

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Upwood Quarry, Tubney,
Marcham, Oxfordshire**

Phase 3

Archaeological Recording Action

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Site Code: UTO07/106

(SP 4525 0025)

Upwood Quarry Phase 3, Tubney Wood, Marcham, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Recording Action

For Hills Quarry Products Ltd

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code UTO 07/106

May 2014

Summary

Site name: Upwood Quarry, Phase 3, Tubney, Marcham, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SP 4525 0025

Site activity: Recording Action

Date and duration of project: 28th August - 26th September 2013

Project manager: Jo Pine

Site supervisor: James McNicoll-Norbury

Site code: UTO 07/106

Area of site: 2.75ha

Summary of results: The fieldwork has recorded light usage of the site for various periods with stray finds of Mesolithic, Early Bronze Age (Beaker) and Early Iron Age date. Cut features include an Early/Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burial radiocarbon dated to 1691–1504 cal BC (UBA-25489) and a Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch. An inhumation burial was undated, as were a small number of pits.

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

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 16.05.14 Steve Preston✓ 16.05.12

Upwood Quarry Phase 3, Tubney, Marcham, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Recording Action

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Report 07/106c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological recording action carried out at Upwood Park, Tubney, Marcham, Oxfordshire (SP 4525 0025) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Liddle of Hills Quarry Products Ltd, Ailesbury Court, High Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 1AA.

Planning permission (app MAR/5529/1-CM) has been gained from Oxfordshire County Council to extract sand and limestone from land at Upwood Park, Tubney, Marcham, Oxfordshire, extending a previous quarry. The archaeological potential of the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Hopkins 2008) and earlier field evaluation (Lamdin-Whymark 2003). These noted that the extraction areas were in an area of high archaeological potential with prehistoric finds found on the site and medieval finds discovered nearby. Due to the potential destruction of archaeological deposits a condition (24) was attached to the consent in line with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990) and Policy PE9 of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, requiring a programme of archaeological recording prior to extraction. This report presents the results of the third phase of monitoring at the site.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification based on a brief prepared by Oxfordshire Archaeological Services (Coddington 2010) and approved by Mr Hugh Coddington, Deputy County Archaeological Officer. The fieldwork was undertaken by Natasha Bennett, Daniel Bray, James McNicoll-Norbury and Jo Pine between 28th August and 26th September 2013 and the site code is UTO 07/106.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course. Human remains were removed under the terms of licence 11-0168 from HM Ministry of Justice.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on top of the Corallian ridge which separates the River Thames to the north from the River Ock to the south. The site is surrounded by mixed woodland of pine and broadleaf trees. To the west of the site is the A338 and to the north-west A420 and beyond lies the village of Appleton (Fig. 1). The current land use is arable farming. The site is located on limestone, silt and sand (BGS 1971) and is at a height of 92m above

Ordnance Datum, sloping downhill from the north to the south. The area covered by the current report lies to the north of areas previously monitored, in the north-west corner of the overall quarry, known as 'Field 1' (Fig. 2).

Archaeological background

A modest range of sites and finds have previously been recorded on the Corallian Ridge (Briggs *et al.* 1986) though more recent work has examined and located a number of larger sites (Weaver and Ford 2005). The geological outcrop is noteworthy for its concentration of Mesolithic sites (Bradley and Hey 1993) and more recent evaluation and excavation (OA 2003; Simmonds 2011) has revealed further Mesolithic material along with Bronze Age arrowheads. A scatter of flint and both Neolithic and post-medieval pottery was found in evaluation trenching within the site (OA 1998). Late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was recorded to the east, south and west of the site. A field evaluation in 2003 (OA 2003) at Tubney Manor Farm to the north-west located a Roman ditch and a probable Roman ditch with Iron Age and Roman occupation and Saxon burials subsequently recorded (Simmonds 2011). Roman pottery was recorded during the evaluation of the north-eastern part of the overall application area. The site lies south of the deserted medieval village of Tubney (Brooks 1984). Archaeological monitoring of Phases 1-2 (Lewis 2011) revealed the presence of post-medieval field boundaries and a possible prehistoric cremation.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the recording action was to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by extraction;
- produce a relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;
- establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic etc; and
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The specific objectives were:

- When was the site first occupied?
- When was the site first abandoned?
- What activities were taking place on the site?
- What was the nature and date of any scatters of lithic artefacts on the site? Are such scatters coincident with subsoil deposits?

What is the nature and date of any landscape features encountered (eg. Fields, boundary features, Large enclosures) and what is their spatial organisation?

What is the palaeo-environmental setting of the area?

The removal of overburden was carried out using a 360°-type excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision until either the natural geology or archaeological deposits were encountered. If archaeological features were found these were to be hand cleaned and recorded to an agreed sampling level.

Results (Fig. 2)

The western half of Field 1 revealed a small amount of archaeological deposits from which few finds were recovered but which point to a prehistoric date. A cremation burial (23) and the partial remains of an inhumation burial (10) were found in the field along with a large number of treeboles which were investigated to establish their nature. The natural geology consisted of yellow brown sand with limestone inclusions which was overlain by 0.3m of brown silty sand topsoil and between 0.15-0.5m of red brown silty sand subsoil. The thicker deposits of subsoil were encountered at the southern end of the site and got shallower at the northern end. Details of features identified are summarized in Appendix 1.

