

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND OFF DAVENTRY ROAD, BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE**

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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Monte Blackburn Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, prior to determination of a planning application for a commercial development on land off Daventry Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire.
- Previous work undertaken by on the site includes an archaeological desk-based assessment and a magnetometry survey. The desk-based assessment identified medieval agricultural activity within the proposed development area, as well as later prehistoric activity in the wider area. The geophysical survey revealed several possible archaeologically significant anomalies, along with agricultural and modern activity, and a large amount of magnetic noise across most of the site.
- The evaluation was undertaken to gather sufficient information for the Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council to be able to decide on the management of sub-surface heritage assets. Evidence was gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains.
- The evaluation trenching comprising 49 no. 30m x 1.8m trenches, demonstrated that there were no archaeologically significant deposits or features associated with the well-preserved ridge and furrow recorded in the central part of the proposed development area. The furrows were better defined as earthworks on the surface of the field than as cut features. An absence of medieval cultural material suggested that the ridge and furrow system as it currently exists originated in the post-medieval period, although it is possible that it was preceded by medieval agricultural activity.
- In two parts of the proposed development area, at the extreme northwest and southeast ends, in Trenches 3–7 and 45–49 respectively, deposits and features associated with Romano-British activity were recorded. The features are likely to be associated with agriculture, and predominantly comprise ditches for drainage and boundary demarcation. The assemblage of pottery and other cultural material suggested, however, that the features identified were in relatively proximity to habitation.
- There was some evidence in both areas that the occupation of the site took place in the 2nd century AD, with further activity in the mid-3rd century onwards, possibly after a hiatus. The evidence for two distinct phases of activity was stronger in the northwest part of the site.
- Evidence from limited plant macrofossils and animal bone suggested that the agriculture practised during the period was probably based on wheat, and on sheep or goat husbandry, possibly giving way to an increase in cattle.
- In the north of the proposed development area, civil engineering works associated with road construction and water management had resulted in considerable modern disturbance and accumulation of deposits, particularly in the northeast of the site. In some instances, the modern overburden was sufficiently deep that it was not fully removed during the evaluation, and so the possibility remains that further archaeologically significant material could survive below this.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Monte Blackburn Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Daventry Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire, to provide information on the archaeological potential and impact of development on the site, prior to the determination of a planning application for a commercial development. These works are intended to complement an archaeological desk-based assessment (AAL 2017), and geophysical survey (AAL 2019), both undertaken previously.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (CIfA 2014) and the Historic England document 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (English Heritage 2015), a brief prepared by the Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council (Oram 2020), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2020).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive generated by the evaluation was assembled in accordance with national guidelines in 'Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation' (AAF 2011) and will be submitted to Oxfordshire Museum Service within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the museum site code OXCMS: 2020.19.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site is located immediately to the northeast of Banbury, in the administrative district of Cherwell District Council. It is approximately 34km northwest of the centre of Oxford and 40km southwest of Northampton. The site is approximately 13.2ha and presently is open grassland. It is centred at NGR SP 4706 4223 and is c.100m above Ordnance Datum (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises limestone and mudstone attributed to the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, laid down between the Sinemurian and Pliensbachian Ages, whilst no superficial geological deposits were recorded within the proposed development area (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A hybrid planning application has been submitted for '*Part A: Full planning application - the development of a new priority junction to the A361, internal roads and associated landscaping with 2 no. commercial buildings having a maximum floorspace of 33,110m² and with a flexible use [to enable changes in accordance with Part 6 Class V of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended)] within Class B2 or B8 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 as amended, and ancillary Class B1 offices; and Part B: Outline planning application - the development of up to 2 no. commercial buildings having a maximum floorspace of 16,890m² and having a flexible use [to enable changes in accordance with Part 6 Class V of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended)] within Class B2 or B8 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order*

1987 as amended, and ancillary Class B1 offices, with all other matters reserved for future approval' (Reference 19/00128/HYBRID).

- 3.2 The planning application was supported by a desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey of the site (AAL 2017; AAL 2019). Following completion of these surveys, the advising Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council indicated that an archaeological trial trench evaluation would be required as a condition of planning consent to establish the archaeological implications of the proposed development on the below ground archaeological assets, and to allow the determination of the nature and extent of any further archaeological mitigation. The client has opted to undertake the trial trenching works prior to determination of the application.
- 3.3 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular sections of relevance being Paragraphs 187 and 189 of '*Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2018).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has previously been prepared for the site, and the information presented below is a summary of this data (AAL 2017).
- 4.2 There is some limited evidence for later prehistoric activity in the landscape surrounding the proposed development site. A prehistoric enclosure was noted on aerial photographs c.800m from the northern edge of the development site. This may now be lost following the construction of the M40. Additionally, the Jurassic Way is also thought to run close to the survey area. Two small pits and a possible field boundary in the vicinity date to the Neolithic period, whilst there is some evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement close by.
- 4.3 Banbury lies between three Roman roads; the Fosse Way, Watling Street, and Akeman Street, which connects the first two. There is, however, no physical evidence of Roman activity in the survey area.
- 4.4 The name Banbury derives from the Old English *Banna* and *burh*, meaning a fortified place attributed to a personal name. The suburb of Grimsbury, which lies between the site and Banbury, represents the corruption of an Old English name relating to a defended enclosure. Grimsbury's position has been noted in earthworks seen across several fields, and excavations have recorded ceramics of Anglo-Saxon date. An associated field system dating from this period has also been recorded, consisting of a series of ditches to the north of the settlement.
- 4.5 Banbury appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 as a large settlement with a population of 76 villagers, 17 smallholders and 14 slaves, with lands owned by the Bishop of Lincoln. The village of Grimsbury is also mentioned within the Domesday Book, and is listed as a settlement of 15 villagers, three smallholders and four slaves, with lands owned by Gunfrid of Chocques. Excavations of the deserted settlement of Grimsbury have also recovered ceramics of 12th to 15th century date, indicating continuity throughout the medieval period.
- 4.6 The most significant evidence of medieval activity in the surrounding area is of ridge and furrow agriculture, this is recorded in the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (OHER) by LiDAR

survey and by an assessment of aerial photography. Parts of the proposed development area contain pronounced ridge and furrow.

- 4.7 Throughout much of the medieval period and until the mid-18th century, Grimsbury played an integral role in the cheese making trade of Banbury, which was highly coveted during this period but rarely mentioned by the 19th century. There is no recorded evidence of this activity indicated in the OHER within the study area.
- 4.8 The Banbury area was a centre of textile manufacture from at least the mid-16th century, originally of coarse woollen cloth, Banbury being a notable wool market from 1608 (Beckinsale 1963). Worsted, garter and linen were also produced from an early stage. In the mid-17th century, the proximity of the Banbury district to strategic roads led to a specialisation in textile goods related to horse-drawn transport. By the 18th century the Banbury area was producing a wide range of textiles, including some lace and silk in addition to the more traditional fabrics. Finishing trades such as dyeing were also important. From the mid-18th century the Banbury textile industry became most well-known for the manufacture of shag, or plush, also known as Utrecht velvet, although it is not a true velvet. This manufacture continued into the 20th century but was in decline from the mid-19th century onwards.
- 4.9 In 1778 the section of the Oxford canal between Banbury and Hawkesbury Junction, designed by James Brindley, was completed (Trinder 2013). The Oxford canal was completed in its entirety in 1790, linking Banbury to both London and the Midlands by navigable waterway.
- 4.10 In the early 19th century Banbury was *“noted for it’s cakes and ale”* (Brookes 1820), Banbury cakes having first been made in the town in the late 16th century. In the later part of the 19th century, although it remained largely rural and agricultural, Banbury developed increasing manufacturing industry. One of the towns largest concerns was the Britannia Ironworks, originally established to manufacture the Banbury Turnip Cutter, an agricultural machine patented by James Gardner in the early 19th century (Trinder 1982). The works was acquired in 1848 by Bernhard Samuelson, later the MP for Banbury and owner of extensive interests in the iron and steel industry on Teesside, including the South Bank Ironworks, and later the Newport Ironworks. The Britannia works was for a considerable time the largest single employer in Banbury.
- 4.11 The motorway infrastructure surrounding the western and southern borders of the site began construction in 1988, and the M40 was opened in January 1991. This has resulted in several changes to the site and its immediate surroundings, including the loss of Huscote House and Mill, and the use of the most northern field of the development site as a construction compound during works.
- 4.12 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in August 2019. The survey revealed magnetic noise across much of the site, but also identified ridge and furrow in part of the site, corresponding with extant earthworks. The survey also identified several linear and curvilinear features in the northern part of the site potentially representing settlement or agricultural enclosures (AAL 2019).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A trenching strategy was agreed with the Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council, comprising 49 no. 30m x 1.8m trenches (Figure 2). The fieldwork was conducted by a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of approximately 15 working days, between 17th February and 6th March 2020, and was supervised by the author.
- 5.2 The trenches were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed, in spits no greater than 0.1m in thickness, by a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was carried out by hand.
- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL trench recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan (at scale 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate) and section (at scale 1:20), with Ordnance Datum heights displayed on each class of drawing. Digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs had scales, an identification board and directional arrow.
- 5.4 Archaeological finds were bagged with site code, context number and material written on the finds bag and were returned to the office of AAL for processing before being sent to appropriate specialists. Environmental samples were taken of relevant fills and were also processed at the offices of AAL.

6.0 Results

- 6.1 The fieldwork took place in parts of five existing fields, although historic mapping demonstrated that further land divisions had existed within the site until recently. Archaeologically significant deposits and features were confined to two well-defined areas; one in the northwest part of the site covered by Trenches 3-7, and a second in the southern part of the site, covered by Trenches 45-49. Because of the extent of modern deposits in the northwest area it is possible that archaeologically significant features extend beneath these, although it is also possible that 20th century infrastructure work has truncated the archaeological deposits here.
- 6.2 The two areas where archaeologically significant features were recorded will be discussed in detail below. The deposits recorded in the remainder of the trenches are summarised in Table 1.

Trench no.	Thickness of topsoil (m)	Thickness of subsoil (m)	Thickness of modern made ground (m)	Number of recorded furrows
1	0.3	-	1.05	-
2	0.2	-	1.3	-
8	0.3	-	0.8	-
9	0.45	-	0.35	-
10	0.3	-	0.65	-
11	0.2	-	0.2	-
12	0.25	-	0.3	-
13	0.35	-	0.75	-
14	0.3	-	0.52	-
15	0.25	-	0.3	-

Trench no.	Thickness of topsoil (m)	Thickness of subsoil (m)	Thickness of modern made ground (m)	Number of recorded furrows
16	0.28	-	0.27	-
17	0.3	-	0.6	-
18	0.24	0.12	-	3
19	0.24	0.26	-	-
20	0.22	0.28	-	-
21	0.28	0.34	-	-
22	0.24	0.37	-	4
23	0.24	0.36	-	-
24	0.24	0.36	-	4
25	0.24	0.32	-	-
26	0.24	0.35	-	4
27	0.24	0.3	-	4
28	0.28	0.38	-	-
29	0.24	0.2	-	4
30	0.26	0.37	-	-
31	0.2	0.3	-	-
32	0.28	0.4	-	3
33	0.23	0.16	-	-
34	0.23	0.35	-	-
35	0.17	0.19	-	-
36	0.22	0.24	-	-
37	0.23	0.1	-	3
38	0.28	0.23	-	-
39	0.26	0.16	-	3
40	0.32	0.28	-	1
41	0.18	0.16	-	-
42	0.3	0.28	-	-
43	0.21	0.28	-	3
44	0.13	0.22	-	-

Table 1: Summary of trenches with no archaeologically significant features

- 6.3 Across the site topsoil comprised moderately firm mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt up to c. 0.40m thick, and a natural drift geology of firm, light brownish yellow silty clay. In areas to the south of the northernmost field the natural substrate was overlain by a deposit, up to 0.40m thick, of mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, interpreted as a former agricultural horizon. Where the bases of furrows were recorded, the fill of the furrows comprised material indistinguishable from this horizon. The only other deposits or features noted in Trenches 18–44 were the cuts and fills of land drains likely to date to the 19th century, and which were not recorded in detail.
- 6.4 In the northernmost field the topsoil was in all cases recorded as overlying dumped deposits associated with recent activity related to drainage and transport infrastructure. They tended to comprise compact clays with inclusions of modern ceramic building material and occasionally offcuts of plastic pipe, ducting and cable, along with pieces of timber and other dumped construction materials.
- 6.5 Modern ground levels were consistently around 97–98m OD, with much of the variation due to ridge and furrow earthworks. The natural geology was recorded at a maximum level of 94.96m OD at the northern end of the site and 98.18m OD at the southern end, suggesting the original ground surface sloped gradually downwards from south to north.

Trench 3 (Figure 3)

- 6.6 Trench 3 was aligned northeast to southwest and was located towards the northwest corner of the site to investigate a possible positive anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. The natural geology, 303, was recorded at a level of 94.05m OD and comprised compact mid brownish yellow silty clay.
- 6.7 At the southwestern end of the trench the natural geology was cut by a northwest to southeast oriented ditch [306], which contained two fills, the lower of which, 308 produced three sherds of Romano-British pottery dated to the 2nd century AD. The upper fill, 307, was undated.
- 6.8 Ditch [306] was cut on the same alignment by a re-cut [304] (Plate 1), the fill 305 of which yielded seven sherds of pottery comprising various locally made wares. Elements of the pottery assemblage were datable by form to the 2nd century AD and included pottery in the same fabric as two of the sherds recovered from the fill 308 of the original ditch cut, suggesting that they are broadly contemporary. A bulk environmental sample taken from 307 contained a rich assemblage of plant macrofossils from both crop and wild material, including over 100 charred cereal grains as well as glume bases. The cereal remains were all from varieties of wheat, predominantly spelt where it was possible to identify the species. The wild plant remains recovered from the sample were predominantly known crop weeds, such as clovers, vetches and small-seeded grasses, supporting the interpretation that the area was cultivated in the Romano-British period. A small assemblage of charcoal fragments recovered from the sample included both ring porous and diffuse porous taxa, although the species could not be specifically identified without high-powered microscopy.



Plate 1: Northwest-facing section of ditch [306] and recut [304]. 1m scales

- 6.9 Two layers of dumped clay 301 and 302, interpreted as modern made ground, were overlain by a 0.34m thick deposit of modern turf and topsoil, 300 (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Southeast-facing representative section of Trench 3 showing made ground 301 and 302. 1m scale

Trench 4 (Figure 4 and Figure 5)

- 6.10 Trench 4 was located to the south of Trench 3 in the northwest part of the site. It was targeted to investigate two geophysical anomalies identified by the magnetometer survey. The natural 402 was recorded at a maximum level of 94.96m OD. Seven linear features were recorded.
- 6.11 At the southeast end of the trench a linear feature was recorded in plan but was not excavated due to the ingress of groundwater, however, the position and alignment of the feature suggested very strongly that it was equivalent to ditches [503] and [506] in Trench 5.
- 6.12 Toward the northwest end of Trench 4, six intercutting ditches were recorded in plan and section. The earliest of the ditches were an east-west aligned ditch [403] and an adjacent northeast-southwest aligned ditch [408]=[422] (Plate 3). Ditch [403] contained three sherds of 2nd century Romano-British pottery, a single sherd of ceramic building material of indeterminate date, and two fragments of animal bone.



Plate 3: West-facing section of ditch [403], 1m and 0.30m scales

- 6.13 There was no demonstrable relationship between [403] and [408]=[422] (Plate 4). This ditch was 1.44m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.48m and contained a single fill 407=421 from which three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. The pottery comprised a single sherd of fine black sandy ware, broadly datable only to the Romano-British period, and two sherds of sandy ware dated to the 2nd century. A small assemblage of animal bone, comprising 14 fragments of sheep/goat skull was also recovered together as were 48.4g of cremated human bone (Plate 5).



Plate 4: Southwest-facing section of ditch [408]=[422], 1m scale



Plate 5: Vertical shot of cremated bone within ditch fill 407=421, 0.30m scale

- 6.14 Where fragments of the bone were identifiable, skull fragments predominated. The quantity of burnt bone was insufficient to represent a complete individual, and wear on the fragments suggested that the bone may have been redeposited. There was no discernible separate cut for the cremated bone, and the surrounding matrix was indistinguishable from the ditch fill, although it is likely that the cremation was buried as a separate discrete deposit.
- 6.15 Ditch [403] was cut to the east by a northeast-southwest aligned ditch [405], which was itself a re-cut of an earlier ditch [417]. Ditch [417] was 0.68m wide and 0.16m in depth, suggesting a degree of horizontal truncation, and was undated. Ditch [405], re-cut on the same line as ditch [417], measured 0.56m in width by 0.24m in depth, with a u-shaped profile (Plate 6). The fill 406 of the ditch contained two undiagnostic sherds of locally made pottery in a grey sandy fabric.



Plate 6: Southwest-facing section showing ditch [417] (right) and re-cut [405] (left). 1m scale

- 6.16 To the northwest [408]=[422] was cut by a north-northeast to south-southwest aligned ditch [411], the latest in a series of three parallel ditches, re-cut progressively further to the southeast (Plate 7). The two earliest cuts; [413] and [415] were both undated, [411] yielded four sherds of Romano-British pottery comprising locally manufactured coarse wares, dated by one diagnostic footing fragment to the mid-3rd century onwards. The fill also contained an assemblage of animal bone dominated by cattle.



Plate 7: Southwest-facing section showing ditches [411], [413] and [415] (right to left). 1m scales

- 6.17 The fills of the latest ditches in the stratigraphic sequence were overlain by a sequence of deposits associated with modern activity. These comprised a 0.16m thick layer of compact dark brown clay 420, below a 0.10m thick layer of bluish grey clay, which was overlain by a topsoil horizon 401, c.0.40m thick.

