

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Land North of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Kyle Beaverstock and Andy Muddin**

**Site Code: CRA17/100**

**(SP 3449 0325)**

# **Land north of Cote Road, Aston, Oxfordshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Mears Group PLC**

by Kyle Beaverstock and Andrew Muddin  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CRA17/100

**August 2017**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land north of Cote Road, Aston, Oxfordshire

**Grid reference:** SP 3449 0325

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 14th - 21st August 2017

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Kyle Beaverstock

**Site code:** CRA17/100

**Area of site:** c. 1.9ha

**Summary of results:** In total, 22 trenches were excavated covering the areas of proposed development. Apart from a single pit, a series of ditches that appear to represent an agricultural landscape were uncovered, representing medieval, Post-medieval and modern activity. Two linear features contained abraded Roman pottery, but are not considered as being of this date. A single Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scraper was also recovered from Trench 18.

**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 All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: [www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 04.09.17
	Steve Preston ✓ 04.09.17

# Land North of Cote Road, Aston, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Kyle Beaverstock and Andrew MUNDIN

**Report 17/100**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Cote Road, Aston, Oxfordshire (SP 34491 03252) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ben Stephenson of ACD Environmental Ltd, Rodbourne Rail Business Centre, Grange Lane, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 on behalf of Mears Group PLC, 1390 Montpellier Court, Gloucester Business Park, Brockworth, Gloucester, GL3 4AH.

Planning permission (app no 15/01550/OUT) has been gained from West Oxfordshire District Council to erect new housing on the site along with associated works. The consent is subject to two archaeological conditions (8 and 9) relating to archaeology.

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 based upon a design brief (Coddington 2017) provided by Mr Hugh Coddington, Archaeology Team Leader for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, advising the District. The fieldwork was undertaken by Kyle Beaverstock, Tom Stewart and Ashley Kruger between the 14th and 21st of August 2017 and the site code is CRA17/100. 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 lies north of the Cote Road (B4449), on the eastern edge of the existing development of Aston, in West Oxfordshire (Fig.1). The small town of Bampton lies 2km to the west, and the hamlet of Cote is 0.5km to the east. Housing of modern date lies to the west (Fig. 2). The site is relatively flat, at a height of approximately 65m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The underlying geology is Summertown-Radley sand and gravel (1st terrace with 2nd terrace deposits immediately to the west), which is a superficial deposit over Oxford Clay. Most of the fields to the south make up the River Thames floodplain (BGS Geoindex, BGS 1982).

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been previously highlighted in a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2015) and a brief for the project (Coddington 2017). No heritage assets are known for the specific site, though it does lie in an area of considerable archaeological potential, mostly seen as cropmarks within the fields around Aston near Cote. One area in particular shows trackways joining several areas of settlement (Henig and Booth, 2000; 109) The village of Aston has historically been included with the larger township of Bampton, as far back as charters from the 10th century until the 19th century when it gained its own parish with Cote and Shifford. A handful of archaeological events have occurred in the village itself, mostly finding low-level activity Roman deposits (Wallis 2005).

## **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. All works were to be carried out in such a manner as would not compromise the integrity of the archaeological features or deposits that would be best suited for investigation under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Specific aims were:

- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present,
- to provide information to allow the preparation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

Twenty trenches were to be dug 1.6m wide and 25m long. The trenches were to be dug using a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Any features uncovered were to be cleaned, excavated and recorded using the appropriate hand tools.

## **Results**

All trenches were 1.6m wide and 15m or 25m long. Twenty-two trenches were eventually dug to compensate for the need to shorten some trenches. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated feature are summarized as Appendix 2.

### Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned W - E and was 15.1m long and 0.81m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of brown red silty loam topsoil and 0.46m of dark yellow brown silty clay subsoil overlying brownish red silty sand which

overlay gravel natural geology. A single land drain was noted, perpendicular to the trench in the eastern end. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

#### Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned NW-SE and was 15m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of brown red silty loam topsoil and 0.40m of dark yellow brown silty clay subsoil which overlay brownish red silty sand with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

#### Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 and 5; Pl. 1)

This trench was aligned SW-NE and was 25.1m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.21m of dark yellow brown silty clay subsoil overlying yellow brown sandy clay natural geology. Two features were observed in this trench (20, 21). Ditch 20 was 1m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with dark brown grey silty clay (72). It produced one sherd of post-medieval pottery. It is possible that this feature is a furrow. Ditch 21 was 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep and its fill of dark brown grey silty clay (73) produced no dating evidence.

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

Trench 4 was aligned NW-SE and was 25m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.62m of dark yellow brown silty clay subsoil overlying pale yellow brown sandy clay natural geology. Three ditches were observed in this trench (22, 23 and 24) but were not excavated. Ditch 24 produced three sherds of Late Saxon/medieval pottery from its surface, but is thought to be the same ditch/furrow as 20 in trench 3, in which case the pottery may be redeposited.

