

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land adjacent to Littlemore Hospital,
Littlemore, Oxford**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Site Code: LLO12/12

(SP 5320 0261)

Land adjacent to Littlemore Hospital, Littlemore, Oxford

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Donnington Health Trust**

by Steve Ford

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LLO12/12

March 2013

Summary

Site name: Land adjacent to Littlemore Hospital, Littlemore, Oxford

Grid reference: SP 5320 0261

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 19th-25th February 2013

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Steve Ford

Site code: LLO 12/12

Area of site: c. 3.71ha

Summary of results: The evaluation trenching has clarified the archaeological potential of the site and confirmed the presence of an Iron Age 'banjo' enclosure originally identified by geophysical survey. A ditch of medieval date and a possible cremation burial of Roman date were also recorded. A single struck flint and pottery of Roman, Saxon and medieval date were also recovered in small quantities

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course

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Report edited/checked by: Andy Taylor✓ 11.03.13

Land adjacent to Littlemore Hospital, Littlemore, Oxford An Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Report 12/12c

Introduction

This report documents the results of a field evaluation carried out at a plot of land adjacent to Littlemore Hospital, Littlemore, Oxford (SP 5320 0261) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Tom Smailes of Kemp & Kemp Property Consultants, Elms Court, Botley, Oxford, OX2 9LP, on behalf of Donnington Health Trust, Trust Office, 7 Groombridge Place, Donnington, Newbury, RG14 2JQ.

A planning application (12/02848/OUT) has been submitted for the subject for the development of up to 140 residential units together with 258 car parking spaces, 356 cycle parking spaces, landscaping and open space. A desk-based assessment (Ford 2012) and geophysical survey (Buczek and Dawson 2013) have provided preliminary information about the archaeological potential of the site. The results of a field evaluation have been requested to determine if the site has archaeological potential and if so produce information to mitigate the impact of the proposed development. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Radford, the Oxford City Archaeological Officer.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Ford, Andy Taylor and Marta Buczek between the 19th and 27th February 2013 and the site code is LLO 12/12. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the southern side of Oxford and to the west of Littlemore. It is currently one large parcel of land, of 3.71ha, bordered by a railway line to the north and the A4074 dual carriageway to the west (Fig. 1). The rear clinic buildings of Littlemore Hospital are just beyond the southern boundary of the site. The field displays a slight fall of slope towards the road in the west, and a more pronounced slope in the southern corner of the field. A 2m wide open ditch and associated bank runs parallel to the road on its western boundary. The highest points of the site are the centre and the eastern corners, at a height of 70m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is Beckley Sand with the Thames floodplain to the west (BGS 1994).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in the desk-based assessment for the site (Ford 2012). In summary the site lies within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley but at some distance from the historic Saxon and medieval centre of Oxford City and also some distance from medieval Littlemore itself. The site does, however lie within a broad zone of land within and around the southern and eastern suburbs of Oxford notable for the presence of a Roman pottery industry (Radford and Beckley 2011). Several kiln sites are known relatively close to the study area at Rose Hill, Cowley, Blackbird Leys and Littlemore itself and are a part of a major centre of production in the middle and later parts of the Roman period. The output was traded widely across southern England (Henig and Booth 2000; Young 2000; Booth et al. 2007; Radford 2012). Fieldwork at Oxford Science Park, to the southeast of the study area, identified an early/middle Saxon settlement south of Littlemore Brook (Moore 2001; Booth et al. 2007) which is the earliest Saxon evidence within the Oxford City boundaries (Dodd 2003). A desk-based assessment has been produced for this site (Ford 2012) which also notes topographical attraction of such a Thames terrace site for prehistoric settlement.

The geophysical (magnetic) survey of the site identified several features that are likely to be of archaeological origin in addition to areas of possible thermoremnance. Of particular note is a probable Iron Age 'banjo enclosure' apparently within another larger square enclosure. There were several patches of possible thermoremnance caused by burning events in the past which may be kiln sites (Buczek and Dawson 2012).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- a) To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site.
- b) To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.
- c) To determine the nature of the geophysical anomalies on the site.

It was proposed to dig 14 trenches between 10m and 20m long and 1.6m wide . The trenches were positioned to target areas containing geophysical anomalies along with blank areas. Topsoil and any other overburden were to

be removed by a JCB-type backhoe machine. A toothless ditching bucket was to be used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. A metal detector was to be used to enhance the recovery of metal finds. Stripped areas and a sample of spoilheaps were to be scanned for the retrieval of artefacts. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, these were to be excavated or sampled by hand sufficiently to satisfy the aims of the project.

