

**LAND SOUTH OF THE A420,
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE,
OXFORDSHIRE.**

NGR: SU 40598 98475

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

Between the 24th and 28th September 2012 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land south of the A420, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire (NGR: SU 40598 98475). The project was commissioned by Savills.

The project comprised the excavation and recording of ten archaeological evaluation trenches across a proposed development area.

The archaeological works revealed the presence of later Prehistoric and possibly Roman field systems, along with later Prehistoric settlement evidence, in the form of pits and other partially defined features. Evidence for a cluster of activity was present within Trench 10, along with other possible clusters in Trenches 5 and 7. Trenches 3, 4, 6 and 8 were totally devoid of archaeological features, which indicated that the settlement evidence was likely to be present as dispersed pockets of activity in the south and east.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between *circa* AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – *c.* 500,000 BC to *c.* 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – *c.* 12,000 BC to *c.* 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – *c.* 4,500 BC to *c.* 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – *c.* 2,000 BC to *c.* 800 BC; *Iron Age* – *c.* 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period between AD 43 and AD 410.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in September 2012 on land south of the A420, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire (NGR: SU 40598 98475). The project was commissioned by Savills.
- 1.2 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (2012), based upon a brief issued by the Oxfordshire Planning Archaeologist (2012), and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994, rev. 2008).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In accordance with the principles of NPPF, the Oxfordshire Planning Archaeologist required a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development on land south of the A420, Kingston Bagpuize.
- 2.2 The study area is located immediately south of the A420 and west of Witney Road (Figure 1). It is bounded to the south by residential properties and to the west by School Lane. At the time of the evaluation works, the site comprised an arable field, which had recently been harvested. The underlying geology comprises Kingston Formation Sandstone (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).
- 2.3 The area has been the subject of a desk-based assessment (Tyler Grange 2012), which highlighted the presence of Prehistoric finds and a possible Roman mosaic floor within the vicinity of the site, as well as the close proximity of the Medieval village core of Kingston Bagpuize. Surface collection surveys, undertaken *circa* 1980 and as part of investigations preceding the construction of the A420, have recovered a background spread of artefacts from the site; although no concentrations of worked flints or pottery were identified.
- 2.4 The main potential of the site was, therefore, for the recovery of finds and/or features relating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods. This did not prejudice the evaluation against recovery of data related to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains. In turn this will allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

- i) To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
- ii) To attempt to characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
- iii) To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A total of ten 50m long, by 1.8m wide evaluation trenches were excavated, as shown in Figure 2.
- 4.2 Topsoil and non-significant overburden was removed to the top of the archaeological deposits or natural, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved by the use of a 360° mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket, whilst under constant archaeological direction. Thereafter, all additional investigation was conducted manually by archaeologists.
- 4.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.
- 4.4 Limited hand excavation was undertaken in order to assess identified features. Trench 10 contained a relatively high density of deposits and was, therefore, trowel cleaned, planned and only partially excavated. All amendments to the agreed excavation methodology were agreed on site with the archaeological representatives of Oxfordshire County Council and Tyler Grange.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 5.1 A full stratigraphic description of all identified contexts is presented in Appendix 1, along with a report on the recovered pottery in Appendix 2 and a list of miscellaneous finds in Appendix 3. A summary discussion is given below.
- 5.2 The site was situated on land which sloped gently downwards from south (83m OD) to north (79m OD). The natural deposits varied across the site, with the trenches at the south frequently containing sand with sandstone outcrops and the trenches to the north containing plastic clay sand.
- 5.3 The general stratigraphic sequence within the site comprised natural deposits sealed by subsoil/colluvium, which was in turn overlaid by Modern ploughsoil. Two probable Post-medieval furrows ([103] and [105]) were present within Trench 1, although there was no evidence for extensive plough

damage across the site. The presence of colluvium (508) within Trench 5 and intact subsoils in all trenches indicated the potential for areas of relatively good preservation.

- 5.4 Linear features present within Trenches 2, 5, 7 and 9 probably represented boundary/drainage ditches. These were generally poorly dated, however; none of the ditches were demonstrably later than the subsoil/colluvium and they were, therefore, likely to be of some antiquity. A small amount of late Bronze Age and Roman pottery was recovered from ditches [505] and [509], along with later Prehistoric worked flint from ditches [503] and [903]. It is therefore likely that the ditches present within Trenches 2, 5, 7 and 9 were the remains of later Prehistoric and possibly Roman field systems. The occurrence of ditches on different alignments indicated the potential for multiple phases of activity.
- 5.5 Ditch [509] was significantly larger than the other identified ditches and had an undulating base, which indicated that it had probably been re-cut on multiple occasions; although no evidence for re-cuts were identified in section.
- 5.6 Feature [511] comprised a large cut with a relatively flat base, which was only partially present within Trench 5 and was, therefore, difficult to interpret. It was sealed beneath colluvium (508), contained an assemblage of 28 sherds of early Iron Age pottery, along with a Prehistoric worked flint, and was, therefore, most likely to date to the later Prehistoric period.
- 5.7 Pit [703] and burnt patch (705) were not associated with any artefactual dating evidence, however; their location beneath the subsoil indicated that they were likely to be of some antiquity and, as such, may have been related to/contemporary with the activity identified in Trench 5.
- 5.8 Trench 10 contained a relatively high density of features and deposits, which included possible ditches and pits, as well as other, undefined deposits. A total of 70 sherds of early Iron Age pottery and one sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from the trench, along with nine sherds of Post-medieval/Modern pottery.
- 5.9 Two hand-dug sections, excavated within Trench 10, confirmed the presence of a north-south aligned linear feature [1032], which probably represented a ditch and a shallow cut feature [1034], which was probably a pit. Both of these features were associated with unabraded early Iron Age pottery, along with bone fragments.
- 5.10 Linear deposits (1015) and (1017) probably represented ditches/gullies, which contained 17th – 19th century pottery and, as such, were securely datable to the Post-medieval/Modern period.
- 5.11 The recovered artefact assemblage comprised pottery, worked flint, bone and CBM.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has revealed the presence of later Prehistoric and possibly Roman field systems, along with later Prehistoric settlement evidence, in the form of pits and other partially defined features. Evidence for a cluster of activity was present within Trench 10, along with other possible clusters in Trenches 5 and 7. Trenches 3, 4, 6 and 8 were totally devoid of archaeological features, which indicated that the settlement evidence was likely to be present as dispersed pockets of activity in the south and east of the site.
- 6.2 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with the Oxfordshire County Museum Service under accession number OXCMS:2012.127. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Hugh Coddington and Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Council, along with Ben Stephenson for their assistance during the course of this project.

