

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at New Road, East Hagbourne,
Didcot, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Dan Bray and James McNicoll-Norbury

Site Code: NRD15/199

(SU 5327 8924)

Land at New Road, Didcot, Oxfordshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for CgMs Consulting**

by Daniel Bray and James McNicoll-Norbury
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code NRD 15/199

October 2015

Summary

Site name: Land at New Road, Didcot, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 5327 8924

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 14th-25th September 2015

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Daniel Bray and James McNicoll-Norbury

Site code: NRD 15/199

Area of site: 7.73ha

Summary of results: The evaluation has revealed that the majority of the site contains few or no archaeological deposits. However, a dense concentration of deposits was revealed at the eastern end of the site. The majority of these features represent middle to late Iron Age and Roman occupation but a small number of features of Late Neolithic and earlier Iron Age date indicate activity in these periods also. A single sherd of Saxon pottery was also noted.

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

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

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Land at New Road, East Hagbourne, Didcot, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Daniel Bray and James McNicoll-Norbury

Report 15/199

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at New Road, East Hagbourne, Didcot, Oxfordshire (SU 5327 8924) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Peter Reeves of CgMs Consulting, 140 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN.

Planning permission is to be sought from South Oxfordshire District Council to construct new housing on the site. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, a field evaluation has been requested by the county archaeological officer. A single component of work was proposed at this stage; a field evaluation by means of machine trenching. Further fieldwork may be required if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

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 for Oxfordshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Bray, Peter Banks, Kyle Beaverstock, David Sanchez, Joan Garibo, James McNicoll-Norbury, Thomas Stewart, Benedikt Tebbit between 14th-25th September 2015 and the site code is NRD 15/199. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the eastern side of New Road leading into Didcot in Oxfordshire (Fig. 1). The site is comprised of a generally flat with a slight slope (from west to east) ploughed arable field which is bounded to the north by trees and residential developments and to the east and (mostly) south by adjacent fields and to the west lies New Road itself. The underlying geology is described as upper greensand formations (siltstone and sandstone) (BGS 1971) and the site lies at 60.8m above Ordnance Datum in the east raising to 62.8m on the western edge of the site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief for the project prepared by Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service and desk based assessment (Reeves 2015). In summary, this potential stems from its location in an area where prehistoric and Roman settlement and field systems have been recorded with Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence to the north east (Ruben and Ford 1992). Bronze Age metalwork has also been found to the south of the site. Recent fieldwork to the west of Didcot which has revealed extensive Roman and Bronze Age occupation along with earlier Neolithic and Mesolithic finds has highlighted, in general, the archaeological potential of the environs of Didcot, a region which was previously of little regard.

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. The specific aims of the project were to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present and assess the potential and significance of any such deposits located will be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in English Heritage Research Agenda (English Heritage 2005) or any more local or thematic research priorities as necessary such as the Solent Thames Research Agenda (Hey and Hind 2014).

71 trenches were to be dug across the site in a stratified random layout measuring 30m in length and 1.60-2.00m wide using a 360⁰ machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket which was supervised by an archaeologist at all times. Identified archaeological deposits were there to be hand excavated according to the brief.

Results

The trenches were dug as intended and measured between 27.0m to 32.8m in length and from 0.29m to 0.66m in depth. The majority of the trenches (Trenches 1-16, 18-40, 42, 45-53 and 55-62) were found to contain no archaeological features whilst the easternmost corner of the site contained multiple features in the remaining trenches. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trenches 1-16, 18-40, 42, 45-53 and 55-62 (Figs. 2 and 3)

These trenches were between 27.0-32.8m in length and up to 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy in general consisted of up to 0.34m of topsoil and up to 0.25m of subsoil, although not all these trenches contained subsoil, overlying natural geology consisting of yellow brown silty clay. No archaeological features were identified in these trenches.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2 and 4, Pl 1)

Trench 17 was aligned SE - NW and measured 29.0m long and was 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.34m topsoil and 0.10m subsoil overlying natural geology. A Pit [5] was recorded which measured 0.46m wide and was 0.05m deep and was filled with mid grey brown silty clay (56) from which 3 sherds of Neolithic pottery and flint were recovered.

Trench 41 (Figs. 2 and 4, Pl 2)

Trench 41 was aligned SSW - NNE and measured 30.8m long and was 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.29m topsoil overlying natural geology. A gully [4] was recorded which measured 0.50m wide and was 0.20m deep and filled with mid brown grey silty clay (55) from which three sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Trench 43 (Figs. 2 and 4)

Trench 43 was aligned SE - NW and measured 30.0m long and was 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.31m topsoil overlying natural geology. A gully [1] was recorded which measured 0.44m wide and was 0.07m deep and filled with mid brown grey silty clay (52) from which a single sherd of Iron age pottery was recovered. A second gully [2] was recorded adjacent to the first which measured 0.65m wide and was 0.15m deep and was filled with brown grey silty clay (53) from which one sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered. A ditch [3] was also recorded but was left unexcavated and was partially disturbed by an overlying furrow.

Trench 44 (Figs. 2 and 4)

Trench 44 was aligned SE - NW and measured 27.0m long and was 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.33m topsoil overlying natural geology. A posthole [6] was recorded which measured 0.58m wide and was 0.12m deep and filled with mid brown grey silty clay (59) from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 54 (Figs. 2 and 4)

Trench 54 was aligned SE - NW and measured 32.0m long and was 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.27m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A linear (7) which had been redefined [8-9] was recorded which measured in total 3.00m wide and had a total depth of 0.65m. Cut [7] was the earliest cut and was filled with a light brown grey silty clay (58) from which 4 sheds of Neolithic pottery and 2 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. This was truncated by [8] which was filled with a brown grey silty clay with limestone inclusions (59) which was in turn truncated by [9] the earliest fill of which comprised of light brown grey silty clay with limestone (61) overlaid by a dark brown silt clay (60) from which four sherds of residual Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Trench 63 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4)

Trench 63 was aligned SW - NE and measured 31.5m long and was 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.27m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A gully [10] was recorded which measured 0.80m wide and was 0.27m deep and filled with mid reddish brown silty clay (63) from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 64 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4, Pl 4)

Trench 64 was aligned W - E and measured 31.0m long and was 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.31m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A pit [17] was recorded which measured 1.50m wide and was 0.27m deep and filled with dark grey brown silty clay (72) from which three sherds of Iron Age pottery and bone were recovered. A ditch [18] was recorded which measured 0.85m wide and was 0.19m deep and was filled with light grey brown silty clay (73) from which two sherds of Iron Age pottery and bone were recovered. Immediately to the east lay another ditch [19] which measured 0.66m wide and was 0.15m deep and was filled with a light brown silty clay (74) from which a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and bone was recovered and was truncated by ditch [20] which measured 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay (75) from which two sherds of Iron age pottery and bone were also recovered. The same ditch was further investigated further to the east in [21] where it was found to have an uncertain relationship with gully [22] which measured 0.22m wide and was 0.28m deep and was filled with dark grey brown silty clay (77) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. This gully was truncated by ditch [23] which measured 0.78m wide and was 0.30m deep and filled with dark grey silty clay (78) from which further three sherds of Iron

Age/Roman pottery and bone was recovered. A final ditch [24] and a pit [25] were identified at the end of the trench which were left unexcavated, both had similar dark brown silty clay deposits (79) and (80).

Trench 65 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 65 was aligned SE - NW and measured 29.5m long and was 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.35m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A pit [12] was recorded which measured 1.72m wide and was 0.32m deep and filled with mid brown grey silty clay (71) from which six sherds of Iron age pottery and bone was recovered and this was overlaid by a dark brown grey silty (66) from which 37 sherds of Iron age pottery and bone were recovered. A ditch made up of two cuts [13] and [14] was recorded which measured 1.60m wide. Cut [14] was the earliest cut and was 0.18m deep and filled with pale grey brown silty clay (68) from which sherds of Roman pottery were recovered and was cut by [17] which was 0.36m deep and was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (67) from which 10 sherds of pottery were recovered from the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods. A third linear feature [15] was recorded which measured 1.45m wide and was 0.36m deep and was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (69) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. The linear features in the trench may be similar to those recorded in trench 66 based on their alignments.

Trench 66 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 66 was aligned SE - NW and measured 30.0m long and was 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.25m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A ditch [11] was recorded which measured 1.45m wide and 0.37m deep and was filled with dark brown grey silty clay (65) from which eight sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. A second ditch [16] was recorded which measured 2.76m wide and was 0.43m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay (70) from which seven sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. The linear features may be similar to those in trench 65 based on their alignments although ditch 16 is considerably larger than those in trench 65.

