Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
80-82 ASQUITH ROAD &
2-42 LAMBOURN ROAD
ROSE HILL
OXFORD

NGR: SP 5330 0320

on behalf of Oxford City Homes

Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA

November 2009

ASC: 1222/OLR/2

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk

Site Data

ASC site code:	OLR	*Project no:*	1222
OASIS ref:	archaeol2-66469	*Event/Accession no:*	OXAMS: 2009.95
County:	Oxfordshire		
Village/Town:	Rose Hill		
Civil Parish:	Littlemore		
NGR (to 8 figs):	SP 5330 0320		
Extent of site:	*c.*210 x *c.*36m		
Present use:	Disused housing		
Planning proposal:	New housing development		
Planning application ref/date:	09/01499/FUL		
Local Planning Authority:	Oxford City Council		
Date of fieldwork:	October 2009		
Agent:	Frankham Consultancy Group Ltd Irene House Five Arches Business Park Maidstone Road Sidcup Kent DA14 5AE		
Client:	Oxford City Homes Horspath Road Oxford OX4 2RH		
Contact name:	Johanna Järvinen (Frankhams)		

Internal Quality Check

Primary Author:	Martin Cuthbert	*Date:*	4th November 2009

Revisions:		*Date:*	

Edited/Checked By:	David Fell	*Date:*	4th November 2009

CONTENTS

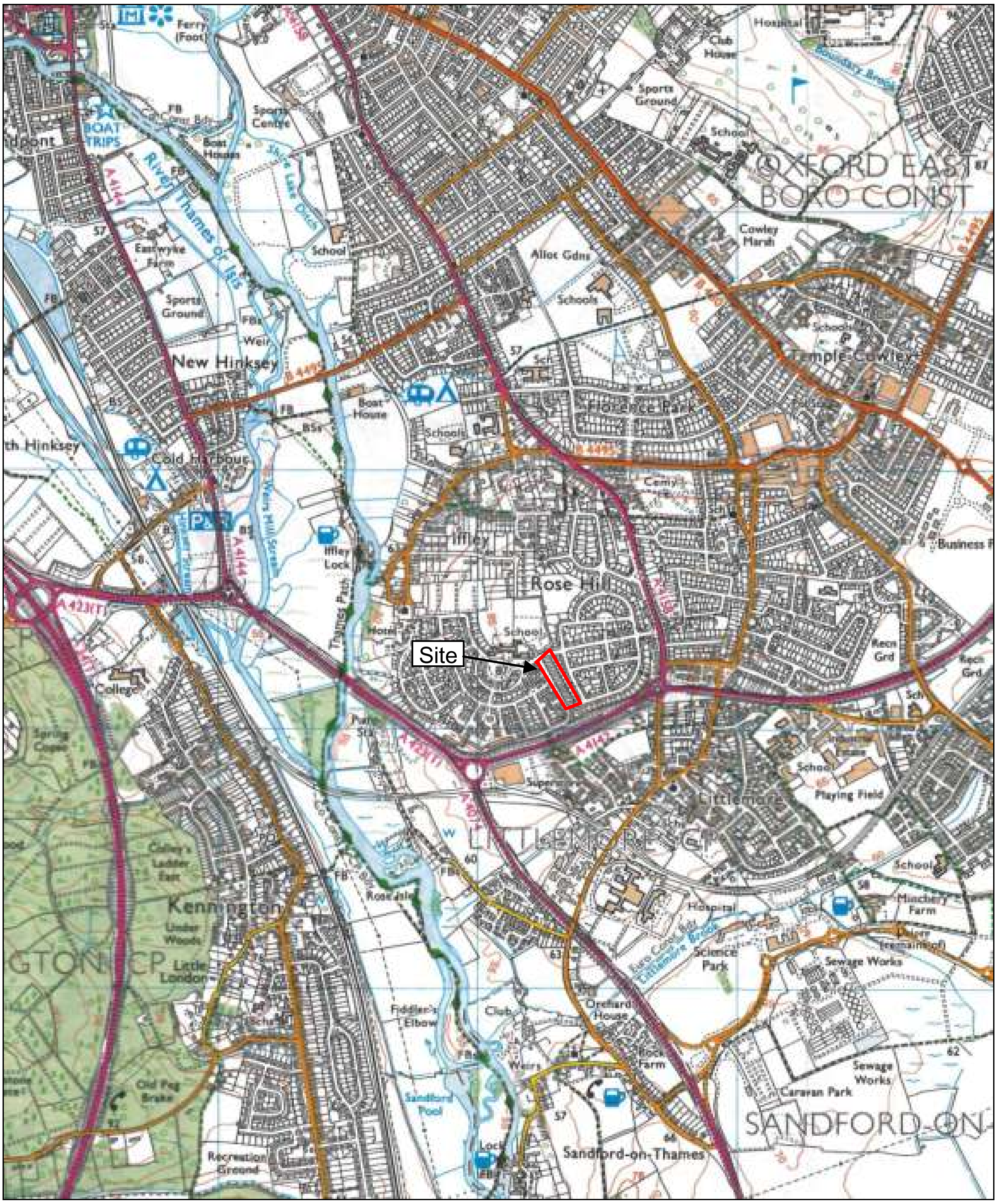

Figure 1: General location *(Scale 1:25,000)*

Summary

In October 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd undertook an evaluation at Lambourn Road, Oxford, prior to the construction of a new housing development. Eight trenches were excavated across the development site but no archaeological remains or arefacts were present. The area had been extensively terraced prior to the construction of bungalows on the site in 1951 and any archaeological remains which may have been present are likely to have been destroyed or extensively damaged during these operations. It is unlikely that the development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains and the archaeological impact of the proposed development is considered to be low.

1. Introduction

1.1 In October 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Lambourn Road, Rose Hill, Oxford. The evaluation was undertaken following completion of a desk-Based assessment (Norman 2009) and was commissioned by the *Frankham Consultancy Group Ltd*, on behalf of the client, *Oxford City Homes.* It was carried out according to a *brief* (Radford 2009) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Oxford City Council,* by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Oxford City Council Planning and Conservation*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Summerfield-Hill 2009). The relevant planning application reference is 09/01499/FUL.

1.2 ***Planning Background***

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 ***Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd***

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 ***The Site***

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is located in the Rose Hill area of Oxford, within the parish of Littlemore (Fig. 1). It lies on the east side of Lambourn Road extending to the junction with Asquith Road and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SP 533 032 (Fig. 2). It comprises a rectangular area of *c.*0.6 hectares and prior to the archaeological fieldwork was occupied by a development of pre-fabricated bungalows.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The development site has been truncated and the natural soils do not survive (below, section 4.2.2). The geology of the area comprises the *Ampthill Clay Formation,* described as *grey mudstone with sporadic bands of limestone*

