

**Station Road  
Uffington  
Oxfordshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

*for*  
**Redcliffe Homes Limited**


CA Project: 4674  
CA Report: 14021

February 2014

Station Road  
Uffington  
Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4674  
CA Report: 14021

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
<i>The site</i> .....	3
<i>Archaeological background</i> .....	4
<i>Archaeological objectives</i> .....	5
<i>Methodology</i> .....	5
2. RESULTS (FIGS) .....	7
THE FINDS.....	12
3. DISCUSSION.....	15
4. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	16
5. REFERENCES.....	16
<b>APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS</b> .....	18
<b>APPENDIX B: FINDS TABLE</b> .....	23
<b>APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM</b> .....	23

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<b>Figure 1</b>	Site location plan (1:25,000)
<b>Figure 2</b>	Trench location plan
<b>Figure 3</b>	Section photographs of <b>308</b> and <b>503</b> (1:20; 1:100)
<b>Figure 4</b>	Sections and photographs of <b>803</b> , <b>907</b> and <b>909</b>
<b>Figure 5</b>	Sections and photographs of <b>1003</b> , <b>1103</b> and <b>1505</b>
<b>Figure 6</b>	Section and photograph of <b>1604</b>
<b>Figure 7</b>	Section photograph of <b>1606</b>
<b>Figure 8</b>	Sections of photographs of <b>2003</b> , <b>2007</b> and <b>2014</b>
<b>Figure 9</b>	Section and photograph of <b>2103</b>
<b>Figure 10</b>	Proposed development with trenches and archaeology overlaid

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Station Road
<b>Location:</b>	Uffington, Oxfordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SU 3085 8948
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	13-17 January 2014
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	P13/V1870/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Oxford Museum
<b>Accession No:</b>	OXCMS: 2014.6
<b>Site Code:</b>	SRU14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) in January 2014 at the request of Redcliffe Homes Limited on land off Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire. Twenty-two trenches were excavated.

Significant evidence for Romano British settlement activity was recorded including enclosure ditches, a possible cobbled path and large amounts of iron working slag. Large quantities of pottery were recovered covering a broad span stretching from the Middle Iron Age through the Late Iron Age/early Romano British on into the 4th Century AD. The remains identified thus far are indicative of sustained and moderately substantial activity and suggestive that concentrated settlement is likely to have been located in close proximity, if not adjacent to, the site.

A dark shallow occupation layer was evident across much of the site and yielded large quantities of pottery and other artefacts including a clipped early Romano British copper alloy coin and a fragment of a Romano British pewter vessel. Evidence of Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing was also identified across the site. The general lack of vertical depth to the archaeological remains would indicate that a considerable amount of truncation has already taken place as a result of centuries of agricultural activity.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the request of Redcliffe Homes on land off Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR: SU 3085 8948; hereafter referred to as the Site, see **Figure 1**).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the methodology contained within a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA for the evaluation of the proposed development area (CA 2013). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and an application has been made to the Vale of the White Horse District Council (VWHDC) for development of 36 new dwellings, to include 14 (40%) affordable units and associated infrastructure (see **Figure 10**). The Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared in accordance with a brief for archaeological evaluation prepared by Hugh Coddington, Principal Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council (OCC, 2013).

### ***The site***

1.3 The Site encloses an area of approximately 2.45ha, and comprises two irregular-shaped fields used for horse pasture. The northern margins of both fields are occupied by a wide tree belt. The metalled track of Lower Common forms the north-western boundary, and the rear gardens of house plots form the south-western and south-eastern boundaries. Access to the Site is via a short track from Station Road (Baulking Road) to the south-east. The underlying geology is recorded as Gault clay, with lower Greensand present just to the north (BGS 2013). The Site lies on more or less level ground at a height of approximately 88m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The western portion of the western field contains a small area of earthworks of possible archaeological interest.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Gault clay of the Cretaceous Period with lower Greensand present just to the north (BGS 2013).

### **Archaeological background**

- 1.5 The Site was previously investigated with a desk-based assessment (TVAS 2012) from which this background is derived. The Site lies within the clay lands forming the Vale of the White Horse and the eponymous chalk-cut figure itself lies within Uffington Parish. Relatively little archaeology is recorded for the clay vale. The clay and greensand geologies are not conducive to the formation of archaeological crop marks visible from the air and the area has not witnessed large-scale mineral extraction or other development which often reveals much more archaeology than expected. The little survey work that has taken place has, however, revealed the presence of several prehistoric sites. More sites are recorded for the margins of the Vale, such as on the Corallian ridge to the north and the greensand areas at the foot of the escarpment of the Berkshire Downs, amongst other sites, a number of Roman villas and medieval villages are located along the spring line. There is a marked strip pattern of parish boundaries from the vale up and on to the downland reflecting symbiotic use of these two zones, certainly in medieval times, and probably of much earlier origin. Recent fieldwork to the north-west of the Uffington has identified an Iron Age occupation site.
- 1.6 Prior to the current investigations, the Roman period was sparsely represented in the vicinity of the Site. Two isolated finds had been recorded, namely a glass flask, possibly from a burial and a quern stone. There is evidence for a probable occupation Site to the south of the site close to the crossroads; a quantity of Roman artefacts was recovered comprising pottery, building material, coins and lead weights suggestive of some considerable settlement activity. Some of the pottery included imported *amphorae*, indicating a site of at least moderate status.
- 1.7 The place name Uffington is first recorded at some time between AD924 and 941 as *Uffentune* deriving from the Old English *tun*, meaning 'estate of [a man called] Uffa'. Uffington is mentioned as *Offentone* in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Abbey of Abingdon held Uffington (then in Berkshire) before and after the Norman Conquest. Before the Conquest it was assessed at 40 hides whereas at the time of the Survey it was assessed at just 14 hides. There was land for 24 ploughs with 85 acres of meadow and a mill. It had a population of 17 villans, 16 borders and 11 slaves. At the time of King Edward it was worth £15, after the Conquest £21 and at the time of the survey £26.

- 1.8 Listed buildings within the vicinity of the Site range in date from the 17th to 19th centuries. They include three chapels of different denominations, two farmhouses and a barn. The remainder comprise houses or cottages. The closest to the Site is at Chalkstone Cottage on Upper Common just north of the site (TVAS 2012).

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.9 The objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the archaeological resource within the Site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. Any evidence recovered, will subsequently form the basis for possible proposals for appropriate mitigation measures that may seek to limit the damage to significant archaeological deposits, and should aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further investigation be required. The evaluation included any post-excavation work and publication requirements resulting from it. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains, but sufficient to appropriately characterise any remains and deposits revealed. The information gathered will enable the VWHDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### ***Methodology***

- 1.10 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 22 trenches in the locations shown in **Figure 2**. All trenches measured 30m in length and 1.8m wide, with exception of **Trench 10** and **22**. The locations of **Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, and 20** were adjusted slightly from those laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CA 2013), in order to cause minimal impact on a public right of way, modern property boundaries and to avoid an extant field boundary and sewer main across the site. **Trench 10** was divided in half between the east field and the west field, the trench in the east field being re-designated as **Trench 22**.
- 1.11 All trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of*

*Work for avoiding underground services.* The positions of some trenches were adjusted on Site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with GPS.

- 1.12 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 1.13 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). Each context was recorded on a *pro-forma* context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS/TST this was carried out in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 1.14 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits were limited and minimally intrusive but met the objectives identified in Section 1.9 above and a requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Where appropriate excavation did not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and was undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.
- 1.15 Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts were noted but not retained unless they were of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint, pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts were collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such



material was not retained. Where appropriate, a representative sample was collected and retained.

- 1.16 Due care was taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling would have initiated during the evaluation.
- 1.17 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches were backfilled by mechanical excavator.
- 1.18 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts (if any were found) will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-9)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A.
- 2.2 **Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 18 and 19** contained no features of an archaeological nature. All features were cut into the natural substrate of light yellow/brown natural clay with abundant blue/grey mottling was identified at an average depth of around 0.5m below present ground level. This was sealed by light grey, soft, silty clay subsoil with broadly regular thickness of around 0.2m across the Site and in turn sealed by mid-grey brown silty clay topsoil. **Trench 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 13 & 15** contained a series of remnant plough furrows all on an approximate north/south alignment though better preserved in the west of the site.

