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Land at Hyde Copse Marcham, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: P15/V0612/FUL
Ref: 107751.02
December 2015



**Land at Hyde Copse
Marcham, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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December 2015


Planning Ref: P15/V0612/FUL

Report Ref: 107751.02



Quality Assurance

Project Code	107751	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	P15/V0612/FUL Approved by OCC archaeologist 14 th Dec 2015	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	471047 205005		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01		PO	AIM		14 th Dec 2015
File:	X:\PROJECTS\107751_Reports\eval report				
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Land at Hyde Copse Marcham, Oxfordshire

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hyde Copse, Marcham, Oxfordshire, which is the subject of a planning application for residential development.

The site lies within an area of known archaeological potential and a previous geophysical survey of the site had identified a number of potential archaeological features. The evaluation was targeted on these features and was intended to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation did not identify any evidence for significant archaeological features, deposits or finds, but demonstrated that the majority of the features comprise of post-medieval ceramic/stone drains. An additional number of shallow narrow ditches and a likely field boundary/hedgerow were concentrated within the southern half of the evaluation area (Trenches 7-9). Except for the single modern tile from the field boundary/hedgerow 903, no new dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, although the similarity of the fills to those within the ceramic/stone drain ditches may suggest that these features are former field boundaries and, again, are probably of post medieval to modern date.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire (TWO) to carry out the works and. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Green of TWO and Hugh Coddington (Senior Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council), who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The evaluation was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski assisted by Phil Breach, Richard Spencer and Yohann Paci. This report was compiled by Piotr Orczewski and Andrew Manning. The finds were assessed and discussed by Lorraine Mephram and the illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning.



Land at Hyde Copse Marcham, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hyde Copse, Marcham, Oxfordshire (**Figure 1**), hereafter “the Site” (NGR 445750, 197250).
- 1.1.2 The Site has been the subject of a planning application for residential development. A planning application (**Planning Application No. P15/V0612/FUL**) was submitted to White Horse District Council in March 2015. As part of the application submission, an initial Geophysical Survey and short historical background of the Site was undertaken (Wessex Archaeology 2015a).
- 1.1.3 Although the application is yet to be determined, draft conditions have issued (Draft Condition 10 and 11) which are;
10. Prior to any demolition and the commencement of the development a professional archaeological organisation acceptable to the Local Planning Authority shall prepare an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, relating to the application site area, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
 11. Following the approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation referred to in condition 10, and prior to any demolition on the site and the commencement of the development (other than in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation), a staged programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation shall be carried out by the commissioned archaeological organisation in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The programme of work shall include all processing, research and analysis necessary to produce an accessible and useable archive and a full report for publication which shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.1.4 In accordance with the initial draft conditions, A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation (WA 2015b) was prepared by WA, and approved by the Senior Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) prior to the start of the fieldwork. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.5 This document sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place between the 30th November and 2nd December 2015.