nodules, overlying *Beckley Sand* (BSG, Sheet 237). The land slopes down from north to south and the ground level at the north end of the development site is *c*.88m OD. This drops to 82.8m OD to the south, at the junction with Asquith Road.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The development comprises the demolition of the remaining bungalows on the site and their replacement with eighteen houses, ten flats and ten bungalows with associated access and services, etc. (Fig. 3).

Figure 2: Site plan *(Scale 1:2500)*

Figure 3: Plan of the proposed development *(scale 1:1000)*

2. Aims and Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the *brief* (Section 6), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether Roman deposits were present
- To gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of important archaeological remains and associated palaeo-environmental deposits within the area of study.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the *brief* (Radford 2009), to the project design (Summerfield-Hill 2009), the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual.*

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the *brief* (Section 9), which required:

- 150m of trial trenching to be excavated within the development site with a contingency for an addition 15m of trenching.
- The trenching to be located in order to provide as wide a sample as possible, within the site constraints.

2.4 *Constraints*

Due to the presence of boundary lines and other obstructions a number of minor modifications were made to the layout of the trial trenches. Demolition of the bungalows in Plots 18, 20 and 42, subsequent to the completion of the project design, enabled additional lengths of trenches to be excavated in these plots (Fig. 4.). No other constraints were encountered.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 *Introduction*

3.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs, based on the results of the desk-based assessment (Norman 2009). The development site lies within an area of considerable archaeological and historical significance and the focus of interest was considered to lie in the Roman period.

3.1.2 MOX****, EOX**** = Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record number

3.2 *Prehistoric (before .AD43)*

3.2.1 A number of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artefacts have been recorded in this part of the Thames Valley (Case 1986; Roe 1986) and Neolithic activity has also been recorded in the Oxford area.

3.2.2 In the vicinity of the development site, Palaeolithic hand axes have been found *c.*20m to the north east (MOX12164) with further examples *c.*450m to the west (MOX12166). Iron Age settlement has also been recorded in the area, *c.*0.5km northeast of the development site at the King of Prussia public house (MOX23597, EOX2337).