### ***Trench 3 (Figures 2 and 3)***

- 2.3 In **Trench 3**, the natural **302**, was identified at a depth of 0.38m below present ground level. This was overlain by **305**, a large dark, gritty spread measuring to a depth of between 0.38-0.44m and comprising occupational material including abundant pottery of the mid-3rd to 4th Century AD. This spread also yielded

significant quantities of ceramic building material and slag. A well-worn and clipped copper alloy coin (Ra.1), possibly a Sestericius dating from the early Romano British period, was also recovered from this spread. After initial identification of the spread, it was not clear whether it was simply a darker lens at the base of the subsoil, or a separate deposit, a problem compounded by extensive disturbance by later medieval ploughing across the Site. The spread however appeared clearly in other trenches, in a consistent thickness and can therefore be assumed to be an occupation layer of Romano-British domestic settlement. Two parallel ditches, **308** and **310** were identified at the north-west end of the trench which possibly formed either side of a hedged boundary; to the west of this boundary there was a marked decrease in the number of Romano-British finds and features. The parallel ditches can further be identified in **Trench 9**, which also corresponds to the limit of Romano-British archaeology. Other patches of the dark spread were identified throughout the trench. Initially thought to be separate pits or ditches, it seems likely these are part of the same spread as **305** with sporadic undulations in the deposit formed during machining. These features were sealed below light grey soft, silty, clay subsoil (**301**) with abundant dark orange/brown iron mottling with manganese flecks and lumps, which in turn, was sealed below mid-grey brown silty clay topsoil.

### ***Trench 5 (Figures 2 and 3)***

- 2.5 A light yellow/brown natural clay with abundant blue/grey mottling **502** was identified along the length of **Trench 5** at a depth of 0.55m below present ground surface. This was cut by **503**, a circular pit with steep sides and u-shaped base. It contained a series of primary and secondary fills **504**, **506** and **507**, with **504** and **507** likely to be a domestic waste dump from nearby settlement. Fill **504** contained pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th Century AD and evidence of burning and ironworking, including slag.

### ***Trench 8 (Figures 2 and 4)***

- 2.6 **Trench 8** contained a natural clay **802**, of light yellowish-brown with abundant blue/grey mottling at 0.48m below present ground surface. This was cut by **803**, a probable drainage/boundary ditch with gradual, concave sides, partially truncated by a modern land drain. The fill, **804** consisted of mid-grey silty clay formed by natural silting rather than deliberate backfilling, though it did contain five sherds of 2nd to 4th Century AD Romano-British pottery. Patches of what at first appeared to be

geology, were present throughout the trench though the similarity in colour and texture to spread **305**, suggests that it was more likely a similar occupation-type layer.

### ***Trench 9 (Figures 2 and 4)***

- 2.7 In **Trench 9** light yellow/brown clay with abundant blue/grey mottling **902**, was identified along the length of the trench. This was cut by two parallel ditches, **907** and **909**, which appear to be part of the same boundary as **308** and **310**. As with **308** and **310**, the presence of Roman archaeology seemed to dramatically lessen immediately to the west of these ditches suggesting that they define its limit. It is possible that this boundary remained extant into the Medieval period as many of the later plough furrows appear to follow a similar, approximately north-south alignment. The eastern half of the trench contained large patches of occupational deposit identical to **305**, though partially machined away. A residual pewter fragment (Ra.2) was recovered from subsoil **901**.

### ***Trench 10 (Figures 2 and 5)***

- 2.8 **Trench 10** contained a steep, straight sided ditch **1003** aligned approximately E-W, and cutting through the natural clay **1002**. The fill, **1004**, consisted of mid grey silty clay with orange brown iron mottles and occasional sub-angular flint inclusions, predominantly on the southern side of the cut, and was likely formed by natural silting processes. Ditch **1003** contained no dateable material, although it is presumed to also date from the Romano-British period.

### ***Trench 11 (Figures 2 and 5)***

- 2.9 **Trench 11** contained three features that were initially identified as ditches, **1103**, **1105** and **1107**, although with irregular edges. Excavation of **1103**, revealed it to be extremely shallow and mostly filled with a dark gritty deposit, the same as **305**, which was filling the base of natural undulations in the clay, not cut ditches. This suggests **1105** and **1107** are irregular patches of occupation spread material.

**Trench 13 (Figure 2)**

- 2.10 In **Trench 13** the remains identified comprised three plough furrows. The furrow fills contained residual 2nd – 4th century Roman pottery and building material. One of the furrows **1305** truncated a small Roman pit **1303**, the fill of which, **1304**, contained pottery of 3rd – 4th century date in addition to some Roman building material.

**Trench 15 (Figure 2 & 5)**

- 2.11 In **Trench 15** a V-shaped boundary/drainage ditch **1505** contained a single fill **1506** from which a quantity of Romano British pottery was recorded. A possible ditch **1503** containing a single fill **1504** and a boundary/drainage ditch terminus **1507** containing a single fill **1508** was also identified. Late Prehistoric/Early Romano-British was recorded from both fill **1504** and **1508** respectively. A number of irregular patches of possible occupation deposit were observed, having mostly been truncated by machining although still visible within the trench section with pottery present.

**Trench 16 (Figure 2, 6 and 7)**

- 2.12 In **Trench 16**, the dark occupation deposit was readily visible **1603** and produced large quantities of Roman pottery and ceramic building material, including box flue tile from a hypocaust. During machining a number of flat sub-angular boulders  $\leq 0.25\text{m}$  in size, were observed at the level of this deposit, and the possible remains of a shallow cobbled/metalled surface **1606** were identified at a depth of 0.28m below present ground level. These cobbles were most readily identifiable in the NE trench section, where they had not been machined away, but two edges were still just visible in plan. The cobbles appeared to be placed directly onto the natural clay and firmly within the gritty occupational deposit. Ditch terminus **1604**, which contained abundant mid-3rd – 4th Century AD pottery appeared to respect the alignment of this possible cobbled surface, terminating approximately 0.2m to the east. A ditch furrow **1603** was recorded in the eastern half of the trench.

### ***Trench 17 (Figure 2)***

- 2.13 A possible post-hole **1708** was identified from which a several sherds of Late Prehistoric/Early Romano-British pottery and a single fragment of worked flint were recovered. A series of features (**1703**, **1705** and **1711**), were initially identified as possible postholes, pits and ditches in **Trench 17**. These were irregular in shape and investigation revealed these to be natural hollows into which had accumulated re-deposited natural and an occupation deposit similar to that identified elsewhere, including abundant Romano-British pottery, residual Late Iron Age pottery.

### ***Trench 20 (Figures 2 and 8)***

- 2.14 In **Trench 20**, a series of shallow field boundary/drainage ditches and post-holes were recorded. With the exception of **2015**, the fill of post-hole **2014**, all the pottery recovered from contexts in this trench, dated from the Mid to Late Iron Age period, suggesting the earliest phase of occupation is located within the eastern extent of the Site.

### ***Trench 21 (Figures 2 and 9)***

- 2.15 Possible field boundary/drainage ditch **2103** contained a single fill (**2104**), which contained late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery. Fill **2104** was consistent in appearance and texture with the occupational deposit seen across the Site and appeared to extend beyond the edges of the ditch cut as part of a wider occupation related deposit, suggesting the Romano-British occupation spread may have slumped into a Late Iron Age ditch. This slumping suggests that the eastern extent of the site may have been occupied from a slightly earlier date than the rest of the Site.

### ***Trench 22 (Figure 2)***

- 2.16 In **Trench 22**, two boundary/drainage ditches, **2203** and **2206**, were identified. A single fill, **2204**, from a U-shaped boundary/drainage ditch, **2203**, contained Romano-British pottery and an animal tooth: animal bone an artefact type scarcely represented across the Site despite the otherwise abundant occupation evidence.

## ***Finds***

- 2.17 Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, metal objects and worked flint. No samples were taken from the evaluation. Codings for Roman fabrics correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

### *Pottery: Late prehistoric*

- 2.18 Possible posthole fill **2011** produced one sherd of pottery in a quartz sand-and-limestone tempered fabric and ditch terminal fill **2008** produced three sherds of pottery in a sand-tempered fabric. These sherds were dated to the Mid to Late Iron Age, on the basis of characteristics of fabric and firing.
- 2.19 A total of 19 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery in a quartz sand-and-limestone tempered fabric were recovered from 11 deposits (**Appendix B**), in addition to a total of seven sherds in a quartz sand-tempered fabric recovered from possible ditch terminus 1507 and ditch 2003, fill **1508** and fill **2004** respectively, and one sherd in a limestone-tempered fabric from ditch **2103**, fill **2104**. In several of these contexts the pottery was residual, in features containing later Roman pottery.

