

# Land at North Shrivenham Oxfordshire

## *Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
**The Environmental Dimension Partnership  
(EDP)**

on behalf of  
**Welbeck Strategic Land II LLP**

CA Project: 5276  
CA Report: 15113

March 2015



# Land at North Shrivenham Oxfordshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

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CA Report: 15113

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land North of Shrivenham
<b>Location:</b>	Shrivenham, Oxfordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SU 23612 89437
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	23 February– 06 March 2015
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service
<b>Site Code:</b>	EHR 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2015 on Land at North Shrivenham, Oxfordshire. Twenty trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified ditches, pits and postholes associated with settlement activity focussed on a ridge of high ground at the south of the proposed development area. The artefact assemblage from the evaluation indicates that activity on the ridge began in the Middle Bronze Age and continued throughout the Iron Age period. Two Roman ditches were also recorded and probably represent further elements of field systems related to a known Roman settlement further to the west along the same ridge.

The results of the fieldwork corroborate those of a preceding geophysical survey, which identified a dense concentration of features in the southern part of the site. In addition, the evaluation also identified a number of smaller discrete features on the ridge-top, which were not indicated on the geophysical survey. A small number of further ditches and pits that were not identified in the geophysical survey were recorded in the lower-lying parts of the site where greater subsoil depth and variations of the underlying geology may have adversely affected the survey results.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February and March 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), on behalf of Welbeck Strategic Land II LLP, on Land at North Shrivenham, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR: SU 2361 8944; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application to Vale of White Horse District Council (VWHDC) for development of the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Mr Hugh Coddington, Principal Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council (OCC), the archaeological advisors to VWHDC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mr Coddington, including a site visit on 4 March 2015.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The site is approximately 10.2ha in extent and is located on the north-west side of Shrivenham between Highworth Road and Pennyhooks Lane. Land use is currently a combination of arable and pasture. Topographically the site lies at approximately 100m OD in the south-west, sloping down to around 95m OD in the north-east.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as comprising three different underlying geologies: in the south is ferruginous sandstone of the Red Down Sandstone Member, in the centre, Mudstone from the Ampthill Clay Formation and in the north, Limestone from the Stanford Formation (BGS 2015).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A possible Roman settlement, identified by pits, ditches, cobbled surfaces and possible building rubble, was identified during construction of the Shrivenham bypass (A420) bounding the site to the north-west (Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) no. 16067). The nearest Scheduled Monument (National Monument 20602) is the Watchfield Anglo-Saxon Cemetery located approximately 1.4km to the

north-east, where 43 burials dating from the late 5th and 6th centuries AD have previously been identified (AS 2013). The HER indicates the possible remains of a medieval settlement approximately 300m south of the site (HER no. 13749). Aerial photographs from 1969 show a series of earthworks, although the HER notes that their interpretation as a medieval settlement is highly debatable.

- 2.2 An archaeological field evaluation undertaken approximately 150m to the west of the current site, adjacent to the A420, revealed evidence of later prehistoric and Romano-British features (OCC 2013).
- 2.3 A preceding geophysical survey, covering both the present site and land to the south-east, identified a number of probable ditches, enclosures, ring-ditches and pits in the eastern part of the present site, and on land immediately to the south-east, indicative of possible prehistoric or Roman settlement covering approximately 3ha (AS 2013). The strength of the geophysical anomalies suggested that the features may contain burnt and other occupational material. The anomalies also correlated with an area of sandy soil and an area where Roman pottery sherds were observed on the field surface. The survey also identified evidence for former ridge and furrow cultivation throughout the site (ibid.).
- 2.4 The geophysical survey was followed by an archaeological evaluation of the land immediately to the south-east of the present site (CA 2013). The evaluation identified archaeological features spanning the period between the Early to Middle Iron Age and the post-medieval period. These included probable roundhouses and associated pits, as well as probable enclosures, dated to the Iron Age and ditches associated with a later Roman field system. The presence of Roman settlement within the vicinity was indicated by the discovery of a number of pits, including one containing the remains of a wooden chest or box within which the fragmented remains of two pewter/lead alloy plates were found. The results of the evaluation correlated well with those of the preceding geophysical survey, and indicated the survival of some additional features that were not detected by that survey (ibid.).

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date,

integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable 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).

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 20 trenches: Trenches 1, 3, 5, 9, 11–17, 19 and 20 were 30m long, Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7 and 18 were 50m long and Trenches 8 and 10 were T-shaped trenches with total lengths of 70 linear metres. All trenches were 2m wide. The trenches were dug in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by 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. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*; no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 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 will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-10)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and biological evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 17 or 20, despite the presence of geophysical anomalies in these trenches. In Trenches 1 and 2 the discrete anomalies appeared to correspond with small outcrops of limestone bedrock. The remaining 16 trenches contained archaeological features and are described below, in numerical order. Overall, the correlation between the geophysical survey and the identified archaeological features was very good. Therefore it is not intended to describe each instance of correspondence in the results below; rather the more significant discrepancies between the geophysics and the results of the trenching are specified instead.
- 5.3 The natural geological substrate varied across the site. In Trenches 1–4, 12, 15 and 19 at the north of the site, it comprised yellow and brown silts and clays; on the high ground at the south of the site the natural was orange and yellow sand with outcrops of underlying limestone bedrock and at the east of the site limestone brash was recorded. Subsoil was recorded in all of the trenches and was typically between 0.2m–0.4m thick. The topsoil was typically 0.2m–0.3m thick, although it was shallower in the eastern extent of the site, where the limestone brash was encountered. The majority of features were cut into the natural substrate and were sealed by the subsoil.

### **Trench 3 (Fig. 3)**

- 5.4 Pit 3004 was located near the centre of the trench, was sub-circular in plan, measured 0.77m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Pottery broadly dated to the Late Prehistoric period was recovered from its single clay fill 3005. Parallel ditches 3002 and 3006 were aligned north-east/south-west. Both ditches were approximately 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep with moderately steep sides and concave bases and were observed cutting the subsoil. Modern artefacts, including a worked bone button dating to the 18th to 19th centuries, were recovered from fill 3003 of ditch 3002. It is thought that the ditches formed a post-medieval or modern field boundary, although cartographic evidence indicates that the extant field

system has been unchanged since the compilation of the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1879.

#### **Trench 4 (Fig. 4)**

- 5.5 Broadly east/west aligned ditch 4005 was located near the north end of the trench. It was 0.86m wide, 0.38m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the single silt fill, 4006. The results of the geophysical survey indicated that the ditch formed part of a rectilinear enclosure with ditch 5003, although that ditch contained later, Roman pottery.
- 5.6 At the opposite end of the trench, north-east/south-west aligned ditch 4004 was 1.1m wide, 0.52m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. No artefacts were recovered from its fill, 4005, but the ditch was observed to cut the subsoil and has therefore been attributed a post-medieval or modern date.

#### **Trench 5 (Figs 4 & 7)**

- 5.7 North-west/south-east aligned and broadly parallel ditches 5003 and 5005 were located at the western end of the trench. Ditch 5003 (Fig. 7, section BB) was 1.46m wide, 0.39m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Roman pottery, including a sherd of central Gaulish samian probably imported in the 2nd century AD, and animal bone were recovered from its single silt fill, 5004. Ditch 5005 (Fig. 5, section AA) was 1.92m wide, 0.46m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Roman greyware and residual Iron Age pottery were recovered from its single silt fill, 5006.

#### **Trench 6 (Figs 4, 5 & 7)**

- 5.8 Five circular pits were recorded at the south-east end of the trench, of which two (6003 (Fig. 7, section CC) and 6005) were excavated. Both pits were approximately 1.3m in diameter, 0.25m deep with vertical sides and flat bases. Each contained a dark silt fill, 6004 and 6006 respectively, containing charcoal inclusions and cultural material including Early to Middle Iron Age pottery and butchered animal bone.
- 5.9 Ditch 6007 (Fig. 7, section DD), near the centre of the trench, was aligned north-west/south-east, and was 0.8m wide, 0.26m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by sandy silt 6008 from which Iron Age pottery, a flint flake and cattle bone were recovered.

- 5.10 Gully terminus 6009 (Fig. 7, section EE) extended 0.7m into the trench. It was 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by sandy silt 6010, from which Iron Age pottery, a flint flake and fired clay were recovered. A single sherd of Roman pottery recovered from its fill may be intrusive. As only a small part of the feature extended into the trench, the function of the gully remains unclear.
- 5.11 Buried soil layer 6019 was preserved in a natural hollow at the north-west end of the trench. It comprised a light yellow-grey silty sand from which Iron Age pottery was recovered. This layer was cut by a pit and two ditches. Pit 6011 (Fig. 7, section FF) was only partially within the trench. It appeared to be sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. The lower fill of the pit, 6012, was dark in colour and contained charcoal flecks and cattle and sheep bone. It was sealed by upper fill 6013, which appeared to be a deliberate backfill deposit containing Iron Age pottery. The pit was cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 6014, which was 1.08m wide, 0.64m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single silt fill, 6015, from which Iron Age pottery, cattle and sheep bone were recovered.
- 5.12 Ditch 6016 (Fig. 7, section FF) was parallel with Ditch 6014 and was 1.18m wide, 0.39m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The lower fill of the ditch, 6017, was a primary fill formed during the use of the ditch, from which Iron Age pottery was recovered. Large stones observed in this fill were potentially the result of field clearance activities. Upper fill 6018, most probably representative of silting, also contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.
- 5.13 The buried soil layer, both ditches and the pit were sealed by a further buried soil layer 6020, which was up to 0.3m thick and filled the same natural hollow, approximately 6m across at the north-west end of the trench. The buried soil was dark brown-grey in colour, although it contained no noticeable charcoal inclusions. It is therefore likely that the dark colour was derived from a high organic content and that this layer was a relict topsoil or midden deposit that formed after the ditches had silted up. Large quantities of Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from the layer.

#### ***Trench 7 (Figs 4, 5 & 8)***

- 5.14 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 7003 (Fig. 8, section GG) was located at the western end of the trench. The ditch was 0.53m wide, 0.14m deep with moderately

steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by sandy silt 7004, which contained Iron Age pottery, fired clay, a flint flake and animal bone.

- 5.15 Two broadly north/south aligned ditches, 7005 and 7007, were located near the centre of the trench. Ditch 7005 (Fig. 8, section HH) was 1.52m wide, 0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The geophysical survey suggested that the ditch may have formed part of the same enclosure as ditch 4005, although the geophysical anomalies were not clear. Ditch 7007 (Fig. 8, section II) was 1.78m wide, 0.57m deep with steep sides and a concave base. According to the geophysics it was part of the same rectilinear enclosure as 6014. Both ditches contained single silt fills (7006 and 7008), from which Iron Age pottery, struck flint and animal bone were recovered. Ditch 7007 was cut on its western side by pit 7009, which was sub-circular in plan, 1.33m in diameter, 0.55m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by dark clay-silt 7010 which contained Iron Age pottery and a flint flake. Given the stratigraphical relationship between pit 7009 and ditch 7007, four large sherds of Savernake pottery, dating to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD, recovered from fill 7008 of ditch 7007 may have been intrusive; however, the size of the sherds may indicate that the features were in fact Roman in date and contained residual Iron Age artefacts.
- 5.16 The two, possibly intermittent, ditches indicated by the geophysical survey at the eastern end of the trench were not identified.

### **Trench 8 (Figs 4, 5 & 8)**

- 5.17 Six ditches, 21 pits and eight postholes were recorded cutting the natural substrate in Trench 8 (Fig. 6). By agreement with Mr Coddington, the majority of these features were recorded in plan, but not excavated. In general the ditches correlate with geophysics anomalies, but in addition a number of further pits and postholes were identified. There appeared to be a dense concentration of pits at the south-western end of the trench. An arc of postholes at this end of the trench (8014, 8018, 8024, 8030 and 8038), all typically measuring 0.25m in diameter, may indicate the location of a structure. The natural substrate immediately to the north of pit 8028 showed indications of *in situ* burning, although it was unclear whether this related to the pit, or to some other nearby activity. A sherd of pottery dating to the Early to Middle Bronze Age was recovered from the surface of posthole 8024 and a large rimsherd from pit 8064 was dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Fragments of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of

pits 8072 and 8074 with pottery more broadly dated to the Iron Age being identified on the surface of ditch 8040 and pits 8044 and 8052. Pieces of undated fired clay were present on the surface of pit 8012 and ditch 8034.