Phase 1 Early/Middle Bronze Age

Burials

A cremation burial in pit 23 was found near the centre of this part of the site. The pit measured 0.45m in diameter and was 0.35m deep (Fig. 3 and Pl. 1). It contained an inverted urn (79) which was 0.28m in diameter and was 0.25m deep and which was filled with a light grey silty sand (72) from which sherds of further pottery and cremated human bone were recovered. The urn's base (uppermost in the pit) had been lost, presumably to ploughing, but more than half still survived. A sample of willow/poplar charcoal from spit 2 produced a radiocarbon date of 1691–1504 cal BC (UBA-25489). The external fill 250 was also sampled. Almost as much cremated bone came from fill 250 as from within the urn but it was not possible to establish if all of this bone was from the same individual.

Phase 2 – Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Linear Features

Ditch 102 (excavated as slots 12-19; Fig. 3 and Pl. 4) was aligned NW–SE and measured 85m in length and was between 0.60–0.87m in width and up to 0.22m deep. It contained a single deposit of light grey/brown sandy silt from several areas of which a few small and abraded sherds of pottery were recovered: cuts 12 (64) and 17 (69), which were dated to the late Iron Age and 1st century AD (early Roman period), although Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from cut 19 (71).

Unphased

Burial

The partial remains of a burial (61) were recorded in the SE corner of the site in a shallow grave (10)(Pl. 2). It was circular in plan and measured 0.75m in length and 0.65m in width and had an overall depth of 0.15m. The grave was filled with light grey brown sandy silt (62) which contained poorly preserved remains including teeth, an arm and a leg of an adult female aged who was between 25-35 at time of death.

Pits

Pit 11 was recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site which measured 1.10m in diameter and was 0.34m deep and was filled with grey brown sandy silt (63) with limestone inclusions from which no finds were recovered.

A small pit (20) was recorded near to cremation 23, which measured 0.4m in diameter and was 0.41m deep and contained a single fill of grey brown silty sand (86), from which no finds were recovered.

Treeholes

A number of pit-like features were investigated which were revealed to be treeholes, (21, 22 and 24–32) these measured up to 1.45m in width and up to 0.36m deep with irregular sides and bases and contained mottled black grey silty sands with charcoal inclusions (Pl. 3). One of these (28) contained a single sherd of Beaker pottery.

Finds

Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery by Frances Raymond

The stratified prehistoric pottery from three of the features includes sherds from a Beaker and two other vessels of early Bronze Age date (2095 sherds, weighing 3180g). The group is dominated by the fragmented remains of

a cremation urn (2091 sherds, weighing 3141g) with transitional early to middle Bronze Age attributes, which is associated with the radiocarbon date of 1691–1504 cal. BC (UBA-25489). The unstratified finds include two additional sherds (weighing 36g) from an early Iron Age vessel.

The pottery was recorded following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). Details of fabric, form, decoration, surface treatment and colour, wall thickness, fragmentation and condition are available in the archive. The sherds were sorted into fabric groups with the aid of a binocular microscope at X20 magnification, while the descriptions were prepared using a higher magnification of X40.

Beaker (Tree bole 28, Deposit 80)

A single moderately abraded Beaker fragment (weighing 7g) has the surviving inner edge of a rim that appears to have been bevelled and is decorated with a transverse fingernail row (Fig. 5: 1). The reddish yellow exterior is embellished with two lines of rectangular toothed comb impressions. The sherd is made from a soft fabric tempered with common, fine grog (up to 1mm).

There is insufficient evidence for classification to sub-style so that it is only possible to place the sherd within a broad period between 2500 and 1700 cal. BC (Kinnes *et al.* 1991; Needham 2005). Rim top decoration is a minor Beaker characteristic that is rare in the Upper Thames region, being represented on a vessel from Swindon, some 20 miles to the south-west (Clarke 1970, fig. 891).

Early Bronze Age (ditch cut 19 (71); and Cremation pit 23, (72))

Two moderately abraded split base and lower wall sherds (weighing 32g) from ditch cut 19 are in a soft, friable fabric tempered with abundant coarse grog (1–5mm). These are derived from a thick walled vessel with a simple base that is likely to be of early Bronze Age date.

The cremation urn from pit 23 has a bucket shaped profile and a horizontal cordon that may have been pinched rather than applied (Fig 5: 2). There are at least two applied vertical cordons embellished with fingertip rows on the upper walls, but the spacing is uncertain due to the highly fragmented character of the vessel. Refitting sherds indicate an interval of at least 135mm, allowing for a maximum of up to five vertical cordons if they were set evenly around the mouth. One of the lower wall fragments has a scar marking the position of an applied cordon although its orientation is unclear. Several of the sherds from both the upper and lower walls additionally carry patches of apparently random fingernail impressions. Approximately 73% of the rim is present along with less than five percent of the base, represented by a single split fragment with a simple foot at 90 degrees (not illustrated). Both surfaces have been smoothed with traces of wiping on the interior, while the exterior varies in colour from dark grey to reddish brown and brown. The urn is made from a soft, friable fabric

tempered with common coarse grog (1-5mm) that also incorporates rare particles of angular calcareous material (up to 3mm), burnt flint (up to 2mm) and quartz sand (up to 0.7mm).