Trench 67 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5, Pl 7)

Trench 67 was aligned SE - NW and measured 30.6m long and was 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.28m topsoil and 0.08m subsoil overlaying natural geology. A small pit [27] was recorded which measured 0.50m wide and was 0.36m deep and was filled with orange brown silty clay (82) from which a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and bone was recovered and was truncated by a gully [26] which measured 0.56m wide and

0.37m deep and was filled with dark grey brown silty clay (81) from which 38 sherds of Iron Age/Roman pottery and bone were also recovered. Adjacent to this lay a posthole [28] which measured 0.42m in diameter and was 0.07m deep and was filled with dark grey brown silty clay (83) from which no finds were recovered. A second possible pit [29] was recorded which measured 0.80m wide and was 0.24m deep and was filled with dark grey brown silty clay (84) from which Roman pottery and bone were recovered. Ditch [30] measured 0.94m wide and 0.18m deep and was filled with dark grey brown silty clay (85) from which Iron Age pottery and bone were recovered and ditch [31] measured 1.36m wide and was 0.24m deep and was filled with dark grey brown silty clay (86) from which Iron Age pottery was also recovered. A large ditch [32] which measured 4m wide was not excavated.

Trench 68 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 68 was aligned SW - NE and measured 31.3m long and was 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.28m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A gully [43] was recorded which measured 0.66m wide and 0.10m deep and was filled with dark brown grey silty clay (98) from which a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered and this had a uncertain relationship with pit [44] which measured 1.00m wide and was 0.08m deep. A large pit [45] which measured 1.80m wide and 0.50m deep was recorded, the primary fill comprised of light grey silty clay with chalk inclusions (151) from which a sherd of Iron Age pottery and bone was recovered and was overlaid by a dark grey silty clay (150) from which 23 sherds of Iron Age pottery and bone were also recovered. A small pit [46] was recorded which measured 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep and was filled with dark grey silty clay (152) from which no finds were recovered. A possible fourth pit [47] was recorded which measured 1.08m wide, it was not excavated but was visibly truncated by a nearby furrow. A large ditch [48] was also recorded which measured at least 3.5m wide, this was left unexcavated due to limited space to get a full profile dug through it.

Trench 69 (Figs. 2, 3 and 6)

Trench 69 was aligned approximately N-S and measured 30.0m long and was 0.29m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.24m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A pit [106] measuring 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with grey brown silty clay (163) was recorded from which no finds were recovered. A second pit [107] was recorded measuring 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep and filled with dark grey silty clay (164) from which a single sherd of Iron age pottery was recovered. This had an uncertain relationship with gully [108] which

measured 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep and was also filled with dark grey silty clay (165) from which Iron Age pottery and bone was recovered. Also recorded in the trench but not dug were a number additional pits [109-112, 115, 116, 118-120] and linear features [113, 114 and 117] which were not excavated.

Trench 70 (Figs. 2, 3 and 6)

Trench 70 was aligned SE - NW and measured 30.0m long and was 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.26m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A ditch [34] was recorded which measured 0.72m wide and 0.26m deep and was filled with dark brown grey silty clay (89) from which 15 sherds of Iron Age pottery and bone were recovered. This had an uncertain relationship with pit [35] which measured 0.90m wide and was 0.18m deep and filled with dark brown grey silty clay (90) from which no finds were recovered. A large linear feature [36] measuring 5.5m wide was investigated and was found to be at least 0.50m deep and was filled with a grey brown silty clay (91) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. A posthole [38] lay adjacent to the large ditch which measured 0.40m wide and 0.09m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay (93) from which one sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered. A gully [39] measuring 0.59m wide and 0.13m deep was also recorded which was filled with yellow brown silty clay (94) from which two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered and was found to have an uncertain relationship with pit [40]. This pit measured 0.73m wide and was 0.10m deep also filled with a yellow brown silty clay (95) containing one sherd of Iron Age pottery. A second posthole [41] was recorded measuring 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep and filled with dark grey brown silty clay (96) containing one sherd of Iron Age pottery. A possible pit [42] was recorded at the end of the trench which measured at least 0.64m wide however this was left unexcavated as the fullest extent of the feature was not visible.

Trench 71 (Figs. 2, 3 and 6)

Trench 71 was aligned SSW - NNE and measured 30.8m long and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.28m topsoil overlaying natural geology. A small pit [49] was recorded which measured 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep and was filled with dark grey silty clay (155) from which no finds recovered. A second pit [100] was recorded which measured 0.80m wide and was 0.30m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay (156) from which two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. Ditch 102 measured 1.15m wide and was 0.30m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay (158) from which no finds were recovered and ditch 103 measured 2.27m wide and was 0.40m deep and was filled with an upper deposit of dark grey silty clay (159)

from which eight sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered overlaying a lighter grey silty clay with chalk inclusions (160) which contained no finds. A further small pit [104] was recorded which measured 0.50m wide and was 0.08m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay (157) from which no finds were recovered. Two further linear features Gully 101 and ditch 105 were left unexcavated.

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

A moderately small group of 211 sherds of pottery weighing 2497 g was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage includes material of earlier prehistoric, later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date. In addition there are four large fragments of a perforated triangular brick / weight; three small fragments of fired clay and one piece of probable ceramic building material.

Of the 71 trenches/areas excavated pottery was recovered from just 11. Most of the sherds were recovered from ditches, pits or gullies, with a total 37 defined features (38 contexts). Only four contexts yielded in excess of 10 sherds thus the incidence of sherd is quite low.

Overall the assemblage is moderately well preserved with an overall average sherd weight of 11.8 g. There are, however, very few featured sherds and only 13 rim sherds.

For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was sorted into fabrics on the basis of the type and character of the inclusions in the pastes, following the guidelines set out in PCRG (1997) for the later prehistoric period. The sorted fabrics were quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Rims were identified to general form. Decoration, evidence of use in terms of sooting, residues or other modifications were also noted. The resulting data can be found summarized in Table 1.

Early Prehistoric

Three fragmentary sherds from pit [5] and four residual sherds in 7 (58) date to the Neolithic period. The sherds, from pit 5 are probably from the same vessel, have a sparse, coarse calcined flint temper. The pieces are decorated with 'maggot' impressions suggesting the vessel belongs to the late Neolithic tradition of impressed ware.

Later Prehistoric

Most of the assemblage dates to the later prehistoric period with at least 131 sherds. Further sherds with a grog temper could be later Iron Age or early Roman. In broad terms the material appears to span the middle to later Iron period although there may be hints of earlier Iron Age pieces.

The material can be broadly sorted into six fabric types: sandy, sandy with sparse shell / limestone; shelly; flint-tempered; iron-rich with sparse calcareous inclusions and grog-tempered.

The largest group of wares are the sandy ones which account for 43.6% by sherd count of the total recovered assemblage. Within the group are some fine sandy micaceous wares often with a burnished finish; slightly coarser sandy wares and, most prominent a glauconitic sandy ware. This latter group includes a very distinctive impressed dot and incised line-decorated sherd from ditch [20] (Plate 1). Although this somewhat resembles the earlier Iron Age All-Cannings Cross style it is probably, in this instance, a middle Iron Age vessel. Further research is required to find parallels for this particular style of decoration. Other vessels in the sandy group include jars with beaded, everted or undifferentiated incurving rims. One vessel from gully [43] has a lightly scored finish. Another sherd from ditch [13] has a sooted interior from use.

Also amongst the fine sandy wares is a rim possibly from a flared rim bowl from ditch [70]. There is also a highly burnished base sherd from a bowl with a shallow omphalos; a feature more typical of earlier Iron Age assemblages. This sherd came from pit [45].

Sandy wares with sparse fossil shell or calcareous inclusions form the second commonest group accounting for 12% of the total assemblage. The only featured sherd is a small jar rim.

Shelly, flint-tempered and iron-rich sherds form a very minor component of the assemblage. Most of the shelly wares contain alluvial shell rather than the more common fossil shell associated with earlier Iron Age wares in the area.

Roman

Roman wares account for 19% of the recovered assemblage. The group is dominated by grey or black sandy handmade and wheel-made wares which appear to be of early Roman date. The most distinctive piece is a sherd from a roulette-decorated butt beaker with an applied boss in a sandy ware associated with the Abingdon-Dorchester area. This vessel came from ditch [64] and is likely to date to the pre-Flavian period.

Saxon

A single handmade sherd with an organic temper came from ditch 13[67] which appears to have Roman and Iron Age pottery. The fabric is very typical of the early Saxon period.

