

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Rowles Farm, Weston on the Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: RFB13/94

(SP 5345 1653)

**Land at Rowles Farm, Weston on the Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Roc Energy Limited**

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code RFB 13/94

August 2014

Summary

Site name: Land at Rowles Farm, Weston on the Green, Bicester, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SP 5345 1653

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 19th-22nd August 2014

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: RFB 13/94

Area of site: c.43 hectares (whole development area)

Summary of results: The evaluation, which was targeted at key infrastructure components of the project, such as access roads and electricity sub-station bases revealed a range of deposits dispersed widely across the western part of the site which were of Middle Iron Age and Roman date.

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

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 08.09.14

Land at Rowles Farm, Weston on the Green, Bicester, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 13/94b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Land at Rowles Farm, Weston on the Green, Bicester, Oxfordshire (SU 5345 1653) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Kevin Ayrtton of Carter Jonas LLP, Mayfield House, 256 Banbury Road, Summertown, Oxford, OX2 7DE, on behalf of ROC Energy Ltd.

Planning permission (13/01027/F) has been gained on appeal (APP/C3105A/13/2207532) from Cherwell District Council for the construction of a solar photovoltaic farm with on site equipment rooms and plant, security fencing and landscaping. This is subject to conditions (16 and 17) which requires that an archaeological evaluation and watching brief be carried prior to and during groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist with Oxfordshire County Council, advisers to the District on matters relating to archaeology.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor with Aidan Colyer and Benedikt Tebbit between the 19th and 22nd August 2014 and the site code is RFB 13/94. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on three irregular shaped fields at Rowles Farm, c.1.5km south of Weston on the Green near Bicester, Oxfordshire. Rowles Farm itself is located in the north western corner of the site with a lane leading from the A34. All three fields have been used as arable land and the site slopes gently from the north east towards Gallos Brook. The underlying geology is mapped as Lower Oxford Clay with alluvium bordering the streams (BGS 1994), which was noted across the site with limestone gravel also evident along the northern boundary. The site lies at a height of c.65m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief for the project prepared by Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Archaeology Service (Oram 2014) drawing on the results of a desk-based assessment (Dawson 2013). In summary, a cropmark complex, identified on aerial photographs, is located within the western field of the proposal site. The system of irregular enclosures and linear ditches is thought to represent a field system of Iron Age date. A possible 'D-shaped' enclosure is located in the central field and is also tentatively dated to the Iron Age period based on its morphology. Fieldwalking c.800m south west of the proposal site recovered Roman pottery sherds dated to the 2nd and 3rd Centuries AD. A second collection, of an unusually high density of sherds, was recovered c.1km south east of the site and is a possible indicator of the presence of a nearby settlement. The proposal site lies just to the west of a scheduled monument which defines the medieval abbey and grange of Otley. This was a Cistercian House that was founded in 1138 and moved to Thame in 1179 while the site continued as a grange until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th Century.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits located in the environs of the infrastructure for the project, such as access roads and sub-station bases.

Specific aims of the project were;

- To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.
- To determine if any prehistoric occupation or landscape features are present on the site.
- To determine if there are later prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval deposits present on the site.

20 trenches were to be dug measuring 1.60m wide and 15m in length. These were dug using a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and this was done under constant archaeological supervision.

Results

Twenty trenches were dug as intended measuring 1.60m wide and between 14m and 16.70m in length and between 0.34m and 0.68m deep.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 5)

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 16m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil overlying 0.16m of subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel natural geology. A ditch was located at the western end of the trench through which a slot was dug. This showed the ditch (2) to have a pit (1) cut into the top of it. The pit measured 0.26m deep and contained four sherds of Roman pottery and two pieces of animal bone. The ditch was dug to a depth of 0.45m but could not be bottomed due to the angle of the feature. It contained two fills (53 and 54) with its primary fill (54), a mid red brown silty clay containing two sherds of Roman pottery.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls. 1, 6 and 7)

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 16.50m in length and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil overlying 0.21m of subsoil overlying silty clay natural geology. Three features were observed in this trench. At 3.50m was located a ditch (4), but this was not investigated further. At 5m a second ditch was noted, through which a slot (3) was dug. This measured 1.82m wide and 0.35m deep. Its mid grey brown silty clay fill (55) contained seven sherds of Roman pottery, five pieces of animal bone and 17 pieces of fired clay. A gully was located at 11m through which a slot (5) was dug measuring 0.75m wide and 0.24m deep. Its light brown grey silty clay fill (57) contained 33 pieces of animal bone.

Trench 3

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 15m in length and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying clay and gravel natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 15.50m in length and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil overlying 0.19m of subsoil overlying clay and gravel natural geology. A pit (6) was located at 9m which measured 0.81m wide and 0.20m deep. A soil sample produced four pieces of animal bone.