3.3 *Romano-British (c.AD43 - 410)*

3.3.1 The area was of considerable importance during the Roman period and the area that now forms east Oxford was the centre of a major pottery industry, (Dodd 2003, 11; Henig & Booth, 2000). A major Roman road linking the small town at Dorchester-on-Thames with Alchester passed to the east of Rose Hill (*ibid*, fig 2.1) and a number of pottery kilns have been identified along its route. Perhaps most notable is an extensive site Lower Farm, Nuneham Courtney (Booth *et al* 1993) and further examples have been identified *c.*0.1km east of the site, south of Asquith Road (MOX11231) and from Annesley Road *c.*0.3km to the northeast (MOX11223). A settlement site of this period has been recorded *c.*0.5km north of the development site, at Egerton Road (MOX11224), and a further sites and findspots are known in the area (*e.g.* MOX6263, MOX23597, EOX2337, MOX11236, MOX12767, etc.).

3.4 *Saxon & Medieval (c.410 – 1550)*

3.4.1 The city of Oxford originated during the Saxon period and the first documentary reference to the settlement is in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* in 911-912, when it had developed as a fortified *burh*. The *burh* is located *c.*3.5km northwest of the development site (Norman 2009). Little is known of the Rose Hill area during this period but a Saxon burial (MOX12136) has been recorded *c.*0.4km northwest of the development site, and a spearhead (MOX12153) was discovered at Iffley Lock, *c.*0.75km to the northwest.

3.4.2 During the medieval period, the development site formed part of the parish of Iffley, referred to in the Domesday Survey (1086) as *Givetelei*. The parish was divided into one large and four smaller estates, two of which belonged to

Lincoln College, one to Magdalen College and one to the Rectory (VCH 1957:189-206).

3.4.3 Medieval pits and ditches have been found *c.*0.5km southeast of the development site at Lawn Upton School (MOX11244, EOX811, EOX812). Medieval pottery has been recorded *c.*100m southwest of the latter site, at the Speedwell First School (MOX12768).

3.5 *Post Medieval (c.1550 - Present)*

3.5.1 The civil parish of Littlemore was formed in 1885-86 from part of the historic parish of Iffley. The first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1876 and shows the development site as open land. The 1938 edition Ordnance Survey map shows the Jersey Road and Asquith Road developments but the development site remained open land.

3.5.2 In 1951 a development of twenty-seven bungalows was constructed on the development site (Norman 2009, 5). The original bungalows were demolished during the 1960s/70s and replaced by a second generation of bungalows, which were constructed on the approximate footprints of the original buildings (*pers com* Andrew Corry, Oxford City Homes).

3.5.3 The bungalows were progressively demolished during 2009 and at the time of the fieldwork (October 2009) only six bungalows remained, in the southern part of the development site (Fig. 2).

4 Results

4.1 *General*

4.1.1 This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation. Full descriptions of the trenches, in tabulated form, are provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Eight trenches were excavated across the development site and are numbered 1-8 (Fig. 4). Several of the trenches were excavated in segments, with additional lengths excavated at right angles, at the ends of the principal alignments. These additional lengths are identified with the suffix 'A' or 'B' in the text (Section 4) and trench record tables (Appendix 1).

4.1.3 The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision (Plate 1). Following excavation each trench was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled. The soil heaps were visually scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

4.2 *Results*

4.2.1 *Trenches 3a and 6a* (Fig. 4; Plates 3 and 4)

Trenches 3a and 6a were situated in the central western part of the development site, within Plots 16 and 28. These areas appeared less disturbed than the surrounding areas and immediately prior to the evaluation Plot 16 (Trench 3a) comprised an area of rough grass surrounded by hedges. Plot 28 (Trench 6a) comprised a grassed recreation area (Plate 3) and is shown on the 1969 and later edition Ordnance Survey maps as open land.

Topsoil
The topsoil in these trenches comprised greyish brown silty clay, overlain with turf. It was *c.*0.15m deep and was mixed with a small quantity of modern building debris, indicating that the topsoil had been disturbed in the recent past.

Subsoil
The subsoil comprised mid brown silty clay *c.*0.25m thick. It formed a distinct layer, beneath the disturbed topsoil and also contained quantities of modern building debris.

Natural Strata
The natural strata comprised light greyish brown clay with occasional flints and pebbles. It was reached at a depth of *c.*0.4m and had been disturbed by a number of modern service runs.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within these trenches.

4.2.2 *Trenches 1-8, (excluding 3a and 6a* (Figure 4)

The remaining trenches provided a sample of the north, south and central parts of the development site. The trenches were excavated into generally disturbed and truncated soils and on occasions their locations had to be altered, in order to avoid modern obstacles (*e.g.* Trench 8).