### *Roman*

- 2.20 Occupation deposit **305**, fill **1312** from furrow **1311** and subsoil **1601** each produced one sherd of Samian ware. The sherd from fill **1312** was identified as east Gaulish (SA), which was exported to Britain from the mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries. That from deposit **305** was from south Gaul (LGF SA), and would have been manufactured during the mid-first to early-2nd centuries. The rimsherd from deposit **1601** was a central Gaulish Drag 31 bowl, which dates to the mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries (Webster 1996, 2-3).
- 2.21 A total of 45 sherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1) were recovered from eight deposits. Identifiable forms included a Type 2 or 3 everted rim jar from occupation deposit **305**, a Type 2 everted rim jar from subsoil **1601** and plain rim dishes (Type 20) from topsoil **1600**, subsoil **1601** and ditch terminal fill **1605** (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230-233). Black-burnished ware was produced near Poole in Dorset, and found outside Dorset it dates to the second to fourth centuries AD (Davies *et al.* 107, 1994). The Type 2 everted rim jars date to the 2nd century

onwards, Type 3 everted rim jars to the 3rd century onwards and the plain rim dishes mostly date to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

- 2.22 A total of nine sherds of Savernake grog tempered ware (SAV GT) were recovered from six deposits, including a rimsherd from a thick-walled storage jar from possible posthole fill **1708**. This type of pottery was produced at Savernake Forest and other sites in Wiltshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191).
- 2.23 Ten contexts produced a total of 35 sherds of Oxford Red-slipped ware (OXF RS), which was produced at kilns in Oxford from c. AD 240 to 400 (Young 1977, 123-124). Vessels represented included: Type C51 flanged bowls from topsoil **1100** and **1600**, possible ditch fill/occupation deposit **1104**, possible ditch **1105**/fill **1106**, possible pit **1303**/fill **1304**, furrow fill **1603** and ditch terminus **1604**/fill **1605**, manufactured from AD 240 to 400 (Young 1977, 160-1); a Type C49 shallow bowl with out-turned rim from topsoil **1100** and fill **1304**, dating to AD 240-400 (Young 1977, 158-9); a Type C44 shallow bowl from fill **1603**, produced from AD 270-350 (Young 1977, 157-8); a Type C94 plain rim dish from fill **1605**, which dates to AD 300-400 (Young 1977, 172-3); and a Type C100 mortarium from subsoil **1601**, dating to AD 300-400 (Young 1977, 174-5).
- 2.24 Fill **1605** from ditch terminus **1604** produced two joining rimsherds with an attached handle from a pinched-neck flagon in Lower Nene Valley White Colour-coated ware (LNV CC). This ware type was manufactured in the Cambridgeshire/Northamptonshire area and the pinched-neck flagon dates to the 4th century (Howe *et al.* 1980, 6; 22-3). Bodysherds in colour-coated wares of unidentified origin were recovered from subsoil **1601** and ditch fill **1605**.
- 2.25 A total of 143 sherds of greyware were recovered from 30 deposits. These included six sherds identified as Oxford Reduced wares from ditch **909**, however, a proportion of the rest of the greyware assemblage is also likely to have derived from the Oxford potteries. A range of forms were represented: a wide-mouthed, necked jar with a curved rim from pit **503**/fill **504**; medium-mouthed, necked jars with curved rims from occupation deposit **305**, ditch **803**/fill **804**, ditch cut **909**, occupation deposit/ditch fill **1104**, subsoil **1501**, ditch terminus **1604**/fill **1605**, and ditch **2203**/fill **2204**; a necked jar with an olive rim and a necked jar with a thick, curved rim from possible pit **1303**/fill **1304**; a wide-mouthed jar or bowl from occupation deposit **305**; and an everted rim jar from possible ditch **1109**/fill **1110**.

- 2.26 A total of 39 sherds of pottery in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric were recovered from 16 deposits. These sherds are broadly datable to the Roman period, however, an everted rim jar from furrow **1305**/fill **1306** and a jar with a short, everted rim from ditch **1103**/fill **1104**, date to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The bodysherd from possible ditch **1309**/fill **1310** featured a band of roller-stamped decoration and one of the bodysherds from posthole **2014**/fill **2015** displayed a horizontal band of incised decoration with a row of incised dots above or below.
- 2.27 A total of 32 sherds in a fine, oxidised fabric were recovered from 10 deposits. Of these, nine sherds were from a disc-necked flagon (Type O2) made in Oxford fine oxidised ware and dating to 240-300 (Young 1977, 192-3). A further three sherds of Oxford fine oxidised ware were recovered from ditch **903**/fill **904**.
- 2.28 A total of two sherds of Romano-British pottery of fine oxidised fabric were recovered from a furrow/fill **704**.

#### *Ceramic building material*

- 2.29 A total of 18 fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from 13 deposits. Of these, three were identified as box flue tile from ditch **903**/fill **904**, topsoil **1100** and subsoil **1601**, and two as brick from topsoil **1300** and possible pit **1303**/fill **1304**. The remainder were too fragmentary for more precise classification.
- 2.30 Possible ditch **1109**/fill **1110** produced two joining fragments of post-medieval/modern drain pipe.

#### *Metal objects*

- 2.31 A fragment from the rim of a pewter platter (Ra. 2) with a groove engraved just inside the rim, was recovered from subsoil **901**. Pewter was used commonly in the Late Roman period, particularly in the 4th century AD, as a cheaper alternative to silver.
- 2.32 One half of a corroded coin in copper alloy (Ra. 1), which had been broken or cut, was recovered from occupation deposit **305**. This measured 28mm in diameter and was identified as an early Roman coin, most likely a Sestertius from the 1st to 3rd century AD.



- 2.33 Subsoil **1601** and furrow fill **1603** produced four iron nails. A lump of iron and aluminium conglomerate (Ra. 3) was also recovered from subsoil **1601**. Four fragments of iron slag were recovered from occupation deposit **305** suggesting possible iron working within the vicinity.

#### *Worked flint*

- 2.34 A total of seven pieces of worked flint were recovered from seven deposits, **909**, **1703**, **1708**, **1803**, **1804**, **1806** and **2004**. All were flakes, five of which were broken, which is in keeping with their residual nature: all but one were recovered from deposits containing Roman artefacts. A burnt flint was recovered from deposit **1306**. The flints cannot be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period.

#### 2.35 *Animal bone*

A single fill, **2204**, from a U-shaped boundary/drainage ditch, **2203**, contained an animal tooth from an unknown species may reflect the occupation deposit evidence identified in the Site. Romano-British Oxford Reduced Ware potsherds were recovered from the same ditch fill.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 A number of archaeological features were identified across the Site indicating a broad period of occupation from the Middle Iron Age through to the Late Romano-British period. Abundant occupational deposits were evident, mostly containing large quantities of pottery and ceramic building material. The presence of several fragments of box flue tile (used in hypocausts) amongst the Roman ceramic building material recovered during the evaluation provides strong evidence for a relatively high status building within close proximity to the Site, while the quantities of slag recovered are suggestive of local iron working nearby. Some residual prehistoric flint artefacts were also recovered and along with a notable concentration of Late Iron Age material, suggest that the occupation of the Site perhaps had its origins within the east of the current development footprint. It is clear from the large quantities of pottery that the Site borders a Romano-British settlement of some size and significance, heretofore unrecorded, which must have been the focus of sustained occupation for a period of at least four centuries. **Figure 10** indicates where the archaeological remains are located in relation to the planned housing array. From this it can be anticipated that two areas of further archaeological mitigation may subsequently be required; one in the north-east of the western field and the other in

the southern half of the eastern field. It should be noted that the majority of the archaeology is very shallow, indicating relatively pronounced truncation from centuries of ploughing. Nevertheless the abundance and relatively high status of the finds material indicates that any mitigation is likely to be able to closely define the nature of the archaeology on the Site and as such would be ideal for community participation.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by Sam Wilson, Jeremy Clutterbuck and Adam Howard. The report was written by Sam Wilson. The illustrations were prepared by Dan Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Chris Ellis, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greateorex.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

All Archaeological features and deposits highlighted in bold.

Excavated contexts shown in parentheses ( ) and [ ]

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>31	>1.8	0.2
1	101	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>31	>1.8	0.2-0.5
1	102	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>31	>1.8	0.5+
1	103	Fill	Furrow	Furrow fill (band) in N of Trench	>1.8	c.6.5	0.3-0.42+
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29.5	>1.8	0.3
2	201	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>29.5	>1.8	0.3-0.6
2	202	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>29.5	>1.8	0.6+
2	203	Fill	Furrow	Furrow fill. Below (201)	>1.8	c. 6	0.5-0.7+
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>28.8	>1.8	0.19
3	301	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>28.8	>1.8	0.19-0.38
3	302	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>28.8	>1.8	0.38+
3	<b>303</b>	<b>Cut?</b>	<b>Pit?</b>	<b>Possible pit/occupation deposit</b>	-	-	<b>0.38+</b>
3	<b>304</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Pit?</b>	<b>Top fill of possible pit/occupation deposit</b>	-	-	<b>0.38+</b>
3	<b>305</b>	<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Occupation Deposit</b>	<b>Large occupation spread with abundant RB pottery</b>	<b>c. 6</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.38-0.44+</b>
3	<b>306</b>	<b>Cut?</b>	<b>Ditch Terminus?</b>	<b>Possible pit or ditch terminus/occupation deposit</b>	<b>&gt;1</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.38+</b>
3	<b>307</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch Terminus?</b>	<b>Top fill of [306]</b>	<b>&gt;1</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.38+</b>
3	<b>[308]</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Straight sided, sharp break of slope to flat base</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.23</b>
3	<b>(309)</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Fill of [308]. Mid blueish grey clayey silt. Secondary silting of ditch.</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.06</b>
3	<b>310</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Cut of ditch</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.38+</b>
3	<b>311</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Upper fill of [310]</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.38+</b>
3	<b>(312)</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Primary fill of [308]. Light orange yellow silty clay</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.2</b>
3	313	Fill	Furrow	Mid blueish grey clayey silt furrow material - over (309)	-	-	0.32-0.67
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29.7	>1.8	0.25
4	401	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>29.7	>1.8	0.25-0.45
4	402	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>29.7	>1.8	0.45+
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29	>1.8	0.25
5	501	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>29	>1.8	0.25-0.44
5	502	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>29	>1.8	0.44+
5	<b>[503]</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Circular steep sided pit with uneven concave base</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.53</b>
5	<b>(504)</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Fill of [503]. Dark grey clay with common flint and quartz</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.2</b>
5	505	Fill	Furrow	Dark grey furrow fill. Below (501)	-	-	0.44-0.55
5	<b>(506)</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Primary fill of [503]. Grey sandy clay with iron mottling</b>	-	-	<b>0.2</b>
5	<b>(507)</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Fill of [503]. Dark grey clay with common flint and quartz</b>	-	-	<b>0.3</b>