Trench 5

This trench was aligned approximately East-West and measured 15m in length and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil overlying 0.13m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 6

This trench was aligned approximately East-West and measured 14m in length and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m of topsoil overlying 0.38m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 7

This trench was aligned approximately East-West and measured 14m in length and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.22m of subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 8 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pls. 3 and 10)

This trench was aligned approximately North West-South East and measured 16.70m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.18m of subsoil overlying clay and silty gravel natural geology. Several features were observed along the length of this trench. At the southern end of the trench was what appeared to be a series of inter-cutting pits and a gully terminus. A slot was dug to determine a relationship which revealed four features. Pit 16 measured 0.75m wide and 0.42m deep and contained three sherds of Roman pottery and nine pieces of animal bone and was not stratigraphically related to any other feature. Gully terminus 17 measured 0.20m wide and 0.12m deep and cut pit 18 but did not produce any dating evidence. Pit 18 measured 0.33m wide, was cut by gully 17 and cut pit 19. It contained four sherds of Roman pottery and four pieces of animal bone. Pit 19 measured 0.20m deep and produced four sherds, two of Iron Age date and two of Roman date, and 21 pieces of animal bone. Two further pits (11 and 12) were located at 7m and 7.50m but were not investigated further. A posthole (13) was located at 9.30m and measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.06m deep but did not produce any finds. A ditch was located at 10.50m through which a slot (14) was dug measuring 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep. A soil sample produced a sherd of Roman pottery. A small stretch of curving gully was noted at the northern end through which a slot (15) was dug across one of its terminal ends. This measured 0.47m wide and 0.14m deep and contained two sherds of Roman pottery and six pieces of animal bone.

Trench 9

This trench was aligned approximately North West-South East and measured 16m in length and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil. This overlay 0.25m of a mid yellow brown silty clay overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 10

This trench was aligned approximately North West-South East and measured 16m in length and 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil. This overlay 0.27m of mid grey brown silty clay overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 11 (Figs 3 and 5)

This trench was aligned approximately North West-South East and measured 16m in length and 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.46m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. A ditch was located at 10m through which a slot (9) was dug measuring 0.85m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained 11 pieces of animal bone.

Trench 12

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 16.40m in length and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil overlying 0.13m of subsoil overlying sandy silt natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 13 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls. 4 and 9)

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 16.70m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.08m of topsoil overlying 0.29m of subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel natural geology. A large ditch was located between 1.50m and 7m. A slot (10) was dug into measuring 1m wide and 0.46m deep. It contained three fills (63, 64 and 65) with 64 producing 48 sherds of Iron Age pottery and 14 pieces of animal bone and 65 contained 11 sherds of Iron Age pottery and nine pieces of animal bone.

Trench 14 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl.8)

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 16.50m in length and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil overlying 0.28m of subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel natural geology. A gully terminus (8) was located at 13.50m which measured 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained five sherds of Iron Age pottery and 98 pieces of animal bone.

Trench 15

This trench was aligned North East-South West and measured 15m in length and 0.68m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil. This overlay 0.25m of alluvium overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 16

This trench was aligned North East-South West and measured 16m in length and consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.14m of subsoil. This overlay 0.23m of alluvium overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 17 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 5)

This trench was aligned North East-South West and measured 16m in length and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil overlying 0.14m of subsoil. This overlay 0.27m of alluvium overlying clay natural geology. A gully was located at 13m through which a slot (7) was dug measuring 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep. The only find was an animal tooth.

Trench 18

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 16m in length and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil overlying 0.24m of alluvium overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 19

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 15.90m in length and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil overlying alluvium overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 20

This trench was aligned East-West and measured 15m in length and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil overlying alluvium overlying clay natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 91 sherds with a total weight of 752g. It consists of a mixture of Iron Age and Roman material, as follows:

Iron Age

IAF1: Shell. Moderate to dense shell fragments up to 5mm. 45 sherds, 434g.

IAF2: Sand. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz <0.1mm. Some sherds have rare shell fragments up to 3mm.
26 sherds, 140g.

IAF3: Flint and Shell. Sparse to moderate angular white flint up to 3mm, rare to sparse shell up to 2mm. 3
sherds, 27g.

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region (eg. Marter Brown 2010). All the sherds were undecorated, with the only feature sherds present being a near-complete flat base and a fragment of a rim with an inturned profile, both from context 64. This, and the range of fabric types, which is similar to that from Whitelands Farm, Bicester (ibid.) suggests that the bulk of the assemblage is most likely of middle Iron Age date. The sherds are in reasonably good condition, and appear reliably stratified.

Roman

The Roman pottery was recorded using the codes of the Oxford Archaeology fabric series, as follows:

C10: Shell-tempered Ware. 4 sherds, 28g.

O80: Oxfordshire grog-tempered oxidised ware. 11 sherds, 116g.

W12: Oxfordshire fine white ware (OXF WH). 2 sherds, 7g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (ibid), and suggests low-level activity at the site during the Roman period, mostly in the earlier years. Many of the sherds are small and abraded, and doubtless the product of secondary deposition.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 13 separate contexts within the evaluated area. A total of 255 fragments of bone were present for analysis, weighing 1364g (Appendix 4). The surface preservation of the remains varied between contexts, although overall, the preservation was generally poor. A moderate to high degree of element fragmentation was present, and frequent cortical exfoliation and etching of the surface was commonly noted.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements into one of three categories based on size, not by species: “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.) are 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 four animal individuals were present within the assemblage: two large (one horse and one cow) and two medium sized animals (one pig and one sheep/goat). A horse was identified through the presence of 13 loose teeth and many mandibular fragments recovered in gully terminus 8 (60), in addition to two metapodia in ditch 13 (65) and a proximal phalanx in gully slot 5(57). A cow was represented by two fragments of a distal phalanx in pit 19 (77) and a loose tooth in gully 7 (59). Two small fragments of tooth crown were the only evidence for pig in the assemblage, and were excavated from gully terminus 15 (71). Finally, a sheep/goat sized individual was identified through the presence of tibial shaft fragments in pit 1(52) and a piece of mandible and associated teeth in ditch 13 (64).