Topsoil and Subsoil
The natural soil profile did not survive across the majority of the development site and the soils in these trenches comprised mid greyish brown silty clay, mixed with modern building debris. It varied in thickness between 0.2 and 0.6m and is interpreted as disturbed material, reworked and redeposited during the construction of bungalows.

Natural Strata
The natural strata comprised firm clay with occasional flint, pebbles and patches of sand. It was variable in colour ranging from light greyish brown to grey green and was reached at depths of between *c.*0.2m and *c.*0.6m. It had been disturbed by a number of service runs and other modern obstacles.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within these trenches.

Figure 4: Trench location plan *(Scale 1:1000)*

Plate 1: Typical field conditions during the evaluation

Plate 2: General view looking northwest along Lambourn Road. Note gradient up slope.

Plate 3: The site of Trench 6a prior to the evaluation

Plate 4: The stratigraphy in Trench 6a, looking east northeast *(Scales = 1m)*.

5. Conclusions

5.1 *Discussion*

5.1.1 Eight archaeological trial trenches were excavated across the development site, but no significant archaeological features or artefacts were present within the trenches.

5.1.2 Lambourn Road slopes down from north to south and the development site has been terraced, probably prior to the construction of the bungalows in 1951, and their successors during the 1960s/70s (above, section 3.5). The natural soil profile does not survive and the top of the underlying natural strata has been removed across much of the development site. Any archaeological remains which may have been present are likely to have been destroyed or extensively damaged during the terracing operations and the archaeological potential, as suggested in the desk-based assessment (Norman 2009, 6) was not realised.

5.1.3 Two small areas on the west side of the development site (Plots 16 and 28) exhibited a lesser degree of disturbance. These were evaluated by Trenches 3a and 6a and a profile of topsoil, subsoil and natural clay was present in these trenches (above, section 4.2.1; Plate 4). Plot 16 (Trench 6a) is shown as open land on the 1969 edition Ordnance Survey map and immediately prior to the fieldwork, both plots comprised grassed recreation areas (Plate 3). It is possible that the second generation bungalows were never constructed in these plots, accounting for the lesser degree of soil disturbance in these areas.

5.1.4 No archaeological features or artefacts were present within the trial trenches. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trial trenches cannot be entirely excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features are present on the development site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains.

5.2 ***Confidence Rating***

The work was carried out in overcast and generally good weather conditions and full co-operation was received from the machining contractors and client. Accordingly, a high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to Johanna Järvinen of the *Frankham Consultancy Group Ltd* for commissioning the project on behalf *Oxford City Homes* and to David Radford BA MA MIFA of *Oxford City Council* who acted as curatorial monitor. Mr Andrew Corry of *Oxford City Homes* provided additional help and advice.

The project was managed for *ASC Ltd* by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. The fieldwork was carried out by David Fell BA MA MIFA and Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and edited by David Fell.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Oxfordshire County Museum* (OXAMS: 2009.95)

8. References

Standards & Specifications

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition.* English Heritage

IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct.*

IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance* documents *(Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Radford, D 2009 *Lambourn Road, Rose Hill, Oxford. Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation.* Planning and Conservation Department. Oxford City Council.

Summerfield-Hill, C 2009 *Lambourn Road, Rose Hill, Oxford: Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation.* Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd **1222/OLR/1**

Secondary Sources

BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology.*

Booth P, Boyler A & Keevill G, 1993'A Romano-British Site at Lower Farm, Nuneham Courtenay, and Other Sites on the Didcot to Oxford and Wootton to Abingdon Water Mains, Oxfordshire' in *Oxoniensia* **58**, 87-217

Case, H. 1986 'The Mesolithic and Neolithic in the Oxford Region' *in* Briggs, G, Cook, J, and Rowley, T 1986 *The Archaeology of the Oxford Region*. (Oxford Univ. Dept of External Studies).

Dodd, A. (ed) 2003 *Oxford Before the University: The Late Saxon and Norman Archaeology of the Thames Crossing, the Defences and the Town*. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph Series**17**. Oxford Archaeology

Henig M & Booth P, 2000 *Roman Oxfordshire.* Sutton

Norman, L. 2009 *Desktop Assessment: Lambourn Road, Rose Hill, Oxford.* Oxford Archaeology, OA Job No: 4470.