Trench 5 (Figure 6 and Figure 7)

- 6.18 Trench 5 was located in the northwest part of the site, to the west of Trench 4. It was within an area identified by the geophysical survey as containing several possible linear and discrete anomalies. The natural geology was recorded at a maximum level of 94.74m OD.
- 6.19 Towards the southern end of the trench a group of three east-west aligned intercutting ditches were recorded. The earliest ditch [509] in the sequence was heavily truncated by later re-cuts and had a surviving width of 0.59m and a depth of 0.22m. The single fill 510 of the ditch comprised firm light grey silty clay, from which two sherds of undiagnostic Romano-British pottery were recovered. The fill also contained three fragments of animal bone, all deriving from the same cattle humerus.
- 6.20 The first re-cut [503] had a steep southern side, breaking sharply to a flat base, the northern side was truncated by a later re-cut (Plate 8). The ditch contained two undated fills, 504 and 505 and was truncated to the north by the final re-cut [506], which had a u-shaped profile, and was

1.54m wide and 0.64m deep. It contained two fills, the lower of which, 508 was a firm mid brown silty clay from which 21 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. In addition to locally made grey wares, the group contained Oxfordshire oxidised wares and a single sherd of a jar in shelly ware. The pottery assemblage suggested a date in the 2nd century AD.



Plate 8: East-facing section showing ditches [503], [506] and [509]. 1m scales

- 6.21 Approximately 3m to the north of the northern edge of ditch [506], a probable pit [514] was recorded in plan and section. Although the feature extended beyond the western limit of the trench, and was slightly truncated to the east by the cut of a land drain, it is likely that it represents a sub-circular pit, although it is possible that it was the terminal end of a larger feature. The pit had a depth of 0.29m and was 0.47m wide. It contained a single fill, 513, from which a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. This may be intrusive given the lack of other medieval activity recorded in the area.
- 6.22 To the northeast of pit [514], a smaller sub-circular pit [512] was recorded (Plate 9). The pit was c.0.56m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with a u-shaped profile. It contained a single fill 511, from which a sherd of an Oxfordshire red-slipped ware mortarium was recovered. The mortarium was datable to the mid 3rd–4th century, suggesting that the pit represents a later phase of activity to the ditches to the south.



Plate 9: West-facing section of pit [512]. 0.60m scale

- 6.23 An east-west aligned ditch [524] was recorded c.4.5m to the north of pit [512]. It was 0.80m wide and 0.22m in depth, with a gradual profile. The ditch contained a single clay fill 523 from which no datable artefactual material was recovered.
- 6.24 At the northern end of the trench, another series of re-cut east-west aligned ditches were recorded in plan and section (Plate 10). The earliest ditch [519] had a width of 1.64m and was 0.52m deep and was devoid of finds. The ditch was re-cut slightly further to the north by ditch [517] which had a maximum surviving width of 1.68m and a depth of 0.54m. The ditch had a u-shaped profile and contained a single grey silty clay fill 518, from which five sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. The pottery assemblage was predominantly Oxfordshire wares, possibly of early Roman date. The final re-cut [515] in the sequence of ditches was shallower than ditch [517], and once again further to the north. The ditch was 1.79m in width and 0.32m in depth, with a single fill 516 from which two sherds of undiagnostic Roman grey sandy ware were recovered.



Plate 10: East-facing section showing ditches [515], [517] and [519] (right to left). 1m scales

Trench 6 (Figure 8 and Figure 9)

- 6.25 Trench 6 was located to the northeast of Trench 5, in the northwest part of the site, and was aligned approximately northeast-southwest. The natural geology 603 was recorded at a maximum level of 94.26m OD.
- 6.26 At the southwestern end of the trench, an east-west aligned ditch [622] was recorded, measuring 2.20m wide and 0.68m deep (Plate 11). The fill 623 contained four sherds of Romano-British pottery, comprising Oxfordshire white sandy ware and a sherd of shelly ware, provisionally dated to the mid-3rd century.
- 6.27 A shallow recut on the same alignment, [620], contained a single fill, 621, that contained two cattle phalanges and seven sherds of Romano-British pottery. The pottery comprised local grey wares and a sherd of shelly ware, along with a sherd of Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware from a jar dated to the 4th century. A single iron nail was also recovered from the fill. The alignment of the ditches suggested that they represent a continuation of the boundary recorded in Trench 5 as ditches [515], [517] and [519].



Plate 11: West-facing section of ditch [622]. 1m scales

- 6.28 In the middle of Trench 6, a re-cut boundary ditch was recorded, c.8m to the northeast of ditch [622]. The earliest ditch in the sequence, [618] was 2.50m wide and 0.63m in depth and was undated. The ditch was re-cut by a narrower, shallower ditch [616], which was also undated (Plate 12).



Plate 12: Northwest-facing section of ditch [618] and re-cut [616]. 1m scales

- 6.29 Another series of re-cut ditches was recorded c.4m to the northeast of ditch [618]. The earliest, [609], was heavily truncated by later re-cuts, with only its southern edge and part of its base surviving. The single fill 608 of the ditch contained a single sherd of a black ware dish dated to the 2nd century. It was cut by ditch [611], which was 1.77m wide, and produced nine sherds of pottery dated to the 2nd century, along with a Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint blade.

- 6.30 Ditch [611] was in turn cut by a further re-cut [607] which was 1.36m wide and 0.41m deep, with a single fill 606. This fill yielded six sherds of pottery which included part of an Oxfordshire White Ware mortarium and a rim sherd of Dorset BB1 with an incised *graffito*, probably representing the letter A. The pottery was dated to the late 3rd century onwards, and thus ditch [607] represents the only evidence of an early boundary being re-cut on the same alignment in a later phase. The fill also contained a small assemblage of animal bone, with cattle, horse and sheep/goat all represented. A further linear re-cut [605], 0.78m wide and 0.15m deep, was recorded immediately to the southwest of ditch [607], although the two features did not have a stratigraphic relationship. The fill was devoid of finds, although the close position to and alignment with [607] suggests that it may be contemporary and represent an element of the same boundary (Plate 13).



Plate 13: Northwest-facing section of ditches [605], [607], [609] and [611]. 1m scale

- 6.31 Immediately to the northeast of this series of ditches, another parallel ditch [615], 1.40m wide and 0.51m deep, was recorded (Plate 14). The ditch had a u-shaped profile and a single fill, 614, from which five sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, including four from an Oxfordshire Red Slip Ware bowl dated to the 4th century onwards. The ditch was re-cut on the same alignment by [613], which produced a sherd of late Roman shelly ware dated to the late 4th century onwards, along with a small amount of animal bone. It is likely, therefore that the ditch [615] and re-cut [613] were associated with the later re-cut [607] of the ditch to the southwest, forming a double ditched boundary.



Plate 14: Southeast-facing section of ditch [615] and possible re-cut [613]. 1m scale

- 6.32 The upper fills of the latest archaeological features were overlain by two deposits 602 and 601 of modern made ground and a layer of modern turf and topsoil 600.

Trench 7 (Figure 10)

- 6.33 Trench 7 was aligned approximately north-south, and was located to the southeast of Trench 6. The natural was recorded at a maximum level of 94.15m OD.
- 6.34 A single feature [705] was partially excavated. It was 0.29m deep and the fill, 706, produced two sherds of Romano-British pottery tentatively dated to the 2nd century AD. The feature was truncated to the north by a modern cut [703] with a fill, 704, containing 20th century ceramic building material. The southern edge of the feature was unclear, although it is possible that it represents a continuation of ditch [616] or [618] in Trench 6.
- 6.35 The fill of the modern intrusion was overlain by two deposits of modern made ground, 702 and 701, and by a layer of modern turf and topsoil, 700.

Trench 45 (Figure 11)

- 6.36 Trench 45 was aligned approximately northwest-southeast and was located in the southeast part of the proposed development area, targeted on a number of geophysical anomalies. The natural geology was recorded in the trench at a maximum level of 97.50m OD.
- 6.37 At the northwest end of the trench a shallow gully [4503] was recorded in plan and section (Plate 15). The feature was 0.55m wide and 0.08m in depth. It was aligned north-south and terminated c.2.85m from the limit of the trench. It contained a single fill, 4502, from which two sherds of pottery were recovered, dating the feature to the 2nd century or later.



Plate 15: South-facing section of gully [4503]. 0.60m scale

- 6.38 Approximately 4m to the southeast of the gully, a ditch [4504] aligned roughly east-west was recorded (Plate 16). The ditch was 1.98m in width, and had a depth of 0.66m, and had moderately steep sides and a flat base. The ditch contained two undated fills, and two fragments of cow skull and a tooth were recovered from the upper fill.



Plate 16: Northeast-facing section of ditch [4504]. 1m scales

- 6.39 At the southeast end of the trench was another ditch [4508] aligned broadly east-west (Plate 17). The fill, 4509, contained two sherds of pottery broadly dated to the 2nd century, a tooth from a sheep or goat and a rib fragment from a large mammal.



Plate 17: Southwest-facing section of ditch [4508]. 1m scales

- 6.40 The fills of the features recorded in Trench 45 were overlain by a deposit up to 0.33m thick of mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil 4501, which was below a 0.30m thick deposit of modern topsoil.

Trench 46 (Figure 12)

- 6.41 Trench 46 was located in the southeast part of the site, to the south of Trench 45, and was oriented northeast-southwest. The trench was not targeted on any identified geophysical anomalies. The natural geology was recorded at a maximum level of 97.39m OD. At the southwestern end of the trench a 1.41m wide shallow ditch [4603] with a depth of only 0.15m was recorded (Plate 18). The ditch had a single fill 4604 and did not yield any artefacts.



Plate 18: Northwest-facing section of ditch [4603]. 1m and 0.10m scales

- 6.42 At the northeast end of the trench a shallow feature [4605] extending beyond the limit of excavation was recorded. The form and dimensions of the feature were unclear, although if it did represent a linear feature the orientation was approximately northwest-southeast. The feature had steep sides and a flat base and was undated.
- 6.43 In the centre of the trench a series of intercutting linear features on differing alignments was recorded. The earliest ditch in the sequence [4609]=[4614] was aligned east-west, and was 1.43m wide and 0.74m deep (Plate 19, Plate 20). It contained two fills: the lower 4610=4615 was undated, and the upper fill 4611=4616 produced seven sherds of local, 2nd century pottery.



*Plate 19: Northwest-facing section of ditches [4614]=[4609], [4617] and [4619] (right to left).
1m scales*



Plate 20: Northwest-facing section of ditches [4609]=[4614], [4612] and pit [4607], from left to right. 1m and 0.30m scales

- 6.44 Ditch [4609]=[4614] was cut by two later ditches, [4612] to the west and [4617] to the northeast. Both ditches were aligned roughly northwest to southeast, converging to the northwest. Ditch [4612] was 2.52m wide and 0.63m in depth, with gradual sides and a concave base. The single fill 4613 of the ditch yielded 13 sherds of Romano-British pottery, which included a sherd of Lower Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware among other more local wares, dating the assemblage to the late 2nd century onwards. Animal bone fragments including horse and dog were also recovered from the fill. Ditch [4612] also cut another earlier feature, interpreted as a possible pit [4607] with a distinctive dark grey clay fill 4608, from which no cultural material was recovered.
- 6.45 To the northeast of [4614]=[4609], ditch [4617] had a u-shaped profile and a single fill 4618 from which a relatively large assemblage of 57 sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered, including many conjoining sherds. The vessels represented were predominantly locally made jars dating to the 2nd century onwards.
- 6.46 Ditch [4617] was cut by a further northwest-southeast aligned feature [4619]. This linear feature had a maximum width of 2.55m and a depth of only 0.28m. The fill 4620 did not contain any datable artefactual material and comprised an inclusion-free mid greyish brown clayey silt, suggesting that the feature may represent the base of a medieval or post-medieval plough furrow.
- 6.47 The fills of the stratigraphically latest features were overlain by a subsoil deposit, 4601, c.0.30m thick and a 0.14m thick deposit, 4600, of modern turf and topsoil.

Trench 47 (Figure 13)

- 6.48 Trench 47 was located in the southeast part of the proposed development area, to the east of Trench 45. The natural geology 4702 was recorded in the trench at a maximum level of 97.90m OD.
- 6.49 Toward the middle of the trench, three northeast-southwest aligned ditches were recorded, probably representing a boundary migrating over time (Plate 21). The earliest ditch [4717] had a surviving width of 0.91m and was 0.15m deep, with a gradual, concave profile and was undated. It was cut to the southeast by [4715] measuring 1.08m and 0.53m deep. The ditch also had a single fill 4716, from which four sherds of Romano-British pottery broadly dated to the 2nd century onwards were recovered, as was the ulna of a large ungulate. The final ditch in the sequence was [4712], which was 2.29m wide and 0.63m deep. It contained two fills, both of which were undated.



Plate 21: Northwest-facing section of ditches [4712], [4715] and [4717] (left to right). 2m and 0.30m scales

6.50 At the northwestern end of the trench a 0.59m wide gully [4703]=[4705] was recorded in plan and section (Plate 22). The feature was aligned approximately north-south, curving to the southwest at its southern end. The maximum depth of the gully was 0.15m and it had a gradual u-shaped profile. The feature contained a single fill 4706, from which no artefactual evidence was recovered.



Plate 22: Southwest-facing section of gully [4703]=[4705]. 0.30m and 0.10m scales

6.51 The gully was cut by a 0.75m wide northwest-southeast aligned ditch [4709] with a maximum depth of 0.40m and a steep u-shaped profile (Plate 23). Two undated fills were recorded, a 0.10m thick lower fill 4711 and a 0.30m thick upper fill 4710.



Plate 23: Southeast-facing section of ditch [4709]. 0.30m scales

- 6.52 To the south of ditch [4709] the terminal of an undated shallow linear gully [4707] extended from the west edge of the trench (Plate 24). The feature was 0.51m wide and had a maximum depth of only 0.09m.



Plate 24: East-facing section of gully terminal [4707]. 0.30m scale

- 6.53 The features within the trench were overlain by a deposit of subsoil up to 0.40m thick and a 0.15m thick layer of modern turf and topsoil.

Trench 48 (Figure 14 and Figure 15)

- 6.54 Trench 48 was in the southeast part of the site, to the northeast of Trench 47, and was aligned approximately northwest-southeast. The trench was targeted on an approximately east-west aligned linear geophysical positive anomaly and a large dipolar anomaly. The natural geology, 4814 was recorded at a maximum level of 98.18m OD.
- 6.55 At the southeast end of the trench, two gullies or small ditches were recorded, at right angles to one another. The earliest of the two ditches [4806] was aligned northwest-southeast and was 0.56m wide with a depth of 0.11m. It contained three sherds of Romano-British pottery dated to the 2nd century AD.
- 6.56 The gully was cut by a later ditch or gully [4808], which was aligned northeast-southwest and was 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep (Plate 25). The fill 4809 comprised a firm mid grey silt from which four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. The pottery included a sherd of Oxfordshire White Ware *mortarium* and a sherd of pink grog tempered ware, dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries. The pottery from this feature represented the only late Romano-British pottery from the features in the southeastern part of the site, for most of which the pottery was characteristic of a 2nd century date.



Plate 25: Southwest-facing section of gully [4808]. 0.30m and 0.10m scales

- 6.57 Approximately 5m to the northwest of the intersection of these two gullies an east-west aligned ditch which cut the terminal of a north-south aligned gully. The gully [4805] was 0.56m wide and 0.23m deep, with a gradual, concave profile, and was undated (Plate 26).



Plate 26: Southwest-facing section of gully [4805]. 0.30m and 0.10m scales

- 6.58 The terminal of the gully was cut by east-west aligned ditch [4803] which had a maximum width of 1.23m and was 0.52m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply to a slightly concave base (Plate 27). The fill 4802 of the ditch contained three sherds of Romano-British pottery, comprising undiagnostic locally made wares, along with a fragment of ceramic building material which was not closely datable. Three fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the fill, representing cattle and a small mammal.



Plate 27: Southwest-facing section of ditch [4803]. 0.30m scales

- 6.59 A sub-oval feature [4810] measuring 1.02m x >0.59m was recorded 4.40m to the northwest of the intersection of the gully terminal and ditch, extending beyond the limit of the trench (Plate 28). Probable pit [4810] was 0.14m deep with a gradual, concave profile and had a single fill 4811, from which no artefactual material was recovered.



Plate 28: Southwest-facing section of pit [4810]. 1m and 0.30m scales

- 6.60 At the northwest end of the trench, a northeast-southwest aligned gully [4812] was recorded in plan and section (Plate 29). The feature was 0.78m wide and 0.17m deep, with a single fill 4813 from which a single sherd of undiagnostic Romano-British pottery was recovered.



Plate 29: Southwest-facing section of gully [4812]. 0.30m and 0.10m scales

- 6.61 The upper fills of the latest phase of archaeological features in Trench 48 were overlain by a 0.56m thick deposit of ploughsoil 4801 and a 0.33m thick layer of topsoil 4800. Modern linear features likely to be associated with land drainage were also recorded.

Trench 49

- 6.62 Trench 49 was located at the far southeast end of the site, to the southeast of Trench 47.
- 6.63 During machine excavation of Trench 49 several archaeological features were noted. However, a broken land drain within the trench, in addition to the ground water that had collected in plough furrows, meant that the trench filled very rapidly with water. Attempts to remove the water to excavate and record the trench were unsuccessful. Archaeologically significant deposits dating to the Romano-British period were present within the trench, but further recording was not possible.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 Within the area investigated, the evaluation trenches identified archaeologically significant deposits and features in two discrete parts of the site, at the northwest and southeast ends of the proposed development area.
- 7.2 In the northwest part of the site, archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 3–7, covering an area of roughly 7,500m², although modern made ground to the east may be masking archaeological deposits across an even wider area. The character of the features recorded, comprising predominantly ditches most likely to be associated with field boundaries and land drainage, suggests that the nature of the activity was agricultural, although the quantity of cultural material recovered indicates that associated settlement may lie in relatively close proximity.
- 7.3 Dating evidence recovered from the excavated features suggests that the activity represented was predominantly limited to the Romano-British period. A residual flint blade of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date recovered from a ditch fill in Trench 6, and a sherd of medieval pottery from a pit in Trench 5 were the only finds not dating to the Roman period from this area.
- 7.4 Both the stratigraphic evidence from the evaluation and the datable artefactual material indicate that the activity in the northwest part of the site had more than one phase of activity. Slightly over half of the pottery recovered dated to the 2nd century AD, whilst around a quarter of the assemblage, from stratigraphically later features, was dated to between the mid-3rd and 4th centuries. The proportion of ceramic material that was not closely datable means that the possibility of continuous occupation from the 2nd century until the late Roman period remains, but the range of datable material is perhaps more suggestive of two distinct phases of activity, the first confined to the 2nd century, and a later phase from the mid-3rd century onwards, with a possible hiatus between the two. This contrasts with the southeast area of the site where activity is much more concentrated in the 2nd century.
- 7.5 In the southeast area of the site, where archaeologically significant features were recorded in an area covering at least 9,250m², focussed on Trenches 45 to 49, there was also stratigraphic evidence of more than a single phase of activity, although most of this comprised the recutting of boundary ditches on the same alignment, suggesting continuous activity rather than discrete phases of occupation. The pottery recovered from the features, where datable, suggested that activity in this area took place predominantly in the 2nd century. One gully was dated by pottery to the 3rd-4th centuries, suggesting extremely limited later activity.