A cow metatarsal displayed the only evidence of butchery practices, which took the form of the enlargement of the proximal aspect of the medullary cavity in gully terminus 8(60).

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

A total of three pieces of burnt bone were recovered from two separate contexts within the investigated area. A single fragment was recovered from ditch 13 (64) and two pieces from pit 16 (73), with the bone from each deposit weighting just 1g each. All fragments were uniformly white in colour, and had maximum fragment sizes of 14.7mm (13, 64) and 13.2mm (16, 73). The small fragment size and non-descript nature of the remains hindered any identification of skeletal element and/or species of origin. No further information could be retrieved.

Charred plant remains by Andy Taylor

Seven soil samples were taken from feature 5,7-9,14-16 and 10L samples wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh.

This produce a few small artefacts but no charred plant remains.

Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed a moderate amount of archaeological features dating to between the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods. The deposits were widely dispersed across the western part of the site and seem to show that the known enclosure complex is far more extensive than initially thought and possibly covers large proportions of the western field.

References

- BGS, 1994, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 237, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Dawson, T, 2013, Land at Rowles Farm, Weston on the Green, Bicester, Oxfordshire, Desk-based Heritage Assessment report, 13/94, Reading
- Marter Brown, K, 2011, Later Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery in J Martin, Prehistoric, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Activity at Whitelands Farm, Bicester, *Oxoniensia*, **76**, 201-10
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Oram, R, 2014, Land at Rowles Farm, Bletchingdon, Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation and Mitigation, Oxfordshire County Archaeology Service, Oxford

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	16.00	1.60	0.40	0.00 -0.22m topsoil; 0.22 -0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ sand and gravel natural geology. Pit 1; Ditch 2.
2	16.50	1.60	0.45	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ clayey silt natural geology. Ditches 3 and 4; Gully 5. Pls. 1, 6 and 7
3	15.00	1.60	0.38	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ clay and gravel natural geology.
4	15.50	1.60	0.34	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ clay and gravel natural geology. Pit 6. Pl. 2
5	15.00	1.60	0.36	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ clay natural geology.
6	14.00	1.60	0.51	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m clay natural geology.
7	14.00	1.60	0.46	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ silty sand and gravel natural geology.
8	16.70	1.60	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ clay and silty gravel natural geology. Pits 11, 12, 16, 18 and 19; Posthole 13; Gully 14; Gully Terminus 15 and 17. Pls. 3 and 10
9	16.00	1.60	0.56	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.28m subsoil; 0.28-0.53m yellow brown silty clay; 0.53m+ clay natural geology.
10	16.00	1.60	0.65	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.35m subsoil; 0.35-0.62m mid grey brown silty clay; 0.62m+ clay natural geology.
11	16.00	1.60	0.66	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.66m subsoil; 0.66m+ clay natural geology. Ditch 9.
12	16.40	1.60	0.38	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.38m+ sandy silt natural geology.
13	16.70	1.60	0.40	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ silty sand natural geology. Ditch 10. Pl. 4 and 9
14	16.50	1.60	0.44	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ silty sand natural geology. Gully Terminus 8. Pl. 8
15	15.00	1.60	0.68	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.35m subsoil; 0.35-0.68m alluvium; 0.68m+ clay natural geology.
16	16.00	1.60	0.60	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.34m subsoil; 0.34-0.57m alluvium; 0.57m+ clay natural geology.
17	16.00	1.60	0.58	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.30m subsoil; 0.30-0.57m alluvium; 0.57m+ clay natural geology. Gully 7. Pl. 5
18	16.00	1.60	0.43	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.40m alluvium; 0.40m+ clay natural geology.
19	15.90	1.60	0.45	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.43m alluvium; 0.43m+ clay natural geology.
20	15.00	1.60	0.50	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.50m alluvium; 0.50m+ clay natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