#### Trench 5

Trench 5 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 5.2m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of brown red silty loam topsoil and 0.53m of dark yellow brown silty clay subsoil overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 6 was aligned NW-SE, was 15.1m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.58m of dark yellow brown silty clay subsoil overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural

geology. A ditch (2) was recorded which was 1.3m wide and 0.13m deep and filled with a mid reddish brown silty clay (52). It is possibly a furrow. It contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery.

#### Trench 7 ( Figs 2, 3 and 5; Pls 3 and 7)

Trench 7 was aligned NW-SE and was 25.1m long and 0.81m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.81m dark yellow brown silty clay subsoil overlying mid brownish red silty sand with gravel natural geology. Four ditches were observed in this trench (10, 11, 12 and 13). Ditch 10 was 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with light brown grey silt (62). No finds were recovered. Ditch 11 was 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep and filled with dark brown grey silty clay (63). Two sherds of probable Roman pottery were discovered, albeit likely residual. Ditch 12 was 1.1m wide and 0.39m deep and filled with light brown grey silty clay (64). No finds were recovered. Ditch 13 was 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with dark brown grey silty clay (65). No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 8 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 8 was aligned NW-SE and was 25.3m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.54m dark yellow brown silty clay subsoil overlying mid brownish red silty sand with gravel natural geology. Two ditches were encountered in this trench (4 and 5). Ditch 4 was 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep and filled with light red brown silty clay (55) containing oyster shells, and mid red brown clay silt (56) but no datable finds. Ditch 5 was 1.22m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with mid red brown silty clay (57). It is possibly a furrow. No dating evidence was recovered

#### Trench 9

Trench 9 was aligned NE-SW and was 15.2m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.47m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were observed.

#### Trench 10

Trench 10 was aligned NW-SE and was 24.8m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.42m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed and no finds recovered.

#### Trench 11

Trench 11 was aligned NW-SE and was 25m long and 0.61m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.61m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits or finds were observed.

#### Trench 12 (Figs 2, 3 and 5; Pl. 4)

Trench 12 was aligned N-S and was 25.4m long and 0.71m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.71m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. A ditch (6) was encountered which was 0.8m long, 1.15m wide and 0.35m deep and filled with dark red brown silty clay (58). No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 13 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 13 was aligned NW-SE and was 22.8m long and 0.67m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.67m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. A ditch (19) was observed which was 1.1m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with dark red brown silty clay (68). No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 14 (Figs 2, 3 and 5; Pl. 9)

Trench 14 was aligned N-S and was 24.6m long and 0.75m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.75m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. Two ditches were observed (14 and 15). Ditch 14 was 1m long, 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with light brown grey silty clay (66) containing one sherd of early medieval pottery. Ditch 15 was 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep and filled with dark brown grey silty clay (67) containing two sherds of modern pottery.

#### Trench 15 ( Figs 2, 4 and 5; Pls 5 and 10)

Trench 15 was aligned NE-SW and was 24m long and 0.78m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.78m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. Two ditches (16 and 17) and a gully (18) were encountered. Ditch 16 was 0.92 wide and 0.3m deep and filled with light grey brown silty clay (69). No finds were recovered but it was cut by Ditch 17. Ditch 17 was 0.8m and 0.3m deep and filled with light brown grey silty clay (70) containing a sherd of early medieval pottery. Gully 18 was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with light brown grey silty clay (71). No finds were recovered.



#### Trench 16

Trench 16 was aligned NE-SW and was 25.1m long and 0.67m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.67m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits were encountered and no finds were discovered.

#### Trench 17

Trench 17 was aligned W-E and was 24.9m long and 0.84m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.84m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.

#### Trench 18 (Figs 2, 4 and 5; Pl. 6)

Trench 18 was aligned E-W and was 25m long and 0.92m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil and 0.92m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. A ditch (9) was encountered which was 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with mid grey brown silty clay (61). It contained a prehistoric flint scraper, possibly residual, but no other finds.

#### Trench 19 (Figs 2, 4 and 5)

Trench 19 was aligned NW-SE and was 24.8m long and 0.73m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.73m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. A pit (8) was observed which was 1m long, 1.02m wide and 0.28m deep and filled with a mid brown grey silty clay fill. It contained two corroded square-section iron nails which are not closely dateable, though are handmade and likely to be of broadly post-medieval date.

#### Trench 20 (Figs 2, 4 and 5)

Trench 20 was aligned E-W and was 25.1m long and 0.84m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.84m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. A ditch (7) was observed which was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep and filled with mid grey brown silty clay (59) containing one sherd of probably redeposited Roman pottery.