- 5.18 Two ditches were excavated in Trench 8. In the centre of the trench, ditch 8054 was 0.68m wide, 0.34m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark silt deposit, 8055, which contained no artefactual material. The ditch did not correspond to any anomalies on the geophysics survey. At the east end of the trench, ditch 8003 (Fig. 8, section JJ) was 0.64m wide, 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two successive silt fills, 8004 and 8005, both of which contained Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone.
- 5.19 The archaeological features in Trench 8 were sealed by buried soil 8002, up to 0.3m thick. This layer probably represented the ground surface in the Iron Age and Roman periods. It is assumed to have survived throughout this trench as a result of its proximity to the medieval headland and post-medieval field boundary; ploughing in these periods, which removed the buried soil elsewhere across the site (except at the north-west end of Trench 6), formed a headland which preserved the buried topsoil underneath.

#### ***Trench 9 (Figs 4, 5 & 9)***

- 5.20 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 9004 (Fig. 9, section KK) was 1.64m wide, 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a dark silty fill, 9005, from which Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered. The fill contained a large amount of heat affected material, including charcoal and burnt clay.
- 5.21 To the south-east of the ditch, pit 9007 was oval in plan, 2.2m long, 1m wide, 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a dark silty fill, 9003, similar to that of ditch 9004, from which Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered.
- 5.22 Two broadly north/south aligned ditches and a pit (9009, 9011 and 9013 respectively) were recorded in plan, but remained unexcavated due to adverse ground conditions. No artefacts were recovered from the surface of these features. Ditch 9009 did not correlate to any geophysical anomalies.

**Trench 10 (Figs 4, 5 & 9)**

- 5.23 At the northern end of the trench, north-east/south-west aligned ditch 10003 (Fig. 9, section LL) formed part of a possible ring ditch and was 1.12m wide, 0.38m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by light sandy silt 10004, which contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone. The opposing side of the ring ditch, 10013, was 1.08m wide and remained unexcavated.
- 5.24 At the west end of the trench, ditch 10005 (Fig. 9, section MM) formed one arm of another ring-ditch. It was 1.58m wide, 0.68m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The ditch was filled by a sandy silt, 10006, similar to that of 10003, which contained Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and struck flint. The opposite side of the ring ditch, 10009, was unexcavated, however Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of its fill 10010. Sub-circular pit 10007, measuring 1.6m in diameter, was located immediately within the interior of the ring ditch. Middle Iron Age pottery, recovered from the surface of its fill 10008, suggested that it may have been contemporary with the ring ditch.
- 5.25 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 10015 was located near the centre of the trench and was 1.3m wide. The ditch remained unexcavated. A geophysical anomaly interpreted as a further ring ditch at the east end of the trench was not identified.

**Trench 11 (Figs 4 & 10)**

- 5.26 East/west aligned enclosure ditch 11003 (Fig. 10, section NN) was excavated at the north-western end of the trench. The ditch was 1m wide, 0.39m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with silt 11004 that was very similar to the natural substrate and most probably represented a gradual accumulation of sediment. Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fill.
- 5.27 Near the centre of the trench, ring ditch section 11005 was 0.95m wide. The ditch remained unexcavated. A large feature, 11007, measuring 3.1m in width and extending outside the trench to the east and west was also identified near the centre of the trench. The geophysical survey indicated that this may have been the junction of two enclosure ditches and as these could not be clearly defined within the confines of the trench they remained unexcavated.

**Trench 12 (Figs 4 and 6)**

- 5.28 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 12003 was located at the north-western extent of the trench and was 1.17m wide. The ditch remained unexcavated due to adverse ground conditions.

**Trench 13 (Figs 6 & 10)**

- 5.29 East-west aligned enclosure ditch 13003 (Fig. 10, section OO) was located towards the north-west extent of the trench and was 0.86m wide, 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from its silt fill, 13004.
- 5.30 Near the centre of the trench north-east/south-west aligned ditch 13005 (Fig. 10, section PP) was 1.14m wide, 0.37m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single silt fill, 13006, from which Iron Age pottery was recovered. The geophysical survey indicated that this ditch may have formed part of an enclosure, or alternatively the northern ditch of a trackway.
- 5.31 The evaluation revealed no evidence for a further north-east/south-west aligned ditch identified during the geophysics survey at the south-east end of the trench.

**Trench 14 (Figs 6 & 10)**

- 5.32 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 14003 (Fig. 10, section QQ) was 1.4m wide, 0.11m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The ditch was truncated by furrow 14005, which cut across the southern part of the trench, and only the base of the ditch survived. Its silty sand fill, 14004, contained Iron Age pottery.
- 5.33 Oval shaped pit 14007 was identified below the furrow at the south-east end of the trench. The pit extended 1m into the trench and measured 0.59m wide, 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 14008, contained no artefactual material and remained undated. The geophysical survey indicated that the pit was located close to the centre of a ring ditch, however the ring ditch was not identified, possibly due to the level of truncation caused by furrow 14005. North-east/south-west orientated ditch 14009 was 0.68m wide. It was unexcavated due to adverse ground conditions.

**Trench 15 (Fig. 6)**

- 5.34 Pit 15003 extended 0.71m into the trench and was 1.08m wide, 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its silty clay fill, 15004, contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone. To the south-west of the pit, ditch 15005 was aligned north-west/south-east and was 1.23m wide. The ditch remained unexcavated due to adverse ground conditions.

**Trench 16 (Figs 6 and 10)**

- 5.35 Sub-rectangular pit 16003 extended 1.95m into the trench and was 0.63m wide, 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its charcoal-rich silt fill, 16004, contained a large amount of burnt sandstones, suggesting a possible industrial function for the pit. Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fill.
- 5.36 North-west/south-east aligned enclosure ditch 16005 (Fig. 10, section RR) was located at the south-west end of the trench. It was 0.49m wide, 0.16m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Iron Age pottery and a flint flake were recovered from its single silt fill, 16006. Two further enclosure ditches (16007 and 16009) were recorded in the trench but remained unexcavated. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface fill 16008 within ditch 16009.

**Trench 18 (Figs 6 & 10)**

- 5.37 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 18003 (Fig. 10, section SS) was 1.23m wide, 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single silt fill, 18004, which contained no finds and was undated. This ditch was identified during the preceding geophysical survey. Ditch 18005 (Fig. 10, section TT) was located 9.5m to the north-west of ditch 18003 and was 0.76m wide, 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single silt fill, 18006, which was also undated. An intermittent linear geophysical anomaly near the south-east end of the trench was not identified.

**Trench 19 (Fig. 4)**

- 5.38 North/south aligned ditch 19003 was 0.95m wide. The ditch was not excavated and remained undated.





## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Finds recovered during the evaluation include pottery, worked bone, worked flint and a metal object. Codings for Roman fabrics, where possible, correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

### **Pottery**

#### *Early prehistoric*

- 6.2 An unfeatured bodysherd in a handmade, coarse, grog-tempered fabric was recorded in fill 8025 of posthole 8024. Fabric and firing characteristics suggest a date in the Early to Middle Bronze Age.

#### *Late prehistoric*

- 6.3 A total of 428 sherds of handmade pottery was recovered from 40 deposits (see Appendix B). The fabrics represented were mostly quartz sand-tempered, shell-tempered or vesicular (the latter most likely resulting from the leaching out of shell temper). The majority of the pottery lacks diagnostic features of form/decoration and is therefore only broadly dateable to the Iron Age on the basis of inclusion/temper and firing characteristics. However, a small number of sherds retain features which allow more precise dating.
- 6.4 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age dating (c. 8th to 6th/5th centuries BC) can be applied to selected material on the basis of vessel form/decoration. Included are: a large rimsherd from a vessel from fill 8065 of pit 8064 with a T-shaped rim and fingertip impressions on the shoulder and to the top of the rim and also to a bodysherd with a fingertip impression on the shoulder of the vessel from fill 9003 of pit 9007. In addition, some sherds are consistent with equivalent dating or continuing into the Early or Early Middle Iron Age period (c. 6th/5th to 4th/3rd centuries BC). Among this group are: a jar with an externally expanded rim from fill 8075 of pit 8074; a rimsherd from a tall-necked vessel in a shell-tempered fabric from buried soil 6020; an unfeatured bodysherd from fill 8073 of pit 8072; and single bodysherds from a carinated vessel in a fine quartz sand-tempered fabric from fill 6006 of pit 6005, and one from an unidentified form in fill 8004 of ditch 8003, displaying external burnish, which was also noted in fine, sand-tempered fabrics from Iron Age deposits at Yarnton, Oxfordshire (Booth 2011, 358). All material amongst this grouping occurs in a coarse, shell-tempered fabric.

6.5 A probable barrel-shaped jar with a flattened, incurving rim in a quartz sand-tempered fabric, from fill 8004 of ditch 8003, is a typical Middle Iron Age form. A barrel-shaped vessel with a simple, upright rim in a vesicular fabric (from fill 10008 of pit 10007) is also of Middle Iron Age date. Scoring on a large bodysherd from fill 8005 of ditch 8003 is consistent with Middle Iron Age 'Scored ware' style, seen in assemblages in the East Midlands region dating to the 4th to 1st centuries BC (Elsdon 1992). The remains of a lug handle, which is a feature of Early to Middle Iron Age assemblages, is present on a bodysherd in a coarse, shell-tempered fabric from fill 6004 of pit 6003. Of Middle to Late Iron Age date is a barrel-shaped jar with a proto-bead rim in a vesicular fabric from fill 10006 of ditch 10005.

#### *Roman*

6.6 Fill 5004 of ditch 5003 produced a bodysherd of central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2). This ware type was exported to Britain between c. AD 120 and 200 (Webster 1996, 3).

6.7 Four sherds from a medium-mouthed, necked jar in Savernake Grog-tempered ware (SAV GT) were recorded in fill 7008 of ditch 7007. This type of pottery was produced at Savernake Forest and other sites in Wiltshire during the 1st and earlier 2nd centuries AD (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191).

6.8 Pottery of broad Roman date comprises: five sherds of greyware recovered from three deposits and an unfeatured bodysherd in an oxidised fabric from fill 5004 of ditch 5003. The greyware sherds include a rimsherd from a necked jar, also from fill 5004.

#### *Worked bone*

6.9 Fill 3003 within ditch 3002 produced a worked bone button which is dateable to the 18th to 19th centuries.

#### *Worked flint*

6.10 A total of 11 flint flakes, most of which were broken, was recovered in ten deposits, the majority of which were residual within features dated from the Iron Age to modern period. No diagnostic items were included. However, all but two of the flakes were notably thin or small, which would be most typical of an earlier prehistoric date (Mesolithic to Early Neolithic). Fill 8005 of ditch 8003 produced a piece of unworked, burnt flint weighing 8g.

### *Metal object*

- 6.11 A copper alloy coin of George III, dated 1820 was recovered from topsoil 1000.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

### ***Animal bone***

- 7.1 A collection of animal bones numbering 187 fragments (5541g) was recovered by hand excavation from 25 deposits. The bones were generally well preserved, but highly fragmented with frequent historical and modern damage. This has rendered 58% of the total assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of 'large' or 'medium mammal'. For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1996), and quantified by fragment count and weight. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. Any material not confidently phased is not discussed beyond the details set out in Appendix C.

### *Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

- 7.2 A total of four fragments (11g) were recovered from fill 9003 of pit 9007 in association with artefacts dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period. It was possible to identify the remains of sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), identified from meat-poor skeletal elements.

### *Iron Age*

- 7.3 The Iron Age activity on site produced the largest assemblage of bone with 149 fragments (4990g) recovered from 17 deposits (Table 1). Bones from cattle (*Bos taurus*) dominate, with 40 bones representing 44% of the identified fragments. The bones were found in 12 deposits and included both meat-rich and meat-poor elements. Butchery, indicative of carcass dismemberment, was evident from cut marks on two scapulae and an astragalus (a bone of the ankle) from fill 6004 of pit 6003.
- 7.4 A total of 13 sheep/goat bones accounted for 14% of all identified material, recovered from 10 deposits. As with the cattle remains, both meat-rich and meat-poor elements were present and evidence of butchery was noted from chop marks



on a fragment of tibia also recovered from pit 6003. Indications of bone working were observed from cut marks on a horn-core, once again from pit 6003 and a polished tibia shaft recovered from ditch 8003.

- 7.5 The remains of pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) were the least abundant of the three major domestics, with only three fragments recovered from three deposits.
- 7.6 Horse (*Equus caballus*) bones were also identified with three deposits producing six fragments. This species was identified from the more robust skeletal elements such as metacarpals and loose molars. This accounts for the low fragment count but high weight detailed in Table 1.
- 7.7 Although no physical remains were recovered, it is likely that dogs (*Canis familiaris*) were also present on site as much of the Iron Age assemblage had clearly been gnawed.

#### *Iron Age/Early Roman*

- 7.8 A single fragment was recovered associated with artefacts dating to the transition from the Iron Age to Roman period; it was not identifiable to species.