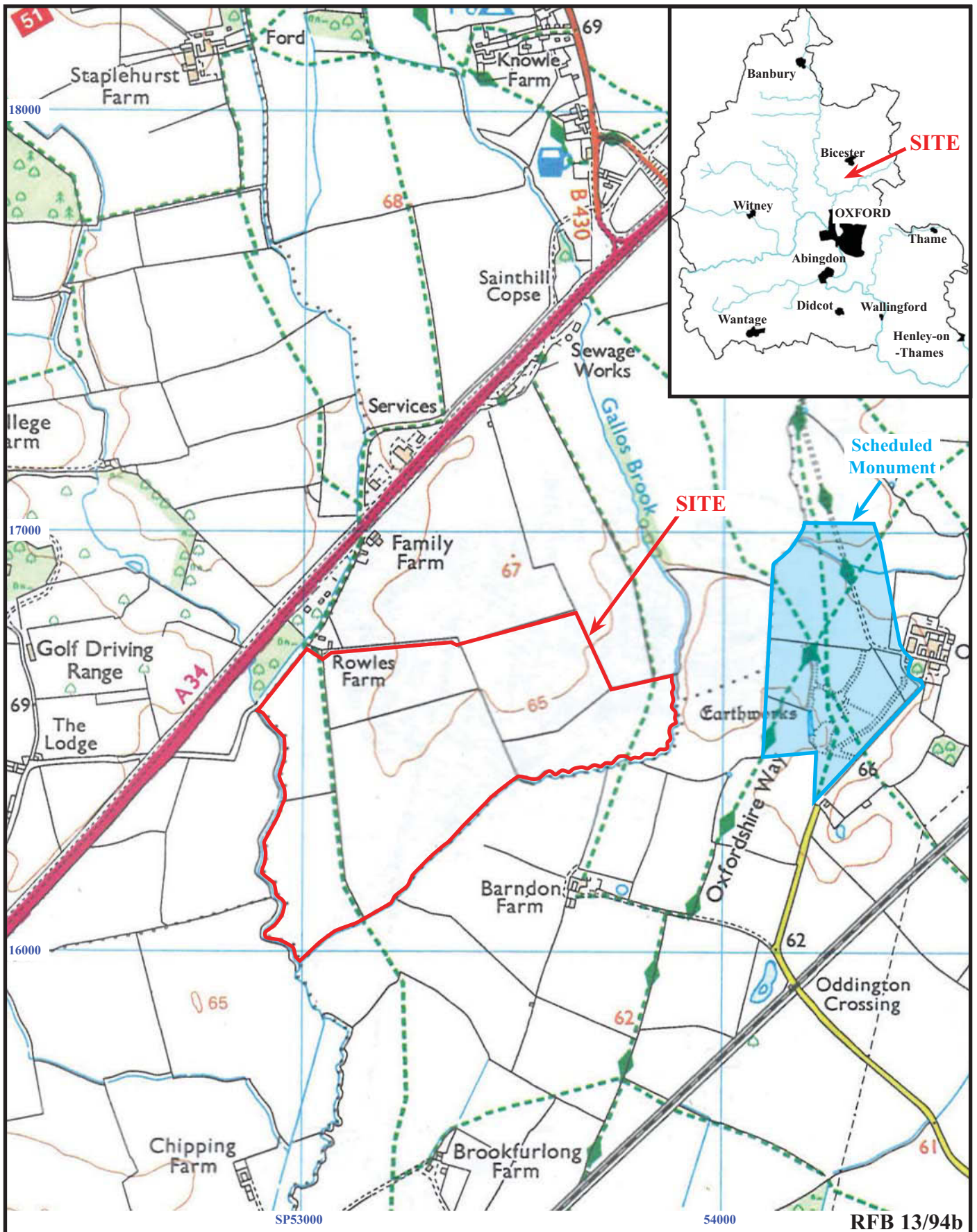
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	1	52	Pit	Roman	Pottery
1	2	53, 54	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
2	3	55	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
2	4	56	Ditch	Unknown	None
2	5	57	Gully	Unknown	None
4	6	58	Pit	Unknown	None
8	11	66	Pit	Unknown	None
8	12	67	Pit	Unknown	None
8	13	68	Posthole	Unknown	None
8	14	69, 70	Gully	Roman	Pottery
8	15	71, 72	Gully Terminus	Roman	Pottery
8	16	73, 74	Pit	Unknown	None
8	17	75	Gully Terminus	Unknown	None
8	18	76	Pit	Roman	Pottery
8	19	77	Pit	Roman	Pottery
11	9	61, 62	Ditch	Unknown	None
13	10	63, 64, 65	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
14	8	60	Gully Terminus	Iron Age	Pottery
17	7	59	Gully	Unknown	None

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

Tr	Cut	Fill	IAF1		IAF2		IAF3		C10		O80		W12	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
1	1	52									4	45		
1	2	54									2	16		
2	3	55	4	9							2	27	1	6
8	14	70							1	8				
8	15	71			1	9							1	1
8	16	73	1	9			1	2	1	7				
8	18	76	1	2					1	10	2	9		
8	19	77	2	21					1	3	1	19		
13	10	64	30	328	17	92	1	19						
13	10	65	6	43	4	27	1	6						
14	8	60	1	22	4	12								
		Total	45	434	26	140	3	27	4	28	11	116	2	7

