LAND TO THE SOUTH OF AND ADJACENT TO SOUTH SIDE STEEPLE ASTON OXFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

Albion archaeology





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Preface

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Rectory Homes and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Richard Oram of the Oxfordshire County Council Planning Team. The fieldwork was undertaken by Lewis Busby (Project Supervisor) and Jonathan Nilsson (Assistant Archaeological Supervisor).

This report has been prepared by Lewis Busby and Iain Leslie (Project Manager) with figures produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician).

The project was managed by Iain Leslie. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key Terms

The following terms and abbreviations are used throughout this report:

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

HER Historic Environment Record (Oxfordshire County Council)

OCC Oxfordshire County Council

PA Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist

PDA Proposed development area



Non-Technical Summary

Rectory Homes are preparing to submit a planning application to Cherwell District Council for a residential development on land to the south of South Side, Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire. The proposed development comprises the erection of ten dwellings along with the provision of parking/garages and soft landscaping to the rear and eastern boundaries.

The proposed development area (PDA) is situated at the south-west corner of the village, c.600m south-west of the parish church. It comprises a c.0.94ha plot of pasture, centred on SP 4697 2584, with further arable fields to the south.

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place within Steeple Aston, revealing some significant Iron Age and, in particular, Romano-British remains. Accordingly, the Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist (OCC PA) advised that field evaluation was necessary to provide additional information on potential heritage assets that might be affected by the proposals. Rectory Homes commissioned Albion Archaeology to undertake the required archaeological trial trenching.

The archaeological trial-trench evaluation of the PDA identified no dateable archaeological remains or unstratified artefacts. A single undated small pit or posthole was present within Trench 2. Elsewhere only tree bowls or modern features were identified.

The absence of archaeological remains and artefacts suggests that the known Roman remains to the east do not continue into the PDA. The trial trenching has shown there is negligible potential for surviving archaeological remains within the PDA and, therefore, the impact of the proposed development is also likely to be negligible.

The project archive will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museums Resource Centre (accession no.: OXCMS: 2019.125). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-369649) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Rectory Homes are preparing to submit a planning application to Cherwell District Council for a residential development on land to the south of South Side, Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire. The proposed development comprises the erection of ten dwellings along with the provision of parking/garages and soft landscaping to the rear and eastern boundaries.

Given the site's archaeological potential, the Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist (PA) advised that archaeological evaluation was necessary to provide the information required to assess the potential impact of the development on archaeological heritage assets that might survive within the site. The PA issued a design brief, outlining the required work (OCC 2019).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Rectory Homes to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) in response to the design brief (Albion Archaeology 2019) and to undertake the required archaeological trial trenching. This report presents the results of the trial trenching.

1.2 Site Location and Geology

Steeple Aston is a village and civil parish on the west side of the Cherwell Valley in north Oxfordshire. It lies $c.11\mathrm{km}$ west of Bicester and $c.16\mathrm{km}$ south of Banbury. The proposed development area (PDA) is situated at the southwest corner of the village, $c.600\mathrm{m}$ south-west of the parish church (Figure 1). It comprises a $c.0.94\mathrm{ha}$ plot of pasture to the south of South Side, centred on SP 4697 2584, with further arable fields to the south.

The PDA is generally flat at *c*.121m OD. The underlying solid geology varies with Horsehay Sand Formation – Sandstone to the east and Chipping Norton Limestone Formation – Limestone to the west; both formed approximately 166–170 million years ago in the Jurassic Period¹. No superficial deposits are recorded.

1.3 Archaeological Background

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place within Steeple Aston, revealing some significant Iron Age and, in particular, Romano-British remains.

The PDA lies *c*.90m west of Burlands, a house on the north side of South Side, where a possible Romano-British burial was revealed during construction of a patio (HER 26108). It was possibly associated with further Romano-British burials recorded to the east.