Discussion

On the basis of the pottery the archaeological activity appears to be focused in and around trenches 64, 67, 68 and 70 which collectively accounts for 70% of the recovered assemblage.

The earliest activity dates to the later Neolithic period and is represented by finds from a single pit [5] in Area 54 and residual sherds from linear 7 in trench 54.

The Iron Age activity appears to be spread across the various trenches with pottery. Whilst most of it appears to be of middle Iron Age date there are hints of possible earlier and later sherds present. The dominance of glauconitic sandy wares and sandy wares with sparse calcareous inclusions; the low incidence of fossil shelly wares and the globular style of the jars suggests that most of the wares are likely to be of mid-later Iron Age date.

Roman sherds feature in areas 54, 64, 65 and 70 whilst the single Saxon sherd comes from area 65. There are no mid to later Roman wares present.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A modest assemblage of animal bone (346 pieces), weighing a total of 4503g, was recovered from 25 features. The bone was classified according to size (Large mammal – cattle/horse; Medium mammal – sheep/goat, pig, deer; Small mammal – dog, cat) and where possible to species. The bone was observed as being in good condition, although highly fragmented at times. Little surface erosion or abrasion was seen. Two main texts were referred to to aid identification (Hillson 1992 and Schmid 1972).

Pit 12 contained 49 identifiable fragments of bone across two deposits (66) and (71). Deposit (66) contained fourteen identifiable fragments. Four were classed as medium-sized mammal and included a rib fragment, two long bone shafts and a metapodial. One of the long bone shafts and the metapodial were noted to have cutmarks. Four of the fragments were classified as large mammal. These included an un-fused long bone (metaphysis), a heavily worn tooth, a right scapula and a metapodial. A single cut mark was noted on the metapodial running down the shaft. Six fragments were identified to species. One right mandible containing the p3 – m3 teeth and two loose teeth were identified as sheep/goat. A coronoid process from a mandible and a right mandible were identified from cattle. A partial maxilla from a horse was also identified. Deposit (71) contained thirty five identifiable fragments plus a further two that could only be identified to bone type and were therefore classified as unidentifiable. The two pieces classified as unidentifiable were from scapulae but could not be identified to either size or species given their fragmentary nature. One fragment was identified as a piece of skull

from a small mammal (possibly a dog). Six pieces were identified as medium-sized mammal. These included three fragments of rib, two long bones, both of which had been sliced and a partial fragment of mandible. Seven pieces were identified as large mammal and included a tooth, a partial maxilla, four pieces of mandible and an un-fused long bone (metaphysis). A total of twenty one pieces were identified to species. Six teeth were identified as sheep/goat. Four teeth, two right radius and a piece of ulna were identified as horse. One of the radiuses was a proximal end and partial shaft only. The second was a complete bone and the ulna could be refitted. Three loose teeth, a partial mandible, a left scapula, left distal femur, right tibia and two left proximal tibia were identified from cattle. The scapula was noted to have been sliced and of the long bones only the right tibia was complete.

Ditch 13 (67) contained ten identifiable fragments. A fragment of long bone shaft that had been sliced was identified as a medium-sized mammal. Two fragments of neural spine and a right distal tibia (no shaft) from a large mammal were also identified. Three fragments of a left radius from a sheep/goat were identified. The fragments included the proximal head, distal articulation and a piece of shaft that was refitted to the distal end. The shaft of the proximal head contained two possible cut marks. Two teeth and a right distal humerus from cattle were identified. The humerus retained only a small amount of the shaft and was noted to have been sliced/chopped.

Ditch 14 (68) contained only three identifiable fragments. These included a partial mandible from a large mammal and two fragments of tooth from a horse. Pit 17 (72) contained only one identifiable fragment of a scapula from a sheep/goat. Ditch 18 (73) contained a fragment of neural spine from a large mammal and a left mandible from a sheep/goat containing the p3 – m3 teeth. Ditch 19 (74) contained three fragments of rib from a medium-sized mammal.

The fragments from ditch 20 (75) were classified as unidentified but contained a single fragment of burnt bone. Ditch 21 (76) contained a right distal tibia articulation identified as cattle. Ditch 22 (77) contained a single fragment of shed antler from a small deer (Roe/Fallow). Ditch 23 (78) contained a single pig tooth. It was also noted that two of the unidentified fragments appeared to have been sliced. The fragments from pit 29 (84) were classified as unidentified but it was noted that two of the fragments had possibly been sliced. Ditch 34 (89) contained a single sheep/goat tooth.

Ditch 36 (91) contained a partial calcaneum from a medium/large mammal and a right distal humerus from a sheep/goat. Two short cut marks were noted running across the shaft just above the distal articulation. Posthole 41 (96) contained a single tooth from a small mammal (possibly a dog).

Pit 45 contained ten identifiable fragments across two deposits (150) and (151). Deposit (150) contained a long bone shaft and a left tibia shaft from a medium-sized mammal. The unidentified shaft appeared to have been sliced and had possible cut marks. Four loose teeth, one of which was heavily worn and a partial piece of left mandible were identified from cattle. A third left metatarsal from a horse was also identified. Deposit (151) contained a rib from a medium-sized mammal and a chopped long bone from a large mammal. A small piece of pelvis was classified as unidentified due to the fragmentary nature of the bone. It was noted to have been sliced and possibly chopped.

Pit 106 (163) yielded a single piece of long bone from a medium-sized mammal that had been sliced.

Due to the lack of duplicated skeletal elements the minimum number of individuals was found to be 6: 2 horse, 2 cattle, 1 sheep/goat and 1 pig. The deer antler was not included within the MNI as it was noted to be shed and so could have been picked up. Overall, given the presence of domesticated animals containing butchery marks it is likely that this assemblage represents domestic consumption. The presence of horses within the assemblage and the lack of butchery marks upon the bones may suggest some agricultural practices such as traction taking place within the site, although no pathology associated with traction was seen.

Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A small amount of disarticulated human bone was recovered from two contexts within the evaluated area (deposits 150 and 165). A total of 51 fragments of bone were recovered and present for analysis. Although the overall surface preservation of the remains was good, with few areas of cortical exfoliation or root damage, a great deal of fragmentation was present. Osteological analysis was undertaken following suggestions by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and Brickley and McKinley (2004). Assessments of sex, age at death and pathological conditions were undertaken for each fragment of bone. The results for each of the two context of human bone discussed separately below.

A single piece of cranial bone was recovered from pit 45 (150). Identified as the posterior portion of a right parietal bone, little demographic information could be retrieved as it is an aspect of the human skeleton that lacks sexually dimorphic characteristics or indicators of precise age. It likely originated from an adult individual (20+ years) based solely on the general thickness of the bone. A determination of sex could not be made, and no pathological alterations were observed.

A total of fifty pieces of human bone were recovered from pit 108 (165). All elements originated from the lower half of the human skeleton, including portions of a right ischium, pieces from two femurs (one identified

as from the left side, the other was not identifiable to side), a left patella, and highly fragmented pieces of an unisided tibia and fibula. Due to the lack of duplication of skeletal elements, a minimum of one individual is suggested to be represented by this deposit of disarticulated skeletal remains. Age at death could only be broadly estimated as adult (20+ years) for the left femur, as the head epiphysis had fully fused to the proximal end of the element. Sex was assessed based on the metric analysis of the maximum diameter of the left femoral head (46.0mm), which indicates the sex as indeterminate based on the criteria published by Stewart (1979). Indeterminate sex is also supported by the non-descript general appearance of the long bone fragments (i.e. robusticity and strength of muscle attachment sites). No pathological conditions were observed.

In summary, this small assemblage of disarticulated human bone represents a minimum of a single adult individual, of indeterminate sex.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay weighing 150g was recovered from the evaluation, and was examined under x10 magnification. Typically, the fabric was slightly soft and frequently friable fine clay with occasional sandy inclusions, and an example from deposit 94 has occasional large (up to 2mm) flint inclusions. The colour was generally black (heated with reduced oxygen), with some orange red. Fragments from deposit 66 have a light grey colour and are particularly friable.

One fragment (recovered from deposit 66, infilling feature 12) has an impression of a wooden wattle (8mm diameter) which identifies the fragment as daub. Further fragments from this context are also likely to represent daub. No further categories of fired clay object (such as loomweights) were identified.