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Animal Bone

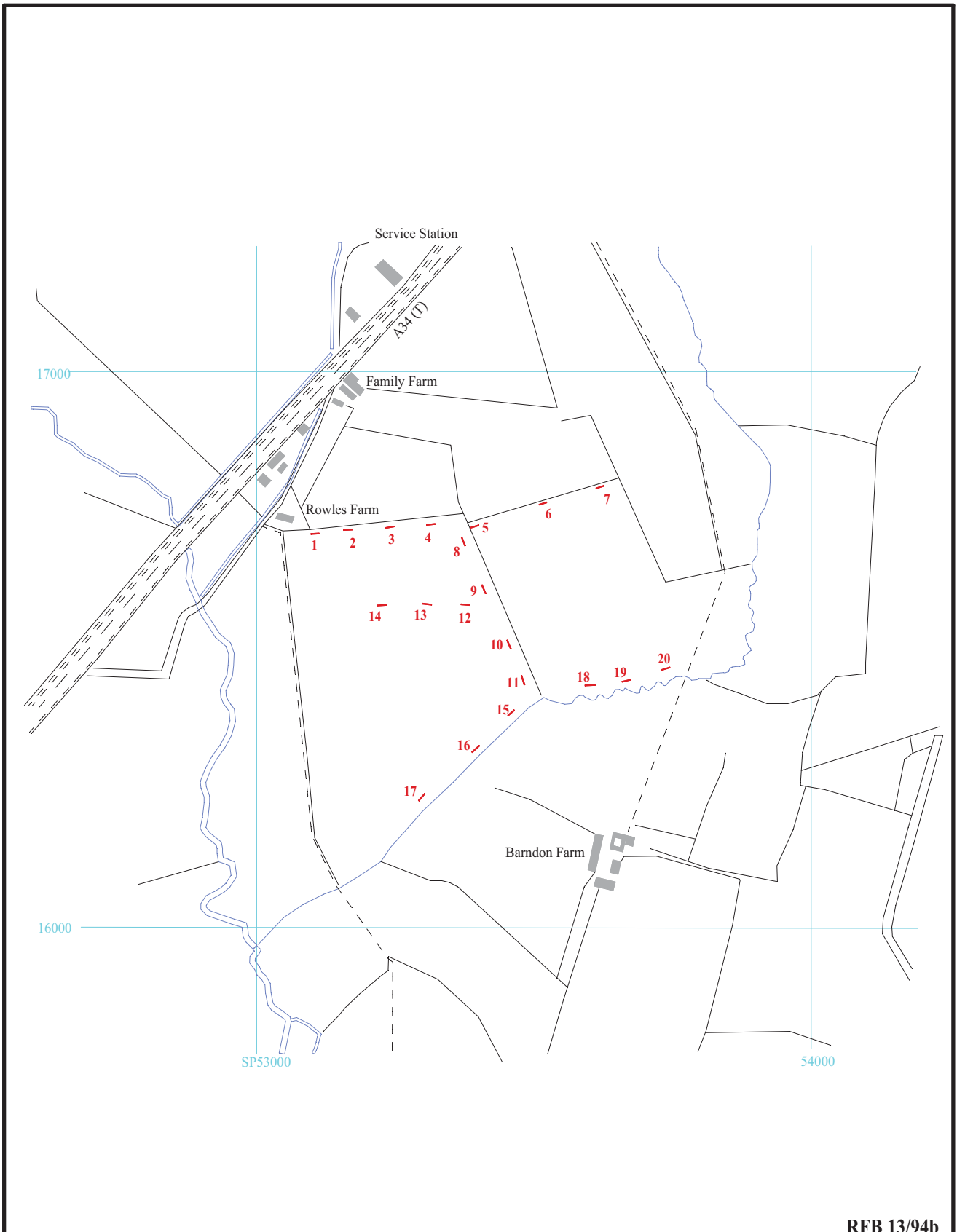
Context		Number of Fragments	Weight (g)	Identified fragments – by animal size			Unidentified
Cut	Deposit			Large	Medium	Small	
1	52	2	19	-	2 (sheep/goat)	-	-
3	55	5	7	-	-	-	5
5	57	27	206	21 (horse)	-	-	6
6	58	4	5	-	-	-	4
7	59	1	21	1 (cow)	-	-	-
8	60	148	644	65 (horse)	2	-	81
9	62	11	13	-	-	-	11
10	64	13	106	7	6 (sheep/goat)	-	-
10	65	9	168	4 (horse)	2	-	3
15	71	3	4	-	3 (pig)	-	-
16	73	7	10	-	-	-	7
18	76	4	66	4	-	-	-
19	77	21	95	3 (cow)	15	-	3
Total / MNI		255	1364	1 horse, 1 cow	1 pig 1 sheep/goat	-	-



**Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Weston-on-the-Green and within Oxfordshire.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 180 at 1:12500
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880