#### *Roman*

- 7.9 The fills of ditches 5003, 5005 and 7007 produced 24 fragments (150g) of animal bone. The majority of this assemblage (58%) was unidentifiable; however it was possible to identify the remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig represented by meat-poor skeletal elements.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 7.10 The presence of cattle was identified from a single, loose molar recovered from ditch 3002.

#### *Results*

- 7.11 The Iron Age assemblage contains both meat-poor and meat-rich elements. There is butchery evidence pointing to carcass dismemberment and many of the bones show historical fractures that may indicate rough chopping and/or marrow extraction. This is highly indicative of domestic refuse, comprising both butchery and food waste, with beef and mutton clearly being the favoured dietary choice. The presence of



worked bone also indicates that animals were also being exploited for secondary products.

- 7.12 The remaining animal bone dating to periods other than the Iron Age can offer only a very limited amount of interpretative data. The combined factors of low recovery and high fragmentation, suggest that while there may be an origin in domestic waste, the assemblages are now more than likely residual in nature.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation identified further evidence for settlement on the ridge of high ground at the south of the site spanning the Bronze Age to Roman periods. As with the previous phase of evaluation immediately to the south of the current site (CA 2013) the current works established a good correlation between the identified archaeological features and the results of the preceding geophysical survey. While the geophysical survey was again reliable in identifying enclosure ditches and ring-ditches, as well as larger discrete features such as those in Trench 6 and the centre of Trench 8, the evaluation did identify a number of smaller pits and postholes in Trench 8. Further pits and ditches in Trenches 9, 15, 18 and 19 that were recorded in the evaluation, but not identified in the geophysical survey, may indicate that features are possibly masked by deeper subsoil levels or changes in the natural substrate at the base of the ridge.

### ***Bronze Age***

- 8.2 The identification of a sherd of pottery dated to the Early to Middle Bronze Age from the surface of unexcavated posthole 8024 suggests that settlement on the ridge may have started before the Iron Age. The posthole appeared to form part of a curvilinear alignment in Trench 8, and it is possible that it belonged to a Bronze Age structure. Pottery recovered from pits in Trenches 8 and 9 was dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age and further suggests that the settlement had its origins before the Iron Age.

### ***Iron Age***

- 8.3 The results of the two phases of archaeological evaluations undertaken on the ridge appear to indicate that the majority of settlement activity took place during the Iron Age. The settlement was characterised by a number of ring ditches and small



rectilinear enclosures on top of the ridge, with larger field systems spreading down the slopes to the north and south of the high ground.

- 8.4 Dense clusters of pits were identified within the ridge-top enclosures, particularly at the south-east end of Trench 6 and the east end of Trench 8. This is a characteristic feature of Iron Age settlement of in this area (Cunliffe and Miles 1984, 57) and again corroborates the results of the previous evaluation (CA 2013). The excavation of two pits in Trench 6 revealed them to have vertical sides and flat bases, typical of Iron Age storage pits.
- 8.5 The ring ditches identified during the current phase of evaluation enclosed areas between 9m and 11m in diameter, which falls well within the usual size-range for domestic structures of this period (Pope 2003, 101). The ditches themselves were typically 1m–1.5m wide and 0.4m–0.7m deep. The geophysical survey identified an entrance to ring-ditch 11005 on its south-east side. This follows the standard layout of domestic structures as it allows an optimal amount of light into the structure. The density of features in this part of the site meant that any entrances to the ring ditches in Trench 10 could not be clearly identified during the geophysical survey, and there was no evidence for any gaps in the ditches within the trenches. Both of the ring ditches investigated during the current evaluation contained Middle Iron Age pottery, which broadly correlates with that recovered from the ring-ditches during the previous evaluation, and gives a reasonably confident date for this class of feature on the site.
- 8.6 The pottery assemblage suggests that this was a durable settlement. As with the evaluation to the south, there was a lack of distinctly Late Iron Age types of pottery present in the assemblage; although as much of the pottery was only broadly dateable to the Iron Age, this does not necessarily imply a lack of activity during this period. The identification of intercutting features, such as those at the north-west end of Trench 6, also hint at the longevity of the settlement, although further work would be needed to determine an accurate picture of the phasing and density of settlement at any given time.

### **Roman**

- 8.7 As with the previous evaluation to the south (CA 2013) Roman features were far less prevalent. During this evaluation the only features positively identified as Roman were two ditches in Trench 5, possibly successive ditches delineating the

same boundary. Despite this, the recovery of Roman pottery from ditches 6009 and 7007, and the general abraded nature of much of the pottery in the ditches ascribed an Iron Age date, may indicate that the Roman field system identified during the evaluation is an underrepresentation of the actual amount of activity of that date on site. It is possible that many of the larger rectilinear enclosure ditches on a broad north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west axis were in fact Roman in date, but that, at this scale of investigation, the results have been skewed by a large amount of residual Iron Age material derived from the intensive settlement.

- 8.8 From the evidence gathered during both phases of evaluation and from previous archaeological investigations undertaken on land 250m to the west of the site (Upson-Smith 2013), it appears that the main focus of Roman settlement on the ridge was to the west of the proposed development site, with only larger field systems and isolated pits occurring this far to the east.

#### ***Medieval/post-medieval***

- 8.9 Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was identified throughout the site during the geophysical survey and the subsequent trenching. An associated ploughing headland, which may have been further amplified by modern ploughing regimes, was noted adjacent to the modern field boundary that forms the south-eastern boundary to the current site. Throughout Trench 8 the modern ploughsoils overlay a buried soil horizon, possibly representative of the medieval headland, containing Iron Age and Roman pottery, which in turn sealed the archaeological features. No such evidence for the preservation of buried soils was identified within Trenches 13, 14 and 16 to the north-east, suggesting the medieval headland survives solely in the southern extent of the site.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Dani Adams, Andrew Hurst, Andrew Loader, Peter Searle and Liam Wilson. The report was written by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Dani Adams and Andrew Hurst. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Somerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot date
1	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.28	
1	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.15	
1	1002	Layer		Natural	Yellow-brown silt with outcrops of limestone bedrock				
2	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.28	
2	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.17	
2	2002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1002				
3	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt				
3	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey silt				
3	3002	Cut		Cut of ditch		>2	0.88	0.07	
3	3003	Fill		Fill of ditch 3002	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>2	0.88	0.07	C18-19
3	3004	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-rectangular. Moderately steep sides, uneven base	0.77	0.59	0.11	
3	3005	Fill	3004	Fill of pit	Light brownish grey clay. Occasional small stones	0.77	0.59	0.11	IA
3	3006	Cut		Cut of furrow		>2	2	0.14	
3	3007	Fill	3006	Fill of furrow		>2	2	0.14	
3	3008	Layer		Natural	Light blue yellow clay				
4	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt			0.23	
4	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey with extensive mid red brown mottling, sand clay			0.18	
4	4002	Layer		Natural	Light blue yellow clay				
4	4003	Fill	4004	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sand clay with mid red brown mottling.	>2	1.1	0.52	
4	4004	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides, concave base.	>2	1.1	0.52	
4	4005	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides, concave base	>2	>0.8	0.38	
4	4006	Fill	4005	Fill of ditch	Mid orangey grey silty clay. Occasional stones	>2	>0.8	0.38	IA
5	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 3000			0.28	
5	5001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 3001			0.28	
5	5002	Layer		Natural	Same as 4002				
5	5003	Cut		Cut of ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, concave base,	>2	1.46	0.39	
5	5004	Fill	5003	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal	>2	1.46	0.39	C2
5	5005	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned. Vertical sides, flat base.	>2	1.92	0.49	
5	5006	Fill	5005	Fill of ditch	Light brownish grey clay with orange/brown mottling. Occasional small sub angular stones	>2	1.92	0.49	RB
6	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.31	
6	6001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.23	
6	6002	Layer		Natural	Brown yellow silt				
6	6003	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides, flat base	1.3	1.22	0.23	
6	6004	Fill	6003	Fill of pit	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal and stones	1.3	1.22	0.23	EIA-MIA
6	6005	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Vertical sides, flat base	1.4	>1	0.25	

6	6006	Fill	6005	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal and occasional stones	1.4	>1	0.25	EIA
6	6007	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides, flat base	>2	0.8	0.26	
6	6008	Fill	6007	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown silty sand. Moderate charcoal, occasional stones	>2	0.8	0.26	IA
6	6009	Cut		Cut of gully terminus	NE/SW aligned. Moderately sloping sides, flat base.	>0.7	0.5	0.2	
6	6010	Fill	6009	Fill of gully	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions	>0.7	0.5	0.2	IA/RB
6	6011	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides, concave base	>0.5	>0.7	0.6	
6	6012	Fill	6011	Lower fill of pit	Dark brown-grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	>0.5	>0.6	0.12	
6	6013	Fill	6011	Upper fill of pit	Mid yellow-grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>2	>0.3	0.52	IA
6	6014	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides, concave base.	>2	1.08	0.64	
6	6015	Fill	6014	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>2	1.08	0.64	IA
6	6016	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides, concave base.	>2	1.18	0.39	
6	6017	Fill	6016	Lower fill of ditch	Light grey-yellow sandy silt. Occasional large stones at base	>2	1.18	0.39	IA
6	6018	Fill	6016	Upper fill of ditch	Mid yellow-grey sandy silt. Occasional medium-large stones	>2	0.73	0.3	IA
6	6019	Layer		Buried soil	Light yellow grey silty sand	>2	6.5	0.1	IA
6	6020	Layer		Buried soil	Dark brown-grey sandy silt. Very occasional small stone	>2	6.5	0.3	IA
6	6021	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular. Unexcavated	>0.4	0.93		
6	6022	Fill	6021	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>0.4	0.93		
6	6023	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular. Unexcavated	0.64	0.47		
6	6024	Fill	6023	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.64	0.47		
6	6025	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular. Unexcavated	>0.7	1.03		
6	6026	Fill	6025	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>0.7	1.03		
7	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.3	
7	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.34	
7	7002	Layer		Natural	Same as 6002				
7	7003	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned, moderately steep sides, concave base	>2	0.53	0.14	
7	7004	Fill	7003	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal	>2	0.53	0.14	IA
7	7005	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides, concave base	>2	1.52	0.4	
7	7006	Fill	7005	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and burnt stone	>2	1.52	0.4	IA
7	7007	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned. steep sides, concave base	>2	1.78	0.57	
7	7008	Fill	7007	Fill of ditch	Mid-dark brown clayey silt.	>2	1.78	0.57	IA/RB
7	7009	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides, concave base		1.33	0.55	
7	7010	Fill	7009	Fill of pit	Dark brown clayey silt. Occasional small sub-angular stones		1.33	0.55	IA
8	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.27	
8	8001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.37	

8	8002	Layer		Buried topsoil	Dark brown-grey sandy silt			0.3	
8	8003	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned. Steep sides, concave base.	>2	0.64	0.24	
8	8004	Fill	8003	Lower fill of ditch	Mid brown clayey silt. Some small-medium sandstone	>2	0.64	0.16	MIA
8	8005	Fill	8003	Upper fill of ditch	Light orangey brown silt. Some medium sandstone	>2	0.64	0.08	MIA
8	8006	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated	>0.9	>0.5		
8	8007	Fill	8006	Fill of pit	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones	>0.9	>0.5		
8	8008	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.36	0.36		
8	8009	Fill	8008	Fill of pit	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	0.36	0.36		
8	8010	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated	1.28	>0.3		
8	8011	Fill	8010	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown sandy silt	1.28	>0.3		
8	8012	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated	1.34	0.8		
8	8013	Fill	8012	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown sandy silt	1.34	0.8		
8	8014	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.25	0.25		
8	8015	Fill	8014	Fill of posthole	Dark grey-brown sandy silt. Moderate small stones	0.25	0.25		
8	8016	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.45	0.45		
8	8017	Fill	8016	Fill of pit	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	0.45	0.45		
8	8018	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.25	0.25		
8	8019	Fill	8018	Fill of posthole	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt. Frequent stones	0.25	0.25		
8	8020	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.64	0.64		
8	8021	Fill	8020	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Frequent burnt stones, charcoal and burnt clay	0.64	0.64		
8	8022	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated	>1.1	0.75		
8	8023	Fill	8022	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Frequent charcoal, occasional burnt stone	>1.1	0.75		
8	8024	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.25	0.25		
8	8025	Fill	8024	Fill of posthole	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.25	0.25		E-MBA
8	8026	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.45	0.35		
8	8027	Fill	8026	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.45	0.35		
8	8028	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	1	0.85		
8	8029	Fill	8028	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional large stones and charcoal	1	0.85		
8	8030	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.3	0.3		
8	8031	Fill	8030	Fill of posthole	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.3	0.3		
8	8032	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear. Unexcavated	>1.8	0.35		
8	8033	Fill	8032	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional stone	>1.8	0.35		
8	8034	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear. Unexcavated	>3.1	0.6		
8	8035	Fill	8034	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>3.1	0.6		
8	8036	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated	0.6	0.55		
8	8037	Fill	8036	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.6	0.55		
8	8038	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.3	0.3		
8	8039	Fill	8038	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.3	0.3		
8	8040	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear. Unexcavated	>2	1.8		