The vessel displays a mixture of early and middle Bronze Age attributes which are consistent with the radiocarbon date of 1691–1504 cal. BC. The grog tempered fabric is typical of the wares used for early Bronze Age Collared Urns, which are well represented in the region; and for some Biconical Urns including one attributed to the end of the early Bronze Age from Vicarage Field, Stanton Harcourt (Barclay 1995, 42). Small patches of overlapping fingernail impressions are most frequently found on Collared and Biconical Urns (Tomalin 1995, 104–8), but also occur on some early to middle Bronze Age Ardleigh style urns from north-east Essex and south-east Suffolk (Brown 1999, 83). The bucket shaped profile places the vessel within the newly emerging Deverel Rimbury repertoire, while the occurrence of applied cordons on the lower walls is reminiscent of Ardleigh Urns and the later early Bronze Age South Lodge Style Barrel Urns of Central Wessex. Although there are few comparable vessels in the Upper Thames region similar vertical and diagonal cordons are represented on two grog tempered sherds from Latton Lands near Cricklade, which also produced bucket shaped urns in grog tempered fabrics (Timby 2004, 121–2). It is tempting to suggest that these too represent early examples of the Deverel Rimbury repertoire produced towards the end of the early Bronze Age. The application of vertical cordons on the upper walls is an unusual attribute noted on some of the Ardleigh Urns (eg. Brown 1999, fig. 80.181), and on occasional vessels from elsewhere in southern England including a middle Bronze Age Sub-Biconical Urn from the Burghfield area (Mephram 1992, fig. 19.14).

Early Iron Age Pottery

Refitting sherds from the north-western corner of the Phase 3 area are from a tripartite bowl with a rounded shoulder (Fig. 5: 3). This is in fresh condition with a smoothed dark grey to brown exterior. The fabric is hard with common grog (up to 2mm) and sparse angular voids (up to 2mm) consistent with leached calcareous inclusions. The profile compares with that of an early Iron Age Form 2 vessel from Watchfield, Shrivenham (Laidlaw 2001, fig. 13.6).

Iron Age, Roman and Post-Medieval Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The site yielded 34 sherds (290g) of Late Iron Age, Roman and Post-Medieval pottery, most of which was unstratified in the topsoil. The various sections across Gully 102 did, however, yield four fresh sherds from a Late Iron Age grog-tempered jar with rounded vesicles, an abraded fragment of similarly-dated 'Belgic' grog-

tempered ware and another from a beaker in Oxfordshire greyware. These indicate that the gully was receiving rubbish during the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

Three further sherds of Late Iron Age pottery came from the topsoil but the bulk of the unstratified sherds are of Late Roman date and include a large, fresh fragment from an Oxfordshire Greyware flagon of Young's (1977) type R9.7 (c.AD.300–400), another from an everted-rim jar of type R24.6 in similar fabric (c.AD.240–400) and two fresh pieces from a white-slipped beaded-and-flanged bowl in Alice Holt/Farnham Greyware (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, c.AD.270–400). The presence of five Post-Medieval sherds indicates field-marling from at least the 16th century until recent times.

Burnt bone by Ceri Falys

A small amount of burnt bone was recovered from two contexts within the investigated area. Both deposits of bone were whole-earth recovered, from cremation pit 23 (72) excavated in a series of sixteen 0.02m spits. A total of 264g of highly fragmented bone was present for analysis (Appendix 2). The colour of bone was uniformly white, indicating the skeletal elements were subjected to sufficient time, temperature and amount of oxygen necessary to fully oxidize the organic compounds within bone itself. Although maximum fragment sizes were found to be 25mm and 22mm, pieces larger than 10mm were uncommon, which made identification of element not possible for the majority fragments. Both contexts contained burnt human bone, with small non-descript fragments of long bone shafts and portions of the cranial vault the most frequently identified pieces.

The small fragment size did not allow for confident assessments of the minimum number of individuals present in the assemblage, or retrieval of specific demographic or pathological information. The only suggestions of age were recovered from 23 (72), spits 6 and 10, in which portions of cranial vault were present with unfused sutures, which may suggest the individual was not of greatly advanced age at the time of death (i.e. not elderly).

Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A small amount of human bone (SK 61) was recovered from grave cut 10. The overall preservation of the remains is exceptionally poor, with all pieces highly fragmented. The surfaces display wide-spread cortical exfoliation, and the trabecular bone is not preserved, rendering the joint surfaces of the ends of the long bones absent. The teeth are similarly poorly preserved with the roots and enamel on the tooth crowns damaged and missing in places. The skeletal elements present originate from the skull (a minimum of eight teeth: right maxillary and right mandibular first and second premolars and first and second molars, and a portion of the right

side of the mandible), the left arm (distal third of the humerus, and mid-shaft portions of the radius and ulna), and left leg (distal femur).

Although a confident determination of sex requires the cranium and pelvis, based on the size and gracile nature of the humerus, radius, ulna and distal femur, the individual was probably female. The skeleton is that of an adult (i.e. 20+ years), based on the completed fusion of the distal femoral epiphysis, while the degree of dental wear on the occlusal surface of the molars suggests an age of 25-35 years at the time of death (Brothwell, 1981). Dental caries were the only observable pathologies affecting the dentition, with the mandibular first molar displaying two small caries on the biting surface, and the second mandibular molar displaying one small opening in the occlusal surface. Due to the poor preservation of the post-cranial elements, assessment of pathological alterations was not possible. No further information could be retrieved from these poorly preserved remains.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of six struck flints was recovered during the fieldwork, four of which came from the topsoil (Appendix 4). The collection comprised a narrow flake, two flakes, two spalls and a scraper. One spall from the topsoil was patinated light blue with the blade from gully 12 being grey-blue. Other than the narrow flake which is likely to be of Mesolithic date, the remaining flints are not closely datable other than they are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Palaeo-environmental remains by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation with samples floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. This information is recorded with the results of the assessment in Appendix 5 below. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000).