Results

Seventeen trenches were eventually dug. Only one trench (4) was moved from its intended position as it lay across an informal footpath (Fig. 3) The three extra trenches were dug to clarify the nature of the original findings. The trenches ranged from 5.2m to 25m in length and in depth from 0.4m to 0.80m. All trenches were 1.6m wide. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was aligned approximately N-S and was 20.0m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.14m of grey clayey sand above a fine fragmented limestone. The trench had been intended to be located across a thermoremnant geophysical anomaly but no trace of the origin of this was observed. However, the trench was repositioned slightly to avoid a mostly backfilled hole visible at ground level which may be an area of modern disturbance that caused the geophysical anomaly. Nothing of archaeological interest was observed in the trench.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

Trench 2 was aligned NW-SE and was 17m long and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.15m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand natural geology. The trench was located across a faint linear geophysical anomaly but no archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 3 was aligned W-E and was 18.5m long and 0.75m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.4m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and limestone natural geology. The trench was located across two linear geophysical anomalies but no archaeological deposits were observed. However, a possible cremation burial or pyre-related deposit of Roman date was recorded (6) beneath the deep subsoil.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

Trench 4 was aligned NW–SE and was 22.7m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.4m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and limestone natural geology.

Trench 5 (Figs. 3 and 4; Pl 4)

Trench 5 was aligned NE–SW and was 25m long and 0.4-0.6m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.10m of brown sand subsoil becoming deeper to the east, above light brown sand and limestone natural geology. The trench was located across three linear geophysical anomalies, two of which formed the suggested antennae ditches of the banjo enclosure. Ditch 2 was a D-shaped portion of ditch west of the antennae ditches. It was 1.58m wide and 0.91m deep and contained two sandy fills. The upper fill (53) contained 10 sherds of Iron Age pottery and the lower fill (54) 3 sherds. Seven fragments of dog bone came from the upper fill also.

Ditch 3 was the western antennae ditch of the banjo enclosure. It was 1.07m wide and 0.57m deep with three sandy fills (55-57). The upper fill (55) contained 5 sherds of Iron Age pottery and 4 fragments of animal bone.

Ditch 4 was the eastern antennae ditch of the banjo enclosure. It was 5.2m wide due to a wide weathering cone and 0.65m deep with three sandy fills (58, 60-61). The upper fill (58), a dark brown sand with diffuse boundaries appears to be a buried topsoil with Roman or later subsoil above. Layer (58) contained 8 sherds of Iron Age pottery and 5 fragments of cattle bone. No finds were recovered from the secondary and primary fills (60, 61) of the ditch.

Trench 6 (Figs. 3 and 4; Pls. 1 and 3)

Trench 6 was aligned NE–SW and was 34.60m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.05m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and limestone natural geology. The trench was located across an area of pit-like geophysical anomalies and the suggested ditch of the banjo enclosure. Pit 1 contained a single dark brown sandy fill (52). It was 1.4m in diameter and 0.57m deep. It contained 4 sherds of Iron Age pottery. At a location expected for the enclosure ditch, a very shallow possible feature was revealed. It was *c.* 1.5m wide but only 0.1m deep and could easily be interpreted as medieval furrow. It seems a doubtful origin for the geophysical anomaly. No other trace of a ditch was recorded in the trench and it is now considered that the trench has been positioned across a simple gap entrance which may be observable on the geophysical plot. An extra trench (17) was dug adjacent to trench 6 try and locate the enclosure ditch (below).

Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

Trench 10 was aligned NE–SW and was 19.8m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.1m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and limestone natural geology. The trench was located across a geophysical anomalies but this partly corresponded with an area of modern disturbance at the north east end of the trench. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 8 (Figs. 3 and 4)

Trench 8 was aligned NW–SE and was 18.7m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.2m of brown sand subsoil above limestone with light brown sand patches natural geology. The trench was located across a geophysical anomaly which was confirmed as a wide but shallow ditch (5). This feature was 2m wide and 0.28m deep with a flat base. It contained animal bone and several sherds of pottery of several dates, the latest of which was a single sherd of medieval date. The feature is tentatively ascribed a medieval date.

Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

Trench 9 was aligned NE–SW and was 9m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.1m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand natural geology. The trench was located across a thermoremnant geophysical anomaly but no cause of this was found. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

Trench 10 was aligned NE–SW and was 19.2m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.1m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

Trench 11 was aligned approximately E–W and was 19.2m long and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.2m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

Trench 12 was aligned NW–SE and was 10.6m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.15m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and limestone natural geology. The trench was located across a thermoremnant geophysical anomaly but this was found to have been caused by a large modern pit. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 13 (Fig. 3)

Trench 13 was aligned NW–SE and was 19.1m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.1m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand. The trench was located across a faint linear geophysical anomaly but this was possibly caused by modern disturbance and/or root/animal disturbance. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

Trench 14 was aligned NE–SW and was 20.0m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.15m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and limestone natural geology.

Trench 15 (Fig. 3)

Trench 15 was aligned NE–SW and was 14.0m long and 0.55-0.78m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.15m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and limestone natural geology. The trench was located across a linear geophysical anomaly but no archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 16 (Fig. 3)

Trench 16 was aligned NE–SW and was 9.8m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.174m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and limestone natural geology.