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was undertaken ahead of a housing development on Heyford Road (HER 16024), c.700m east-

¹ http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html



south-east of the PDA (OA 1998). The work revealed Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British remains. The latter included a trackway and a number of burials, possibly related to the burial found at Burlands. The full extent of this settlement and its associated burials is unknown, but it was considered possible that it might extend into the PDA.

An evaluation at the hotel in the hamlet of Hopcroft's Holt, c.800m to the south-west of the PDA, revealed the remains of a low-status, early Romano-British farmstead (HER 16311) (OAU 1996). A Roman villa, possible prehistoric burials, pottery and animal bones had been recorded in the area in antiquity.

An archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a service trench on land adjacent to the village hall did not reveal any significant archaeological remains (OA 2007). A Romano-British inhumation burial had been recorded close to the site in the late 19th century (HER 1708).

1.4 Project Objectives

The specific research objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine if evidence for Iron Age/Roman activity or settlement was present within the PDA.
- To determine if further Roman burials were present within the PDA.
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to other periods were present within the PDA.

The general purpose of the evaluation was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that were present within the PDA;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that were present within the PDA;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below; a full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2019).

2.1 Standards

The standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to throughout the project:

Albion Archaeology	Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (3rd ed., 2017).
• CIfA	Charter and by-law; Code of conduct (2014)
	Standard and guidance for archaeological
	evaluation (2014)
	Standard and guidance for the collection,
	documentation, conservation and research of
	archaeological materials (2014)
• EAA	Management of Research Projects in the Historic
	Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation
	(2015)
 Historic England 	Archaeology Guidelines and Standards ² ;
	The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (2015)
	Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory
	and practice of methods, from sampling and
	recovery to post-excavation, (2nd edn, 2011)
 Oxfordshire 	Oxfordshire Museums Documentation Manual
Museums Service	(Everitt 2002)
	Requirements for Transferring Archaeological
	Archives (2014)

The trial trenching took place between 25th and 27th November 2019. Seven 30m-long trenches were excavated, all measuring 1.8m wide (Figure 1).

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.

All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion staff. The bases and sides of the trenches were cleaned by hand. Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. All features and deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

² Historic England guidelines on a number of specialist fields and materials, including environmental archaeology, are available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/advice-and-guidance/.



2.2 Monitoring

Monitoring of the fieldwork was conducted by the PA on 26th November 2019.

2.3 Archiving

The project archive will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museums Resource Centre (accession no.: OXCMS: 2019.125). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-369649) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All archaeological deposits and features found within the trial trenches are summarised in this section. Where site recording numbers have been used they are distinguished by different bracket styles to indicate whether they are a feature number = [***] or fill/ layer numbers = (***). Context numbers reflect the trench number, e.g. [303] is a feature within Trench 3.

Detailed descriptions of every individual context are provided in Appendix 1; this should be consulted for information such as alignment, nature of fills, dimensions *etc*. The trench locations are shown on Figure 1, an all-features plan and section on Figure 2 and selected photographs on Figures 4–6. The results are discussed by trench below.

3.2 Trench 1

Overburden in Trench 1 was c.0.4–0.45m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, friable dark grey silt. Subsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, firm mid-red-brown sandy clay. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of light brown-yellow sandy clay.

No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

3.3 Trench 2

Overburden in Trench 2 was c.0.45–0.5m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, friable dark grey silt. Subsoil comprised c.0.25m-thick, firm midorange-brown clayey sand. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of firm, light brown-yellow clayey sand.

A singe undated feature [203] represents a small pit or posthole. It was 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. It was filled with firm mid-brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.

3.4 Trench 3

Overburden in Trench 3 was 0.4m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, friable dark grey silt. Subsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, firm mid-red-brown clayey sand. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of firm light yellow clayey sand.

A modern ditch [303] on a NE-SW alignment was 1m wide and was filled with compact light grey clay containing modern material (such as plastic). The ditch was not excavated.