Sixteen sub-samples, from fill (72) spits 1 – 16 of the cremation urn together with five sub-samples (A-E) and four small bags of charcoal (i-iv) from the exterior fill (250) surrounding the urn, are the basis of this investigation.

Charred plant macrofossils were absent from the sub-samples, except modern contaminants (goosefoot/orache, nettles, elder, bramble, and cinquefoils) were present in fourteen sub-samples from the urn deposit and four from the fill surrounding the urn.

Charcoal fragments were present in all 25 of the sub-samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was relatively variable even within the samples. Some of the charcoal was firm and crisp and allowed for clean breaks to the material permitting clean surfaces where identifiable characteristics were visible. Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments. However, most of the fragments were very brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics harder to distinguish and interpret. The majority of the charcoal present in the samples was too poor to enable identification, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples.

Where identification was possible, the total range of charcoal taxa comprises willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), and oak (*Quercus*). Willow/poplar is the most numerous of the identified charcoal fragments, being present in all of the samples, with oak being identified in seven samples.

Radiocarbon Dating by Queens University, Belfast

Charcoal from urn fill 79 was dated at the Chrono centre of QUB. The calibrated age was calculated using Intcall13.14c (Reimer *et al.* 2013) and is quoted here at two-sigma range.

UBA-25489	Willow/Poplar charcoal	Radiocarbon Age	Calibrated date	Probability
Cremation 23, Urn Fill 72		BP 3321 ± 40	BC 1691-1504	95.4%

Conclusion

The fieldwork during this phase of extraction at Upwood Quarry has recorded a limited range of archaeological deposits and artefacts of several periods. The earliest use of the site was represented by a struck flint flake which is most likely to be of Mesolithic date. It was probably lost or casually discarded in a location well away from an area of occupation, such as those recorded at Tubney Wood (Bradley and Hey 1993; Simmonds 2011).

More information was recorded for the Early/Middle Bronze Age. A few sherds of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery were recovered from a treehole and a Roman ditch. Several unstratified struck flints are also likely to be broadly contemporary. A single urned cremation burial was also radiocarbon dated to the Early/Middle Bronze Age. However, no further evidence from this period was noted which would suggest very light usage at this time even if a number of undated features might be related. It is unclear if an adult female inhumation burial belongs to this period. A further cremation burial from the previous investigation to the south

was undated, but as it was not urned, and some 400m distant, there is no real reason to suppose it was contemporary.

Following this, the recovery of unstratified Early Iron Age pottery points to unspecified activity from this period but use of the site that involved below-ground disturbance did not resume until the Late Iron Age/ early Roman period, which saw the digging of a single ditch, presumably a field boundary. Roman pottery in the ditch and in the topsoil probably arrived in the field from the spreading of household and animal waste as manure across the fields so defined.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	10	61, 62	Grave	Unphased	None
	11	63	Pit	Unphased	None
102	12	64	Gully	Early Roman	LIA Pottery
102	13	65	Gully	Early Roman	By association
102	14	66	Gully	Early Roman	By association
102	15	67	Gully	Early Roman	By association
102	16	68	Gully	Early Roman	By association
102	17	69	Gully	Early Roman	Early Roman Pottery
102	18	70	Gully	Early Roman	By association
102	19	71	Gully	Early Roman	EBA Pottery
	20	86	Pit	Unphased	None
	21	74	Treebole	Unphased	None
	22	75	Treebole	Unphased	None
	23	72, 79, 250	Cremation	EBA-MBA	Pottery (urn)
	24	73	Treebole	Unphased	None
	25	76	Treebole	Unphased	None
	26	77	Treebole	Unphased	None
	27	78	Treebole	Unphased	None
	28	80	Treebole	Unphased	Early Bronze Age pottery
	29	82	Treebole	Unphased	None
	30	83	Treebole	Unphased	None
	31	84	Treebole	Unphased	None
	32	85	Treebole	Unphased	None

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of late Iron Age and later Pottery