Trench 17 (Fig. 3; Pl 2)

Trench 17 was aligned NE–SW and was 5.2m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.174m of brown sand subsoil above light brown sand and some limestone natural

geology. It was positioned close to trench 6 and was located across a linear geophysical anomaly forming part of the banjo enclosure. This trench located probable ditch (7) where expected. It was not excavated.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 46 sherds with a total weight of 426g. Iron Age, Roman, early/middle Anglo-Saxon and medieval and later wares were all present. The following fabrics types were noted:

- IA1: Iron Age Shell and Grog.** Sparse to moderate shell fragments up to 5mm, sparse to moderate grey grog up to 2mm. 10 sherds, 39g
- IA2: Iron Age Fine Sandy.** Fine sandy fabric with quartz < 0.1mm, few visible inclusions. 19 sherds, 123g
- IA3: Iron Age Fine shell.** Soft fabric, sparse shell fragments up to 2mm. 3 sherds, 50g
- R Miscellaneous Roman,** 4 sherds, 109g.
- EMS1: Early/middle Anglo-Saxon Organic tempered.** Sparse to moderate organic voids up to 10mm. 3 sherds, 21g.

The medieval and later material was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

- OXAC: Cotswold-type ware,** AD975-1350. 3 sherds, 24g.
- OXBF: North-East Wiltshire Ware,** AD1050 – 1400. 1 sherd, 20g.
- OXY: Medieval Oxford ware,** AD1075 – 1350. 2 sherds, 26g.
- OXDR: Red Earthenwares,** 1550+. 1 sherd, 14g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The Iron Age and early/middle Anglo Saxon fabrics are very similar to those of pottery which occurred at the nearby Science Park excavations (Barclay 2001; Blinkhorn 2001). The Iron Age material is thus probably of middle Iron Age date, although no feature sherds were present other than a rim with a perfunctory everted profile. The Anglo-Saxon sherds could date to any time in the period AD450-850. The lack of later medieval wares which were well-represented at the Science Park site (Mellor 2001), such as Brill/Boarstall Ware (Oxford Fabric OXAM) indicates that medieval activity was short-lived, and restricted to the mid-11th – 12th Centuries.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recovered from the site. It was a spall (a piece less than 20mm x 20mm) recovered from trench 6.

Animal bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from five separate contexts within the investigated area. A total of 36 fragments of bone were present for analysis, weighing 288g (Appendix 4). The surface preservation of the remains was generally good, although a moderate amount of fragmentation was noted and occasional places of cortical exfoliation. Teeth were the most frequently identified skeletal elements present.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements into categories based on size, not by species, into one of three categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) were designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species was made. The determination of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) both within and between the species was investigated based on the duplication of elements, and differences in age categories.

A minimum of three animal individuals were present within the assemblage: one large, one medium and one small sized animal. The large animal was identified as a cow, with two loose teeth present in context (58) and a horn core in (59). The medium sized animal was represented by sheep/goat sized loose teeth and fragments of ribs in the top fill of (59). Finally, a single small sized animal, a dog, was identified through the presence of three teeth recovered from deposit 53.

Evidence of butchery practices was observed on a non-descript long bone shaft fragment of a medium sized animal in deposit (55). No further information could be retrieved from these remains.

Burnt bone by Ceri Falys

Burnt bone was recovered from feature 6 (62) in Trench 3. A total of 5g of bone was present for analysis, which primarily displayed a white colour, and had a maximum fragment size of 18mm. The exceptionally small fragment size hindered any identification of skeletal element and/or species of origin of the remains.