- 7.6 Whilst the nature of the features recorded in both areas is suggestive of agricultural activity, the volume of finds suggests habitation in the general area. The presence of occasional discrete pits in both areas may support this interpretation, as does the deposition of a small quantity of cremated human bone in a partially silted 2nd century ditch in Trench 4.
- 7.7 Of nine bulk environmental samples taken, only two contained sufficient ecofactual evidence to warrant further analysis. Both were from the northwest area, one from a 2nd century context, the other from a mid-3rd century or later deposit. Of these, only the sample from the earlier feature, ditch [304] yielded appreciable evidence of arable agriculture, specifically wheat. Although wheat was also represented in the sample from the later feature, remains were present in much lower concentration. This possibly suggests a shift from arable agriculture to increased husbandry, although the available evidence was too limited to draw any reliable conclusions.
- 7.8 Animal bone recovered from the northwest area indicated that, where deposits were datable, the majority of cattle remains derived from later features, with only a single fragment from a feature dated to the 2nd century, whereas bones of sheep/goat were more commonly found in 2nd century features. This may indicate a shift in emphasis from sheep/goat to cattle husbandry, although the dataset was extremely limited, so no firm conclusions can be drawn.
- 7.9 The rest of the proposed development area, between the two loci of Romano-British activity, was devoid of features or deposits of archaeological significance. Well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks were present across most of the site and may be post-medieval, given the lack of medieval finds.
- 7.10 In the southeast part of the site, features from the Romano-British period were recorded below deposits associated with the ridge and furrow features, but were not obscured by the ridge and furrow. It is very unlikely, therefore, that any archaeologically significant features were masked by unexcavated plough furrow fills in the central portion of the site.
- 7.11 In the northwest part of the site there was good correlation with positive linear anomalies identified by the magnetometer survey, notably in Trench 6, where recorded features corresponded well to the boundary of a potential sub-oval enclosure and an east-west aligned linear anomaly (Figure 2). In the southern part of the site, however, particularly on the western side, substantial remains were recorded where no geophysical anomalies had been identified. The reasons for the disparity remains unclear.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present, its correlation with the preceding geophysical survey, and the potential impacts of the proposed development.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Monte Blackburn for this commission and Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council, who provided advice through this project.

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Appendix 1: Roman Pottery

By Jane Timby

Introduction and Methodology

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a moderately small assemblage of 201 sherds of pottery weighing c.4 kg and with 2.94 estimated vessel equivalents based on rims. The entire assemblage dates to the Roman period.

The pottery was recorded using selected recommendations outlined in Pottery Standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016). Sherds were sorted macroscopically, aided with a x20 microscope, into provisional fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present in the clay, along with the frequency and grade of the inclusions. Known or traded Roman wares are coded with reference to the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998). Other Roman wares are coded more generically according to the firing colour (oxidised (OX); black (BW); grey (GY) or white (WH)); inclusion type (GR – grog; SA: sand; SH – shell) and texture. The latter is split into three basic divisions of fine (no visible inclusions), fine sandy (sandy feel, grains less than 0.5 mm) and sandy (0.5-1 mm). Brief descriptions of the fabrics can be found on sheet 2 of the Excel archive.

The entire sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. In addition, rims were measured for diameter and percentage present, for the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) (Orton *et al.* 1993). Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces where identified. Rimsherds were coded to broad form type or to established corpora where these exist (e.g. Young 1977). The resulting data can be found summarized in Table 1 along with a spot date for each context.

The pottery was distributed across 34 individual cuts, mainly ditches with single examples of a gully and pit. Quantities range from single sherds to a maximum of 57 sherds from ditch [4618], 28% by sherd count of the entire assemblage. Only three ditches produced more than nine sherds which has ramifications on the level of accuracy which can be given to the dating of the groups. In general, the pieces are in good condition with an overall sherd weight of 20g and there are several examples of multiple sherds from single vessels. Surface preservation was less good, and many vessels have lost their original surface finish.

No ancillary research has been carried out as part of this assessment to check for other similar assemblages from the area or to put the assemblage into its local or site context.

Description

The Roman assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by local wares with a limited number of regional imports present. There are no continental imports, for example, samian, fine wares, amphorae or mortaria, present.

Regional imports are limited to single sherds Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1); late Roman shelly ware (ROB SH) and Buckinghamshire pink grog-tempered ware (PNK GT); two sherds of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC); four sherds of Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria (OXF WH) and eight possible sherds of Oxfordshire red-slip ware (OXF RS). Two of the latter are burnt and identification less certain.

The BB1 ware comprises a flanged rim, conical bowl from ditch [607] and is of particular interest in that there is a post-firing graffiti on the flange in the form of a letter 'A' (Plate 30). Most of the Oxfordshire wares (OXF WH / OXF RS) come from mortaria including one white ware example, probably in the M19-

M22 range (Young 1977) dating to the later Roman period. There is also an OXF RS bowl (ibid) type C78 with impressed decoration, including demi-rosettes, dating to the mid-later 4th century from ditch [614]. The Nene Valley ware and pink-grog-tempered ware are represented by jars.



Plate 30: Post-firing graffiti, probably the letter 'A' on the rim of a Dorset black burnished ware bowl from ditch [607]

The remaining sherds all appear to be 'local' products and these can be placed into three main groups: grog-tempered (or clay pellet-tempered) wares, sandy wares and shelly wares. The first two groups are further subdivided according to firing colour.

The grog/clay pellet-tempered category of wares can be divided into four sub groups: sandy grog-tempered wares (GRSA); soapy 'Belgic' type (GR); oxidised, pink, white and grey grog-tempered (WHGR; OXGR: BWFGR) and slightly later pink grog-tempered ware (PNK GT). There is a chronological progression from the 'Belgic' type handmade wares dating to the 1st-2nd century through to the multi-coloured wares which appear from the early 2nd century onwards and finishing with the pink grog-tempered ware which appears from the later 2nd century onwards. A characteristic found in many of these wares is the deliberate blackening of the exterior part of the vessel, particularly the upper zone. Most of the featured sherds are from simple everted rim jars with one example of a bowl with a shallow lid seating.

The sandy wares have similarly been divided according to firing colour. As with the grog-tempered wares some vessels are deliberately blackened on the exterior. Rimsherds are mainly limited to jars with one beaker.

The shelly wares form quite a modest group with just 13 sherds from largely handmade vessels. The ware has a long lifespan dating from the later prehistoric period through to the end of the 4th century. The only featured sherds are two jars, one with a bifid rim.

A small number of sherds show evidence of use in the form of sooting. Two jars in particular have burnt residue on the interior, one from ditch [4617]; the other from ditch [304].

Chronology and Distribution

As noted above the pottery is distributed over quite a few features most of which yielded very few sherds. Added to this is the generally low incidence of chronologically sensitive fabrics and forms across the assemblage.

Pottery was recovered from just nine of the 49 trenches excavated and these show two discrete concentrations at the northern and southern ends of the investigated area.

In both areas the earliest material appears to date to the 2nd century but extending into the late Roman period reflected in particular in some of the regional wares. It is difficult to determine at present with such small groups and no stratigraphic information whether the assemblage represents a single phase of occupation spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries or two discrete phase of occupation: one in the 2nd century and the other in the 4th century. The presence of at least one sherd of late Roman shelly ware from [612] and the late colour-coated bowl from ditch [614] show occupation continuing in this area of the site into the late 4th century or beyond. It is also possible that the two foci represent different, but broadly contemporary establishments.

Potential and recommendations

The absence of continental imports and the limited range of regional wares highlight this site as essentially rural in nature and generally of low economic status. Such sites generally display quite a conservative range of forms mainly domestic in nature, most typically jars. The group is too small for any valid statistical analyses.

The quantity of pottery recovered is generally very low compared to the area investigated and may represent material from field systems adjacent to two separate establishments located outside the investigated area.

From a ceramic perspective the assemblage has limited potential and no further analysis is required. Its value lies in documenting activity at the location during the mid-late Roman period. If further work is to take place at the site, the assemblage should be added into any future report. The pottery assemblage should be retained for future reference.

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Appendix 2: Post Roman Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

By Paul Blinkhorn

Pottery

A single sherd of pottery weighing 6g occurred in context 513. It is in Oxford Ware, fabric OXY of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1994), and broadly dateable to the late 11th – mid 14th century. It has an external green glaze and incised linear decoration, indicating that it is highly likely to be from a tripod pitcher, a typical late 11th–12th century product of the tradition.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

An assemblage of nine fragments of CBM was noted. It mostly consisted of small amorphous fragments of tile and daub of largely uncertain date. The occurrence is shown in Table 2.

The small fragment of tile from context 706 survived to a full thickness of 20mm. It is in a hard, red sandy fabric with a grey core, and was made in a sanded mould, suggesting a medieval date.

Context	Daub		Tile		Unident	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
404					1	9
612	2	38				
620					1	8
706			1	18	3	21
4802					1	2
Total	2	38	1	18	6	40

Table 2: CBM Occurrence by Number of Fragments per Context by Type

References

Mellor, M, 1994, Oxford Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region in *Oxoniensia* 59, 17–217

Appendix 3: Lithics

By Sarah Bates

A single piece of flint was recovered from the site. It is a small neat blade with an abraded platform edge showing it was struck from a prepared core. Its distal end is missing. Both lateral edges exhibit evidence for utilisation with very slight edge damage and wear. The blade is lightly patinated and is slightly pinkish grey in colour, possibly heat-affected. The small blade is likely to date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic as it fits criteria for flint-working during those periods and, where closely diagnostic tools are absent, it is difficult to distinguish between debitage of these periods (Butler 2005, 84, 121). Experimental work has shown that heat-treatment of flint can enhance the quality of the raw material for knapping and it might be the case that such a practise occurred during the more careful production of flints during these periods. However, this is uncertain (Lee 2001, Pannett 2011).

The flint was found, along with Roman pottery, in ditch [611]. Clearly it was residual in that context but is evidence, albeit slight, of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. Two small pits of Neolithic date and some evidence of later prehistoric activity are previously known from the area around the site (Clay 2020).

References

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Pannett, A, 2011, 'Burning issues: fire and the manufacture of stone tools in Neolithic Britain' in *Saville, A., Flint and Stone in the Neolithic Period*, 247-255 (Oxbow Books)

Appendix 4: Iron

By Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

A single iron nail was recovered from the site, from ditch fill (621).

Methodology

The iron was recorded by count and weight, directly into this report.

Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital calipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.

The find was assessed by eye, with no x-rays available at this time.

The Nail

The nail was T-shaped in profile, with an oval head in plan, and an incomplete shank. The piece weighed 9g and measured 31mm in incomplete height, with a width at the head of 22.5 and the thickness of the head was 9mm.

The context from whence the nail came was probably Roman in date and therefore it is highly likely that the nail originated from this period also, though nails are not usually closely datable.

Appendix 5: Glass

By Rebecca Sillwood

A small sliver of glass was recovered from ditch fill (4613). The piece was sub-triangular in plan, flat, and slightly greenish in hue. The sliver weighed less than 0.1g and measured 16.5mm in length, 4mm in width and 1.6mm thick.

Once again, this piece was possibly Roman in date, however, due to the tiny size and undiagnostic form, it is difficult to say much more about the piece.

Appendix 6: Burnt Bone

By Natasha Powers

Introduction

One context of fragmentary burnt bone was recovered from the fill of a boundary ditch, provisionally dated to the Roman period, from the discovery of a small number of pottery sherds.

Methods

The burnt bone was recorded in accordance with current guidelines (McKinley 2000; McKinley 2004). The total weight of the sample was established in grams, then the sample was passed through a series of graded sieves to separate the fractions greater than 10mm, 5mm and 2mm. Each resulting fraction was weighed, and proportions were calculated as a percentage of the total bone present. Identifiable fragments were divided into body area, weighed and identified to element where possible. Fragmentation was determined from largest fragment size and the estimated average (mean) size of fragments in millimetres. The colour of the burnt bone was also described. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated by the number of repeated skeletal elements.

Results

A total of 48.4g of burnt bone was recovered from the fill of a ditch that also contained animal bone and Roman pottery. The bone was predominantly off-white or light blue-grey in colour, reflecting a high level of oxidation and heating at consistent temperatures of over 600°C (Holden *et al.* 1995 a and b).

The largest fragment was 26.4mm across and on average fragments were around 10mm on size with some wear on fragment edges suggesting that perhaps the bone had been disturbed or redeposited: 24.2% of the bone fell in the >10mm fraction (11.7g), 66.7% >5mm (32.3g) and 91.% was >2mm (4.4g).

The bone consisted of cortical fragments only and only a small proportion (10.6g or 21.9%) could confidently be identified to body area. Of that, just under 60% consisted of skull fragments, with the remaining identifiable bone being two pieces of the anterior shaft of the tibia.

Discussion and Conclusions

The burnt bone recovered appears to represent the, possibly redeposited, remains of a cremation burial, most likely to Roman date. Although the quantity is too small to represent a complete individual, there is no indication that more than one person is present. The colour of the bone indicates efficient cremation and although the amount of identifiable bone is small, the presence of elements from the skull and lower limbs suggests that the entire individual was present on the pyre and that collection did not selectively favour any particular area of the body. Longitudinal, spiral and transverse cracking confirm that the remains were fleshed when burnt. Although it was not possible to age the individual from the elements present, the thickness of the skull fragments would suggest that they probably died in adulthood.

References

Holden, J L, Phakey, P P, and Clement, J G, 1995a, Scanning Electron Microscope Observations of incinerated human femoral bone: a case study, *Forensic Science International* 74: 17–28

Holden, J L, Phakey, P P, and Clement, J G, 1995b, Scanning Electron Microscope Observations of Heat-Treated Human Bone, *Forensic Science International* 74: 29–45

McKinley, J, 2000, The analysis of cremated bone. In M. Cox and S. Mays (eds), *Human Osteology in Archaeology and Forensic Science*, London: Greenwich Medical Media Ltd, 403–422

McKinley JI, 2004, 'Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone.' In Brickley M and McKinley JI (eds) *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (BABAO/IFA)* 8–12

Appendix 7: Animal Bone

By Hannah Russ

Introduction

Vertebrate remains comprising mammals (92 fragments weighing 1.55kg) were recovered via hand collection during archaeological excavation at land off Daventry Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire by Allen Archaeology Ltd in 2020 (BADR20). This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage, identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methodology

This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; ClfA 2014), a written scheme of investigation (AAL 2020) and with reference to the Solent-Thames Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014).

The animal remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the Author's reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; 2005; Johnson nd). Quantification for mammal remains used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988). A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks, burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) and equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule) distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

Results

Vertebrate remains were recovered from 20 contexts in 8 trenches during excavation at land off Daventry Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire. The assemblage comprised only mammals including equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), domestic pig (*Sus domesticus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*) and domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*), Table 1. Other mammal remains included large and small ungulate and large to small mammal.

In the northern area of the site four trenches contained animal remains; trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7. In the southern area of the site four trenches contain animal remains; trenches 45, 46, 47 and 48. All of the remains were recovered from ditch fills.

Taphonomic assessment

Bone surface preservation and fragmentation

Bone surface preservation varied throughout the assemblage from 'excellent' to 'awful' (categories 1-). Most of the specimens displayed 'good' or 'moderate' surface preservation (90.2% by count, n=83). Fragmentation was moderate throughout the assemblage with some partial bones and teeth recovered and some re-fitting fragments of single specimens.

Butchery

Evidence for butchery in the form of fine cut marks was recorded on three specimens from two contexts. A sheep/goat metatarsal and metacarpal from context 614 had cut marks to the proximal end of the shaft, while a large mammal rib from 4618 also had a cut mark. Site-wide, evidence for carcass processing was low.

Animal interaction

Evidence for carnivore activity was observed on six specimens from four contexts; 508, 614, 4616 (n=3), and 4618. The gnawed remains included equid, cattle and sheep/goat. Gnawing activity provides evidence for the presence of carnivores, likely domestic dogs and/or foxes, at the site and that animal remains/carcasses were accessible to these animals at some point after their deposition.

Pathology

No specimens with any evidence for pathological conditions were recorded.

Burning and calcination

A burnt cattle second phalanx (toe bone) was recovered from context 621.

Research Potential

Six bones were suitably complete to allow measurement for size estimation. Measurable elements included cattle and sheep/goat.

Bone fusion data for estimation of age at death was recorded for one or both epiphyses of 16 specimens. Two mandibles, a pig from context 412 and a sheep/goat from context 404 were suitable for providing age at death data. No animal remains were suitable for establishing sex.

All of the species identified in the animal bone assemblage are consistent with those recovered from sites in Britain dating from the Neolithic period onwards (Baker and Worley 2019, 3 and references within), and include the main economic domesticates associated with diet and transportation; equid, cattle, pig and sheep/goat. The absence of butchery marks on the equid remains is consistent with the use of these animals for transportation or traction rather than meat, though meat may have been a secondary resource exploited after an equid had ceased to serve its primary role. A single dog bone from context 4613, fill of ditch [4612] may be the remains of a pet or working animal.