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 4 km west of the centre of Abingdon and 10.5 km south-west of the centre of Oxford to the south of Cow Lane, Marcham (**Figure 1**). The Site comprises two arable fields and one area of rough grassland located on the northwest edge of the village of Marcham, Oxfordshire. The survey extents are defined by housing and field boundaries to the west and south with the northern and eastern extents defined by the limit of the proposed development.
- 1.2.2 The land is set on a very gentle south facing slope at a height around 60 m above Ordnance Datum. The nearest watercourse is an unnamed stream a short distance to the south-east that flows into Sandford Brook before it meets its confluence with the River Ock further south.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology under most of the Site is recorded as Kingston Formation sandstone with Stanford formation limestone recorded close by. Both geologies date to the Jurassic Period. There no superficial deposits recorded under most of the Site, although some alluvial deposits of clay silt sand and gravel are recorded close to the stream along the southern edge of the Site. These superficial deposits date to the Quaternary Period (BGS website).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background has been presented previously (WA 2015a and b) and as such will not be repeated here. In short, recent excavation less than 500m to the south of the Site, on land north of Priory Lane, produced evidence of settlement dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period, though virtually all of the features on the Site are of 11th–13th century date. This reflects the establishment and use of plots or tofts towards the south-west edge of the village. The paucity of later remains is likely to reflect subsequent settlement shrinkage (Wessex Archaeology 2015c).
- 2.1.2 In addition, crop mark complexes have been recorded to the east of the Site and numerous discoveries of late prehistoric material covering the Neolithic and Bronze Age, including a nucleated Bronze Age barrow cemetery in Anson Field, 300m south of the Site.
- 2.1.3 The detailed gradiometer geophysical survey was carried out on the Site in February 2015 (WA 2015a). The results of the survey revealed the presence of probable and possible archaeological linear features along with various agricultural features and numerous trends of uncertain origin. The most significant features detected were a potential group of ditches that were thought at the time to constitute an earlier field system. The linear anomalies are concentrated in the northern part of the Site and are illustrated in **Figure 1**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), and to satisfy the requirements of the Senior Archaeologist at DCC, the aims and objectives of the archaeological investigation were to:



- *clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;*
- *identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;*
- *target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains; and*
- *produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard Guidance for archaeological evaluations* (2014a).
- 3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 9 trenches, each measuring c. 30 m by 1.8 m. All were positioned within the proposed development area (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.3 All trenches were positioned using GPS in general accordance with the array depicted in the WSI. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey. Each was scanned prior to excavation for buried services using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) by a qualified operator from WA.
- 3.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was carefully removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.2.5 A 1 m long representative section of deposits from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded for each trench. All excavated material was visually examined for archaeological finds.
- 3.2.6 Once the fieldwork was completed to the satisfaction of the Senior Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council, the trenches were backfilled and left level using the excavated material. The backfilled material was compacted intermittently using the machine bucket in order to avoid air pockets and soft spots. No other specialist reinstatement techniques or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All features and deposits were assigned a unique number and recorded using WA's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated, and annotated onto plans and sections. The feature locations were accurately surveyed by GPS and tied into the OS National Grid.



- 3.3.2 A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes to embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.3.3 All artefacts from excavated contexts have been retained. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.
- 3.3.4 WA follows the guidelines set out in the document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993) with regard to the retention of artefacts and samples. This allows for the discard of selected artefact categories and sample products which are not considered to warrant further analysis.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the results with reference to the geophysical survey findings, and should be read in conjunction with the trench summary tables in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Overburden deposits

- 4.2.1 Natural mixed brown and yellow sandy silt loams with common outcrops of limestone were encountered in all trenches. Overall the top of natural deposits were located at a relatively shallow depth of between 0.25 m to 0.40 m below current ground level (**Plate 1 and 2**).
- 4.2.2 Across the Site, the topsoil was a dark brownish sandy silt loam with rare stone inclusions averaging 0.20 m in depth. This generally overlay a thin layer of subsoil.

4.3 Archaeological features (Plates 1-10)

- 4.3.1 Initial machine trenching of the nine trenches identified potential features within eight of the trenches. The one exception was Trench 1, where no visible evidence of any features was seen despite the trench being targeted on a possible archaeological feature found in the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**). Within the remaining trenches (Trenches 2-9) the observed features were broadly, in size and location, in agreement with the results of the original geophysical survey.
- 4.3.2 The initial excavation of these features identified that the greater majority of the features comprised narrow shallow ceramic land drains, which are of a relatively post-medieval or modern date. These ceramic drains included: Trenches 3/4, **303 and 305**; Trench 5, **504 and 506**; **Trench 6** all features; Trench 7, all features except 704; Trench 8, **808** and Trench 9, **905**. Trench 2 contained a stone lined drain, **204**, which may be potentially earlier in date than the ceramic drains (**Plate 5 and 6**).
- 4.3.3 Trenches 7-9 within the southern half of the evaluation area identified an additional number of narrow shallow ditches of unknown date: Although similar in size to the ceramic/stone drain ditches (and often with similar fills), there was no evidence of ceramic/stone drains within them (**Plate 3 and 4**).
- 4.3.4 Trench 7 contained a possible undated ditch **704**. The feature was 0.80 m wide and approx. 0.25 m deep (**Plate 10**).