#### Trench 21 (Figs 2, 4 and 5)

Trench 21 was aligned E-W and was 24.4m long and 0.57m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.55m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. A ditch (1) was observed which was 0.62m wide and 0.39m deep. It had two fills. The upper fill (50) was a dark red

brown silty clay which contained one sherd of early medieval pottery. The lower fill was dark red brown silty clay (51) but contained no finds.

#### Trench 22 ( (Figs 2, 4 and 5; Pl. 8)

Trench 22 was aligned NE-SW and was 24.3m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.48m dark yellow brown silty clay overlying mid brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology. A ditch (3) was encountered which was 1.45m wide and 0.43m deep with two fills. The upper fill was a mid red brown silty clay (53) which contained 10 sherds of early medieval pottery. The lower fill was dark red brown clay silt (54) but contained no finds.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised twenty-three sherds with a total weight of 146g. It consisted of a mixture of Roman, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval material, and was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor and Oakley 1984; Mellor 1994), as follows:

**OXAC:** Cotswold-type Ware, AD975–1350. 15 sherds, 51g.

**OXBB:** Minety-type Ware, 12th –16th century. 1 sherd, 22g.

**OXDR:** Glazed Red Earthenware, mid 16th – 18th century. 3 sherds, 50g.

**WHEW:** Mass-produced White Earthenware, 19th century+. 1 sherd, 1g.

In addition, three sherds (22g) of Roman pottery were also noted. Those from context 63 are both shelly ware, whilst that from 59 is greyware. All are heavily abraded, and quite possibly residual.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The medieval assemblage consisted of almost completely of bodysherds from jars, other than a single rimsherd from such a vessel, from context 66. Overall, it comprises fairly small but unabraded sherds which appear to be reliably stratified, but very much the product of secondary deposition.

### *Struck flint by Steve Ford*

A single flint scraper was recovered as a probably residual find from ditch 9 (61). It is not closely datable but is likely to be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

## *Ferrous objects* by Andrew Muddin

Metal finds were recovered from two contexts. Gully 21 (73) in trench 3 contained two, square shaft iron nails, one 70mm long and 34mm long. The other two pieces were from pit 8 (60), in Trench 19. One was a iron nail 37mm long and other was probably another nail, very corroded and had lost its head. It was 32mm long.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation revealed a number of cut features including some of more recent date related to contemporary agricultural activity. Most of the features revealed were of a linear nature and only a single pit was recorded. A couple of the linear features were broad and shallow suggesting that they might be furrows of medieval or post-medieval date though if this interpretation is correct, it is curious that so few were noted. Dating evidence was recovered from several of the features which spanned Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods but apart from the modern example (15) and one other of medieval date (3) none of these features can be confidently dated. They are though all probably of medieval or later date.

A lack of discrete features and paucity of finds suggests no significant occupation deposits are present and indicate that these features relate to an organized landscape of fields and paddocks near to settled areas.

## **References**

- BGS, 1982, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50 000, Sheet 236 (Witney), Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- CgMs, 2015, Land off Cote Road, Aston, Oxfordshire: archaeological desk-based assessment (revised version), CgMs client rep **PC/RAJS/18027**, London
- Coddington, H, 2017, 'Land north of Cote Road, Aston; Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation', Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, Oxford
- Henig, M and Booth, P, 2000, *Roman Oxfordshire*, Sutton Publishing, Stroud
- Mellor, M and Oakley, G, 1984, 'A summary of the key assemblages, a study of pottery, clay pipes, glass and other finds from fourteen pits, dating from the 16th to the 19th century', in T G Hassall, C E Halpin and M Mellor, 'Excavations in St Ebbe's, Oxford, 1967–1976: Part II: Post-medieval domestic tenements and the Post-Dissolution site of the Greyfriars', *Oxoniensia*, **49**, 181–211
- Mellor, M, 1994 Oxford Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region, *Oxoniensia*, **59**, 17-217
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Wallis, S, 2005, The Cottage, High Street, Aston, Oxfordshire, An archaeological evaluation, Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpubl client rep **05/75**, Reading