Conclusion

The evaluation trenching has clarified the archaeological potential of the site. In particular it has confirmed the presence of a 'banjo' enclosure and indicated that it is most likely to be of Iron Age date. Several other linear geophysical anomalies were identified as being of archaeological origin but other linear anomalies could not be confirmed and are possibly geological in nature or were of modern origin. Similarly, most of the discrete geophysical anomalies were of modern or uncertain origin.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at west or south end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	20.0	1.6	0.45	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.44m grey clayey sand subsoil; 0.44m+ fine fragmented limestone (natural geology)
2	17.0	1.6	0.60	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.45m brown sand subsoil; 0.45m+ light brown sand (natural geology)
3	18.5	1.6	0.75	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.7m brown sand subsoil; 0.7m+ light brown sand and limestone (natural geology) Feature 6.
4	22.7	1.6	0.45	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.35m brown sand with some pebbles subsoil; 0.35-0.45m light brown sand (natural geology); 0.45m+ limestone natural geology. Test pit at SE end to 0.55m
5	25.0	1.6	0.60E 0.40W	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.4m brown sand subsoil; 0.4m+ light brown sand /limestone (natural geology). Ditches 2-4; PI 4.
6	24.6	1.6	0.40	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.35m brown sand subsoil; 0.35m+ light brown sand /limestone (natural geology). Pit 1; PIs. 1 and 3.
7	19.8	1.6	0.45	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.4m brown sand subsoil; 0.4m+ light brown sand and rare limestone (natural geology). Modern disturbance at 13m.
8	18.7	1.6	0.50	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.5m dark brown sand subsoil; 0.5m+ limestone (natural geology). Ditch 5
9	9.0	1.6	0.53	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.4m brown sand subsoil; 0.4m+ light brown sand (natural geology).
10	19.2	1.6	0.45	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.4m brown sand subsoil; 0.4m+ light brown sand (natural geology).
11	19.2	1.6	0.60	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.5m brown sand subsoil; 0.5m+ light brown sand (natural geology).
12	10.6	1.6	0.50N 0.80S	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.45m brown sand subsoil; 0.4m+ light brown sand and limestone (natural geology). Large area of modern disturbance at 4-7m
13	19.1	1.6	0.50	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.4m brown sand subsoil; 0.4m+ light brown sand with some pebbles (natural geology). Some modern and root/animal disturbance at 11-12m.
14	20.0	1.6	0.55	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.45m brown sand subsoil; 0.45m+ light brown sand and limestone (natural geology).
15	14.0	1.6	0.55E 0.78W	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.45m brown sand subsoil; 0.45m+ light brown sand and some limestone (natural geology).
16	9.8	1.6	0.45	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.37m brown sand subsoil; 0.37m+ light brown sand (natural geology).
17	5.2	1.6	0.45	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.4m brown sand subsoil; 0.4m+ light brown sand and some limestone (natural geology). Ditch 7; PI. 2

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

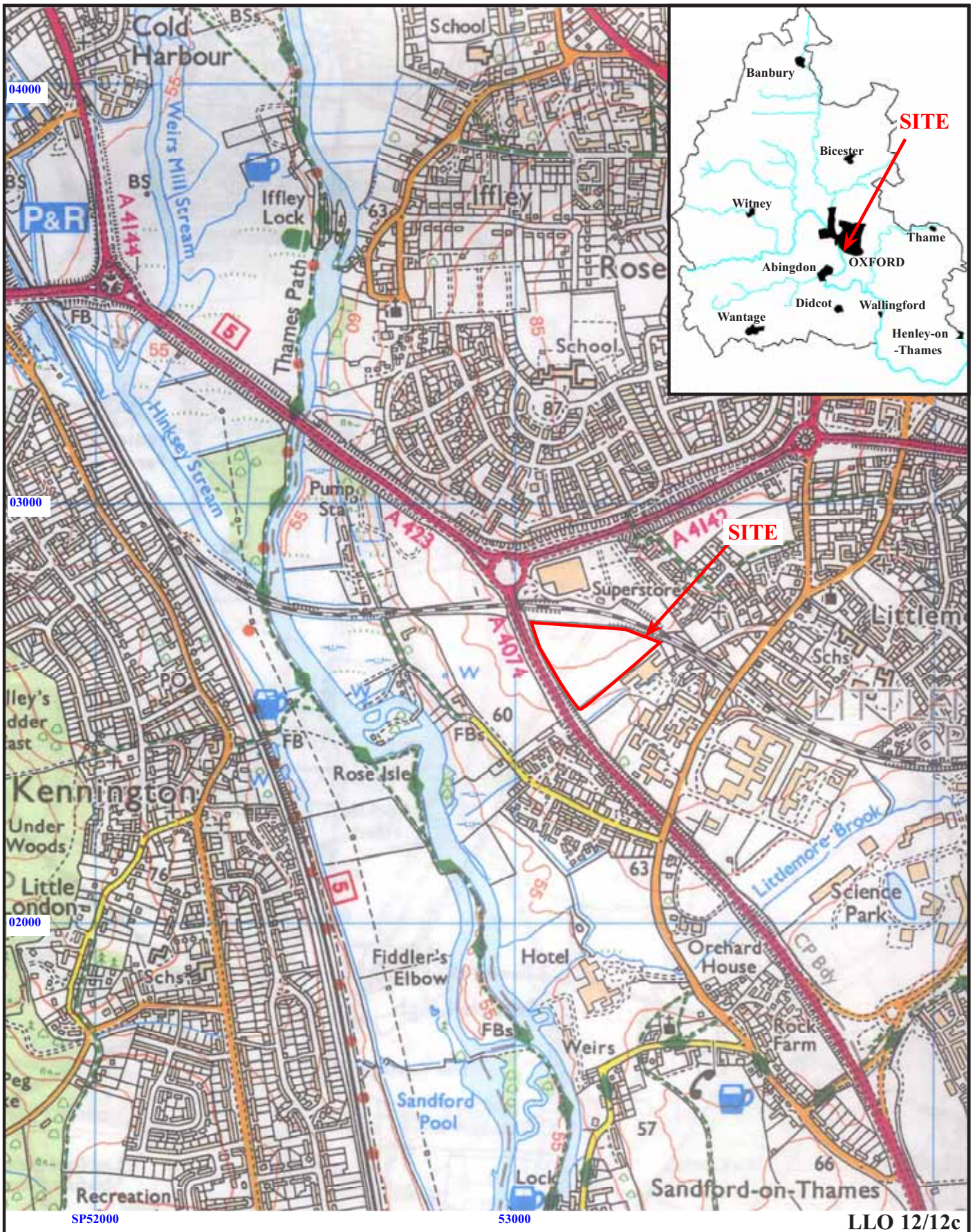
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fills</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	52	6	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
2	53,54	5	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
3	55-57	5	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
4	58,60,61	5	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
5	59	3	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
6	62	8	Cremation?	Roman	Pottery
7	-	17	Ditch	Iron Age?	Not dug

APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cut	Fill	IA1		IA2		IA3		Roman		EMS1		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXDR	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
1	52	1	14	3	21														
2	53			7	75	3	50												
2	54	1	11	2	9														
3	55	5	11																
4	58	3	3	5	11														
5	59			1	2					3	21					1	12		
6	62							1	28										
Tr2	5-10m											1	19						
Tr3	Sub													1	20				
Tr3	10-15m							1	24										
Tr4	15-20m											1	2						
Tr5	10-15m							1	18										
Tr5	E end							1	39										
Tr8	15-20m																	1	14
Tr10	15-20m															1	14		
Tr13	5-10m											1	3						
Tr14	0-5m			1	5														
	Total	10	39	19	123	3	50	4	109	3	21	3	24	1	20	2	26	1	14

APPENDIX 4: Inventory of animal bone

Context		Number of Fragments	Weight (g)	Identified fragments – by animal size			Unidentified
Cut	Deposit			Large	Medium	Small	
2	53	7	20	-	-	7 (dog)	-
3	55	4	4	-	4	-	-
4	58	5	48	5 (cow)	-	-	-
5	59	13	194	13 (cow)	-	-	-
	59	7	22	-	7 (sheep/goat)	-	-
Total / MNI		36	288	1 cow	1 sheep/goat	1 dog	-



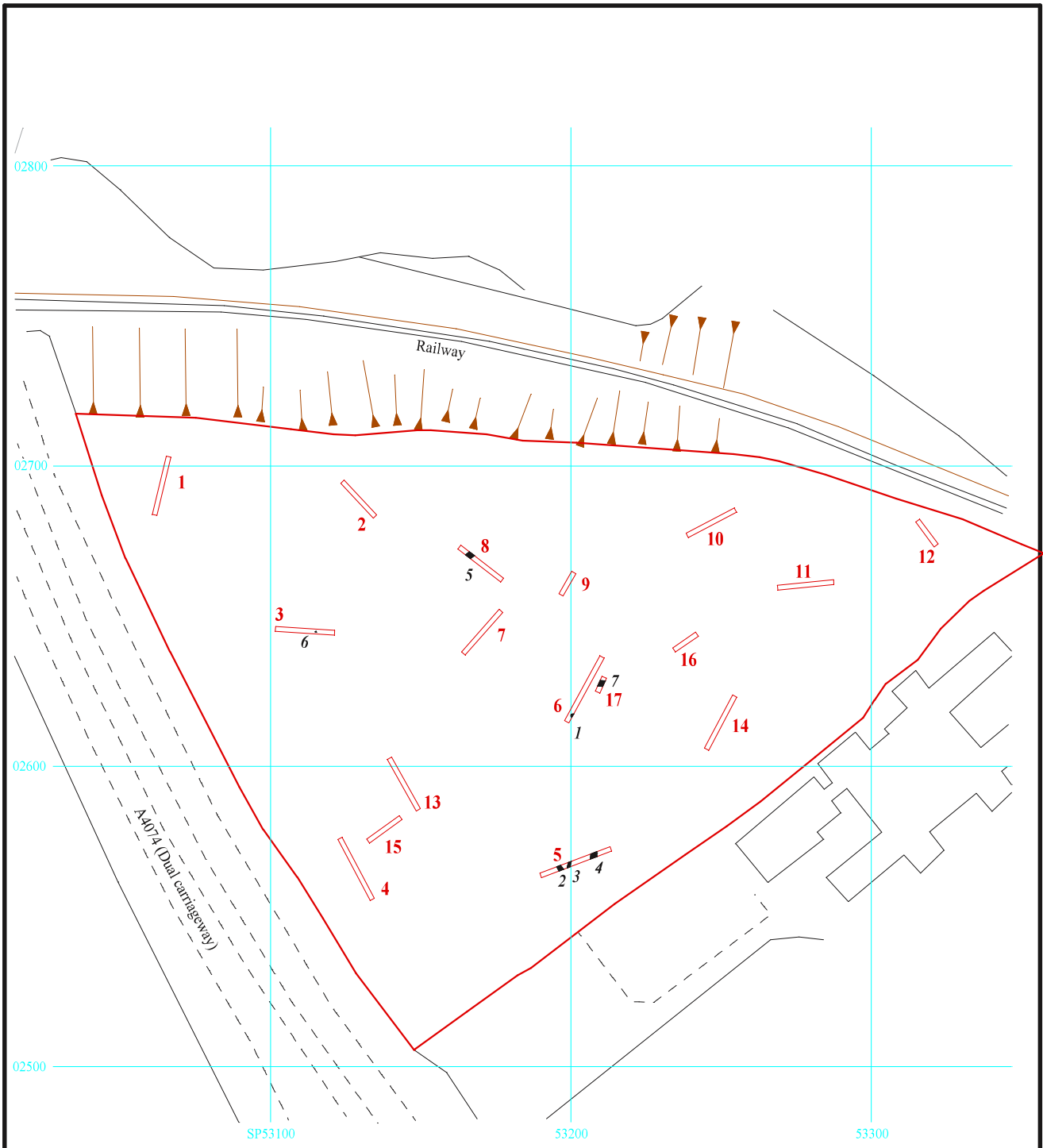
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Oxford, 2013
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Littlemore and Oxfordshire.