Due to the small assemblage size it is not possible to comment further on the roles of these animals at the site and the assemblage has no further research potential.

Significance of the Data

The material is of low local significance due to small assemblage size, and limited potential for any metrical study.

Recommendations

There are no further questions arising from the assessment of the animal remains. This report and associated data should be integrated into any site-wide grey literature or publication reporting and retained within the site archive. The animal remains may be discarded on completion of the project.

Context	<i>Equus</i>	<i>cf. Equus</i>	<i>Bos</i>	<i>Sus</i>	<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	<i>Canidae cf. Canis familiaris</i>	Large ungulate	Small ungulate	Large mammal	Medium/large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Total
404					1						1		2
409							2						2
412			11	1									12
421					14								14
508			1								2		3
510			3										3
606	3		1		1			1					6
612								1	1		1		3
614					7		2				1		10
620			1										1
621			2										2
706											1		1
4506			3										3
4509					1				1				2
4611										5			5
4613	4					1					3	1	9
4616		4			2				1	1			8
4618								1	1				2
4716							1						1
4802			2								1		3
Total	7	4	24	1	26	1	5	3	4	6	10	1	92

Table 3: Summary of animal remains

References

Allen Archaeology Ltd (AAL), 2020, *Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching: Land off Daventry Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire*, Unpublished document prepared for Monte Blackburn Limited

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Hey, G, and Hind, J, (eds) 2014, *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*, Oxford Wessex Monograph No. 6, Oxford: Oxford Archaeology

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Appendix 8: Plant Macrofossils

By Ellen Simmons

Introduction

Two bulk sieving samples, both of eighteen litres in volume, were provided for assessment. The samples were taken during an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Daventry Road, Banbury, Oxford (NGR: SP 4706 4223) by Allen Archaeology. The samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal and assessed in order to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any archaeobotanical material present. A further aim of this assessment is to evaluate the potential of any archaeobotanical material present in the samples to aid in an interpretation of the sampled contexts, an understanding of the arable economy or an understanding of the palaeoenvironment. The samples were taken from two Roman period ditch fills.

Methodology

The soil samples were processed by Bryn Leadbetter of Allen Archaeology, for the recovery of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residues were air dried. The greater than 4mm fractions of the heavy residues were fully sorted for organic remains and artefacts and then discarded. Where no potential was noted for the recovery of organic remains such as fish bone or Mollusca, or artefacts such as beads less than 4mm in size, the less than 4mm fraction of the heavy residue was then also discarded.

The samples were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Campbell et al. 2011). A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. All material present in the samples was quantified using a scale of abundance (- = < 10 items, + = 10-29 items, ++ = 30-49 items, +++ = 50-99 items, ++++ = 100-499 items, +++++ = > 500 items).

Identification of plant material was carried out by comparison with material in the author's own reference collection and various reference works (e.g. Cappers et al. 2006). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Zohary et al (2012). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Information relating to the ecology of various plant taxa was sourced from Stace (2010) and Preston et al (2002). The composition of the samples is recorded below in Table 1. The seed, in the broadest sense, of the plant is always referred to in the table unless stated otherwise. The abbreviation cf. means 'compares with' and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles that particular taxa more than any other.

Results

Preservation and contamination

Preservation of plant macrofossils and wood is by charring. Preservation of cereal grain is variable. Most grains are puffed, distorted and identifiable by gross morphology only, although a small proportion of grains are well preserved, with no distortion and epidermis intact. Preservation of wood charcoal is generally good, with little evidence of vitrification, whereby charcoal takes on a glassy appearance resulting in anatomical features becoming fused and difficult to identify.

The proportion of intrusive root material in ditch fill 305 is low, indicating a reduced probability that charred material may be intrusive. The proportion of intrusive root material in ditch fill 412 is however high, indicating an increased probability that charred material may be intrusive

Charred plant macrofossils

A rich assemblage of over one hundred charred cereal grains and charred glume wheat glume bases, along with over thirty wild/weed plant seeds, was found in sample 8 from ditch fill 305. This assemblage is predominantly composed of spelt wheat glume bases (*Triticum spelta*) as well as a moderate proportion of spelt wheat grains. A small number of the spelt wheat grains had germinated. Most of the grains are only identifiable as indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* sp. indet.) however. A small proportion of the assemblage is composed of possible free threshing wheat grains (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum/turgidum*).

A rich assemblage of over thirty wild or weed plant seeds was also found in sample 8 from ditch fill 305. The taxa present include clovers/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago*), vetches/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) and small seeded grasses (<2mm Poaceae), which are taxa commonly associated with grassland but are also taxa which often occur in archaeobotanical assemblages alongside crop remains, indicating that they are likely to be crop weeds. Other taxa present in the assemblage include scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), which is a typical crop weed, goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.), which are plants of fertile disturbed soils and docks (*Rumex* spp.), which are perennial plants of waste and rough ground which can also grow as crop weeds.

A low concentration of charred cereal grain, chaff and wild/weed plant seeds was also found in sample 9 from ditch fill 412. The crop material consists of spelt wheat grain, indeterminate wheat grain and spelt wheat glume bases. Seeds of dock, scentless mayweed and small seeded grasses are also present along with a seed of cleavers (*Galium aparine*), which is a typical crop weed.

Wood charcoal

A low concentration of less than ten wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size in cross section is present in sample 8 from ditch fill 305. The assemblage is composed of a mixture of ring porous taxa (such as oak, ash or elm) and diffuse porous taxa (such as hazel/birch/alder, hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeams, willow/poplar, cherry/blackthorn and field maple). Identification using high power microscopy would however be necessary in order to confirm which taxa are present. No charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size in cross section are present in sample 9 from ditch fill 412.

Scientific dating

Material suitable for scientific dating was found in sample 8 from ditch fill 305, in the form of charred cereal grain. This material is associated with relatively rich assemblages of other charred material and low proportions of intrusive root material and is therefore less likely to be intrusive.

Context number	305	412
Feature number	304	411
Flotation sample number	8	9
Context type	Natural filling of ditch	Natural filling of ditch
Archaeological period	Roman	Roman
Sample volume (litres)	18	18
Volume of intrusive roots (ml)	4	2
Flot volume excluding roots (ml)	30	5
CEREAL GRAIN		

Context number	305	412
Feature number	304	411
Flotation sample number	8	9
Context type	Natural filling of ditch	Natural filling of ditch
Archaeological period	Roman	Roman
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (spelt wheat)	+	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (spelt wheat) germinated	-	
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> / <i>turgidum</i> s.l. (possible free threshing wheat)	-	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. indet. (indeterminate wheat)	++	-
CEREAL CHAFF		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (spelt wheat) glume base	+++	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (glume wheat) glume base	+++	
Total identifiable crop material	++++	+
OTHER CULTIVATED/COLLECTED PLANT MATERIAL		
<i>Vicia</i> spp./ <i>Lathyrus</i> spp. (vetch/vetling)	-	
<i>Trifolium</i> spp./ <i>Lathyrus</i> spp. (clover/medick)	-	
<i>Rumex</i> spp. (dock)	+	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp. (goosefoots)	-	
<i>Galium aparine</i> (cleavers)		-
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (scentless mayweed)	-	-
<2mm Poaceae (small seeded grasses)	+	-
Total identifiable wild / weed plant material	++	-
OTHER PLANT MATERIAL / WOOD CHARCOAL*		
> 4mm wood charcoal fragments		
2-4mm wood charcoal fragments	-	
Charcoal (DP = predominantly diffuse porous. RP = predominantly ring porous)	DP and RP	
INTRUSIVE / MODERN MATERIAL*		
Invertebrate egg capsules		-
Untransformed seeds		- (Chenopodiaceae)

*key - = < 10 items, + = 10-29 items, ++ = 30-49 items, +++ = 50-99 items, ++++ = 100 - 499 items, +++++ = > 500 items

Table 4: Composition of archaeobotanical samples

Discussion of Potential

The rich assemblage of charred cereal grains, cereal chaff and wild or weed plant seeds found in sample 8 from ditch fill 305 provides evidence that cereals were cultivated and processed at the site. Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) is the predominant crop type, but some free threshing wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum/turgidum*) may also be present. The cereal grains are likely to have been charred accidentally during parching or food preparation and redeposited as waste from domestic hearths or parching ovens. Glume wheat's such as spelt require parching using heat in order to enable the removal of the glumes prior to consumption (Hillman 1981, 153-154). The chaff and wild or weed plant seeds are likely to have been charred following removal from the harvested crops during crop processing. Other sources of charred wild or weed plant seeds may however also include tinder, fodder, turves burnt as fuel and roofing, flooring or bedding material.

The high proportion of glume wheat glume bases in ditch fill 305, along with primarily small dense wild or weed plant seeds indicates that the assemblage is likely to be a by-product of the later stages of glume wheat crop processing (Hillman 1981; Hillman 1984). Ethnographic evidence suggests that glume wheat's are generally put into storage as sheaves in areas with wet summers, with the final stages of processing to remove the chaff and weed seeds carried out as and when needed (Hillman 1981, 155; Hillman 1984, 8).

The presence of small dense wild/weed plant seeds in the assemblage therefore indicates that crops were likely to have been put into storage in a semi cleaned state.

The dominance of spelt wheat in ditch fill 305 is typical for Romano-British period in Oxfordshire (Fulford 2014a, 166). Spelt wheat replaced emmer wheat as the dominant crop type in the later Bronze Age and early Iron Age and continued to be the dominant crop type during the Romano-British period. The predominance of spelt wheat and presence of by-products from the later stages of spelt wheat crop processing is also typical of charred plant remains assemblages found in Roman contexts at other sites in the region such as Ashville Trading Estate, Abingdon (Jones 1978), Farmoor near Oxford (Jones 1979) and Mount Farm, Berinsfield, Dorchester on Thames (Lambrick 2010).

The association of the wild or weed plant seeds with charred cereal grain, indicates that the majority of wild or weed plant seeds are likely to have been harvested along with the crops and charred as waste following removal during crop processing. Leguminous weeds such as clovers/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago*) and vetches/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) have been shown to increase in frequency during the Iron Age and Roman period on sites in the Thames valley, a pattern which has been linked to declining levels of soil fertility and/or changes in crop husbandry practices (eg. Jones 1978; Lambrick 2010, 95). Leguminous species have a competitive advantage where soil fertility is poor, due to the ability of these plants to fix nitrogen from the atmosphere (Jones 1988, 90). The presence of taxa in sample 8 from ditch fill 305 which are commonly associated with nitrogen enriched soils such as goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), may indicate that the soils in the vicinity of the site had not been significantly depleted of nitrogen or the possibility that measures to improve soil fertility were being undertaken. These taxa may also indicate nutrient enriched soils associated with human habitation.

Cleavers (*Galium aparine*), which is a characteristic weed of autumn sown crops (Hillman 1981, 146), is also present in the low concentration of charred material from ditch fill 412. The relatively frequent occurrence of docks (*Rumex* spp.) in ditch fill 305 may be related to the use of ard ploughing which results in minimal soil disturbance allowing perennials to survive (Hillman 1981, 145).

Preliminary examination of wood charcoal assemblage using low power microscopy indicates the presence of diffuse porous taxa (such as birch family, hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeams, willow/poplar, cherry/blackthorn and field maple) and ring porous taxa (such as oak, ash or elm). It is therefore likely that wood was collected for use as fuel from a range of habitats such as woodland, hedgerows and scrub. Identification using high power microscopy would however be necessary in order to confirm which taxa are present.

Significance of the Data

The recovery of evidence for the main crop types cultivated at different farm groups in the region during the Roman period has been identified as a research priority, as has changing farming methods such as the transition from ard to mouldboard ploughing (Fulford 2014b). Full sorting and identification of the rich assemblage of charred plant macrofossils present in sample 8 from ditch fill 305 would be expected to provide evidence for the crop types cultivated at the site, crop husbandry, crop processing and crop storage practices. Full analysis of this dataset would also provide quantitative results which could be compared with published data from other sites. This analysis would be of local and regional significance

Full identification of the wood charcoal assemblage found in sample 8 from ditch fill 305 is not recommended as the assemblage is too small to provide a representative sample.

Revised Research Aims

Provide a fully quantified record of the crop types present at the site in order to investigate the agricultural economy. Fully identify the suite of wild or weed seed taxa associated with the charred crop material in order to investigate aspects of crop husbandry and crop processing, particularly the cultivation of nutrient poor or nutrient rich soils and the use of the ard or mouldboard plough.

Method Statement

Fully sort the charred plant macrofossil assemblage present in sample 8 from fill 305 of ditch 304. Identify charred plant remains to as high a taxonomic level as possible in order to provide a fully quantified record of the crop types present as well as evidence for crop husbandry, crop processing and crop storage practices. Place the results of the charred plant remains analysis in a regional context by comparison with assemblages from nearby contemporary sites.

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Appendix 9: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Firm, mid brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.3	Topsoil
101	Layer	Compact dark grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	1.05	Made ground
102	Layer	Compact light orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.2	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.2	Made ground
202	Layer	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	1.1	Made ground
203	Layer	Compact light orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
300	Layer	Firm, mid grey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.34	Topsoil
301	Layer	Compact, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small sub angular moderately sorted stone inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.15	Made ground
302	Layer	Compact, dark brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub angular well sorted stone inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.24	Made ground
303	Layer	Compact, mid brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.1	Natural geology
304	Cut	East - west oriented linear ditch with moderate concave sides and moderate break of slope to a flat base	>1.93	>0.99	0.49	Cut of ditch
305	Fill	Compact, dark grey silty clay with occasional small sub round poorly sorted stone inclusions	>1.93	>0.99	0.49	Natural accumulation within ditch [304]
306	Cut	East - west oriented linear ditch with moderate concave sides and moderate break of slope to a concave base	>1.94	>1,90	0.46	Cut of ditch
307	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	>1.94	1.14	0.32	Natural accumulation within ditch [306]

308	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub round poorly sorted stone inclusions	>1.94	>1.12	0.38	Natural accumulation within ditch [306]
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Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
400	Layer	Firm, mid grey sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.2	Topsoil
401	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.2	Subsoil
402	Layer	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.06	Natural geology
403	Cut	East - west oriented linear ditch with gradual concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>2.28	1.13	0.32	Cut of ditch
404	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional small sub round poorly sorted stone inclusions	>2.28	1.13	0.32	Natural accumulation within ditch [403]
405	Cut	NNE - SSE oriented linear ditch with moderate concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>2.54	0.72	0.24	Cut of ditch
406	Fill	Firm, dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional small sub round poorly sorted stone inclusions	>2.54	0.72	0.24	Natural accumulation within ditch [405]
407	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small sub angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	>1.80	1.44	0.28	Natural accumulation within ditch [408]
408	Cut	North east - south west oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>1.80	1.44	0.48	Cut of ditch
409	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small and medium moderately sorted stone inclusions				Natural accumulation within ditch [410]
410	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
411	Cut	North east - south west oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a moderate break of slope to a concave base	>2.89	1.21	0.58	Cut of ditch
412	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sub angular moderately sorted stone inclusions	>2.89	1.21	0.55	Natural accumulation within ditch [411]
413	Cut	North east - south west oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>2.87	>0.97	0.45	Cut of Ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
414	Fill	Compact, mid grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub angular moderately sorted stone inclusions	>2.87	>0.97	0.45	Natural accumulation within ditch [413]
415	Cut	North east - south west oriented linear ditch with gradual concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	>3.16	>0.61	0.36	Cut of ditch
416	Fill	Compact, mid grey silty clay with occasional small sub round poorly sorted stone inclusions	>3.16	>0.61	0.36	Natural accumulation within ditch [415]
417	Cut	NNE - SSW oriented linear ditch with moderate concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	2	0.68	0.16	Cut of ditch
418	Fill	Firm, light greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional small sub round poorly sorted stone inclusions			0.16	Natural accumulation within ditch [417]
419	Layer	Compact mid bluish grey silty clay with moderate small and medium sub angular moderately sorted stone inclusions			0.1	Made ground
420	Layer	Compact dark brown clay with frequent small and medium sub angular well sorted stone inclusions			0.16	Made ground
421	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small sub angular poorly sorted stone inclusions			0.28	Natural accumulation within ditch [422]
422	Cut	North east - south west oriented linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	2	1.26	0.28	Cut of ditch

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
500	Layer	Firm, mid grey sandy silt	30	2	0.14	Topsoil
501	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.17	Subsoil
502	Layer	Compact, mid orangey brown clay	30	2	0.05	Natural geology
503	Cut	East - west linear ditch with steep concave sides and a moderate break of slope to a concave base	1.9	1	0.64	Cut of ditch
504	Fill	Firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular poorly sorted stone inclusions			0.64	Natural accumulation within ditch [503]
505	Fill	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular poorly sorted stone inclusions			0.5	Natural accumulation within ditch [503]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
506	Cut	East - west oriented linear ditch with very steep concave sides and a moderate break of slope to a concave base	1.9	1.52	0.64	Cut of ditch
507	Fill	Firm, dark brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular poorly sorted stone inclusions			0.2	Natural accumulation within ditch [506]
508	Fill	Firm, mid brown silty sand clay with occasional sand stone fragments			0.64	Natural accumulation within ditch [506]
509	Cut	East-west linear ditch with steep sides and a flat base	1.9	0.55	0.23	Cut of ditch
510	Fill	Firm, light brownish grey silty sand clay with occasional sandstone fragments			0.23	Natural accumulation within ditch [509]
511	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small angular stones			0.24	Backfilled deposit within pit [512]
512	Cut	Circular pit with steep straight sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base	0.58	0.56	0.24	Cut of pit
513	Fill	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions			0.28	Natural accumulation within pit [514]
514	Cut	N-S oval pit with steep straight sides, a sharp break of slope to a flat base	1.25	0.48	0.28	Cut of pit
515	Cut	NE-SE linear ditch with gradual concave sides and a concave base	2	1.78	0.31	Cut of ditch
516	Fill	Compact, dark grey silty clay with small occasional sub-angular poorly sorted stone fragments			0.32	Natural accumulation within ditch [515]
517	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides with a moderate break of slope to a concave base		0.4	0.44	Cut of ditch
518	Fill	Compact, mid grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular poorly sorted stone fragments			0.44	Natural accumulation within ditch [517]
519	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides a gentle break of slope and a concave base		1.15	0.45	Cut of ditch
520	Fill	Compact, mid brown silty clay with frequent small, sub-angular well sorted stone			0.45	Natural accumulation within ditch [519]
521	Layer	Compact, mid blue green clay with moderate small and medium stone inclusions	7+	4.16+	0.21	Made ground
522	Layer	Compact, mid greenish brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular stone inclusions			0.08	Made ground
523	Fill	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional stone and iron stone inclusions			0.2	Natural accumulation within ditch [524]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
524	Cut	E-W linear ditch with moderately shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base	1.9	0.76	0.2	Cut of ditch