Roe, D. 1986 'The Palaeolithic period in the Oxford Region' in Briggs, G, Cook, J, and Rowley, T 1986 *The Archaeology of the Oxford Region*. (Oxford Univ. Dept of External Studies).

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

VCH 1957 *The Victoria History of the County of Oxfordshire*. **5**, 189-206 (Oxford).

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	22.5m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.28m

Levels	
Trench top WSW	88.60m OD
Trench base-WSW	88.40m OD
Trench top ENE	88.47m OD
Trench base ENE	88.65m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
WSW	453258 203266	**ENE**	453280 203271
Orientation		ENE - WSW	
Reason for Trench		General evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
100	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil	-	250	-
101	Layer	Orange brown clay with patches of blue grey. Cut by modern service runs. Natural strata	-		250

Trench 2

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	26.5m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.25m

Levels	
Trench top E	88.61m OD
Trench base-E	88.38m OD
Trench top W	88.48m OD
Trench base W	88.08m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
W	453268 203250	**E**	453295 203253
Orientation		E - W	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
200	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil	-	250	-
201	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	250

Trench 2A

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	9.5m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.45m

Levels	
Trench top N	88.48m OD
Trench base N	88.08m OD
Trench top S	88.13m OD
Trench base S	87.96m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
S	453268 203238	**N**	453268 203250
Orientation		N - S	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
200	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil	-	450	-
201	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	450

Trench 3

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	22m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.2m

Levels	
Trench top E	87.85m OD
Trench base E	87.54m OD
Trench top W	87.58m OD
Trench base W	87.38m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
W	453273 203228	**E**	453295 203227
Orientation		E-W	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
300	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil	-	200	-
301	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Cut by modern service runs. Natural strata	-	-	200

Trench 3A

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	10m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.4m

Levels	
Trench top SSE	87.60m OD
Trench base SSE	87.34m OD
Trench top NNW	87.58m OD
Trench base NNW	87.38m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
SSE	453279 203217	**NNW**	453273 203228
Orientation		NNW-SSE	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
300	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay and turf. Disturbed topsoil	-	150	-
302	Layer	Mid brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed subsoil	-	250	150
301	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	400

Trench 4

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	13m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.25m

Levels	
Trench top NNW	87.78m OD
Trench base NNW	87.53m OD
Trench top SSE	87.80m OD
Trench base SSE	87.51m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
NNW	453299 203230	**SSE**	453304 203218
Orientation		NNW-SSE	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
400	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil	-	250	-
401	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	250

Trench 5

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	26m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.25m

Levels	
Trench top W	86.92m OD
Trench base W	86.55m OD
Trench top E	87.34m OD
Trench base E	87.15m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
W	453288 203209	**E**	453313 203210
Orientation		E-W	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
500	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil	-	250	-
501	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	250

Trench 6

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	20m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.25m

Levels	
Trench top ENE	86.41m OD
Trench base ENE	86.15m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
ENE	453317 203189	**WSW**	453300 203180
Orientation		ENE-WSW	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
600	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil	-	250	-
601	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	250

Trench 6A

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	13m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.45m

Levels	
Trench top NNW	86.40m OD
Trench base NNW	85.98m OD
Trench top SSE	85.96m OD
Trench base SSE	85.72m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
NNW	453297 203187	**SSE**	453302 203175
Orientation		SSE-NNW	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
603	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay and turf. Disturbed topsoil	-	150	-
604	Layer	Mid brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed subsoil	-	250	150
601	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	400

Trench 7

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	30m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.35m

Levels	
Trench top WSW	85.40m OD
Trench base WSW	85.05m OD
Trench top ENE	85.53m OD
Trench base ENE	85.33m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
WSW	453310 203165	**ENE**	453337 203170
Orientation		ENE-WSW	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
700	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil and turf	-	350	-
701	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Cut by modern service runs. Natural strata	-	-	350

Trench 7A

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	5m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.35m

Levels	
Trench top NNW	85.68m OD
Trench base NNW	85.23m OD
Trench top SSE	85.40m OD
Trench base SSE	85.05m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
NNW	453307 203169	**SSE**	453310 203165
Orientation	NNW-SSE		
Reason for Trench	Evaluation		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
700	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil and turf	-	350	-
701	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Cut by modern service runs. Natural strata	-	-	350

Trench 7B

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	8m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.35m

Levels	
Trench top SSE	85.36m OD
Trench base SSE	85.17m OD
Trench top NNW	85.53m OD
Trench base NNW	85.33m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
SSE	453338 203161	**NNW**	453337 203170
Orientation	NNW-SSE		
Reason for Trench	Evaluation		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
700	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil and turf	-	350	-
701	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Cut by modern service runs. Natural strata	-	-	350