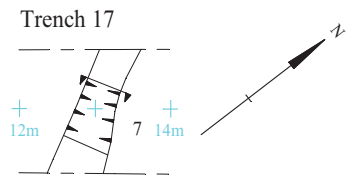
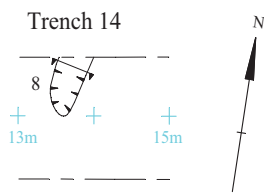
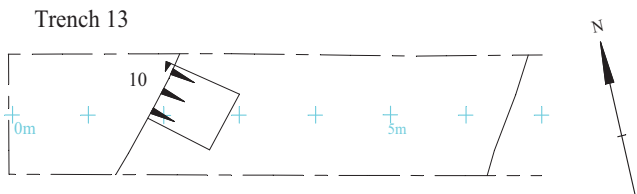
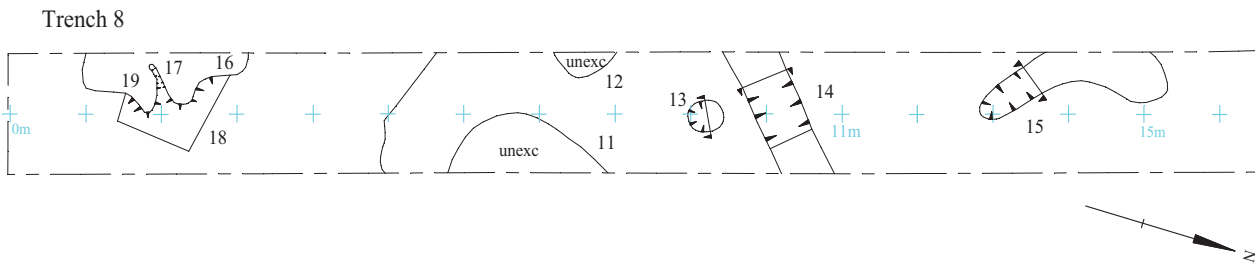
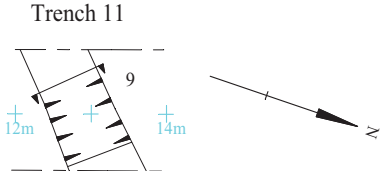
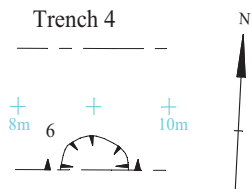
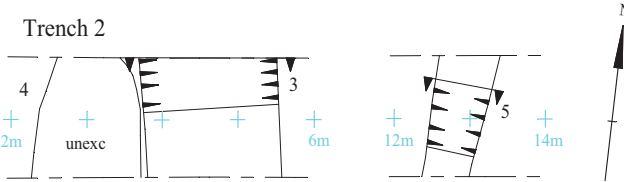
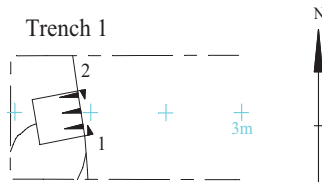
RFB 13/94b

**Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



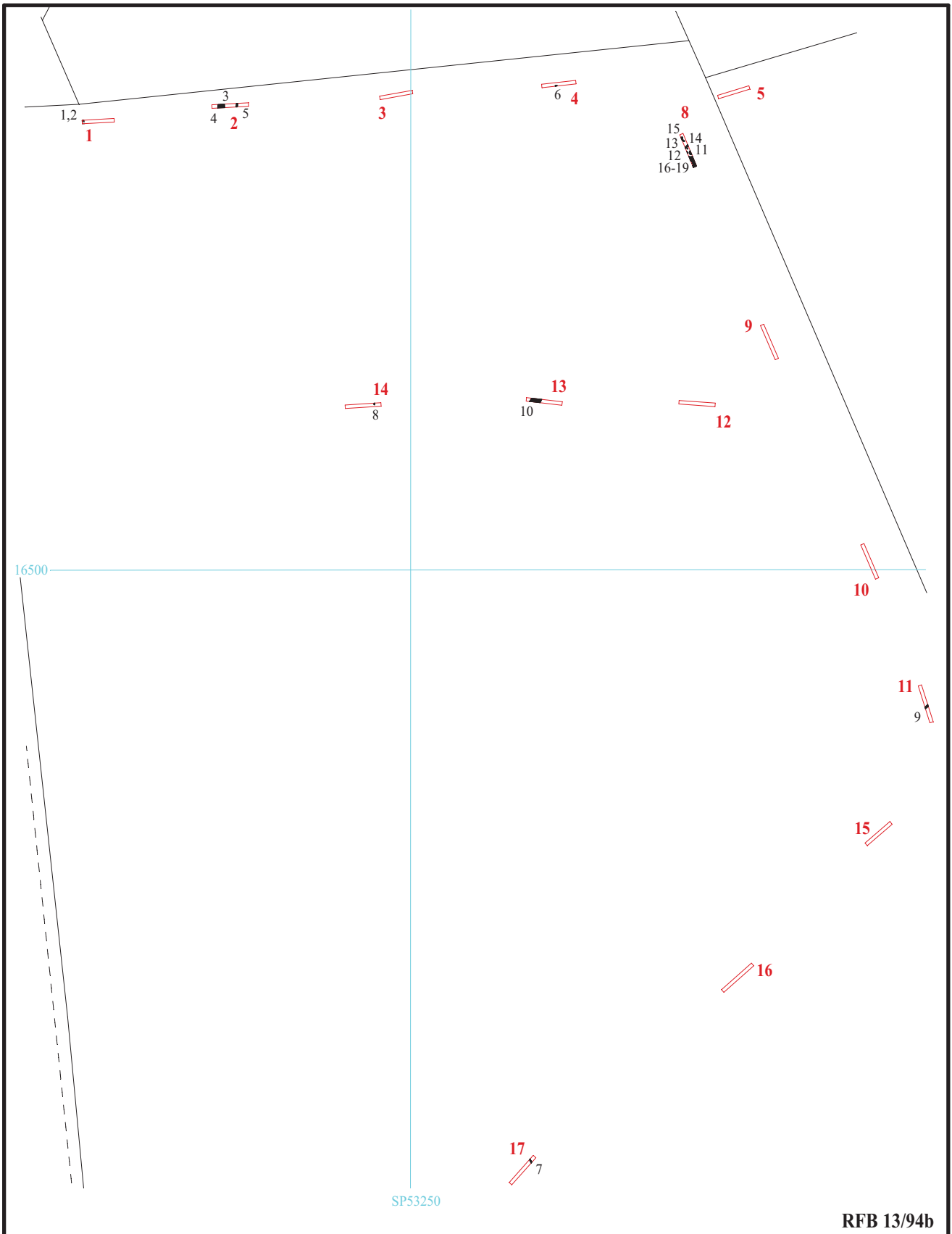
RFB 13/94b

Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation



Figure 3. Detail of trenches.