8	8041	Fill	8040	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional large stones	>2	1.8		IA
8	8042	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	>0.2	0.5		
8	8043	Fill	8042	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>0.2	0.5		
8	8044	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular in plan. Unexcavated	1.28	1.28		
8	8045	Fill	8044	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional stones and charcoal	1.28	1.28		IA
8	8046	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.25	0.25		
8	8047	Fill	8046	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional stones	0.25	0.25		
8	8048	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.85	1.98		
8	8049	Fill	8048	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional stones and charcoal	0.85	1.98		
8	8050	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid in plan. Unexcavated	0.42	0.38		
8	8051	Fill	8050	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional stones and charcoal	0.42	0.38		
8	8052	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.58	0.96		
8	8053	Fill	8052	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.58	0.96		IA
8	8054	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear. Unexcavated	>2	0.68	0.34	
8	8055	Fill	8054	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Moderate stones occasional charcoal	>2	0.68	0.34	
8	8056	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.14	0.3		
8	8057	Fill	8056	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal	0.14	0.3		
8	8058	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.54	0.8		
8	8059	Fill	8058	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal	0.54	0.8		
8	8060	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid. Unexcavated	1.45	0.96		
8	8061	Fill	8060	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional stones and charcoal	1.45	0.96		
8	8062	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.29	0.75		
8	8063	Fill	8062	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.29	0.75		
8	8064	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated. Seen only in section		0.6	0.25	
8	8065	Fill	8064	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt		0.6	0.25	LBA-EIA
8	8066	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear. Unexcavated	1.25	0.9		
8	8067	Fill	8066	Fill of ditch	Light brown-orange sandy silt	1.25	0.9		
8	8068	Cut		Cut of posthole	Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.18	0.18		
8	8069	Fill	8068	Fill of posthole	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.18	0.18		
8	8070	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.38	0.38		
8	8071	Fill	8070	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional stones	0.38	0.38		
8	8072	Cut		cut of pit	Sub-rectangular in plan. Unexcavated	0.8	0.3		
8	8073	Fill	8072	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.8	0.3		LBA-EIA
8	8074	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated. Seen only in section		0.6	0.25	

8	8075	Fill	8074	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt		0.6	0.25	LBA-EIA
9	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.31	
9	9001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.24	
9	9002	Layer		Natural					
9	9003	Fill	9007	Fill of pit	Dark brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal, bone and pot	1.24	0.84	0.17	LBA-EIA
9	9004	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear	>2	1.64	0.18	
9	9005	Fill	9004	Fill of ditch	Dark brown clayey silt. Moderate amount of charcoal with burnt clay	>2	1.64	0.18	IA
9	9006				Context void				
9	9007	Cut		Cut of pit	Ovoid in plan. Gently sloping sides, concave base	1.24	0.84	0.18	
9	9008	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned. Unexcavated	>2	0.97		
9	9009	Fill	9008	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>2	0.97		
9	9010	Cut		Cut of Ditch	N/S aligned. Unexcavated	>2	1.97		
9	9011	Fill	9010	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>2	1.97		
9	9012	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular. Unexcavated	1.5	1.5		
9	9013	Fill	9012	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	1.5	1.5		
10	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4000			0.28	
10	10001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4001			0.32	
10	10002	Layer		Natural	Same as 4002				
10	10003	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE-SW aligned. Moderately sloping sides, concave base	>2	1.12	0.38	
10	10004	Fill	10003	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Moderate amount of charcoal and occasional stone	>2	1.12	0.38	IA
10	10005	Cut		Cut of ditch	NW/SE aligned Steep sides, flat base	>2	1.58	0.68	
10	10006	Fill	10005	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and small to large stones	>2	1.58	0.68	MIA-LIA
10	10007	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	1.6	1.6		
10	10008	Fill	10007	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown sandy silt.	1.6	1.6		MIA
10	10009	Cut		Cut of ditch	NW/SE aligned. Unexcavated	>2	1.35		
10	10010	Fill	10009	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt	>2	1.35		IA
10	10011	Cut		Cut of furrow	NW/SE aligned. Unexcavated	>2	1.54		
10	10012	Fill	10011	Fill of furrow	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>2	1.54		IA
10	10013	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Unexcavated	>2	1.08		
10	10014	Fill	10013	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>2	1.08		
10	10015	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned. Unexcavated	>2	1.3		
10	10016	Fill	10015	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>2	1.3		
11	11000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 4000			0.28	
11	11001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 4001			0.25	
11	11002	Layer		Natural	Same as 4002				
11	11003	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides, concave base.	>2	1.01	0.39	
11	11004	Fill	11003	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Moderate amount of charcoal and occasional stone	>2	1.01	0.39	IA
11	11005	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Unexcavated	>2	0.95		
11	11006	Fill	11005	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>2	0.95		
11	11007	Cut		Cut of ?ditch	Unexcavated	<2	3.1		
11	11008	Fill	11007	Fill of ?ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	<2	3.1		
12	12001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.3	
12	12002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1002			0.32	

12	12003	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Unexcavated	<2	1.17		
12	12004	Fill	12003	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and stone	<2	1.17		
13	13000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 3000			0.28	
13	13001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 3001			0.21	
13	13002	Layer		Natural	Same as 4002				
13	13003	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Gently sloping sides, concave base,	>2	0.86	0.17	
13	13004	Fill	13003	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal	>2	0.86	0.17	IA
13	13005	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	>2	1.14	0.37	
13	13006	Fill	13005	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Moderate amount of charcoal	>2	1.14	0.37	IA
14	14000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 3000			0.28	
14	14001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 3001			0.3	
14	14002	Layer		Natural	Same as 4002				
14	14003	Cut		Cut of ditch	SW-NE aligned. Moderately sloping sides, flat base.	>2	1.4	0.11	
14	14004	Fill	14003	Fill of ditch	Light brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal	>2	1.4	0.11	IA
14	14005	Cut		Cut of furrow	NW/SE aligned.				
14	14006	Fill	14005	Fill of furrow	Medium grey brown sandy silt	>15	>2	0.35	
14	14007	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-oval in plan. Gently sloping sides, flat base.	>1	0.59	0.1	
14	14008	Fill	14007	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal	>1	0.59	0.1	
15	15000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 3000			0.32	
15	15001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 3001			0.23	
15	15002	Layer		Natural	Same as 4002				
15	15003	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-circular in plan. Gently sloping sides, concave base.	1.08	0.71	0.13	
15	15004	Fill	15003	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal and stone	1.08	0.71	0.13	IA
16	16000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 3000			0.28	
16	16001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 3001			0.3	
16	16002	Layer		Natural	Same as 4002				
16	16003	Cut		Cut of pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides, irregular base.	>1.9	0.63	0.15	
16	16004	Fill	16003	Fill of pit	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Moderate amount of charcoal and frequent burnt stone.	>1.9	0.63	0.15	IA
16	16005	Cut		Cut of ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, flat base.	>2	0.49	0.16	
16	16006	Fill	16005	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal	>2	0.49	0.16	IA
16	16007	Cut		Cut of ditch	NW/SE aligned. Unexcavated	>2	1.35		
16	16008	Fill		Fill of 16007	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	>2	1.35		IA
17	17000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000	>30	>2	0.12	
17	17001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001	>30	>2	0.09	
17	17002	Natural		Natural	Brown yellow clay	>30	>2		
18	18000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.14	
18	18001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.07	
18	18002	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
18	18003	Cut		Cut of possible ditch	E/W aligned. Gently sloping sides, concave base.	>2	1.23	0.18	

18	18004	Fill	18003	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional stone	>2	1.23	0.18	
18	18005	Cut		Cut of ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately sloping sides, flat base.	>2	0.76	0.27	
18	18006	Fill	18005	Fill of ditch	Mid brown, clay. Occasional small to medium stone	>2	0.76	0.27	
19	19000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000	>30	>2	0.3	
19	19001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001	>30	>2	0.27	
19	19002	Layer		Natural	Same as 6002	>30	>2		
19	19003	Cut		Unexcavated ditch	N/S aligned. Unexcavated				
19	19004	Fill	19003	Fill of ditch	Dark grey brown sandy silt				
20	20000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000	>30	>2	0.13	
20	20001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001	>30	>2	0.08	
20	20002	Layer		Natural	Same as 18002	>30	>2		

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

### Finds Concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1000	Copper alloy coin	1	2	EC19
3003	Worked bone: button	1	1	C18-C19
	Worked flint: flake	1	0.6	
3005	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-and-shell tempered	2	4	Late prehistoric
4006	Late prehistoric pottery: flint-tempered fabric; flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	3	10	IA
5004	Roman pottery: samian; greyware; oxidised fabric	5	76	C2
5006	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	4	16	RB
	Roman pottery: greyware	1	6	
6004	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric	16	191	EIA-MIA
6006	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	15	121	EIA
6008	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	3	22	IA
	Worked flint: flake	1	1	
6010	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric; quartz-and-flint tempered fabric	5	113	RB
	Roman pottery: greyware	1	3	
	Fired clay	3	8	
	Worked flint: flake	1	3	
6013	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric;	6	33	Late prehistoric
6015	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	1	43	IA
6017	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	10	34	IA
6018	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric	47	690	IA
6019	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	4	21	IA
6020	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	130	966	IA
7004	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	1	3	IA
	Fired clay	2	4	
	Worked flint: flake	1	2	



7006	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-and-shell tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric; quartz-tempered/vesicular fabric Fired clay Burnt stone Worked flint: flake	22 1 1 1	155 7 29 2	IA
7008	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware Fired clay	4 4 1	36 299 11	MC1-C2
7010	Late prehistoric pottery: vesicular fabric Worked flint: flake	1 1	6 11	Late prehistoric
8004	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	3	44	MIA
8005	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-and-shell tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric Burnt flint	3 1	94 8	MIA
8013	Fired clay	1	2	-
8025	Early prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric	1	19	EBA-MBA
8035	Fired clay	1	1	-
8041	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric	7	6	IA
8045	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric Fired clay Worked flint: bladelet-like flake	2 1 1	10 1 1	Late prehistoric
8053	Late prehistoric pottery: vesicular fabric	4	13	Late prehistoric
8065	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	7	189	LBA-EIA
8073	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1	41	LBA-EIA
8075	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric	1	38	LBA-EIA
9003	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	4	66	LBA-EIA
9005	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric	18	212	IA
10004	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric Worked flint: flake	15 1	41 0.5	IA
10006	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric Worked flint: flake	18 2	243 5	MIA-LIA
10008	Late prehistoric pottery: vesicular fabric	1	95	MIA
10010	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	5	28	IA
10012	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	13	50	IA
11004	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	33	77	Late prehistoric
13004	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered/vesicular fabric	7	28	IA
13006	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	3	3	IA
14004	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	2	17	IA
15004	Late prehistoric pottery: shell-tempered fabric; quartz sand-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	4	14	IA
16004	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	1	26	IA
16006	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric Worked flint: flake	1 1	2 0.3	IA
16008	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	2	32	IA

## APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

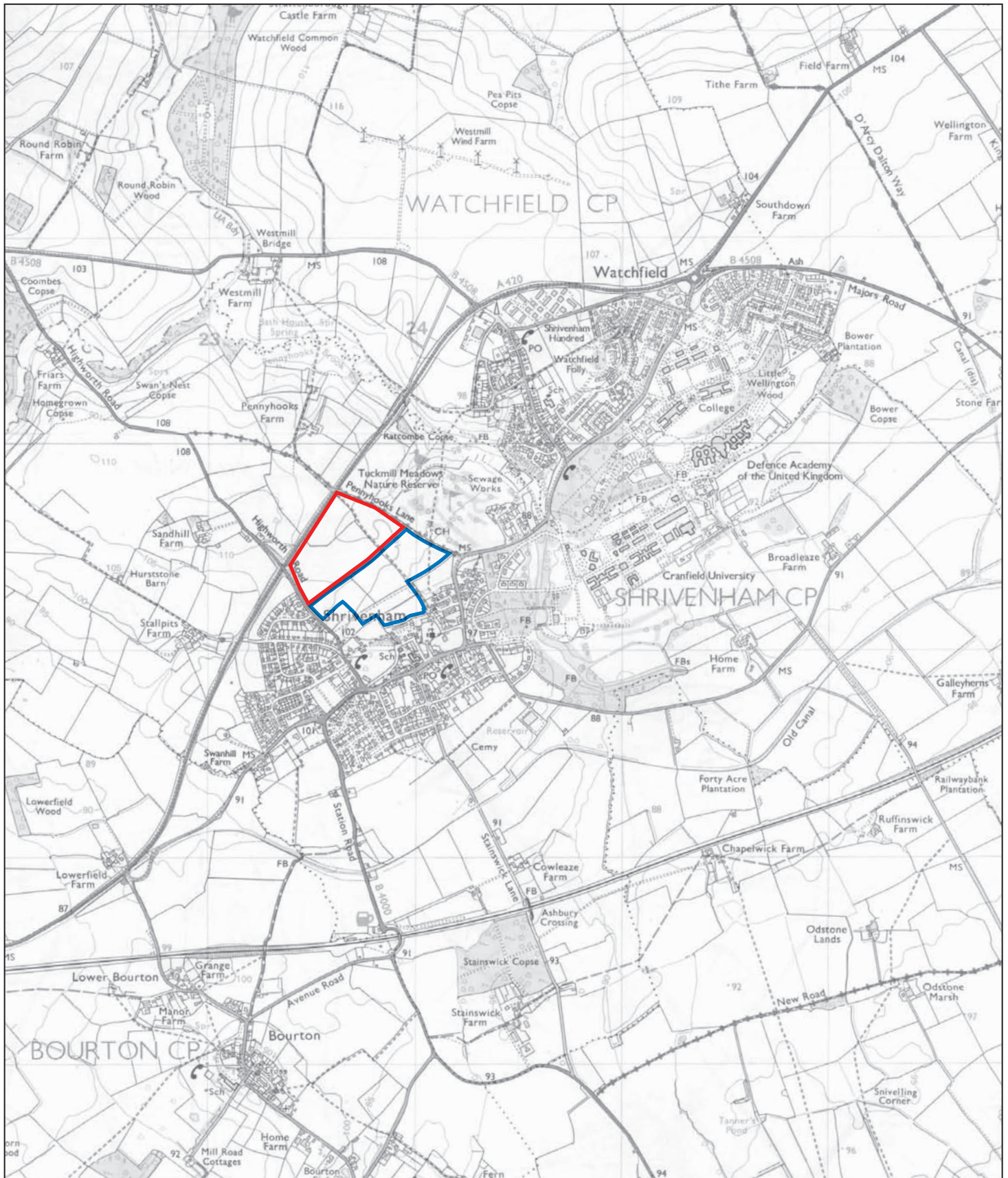
Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
<i>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age</i>									
9007	9003		1				3	4	11
<i>Iron Age</i>									
6003	6004	16	3	1		3	4	27	1597
6005	6006						1	1	1
6007	6008	1				1		2	30
6014	6015	1	1					2	33
6016	6018	2	1		2	6		11	324
7003	7004					1		1	12
7005	7006	1				5		6	121
7009	7010		1					1	7
8003	8004						2	2	10
8003	8005	1	1	1			1	4	293
9004	9005	1	1				2	4	31
10003	10004	3	1				1	5	388
10011	10012			1				1	40
11003	11004	2	1		2	1	6	12	406
13003	13004	2						2	153
16003	16004	1	1				15	17	59
	6020	9	3		2	20	17	51	1485
<b>subtotal</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>4990</b>
<i>Late Iron Age/Early Roman</i>									
6009	6010						1	1	1
<i>Roman</i>									
5003	5004	2	1				9	12	114
5005	5006			1			1	2	7
7007	7008	4	2			4		10	129
<b>subtotal</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>150</b>
<i>post medieval</i>									
3002	3003	1				1		2	36
<i>undated</i>									
6011	6012	1	1					2	158
	6019	1	1				3	5	95
<b>subtotal</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>187</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>3918</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>5541</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ= horse; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land East of Highworth Road, Shrivenham, Oxfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2015 on Land at North Shrivenham, Oxfordshire. Twenty trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified ditches, pits and postholes associated with settlement activity focussed on a ridge of high ground at the south of the proposed development area. The artefact assemblage from the evaluation indicates that activity on the ridge began in the Middle Bronze Age and continued throughout the Iron Age period. Two Roman ditches were also recorded and probably represent further elements of field systems related to a known Roman settlement further to the west on the same ridge.</p> <p>The results of the fieldwork have also corroborated those of the preceding geophysical survey, which identified a dense concentration of features in the southern part of the site. In addition, the evaluation has also identified a number of smaller discrete features on the ridge-top which were not indicated on the geophysical survey. A small number of further ditches and pits that were not identified in the geophysical survey were recorded in the lower-lying parts of the site where greater subsoil depth and variations of the underlying geology may have adversely affected the survey results.</p>	
Project dates	23 February– 06 March 2015	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey- Archaeological Surveys Ltd (2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land East of Highworth Road, Shrivenham, Oxfordshire	
Study area	10.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 23612 89437	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Vale of White Horse District Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Oxfordshire County Museum Service	Ceramics, animal bone, struck flint
Paper	Oxfordshire County Museum Service	Trench sheets, context sheets, site drawings
Digital	Oxfordshire County Museum Service	Database, digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land East of Highworth Road, Shrivenham, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>15113</b>		



- current site
- CA 2013

0 1km

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Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Andover 01264 347630  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

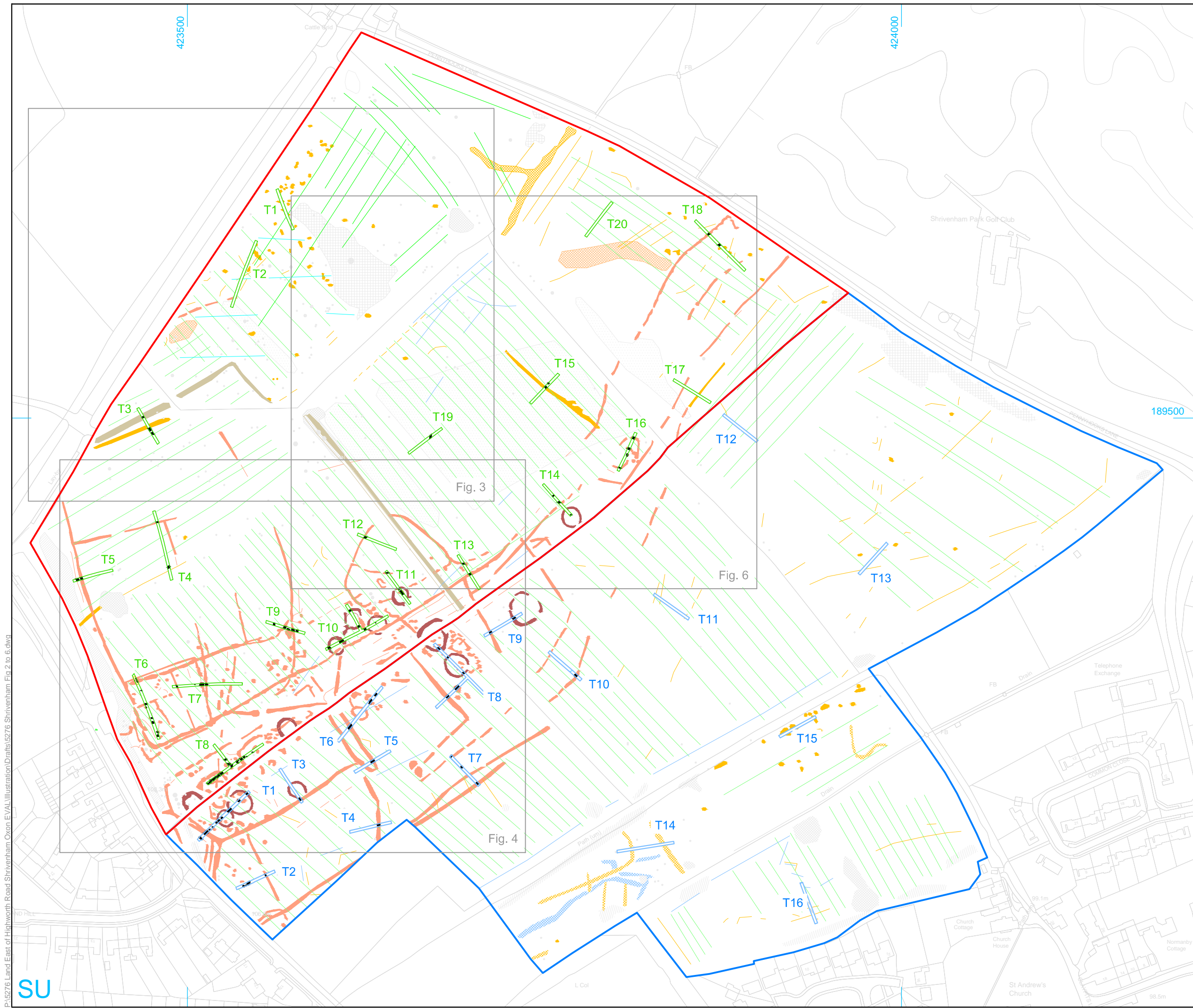
**PROJECT TITLE**

Land at North Shrevenham, Oxfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b> JB	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 5276	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> JB	<b>DATE</b> 17/03/2015	
<b>APPROVED BY</b> CMB	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	<b>1</b>



- current site boundary
- current evaluation trench
- previous site boundary (CA 2013)
- previous evaluation trench
- archaeological feature

**Geophysical Survey Results (Archaeological Surveys)**

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Positive curvilinear anomaly - ring ditch
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
- Linear anomaly - ridge and furrow
- Positive linear anomaly - possible former field boundary
- Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
- Negative linear anomaly - land drain
- Discrete positive response - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
- Variable magnetic response - of uncertain origin
- Variable magnetic response - associated with quarrying
- Variable magnetic response - of natural origin
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Andover 01264 347630  
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

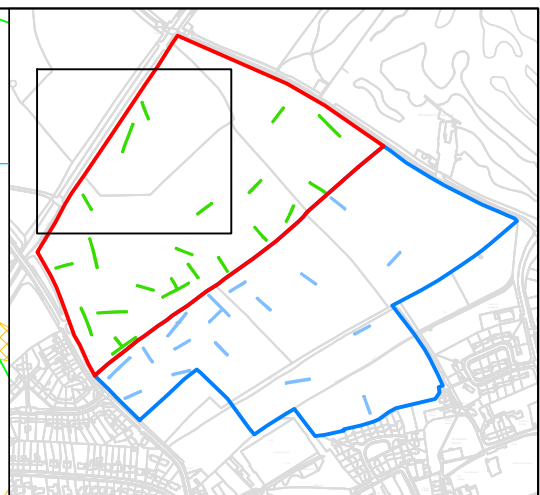
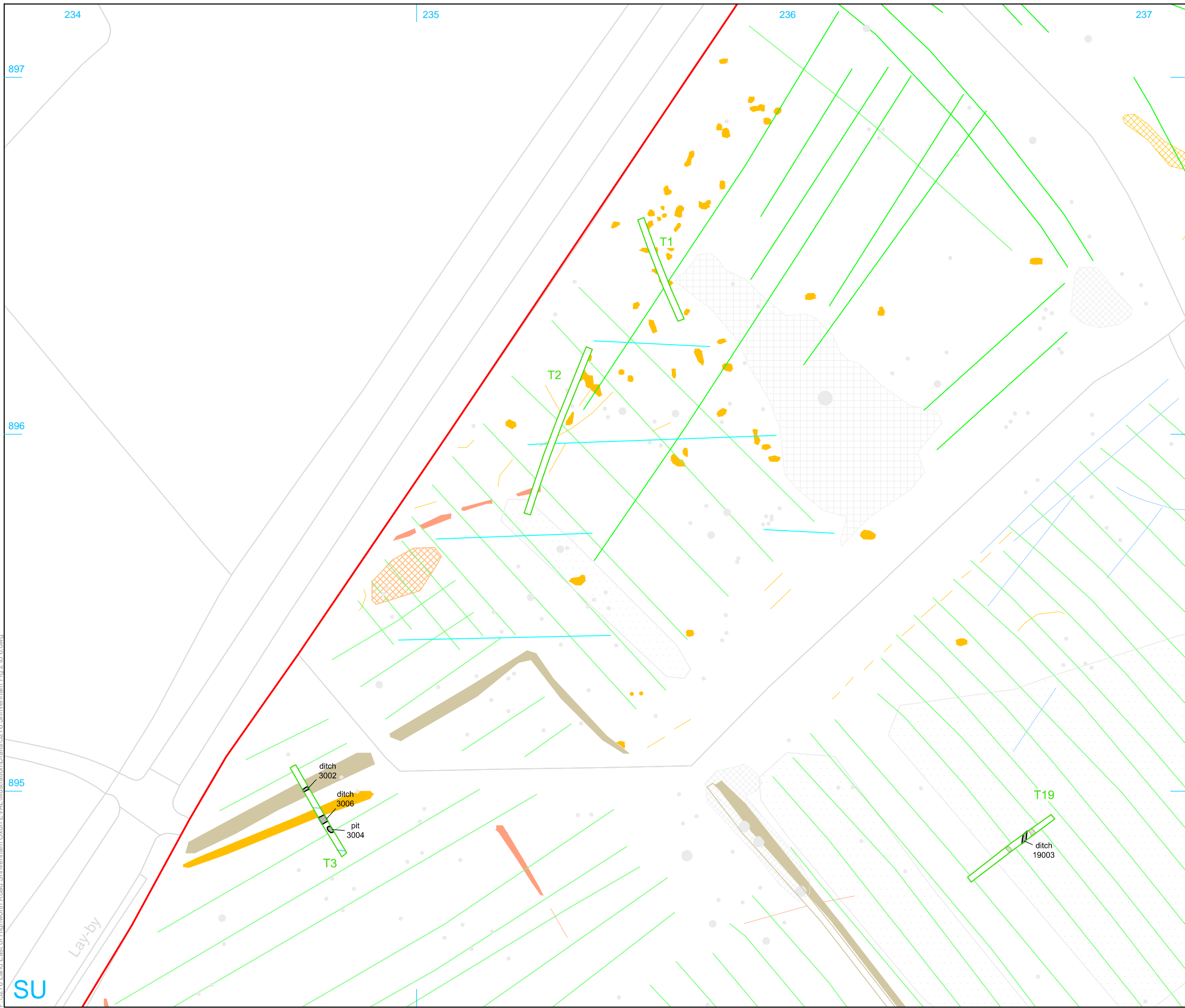
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at North Shrivensham, Oxfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features, geophysical survey results and previous archaeological works