Land South of the A420, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Trench 1: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 79.33m OD) = light brown beige clay sand.		
101	na	na	0.29	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	102	na
102	na	na	0.19	Subsoil; beige brown sand clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	nat.	101
[103]	1.8	1.47	0.16	North - south aligned linear feature with a shallow, sloping profile, which descended to a rounded gully at the centre. Contained fill 104. Probable furrow and/or drainage feature.	nat.	104
104	1.8	1.47	0.16	Fill of feature [103]; beige brown sand clay, which was indistinguishable from subsoil 102.	[103]	101/102?
[105]	1.85	0.98	0.07	North - south aligned linear feature with a shallow, sloping profile. Contained fill 106. Probably related to feature [103].	nat.	106
106	1.85	0.98	0.07	Fill of feature [105]; beige brown sand clay, which was indistinguishable from subsoil 102.	[105]	101/102?
				Trench 2: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 78.98m OD) = beige clay sand.		
201	na	na	0.3	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	202	na
202	na	na	0.16	Subsoil; grey beige clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	nat.	201
[203]	2.85	0.6	0.17	East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained fill 204.	nat.	204
204	2.85	0.6	0.17	Fill of ditch [203]; light grey clay sand. Uncertain relationship with subsoil 202.	[203]	201/202?
				Trench 3: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 78.83m OD) = beige orange clay sand, which contained occasional outcrops of beige sandstone.		
301	na	na	0.25	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	302	na
302	na	na	0.3	Subsoil; khaki brown clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks. No archaeological features, deposits or finds present within the trench.	nat.	301
				Trench 4: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 81.11m OD) = beige clay sand.		
401	na	na	0.2	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	402	na
402	na	na	0.22	Subsoil; light brown beige sand clay. No archaeological features present within the trench.	nat.	401

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Trench 5: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 79.56m OD) = variable pink plastic clay sand and friable orange sand clay.		
501	na	na	0.3	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	502	na
502	na	na	0.58	Subsoil; light brown sand clay.	508	501
[503]	1.8	0.9	0.17	Northeast - southwest aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 504.	nat.	504
504	1.8	0.9	0.17	Fill of ditch [503]; light orange brown sand clay.	[503]	502
[505]	2.5	1.5	0.24	Northwest - southeast aligned ditch with an irregular, rounded profile. Contained fills 506 and 507.	nat.	506
506	?	0.69	0.11	Basal fill of ditch [505]; mottled brown beige sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[505]	507
507	2.5	1.5	0.14	Secondary fill of ditch [505]; dark brown beige sand clay, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	506	502
508	?	>10.5	0.34	Layer of light brown beige clay sand; probable colluvium.	510, 513	502
[509]	2.1	4.47	0.45	Large cut, probably a ditch, with an undulating profile. Contained fill 510.	nat.	510
510	2.1	4.47	0.45	Fill of feature [509]; brown silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[509]	508
[511]	5.55	1.85	0.45	Large cut feature with a steep western edge and a flat, slightly undulating base. Contained fills 512 and 513.	nat.	512
512	?	3.3	0.31	Basal fill of feature [511]; mottled light brown beige sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[511]	513
513	5.55	1.85	0.45	Secondary fill of feature [511]; brown sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	512	508
				Trench 6: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 82.25m OD) = light orange brown friable sand clay, which contained occasional outcrops of beige sandstone.		
601	na	na	0.27	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	602	na
602	na	na	0.19	Subsoil; light brown sand clay.	nat.	601
				No archaeological features, deposits or finds present within the trench.		
				Trench 7: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 81.18m OD) = variable pink plastic clay sand and friable orange sand clay.		
701	na	na	0.3	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	702	na
702	na	na	0.5	Subsoil; light brown sand clay.	nat.	701
[703]	2.15	1.3	0.79	Cut feature, possibly a pit, with a rounded profile. Contained fill 704.	nat.	704
704	2.15	1.3	0.79	Fill of feature [703]; light grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and lumps.	[703]	702
705	1.13	1	0.05	Amorphous patch of burnt natural; pink brown clay sand, which was associated with occasional patches of charcoal.	nat.	702

Land South of the A420, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[706]	1.8	0.54	0.21	Northwest - southeast aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained fill 707.	nat.	707
707	1.8	0.54	0.21	Fill of ditch [706]; pink brown clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[706]	702
				Trench 8: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 82.39m OD) = light orange brown friable sand clay, which contained occasional outcrops of beige sandstone.		
801	na	na	0.33	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	802	na
802	na	na	0.3	Subsoil; light brown sand clay.	nat.	801
				No archaeological features present within the trench.		
				Trench 9: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 79.33m OD) = beige sand clay.		
901	na	na	0.23	Ploughsoil; dark brown to black sand clay.	902	na
902	na	na	0.46	Subsoil; light brown sand clay.	nat.	901
[903]	8.5	0.72	0.27	Northwest - southeast aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained fill 904.	nat.	904
904	8.5	0.72	0.27	Fill of ditch [903]; light grey clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[903]	902
[905]	3.45	0.52	0.15	North-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained fill 906.	nat.	906
906	3.45	0.52	0.15	Fill of ditch [905]; light beige brown clay sand.	[905]	902
[907]	2.15	0.6	0.18	East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with an irregular, rounded profile. Contained fill 908.	nat.	908
908	2.15	0.6	0.18	Fill of ditch [907]; mottled grey beige clay sand.	[907]	902
				Trench 10: 50m by 1.8m; natural (at average 82.35m OD) = brown orange friable sand, which contained occasional outcrops of beige sandstone.		
1001	na	na	0.31	Ploughsoil; dark brown sand clay.	1002	na
1002	na	na	0.4	Subsoil; light brown sand clay.	nat.	1001
1003	1.8	1.75	?	Deposit of dark brown orange, friable sand clay. Not excavated.	?	1002
1004	7.5	1.1	?	Linear deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay, which contained frequent small sandstone fragments.	?	1002
				Possible ditch. Not excavated.		
1005	1.1	1.08	?	Linear deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay, which contained frequent small sandstone fragments.	?	1002
				Equivalent to 1004. Possible ditch. Not excavated.		

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1006	3	0.92	?	Deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sandstone fragments. Not excavated.	?	1002
1007	5.6	1.5	?	Deposit of mottled brown orange beige sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Not excavated.	?	1002
1008	2.2	0.48	?	Deposit of mottled orange brown sand. Possible natural. Not excavated.	?	1002
1009	1.85	0.65	?	Linear deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Possible ditch. Not excavated.	?	1002
1010	1.83	1.6	0.2	Deposit of brown sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	?	[1032]
1011	1.85	1.58	0.27	Fill of ditch [1032]; dark brown, friable clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as deposit 1033.	[1032]	1002
1012	0.85	0.37	?	Deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay. Not excavated.	?	1002
1013	11.1	1.8	0.26	Deposit of orange brown, friable sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	?	[1032]
1014	4.5	0.95	?	Deposit of orange, friable clay sand. Possible natural. Not excavated.	?	1002
1015	2.4	0.96	?	Linear deposit of mixed orange brown / dark brown sand clay, which contained frequent charcoal flecks, as well as occasional beige sandstone fragments. Possible ditch. Not excavated. Uncertain relationship with subsoil 1002.	?	1001/1002?
1016	3.5	1.8	?	Deposit of brown sand clay, which contained occasional sandstone fragments. Not excavated.	?	1002
1017	2.2	0.77	?	Linear deposit of mixed orange brown / dark brown sand clay, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Possible ditch. Not excavated. Uncertain relationship with subsoil 1002.	?	1001/1002?
1018	1.77	1.55	?	Deposit of orange brown sand, which contained an outcrop of beige sandstone. Possible natural. Not excavated.	?	1002
1019	9	1.8	?	Deposit of brown orange sand clay, which contained occasional beige sandstone fragments. Not excavated.	?	1002
1020	0.85	0.65	?	Deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Not excavated.	?	1002
1021	2.15	1.35	?	Deposit of brown, friable sand clay. Not excavated.	?	1002
1022	1.8	0.9	?	Deposit of orange sand. Possible natural. Not excavated.	?	1002
1023	1.1	0.5	?	Deposit of brown sand clay. Not excavated.	?	1002
1024	1.35	0.7	?	Deposit of orange sand and beige sandstone. Possible natural. Not excavated.	?	1002
1025	2.15	0.57	?	Deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Not excavated.	?	1002
1026	1.75	0.5	?	Deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay. Not excavated.	?	1002