6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29.6	>1.8	0.18
6	601	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>29.6	>1.8	0.18-0.37
6	602	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>29.6	>1.8	0.37+
6	603	Fill	Furrow	Furrow fill	-	-	0.42-0.52+
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>28.5	>1.8	0.25
7	701	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>28.5	>1.8	0.25-0.42
7	702	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>28.5	>1.8	0.42+
7	703	Fill	Furrow	Group No. for series of furrows	-	-	0.32-0.52+
7	704	Fill	Furrow	Furrow at west end of Trench. Part of 703. Light brown, very fine clay.	-	-	0.32-0.52+
8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29.4	>1.8	0.26
8	801	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>29.4	>1.8	0.26-0.48
8	802	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay. Sparse sub-rounded/sub-angular boulders (≤0.25m)	>29.4	>1.8	0.48+
8	[803]	Cut	Ditch	<b>Shallow ditch heavily truncated by modern drain</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.24</b>
8	(804)	Fill	Ditch	<b>Fill of [803]. Mid grey silty clay</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.24</b>
8	805	Cut	Modern Drain	Cut of modern land drain	-	-	0.36-0.56+
8	806	Fill	Modern Drain	Fill of land drain [805]	-	-	0.36-0.56+
8	807	Cut	Modern Drain	Cut of modern land drain	-	-	0.26-0.89
8	808	Fill	Modern Drain	Fill of land drain [807]	-	-	0.26-0.89
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>31	>1.8	0.26
9	901	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>31	>1.8	0.26-0.45
9	902	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay.	>31	>1.8	0.45+
9	903	Cut?	Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	<b>Possible ditch/occupation deposit</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>&gt;2</b>	<b>0.45-0.6+</b>
9	904	Fill?	Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	<b>Fill of [903]. Possible ditch/occupation deposit</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>&gt;2</b>	<b>0.45-0.6+</b>
9	905	Cut?	Gully/ Occupation Deposit?	<b>Cut of possible gully. Cut by [903]</b>	<b>&gt;2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5-0.6+</b>
9	906	Fill	Gully/ Occupation Deposit?	Upper fill of [905]	>2.5	0.4	0.5-0.6+
9	[907]	Cut	Ditch	<b>Shallow ditch cut with gentle break of slope</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>0.09</b>
9	(908)	Fill	Ditch	<b>Fill of Light blueish grey silty clay with iron mottling</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>0.09</b>
9	[909]	Cut	Ditch	<b>Steep sided ditch with flat base</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.4</b>
9	(910)	Fill	Ditch	<b>Mid grey sandy clay with iron mottling</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.4</b>
9	911	Fill	Pit/Occupation Deposit?	<b>Top fill of large pit/occupation spread</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
9	912	Fill	Furrow	Mid grey sandy clay furrow fill	>1.8	-	-
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish black silty clay	>15.5	>1.8	0.22
10	1001	Layer	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>15.5	>1.8	0.22-0.57
10	1002	Layer	Natural	Light yellow silty clay	>15.5	>1.8	0.57+
10	[1003]	Cut	Ditch	<b>Steep, straight sided ditch with flat base</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.22</b>
10	(1004)	Fill	Ditch	<b>Mid grey silty clay with iron mottling</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.22</b>
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>30.6	>1.8	0.22
11	1101	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>30.6	>1.8	0.22-0.35

11	1102	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay.	>30.6	>1.8	0.35+
11	[1103]	Cut	Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	Cut of very shallow ditch or occupation deposit	>1.8	1.35	0.15
11	(1104)	Fill	Possible Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	Light yellowish grey silty clay with orange mottles.	>1.8	1.35	0.15
11	1105	Cut	Possible Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	Cut of possible ditch	>1.8	0.99	-
11	1106	Fill	Possible Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	Top fill of possible ditch [1105]	>1.8	0.99	-
11	1107	Cut	Possible Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	Cut of possible ditch	>1.8	1.15	-
11	1108	Fill	Possible Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	Top fill of possible ditch [1107]	>1.8	1.15	-
11	1109	Cut	Possible Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	Cut of possible ditch	>1.8	0.61	-
11	1110	Fill	Possible Ditch/ Occupation Deposit?	Top fill of possible ditch [1109]	>1.8	0.61	-
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>32.1	>1.8	0.25
12	1201	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>32.1	>1.8	0.25-0.52
12	1202	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay.	>32.1	>1.8	0.52+
13	1300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.26
13	1301	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>30	>1.8	0.26-0.44
13	1302	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay.	>30	>1.8	0.44+
13	1303	Cut	Pit?	Cut of possible sub oval pit	-	1.07	-
13	1304	Fill	Pit?	Top fill of possible pit [1303]	-	1.07	-
13	[1305]	Cut	Occupational deposit/ furrow?	Cut of furrow or possible occupational deposit	0.82	0.68	0.07
13	(1306)	Fill	Occupation deposit/ furrow?	Dark greyish brown silty clay fill of furrow or possible occupational deposit [1305]	0.82	0.68	0.07
13	1307	Cut	Occupation deposit/tree throw?	Cut of tree throw or possible occupational deposit	-	0.57	-
13	1308	Fill	Occupation deposit/tree throw?	Dark greyish brown silty clay fill of tree throw or possible occupational deposit [1307]	-	0.57	-
13	1309	Cut	Ditch?	Cut of possible ditch or furrow	-	0.89	-
13	1310	Fill	Ditch?	Top fill of possible ditch or furrow [1309]	-	0.89	-
13	1311	Cut	Furrow	Cut of furrow	-	5	-
13	1312	Fill	Furrow	Remnant fill of furrow [1311]	-	5	-
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>26.3	>1.8	0.26
14	1401	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>26.3	>1.8	0.26
14	1402	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay.	>26.3	>1.8	0.26
15	1500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>26.4	>1.8	0.24
15	1501	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>26.4	>1.8	0.24
15	1502	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>26.4	>1.8	0.24
15	1503	Cut	Ditch?	Cut of possible ditch/occupation deposit	>1.8	2.5	0.56-0.66+
15	1504	Fill	Ditch?	Top fill of possible ditch/occupation deposit [1503]	>1.8	2.5	0.56-0.66+

15	[1505]	Cut	Ditch	Cut of V-shaped boundary ditch	>1.8	0.74	0.4
15	(1506)	Fill	Ditch	Mid blueish grey clayey silt fill of ditch [1505]	>1.8	0.74	0.4
15	1507	Cut	Ditch Terminus?	Cut of possible ditch terminus	>1.5	0.72	-
15	1508	Fill	Ditch Terminus?	Fill of possible ditch terminus [1507]	>1.5	0.72	-
15	1509	Fill	Furrow	Fill of furrow [1510]	>1.8	2.5	-
15	1510	Cut	Furrow	Cut of furrow. Cuts (1506)	>1.8	2.5	-
15	1511	Layer	Natural	Mid grey silty clay with iron mottling. Below (1502)	>26.4	>1.8	0.84-1.18+
16	1600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29	>1.8	0.25
16	1601	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling	>29	>1.8	0.25-0.48
16	1602	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>29	>1.8	0.48+
16	1603	Fill	Furrow	Fill of furrow	-	-	0.58+
16	[1604]	Cut	Ditch terminus	Steep sided U-shaped ditch terminus. Respects alignment of (1606)	>0.9	0.8	0.36
16	(1605)	Fill	Ditch terminus	Dark grey clay with common flint and quartz	>0.9	0.8	0.36
16	(1606)	Structure	Cobbled surface?	Possible cobbled path, though mostly machined away. Most visible in NE section where several cobbles were still in situ. Placed directly onto (1602) within dark occupation layer	>1.8	-	0.12
17	1700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29.1	>1.8	0.25
17	1701	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling. Not visible in SW 4.5m of Trench	>29.1	>1.8	0.25-0.56
17	1702	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>29.1	>1.8	0.5+
17	1703	Fill	Pit/Ditch Terminus?	Greyish brown silty clay fill of possible Pit/Ditch Terminus	-	-	0.35-0.44+
17	1704	Fill	Pit/Ditch Terminus?	Greyish brown silty clay fill of possible Pit/Ditch Terminus	-	0.5	-
17	1705	Fill	Pit/Ditch Terminus?	Greyish brown silty clay fill of possible Pit/Ditch Terminus	-	1.38	0.38-0.42+
17	1706	Fill	Occupation Deposit?	Possible occupation deposit	-	-	0.34-0.48+
17	1707	Fill	Pit/Ditch Terminus?	Dark greyish brown silty clay fill of possible Pit/Ditch Terminus [1711]	-	1.28	-
17	1708	Fill	Post Hole?	Greyish brown silty clay fill of possible post hole	0.57	0.35	-
17	1709	Fill	Pit/Ditch Terminus?	Greyish brown silty clay fill of possible Pit/Ditch Terminus	-	0.96	-
17	1710	Fill	Pit/Ditch Terminus?	Greyish brown silty clay fill of possible Pit/Ditch Terminus	-	0.94	-
17	1711	Cut	Pit/Ditch Terminus?	Shallow cut of possible pit/ditch terminus	-	1.28	0.36-0.44+
18	1800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>28.9	>1.8	0.2
18	1801	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling.	>28.9	>1.8	0.2-0.53
18	1802	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>28.9	>1.8	0.53+
18	1803	Layer	Subsoil	Subsoil within hollow (1802)	-	-	0.45-0.52+
18	1804	Cut	Pit/Occupation Deposit?	Cut of possible pit/occupation deposit	-	-	-
18	[1805]	Cut	Tree Throw	Irregular cut of tree throw	2.8	>1	0.2
18	(1806)	Fill	Tree throw	Grey sandy clay with iron mottling fill of tree throw [1805]	2.8	>1	0.2
19	1900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29.1	>1.8	0.13
19	1901	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling.	>29.1	>1.8	0.13-0.34
19	1902	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>29.1	>1.8	0.34+