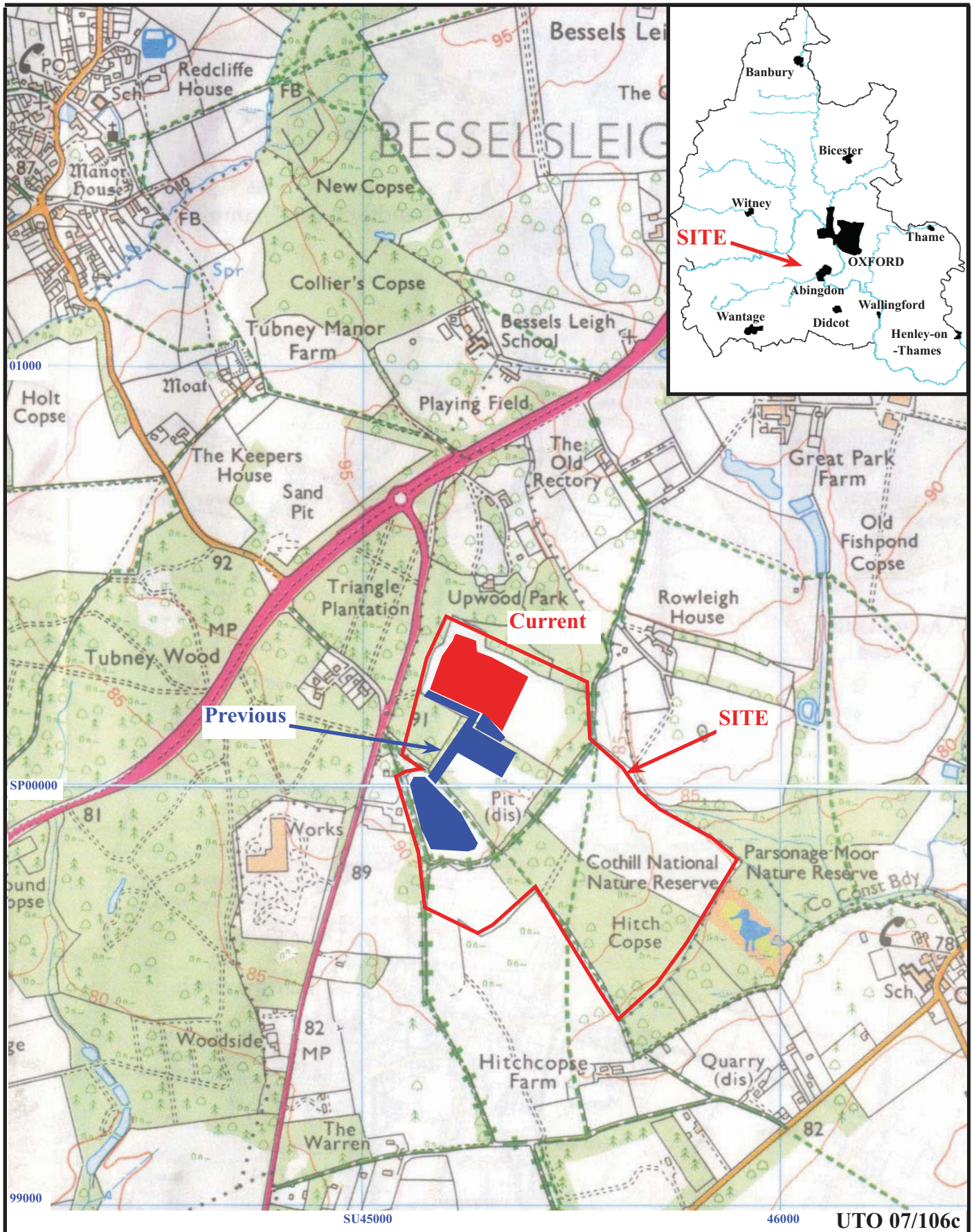
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date-range</i>	<i>No.sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
	Surface find 81	R.2A	R9.7 flagon	300-400	1	110	Fresh	
	Topsoil	R.2A	R24.6 jar	240-400	1	27	Fresh	
			Colander		7	4	Abraded	
			R.3	Beaded + fl bowl	270-400	2	36	Fresh
			PM.2	Open form	1500-1700	1	1	Abraded
			PM.3	Flower pot	1800-1950	1	6	
			PM.4	Plate etc	1800-1950	2	2	
	Topsoil surface finds	LIA.1A	Jar base	25BC-AD.50	3	22	Abraded	
			R.1	Open form	200-400	1	3	Abraded
			R.2A	Jar	70-400			Abraded
				Colander		6	15	Abraded
			R.2B	Closed	250-400	1	11	
			R.4	Closed		1	2	Abraded
			PM.1	?Tankard	16th century	1	1	Fresh
12	64	LIA.1A	Jar	25BC-AD.50	4	39	Fresh	
		LIA.1B	Jar	25BC-AD.50	1	9	Abraded	
17	69	R2A	Jar or beaker	70-150	1	2		

APPENDIX 3: Inventory of burnt bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Spit</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Max Frag Size (mm)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Comments / Identified</i>
23	72	2	1				
23	72	2	2	1	3	white	-
23	72	2	3	1	5	white	-
23	72	2	4	2	12	white	-
23	72	2	5	2	15	white	cranial
23	72	2	6	6	15	white	cranial (unfused suture)
23	72	2	7	13	20	white	long bone shaft fragments
23	72	2	8	4	25	white	cranial, long bone shaft fragments
23	72	2	9	1	6	white	-
23	72	2	10	5	16	white	cranial (unfused suture)
23	72	2	11	6	15	white	-
23	72	2	12	10	18	white	cranial, long bone shaft fragments
23	72	2	13	6	17	white	-
23	72	2	14	19	22	white	long bone shaft fragments
23	72	2	15	47	19	white	cranial, long bone shaft fragments
23	72	2	16	26	17	white	cranial, long bone shaft fragments
23	72	2	Total	150	25	white	-
23	250	100	-	114	22	white	cranial
Total			-	264	-	-	-