Three irregular features with steep sides and uneven bases [305]/[307]/[309] (Figure 5) are thought to represent tree bowls, given their irregular shape and profile. They varied in size — 0.2–2m long, 0.5–1.4m wide and 0.15–0.45m deep. Their fills comprised firm dark brown clayey sand.



3.5 Trench 4

Overburden in Trench 4 was 0.4m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, friable dark grey silt with occasional small to large stones. Subsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, firm mid-brown sandy clay. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of compact mid-red sandy clay.

No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

3.6 Trench 5

Overburden in Trench 5 was 0.3-0.45m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, friable mid-grey silt with occasional small to large stones. Subsoil comprised c.0.1m-thick, firm mid-red-brown sandy clay. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of compact red-brown sandy clay with frequent fragments of limestone.

Hollow [503] probably represents a natural tree bowl or geological variation in the limestone geology. It had an uneven base and was 0.75m long, 1.1m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a fill of loose light brown clayey sand with occasional small to large stones.

3.7 Trench 6

Overburden in Trench 6 was c.0.4m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, friable dark grey silt with occasional small to large stones. Subsoil comprised c.0.2m-thick, firm mid-brown-red clayey sand. A 0.09m-thick layer of loose limestone rubble (605) was present at the western edge of the trench, overlying the topsoil. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of compact mid-red sand with frequent small to large limestone fragments.

An oval pit [603] with vertical sides and a flat base was the sole feature within the trench (Figure 5). It was 2.7m long, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with loose light blue-yellow clay with frequent small to large stones. The pit could be seen to cut the subsoil and, given its vertical sides and loose fill, is thought to be modern (possibly a geotechnical trial pit).

3.8 Trench 7

Overburden in Trench 7 was 0.4–0.45m thick. Topsoil comprised c.0.25m thick, friable dark grey silt with occasional small to large stones. Subsoil comprised c.0.15m-thick, firm mid-brown-red clayey sand. The undisturbed geological strata consisted of compact mid-red sand with frequent small to large limestone fragments.

An oval pit, similar to that identified in Trench 6, was the only feature present within the trench. It was 1.55m long, 0.75m wide and 0.6m deep. The pit was filled with loose mid-green-yellow clay with moderate small to large stones. Like pit [603], this feature was observed to cut the subsoil and is thought to be modern (possibly a geotechnical trial pit).



4. **CONCLUSIONS**

The archaeological trial-trench evaluation of the PDA identified no dateable archaeological remains or unstratified artefacts. A single undated small pit or posthole was present within Trench 2. Elsewhere only tree bowls or modern features were identified.

The absence of archaeological remains suggests that the known Roman remains to the east do not continue into the PDA. The trial trenching has shown there is negligible potential for surviving archaeological remains within the PDA and, therefore, the impact of the proposed development is also likely to be negligible.



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP 46934/25855

OS Grid Ref.: SP 46918/25829

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silt occasional small-large stones 0.2m thick	~	
101	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy clay 0.2m thick	✓	
102	Natural	Firm light brown yellow sandy clay		



Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP 46958/25851

OS Grid Ref.: SP 46980/25830

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silt occasional small-large stones 0.2m thick	✓	
201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay sand 0.22m thick	~	
202	Natural	Firm light brown yellow clay sand occasional small stones		
203	Pit	Circular sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.08m, madiameter $0.32\mathrm{m}$	X 🗸	
204	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay occasional small stones 0.08m thick	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP 46934/25817

OS Grid Ref.: SP 46964/25814

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Pres	sent:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silt occasional small-large stones 0.2m thick	✓	
301	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown clay sand 0.2m thick	~	
302	Natural	Firm light yellow clay sand		
303	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 2.5m Modern ditch		
304	Backfill	Compact light grey clay		
305	Treethrow	Oval N-S $$ sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.17m, max length 0.17m	✓	
306	Fill	Firm dark brown clay sand 0.17m thick	\checkmark	
307	Treethrow	Sub-circular sides: 45 degrees base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.4n max depth 0.2m, min length 1.8m	h, 🗸	
308	Fill	Firm dark brown clay sand 0.2m thick	✓	
309	Treethrow	Circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.45m, max length 2.m	V	
310	Fill	Firm dark brown clay sand 0.45m thick	✓	



Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP 46975/25862

OS Grid Ref.: SP 47005/25862

Context:	Context: Type: Description:		Excavated: Finds Present:		
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silt occasional small-large stones 0.2m thick	✓		
401	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay 0.2m thick	✓		
402	Natural	Compact mid red sandy clay			



Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP 47001/25812

OS Grid Ref.: SP 47001/25842

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds I	Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable mid grey silt occasional small-large stones 0.2m thick	✓	
501	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy clay 0.2m thick	✓	
502	Natural	Compact mid red brown sandy clay frequent large stones		
503	Treethrow	Sub-oval E-W sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.11 max depth 0.12m, max length 0.75m	m, 🗸	
504	Fill	Loose light brown clay sand occasional small-large stones 0.12m thick	\checkmark	



Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP 47012/25854

OS Grid Ref.: SP 47039/25841

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds P	resent:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silt occasional small-large stones 0.2m thick	✓	
601	Subsoil	Firm mid brown red clay sand 0.17m thick	~	
602	Natural	Compact mid red sand frequent small-large stones		
603	Modern intrusion	Oval NW-SE sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.3n max length 2.7m	n, 🔽	
604	Backfill	Loose light blue yellow clay frequent small-large stones	\checkmark	
605	Dump material	Loose mid yellow orange sand frequent medium-large stones 0.09m thick		



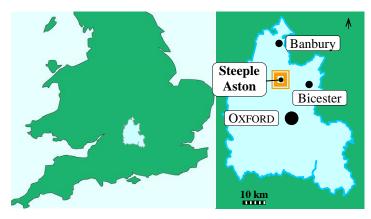
Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP 47039/25832

OS Grid Ref.: SP 47018/25811

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Pr	resent:
700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey silt 0.25m thick	✓	
701	Subsoil	Firm light red brown clay sand 0.15m thick	V	
702	Natural	Compact light red yellow sand frequent small-large stones		
703	Modern intrusion	Oval NE-SW sides: steep dimensions: min breadth 0.76m, min depth 0.59n max length 1.56m	ı, 🗸	
704	Fill	Loose mid green yellow clay moderate small-large stones 0.59m thick	\checkmark	