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
600	Layer	Friable, dark brown sandy silt			0.32	Topsoil
601	Layer	Compact, light blue clay			0.26	Made ground
602	Layer	Compact, mid brown silty clay with occasional stones and plastic inclusions			0.26	Made ground
603	Layer	Compact, mid orange brown clay with occasional orange stone gravel			0.14	Natural geology
604	Fill	Compact, light brownish grey clayey silt with no inclusions			0.16	Natural accumulation within ditch [605]
605	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately shallow straight sides a gradual break of slope to a concave base		0.82	0.16	Cut of ditch
606	Fill	Firm, light brownish grey clayey silt with moderate angular medium stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal			0.42	Natural accumulation within ditch [607]
607	Cut	Linear, NE-SW ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base		1.38	0.42	Cut of ditch
608	Fill	Friable, light brownish grey sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks			0.3	Natural accumulation within ditch [609]
609	Cut	Linear, NE-SW ditch with moderately steep straight sides and an unexcavated base	1.9	0.32	0.3	Cut of ditch
610	Fill	Firm, light brownish yellow silty clay with moderate medium fragments of angular stones and very occasional charcoal flecks			0.4	Natural accumulation within ditch [611]
611	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with steep straight sides a gradual break of slope and an unexcavated base	1.9	1.44	0.66	Cut of ditch
612	Fill	Friable, dark grey clayey silt with occasional medium angular stones with frequent flecks of charcoal			0.28	Natural accumulation within ditch [613]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
613	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base	1.9	1.08	0.28	Cut of ditch
614	Fill	Firm, light greyish yellow clayey silt with occasional medium angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal			0.2	Natural accumulation within ditch [615]
615	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides a gradual break of slope and a concave base	1.9	1.4	0.2	Cut of ditch
616	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately shallow concave sides and a concave base		1.4	0.32	Cut of ditch
617	Fill	Compact, dark grey silty clay with no inclusions			0.32	Natural accumulation within ditch [616]
618	Cut	NW-SE linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate break of slope to a concave base	1.9	2.44	0.4	Cut of ditch
619	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silt clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular well sorted stones			0.4	Natural accumulation within ditch [617]
620	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides, a gradual break of slope to a concave base	1.9	2.2	0.27	Cut of ditch
621	Fill	Compact, dark grey silty clay with no inclusions			0.27	Natural accumulation within ditch [620]
622	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate break of slope to a concave base	0.9	1.35	0.42	Cut of ditch
623	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular poorly sorted stones			0.42	Naturally accumulation within ditch [622]

Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
700	Layer	Friable, dark grey sandy clay			0.25	Topsoil
701	Layer	Compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones			0.28	Subsoil
702	Layer	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional large patches of gravelly sand			0.05	Natural geology

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
703	Cut	N-S linear ditch with shallow concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a partially excavated base	0.75	0.58	0.16	Cut for made ground layer
704	Layer	Hard, light grey silty clay with occasional CBM fragments			0.16	Made ground
705	Cut	N-S linear ditch with sides beyond the limit of excavation and a flat base	0.75	1.3	0.28	Cut of ditch
706	Fill	Hard, mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional sub-angular stones			0.28	Naturally accumulation within ditch [705]

Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
800	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.3	Topsoil
801	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.25	Made ground
802	Layer	Firm dark grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.1	Made ground
803	Layer	Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of stone fragments/rubble	>30	>1.80	0.35	Made ground
804	Layer	Firm light orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
900	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.45	Topsoil
900	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.35	Made ground
902	Layer	Firm light orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1000	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.3	Topsoil
1001	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.65	Made ground
1002	Layer	Firm light orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1100	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.2	Topsoil
1101	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.2	Made ground
1102	Layer	Firm light orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1200	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.25	Topsoil
1201	Layer	Friable light brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.3	Made ground
1202	Layer	Firm light orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 13

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1300	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.35	Topsoil
1301	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.45	Made ground
1302	Layer	Firm light orange brown/light grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 14

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1400	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.3	Topsoil
1401	Layer	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent stone and occasional concrete and CBM inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.52	Made ground
1402	Layer	Firm light orange brown/light grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 15

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1500	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.25	Topsoil
1501	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.3	Made ground
1502	Layer	Firm light orange brown/light grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 16

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1600	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.28	Topsoil
1601	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions	>30	>1.80	0.27	Made ground
1602	Layer	Firm light orange brown/light grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 17

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1700	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.3	Topsoil
1701	Layer	Firm light brown sandy silt	>30	>1.80	0.2	Made ground
1702	Layer	Compact light grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.4	Made ground
1703	Layer	Firm light orange brown/light grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 18

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1800	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
1801	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.12	Subsoil
1802	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 19

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1900	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
1901	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.26	Subsoil
1902	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural geology

Trench 20

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2000	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.22	Topsoil
2001	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.28	Subsoil

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2002	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 21

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2100	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.28	Topsoil
2101	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.34	Subsoil
2102	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 22

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2200	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
2201	Layer	Moderately firm light to mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.37	Subsoil
2202	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 23

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2300	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
2301	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.36	Subsoil
2302	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 24

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2400	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
2401	Layer	Moderately firm light to mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.36	Subsoil
2402	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 25

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2500	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
2501	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.32	Subsoil
2502	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 26

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2600	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
2601	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.35	Subsoil
2602	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 27

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2700	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
2701	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.3	Subsoil
2702	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 28

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2800	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.28	Topsoil
2801	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.12	Subsoil
2802	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.26	Subsoil
2803	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 29

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
2900	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
2901	Layer	Moderately soft mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.2	Subsoil
2902	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 30

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3000	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.26	Topsoil
3001	Layer	Moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.37	Subsoil
3002	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 31

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3100	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.2	Topsoil
3101	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.3	Subsoil
3102	Layer	Firm mixed light orange/light grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 32

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3200	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.28	Topsoil
3201	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.4	Subsoil
3202	Layer	Firm mixed light orange brown/light yellowish grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 33

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3300	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.23	Topsoil

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3301	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.16	Subsoil
3302	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 34

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3400	Layer	Soft dark grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.23	Topsoil
3401	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.35	Subsoil
3402	Layer	Firm orange yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 35

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3500	Layer	Soft dark grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.17	Topsoil
3501	Layer	Soft mid brownish grey silt	>30	>1.80	0.19	Subsoil
3502	Layer	Firm light yellow clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 36

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3600	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.22	Topsoil
3601	Layer	Soft mid brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Subsoil
3602	Layer	Firm light orange yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 37

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3700	Layer	Soft dark grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.23	Topsoil
3701	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.1	Subsoil
3702	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 38

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3800	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.28	Topsoil
3801	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.23	Subsoil
3802	Layer	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 39

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
3900	Layer	Soft dark grey silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.26	Topsoil
3901	Layer	Soft dark orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.16	Subsoil
3902	Layer	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 40

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4000	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.32	Topsoil
4001	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.28	Subsoil
4002	Layer	Firm mid yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 41

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4100	Layer	Soft dark grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.18	Topsoil
4101	Layer	Soft mid brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.16	Subsoil
4102	Layer	Firm mid yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 42

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4200	Layer	Soft dark grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.3	Topsoil
4201	Layer	Soft mid brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.28	Subsoil
4202	Layer	Firm mid orange yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 43

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4300	Layer	Soft dark grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.21	Topsoil
4301	Layer	Soft mid brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.28	Subsoil
4302	Layer	Firm mid yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 44

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4400	Layer	Soft dark grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.13	Topsoil
4401	Layer	Soft mid orange brown silty clay	>30	>1.80	0.22	Subsoil
4402	Layer	Firm mid yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural

Trench 45

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4500	Layer	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.25	Topsoil
4501	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded inclusions			0.32	Subsoil
4502	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay			0.08	Natural accumulation within gully [4503]
4503	Cut	N-S linear gully with very shallow concave sides, a gradual break of slope to a concave base	3	0.44	0.08	Cut of gully
4504	Cut	E-W linear ditch with steep straight sides a gradual break of slope and a flat base		2	0.67	Cut of ditch
4505	Fill	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay			0.16	Natural accumulation within ditch [4504]
4506	Fill	Firm, mid blueish grey silty clay with orange clay mottles and occasional small sub-angular stones			0.54	Natural accumulation within ditch [4504]
4507	Layer	Compact, mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones			0.06	Natural geology
4508	Cut	E-W linear ditch with a moderately shallow northern side and a steep southern side and a concave base	1.9	1.88m	0.78	Cut of ditch
4509	Fill	Firm, mid blueish grey silty clay			0.78	Natural accumulation within ditch [4508]

Trench 46

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4600	Layer	Friable, dark grey silty clay			0.16	Topsoil
4601	Layer	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones			0.3	Subsoil
4602	Layer	Compact, light yellow clay with occasional large patches/lenses of orange gravelly sand			0.08	Natural geology
4603	Cut	N-S linear ditch with shall straight sides and a concave base		1.24	0.15	Cut of ditch
4604	Fill	Compact mid grey clay with occasional small iron stone fragments			0.15	Natural accumulation within ditch [4603]
4605	Cut	N-S linear ditch with shallow sides a gradual break of slope to a slightly concave base	2	1.02	0.32	Cut of ditch
4606	Fill	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional sub-angular stones			0.32	Natural accumulation within ditch [4605]
4607	Cut	N-S linear ditch with moderately steep straight sides and a slightly concave base		0.7	0.34	Cut of ditch
4608	Fill	Compact, dark grey clay with occasional small iron stone fragments			0.34	Natural accumulation within ditch [4607]
4609	Cut	E-W linear ditch with steep straight sides and a concave base		1.4	0.52	Cut of ditch
4610	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey clay with occasional iron stone fragments			0.06	Natural accumulation within ditch [4609]
4611	Fill	Compact mid gre silty clay with occasional brown clay mottles			0.42	Natural accumulation within ditch [4609]
4612	Cut	N-S linear ditch with moderatley steep straight sides and a slightly concave base		2.5	0.62	Cut of ditch
4613	Fill	Compact mid grey clay with occasional large iron stone and ?flint			0.62	Natural accumulation within ditch [4612]
4614	Cut	E-W linear ditch with moderatley steep straight sides a gradual break of slope and a flat base		2.4	0.76	Cut of ditch
4615	Fill	Compact, light yellowish grey silty clay with no inclusions			0.24	Natural accumulation within ditch [4614]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4616	Fill	Compact, mid grey silty clay with no inclusions			0.56	Natural accumulation within ditch [4614]
4617	Cut	E-W linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides, a sharp break of slope to a concave base		1.25	0.46	Cut of ditch
4618	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions			0.46	Natural accumulation within ditch [4617]
4619	Cut	NW-SE linear furrow with moderately shallow concave sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base		2.5	0.28	Cut of furrow
4620	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions			0.28	Natural accumulation within furrow [4619]

Trench 47

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4700	Layer	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.24	Topsoil
4701	Layer	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.80	0.22	Subsoil
4702	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay	>30	>1.80	n/a	Natural
4703	Cut	N-S linear ditch with gradual sides and a concave base	2	0.35	0.05	Cut of ditch
4704	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional stones			0.05	Natural accumulation within ditch [4703]
4705	Cut	E-W linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides with a concave base	2	0.5	0.15	Cut of ditch
4706	Fill	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional stones			0.15	Natural accumulation within ditch [4705]
4707	Cut	N-S linear with a rounded terminal, moderately steep sides and a concave base	0.7	0.5	0.09	Cut of ditch terminus
4708	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional stones			0.09	Natural accumulation within ditch [4707]
4709	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with steep straight sides and a concave base	3	0.8	0.42	Cut of ditch
4710	Fill	Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones			0.3	Natural accumulation within ditch [4709]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4711	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones			0.1	Natural accumulation within ditch [4709]
4712	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with steep sides and a concave base	1.9	1.7	0.62	Cut of ditch
4713	Fill	Compact, dark brown silty clay with occasional stones			0.16	Natural accumulation within ditch [4712]
4714	Fill	Compact, mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional stones			0.46	Natural accumulation within ditch [4712]
4715	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with steep sides and a concave base	2	1.15	0.52	Cut of ditch
4716	Fill	Compact, mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional stones			0.52	Natural accumulation within ditch [4715]
4717	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base	2	0.72	0.14	Cut of ditch
4718	Fill	Compact, mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional stones			0.14	Natural accumulation within ditch [4717]

Trench 48

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4800	Layer	Friable, dark grey silty clay			0.31	Topsoil
4801	Layer	Compaction dark brownish grey silty clay			0.18	Subsoil
4802	Fill	Compact, dark brownish grey clayey silt with red brown flecks and very occasional angular and sub-angular stone fragments	1.8	1.9	0.51	Natural accumulation within ditch [4803]
4803	Cut	E-W linear ditch with steep near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope and a slightly concave base			0.51	Cut of ditch
4804	Fill	Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stone fragments			0.22	Natural accumulation within ditch [4805]
4805	Cut	N-S linear ditch with steep sides a gradual break of slope to a concave base		0.62	0.22	Cut of ditch
4806	Cut	NW-SE linear ditch with gradual concave sides and a concave base	0.5	0.5	0.14	Cut of gully
4807	Fill	Firm, mid grey clayey silt			0.14	Natural accumulation within ditch [4816]
4808	Cut	NE-SW linear ditch with gradual concave sides and a concave base		0.6	0.18	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
4809	Fill	Firm, mid grey clayey silt			0.18	Natural accumulation within ditch [4808]
4810	Cut	N-S, linear with a rounded terminus that has shallow concave sides with gradual break of slope to a concave base		0.52	0.16	Cut of ditch terminus
4811	Fill	Soft, dark orange brown silty clay			0.16	Natural accumulation within ditch terminus [4810]
4812	Cut	NW-SE linear ditch with shallow concave sides with gradual break of slope to a concave base		0.78	0.16	Cut of ditch
4813	Fill	Soft, light greyish brown silty clay			0.16	Natural accumulation within ditch [4812]
4814	Layer	Firm light brownish yellow silty clay			n/a	Natural