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1027	12.8	1.8	?	Deposit of orange brown, friable sand clay, which contained occasional outcrops of beige sandstone. Natural deposit; confirmed by excavation.	?	[1034]
1028	2.35	1	?	Deposit of mottled dark brown beige sand clay. Not excavated.	?	1002
1029	1.95	1	0.3	Fill of pit [1034]; dark brown, friable sand clay, which contained occasional sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	[1034]	1002
1030	1.1	0.77	?	Deposit of dark brown sand clay. Not excavated.	?	1002
1031	0.95	0.95	?	Deposit of dark brown, friable sand clay. Not excavated.	?	1002
[1032]	1.85	1.38	0.26	North - south aligned linear cut, probably a ditch, with steep upper edges. Contained fills 1011 and 1033. Not fully excavated.	1013, 1010	1011
1033	0.7	0.5	0.12	Deposit of beige sandstone fragments, present within fill 1011. Irregular sandstone fragments, one course in depth, no evidence for mortar. Probably a dumped deposit, as opposed to a wall or surface. Contained a single sherd of early Iron Age pottery within the stone matrix.	[1032]	1002
[1034]	1.95	1.02	0.3	Cut feature, probably a pit, with sloping sides and a flat base. Contained fill 1029.	1027	1029

APPENDIX 2: The Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 119 sherds with a total weight of 2825g. It consisted of mainly early Iron Age material, along with three sherds of late Bronze Age, a single sherd of Romano-British Greyware, and a small group of Post-medieval wares.

Late Bronze Age - Iron Age

The Prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised 103 sherds with a total weight of 2282g. All the fabrics had a basic body clay with a very similar, soft, sandy fabric. The following were noted:

IAF1: Shelly. Rare flint, iron ore and quartz up to 2mm. Moderate voids up to 10mm, probably leached-out shell fragments. A few sherds had badly-decayed shell present in the sherd body. 16 sherds, 1249g.

IAF2: Sandy. Rare quartz up to 1mm. 83 sherds, 999g.

IAF3: Flint. Late Bronze Age? Moderate to dense angular white flint up to 3mm. 3 sherds, 29g.

IAF4: Grog. Sparse to moderate pale grey grog up to 3mm. 1 sherd, 5g.

Generally, the assemblage is in very good condition, with a very large mean sherd size. Most of the groups consist of a number of sherds which originated from the same vessel, and suggest that the stratified material is, in the main, the product of primary deposition.

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region, and can be paralleled with late Bronze Age and early Iron Age material from excavations at nearby Abingdon (Barclay 2008; Timby 2008), and early-middle Iron Age pottery at Faringdon (Bryan et al 2004). The flint-tempered fabric IAF3 appears likely to be of late Bronze Age date, although no diagnostic sherds were present. Flint-tempered fabrics were represented by just one sherd at Faringdon, reinforcing the suggestion that they are of late Bronze Age type at this site.

The other fabrics are likely to be largely of early Iron Age date although there were very few diagnostic sherds. A single shoulder sherd with a somewhat 'slack' profile in fabric IAF2 from context (1002) had a fingertip impression on the shoulder, which suggests a date of the early Iron Age, and given that this is the most common fabric type, suggests that most, if not all the pottery of this type is of the same date. A number of early Iron Age vessels with slack profiles and finger-tipped shoulders were also present at Faringdon (eg. *ibid.* Fig. 24, no. 3), and shell-tempered fabric were the most common type there. It would appear therefore that the sherds in fabrics IAF1 and IAF2 from this site are all early Iron Age. The grog-tempered sherd in fabric IAF4 appears to be later. Such fabrics were very rare at Faringdon and Abingdon. The single sherd is a little abraded, but is probably of late Iron Age to early Roman

date, which broadly corresponds with the dating of the only Romano-British sherd, an early greyware.

Two rimsherds were noted, both upright with slightly developed beads, which also suggests an early Iron Age date. The seven large sherds in fabric IAF1 from context (1029) largely cross-fit, and are from a very large storage vessel. They are from the lower body of the pot, with the widest part of the surviving portion having a diameter of around 0.5m.

Romano-British

RBG: Fine, soft greyware, Oxford fabric R11. Early Roman. 1 sherd, 4g.

Post-medieval

The Post-medieval assemblage comprised 15 sherds with a total weight of 539g. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 11 sherds, 380g.

WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 19th - 20th C. 4 sherds, 159g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