20	2000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>27.1	>1.8	0.28
20	2001	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling.	>27.1	>1.8	0.28-0.68
20	2002	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>27.1	>1.8	0.68+
20	[2003]	Cut	Ditch	<b>Steep sided, U-shaped drainage/boundary ditch</b>	<b>&gt;2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.35</b>
20	(2004)	Fill	Ditch	<b>Fill of ditch [2003]. Grey clay with iron mottling</b>	<b>&gt;2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.35</b>
20	2005	Cut	Post Hole	<b>Cut of sub-circular post hole</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-</b>
20	2006	Fill	Post Hole	<b>Fill of post hole [2005]</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-</b>
20	[2007]	Cut	Ditch Terminus	<b>Shallow ditch terminus with shallow sides and rounded terminal</b>	<b>&gt;1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
20	(2008)	Fill	Ditch Terminus	<b>Fill of ditch terminus [2007] Dark grey gritty clay with charcoal flecks</b>	<b>&gt;1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
20	2009	Fill	Post Hole?	<b>Fill of possible post hole</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>-</b>
20	2010	Fill	Pit?	<b>Fill of possible pit</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>-</b>
20	2011	Fill	Post Hole?	<b>Fill of possible post hole</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>-</b>
20	2012	Fill	Post Hole?	<b>Fill of possible post hole</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>
20	2013	Fill	Post Hole?	<b>Fill of possible post hole</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-</b>
20	[2014]	Cut	Post Hole	<b>Cut of steep sided circular post hole</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
20	(2015)	Fill	Post Hole	<b>Fill of post hole [2014]. Grey clay with iron mottling</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
20	2016	Fill	Post Hole?	<b>Fill of possible post hole</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>-</b>
20	2017	Fill	Post Hole?	<b>Fill of possible post hole</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>-</b>
20	2018	Cut	Ditch	<b>Cut of ditch</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>
20	2019	Fill	Ditch	<b>Upper fill of ditch [2018]</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>
21	2100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>29.5	>1.8	0.22
21	2101	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling.	>29.5	>1.8	0.22-0.56
21	2102	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>29.5	>1.8	0.56+
21	[2103]	Cut	Ditch	<b>Gently sloped drainage/boundary ditch with undulating base</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.32</b>
21	(2104)	Fill	Ditch	<b>Primary fill of [2103]. Dark grey silty clay.</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.32</b>
21	2105	Cut	Post Hole?	<b>Cut of possible sub-circular post hole</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>
21	2106	Fill	Post Hole?	<b>Dark reddish brown silty clay fill of possible post hole [2105]</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-</b>
22	2200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>15	>1.8	0.13
22	2201	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with iron mottling.	>15	>1.8	0.13-0.41
22	2202	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	>15	>1.8	0.41+
22	2203	Cut	Ditch	<b>Steep sided, asymmetrical drainage/boundary ditch</b>	<b>&gt;2</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.22</b>
22	2204	Fill	Ditch	<b>Dark grey clay with ironstone and flint inclusions</b>	<b>&gt;2</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.22</b>
22	2205	Layer	Natural	<b>Patch of darker grey clay, probably natural</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
22	2206	Fill	Furrow	<b>Light grey fill of probable furrow</b>	<b>&gt;1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-</b>



## APPENDIX B: FINDS TABLE

Context	Cut	Feature	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
305	-	Occupation Deposit	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric Roman pottery: Samian ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware; Oxford Red-slipped ware; Savernake grog-tempered ware; greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; fine oxidised fabric Roman ceramic building material Slag Copper alloy coin	1 60 4 4 1	12 785 195 392 9	MC3-C4
309	308	Ditch	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; fine oxidised fabric Slag	5 17	29 780	C2
501	-	Subsoil	Fired clay	4	38	-
504	503	Pit	Roman pottery: red slipware; greyware; oxidised fabric; buff-firing fabric Roman ceramic building material Slag Coal	5 1 2 3	32 4 27 11	C2-C4
704	-	Furrow	Roman pottery: fine oxidised fabric	2	11	RB
804	803	Ditch	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; greyware; coarse reduced fabric	5	53	C2-C4
901	-	Subsoil	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware Pewter fragment	1 1	31 14	MC1-C2
904	903	Ditch	Roman pottery: Oxford fine oxidised ware; greyware; oxidised fabric Roman ceramic building material	7 2	64 103	RB
909	909 (910)	Ditch	Roman pottery: Oxford greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; greyware Fired clay Flint Slag	9 1 1 1	31 1 6 53	RB
910	909	Ditch	Roman pottery: Greyware; oxidised fabric	2	29	RB
911	-	Pit/ Occupation deposit	Roman pottery: Greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	3	22	RB
1100	-	Topsoil	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric Roman pottery: Oxford Red-slipped ware; greyware Roman ceramic building material	1 7 1	3 90 35	MC3-C4
1104	1103	Occupation Deposit	Roman pottery: Oxford Red-slipped ware; greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; grog-tempered fabric; fine oxidised fabric; buff-firing fabric	14	85	MC3-C4
1106	1105	Occupation Deposit	Roman pottery: Oxford Red slipped-ware	3	28	C3-C4
1108	1107	Occupation Deposit	Roman pottery: Oxford Red slipped-ware; possible Alice Holt greyware; greyware	8	349	
1110	1109	Occupation Deposit	Roman pottery: greyware Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material	2 2	17 317	Post-medieval/ modern
1300	-	Topsoil	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware Roman ceramic building material	1 1	14 247	C2-C4
1304	1303	Pit	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and	1	37	MC3-C4

			limestone tempered fabric Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; Oxford Red slipped-ware; Severn Valley ware; greyware Roman ceramic building material	13 3	234 283	
1306	1305	Furrow	Roman pottery: Oxford Red-slipped ware; greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric Burnt flint	3 1	60 0	C2-C4
1310	1309	Ditch	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand tempered fabric	1	18	RB
1312	1311	Furrow	Roman pottery: Samian ware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	2	35	MC2-MC3
1501	-	Subsoil	Roman pottery: greyware	1	27	RB
1504	1503	Ditch/ Occupation deposit	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric	1	10	LIA-Early RB
1506	1505	Ditch	Roman pottery: greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	7	165	RB
1508	1507	Ditch	Late Prehistoric pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	1	5	LIA-Early RB
1600	-	Topsoil	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; Oxford Red-slipped ware; Savernake grog-tempered ware; greyware; fine oxidised fabric Roman ceramic building material	13 1	223 66	-
1601	-	Subsoil	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric Roman pottery: Samian ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware; imitation Black-burnished ware; Oxford Red slipped ware; Oxford white ware; colour-coated ware; Savernake grog-tempered ware; greyware; shell-tempered fabric; fine oxidised fabric; grog-tempered fabric; coarse, limestone-tempered greyware Roman ceramic building material Iron object Iron/Aluminium conglomerate	1 44 1 1 1	8 734 55 57 33	MC3-C4
1603	1603	Furrow	Roman pottery: Oxford Red-slipped ware; greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; oxidised fabric Roman ceramic building material Fired clay Iron object	14 1 1 3	213 24 3 19	MC3-C4
1605	1604	Ditch Terminus	Roman pottery: Samian ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware; Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware; colour-coated ware; Oxford Red-slipped ware; greyware; oxidised fabric; white-firing fabric	77	776	MC3-C4
1701	-	Subsoil	Roman pottery: greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	2	11	RB
1703	-	Pit/ Ditch Terminus	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware; greyware Worked flint: flake	2 1	38 8	RB
1704	-	Pit/Ditch Terminus	Roman pottery: greyware	2	16	RB
1706	-	Occupation deposit	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric Roman pottery: greyware	3 4	4 18	RB
1707	1711	Pit/Ditch Terminus	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; fine oxidised fabric Roman ceramic building material	2 1	12 84	RB
1708	-	Post-hole	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and	1	3	RB