4.3.5 Trench 8 contained ditches **804**, **806**, **810**, **812** and **814**. Ditches **812** and **814** run parallel and appear as one feature in plan (**Plate 8** and **9**). All features had similar concave profiles and loose, dark brown silty, organic fills. Ditches were between 0.80 m to 0.45 m wide and 0.16 m to 0.28 m deep. Ditch **810** was much smaller being 0.30 m wide and only 0.03 m deep. None of these ditches contained any dating evidence at all.

4.3.6 Both Trenches 8 and 9 contained what appears to be a large water bearing, field boundary/hedgerow, identified during the geophysical survey as geological feature (**Plate 7**). In Trench 9 it was recorded as **903** as 4.80 m wide and 0.50 m deep with flat base. The fill was blueish grey and contained modern tile fragments.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A very few finds were recovered during the evaluation, and were recovered from four contexts within three of the trenches excavated (see **Table 1**).

5.1.2 The earliest datable item is a piece of prehistoric worked flint, a fragment from a denticulate blade, recovered from subsoil **702** in Trench 7. The same context produced some small, extremely heavily abraded fragments of animal bone, unidentifiable to species.

5.1.3 All other finds are post-medieval, and comprise part of an iron horseshoe and a fragment of late 17th/18th century green bottle glass, both from fills (**304** and **307**) within land drain **303**, and a fragment of ceramic roof tile from ditch **903**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Flint	Glass	Iron
304 (drain 303)					1/132
307 (drain 303)				1/6	
702 (subsoil)	3/2		1/1		
904 (Modern ditch 903)		1/72			

CBM = ceramic building material

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was present within the Site.



7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 No evidence for significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were found during the evaluation, despite the high archaeological potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains.
- 7.1.2 The previous geophysical survey had identified a series of linear features throughout the area and the evaluation confirmed the presence of these features. However, the majority of the features were shown to comprise of post-medieval ceramic/stone drains.
- 7.1.3 An additional number of shallow narrow ditches and a likely field boundary/hedgerow were concentrated within the southern half of the evaluation area (Trenches 7-9). Except for the single modern tile from the field boundary/hedgerow **903**, no new dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, although the similarity of the fills to those within the ceramic/stone drain ditches may suggest that these features are former field boundaries and, again, are probably of post medieval to modern date.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service, who has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under the accession number **OXCMS : 2015.222**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which may include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Dorset County Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Dorset HER. A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).
- 8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.
- 8.3.2 In this instance, a very small finds assemblage was recovered with extremely limited potential for further research. The denticulate blade is of interest, but was not found *in situ*. Given the quantities of material involved, their nature and date range (mostly

commonly occurring types of relatively recent date), retention for long-term curation is not recommended and, subject to the agreement of the Museum, these finds will be discarded prior to archive deposition. The discard process will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Heritage Centre, however, will be granted exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

8.5 Security Copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench tables

Trench 1	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.35m	top of trench m aOD	60.869m
context	category	description		depth bgl
101	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam; no visible inclusions; under pasture – lightly root-turbated; diffuse horizon with subsoil.		0 –0.15m
102	Subsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam; very sparse (<1%) sub-angular gravel < 0.05m		0.15-0.25m
103	Natural	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam with patches of abundant limestone outcropping.		0.25-0.35m+

Trench 2	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.4m	top of trench m aOD	60.768m
context	category	description		depth bgl
201	Topsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt loam; very sparse (<1%) sub-angular limestone frags; under pasture – lightly root-turbated; diffuse horizon with subsoil.		0m-0.20m
202	Subsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt loam; very sparse (<1%) sub-angular limestone frags.		0.20-0.30m
203	Natural	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam with degrading limestone outcropping (breaking down into chalky rubble).		0.30-0.40m+
204	Cut	Field-drain cut.		
205	Fill	Drain made with vertical limestones and horizontal limestone capping.		
206	Fill	Deliberate backfill.		