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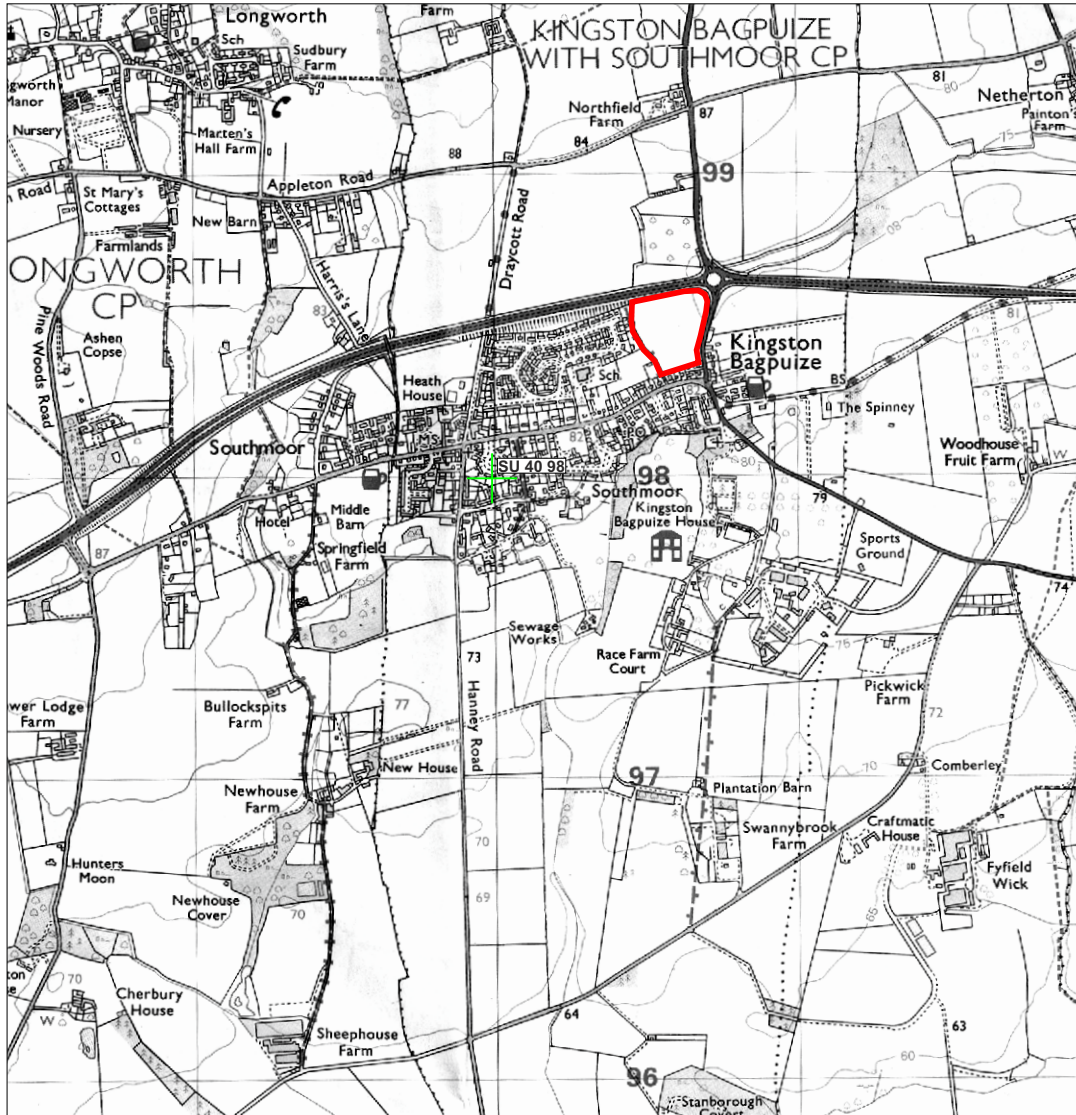
Land South of the A420, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	IAF1		IAF2		IAF3		IAF4		RBG		OXDR		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
104											2	14			17thC
501											1	24			17thC
502					1	8									LBA
507					1	20									LBA
510					1	1			1	4					RB
512	3	30	19	201											EIA
513			6	17											EIA
802											3	31			17thC
902			1	12											EIA
Tr10 U/S			4	16											U/S
1002	1	3	32	556							2	238	1	29	19thC
1010			1	1											EIA
1011			9	84											EIA
1013	4	8	2	7											EIA
1015											2	71	3	130	19thC
1017											1	2			17thC
1019	1	10													EIA
1025							1	5							LIA?
1029	7	1198	7	101											EIA
1030			2	4											EIA
Total	16	1249	83	999	3	29	1	5	1	4	11	380	4	159	

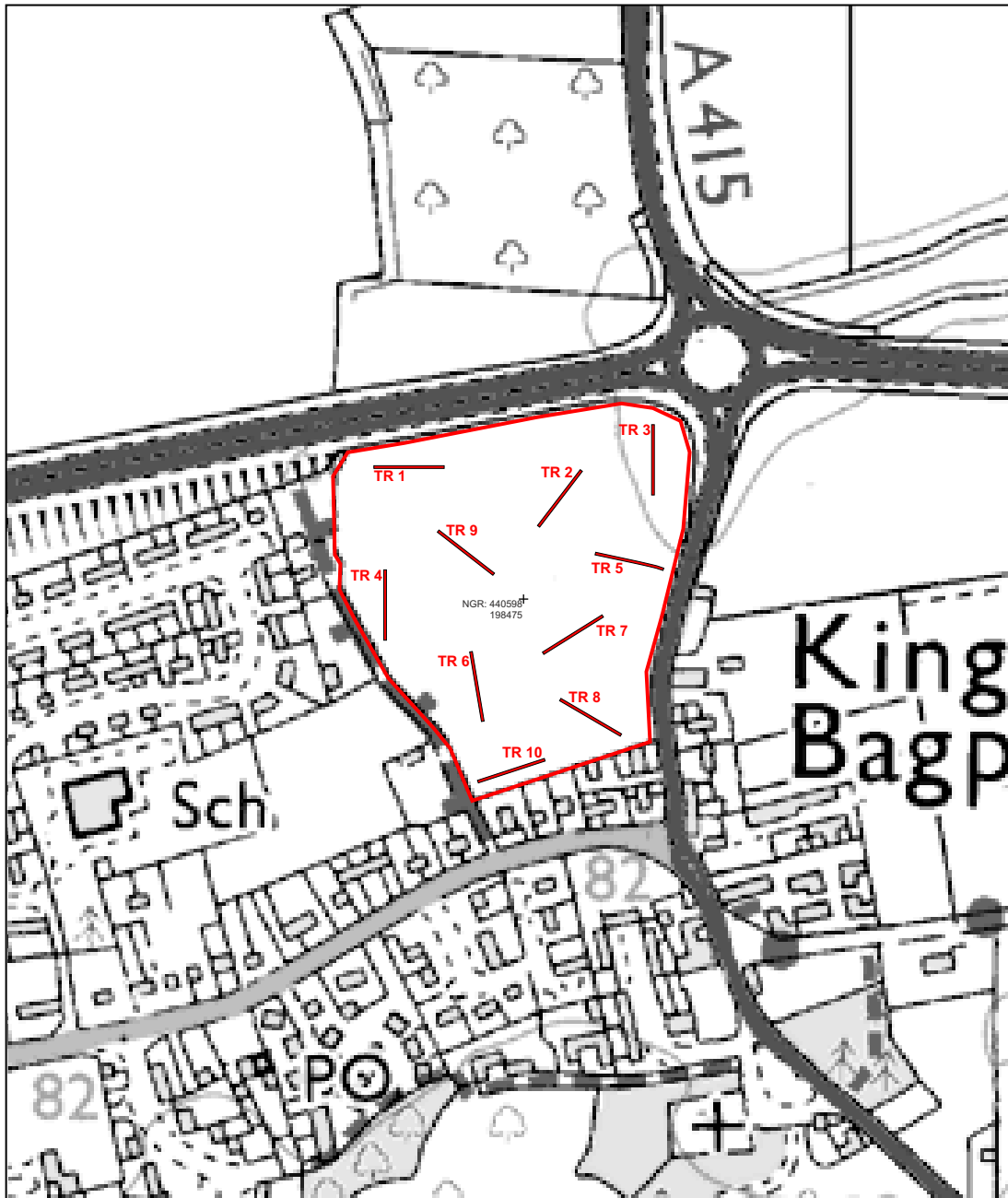
APPENDIX 3: Miscellaneous Finds

CXT	BONE	WRKD FLINT	CBM
402		1	
504		1	
512		1	
901			1
904		2	
1011	1 frag.		
1015	1 frag. (burnt)		
1016	1 frag.		
1019	1 frag.		
1029	10 frags.		
TR 10 TROWEL CLEAN	1 frag.	3	