Three fragments from a poorly fired triangular brock with a single extant perforation came from pit [12]. Although traditionally interpreted as triangular loom or thatch weights such pieces may also functioned as oven bricks. It is of Iron Age date.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 9 struck flints was recovered from a single feature. Five are flakes with four spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) recovered by sieving. The pieces are all fresh and made from flint direct from a chalk source. None of the pieces are chronologically distinctive and are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Five samples were processed from the site. The flots were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications x10 .

Only one sample (5) contained charred material from pit [17] (72). This contained 2 grains of indeterminate cereal and small amount of charcoal which was of a too small size to make species identification possible.

Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed that archaeological remains have survived on the site and demonstrated its archaeological potential. The majority are to be found in the far eastern side of the site within trenches 63-71 with additional isolated features being identified in trenches 17, 41, 43, 44 and 54.

A high density of cut features were identified within an area of c.1ha in the eastern part of the site. These features comprised ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. These date to the Iron Age (mostly of middle Iron Age date with hints of possible earlier and later occupation), and the early Roman period. The Iron Age evidence suggests a settlement which has been modified and redefined throughout the Iron Age. The early Roman evidence is suggestive that enclosures and elements of field systems are to be found in this part of the site. Trench 54 which lies c.50m to the west of the above concentration contained a redefined ditch of Roman date (7-9) which also may represent an element of a field system.

There is another smaller foci of occupation focused around trenches 41, 43 and 44. The features comprise gullies, an undated ditch and undated posthole. Gully 1 in trench 43 and gully 4 in trench 41 are dated to the Iron Age.

Away from the high density area and in the western part of the site (Trench 17) a small later Neolithic pit was found with residual Neolithic pottery found in trench 54. Finally, a single sherd of early Saxon pottery indicates a low level of Saxon activity on the site.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, SW or SE end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	30.0	1.8	0.48	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
2	29.0	1.8	0.42	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
3	30.0	1.8	0.56	0–0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
4	28.0	1.8	0.54	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
5	30.0	1.8	0.44	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
6	29.6	1.8	0.66	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
7	30.0	1.8	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
8	30.0	1.8	0.49	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
9	29.0	1.8	0.54	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
10	29.0	1.8	0.53	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
11	30.0	1.8	0.55	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
12	28.0	1.8	0.55	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
13	29.6	1.8	0.57	0–0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
14	29.0	1.8	0.40	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
15	28.5	1.8	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
	29.5	1.8	0.49	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
17	29.0	1.8	0.47	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Pit 5 [PI. 1]
18	30.0	1.8	0.40	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
19	30.0	1.8	0.41	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
20	34.1	1.8	0.44	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
21	32.4	1.8	0.33	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
22	31.5	1.8	0.47	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
23	30.5	1.8	0.40	0–0.36m topsoil; 0.36m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
24	30.63	1.8	0.35	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
25	31.6	1.8	0.30	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
26	32.2	1.8	0.44	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
27	31.2	1.8	0.62	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.56m furrow fill; 0.56m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
28	31.4	1.8	0.37	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
29	30.6	1.8	0.40	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
30	30.6	1.8	0.48	0–0.39m topsoil; 0.39m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
31	31.3	1.8	0.38	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
32	31.8	1.8	0.36	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
33	31.4	1.8	0.46	0–0.37m topsoil; 0.37m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
34	30.2	1.8	0.48	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
35	29.2	1.8	0.39	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
36	30.8	1.8	0.34	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
37	29.4	1.8	0.38	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
38	29.1	1.8	0.38	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
39	30.0	1.8	0.42	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
40	32.2	1.8	0.40	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).

41	30.8	1.8	0.38	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Gully 4 [PI. 2]
42	29.0	1.8	0.39	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
43	30.0	1.8	0.40	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Gully 1 & 2; Ditch 3
44	27.0	1.8	0.36	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Posthole 6
45	31.0	1.8	0.36	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
46	29.3	1.8	0.38	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
47	31.0	1.8	0.45	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
48	32.1	1.8	0.36	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
49	31.7	1.8	0.40	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
50	30.0	1.8	0.35	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
51	30.0	1.8	0.37	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
52	31.9	1.8	0.40	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
53	30.6	1.8	0.39	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
54	32.0	1.8	0.44	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Ditches 7-9
55	30.9	1.8	0.50	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
56	31.5	1.8	0.39	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
57	31.2	1.8	0.35	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
58	30.3	1.8	0.40	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
59	30.4	1.8	0.40	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
60	31.4	1.8	0.36	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
61	30.0	1.8	0.45	0–0.37m topsoil; 0.37m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
62	31.0	1.8	0.32	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology).
63	31.5	1.8	0.30	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Gully 10
64	31.0	1.8	0.46	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Pit 17, Ditches 18-24, Pit 25, [PI. 4]
65	29.5	1.8	0.43	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Pit 12, Ditches 13-15
66	30.0	1.8	0.37	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Ditch 11, 16
67	30.6	1.8	0.42	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28-0.36m subsoil, 0.36m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Ditches 26, 30, 31 & 32, Pits 27, 29, Posthole 28, [PI. 7]
68	31.3	1.8	0.36	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Gully 43, Pits 44-47, Ditch 48
69	30.0	1.8	0.29	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Pits 106, 107, 109-112, 115, 116, 118-120, Gullies 108, 113, Ditches 114, 117
70	30.0	1.8	0.36	0–0.26m topsoil, 0.26m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Ditches 34, 36, 39, 42, Pits 35 and 40, Postholes, 38 and 41
71	30.8	1.8	0.35	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m + light yellow brown silty clay (natural geology). Pits 49, 100, 104, Gully 101, Ditches 102, 103, 105

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Type	Date	Dating evidence
43	1	52	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
43	2	53	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
43	3	54	Ditch	Unphased	None
41	4	55	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
17	5	56	Pit	Neolithic	Pottery
44	6	57	Posthole	Unphased	None
54	7	58	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
54	8	59	Ditch	Roman	Stratigraphy
54	9	60, 61	Ditch	Roman	Stratigraphy
63	10	63	Gully	Unphased	None
66	11	65	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
65	12	66, 71	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
65	13	67	Ditch	Roman or ESX?	Pottery
65	14	68	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
65	15	69	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
66	16	70	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
64	17	72	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
64	18	73	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
64	19	74	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
64	20	75	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
64	21	76	Ditch	Roman	Stratigraphy
64	22	77	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
64	23	78	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
64	24	79	Ditch	Unphased	None
64	25	80	Pit	Unphased	None
67	26	81	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
67	27	82	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
67	28	83	Posthole	Unphased	None
67	29	84	Pit	Roman	Pottery
67	30	85	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
67	31	86	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
67	32	87	Ditch	Unphased	None
70	34	88	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
70	35	89	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
70	36	91	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
70	38	93	Posthole	Iron Age	Pottery
70	39	94	Ditch	EIA	Pottery
70	40	95	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
70	41	96	Posthole	Iron Age	Pottery
70	42	97	Ditch	Unphased	None
68	43	98	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
68	44	99	Pit	Unphased	None
68	45	150, 151	Pit	Iron Age/ EIA?	Pottery
68	46	152	Pit	Unphased	None
68	47	153	Pit	Unphased	None
68	48	154	Ditch	Unphased	None
71	49	155	Pit	Unphased	None
71	100	156	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
71	101	161	Gully	Unphased	None
71	102	158	Ditch	Unphased	None
71	103	159, 160	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
71	104	157	Posthole	Unphased	None
71	105	162	Ditch	Unphased	None
69	106	163	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
69	107	164	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
69	108	165	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
69	109	166	Pit	Unphased	None
69	110	167	Pit	Unphased	None
69	111	168	Pit	Unphased	None
69	112	169	Pit	Unphased	None
69	113	170	Gully	Unphased	None
69	114	171	Ditch	Unphased	None
69	115	172	Pit	Unphased	None
69	116	173	Pit	Unphased	None
69	117	174	Ditch	Unphased	None
69	118	175	Pit	Unphased	None
69	119	176	Pit	Unphased	None
69	120	177	Pit	Unphased	None