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

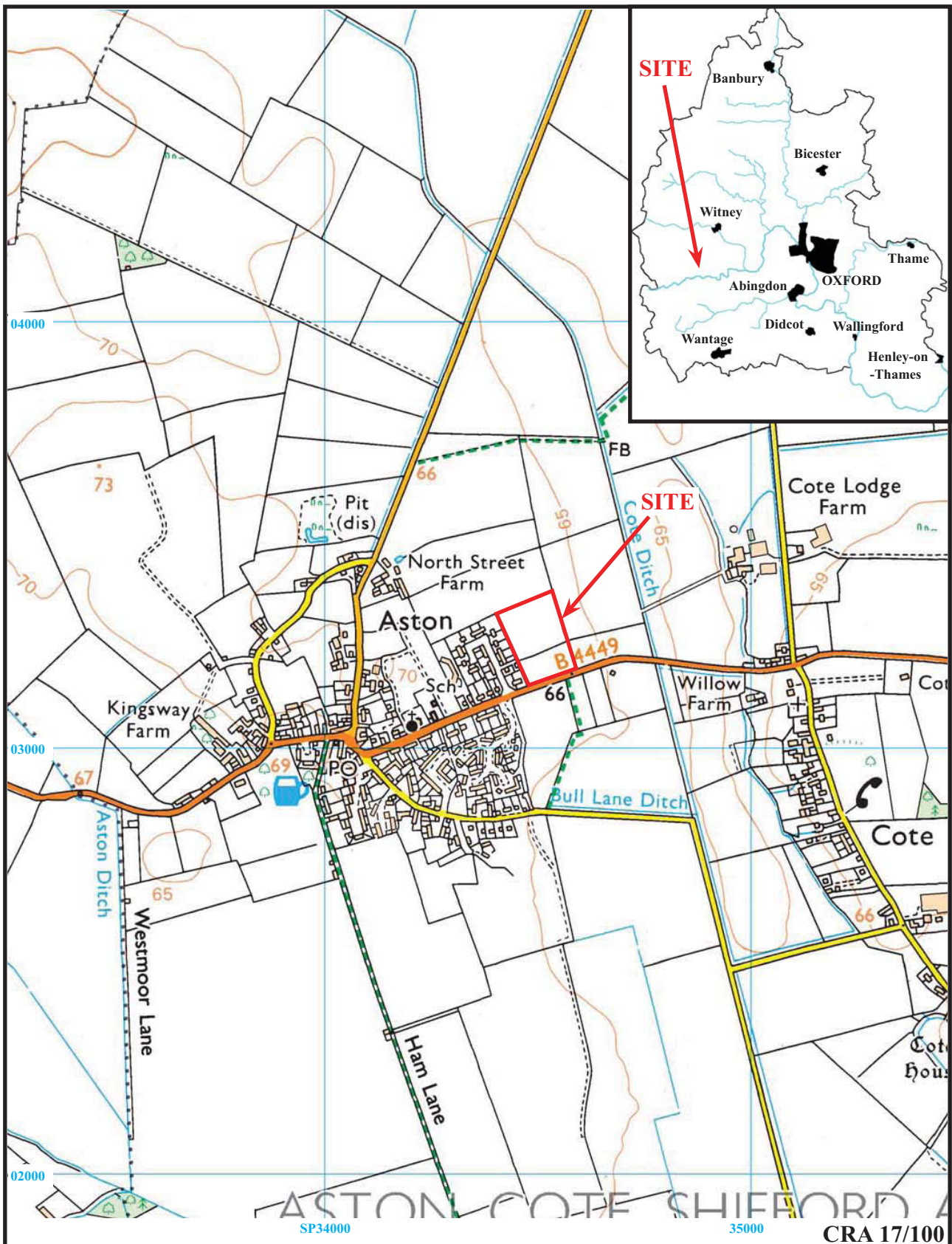
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	15.1	1.6	0.81	0-0.35m brown red silty loam topsoil, 0.35-0.81m dark yellow brown silty subsoil, 0.81m+ brown red silty sand with gravel natural geology.
2	15	1.6	0.62	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.62m subsoil, 0.62m+ natural geology.
3	25.1	1.6	0.43	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.43m subsoil, 0.43m+ natural geology. Ditches 4, 5, 20 and 21; <b>[PI. 1]</b>
4	25	1.6	0.62	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.62m subsoil, 0.62m+ natural geology (pale yellow brown sandy clay) Ditches 22, 23, 24; <b>[PI. 2]</b>
5	15.2	1.6	0.53	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23-0.53m subsoil, 0.53m+ natural geology (reddish brown silty sand) .
6	15.1	1.6	0.58	0-0.31m topsoil, 0.31-0.58m subsoil, 0.58m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand. Ditch 2; <b>[PI. 7]</b>
7	25.1	1.6	0.81	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.81m subsoil, 0.81m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel. Ditches 10, 11, 12 and 13; <b>[PI. 3]</b>
8	25.3	1.6	0.54	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.54m subsoil, 0.54m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel)
9	15.2	1.6	0.47	0-0.27m topsoil, 0.27-0.47m subsoil, 0.47m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel)
10	24.8	1.6	0.42	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.42m subsoil, 0.42m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel).
11	25	1.6	0.61	0-0.32m topsoil, 0.32-0.61m subsoil, 0.61m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel).
12	25.4	1.6	0.71	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.71m subsoil, 0.71m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel). Ditch 6; <b>[PI. 4]</b>
13	22.8	1.6	0.67	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.67m subsoil, 0.67m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel).Ditch 19
14	24.6	1.6	0.75	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23-0.75m subsoil, 0.75m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel). Ditches 14 and 15; <b>[PI. 9]</b>
15	24	1.6	0.78	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.78m subsoil, 0.78m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel). Ditches 16, 17 and 18; <b>[PI. 5 and 10]</b>
16	25.1	1.6	0.67	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.67m subsoil, 0.67m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel).
17	24.9	1.6	0.84	0-0.33m topsoil, 0.33-0.84m subsoil, 0.84m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel).
18	25	1.6	0.92	0-0.36m topsoil, 0.36-0.92m subsoil, 0.92m natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel). Ditch 9; <b>[PI. 6]</b>
19	24.8	1.6	0.73	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.73m subsoil, 0.73m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel). Pit 8
20	25.1	1.6	0.84	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.84m subsoil, 0.84m+ natural geology (brownish red silty sand with gravel). Ditch 7
21	24.4	1.6	0.57	0-0.3m topsoil, 0.3-0.55m subsoil, 0.55m+ natural geology (brown clayey silt)
22	24.3	1.6	0.48	0-0.28m topsoil, 0.28-0.48m subsoil, 0.48m+ natural geology (striped light brown gravel silt and brown clayey silt). Ditch 3; <b>[PI. 8]</b>