Trench 8

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	30.9m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.40m

Levels	
Trench top ENE	83.45m OD
Trench base ENE	83.05m OD
Trench top WSW	83.22m OD
Trench base WSW	83.22m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
WSW	453328 203126	**ENE**	453358 203136
Orientation		ENE-WSW	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
800	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil and turf	-	400	-
801	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Cut by modern service runs. Natural strata	-	-	400

Trench 8A

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	9.5m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.60m

Levels	
Trench top SSE	82.90m OD
Trench base SSE	82.51m OD
Trench top NNW	83.22m OD
Trench base NNW	82.76m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
NNW	453328 203126	**SSE**	453333 203116
Orientation		NNW-SSE	
Reason for Trench		Evaluation	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
800	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil and turf	-	600	-
801	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	600

Trench 8B

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	12.3m	**Width**	1.5m	**Depth**	0.40m

Levels	
Trench top SSE	82.97m OD
Trench base SSE	82.62m OD
Trench top NNW	83.45m OD
Trench base NNW	83.05m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
SSE	453362 203124	**NNW**	453358 203136
Orientation	NNW-SSE		
Reason for Trench	Evaluation		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
800	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay mixed with modern debris. Disturbed topsoil and turf	-	400	-
801	Layer	Light greyish brown clay disturbed by a number of modern intrusions. Natural strata	-	-	400

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 80-82 Asquith Road & 2-42 Lambourn Road, Rose Hill, Oxford			**SITE NO/CODE:** 1222/OLR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	General shot of trench one, looking east south-east, 2x1m scale
2	✓	✓	General shot of trench two, looking west, 2x1m scale
3	✓	✓	General shot of trench two A, looking south, 2x1m scale
4	✓	✓	General shot of trench three A looking south south-east
5	✓	✓	General shot of trench three looking east. 2x1m scale
6	✓	✓	General shot of trench four, looking north northwest, 1m scale
7	✓	✓	General shot of trench five, looking west, 2x1m scale
8	✓	✓	Trench six stratigraphy, looking east northeast, 2x1m scale
9	✓	✓	General shot of trench six A, looking south south-east, 2x1m scale
10	✓	✓	General shot of trench six, looking east northeast, 2x1m scale
11	✓	✓	General shot of trench seven A, looking south south-east, 2x1m scale
12	✓	✓	General shot of trench seven, looking east northeast, 2x1m scale
13		✓	General shot of trench seven, looking west northwest, 2x1m scale
14	✓	✓	General shot of trench seven B, looking north northwest, 1m scale
15	✓	✓	General shot of trench eight A, looking north northwest, 2x1m scale
16	✓	✓	General shot of trench eight, looking east northeast, 2x1m scale
17	✓	✓	General shot of trench eight, looking west southwest,, 2x1m scale
18	✓	✓	General shot of trench eight B, looking south south-east, 2x1m scale

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Archaeological Evaluation: 80-82 Asquith Road and 2-42 Lambourn Road, Rose Hill, Oxford		
Short Description:	In October 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd undertook an evaluation at Lambourn Road, Oxford, prior to the construction of a new housing development. Eight trenches were excavated across the development site but no archaeological remains or arefacts were present. The area had been extensively terraced prior to the construction of bungalows on the site in 1951 and any archaeological remains which may have been present are likely to have been destroyed or extensively damaged during these operations. It is unlikely that the development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains and the archaeological impact of the proposed development is considered to be low.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Evaluation by Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Residential housing	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	N/a
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Oxfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 5330 0320
Site address: (with postcode if known)	80-82 Asquith Road and 2-42 Lambourn Road, Rose Hill, Oxford, OX4 4SD		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	0.6 ha	Height OD: (metres)	*c.*83m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	David Radford	Project design originator:	Carina Summerfield-Hill
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	Martin Cuthbert
Sponsor / funding body:	Oxford City Homes		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	21/10/2009	End date:	26/10/2009
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Oxfordshire County Museum (OXAMS: 2009.95)	N/a	
Paper:		Site records, report, site plans B&W prints and negatives	
Digital:		Images, report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: 80-82 Asquith Road and 2-42 Lambourn Road, Rose Hill, Oxford, OX4 4SD		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1222/OLR/2		
Author(s):	Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA and David Fell BA MA MIFA		
Page nos	26	Date:	04/11/2009