APPENDIX 3: Pottery Catalogue

Tr	Cut	Fill	Type	Neo	E-MIA				LIA-Ro GR	Roman	Sx	No date	Tot No	Tot Wt	fc
					SA	SACA	SH	FL							
43	1	52	gully		1							1	2		
41	4	55	gully				2					3	8		
43	2	53	gully					1				1	1		
17	5	56	pit	3								3	6		
54	7	58	pit	4								4	12		
54	7	58	pit	0					2			2	4		
54	9	60	ditch			4						4	17		
65	12	66	pit		26						11	37	751		
65	12	71	pit		6							6	234	fc	
64	17	72	pit		3							3	27		
64	18	73	ditch		2							2	20		
64	19	74	ditch				1					1	25		
64	20	75	ditch		1		1					2	32		
64	21	76	ditch		2	1						3	18		
64	22	77	ditch						1			1	26		
64	23	78	ditch						3			3	24		
65	13	67	ditch		3			2		1		10	86.5	cbm?	
65	14	68	ditch		2	2			4			5	24		
65	15	69	ditch						1			1	3		
66	11	65	ditch		5		1					8	62		
66	16	70	ditch			6	1					7	14		
67	26	81	ditch		2		1	5	29			38	358		
67	27	82	pit		1							1	14		
67	29	84	pit		0						1	1	1		
67	30	85	ditch		1							1	12		
67	31	86	pit		2							2	13		
68	43	98	gully		1							1	17		
68	45	151	pit		1							1	5		
68	45	150	gully		16	6	1					23	372		
69	106	163	pit			2						2	24		
69	107	164	pit		1							1	27		
69	108	165	ditch			1						1	6		
70	34	89	ditch		5	2		1			7	15	52		
70	35	90	pit		1							1	2		
70	36	91	ditch									1	20		
70	38	93	phole				1					1	8		
70	39	94	ditch		2							2	4		
70	40	95	pit		1							1	1	FC X3	
70	41	96	phole		1							1	14		
71	100	156	pit				1					2	12		
71	103	159	ditch		6	2						8	138		
TOTAL				7	92	26	4	8	1	1	19	211	2496.5		

APPENDIX 4: Animal Bone inventory

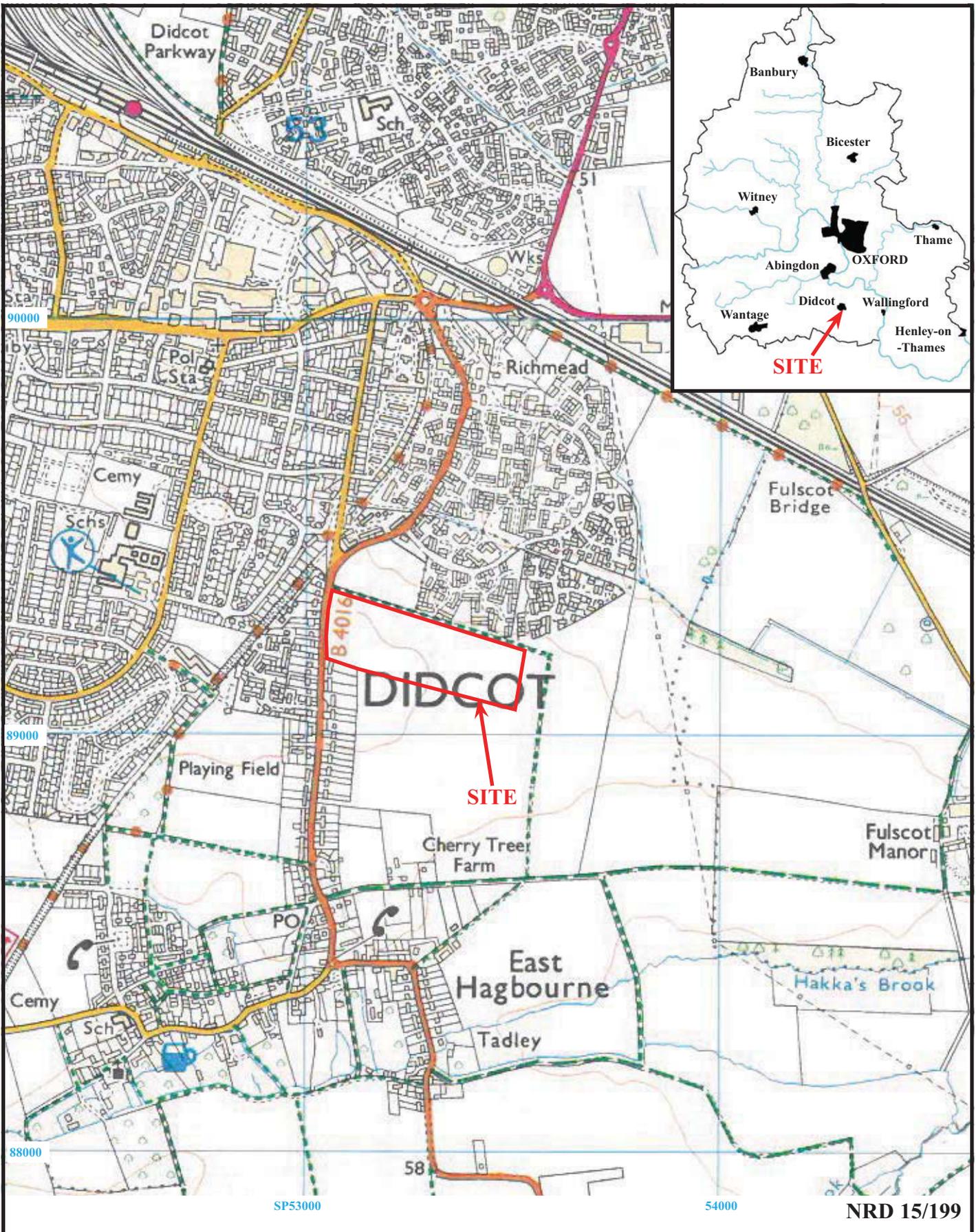
Cut	Deposit	Type	No. of frags	Wt (g)	Horse	Cattle	Deer	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Large	Med/Large	Medium	Small	Unid	Notes
12	66	Pit	70	808	1	2		3		4		4		56	Cut marks
12	71	Pit	121	2520	7	9		6		7		6	1	85	Sliced
13	67	Ditch	40	376		3		3		3		1		30	Sliced, poss. Cut marks
14	68	Ditch	38	92	2					1				35	
17	72	Pit	3	10				1						2	
18	73	Ditch	4	52				1		1				2	
19	74	Ditch	4	8								3		1	
20	75	Ditch	2	2										1	Burnt bone
21	76	Ditch	5	48		1								4	
22	77	Ditch	1	10			1								Shed antler
23	78	Ditch	7	20					1					6	Sliced
26	81	Ditch	1	4										1	
27	82	Pit	1	2										1	
29	84	Pit	3	6										3	Poss. sliced
30	85	Ditch	1	4										1	
31	86	Ditch	1	2										1	
34	89	Ditch	7	10				1						6	
35	90	Pit	2	1										2	
36	91	Ditch	2	80				1			1				Cut marks
41	96	Posthole	4	4									1	3	
45	150	Pit	19	302	1	5						2		11	Poss. sliced, cut marks
45	151	Pit	4	82						1		1		2	Sliced, chopped
100	156	Pit	1	4										1	
103	159	Ditch	1	10										1	
106	163	Pit	1	40								1			
108	165	Ditch	3	6										3	
Total			346	4503											
MNI					2	2		1	1						

APPENDIX 5: Fired Clay Catalogue

Cut	Deposit	Type	Area	Sample no	No	Weight
1	52	gully	43	1	1	1
12	66	pit	65		8	106
17	72	pit	64	5	2	5
18	73	ditch	64		1	17
20	75	ditch	64		1	8
35	90	pit	70		1	6
39	94	ditch	70		1	7
					15	150