			limestone tempered fabric Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered fabric; greyware; oxidised fabric Worked flint: flake	3 1	42 6	
1710	-	Pit/Ditch Terminus	Roman pottery: greyware	1	4	RB
1803	-	Deposit	Roman ceramic building material Worked flint: flake	1 1	11 6	RB
1804		Pit/ Occupation deposit	Worked flint: flake	1	21	-
1806	1805	Tree throw	Roman pottery: greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric Fired clay Worked flint: flake	2 1 1	4 5 3	RB
2004	2003	Ditch	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric Fired clay Worked flint: flake Burnt stone Burnt flint	7 2 1 3 1	21 1 7 6 0	LIA-Early RB
2006	2005	Post-hole	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric	1	7	LIA-Early RB
2007	(2008)	Ditch Terminus	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric. Fired clay	3 1	14 8	LIA-Early RB
2008	2007	Ditch Terminus	Late Prehistoric pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	3	13	MIA-LIA
2009	-	Post-hole	Fired clay	2	0	-
2011	-	Post-hole	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric Fired clay	1 2	12 2	MIA-LIA
2015	2014	Post-hole	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	2 6	9 23	LIA-Early RB
2019	2018	Ditch	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric Fired clay	2 1	7 0	LIA-Early RB
2104	2103	Ditch	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz sand and limestone tempered fabric; limestone-tempered fabric Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric Roman ceramic building material Fired clay	3 9 1 2	35 8 5 2	LIA-Early RB
2204	2203	Ditch	Roman pottery: greyware Animal bone	6 1	120 -	RB

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) in January 2014 at the request of Redcliffe Homes on land off Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire. Twenty two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Significant evidence for Middle to Late Romano-British settlement activity was recorded including ditches, a possible cobbled surface and large amounts of iron working slag. Large quantities of pottery were recovered covering the broad period from Late Iron Age/Early Romano British through to the 4th Century AD indicating sustained and moderately substantial settlement in close vicinity.</p> <p>A dark lens of occupational material was evident across much of the site and yielded large quantities of pottery and other artefacts including a clipped Early Romano-British copper alloy coin and a fragment of a Romano-British pewter vessel. Evidence of Medieval/post-medieval plough furrows were also identified across the site.</p>	
Project dates	13-17 January 2014	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (TVAS 2012)	
Future work	Unknown but likely requirement for targeted excavation	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	2.45ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 3085 8948	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greateorex	
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	Intended final location of archive Oxford Museum OXCMS: 2014.6	Content
Physical	N/A	Pottery, CBM, worked flint, metalwork, slag and bone
Paper		Trench recording forms, site drawings (A4), photographic registers
Digital		Digital photos, survey data, report
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>14021</b>		



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site location plan**

0 1km

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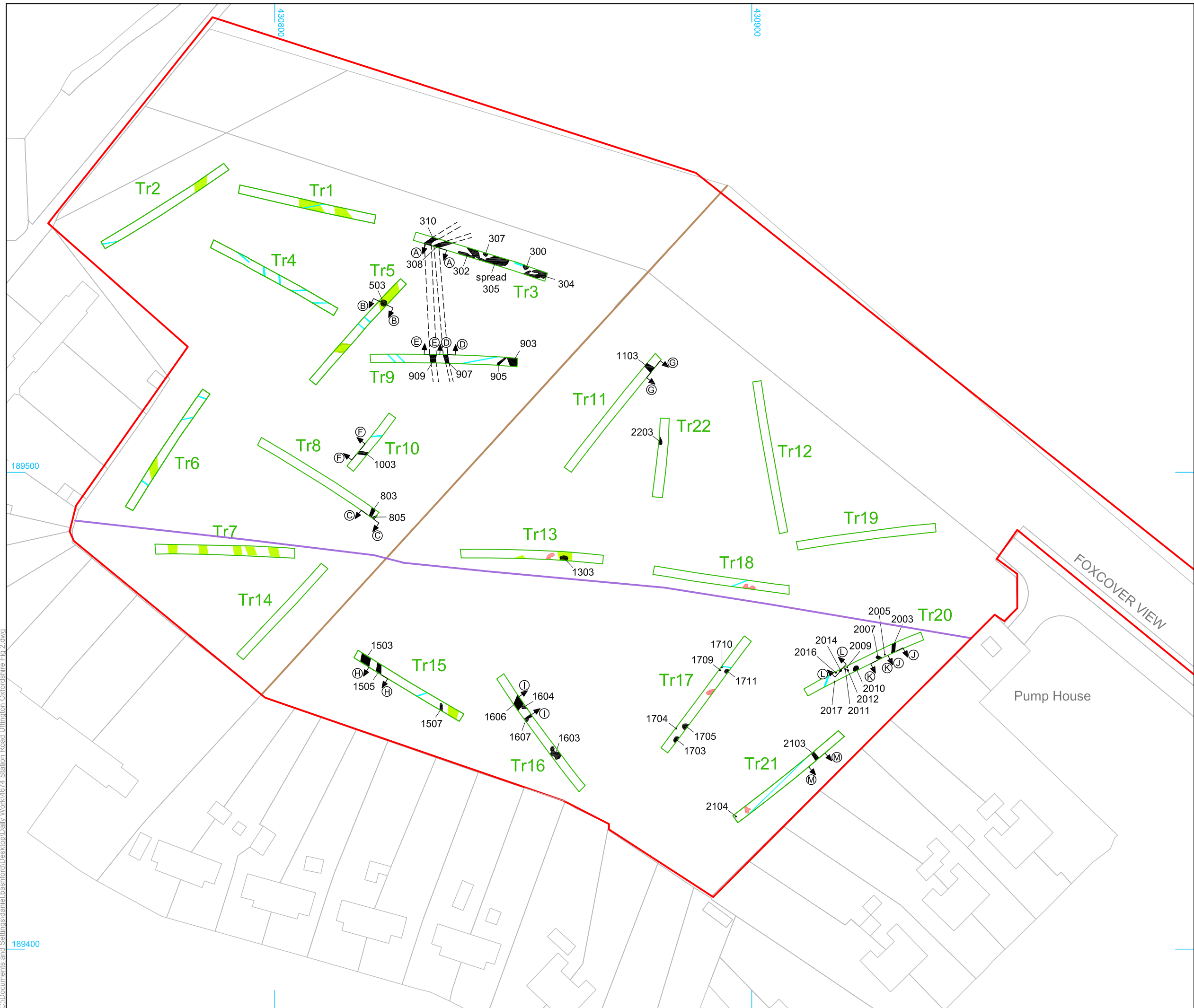
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FIGURE NO.

**1**



C:\Documents and Settings\daniel.bashford\Desktop\Daily Work\4674 Station Road Uffington Oxfordshire Fig 2.dwg



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- modern field boundary
- modern service
- tree-throw
- furrow



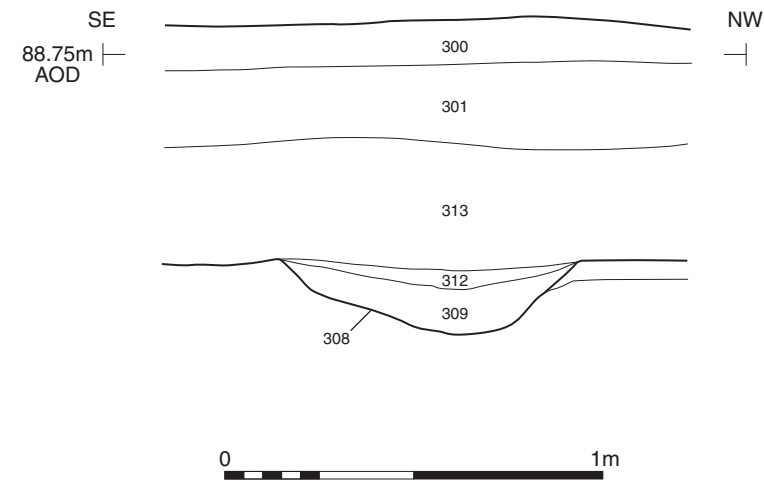
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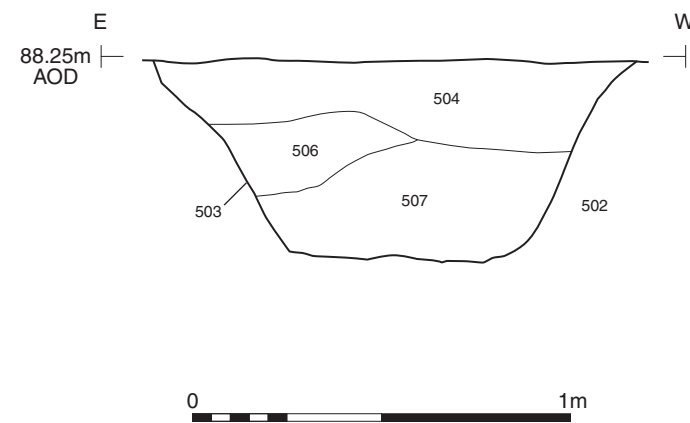
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FIGURE TITLE			
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APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:750
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Section AA