Trench 3	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.4m	top of trench m aOD	60.600m
context	category	description		depth bgl
301	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey sandy silt loam; rare inclusions; under pasture.		0-0.26m
302	Natural	Mixed mid brownish yellow and yellowish brown sandy silt loam with common to abundant limestone frags (0.03-0.25m).		0.26m+
303	Cut	Land-drain cut - vertical, clay pipe.		
304	Fill	Deliberate backfill of land-drain.		
305	Cut	Land-drain cut – clay pipe.		
306	Fill	Deliberate backfill of land-drain.		
307	Fill	Earlier fill of [303]		

Trench 4	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.4m	top of trench m aOD	59.502m
context	category	description		depth bgl
401+402	Topsoil/Subsoil	The topsoil (401) and subsoil (402) cannot be distinguished in this trench as both have been subjected to considerable modern disturbance. Most of the trench is flooded – this is likely due to an escape of water from a ruptured land-drain that has percolated up and out through the natural. Smashed fragments of drain and extensive disturbance is evident along the length of the trench.		0-0.40m
403	Natural	Mixed mid brownish yellow and yellowish brown sandy silt loam with common to abundant limestone frags (0.03-0.25m).		0.40m+

Trench 5	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.4m	top of trench m aOD	59.241m
context	category	description		depth bgl
501	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey sandy silt loam; no visible inclusions;		0-0.20m



		under pasture –lightly root-turbated.	
502	Subsoil	Dark brownish grey sandy silt loam; no visible inclusions; under pasture – lightly root-turbated; also subjected to extensive modern disturbance.	0.20-0.35m
503	Natural	Pale yellow/cream sandy silt loam with outcroppings of crushed, degrading limestone. Extensive modern disturbance (land-drains).	0.35-0.45m+
504	Cut	Land-drain cut – 1.0m wide x 0.28m deep.	
505	Fill	Deliberate backfill.	
506	Cut	Land-drain cut – 1.30m wide x 0.40m deep.	
507	Fill	Deliberate backfill.	

Trench 6	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.4m	top of trench m aOD	59.145m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
601	Topsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt loam; no visible inclusions; under pasture – lightly root-turbated.	0-0.20m	
602	Subsoil	Mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt loam; no visible inclusions.	0.20-0.30m	
603	Natural	Ground water-saturated sandy silt loam with large patches of modern disturbance.	0.30-0.40m+	

Trench 7	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.5m	top of trench m aOD	59.779m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
701	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown sandy silt loam; under pasture – lightly root-turbated.	0-0.30m	
702	Subsoil	Mid grey-yellow sandy silt loam.	0.30-0.50m	
703	Natural	Mid yellow-grey sandy silt loam with patches of degrading limestone.	0.50m+	
704	Cut	Cut of possible ditch. Feature was 0.80m wide and approx. 0.25m deep. Located in area of mixed geology and disturbance, and therefore its exact dimensions or purpose is unclear.		
705	Fill	Fill of probable ditch. Very loose, and boundary with natural diffused. Contained common stone inclusions.		