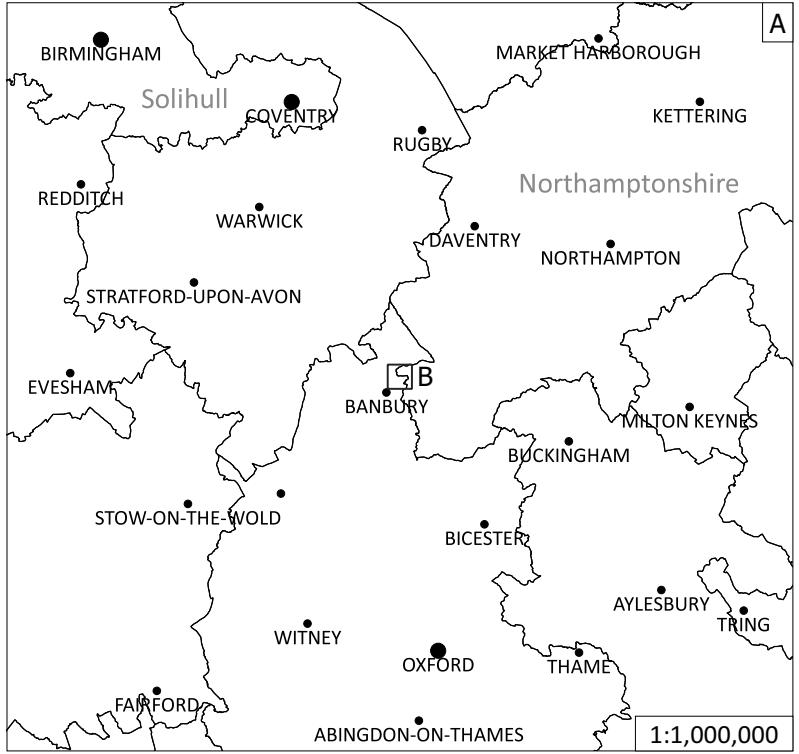


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	BADR 20
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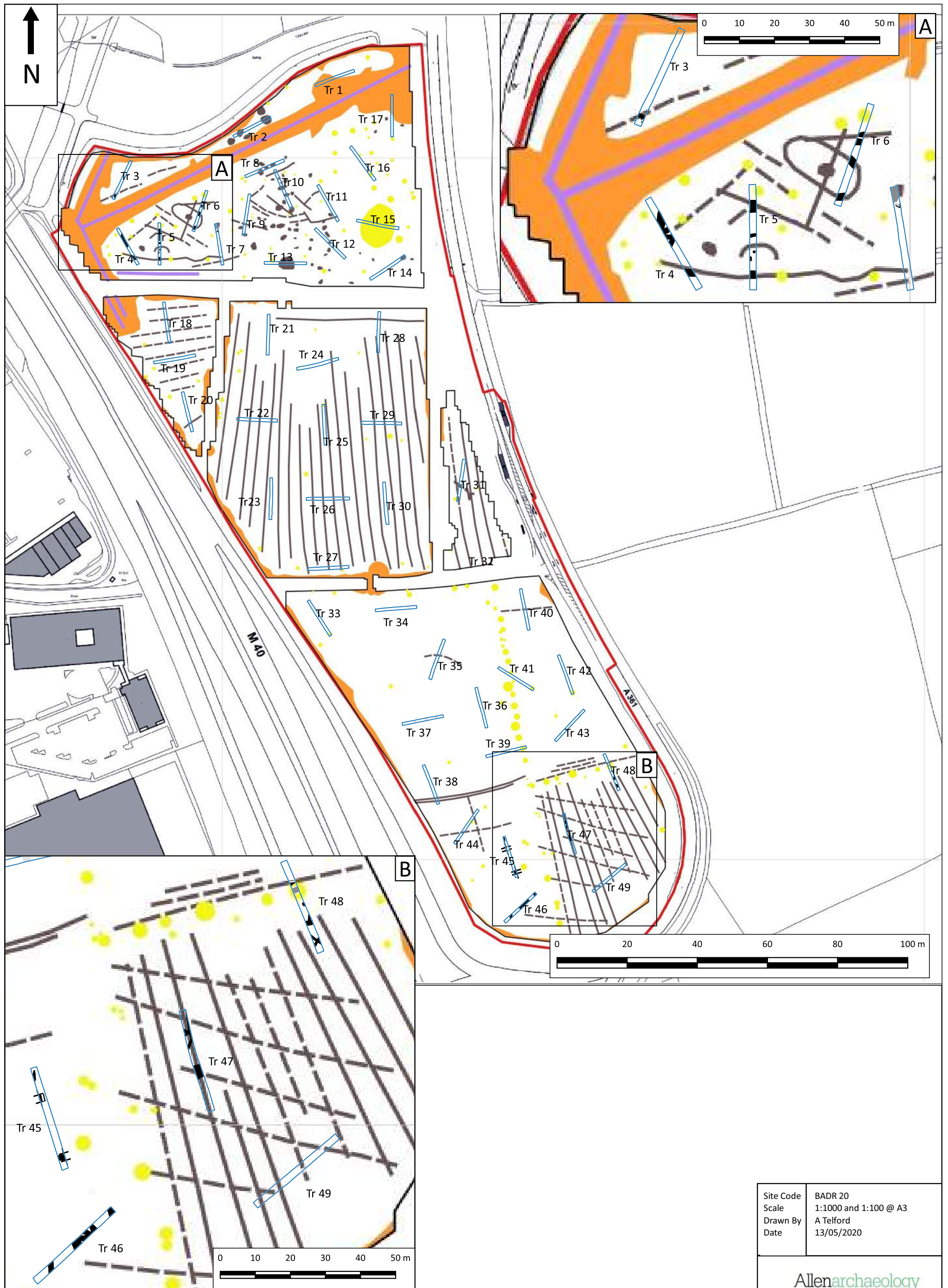
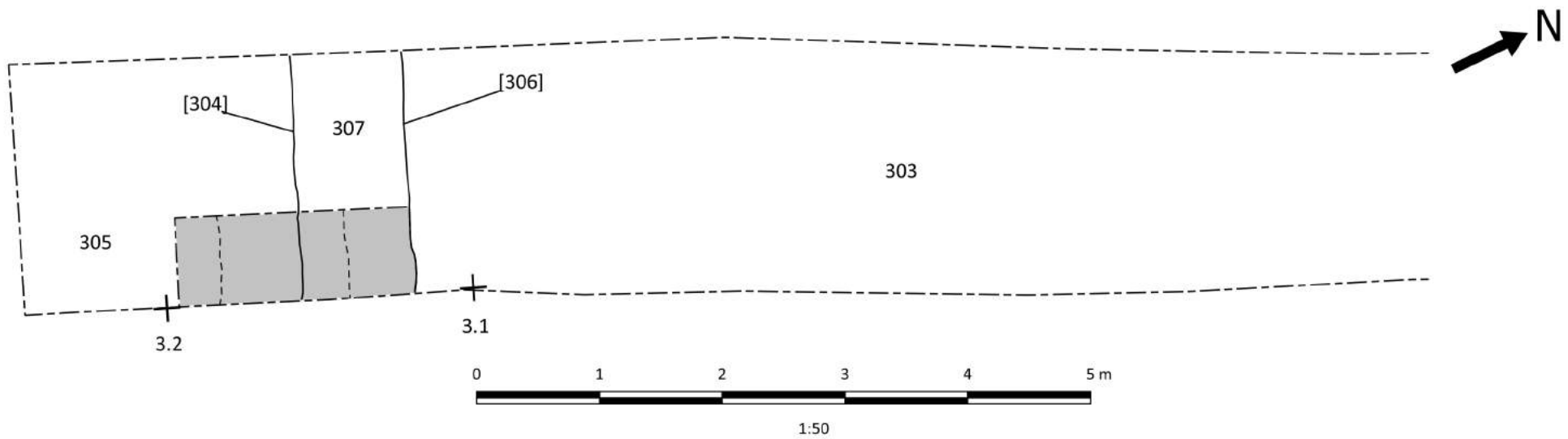
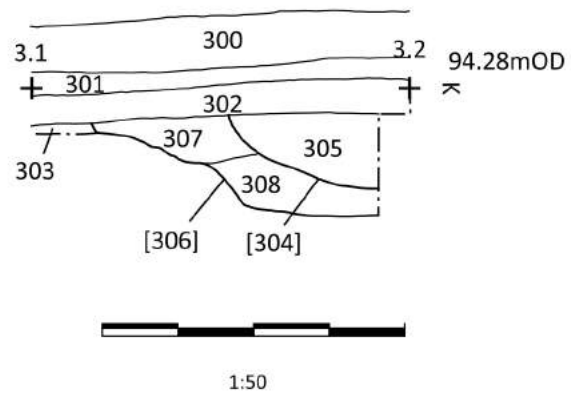


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches in blue, showing archaeological features in black and modern truncation in grey

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Southwest-facing section



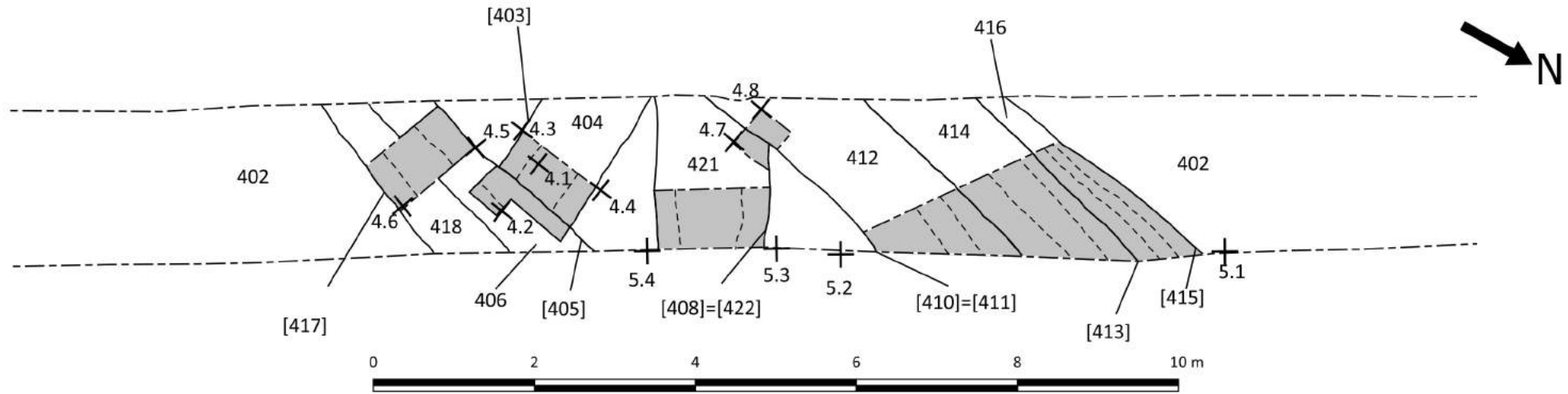
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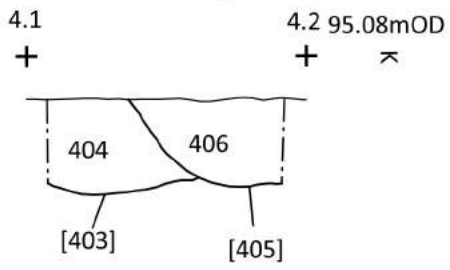
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Figure 3: Plan and section of Trench 3

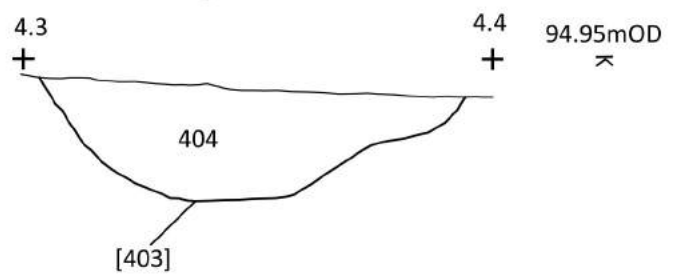


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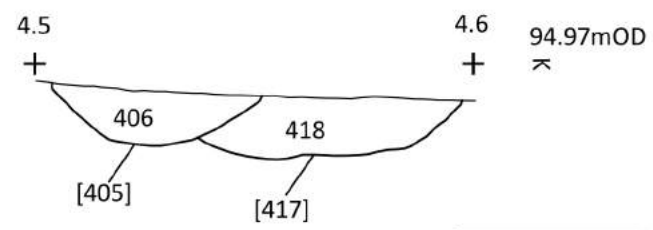
Southwest-facing section



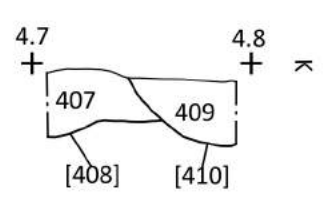
East-facing section



Southwest-facing section



Northeast-facing section



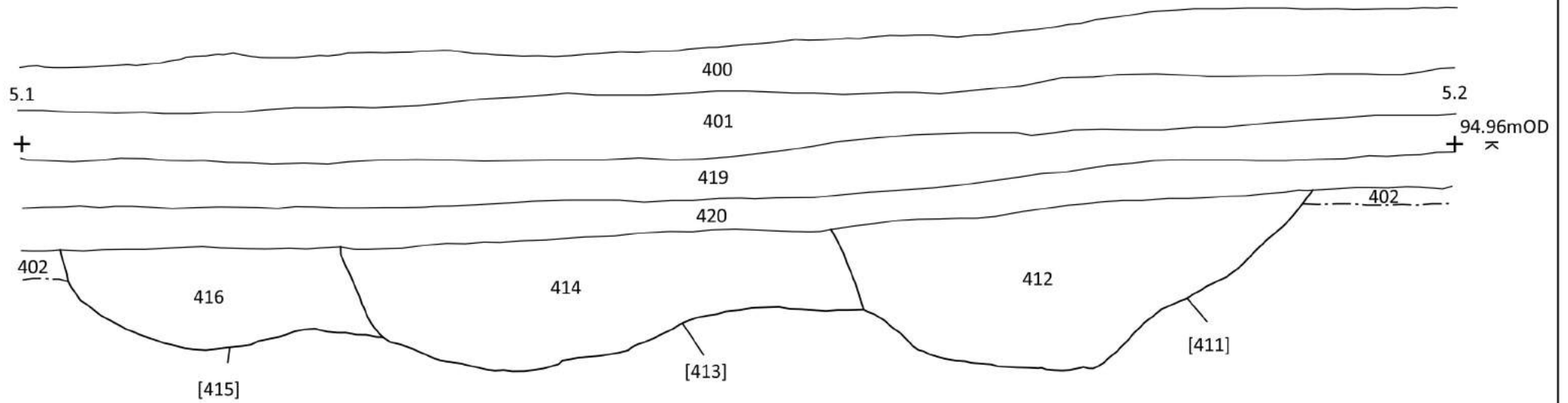
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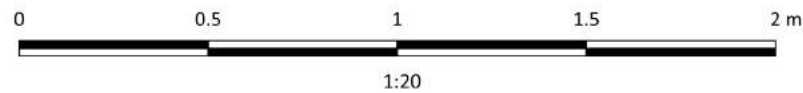
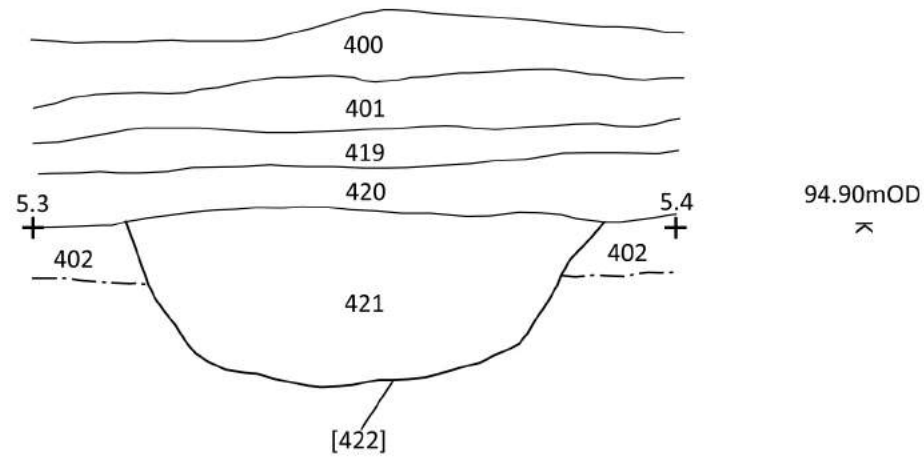
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Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 4

Southwest-facing section



Southwest-facing section

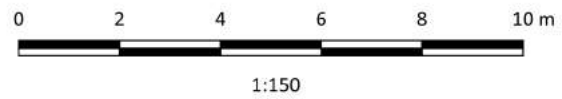
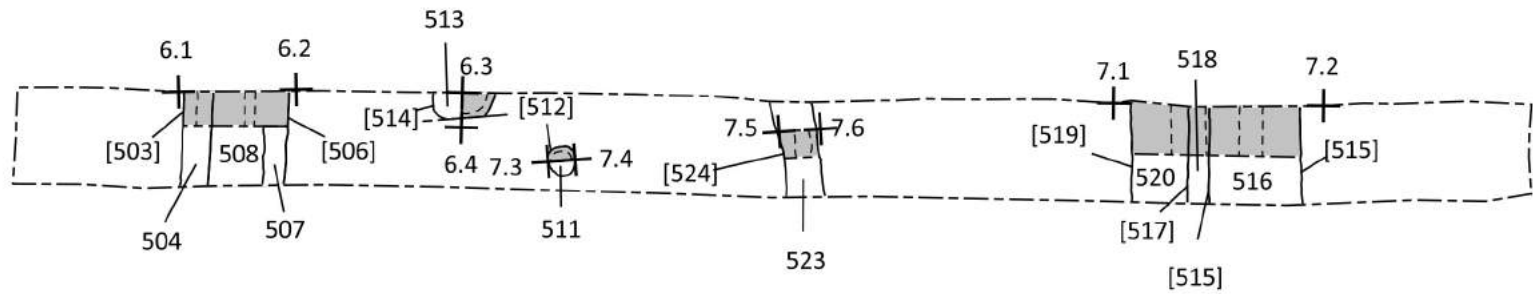


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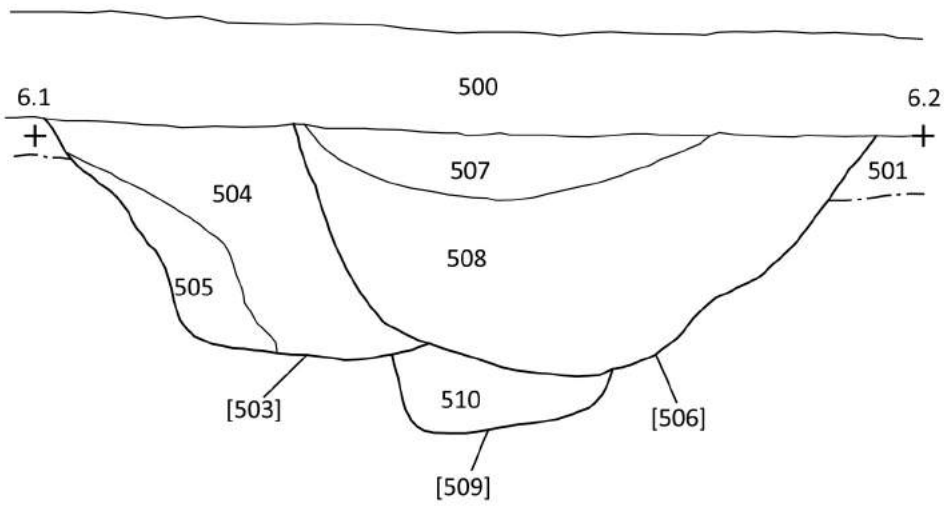
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Figure 5: Sections of Trench 4