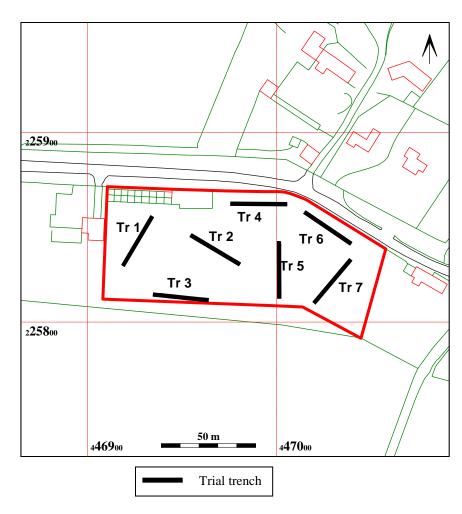


Figure 1: Site location plan

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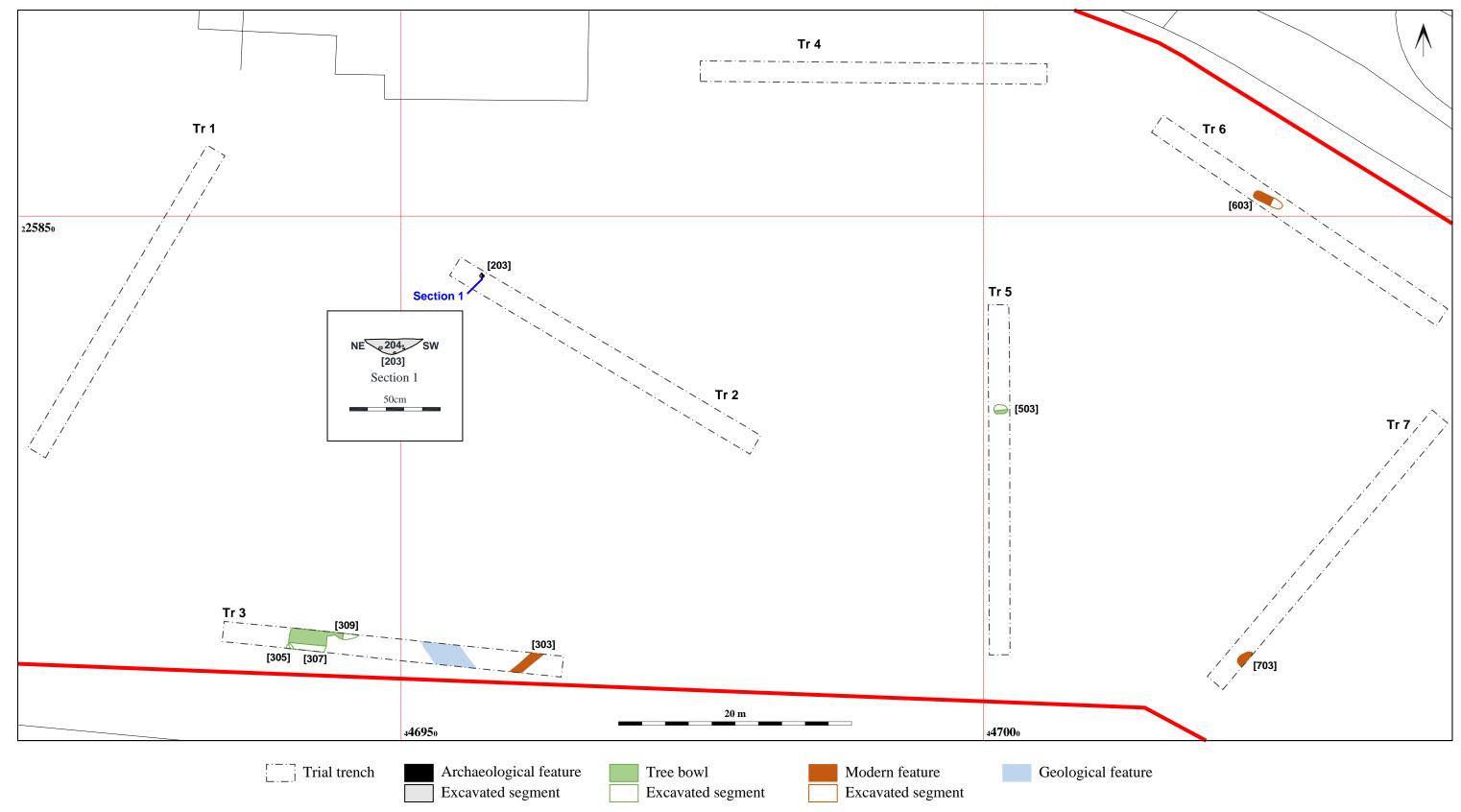


Figure 2: All-features plan and section

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Trench 1, looking NE



Trench 2, looking W



Trench 3, looking E

Figure 3: Site photographs (Trenches 1–3)





Trench 4, looking E



Trench 5, looking S



Trench 6, looking SE

Figure 4: Site photographs (Trenches 4–6)







N-facing section of tree bowls [305] and [307]

Trench 7, looking N

NE-facing section of modern pit [603]

Figure 5: Site photographs (Trench 7 and selected features)



Albion archaeology



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