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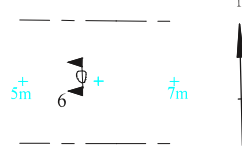
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Figure 2. Location of trenches.

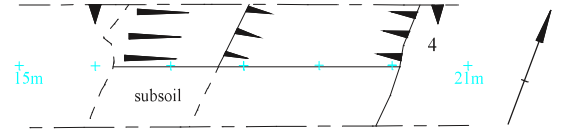
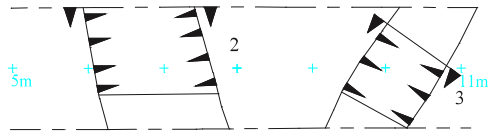


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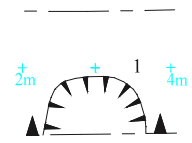
Trench 3



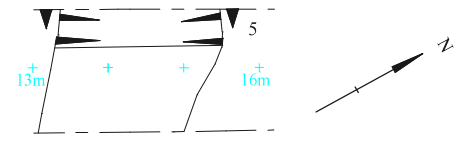
Trench 5



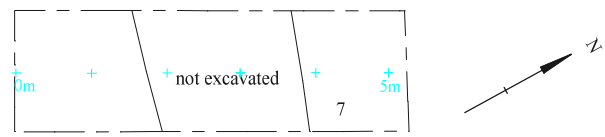
Trench 6



Trench 8



Trench 17

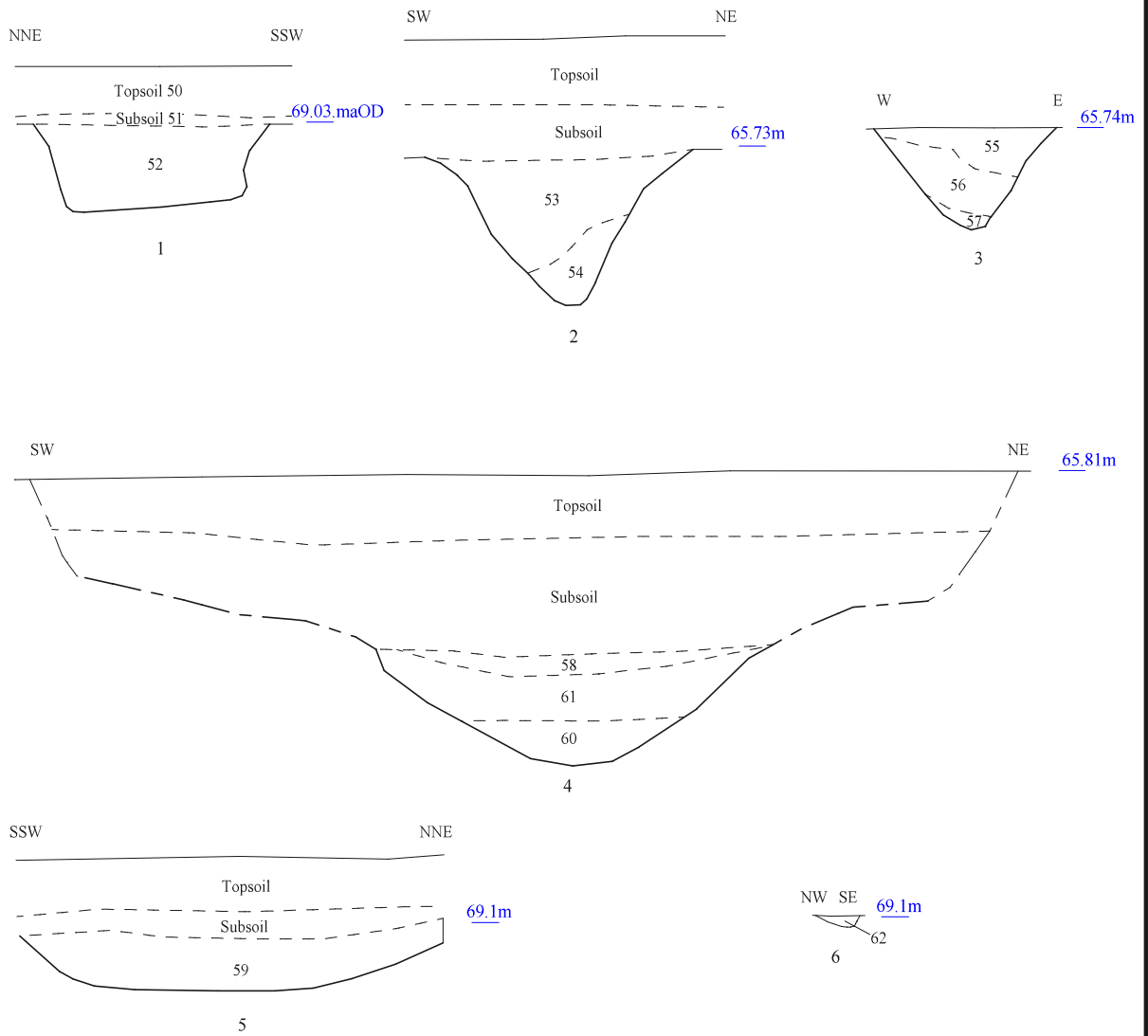


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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.



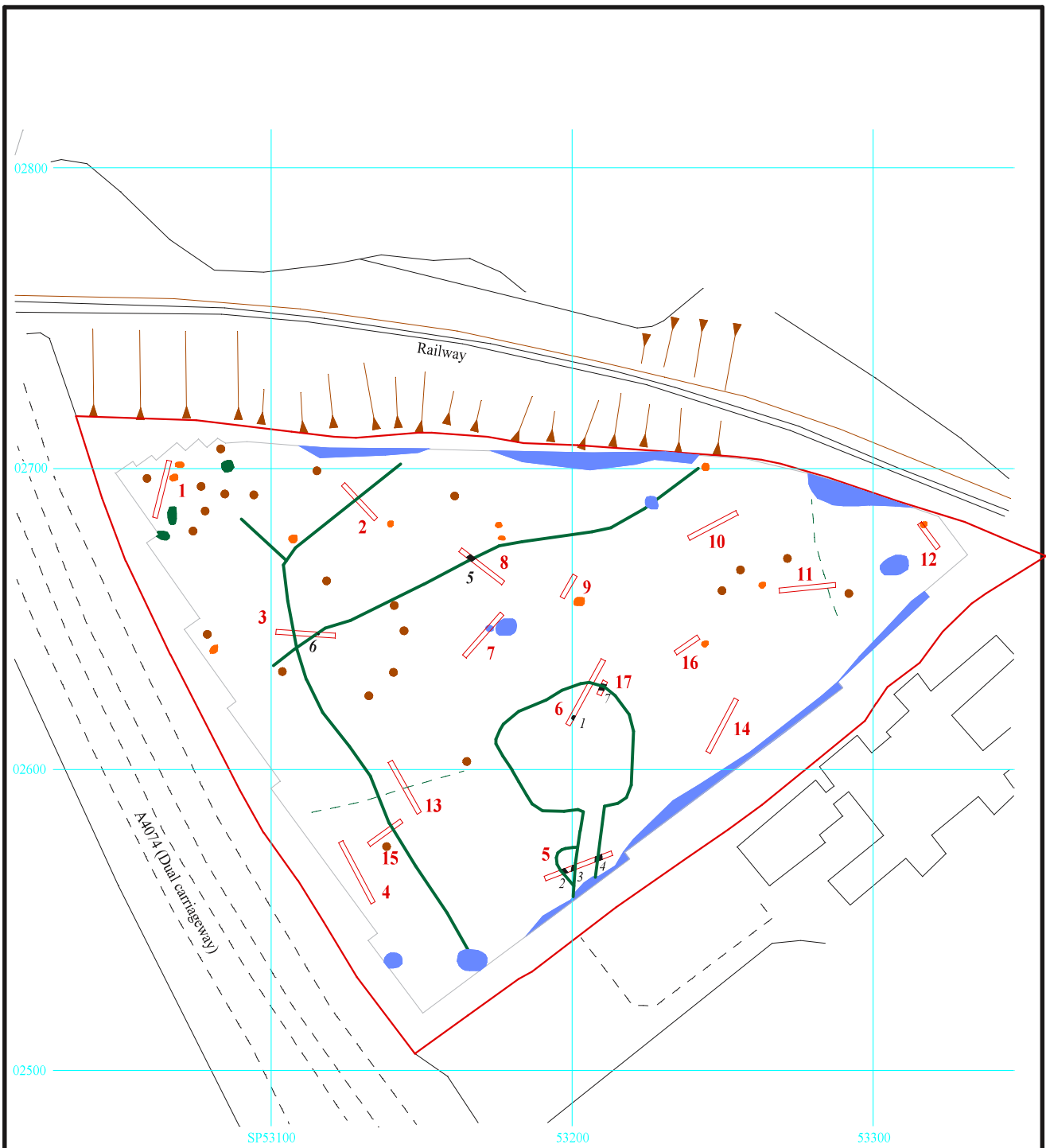


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Figure 4. Sections.





