DOR BB1	fish dish	2nd–4th
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	DOR BB1	dish	2nd–4th
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	11	Pottery (Rom)	OXF FR	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	21	Pottery (Rom)	OXF GYGR	–	2nd–4th
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	OXF OXGR	–	2nd–4th
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	44	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
18	1802	subsoil 1802	4	115	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	bowl	L1st/e2nd–4th

TR	CONTEXT	FEATURE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
18	1802	subsoil 1802	1	51	Pottery (Rom)	OXF WHM	mortarium, Young form M22	m3rd–4th
18	1802	subsoil 1802	5	33	Pottery (Rom)	SHELL	jar	2nd–4th
18	1806	deposit 1806	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	DOR BB1	–	2nd–4th
18	1806	deposit 1806	7	77	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
19	1905	wall 1904	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	beaker	L1st/e2nd–4th
19	1905	wall 1904	1	88	Pottery (Rom)	OXF WHM	mortarium	2nd–4th
19	1905	wall 1904	1	36	Pottery (Rom)	PNK GT	–	3rd–4th
19	1905	wall 1904	1	11	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	–	m4th+
19	1907	building structure 1906	2	6	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RS	–	2nd–4th
19	1907	building structure 1906	1	5	Glass	bottle	green, wine bottle	18th–e19th
19	1909	linear 1908	6	91	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
19	1909	linear 1908	1	16	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
19	1909	linear 1908	1	31	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	bowl	L1st/e2nd–4th
19	1909	linear 1908	3	109	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
19	1909	linear 1908	2	30	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
19	1909	linear 1908	1	45	Pottery (Rom)	SHELL	jar	2nd–4th
20	2004	deposit 2004	1	37	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
20	2004	deposit 2004	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
20	2004	deposit 2004	6	109	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	jar	L1st/e2nd–4th
20	2004	deposit 2004	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RS	–	2nd–4th
20	2004	deposit 2004	3	6	Pottery (Rom)	SHELL	–	2nd–4th
21	2103	surface 2103	1	9	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
21	2106	ditch 2107	1	20	Pottery (Rom)	OXF RE	–	L1st/e2nd–4th
21	2108	ditch 2109	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	GYSY	–	Rom
21	2110	ditch 2111	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDSY	–	Rom

APPENDIX 3 FAUNAL DATA TABLE

CONTEXT	HAND COLLECTED	FEATURE	SPOT DATE	UNBURNT BONE						COMMENTS
				PRESERVATION	NISP	MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI)	WGT (G)	LARGE MAMMAL (E.G. COW/ HORSE)	MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL (E.G. PIG/ SHEEP/ GOAT)	
1802	Y	Subsoil	240–400 + mod	Poor	9	1	131	9	–	Scapula and longbone fragments
1806	Y	Deposit	2nd–4th	Poor	2	1	8	–	–	Indet longbone fragments
1905	Y	Fill of wall cut [1904]	2nd–4th	Poor	2	1	14	–	2	Indet longbone fragments
1907	Y	Fill of structure [1906]	2nd–4th + 18th-19th	Poor	6	1	14	–	1	Sheep distal radius fragments (heavily gnawed)
1909	y	Fill of linear [1908]	L1st/ e2nd–4th	Poor	2	1	15	–	2	longbone shaft fragments (2)
2004	Y	Demolition debris	L1st/ e2nd–4th	Fair/ poor	11	3	750	10	1	Cow teeth (2), femur (2) (fine cut marks), proximal radius (1), astragalus, scapula fragment, proximal ulna (gnawed). Horse scapula.

Headland Archaeology South & East
Building 68C | Wrest Park | Silsoe | Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
t 01525 861 578
e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology North
Unit 16 | Hillside | Beeston Rd | Leeds LS11 8ND
t 0113 387 6430
e north@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Scotland
13 Jane Street | Edinburgh EH6 5HE
t 0131 467 7705
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com