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	JB	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	5276	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	JB	<b>DATE</b>	17/03/2015	<b>2</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	CMB	<b>SCALE</b>	A3 1:2500	

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- ▭ current site boundary
  - ▭ current evaluation trench
  - ▭ previous site boundary (CA 2013)
  - archaeological feature
  - layer/deposit
  - furrow
- see Fig. 2 for geophysics key



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 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Andover 01264 347630  
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

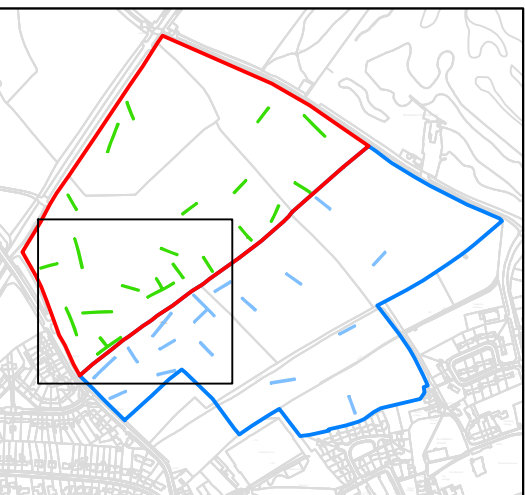
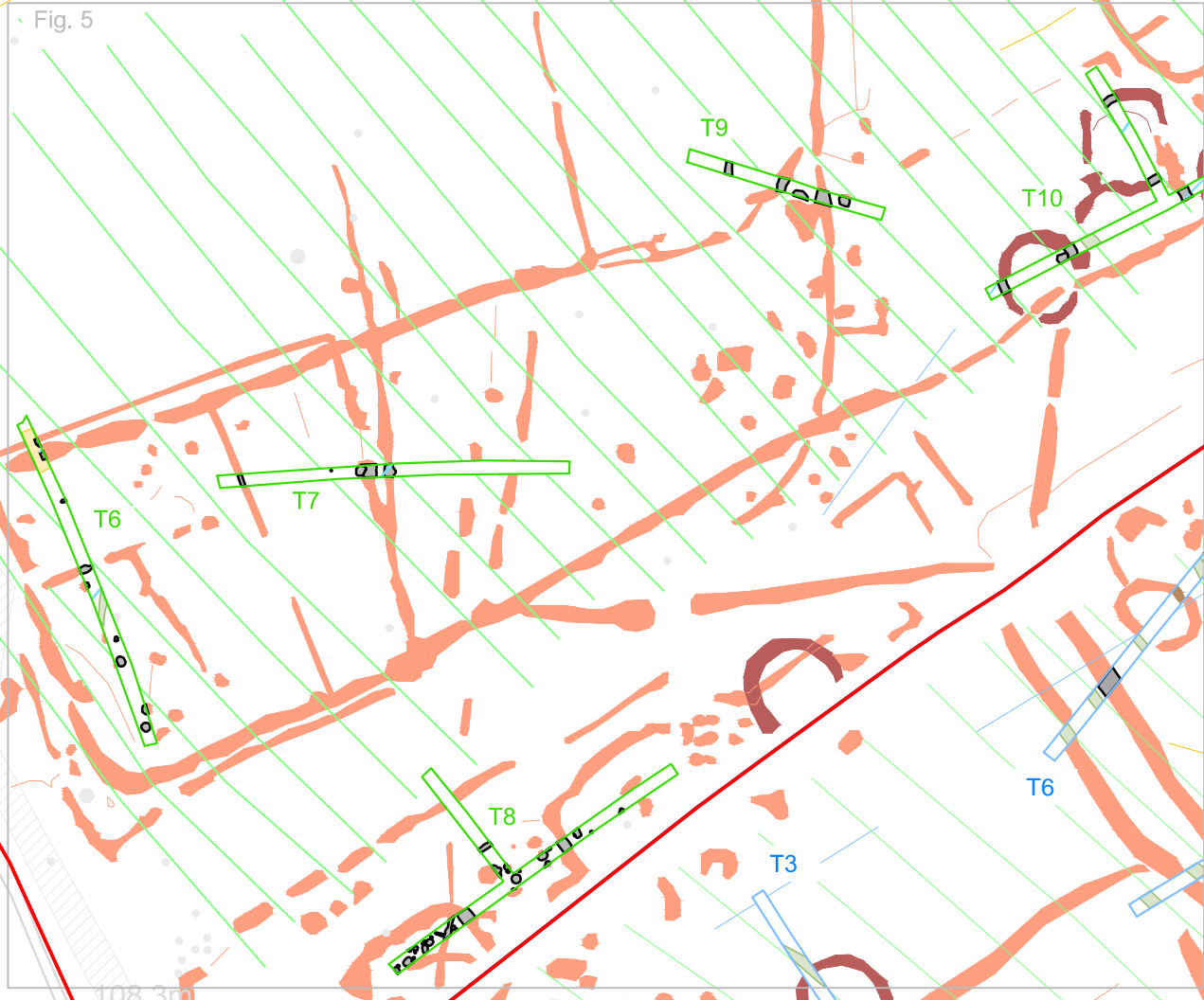
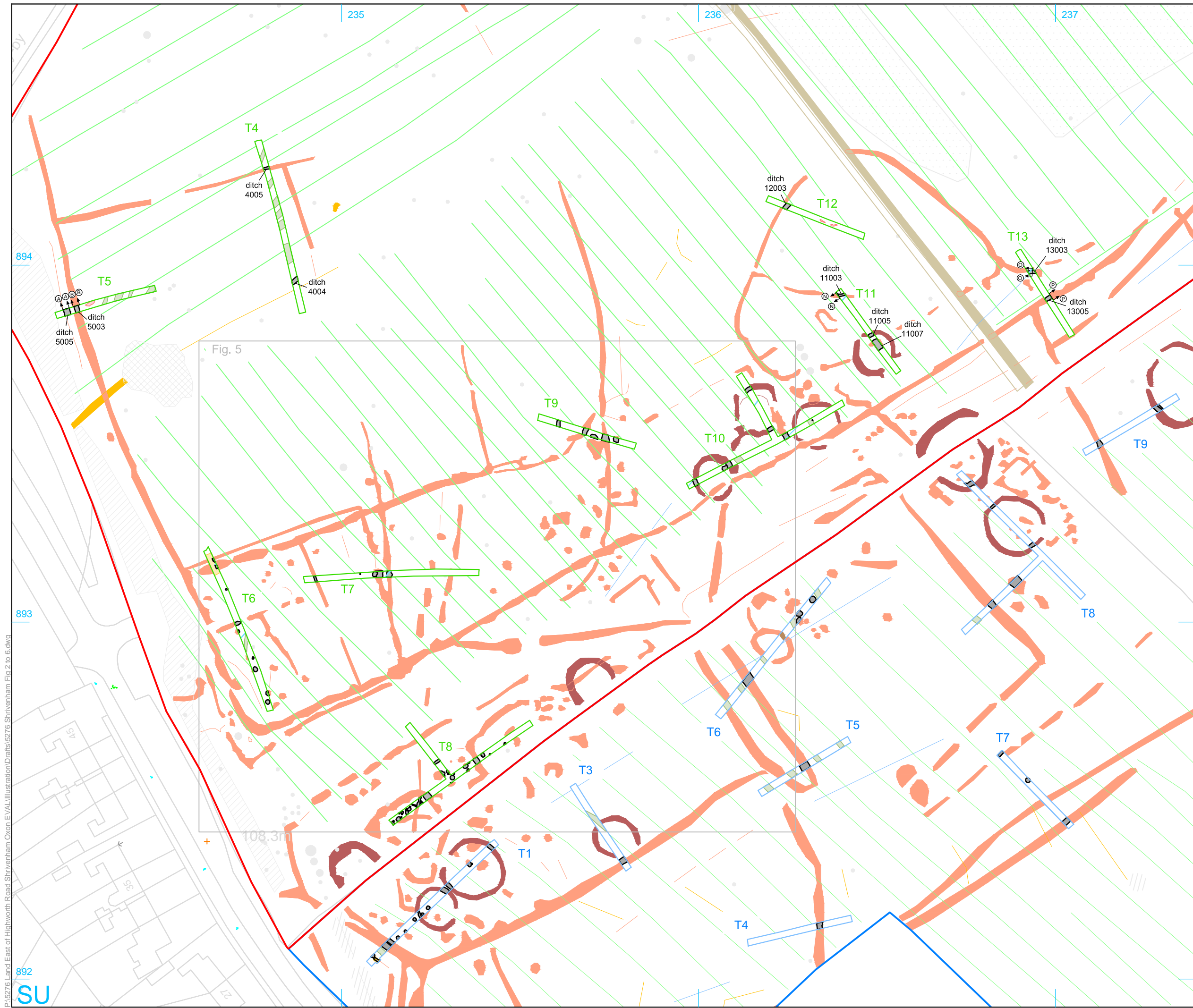
PROJECT TITLE  
**Land at North Shrivenham, Oxfordshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 1 to 3 and 19, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	JB	PROJECT NO.	5276	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	17/03/2015	<b>3</b>
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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SU



- current site boundary
  - current evaluation trench
  - previous site boundary (CA 2013)
  - archaeological feature
  - layer/deposit
  - furrow
  - modern
- see Fig. 2 for geophysics key



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Andover 01264 347630  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