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FIGURE 1: Site Location



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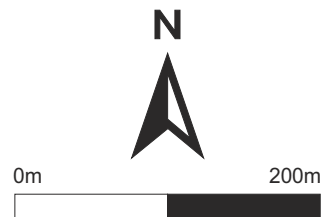
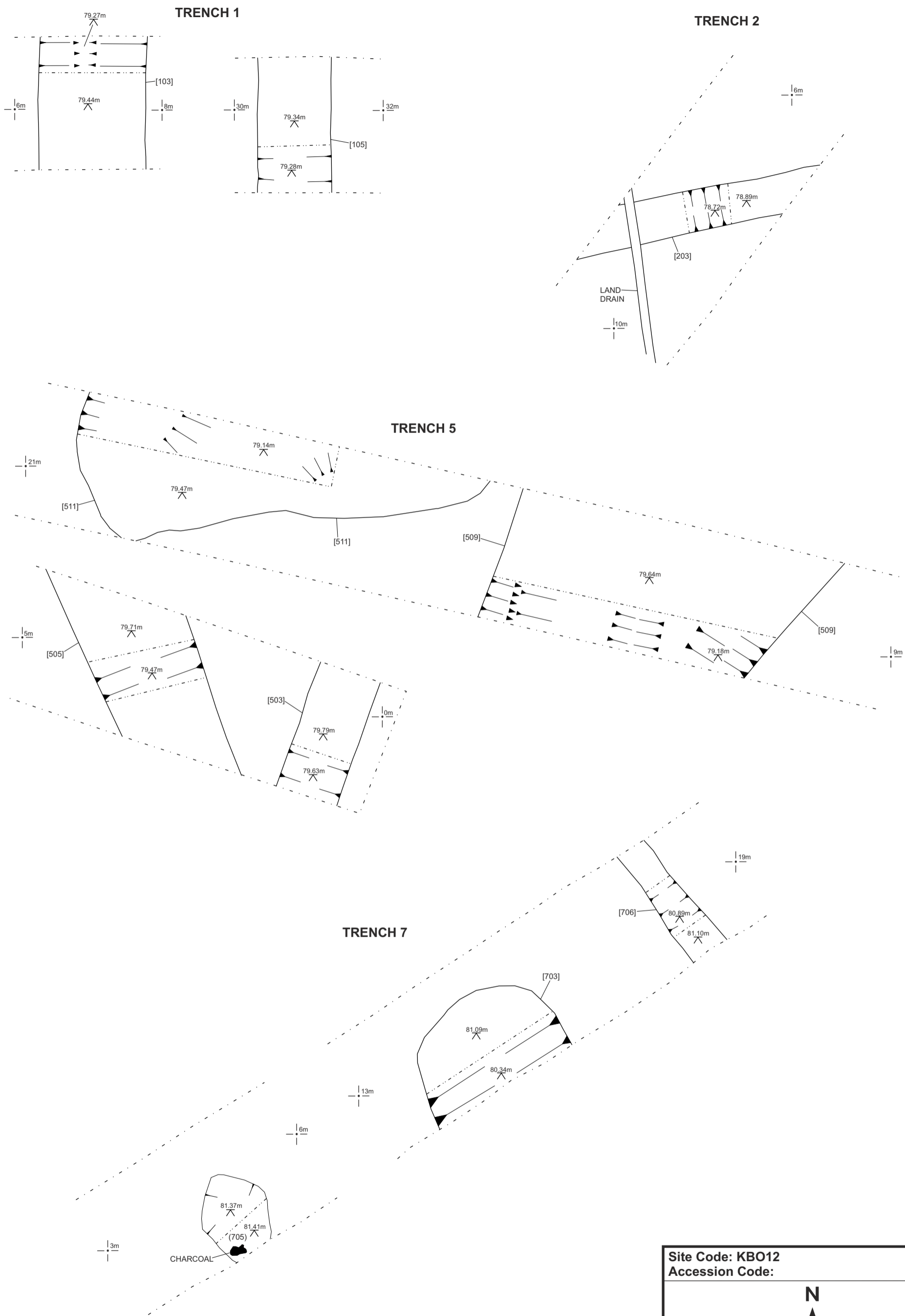


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations



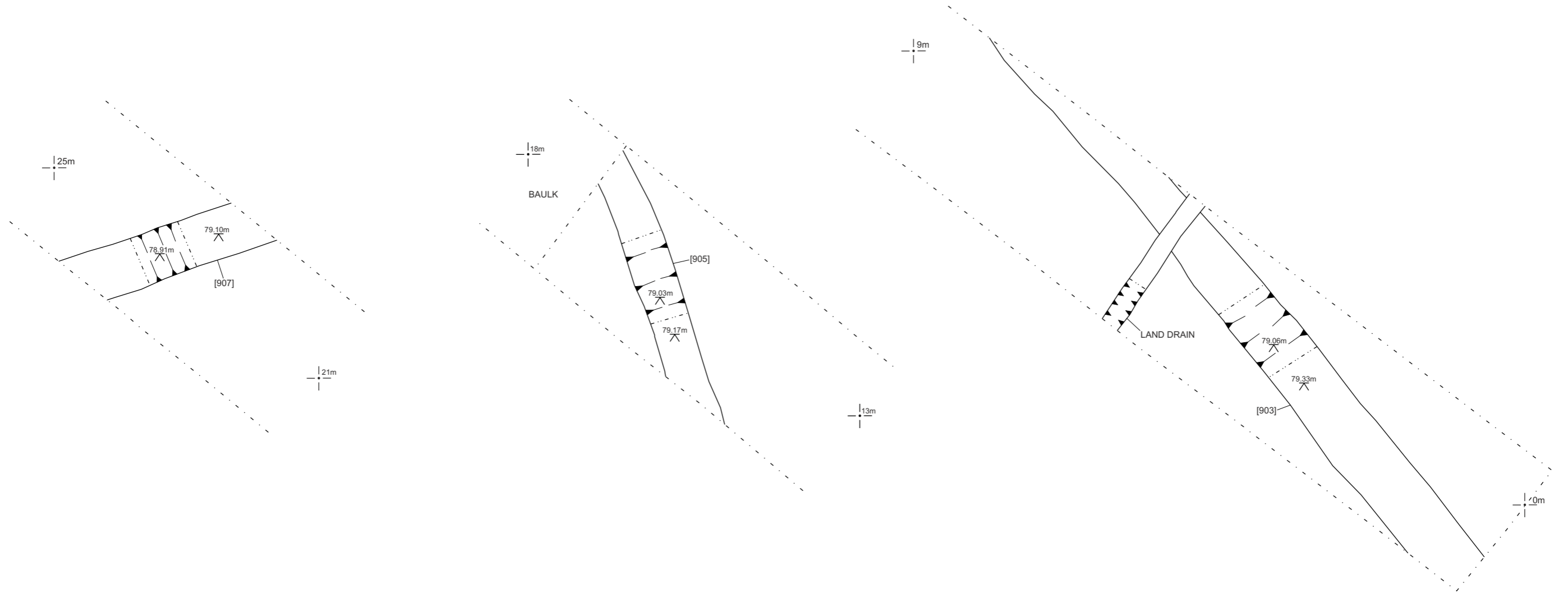
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N