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
21	1	50-1	Ditch	Early Medieval	pottery
6	2	52	Ditch/furrow?	Post-Medieval	pottery
22	3	53-4	Ditch	Late Saxon to Early Medieval	pottery
8	4	55-6	Ditch	Undated	-
8	5	57	Ditch/furrow?	Undated	-
12	6	58	Ditch	Undated	-
20	7	59	Ditch	Roman?	sherd of abraded pot
19	8	60	Pit	Undated/post-medieval?	2 nails
18	9	61	Ditch	Undated	-
7	10	62	Ditch	Undated	
7	11	63	Ditch	Roman?	residue sherd?
7	12	64	Ditch	Undated	-
7	13	65	Gully	Undated	-
14	14	66	Ditch	Late Saxon to Early Medieval	pottery
14	15	67	Ditch	Modern	pottery
15	16	69	Ditch	Undated	-
15	17	70	Ditch	Late Saxon to Early Medieval	pottery
15	18	71	Gully	Undated	-
13	19	68	Ditch	Undated	-
3	20	72	Ditch/furrow?	Post-Medieval	pottery
3	21	73	Ditch	Undated/Post-medieval?	2 nails
4	22	74	Ditch	Undated	(not excavated)
4	23	75	Ditch	Undated	(not excavated)
4	24	76	Ditch	Post-medieval?	(not excavated) Same as 20 Early Medieval pottery from surface

**APPENDIX 3: Pottery table**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<b>Roman</b>		<b>OXAC</b>		<b>OXBB</b>		<b>OXDR</b>		<b>WHEW</b>	
		<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
1	50					1	22				
11	63	2	17								
2	52							1	34		
3	53			10	25						
7	59	1	5								
14	66			1	13						
15	67							1	1	1	1
17	70			1	1						
20	72							1	15		
24	76			3	12						
	<b>Total</b>	3	22	15	51	1	22	3	50	1	1