APPENDIX 4: Struck Flint

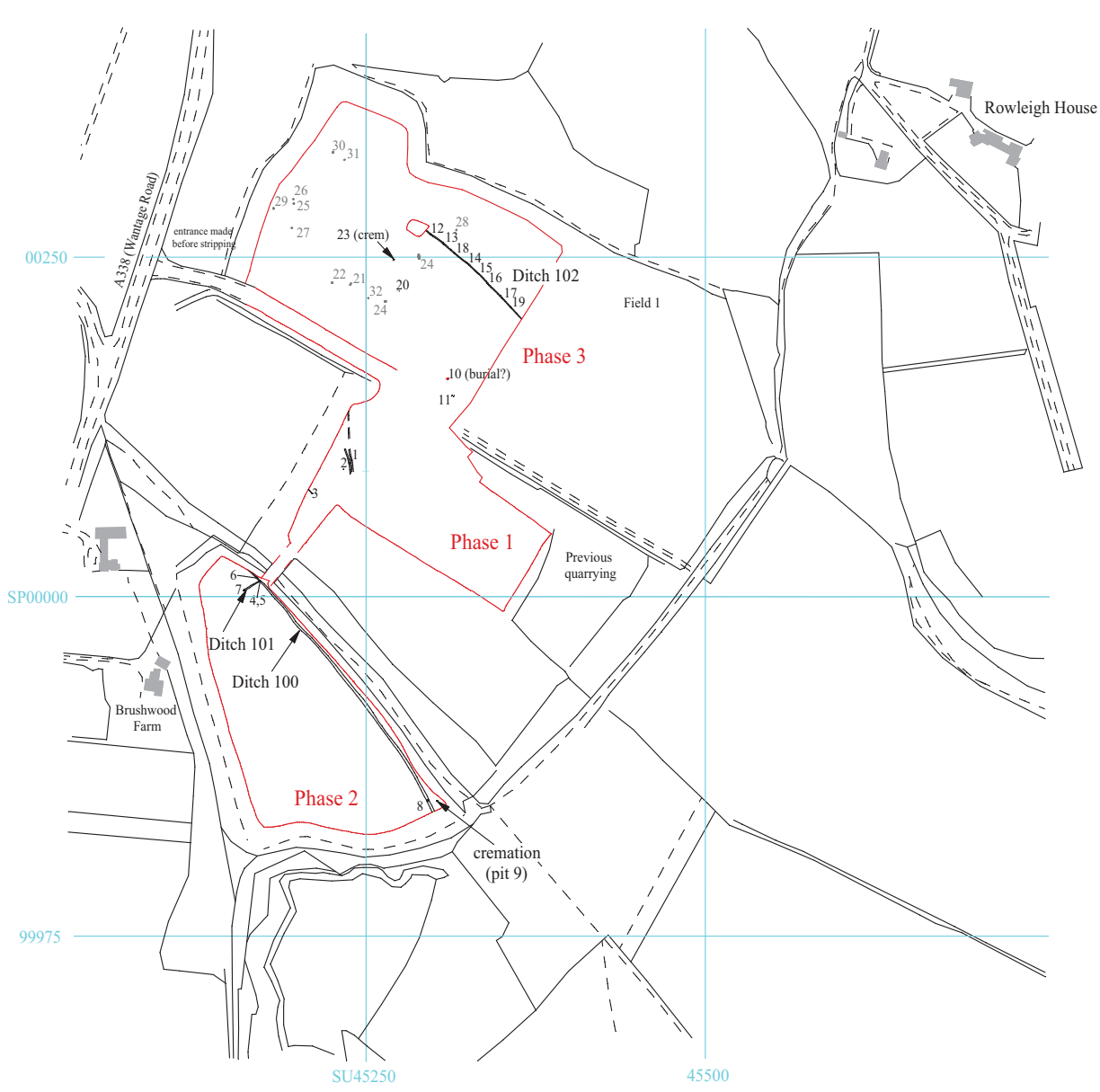
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>
U/S topsoil	2 Flakes; Spall; Scraper;
12 (64)	Narrow flake (blade); spall



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Figure 1. Location of site within Tubney Wood and Oxfordshire.