RFB 13/94b

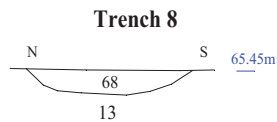
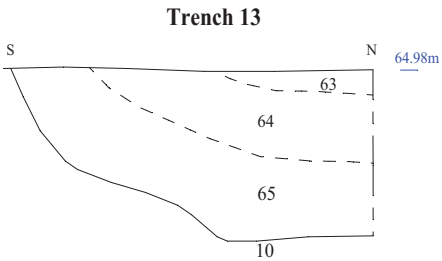
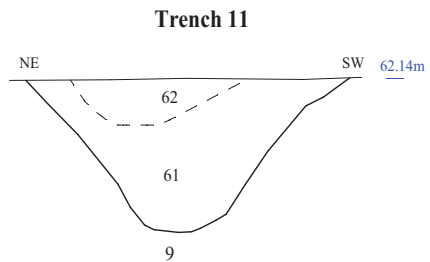
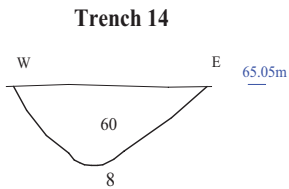
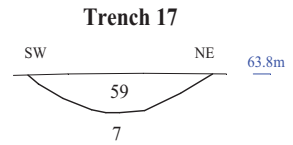
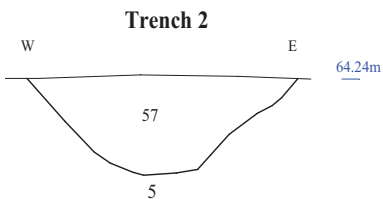
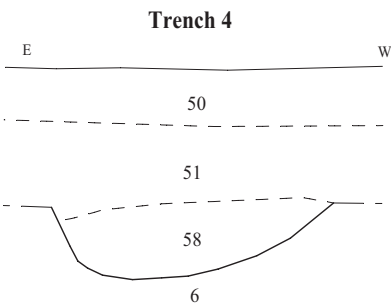
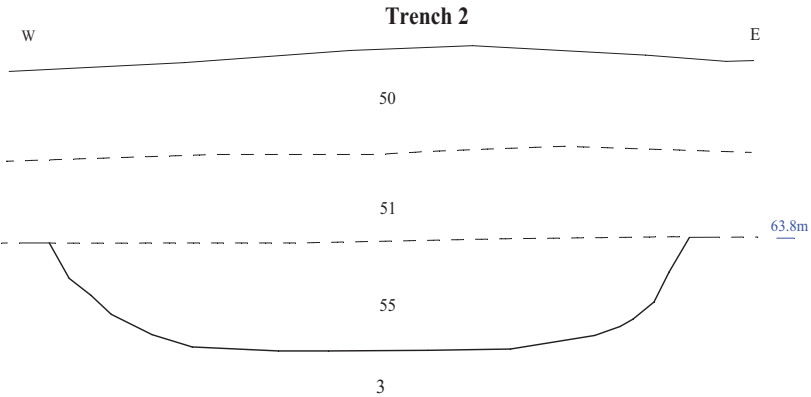
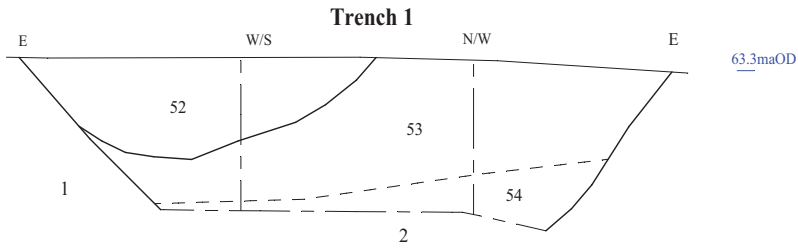


**Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Features in trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

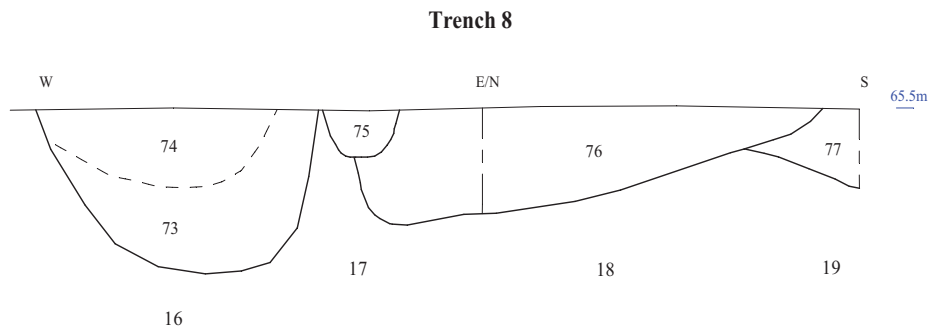
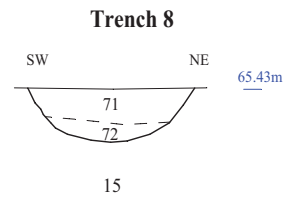
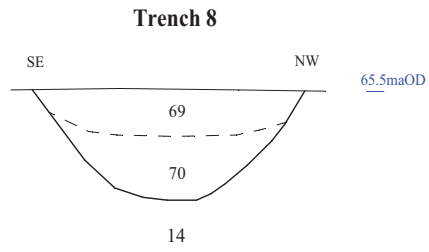