APPENDIX 6: Flint Catalogue

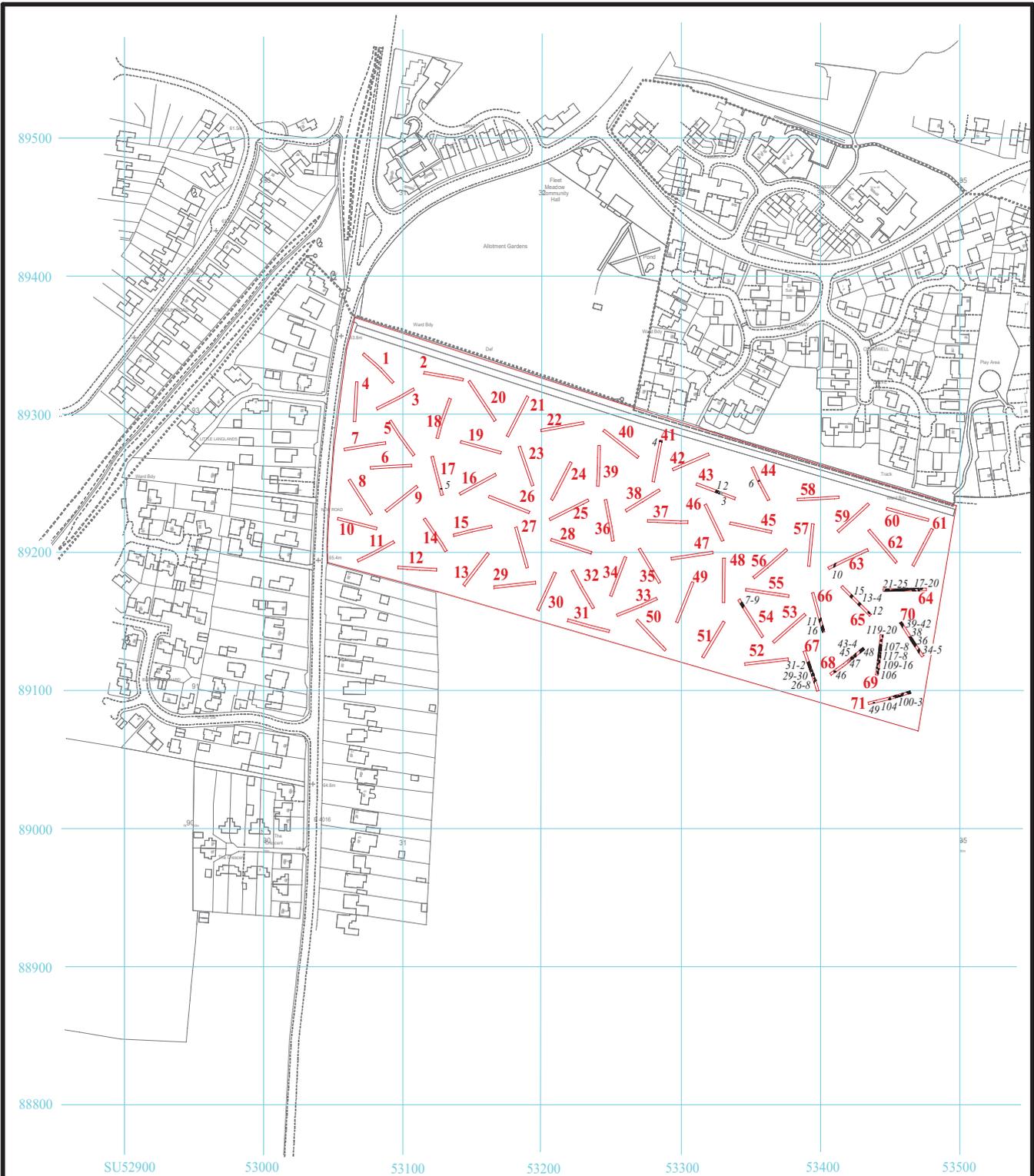
5 (56) s4	4 spalls
5 (58)	5 flakes



**Land at New Road, East Hagbourne, Didcot
Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Evaluation**
Figure 1. Location of site within Didcot and Oxfordshire

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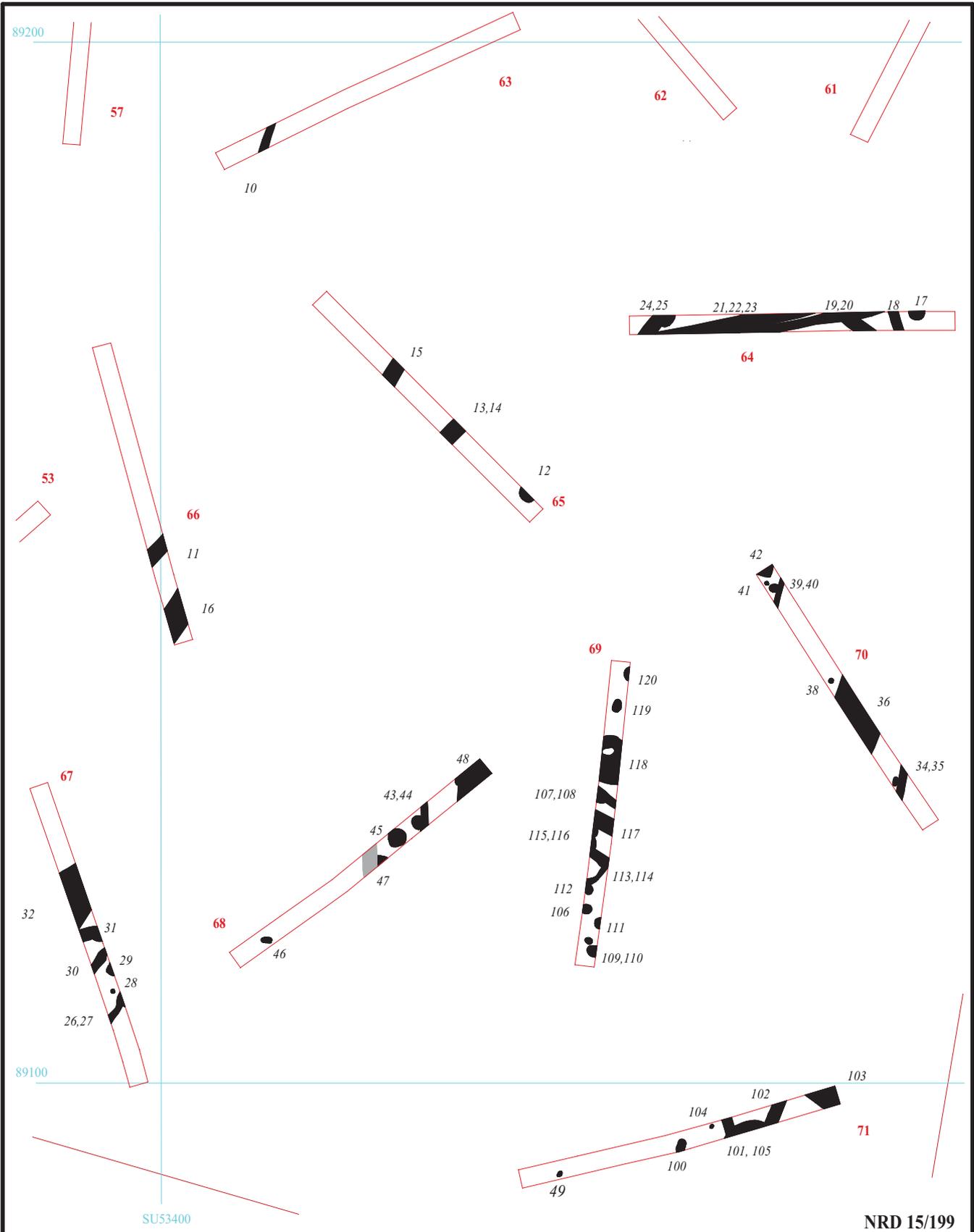
NRD 15/199

**Land at New Road, East Hagbourne, Didcot,
Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches and features.



THAMES VALLEY
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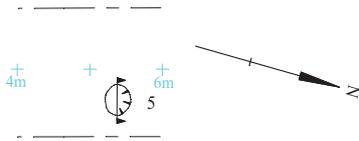
**Land at New Road, East Hagbourne, Didcot,
Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Eastern trenches.

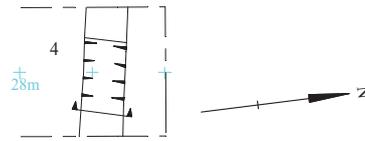


THAMES VALLEY
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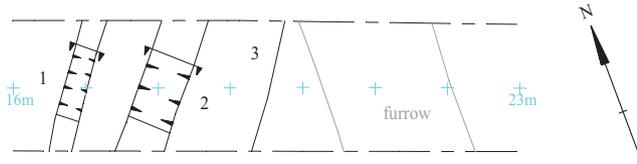
Trench 17



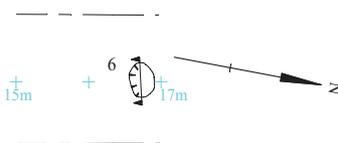
Trench 41



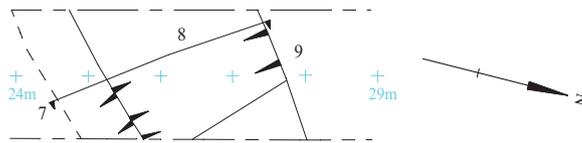
Trench 43



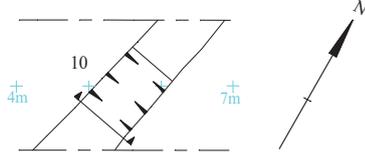
Trench 44



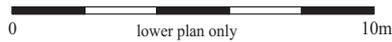
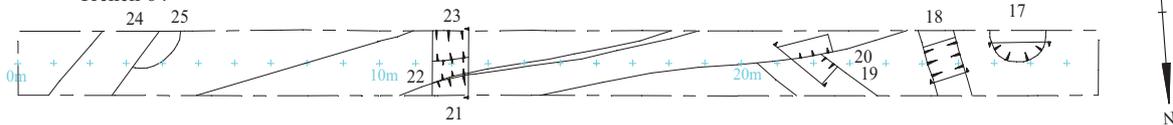
Trench 54