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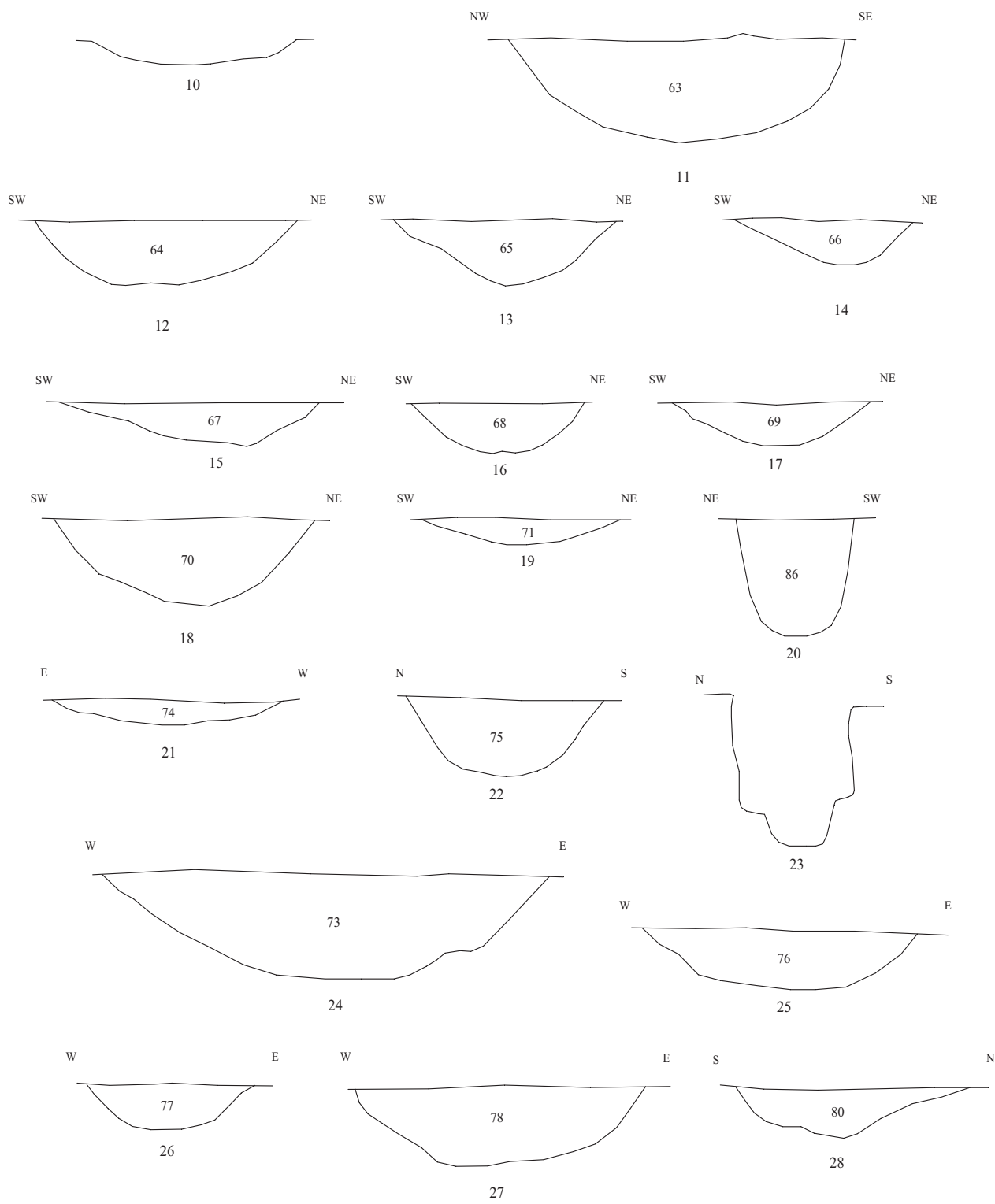
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Figure 2. Location of site works.



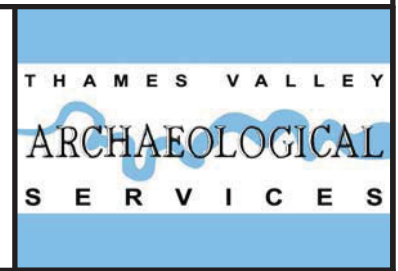
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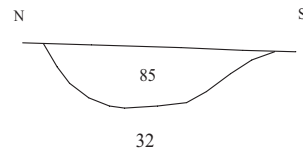
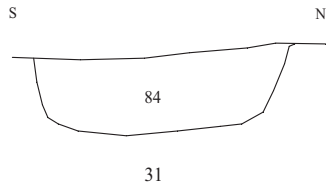
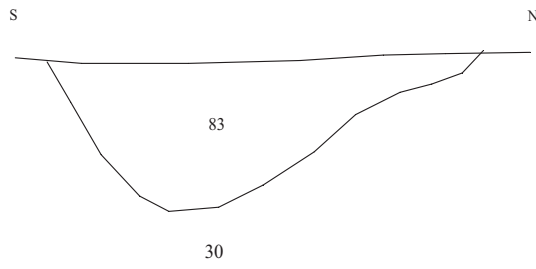
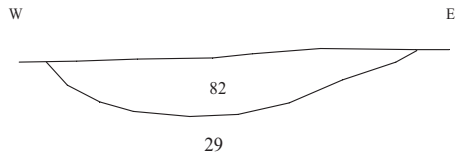


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Figure 3. Sections.





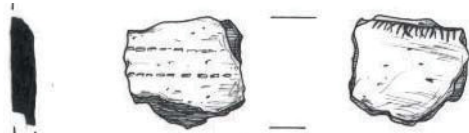
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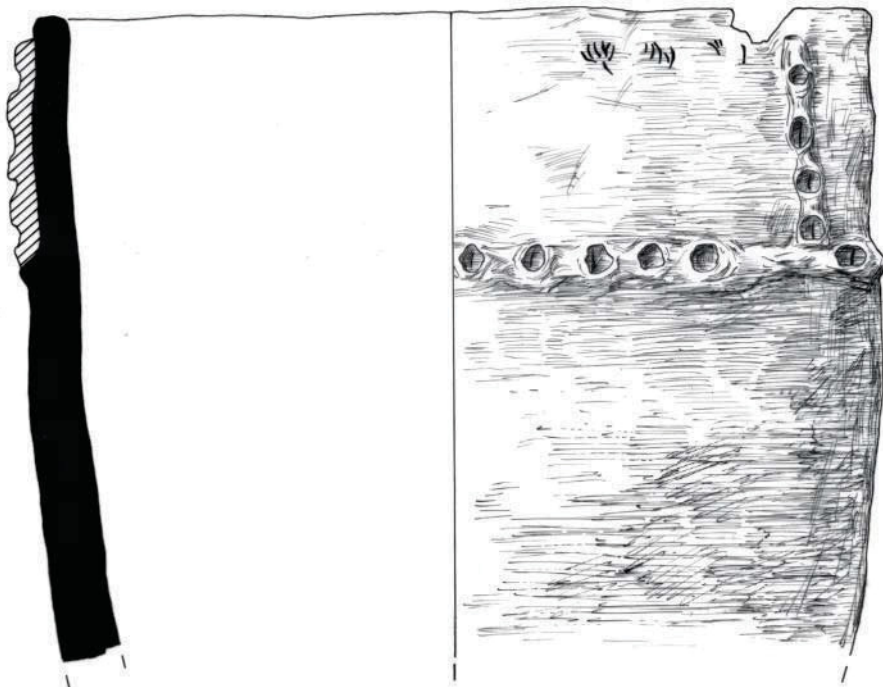
Figure 4. Sections.