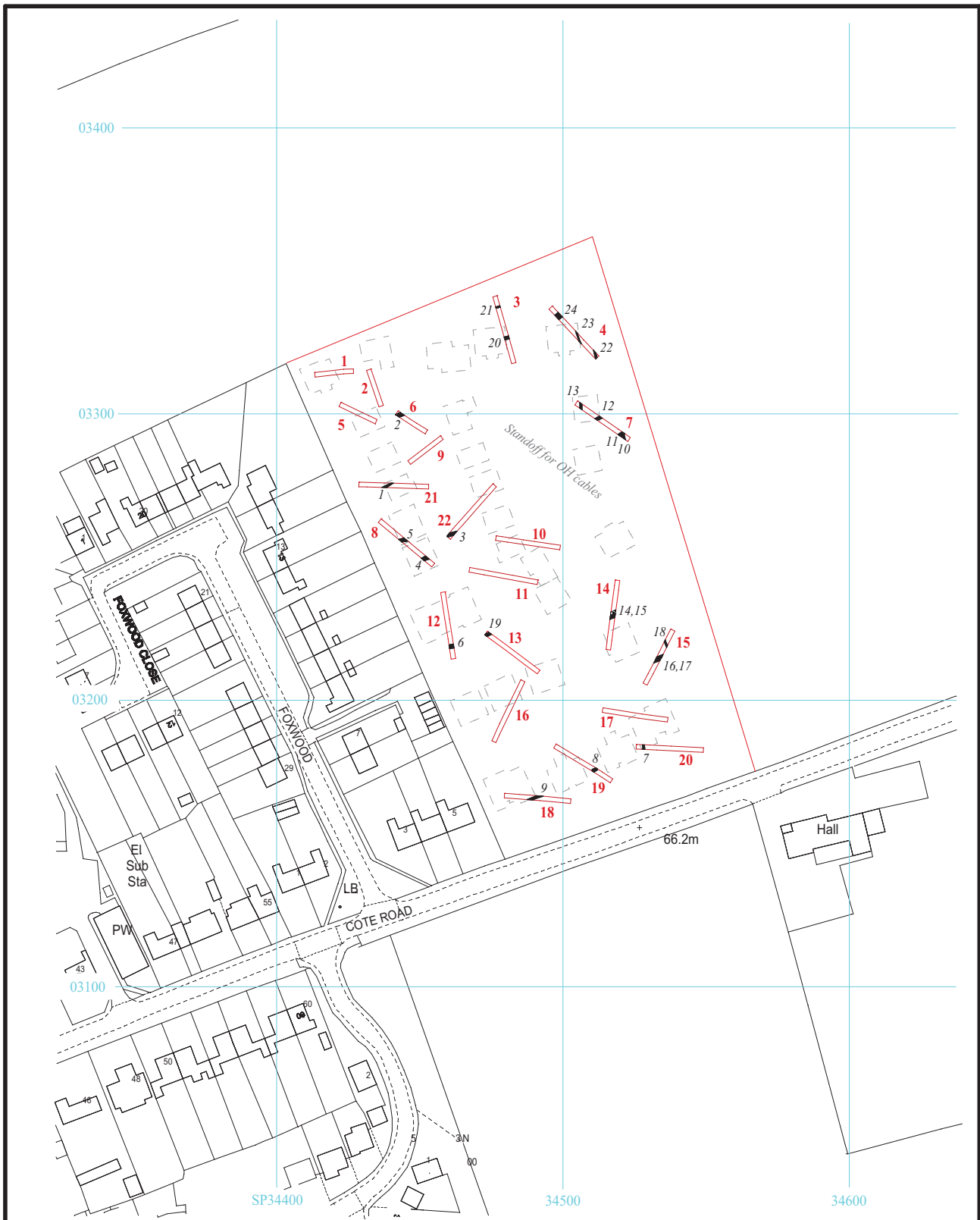


**Land north of Cote Road, Aston,  
Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Aston and Oxfordshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500  
Crown Copyright reserved

THAMES VALLEY  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
SERVICES



CRA 17/100



**Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation**

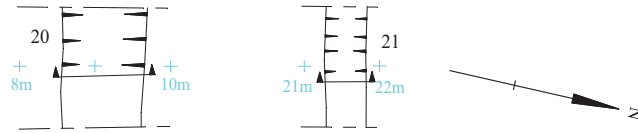
Figure 2. Location of trenches and features with footprints of development proposal.



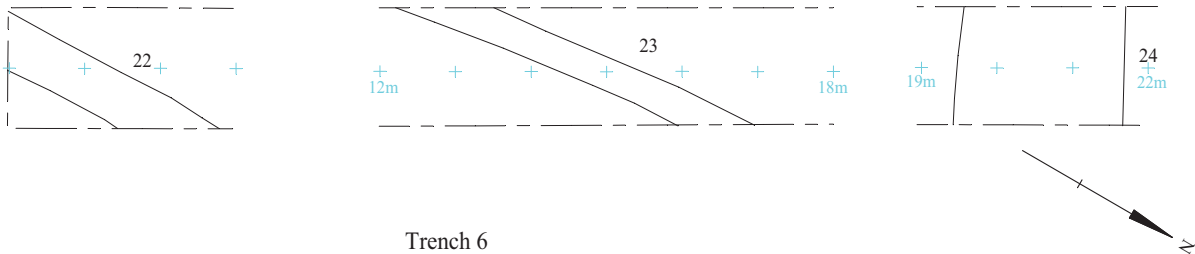
THAMES VALLEY  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
SERVICES