Trench 63



Trench 64



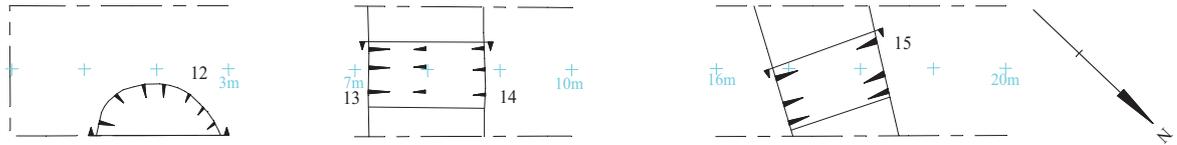
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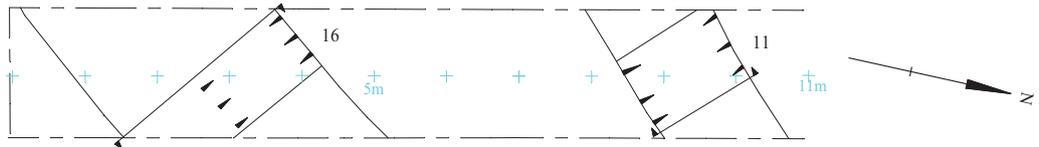
Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

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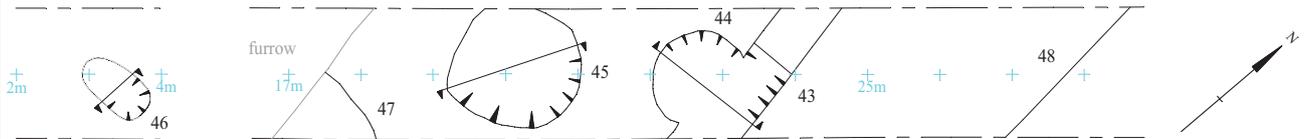
Trench 65



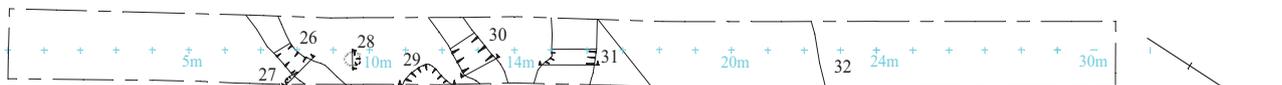
Trench 66



Trench 68



Trench 67

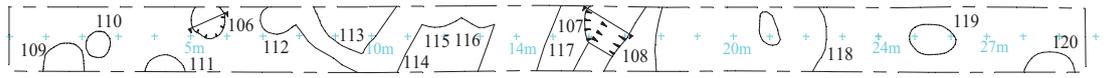


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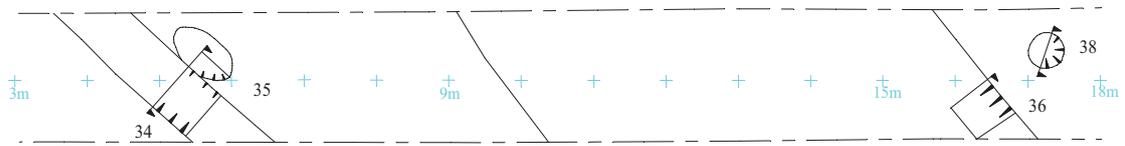
Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

Trench 69

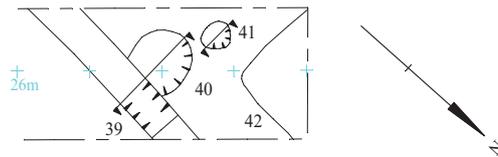


0 above plan only 10m

Trench 70



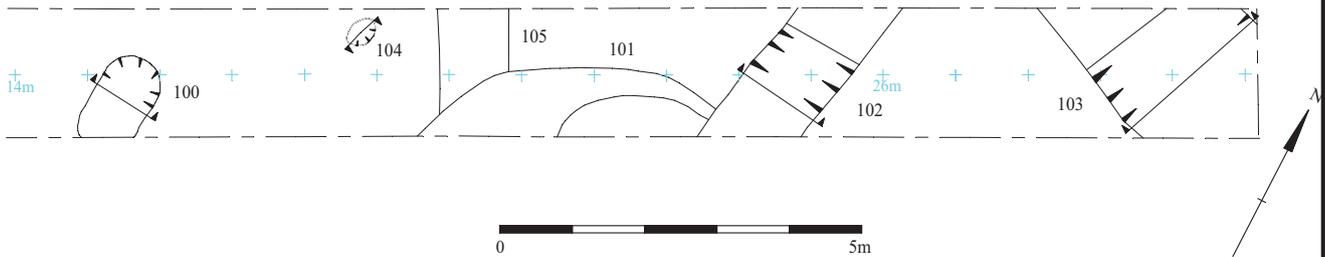
Trench 70 continued



Trench 71



Trench 71 continued



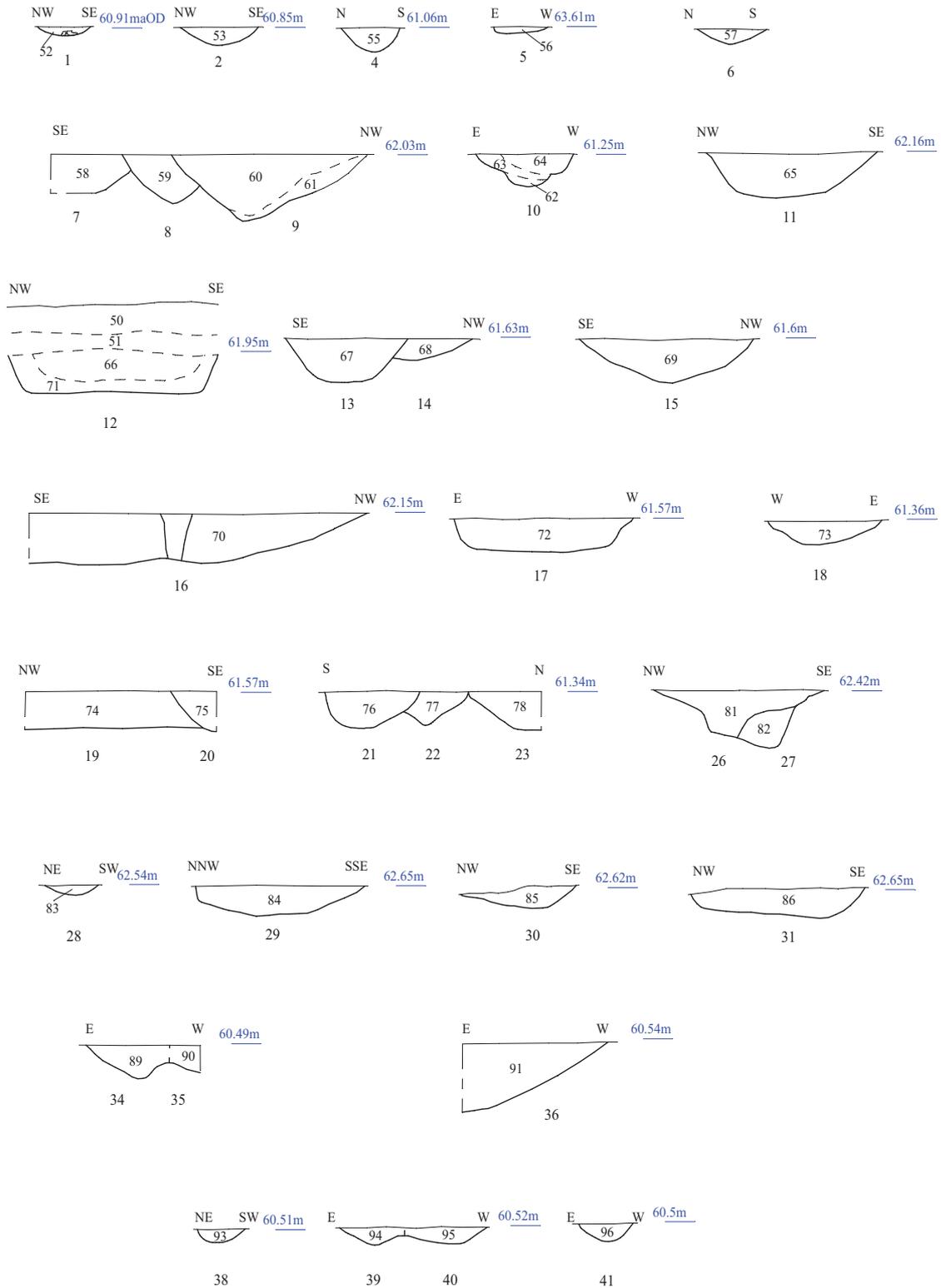
0 5m

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Figure 6. Detail of trenches.