0m 2m

FIGURE 3: Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 7 Plans

TRENCH 9

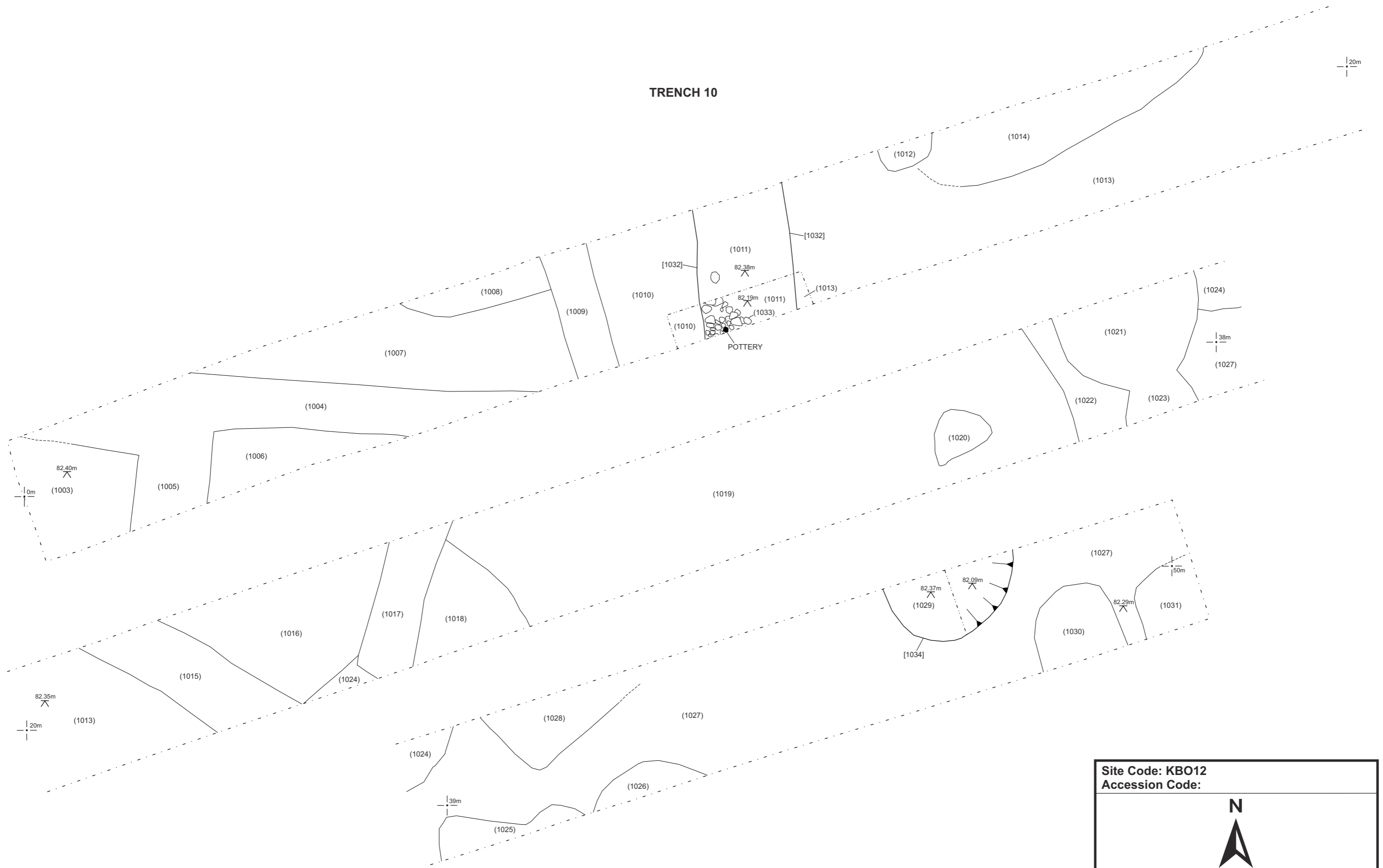


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FIGURE 4: Trench 9 Plan



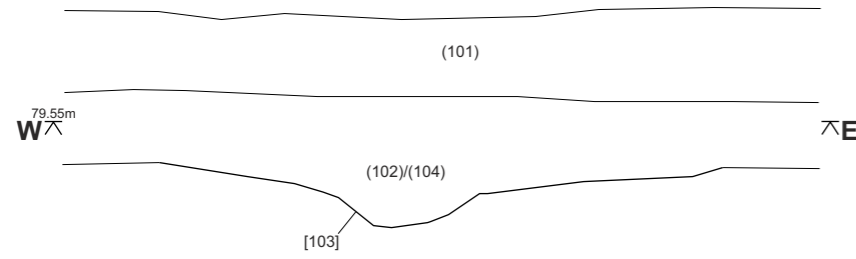
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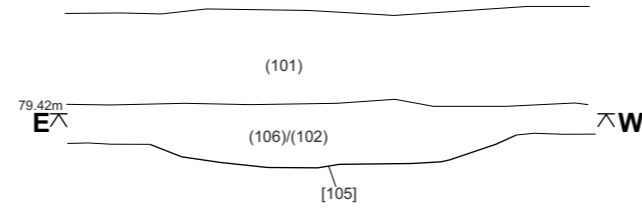
0m 2m

FIGURE 5: Trench 10 Plan

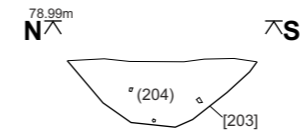
SOUTH FACING SECTION [103]



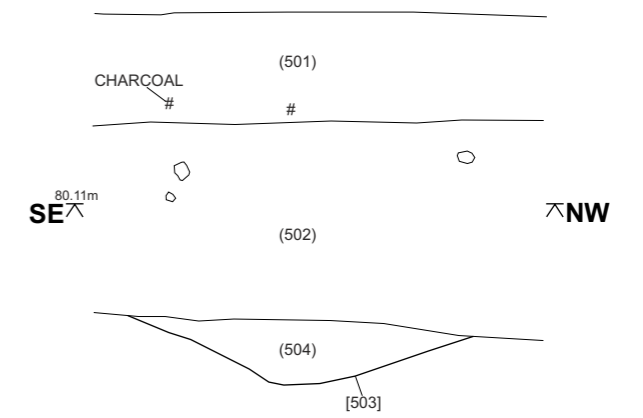
NORTH FACING SECTION [105]



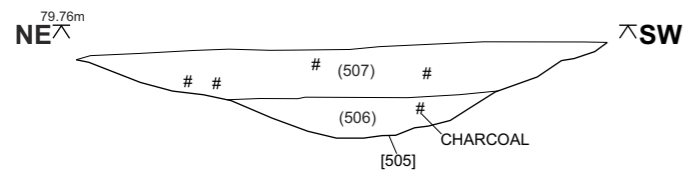
WEST FACING SECTION [203]