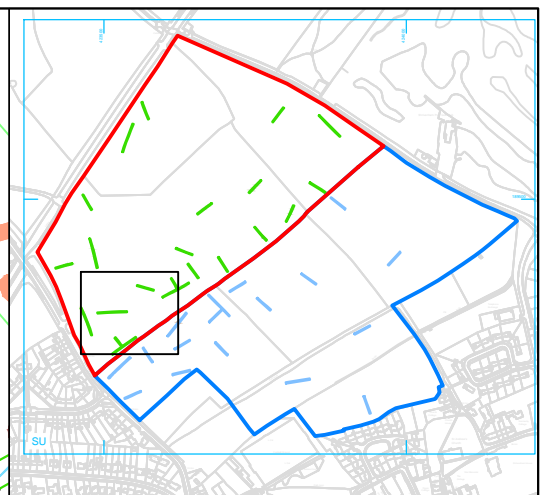
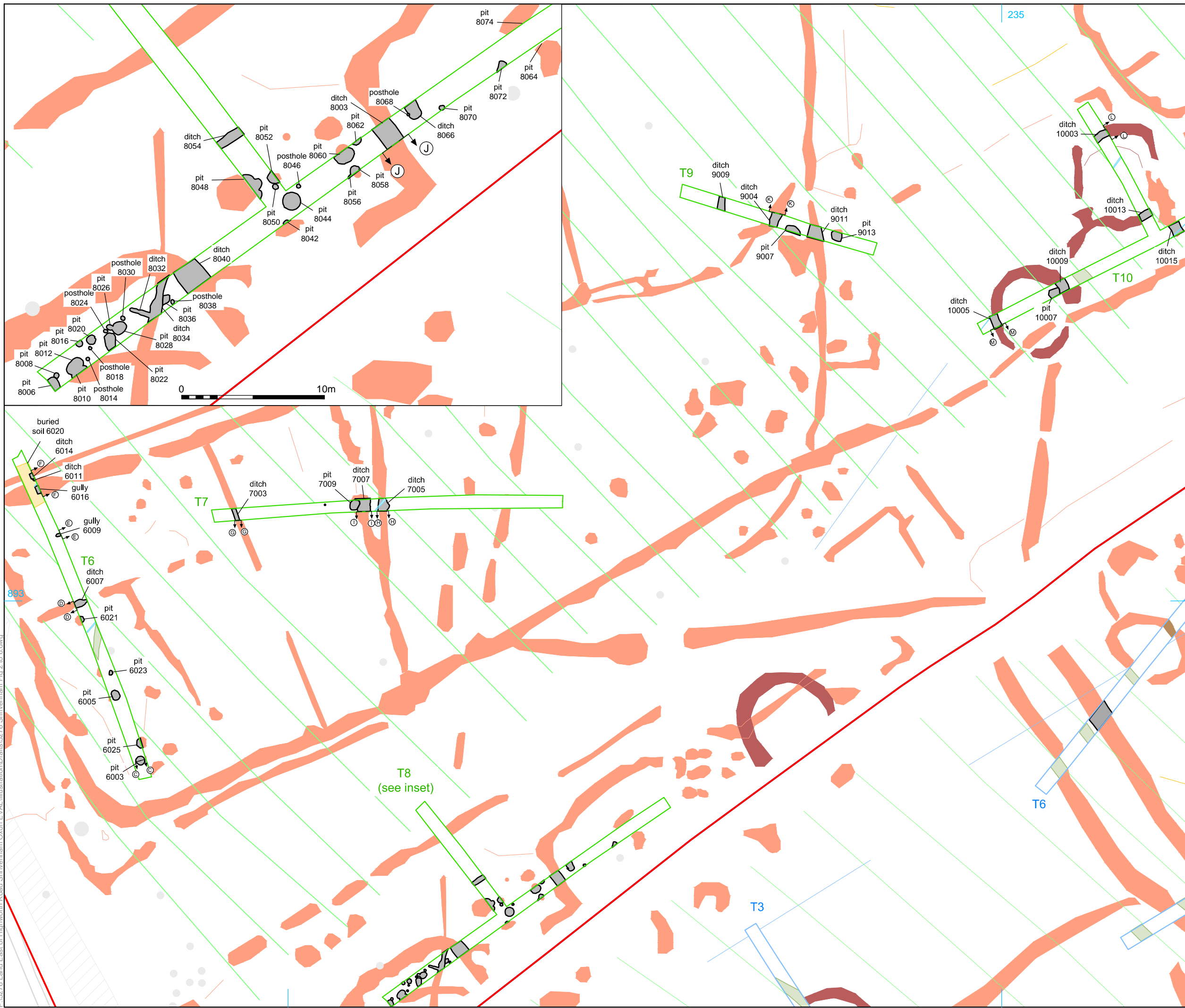
PROJECT TITLE  
Land at North Shrivensham, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 4 to 13, showing archaeological feature, geophysical survey results and previous archaeological works**

DRAWN BY	JB	PROJECT NO.	5276	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	17/03/2015	
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:1000	<b>4</b>

P:\5276 Land East of Highworth Road Shrivensham Oxon EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\5276 Shrivensham Fig 2 to 6.dwg





- current site boundary
- current evaluation trench
- previous site boundary (CA 2013)
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- furrow
- modern
- see Fig. 2 for geophysics key



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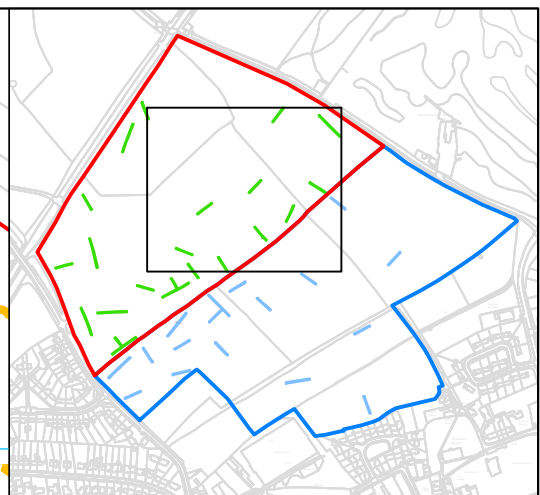
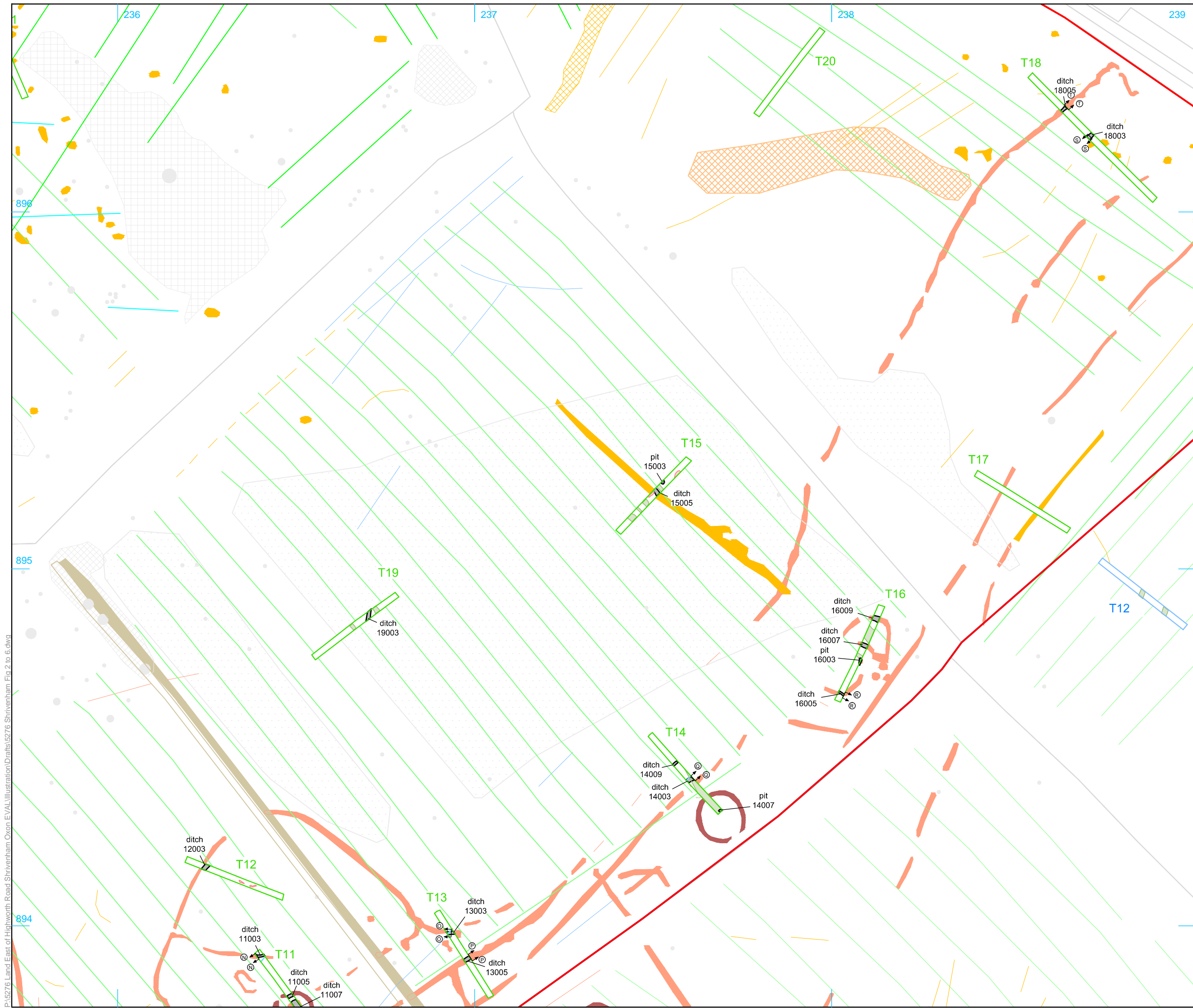
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at North Shrivensham, Oxfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trenches 6 to 10, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY JB CHECKED BY JB APPROVED BY CMB	PROJECT NO. 5276 DATE 17/03/2015 SCALE @A3 1:500 & 1:250 (inset)	<b>FIGURE NO.</b> <b>5</b>
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- ▭ current site boundary
  - ▭ current evaluation trench
  - ▭ previous site boundary (CA 2013)
  - archaeological feature
  - layer/deposit
  - furrow
  - modern
  - treethrow
- see Fig. 2 for geophysics key



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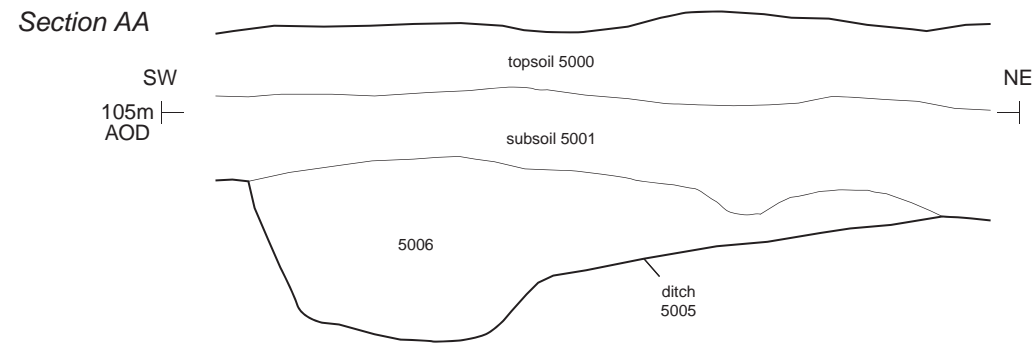
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Land at North Shrivvenham, Oxfordshire**

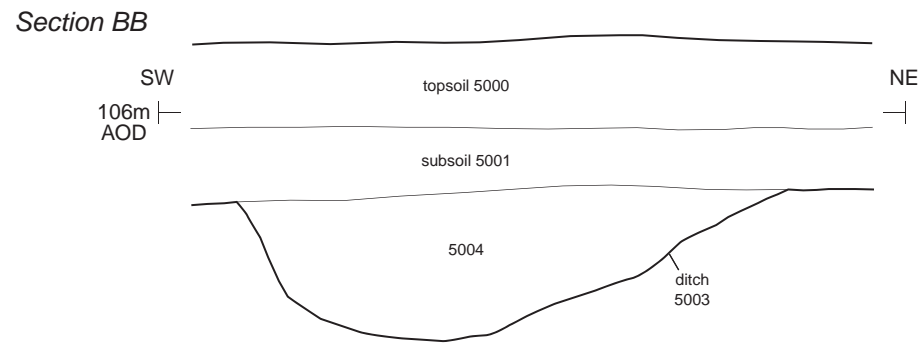
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trenches 11 to 20, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	JB	PROJECT NO.	5276	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	17/03/2015	<b>6</b>
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

P:\5276 Land East of Highworth Road Shrivvenham Oxon EVAL\Illustration\Drawings\5276 Shrivvenham Fig 2 to 6.dwg