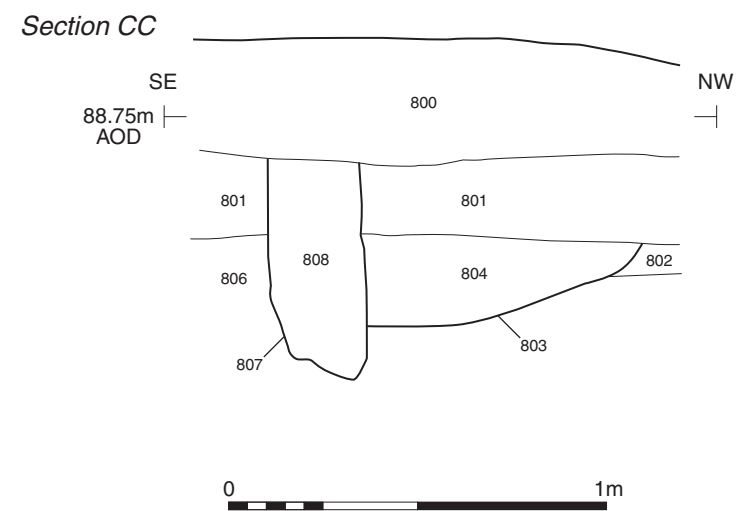
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Section BB

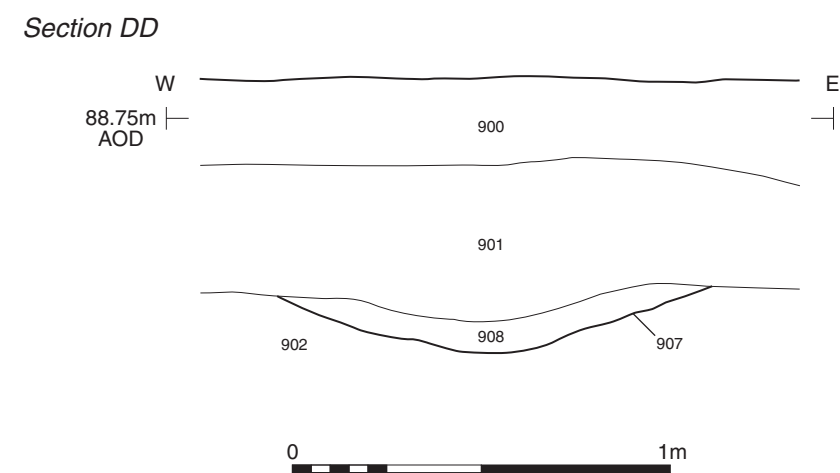


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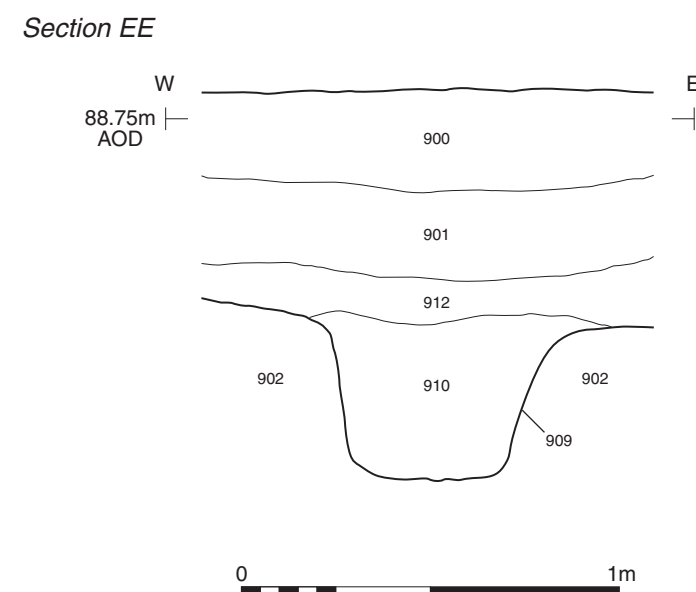




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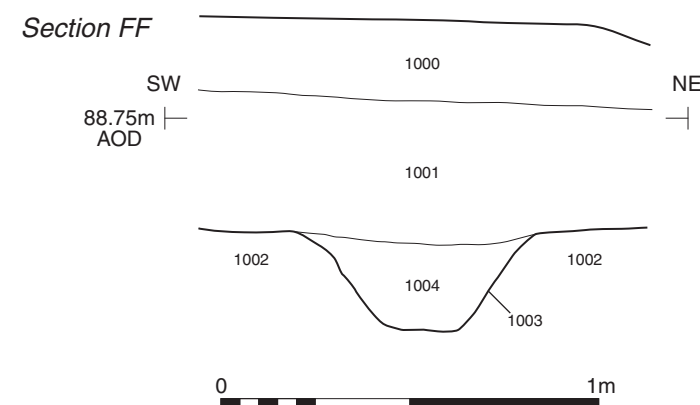


South facing section of 907 (scale 1m)

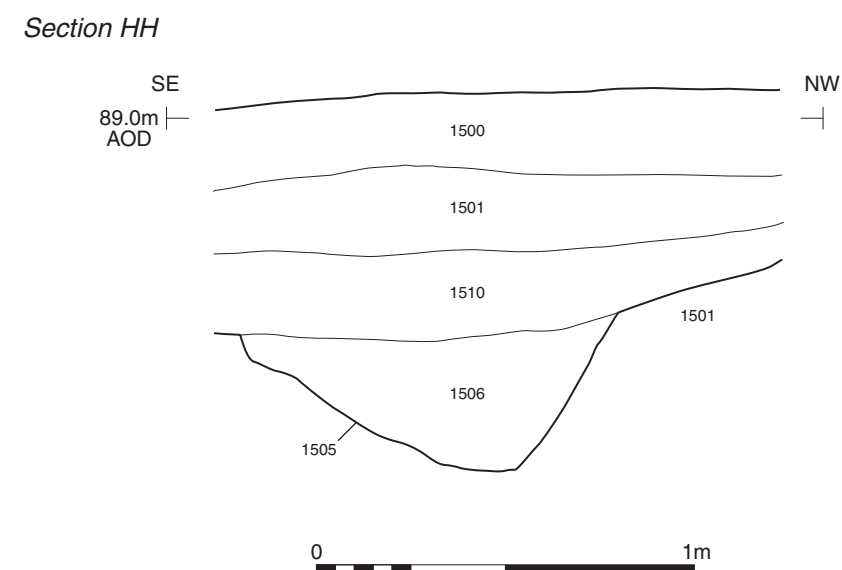
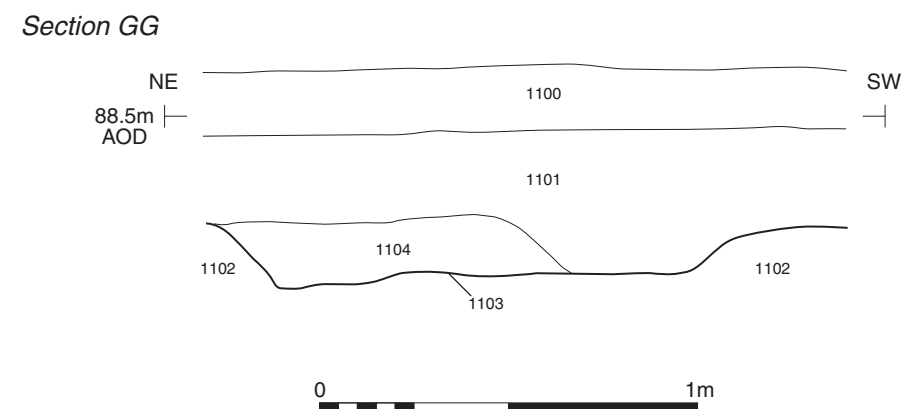


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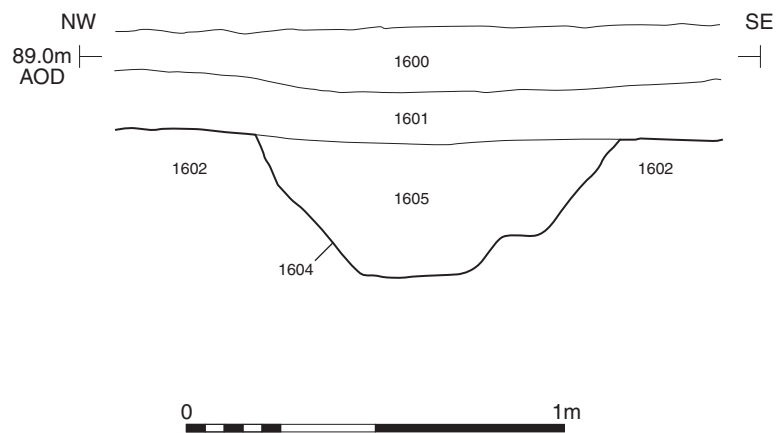


South-east facing section of 1003 (scale 1m)



North-east facing section of 1505 (scales 1m)

## Section II



South-west facing section of 1604 (scale 1m)



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### PROJECT TITLE

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### FIGURE TITLE

Section and photograph of 1604

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FIGURE NO.