Trench 8	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.4m	top of trench m aOD	58.669m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
801	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam; under pasture – lightly root-turbated; rare inclusions 0.10-0.30m.	0-0.15m	
802	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown sandy loam; rare inclusions 0.10-0.30m	0.15-0.30m	
803	Natural	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam.	0.30-0.40m+	
804	Cut	Shallow ditch on a NE-SW alignment. Feature was 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep. Concave profile, no dating recovered.		
805	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch was dark grey brown with some yellow mottling sandy silt loam. Loose, with rooting and very rare stone inclusions.		
806	Cut	Cut of ditch – 0.68m wide x 0.17m deep. Feature was aligned NE-SW. Concave profile, no dating.		
807	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch was mid grey brown sandy silt loam. Loose, with rooting and very rare stone bioturbation.		
808	Cut	Cut of land-drain.		
809	Fill	Deliberate backfill.		
810	Cut	Cut of gully or shallow ditch. Feature was 0.3m wide and only 0.03m deep. Aligned E-W, no dating.		
811	Fill	Fill of gully or shallow ditch. Dark grey brown, very loose sandy silt loam.		



812	Cut	Cut of ditch – 0.45m wide x 0.16m deep that runs parallel to ditch 814 and in plan they look as one feature. SE-NW aligned, with concave profile, no dating.	
813	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch. Mid grey brown sandy silt loam with very rare stone inclusions. Loose.	
814	Cut	Cut of ditch – 0.85m wide x 0.25m deep that runs parallel to ditch 812 and in plan they look as one feature. Concave profile, no dating.	
815	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch. Mid grey brown sandy silt loam with very rare stone inclusions. Loose.	

Trench 9	dimensions :	30x1.9x0.4m	top of trench m aOD	58.392m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
901	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt loam with heavy root disturbance and very rare limestone inclusions.	0-0.28m	
902	Natural	Mixed bright yellow sandy silt loam with rare limestone frags.	0.28-0.40m+	
903	Cut	Cut of modern ditch – 4.8m wide x 0.5m deep. Water bearing feature, with waterlogged organic remains and modern tile present within lower sections of the fill.		
904	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch – mid bluish grey sandy silt loam. Contained modern CBM.		
905	Cut	Cut of land-drain.		
906	Fill	Deliberate backfill.		



Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-234157

Project details

Project name	Hyde Copse, Marcham
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hyde Copse, Marcham, Oxfordshire, which is the subject of a planning application for residential development. The site lies within an area of known archaeological potential and a previous geophysical survey of the site had identified a number of potential archaeological features. The evaluation was targeted on these features and was intended to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The evaluation did not identify any evidence for significant archaeological features, deposits or finds, but demonstrated that the majority of the features comprise of post-medieval ceramic/stone drains. An additional number of shallow narrow ditches and a likely field boundary/hedgerow were concentrated within the southern half of the evaluation area (Trenches 7-9). Except for the single modern tile from the field boundary/hedgerow 903, no new dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, although the similarity of the fills to those within the ceramic/stone drain ditches may suggest that these features are former field boundaries and, again, are probably of post medieval to modern date.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2015 End: 02-12-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	107750 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	107751 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	OXFORDSHIRE VALE OF WHITE HORSE MARCHAM Hyde Copse, Marcham



Postcode	OX13 6QA
Study area	2 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 45577 97256 51.671761508429 -1.340844308034 51 40 18 N 001 20 27 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 60m Max: 61m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Oxfordshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Oxfordshire Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Oxfordshire Museums Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Oxfordshire Museums Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