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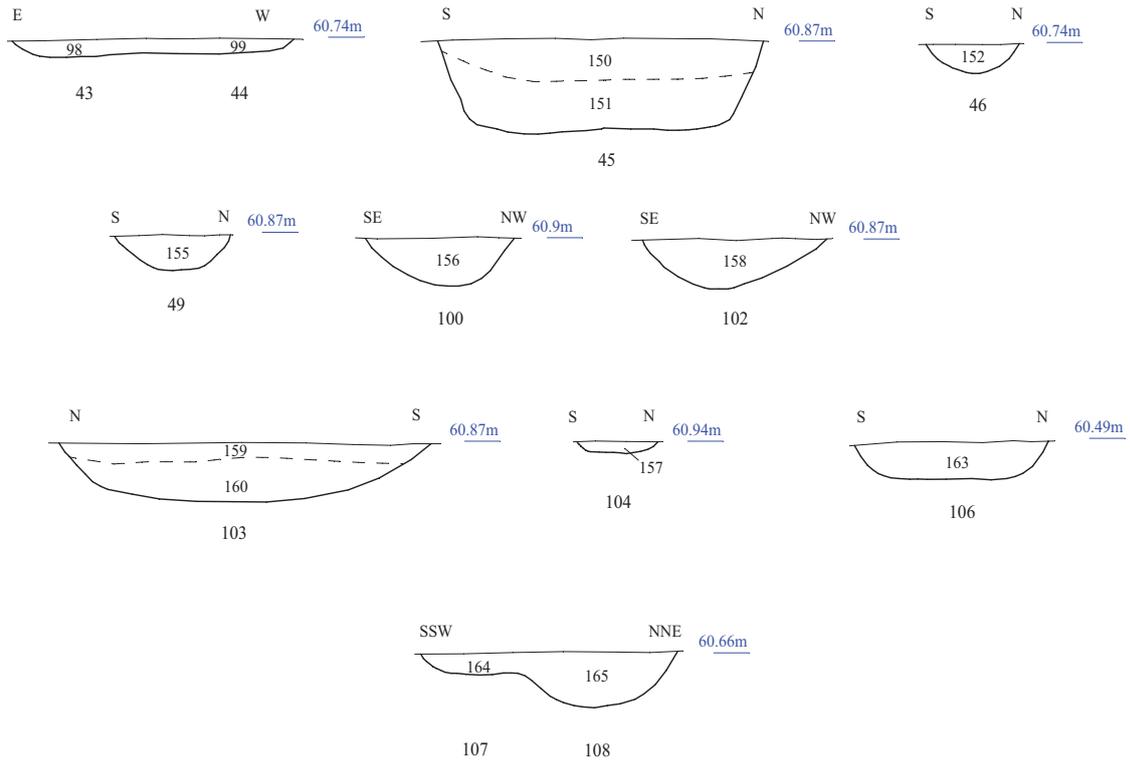
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Figure 7. Sections.



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Figure 8. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 17, looking north north west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 41, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plate 3. Trench 43, gully 2, looking east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 4. Trench 64, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plate 5. Trench 65, pit 12, looking north east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 66, ditch 11, looking east north east, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

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Plate 7. Trench 67, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 8. Trench 71, ditch 102, looking south west, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

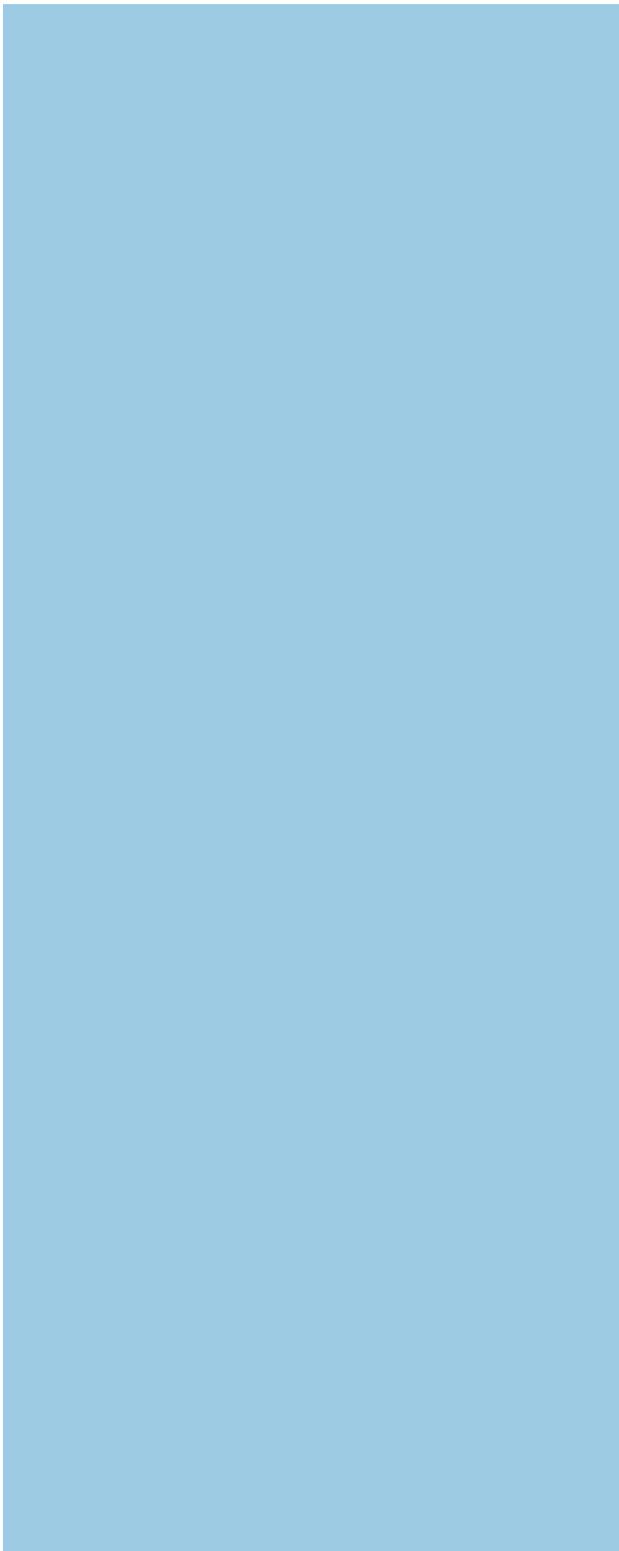
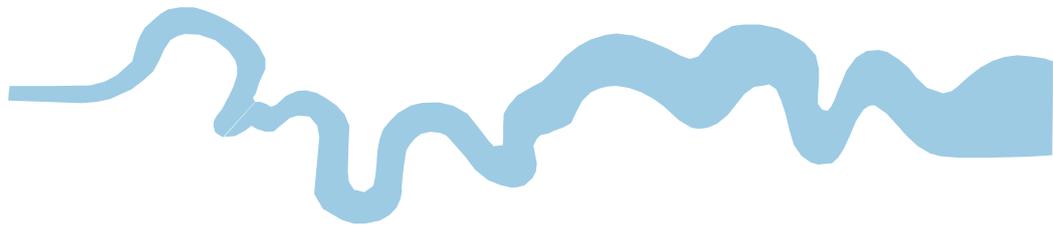
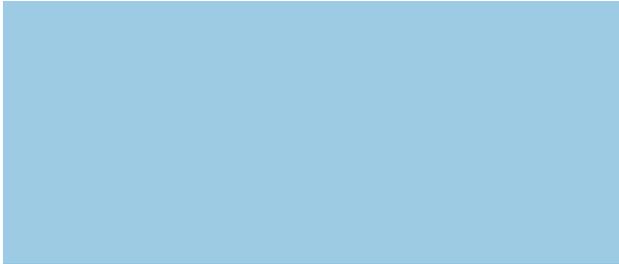
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Plates 7 - 8.**

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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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