6





7

## 7 South-west facing section of 1606 (scale 1m)



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### FIGURE TITLE

**Photograph**

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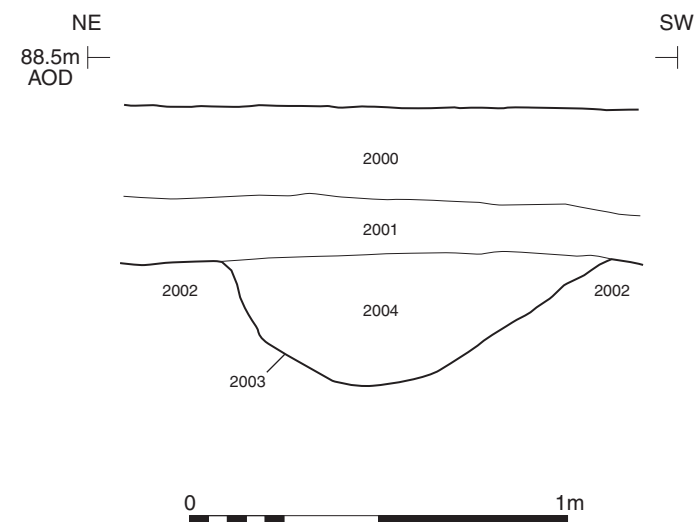
FIGURE NO.

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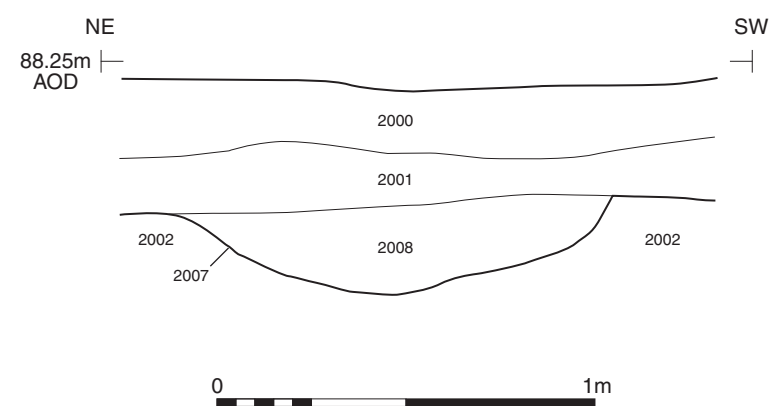


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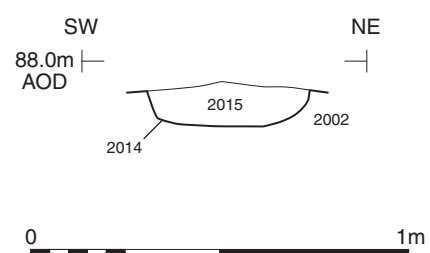
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Section KK

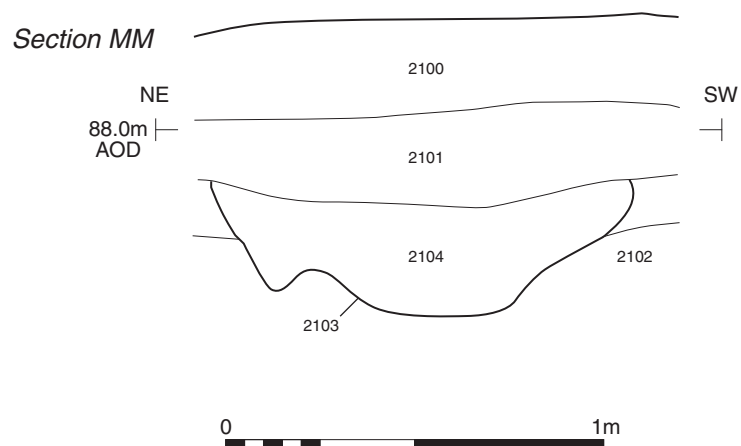


North-west facing section of 2007 (scale 1m)

Section LL



South-east facing section of 2014 (scale 0.4m)



**North-west facing section of 2103  
(scales 1m & 0.4m)**



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**PROJECT TITLE**

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**FIGURE TITLE**

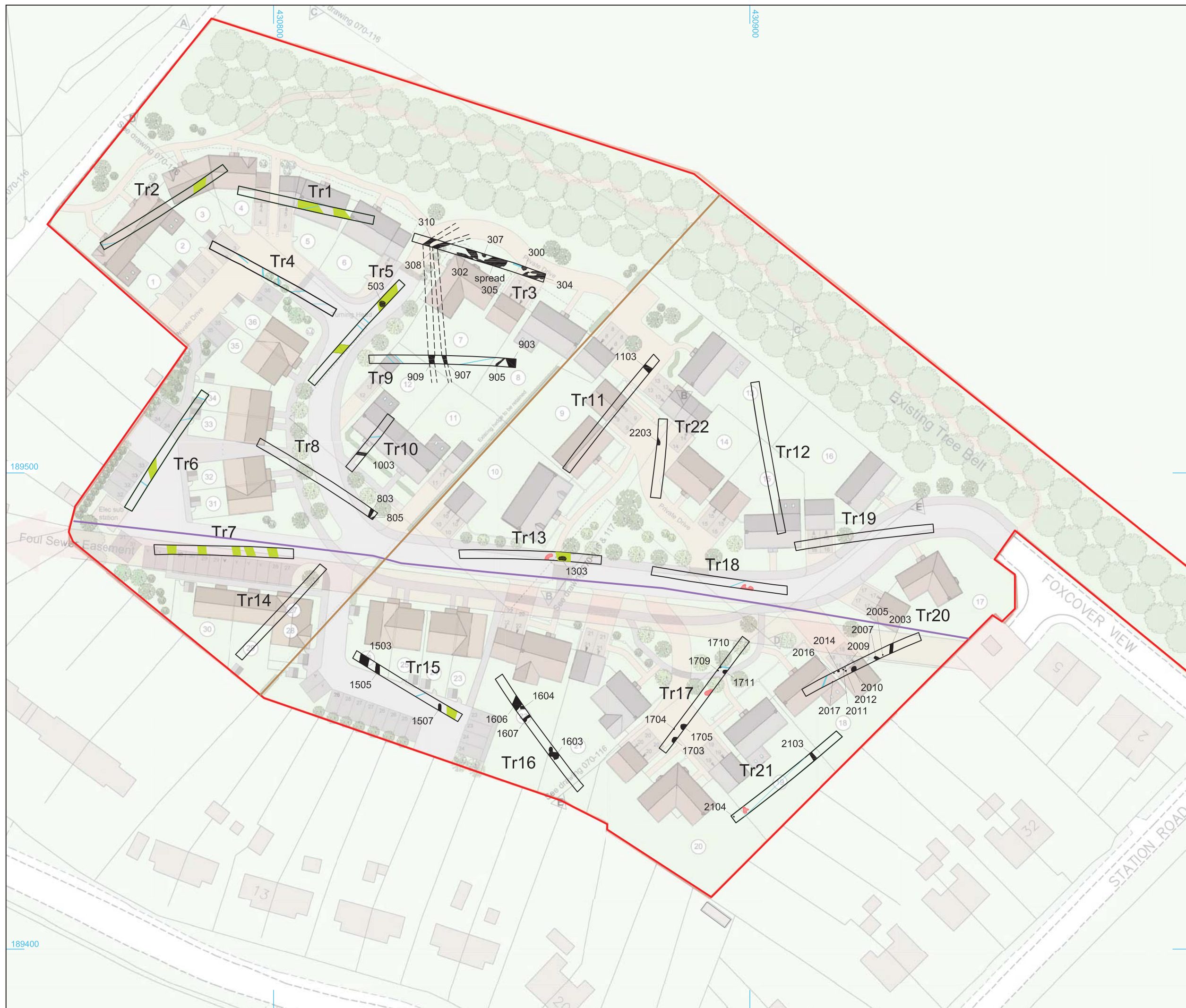
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**FIGURE NO.**

**9**





- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- modern field boundary
- modern service
- tree-throw
- furrow

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PROJECT TITLE  
Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Proposed development with trenches and archaeology overlaid**

PROJECT NO.	4674	DATE	07-02-2014	FIGURE NO.
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