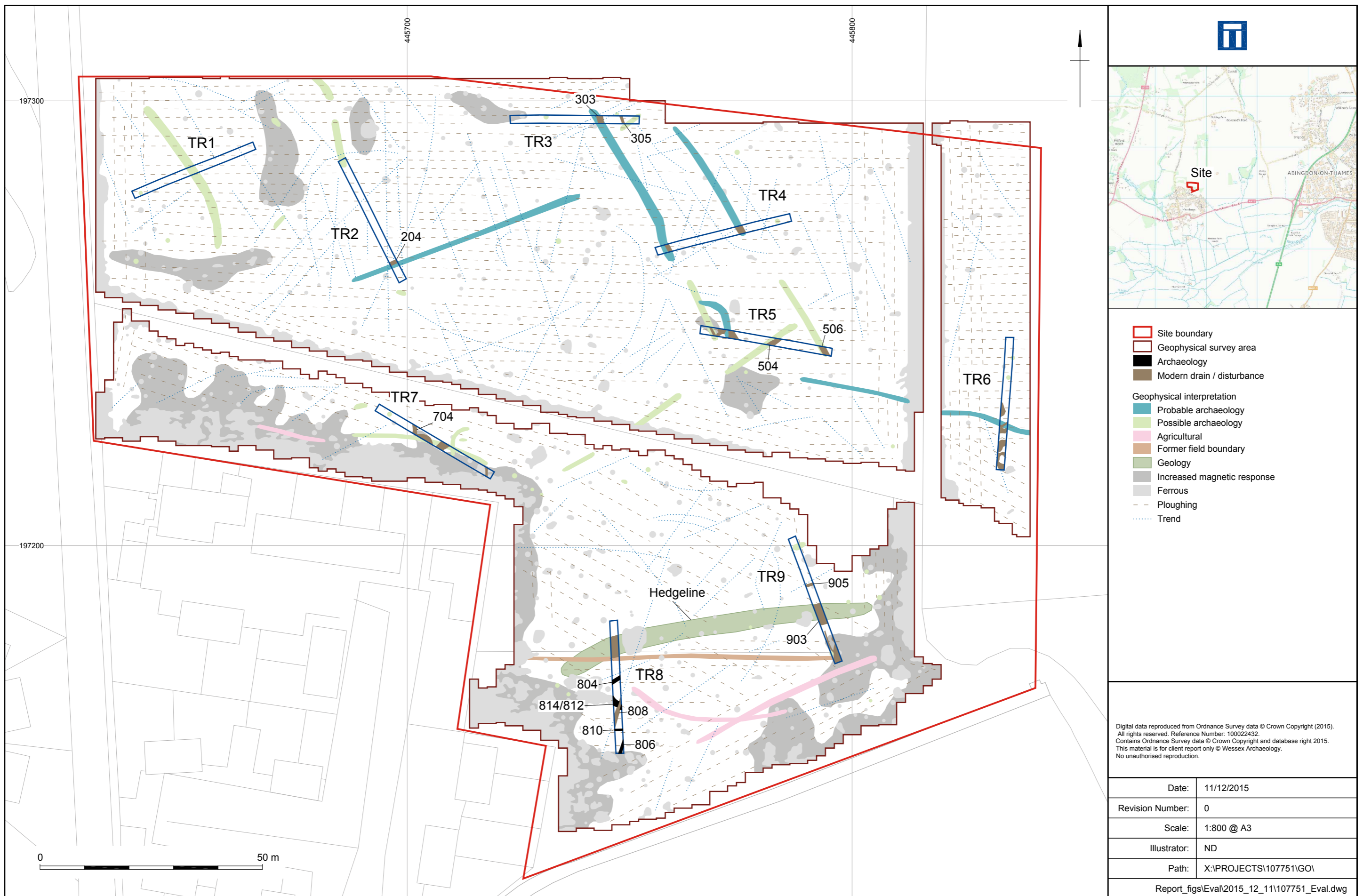
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Hyde Copse, Marcham, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Orczewski, P
Other bibliographic	107751.02



details

Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard illustrated soft A4 covered report of approximately 20 pages
Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	11 December 2015



Location and site plan, including geophysical survey results

Figure 1



Plate 1: North of site, Trench 3, view from the east



Plate 2: Representative soil sequence in Trench 3


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Plate 3: South of site, Trench 8 view from south



Plate 4: Representative soil sequence in Trench 8


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Plate 5: Representative soil sequence in Trench 2 with land drain **204**



Plate 6: North-east facing section of land drain bearing ditch **504**


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Plate 7: East facing section of ditch **903**



Plate 8: South-west facing section of ditch **806**



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Plate 9: South-east facing section of ditches **812** and **814**



Plate 10: South-west facing section of ditch **704**

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