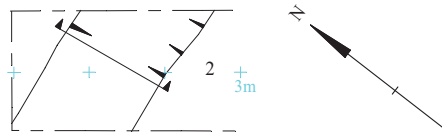
Trench 3



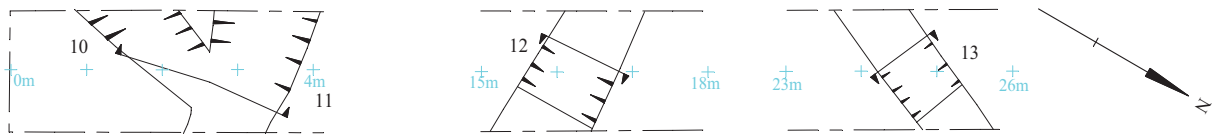
Trench 4



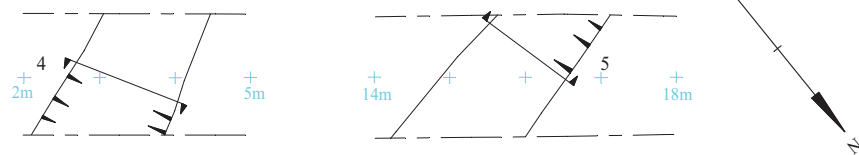
Trench 6



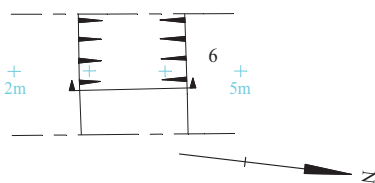
Trench 7



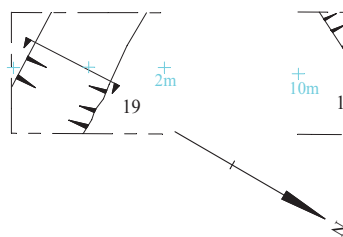
Trench 8



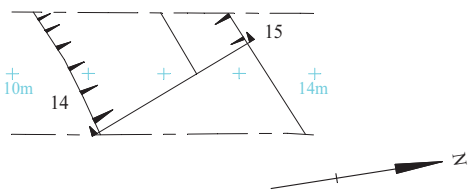
Trench 12



Trench 13



Trench 14



CRA 17/100b

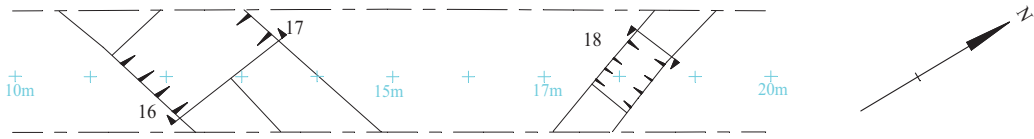
**Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Plan of trenches.