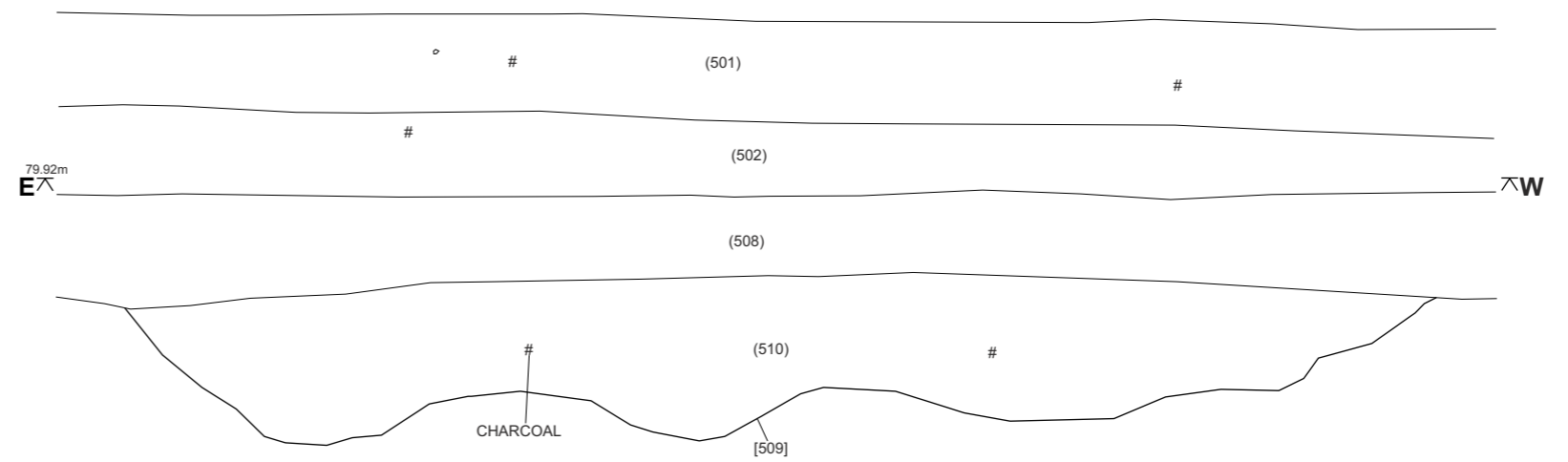
NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [503]



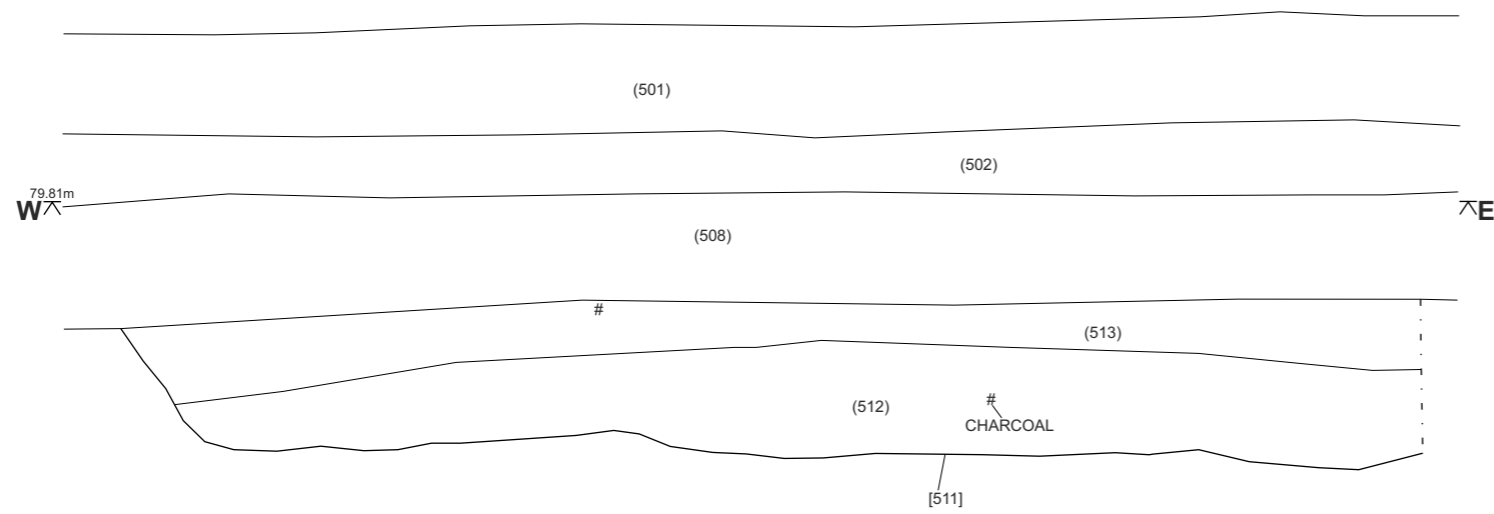
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [505]



NORTH FACING SECTION [509]

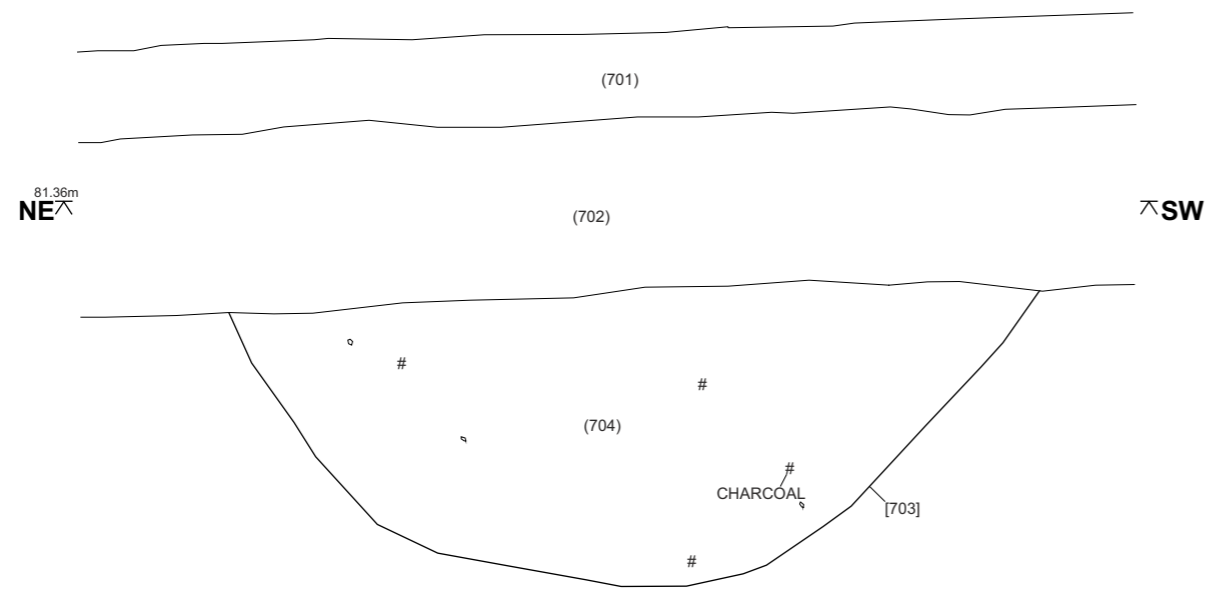


SOUTH FACING SECTION [511]

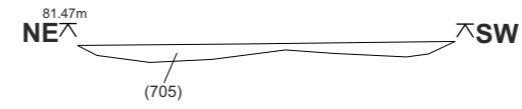


Site Code: KBO12
 Accession Code:
 0m 1m
FIGURE 6: Trenches 1, 2 and 5 Sections

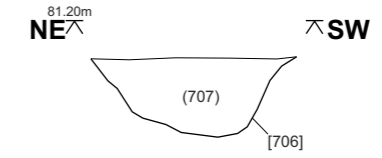
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [703]