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Figure 5. Location of features in relation to geophysical anomalies.



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Plate 1. Trench 6 after excavation of pit 1, looking north east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 17, clean surface of 7, looking north east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 6, ditch 4, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 5, ditch 3, looking north east, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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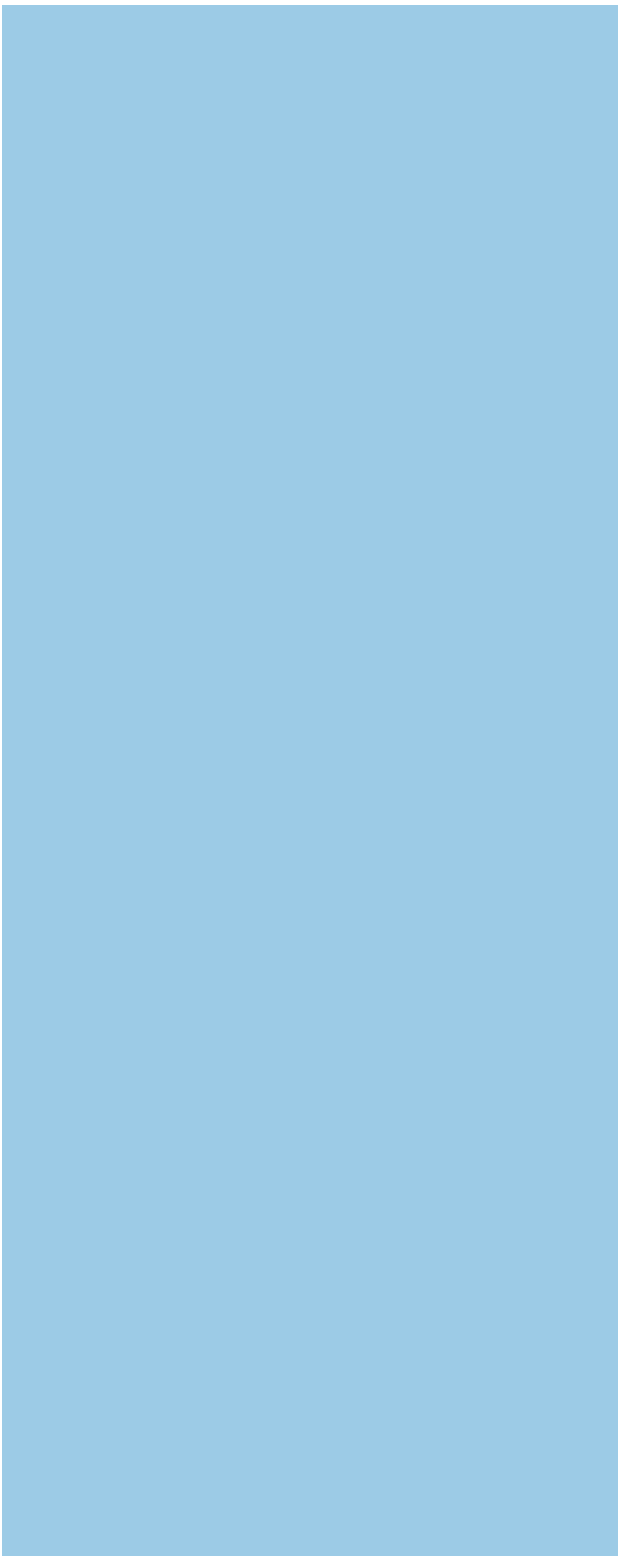
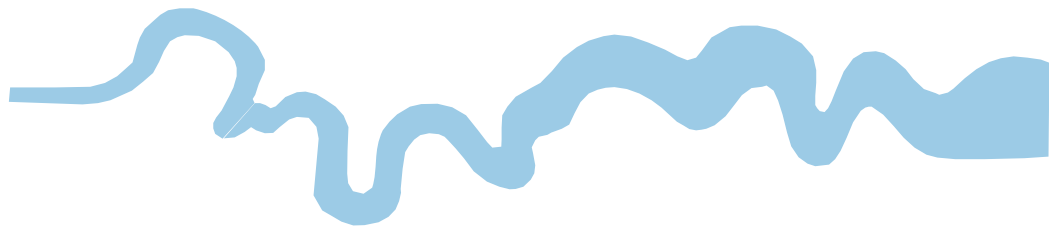
Plates 3 and 4.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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