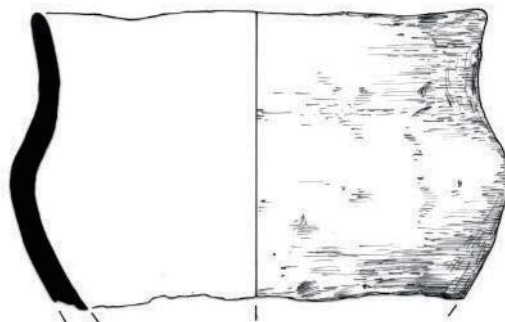
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P1



P2



P3



scale 1:4

cm

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Figure 5. Pottery.

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Plate 1: cremation urn pit 23 after excavation, looking east.
Scales: 0.1m and 0.5m



Plate 2: inhumation 61 (grave 10) looking south east.
Scales: 0.1m and 1m



Plate 3: Tree hole 29, looking south.
Scales: 0.1m and 0.5m



Plate 4: Ditch 102 (slot 13) looking north west.
Scales: 0.1m and 1m

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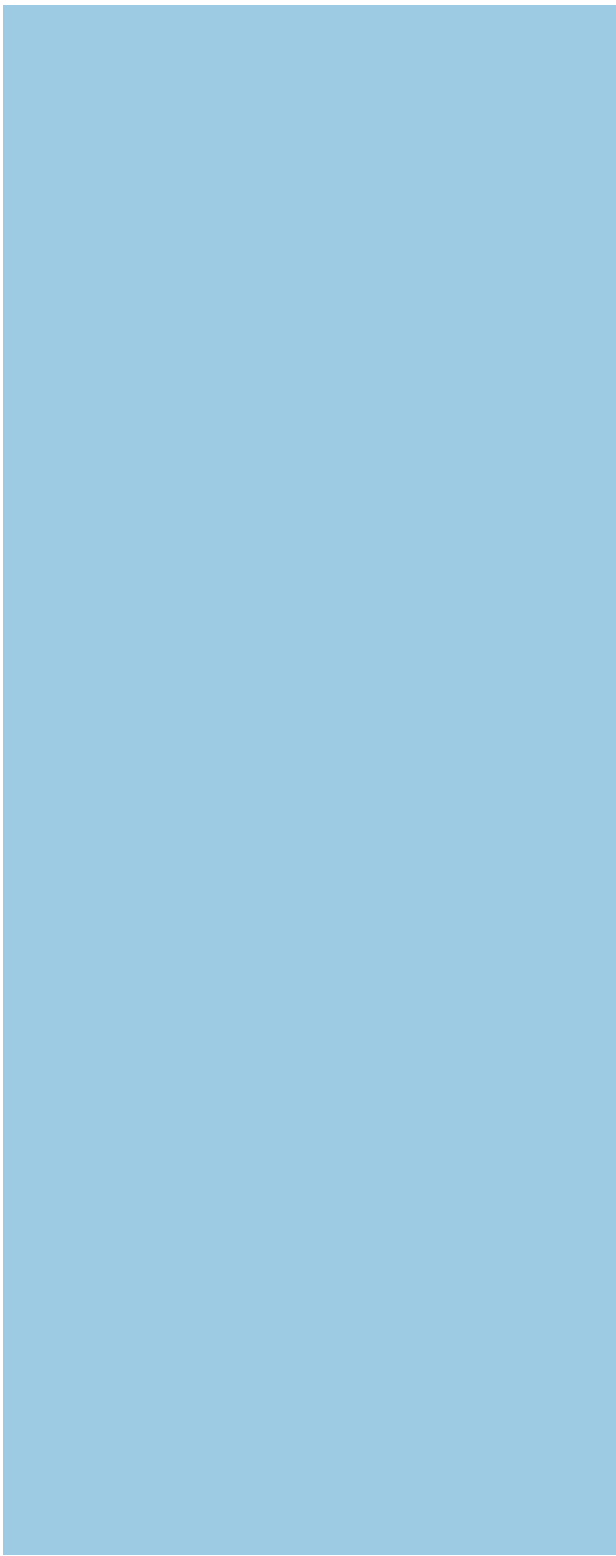
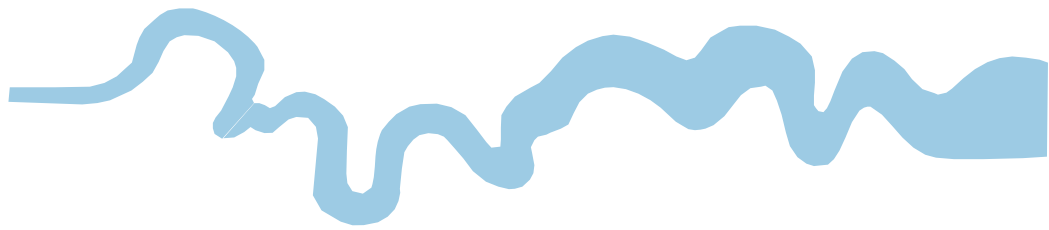
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Plates 1-4.

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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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