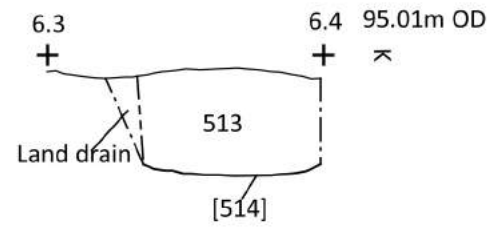


East-facing section

North-facing section



95.25mOD
x



Site Code	BADR 20
Scale	1:150 and 1:20 @ A4
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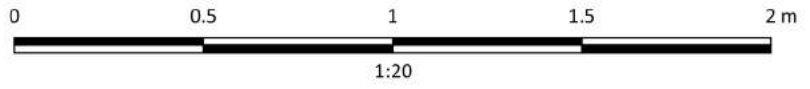
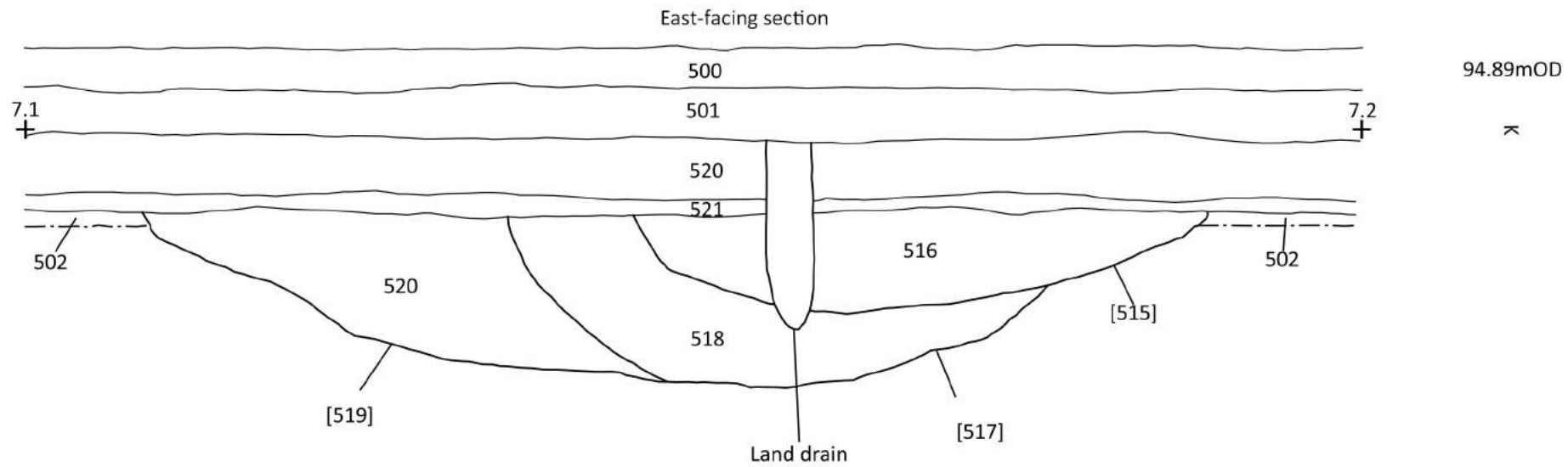
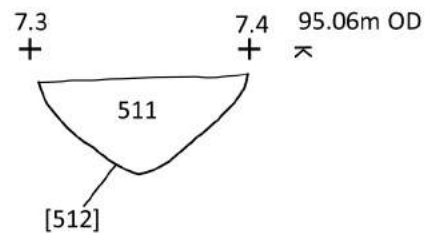


Figure 6: Plan and sections of Trench 5

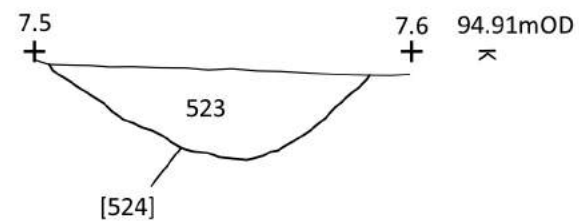
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West-facing section



East-facing section



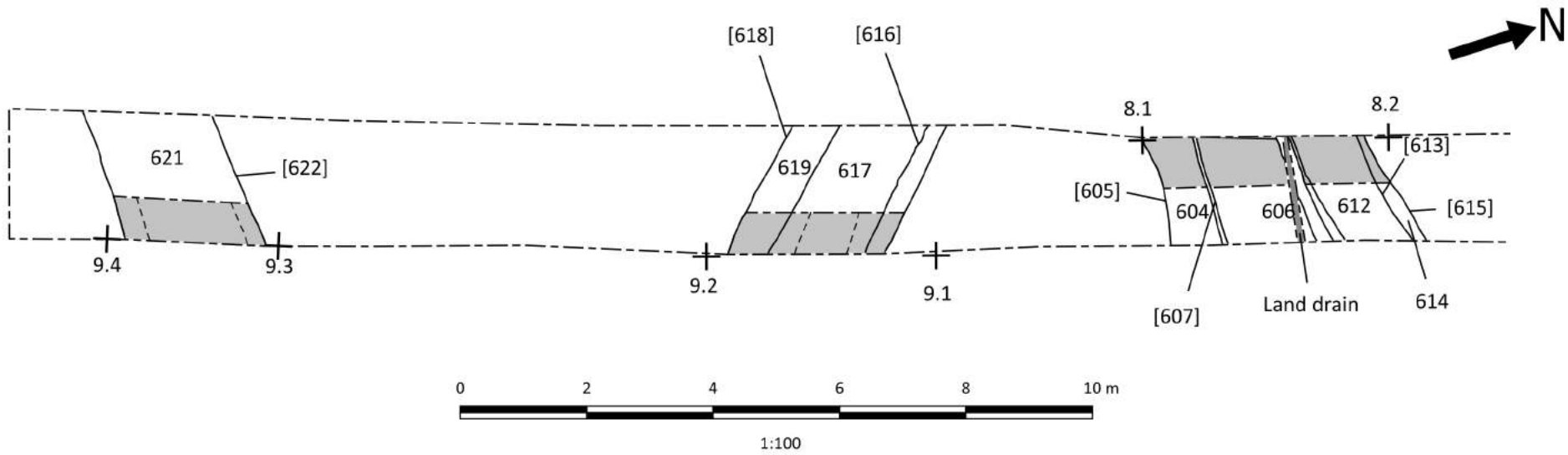
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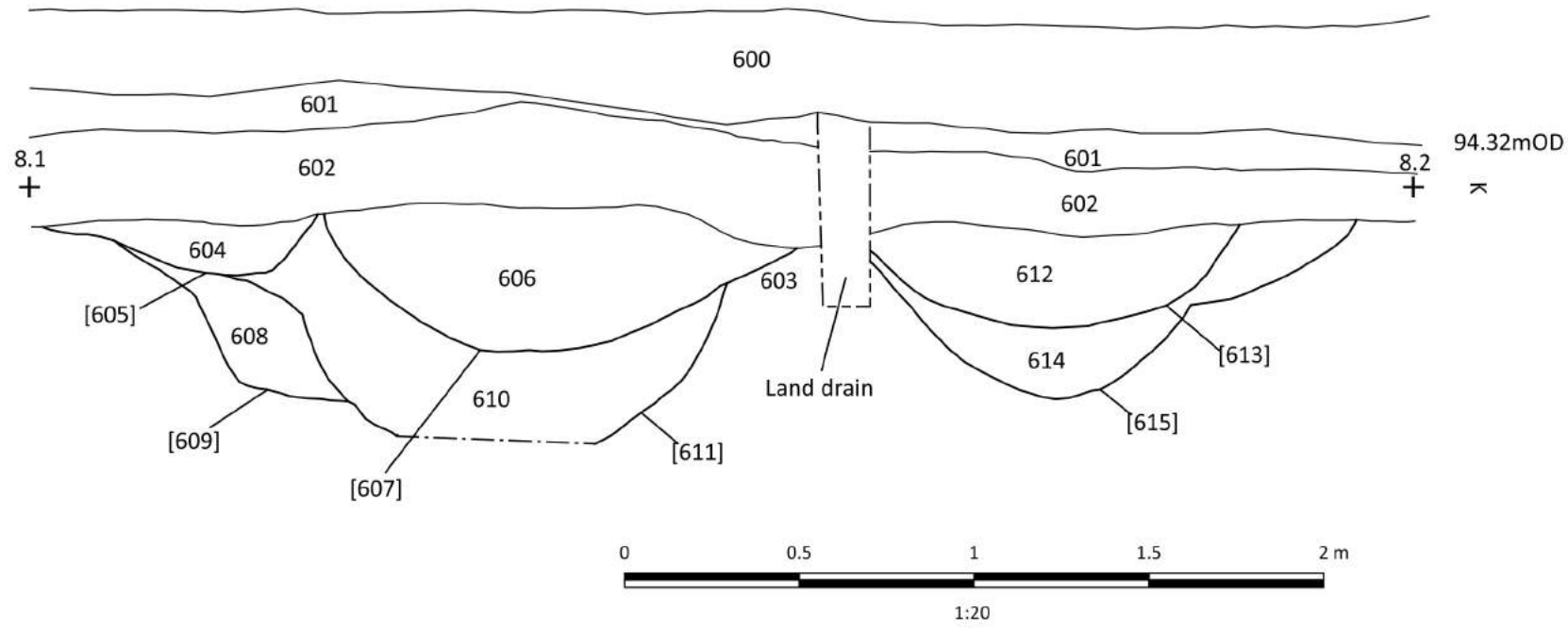
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Figure 7: Sections of Trench 5



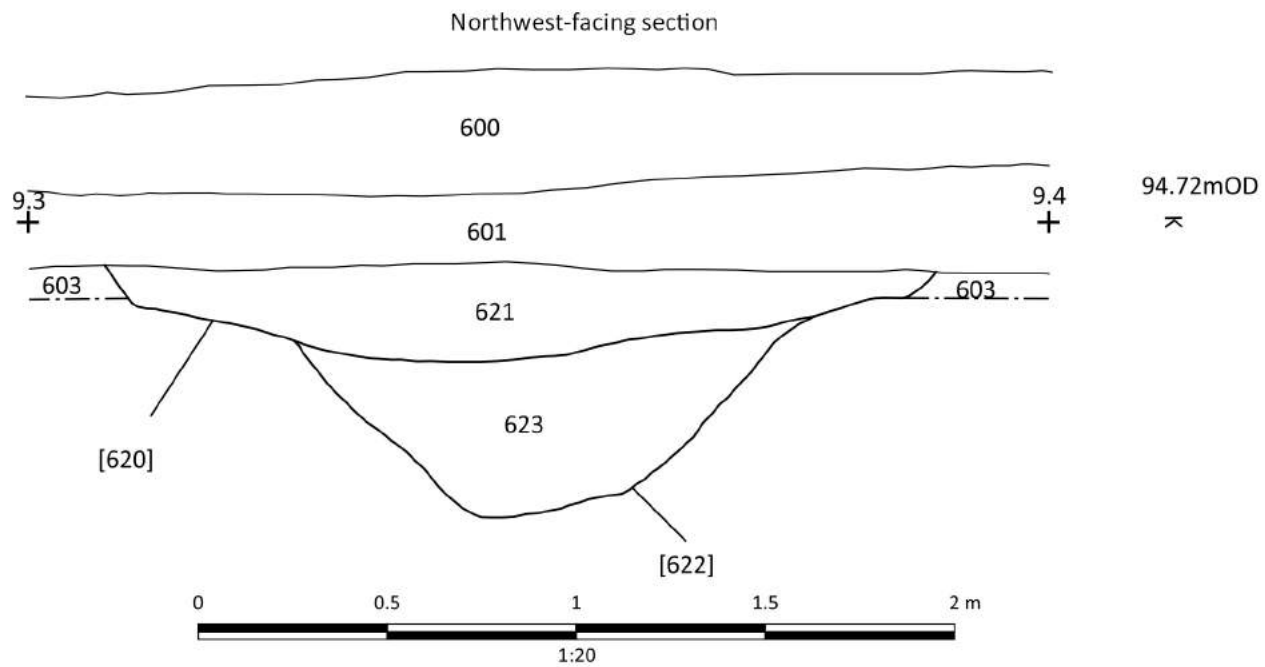
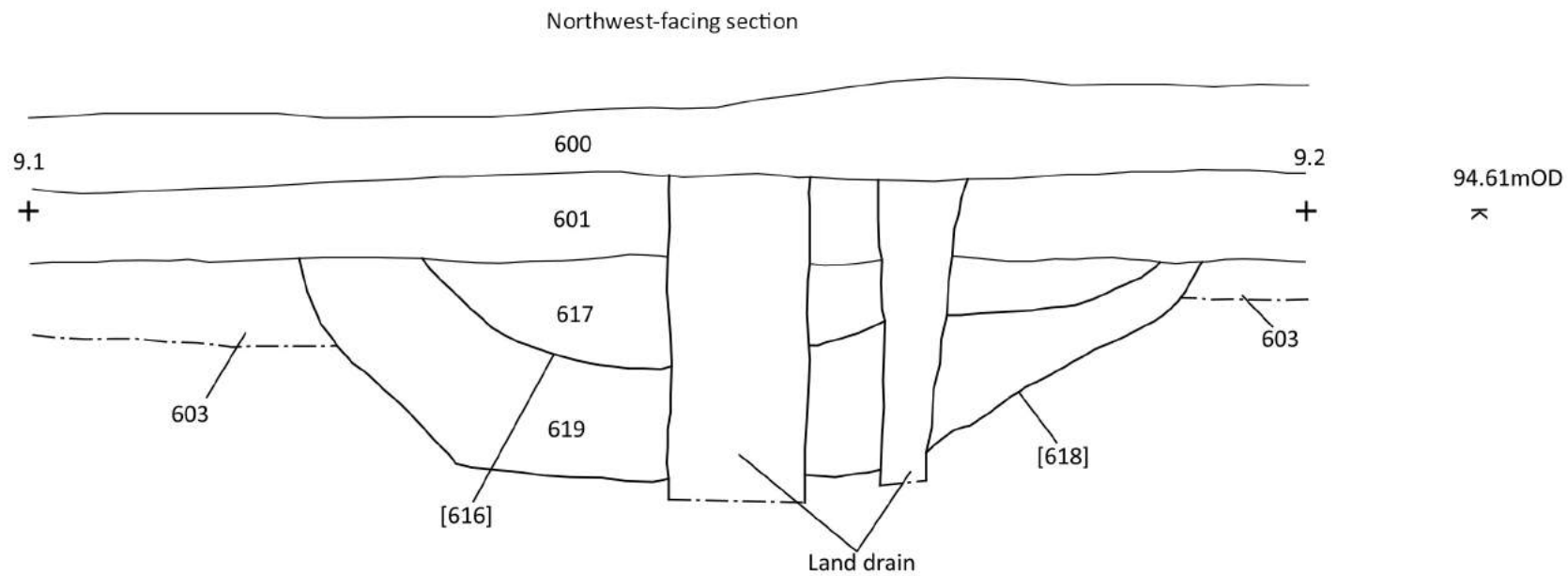
East-facing section



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Figure 8: Plan and section of Trench 6



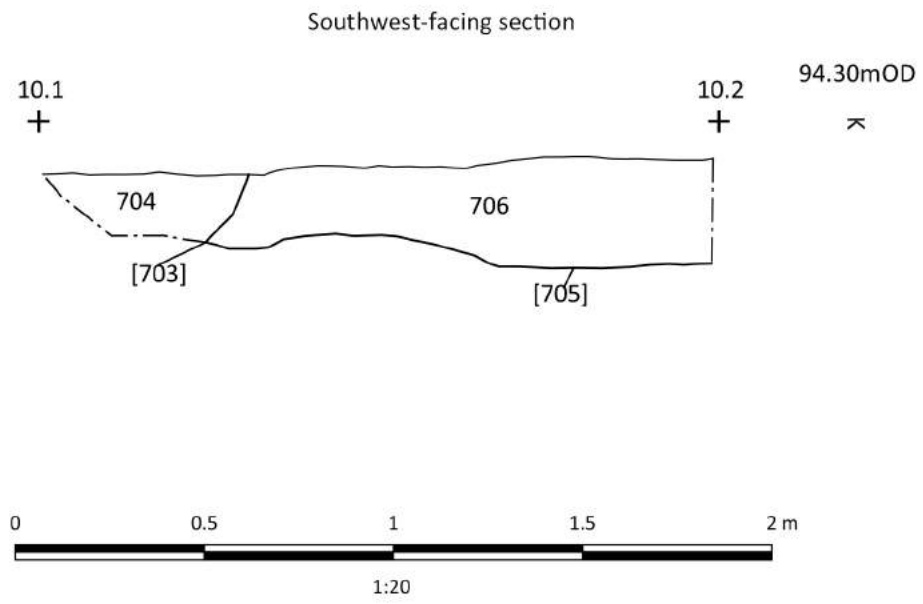
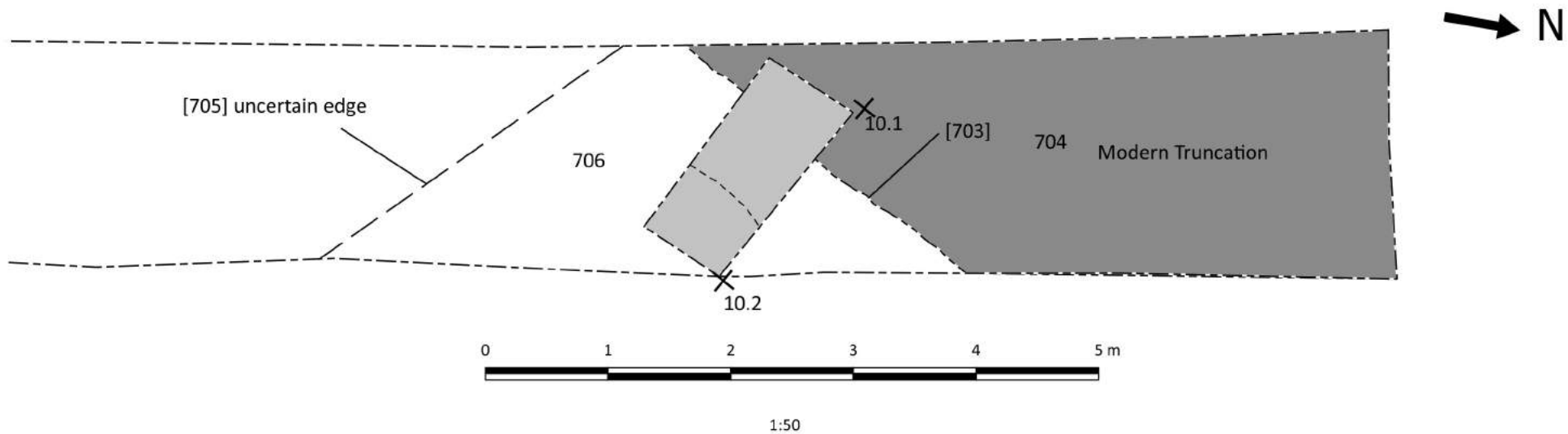
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Figure 9: Sections of Trench 6