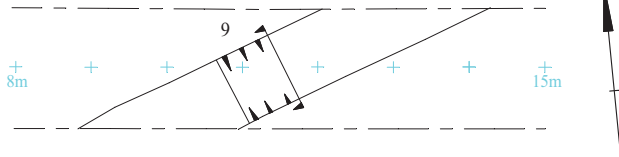


THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES

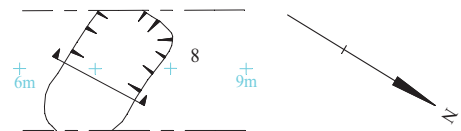
Trench 15



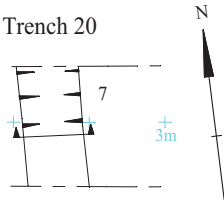
Trench 18



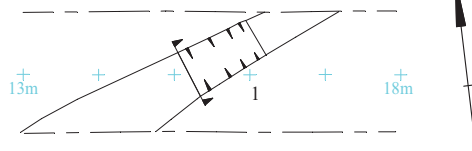
Trench 19



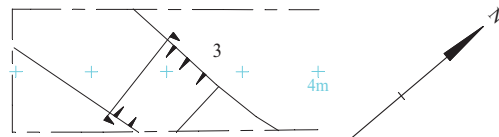
Trench 20



Trench 21



Trench 22



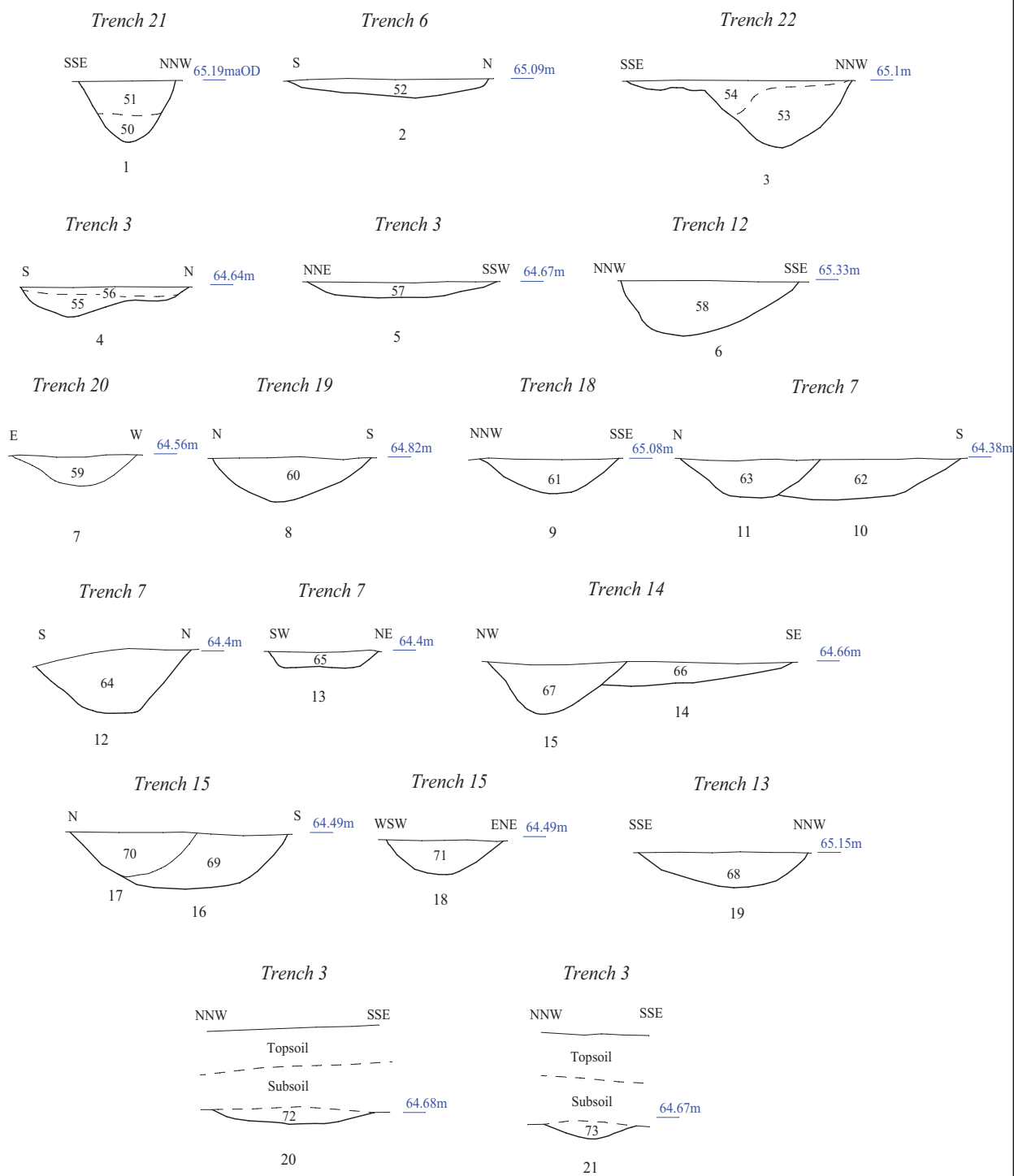
CRA 17/100b

**Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Plan of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
 SERVICES



CRA 17/100b

Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 3, looking north Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking north west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

CRA 17/100

**Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation**  
Plates 1 and 2.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 3. Trench 7, looking north west,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 12, looking north north east,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

CRA 17/100

**Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 3 and 4.**

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 5. Trench 15, looking north east,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 18, looking east,  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

CRA 17/100

**Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation**  
Plates 5 and 6.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 7. Trench 6, ditch 2, looking west,  
Scales: 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Trench 22, ditch 3, looking west,  
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

CRA 17/100

**Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation**  
Plates 7 and 8.

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



Plate 9. Trench 14, ditch 14 and 15, looking east,  
Scales: 2m, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 10. Trench 15, ditch 16 and 17, looking north east,  
Scales: 2m, 0.3m and 0.1m.

CRA 17/100

**Land north of Cote Road,  
Aston, Oxfordshire, 2017  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 9 and 10.**

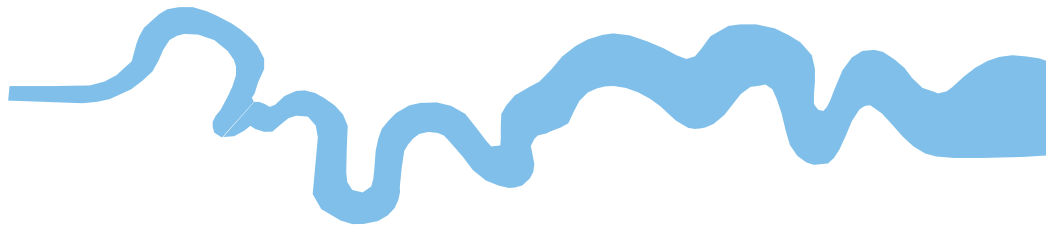
THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES



## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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 RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552  
Email: [tvas@tvas.co.uk](mailto:tvas@tvas.co.uk)  
Web: [www.tvas.co.uk](http://www.tvas.co.uk)**

***Offices in:  
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***