RFB 13/94b

Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Sections





RFB 13/94b

**Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Sections



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 2, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

RFB 13/94b

**Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 - 2.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 3. Trench 8, looking north north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 13, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

RFB 13/94b

**Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 3 - 4.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Trench 17, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 2, ditch 3, looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

RFB 13/94b

Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 - 6.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 7. Trench 2, ditch 5, looking north, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Trench 14, gully terminus 8, looking north, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

RFB 13/94b

Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 - 8.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 9. Trench 13, ditch 10, looking north east, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 10. Trench 8, ditch 14, looking west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

RFB 13/94b

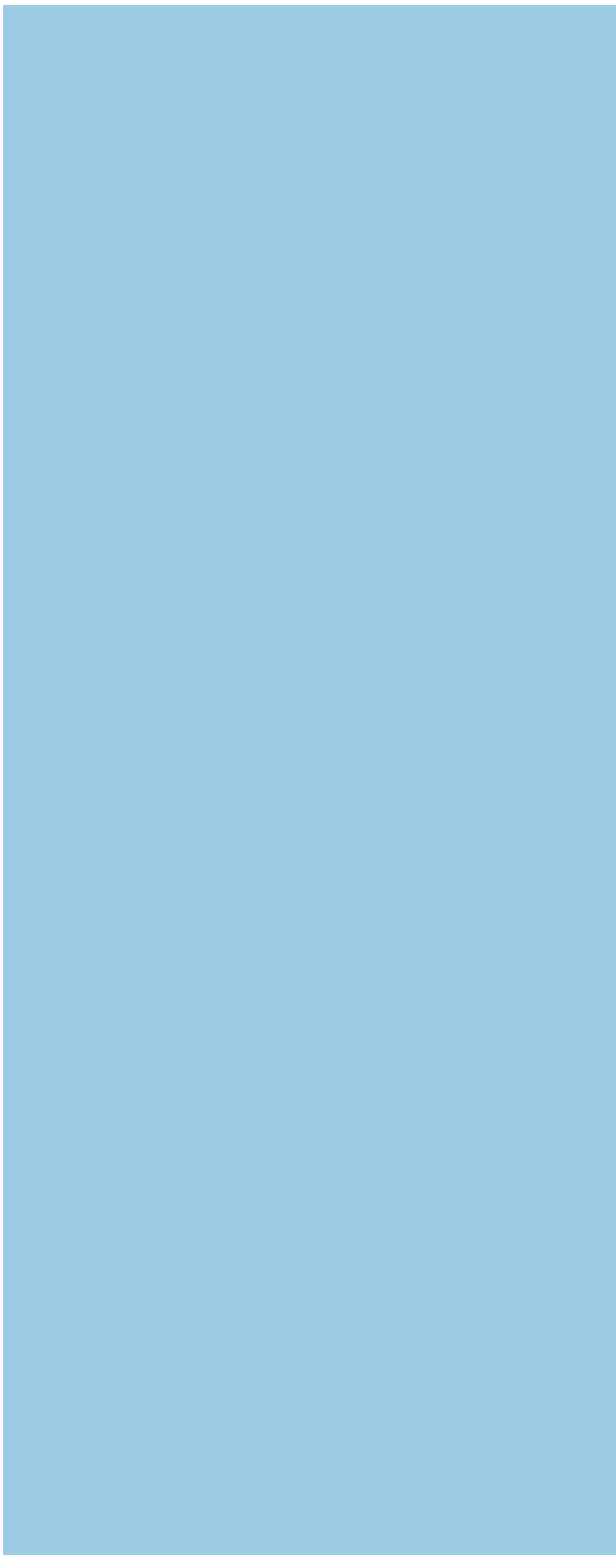
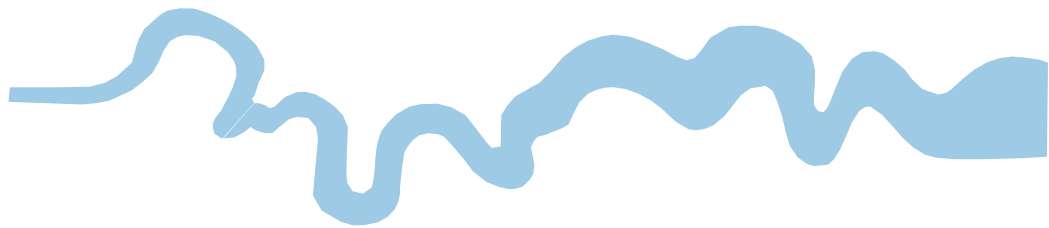
Land at Rowles Farm, Weston-on-the-Green,
Bicester, Oxfordshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 9 - 10.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

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





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**