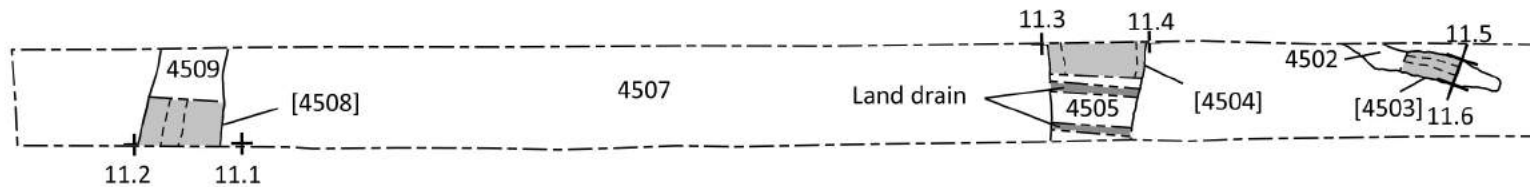
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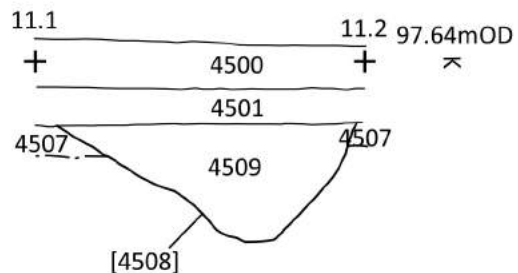
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Figure 10: Plan and section of Trench 7



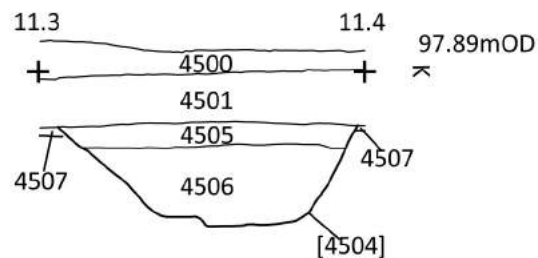
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West-facing section

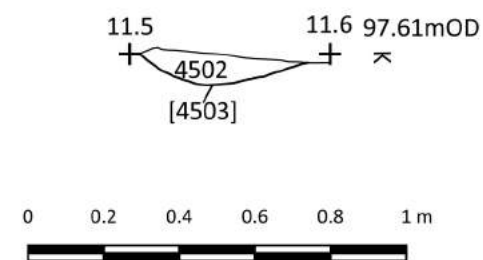


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East-facing section



South-facing section



1:20

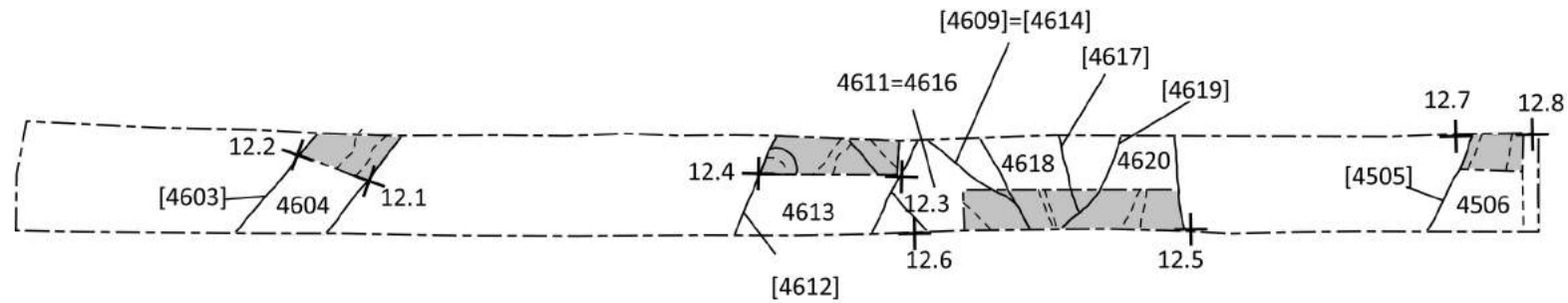
Figure 11: Plan and sections of Trench 45

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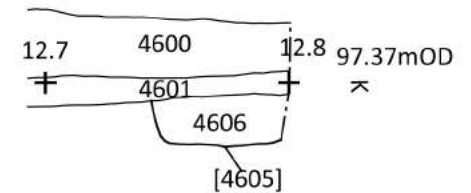
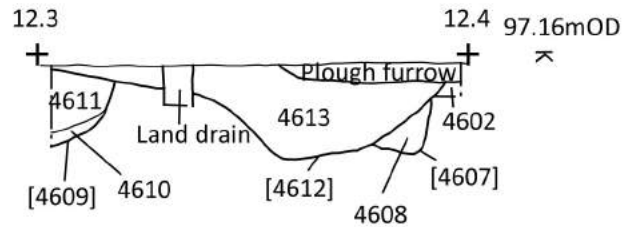
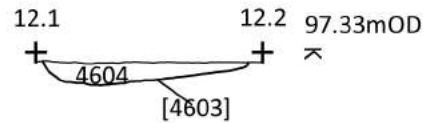


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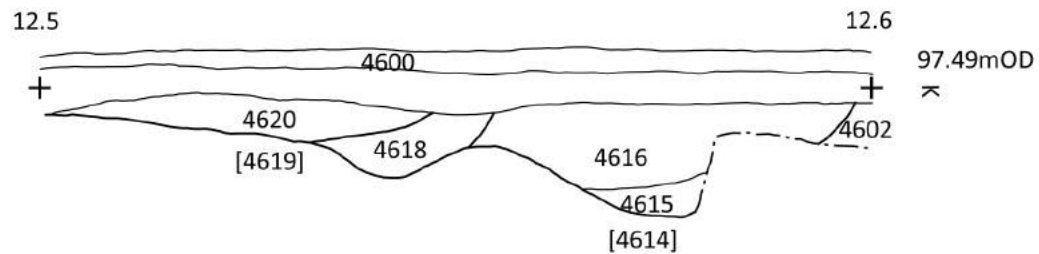
North-facing section

Northwest-facing section

Southeast-facing section



Northwest-facing section



1:50

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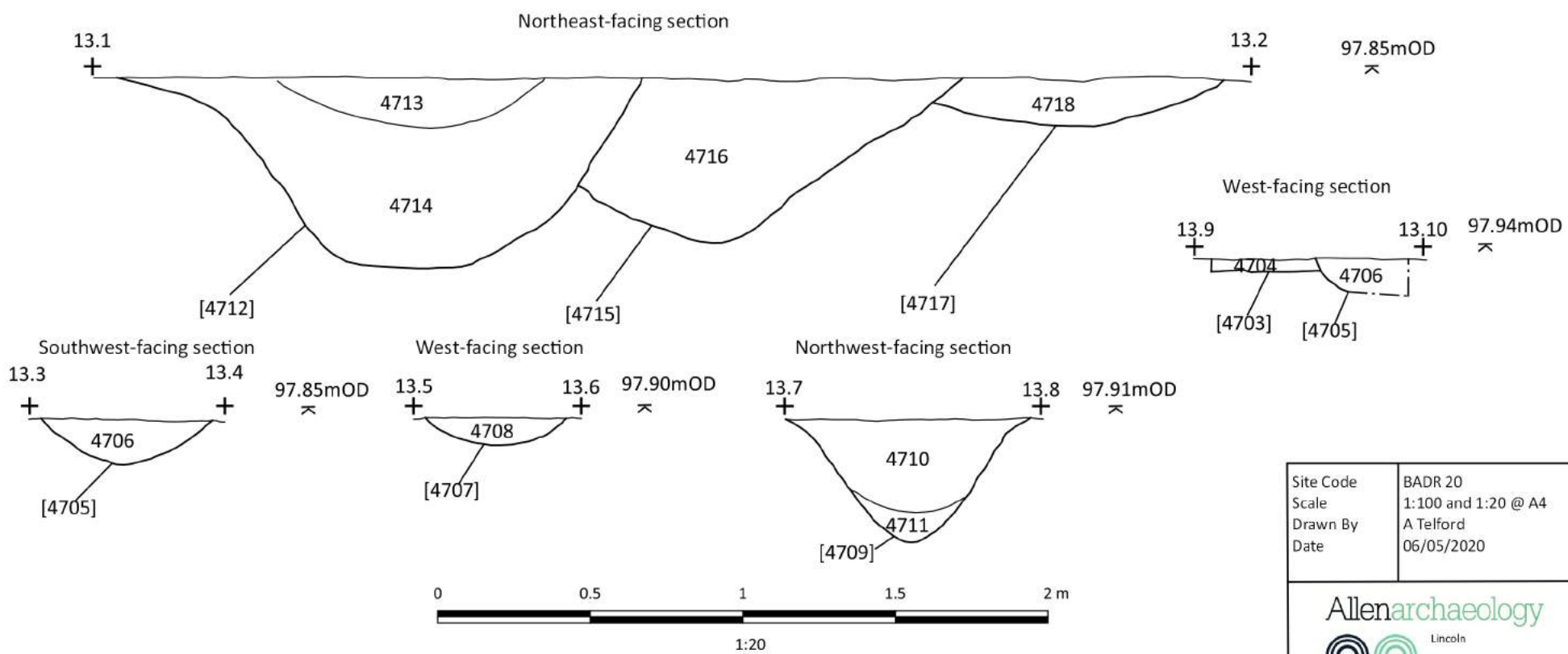
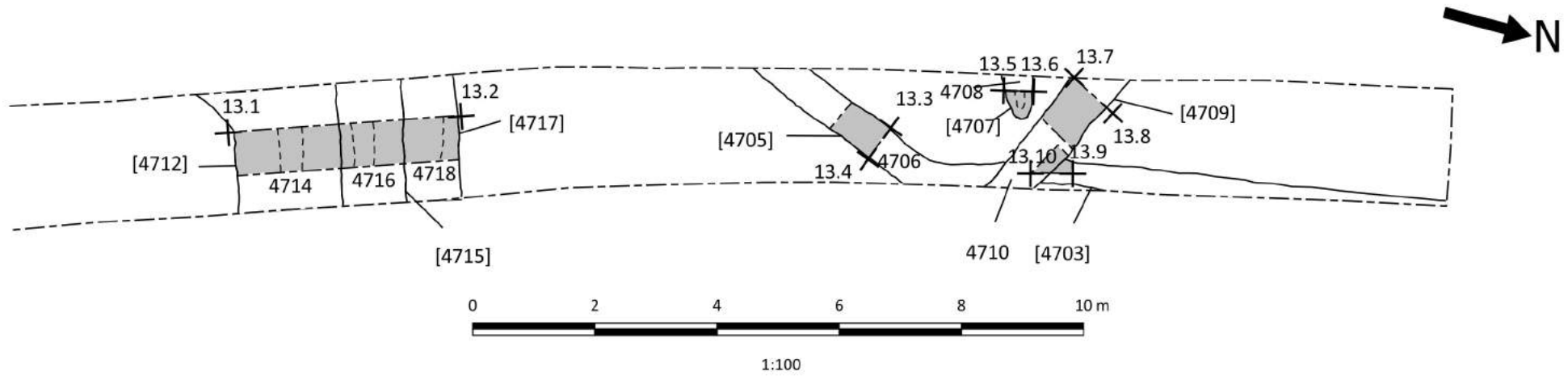
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Figure 12: Plan and sections of Trench 46



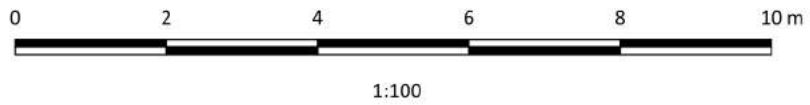
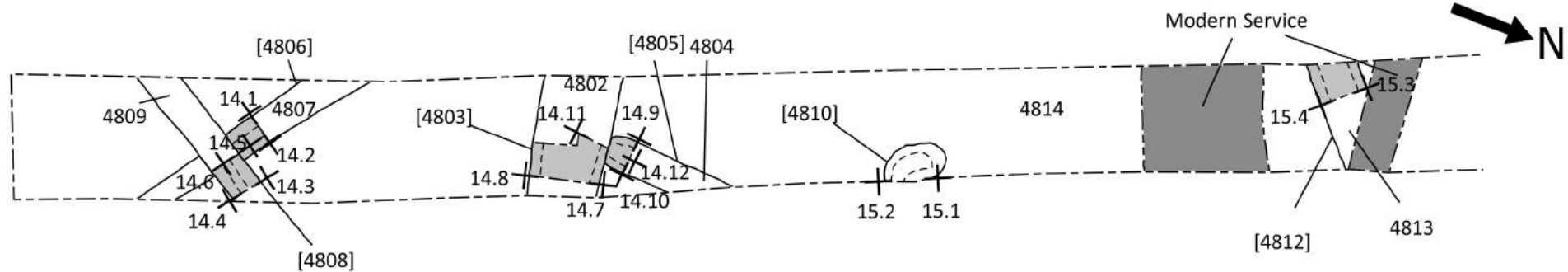
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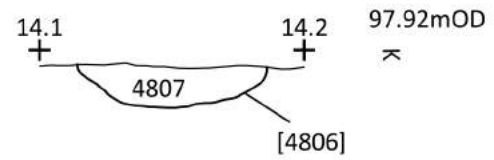
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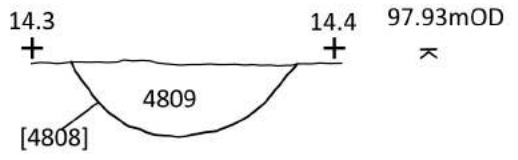
Figure 13: Plan and sections of Trench 47



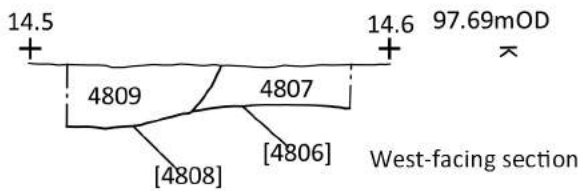
Southeast-facing section



Southwest-facing section

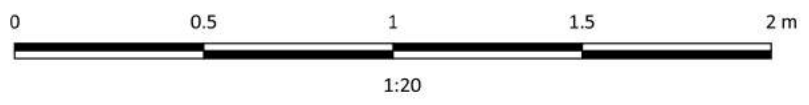
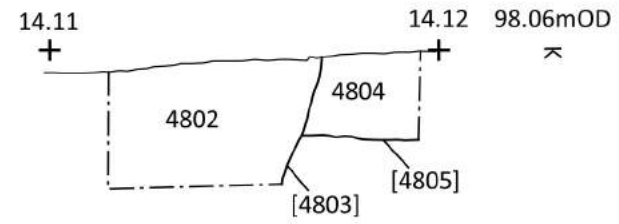
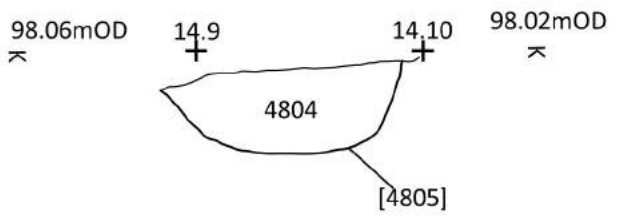
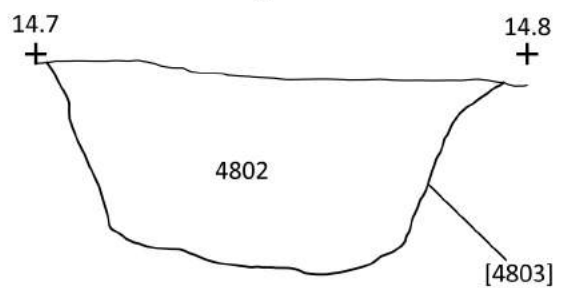


Northeast-facing section



West-facing section

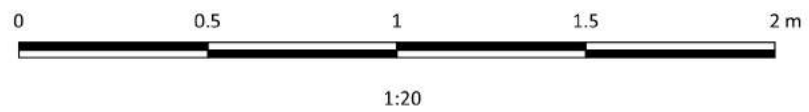
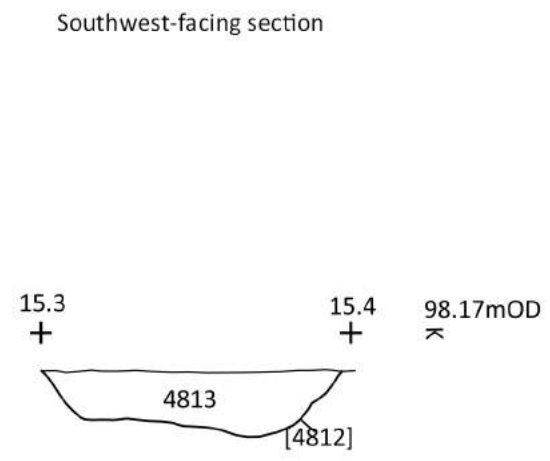
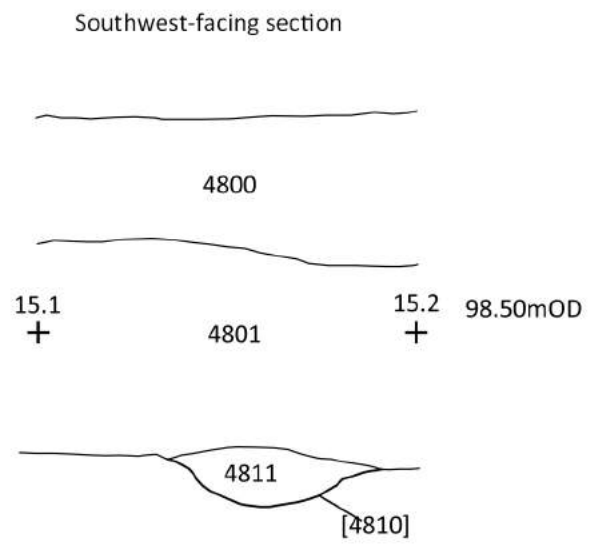
West-facing section



Site Code	BADR 20
Scale	1:100 and 1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	A Telford
Date	06/05/2020

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Figure 14: Plan and sections of Trench 48



Site Code	BADR 20
Scale	1:20 @ A4
Drawn By	A Telford
Date	06/05/2020

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Figure 15: Sections of Trench 48



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