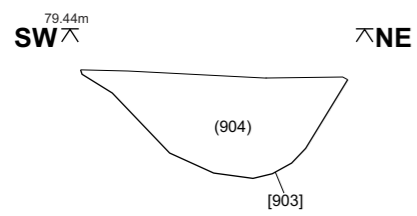
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION (705)



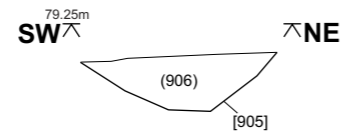
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [706]



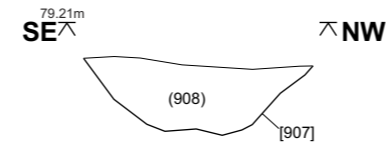
SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [903]



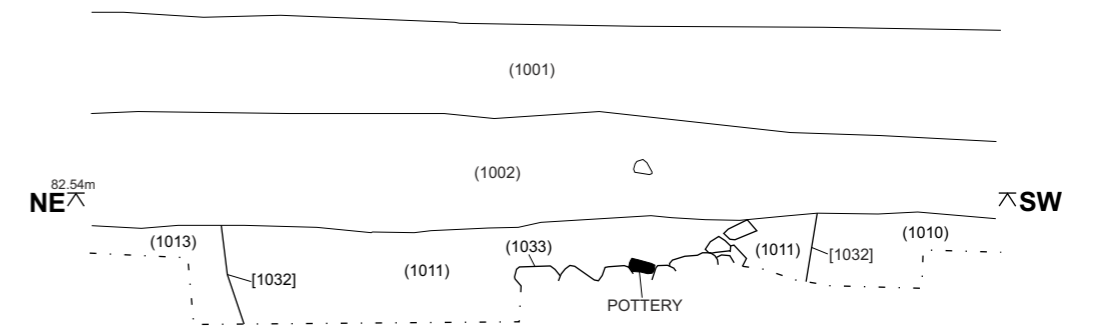
SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [905]



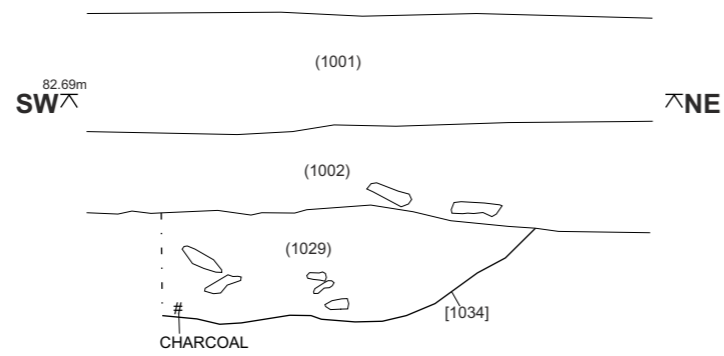
NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [907]



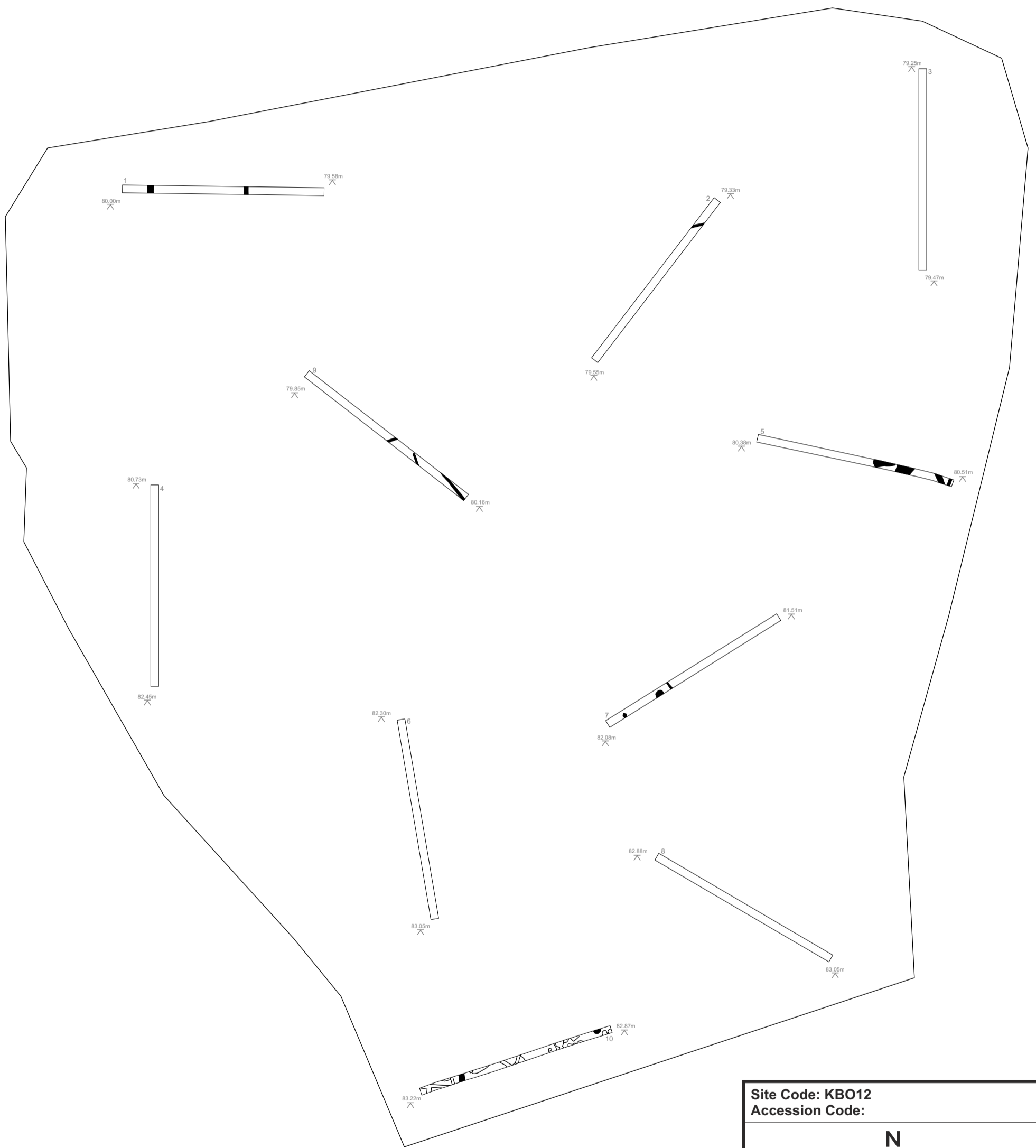
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [1032]



SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [1034]



Site Code: KBO12
Accession Code:
0m 1m
FIGURE 7: Trenches 7, 9 and 10 Sections



Site Code: KBO12
Accession Code:

N

0m 40m

= FEATURE CONFIRMED BY EXCAVATION
 = POSSIBLE FEATURE

FIGURE 8: Site Plan Showing Identified Features