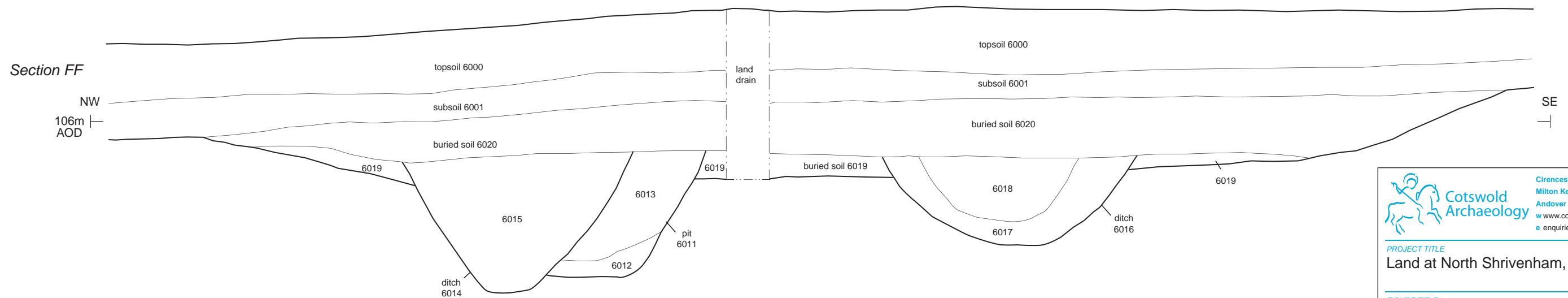
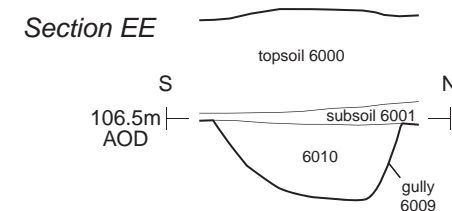
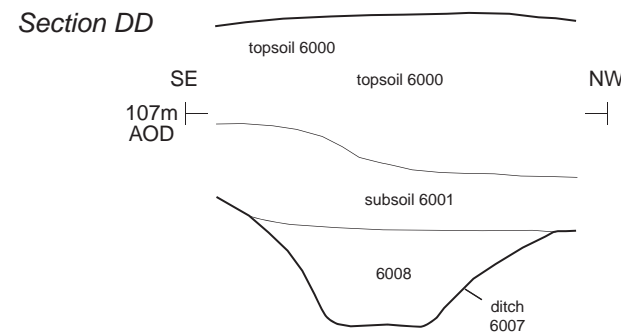
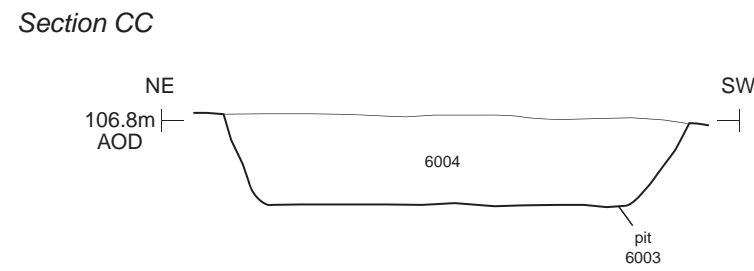
Trench 5, ditch 5005, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 5, ditch 5003, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Trench 6, pit 6003, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

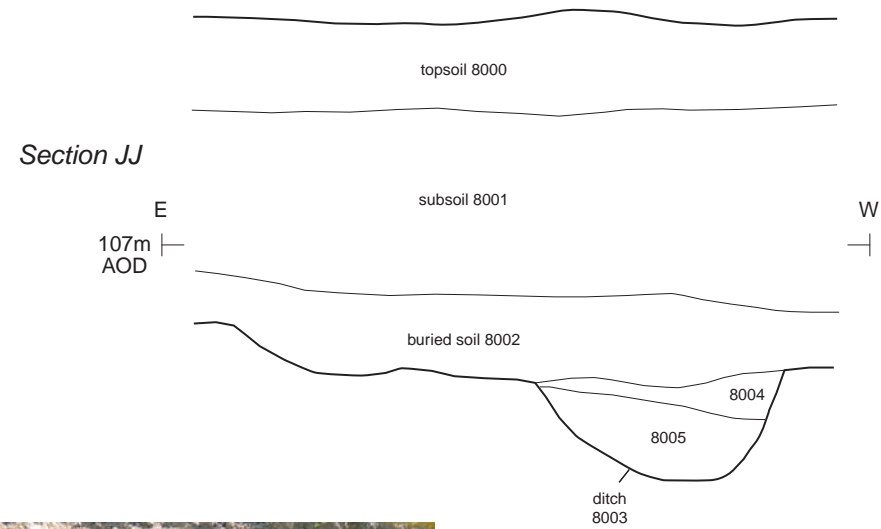
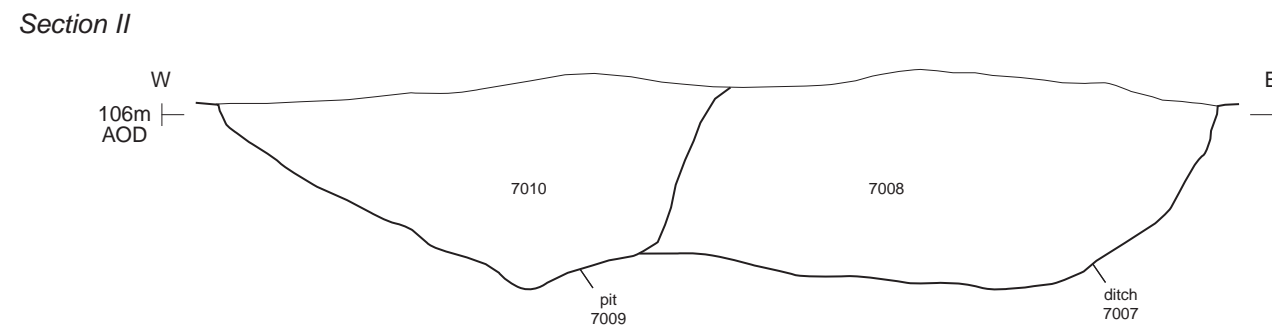
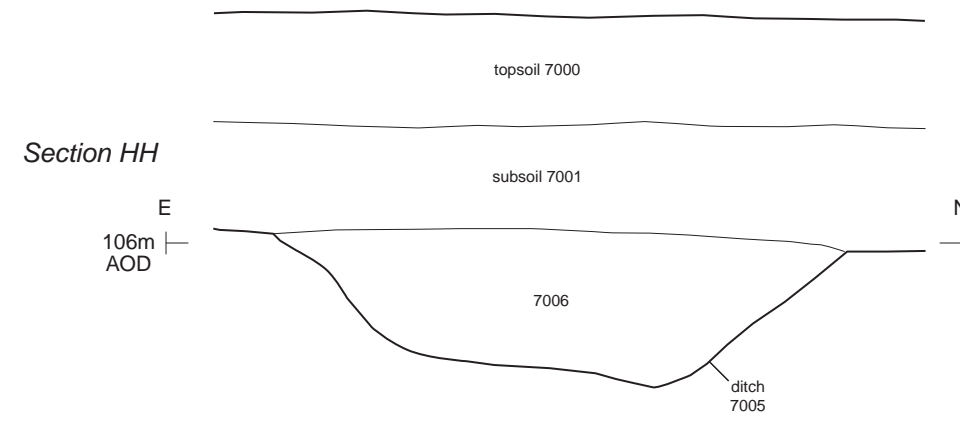
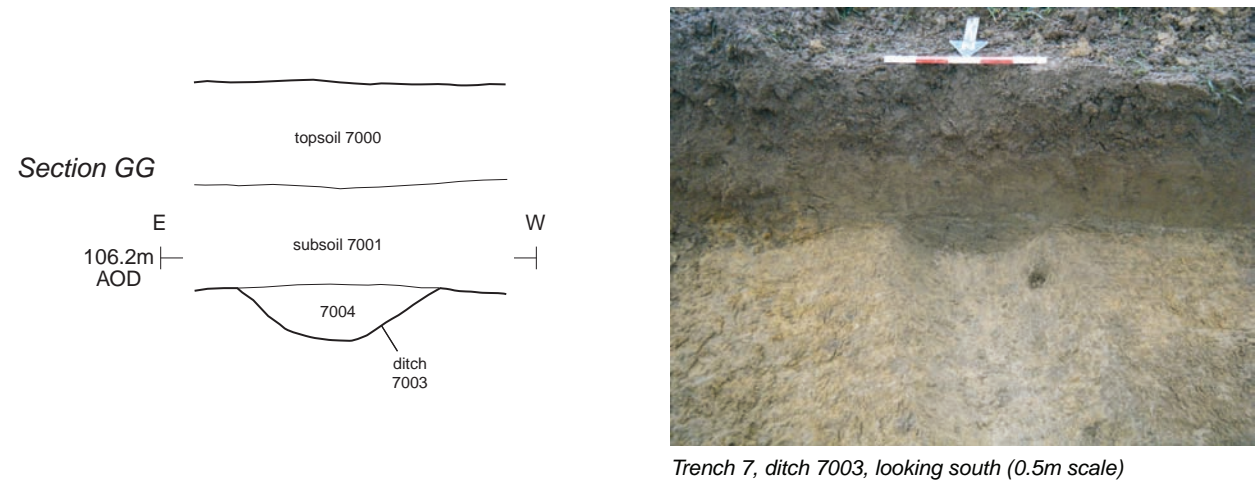


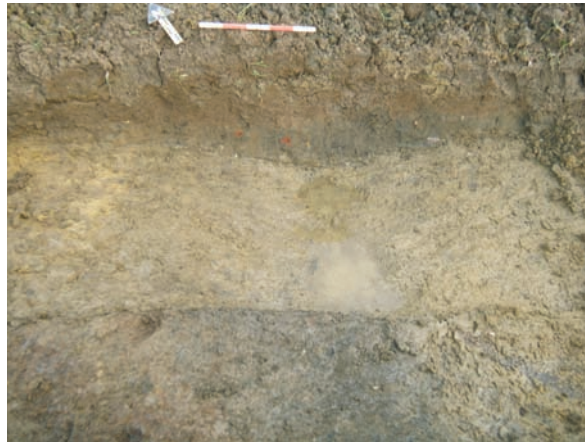
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 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at North Shrivenham, Oxfordshire

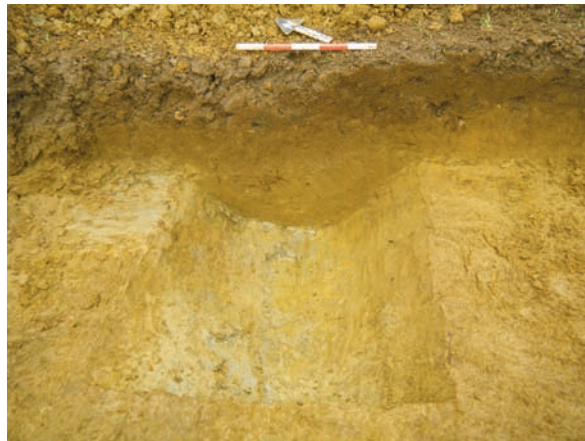
FIGURE TITLE  
 Trenches 5 and 6; sections and photographs

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 CHECKED BY JB DATE 18/03/2015  
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Trench 9, ditch 9004, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

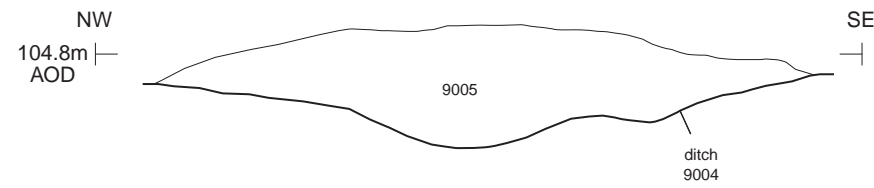


Trench 10, ditch 10003, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

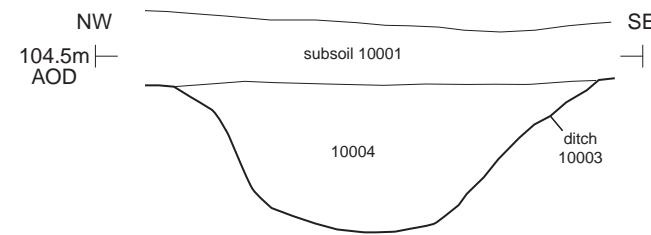


Trench 10, ditch 10005, looking south-east (1m scale)

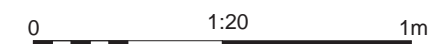
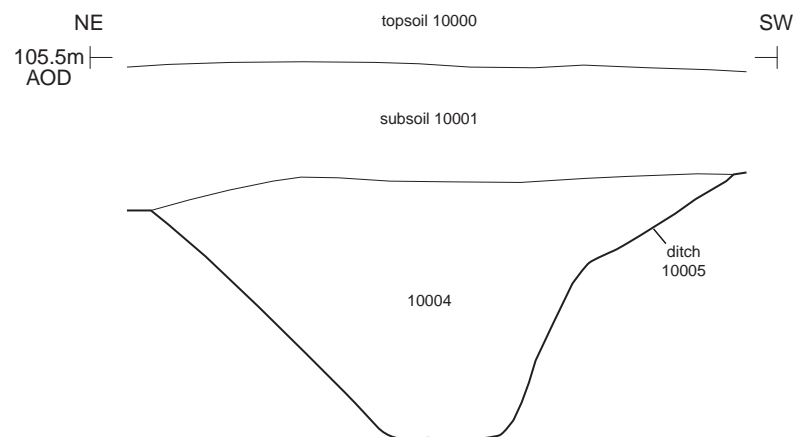
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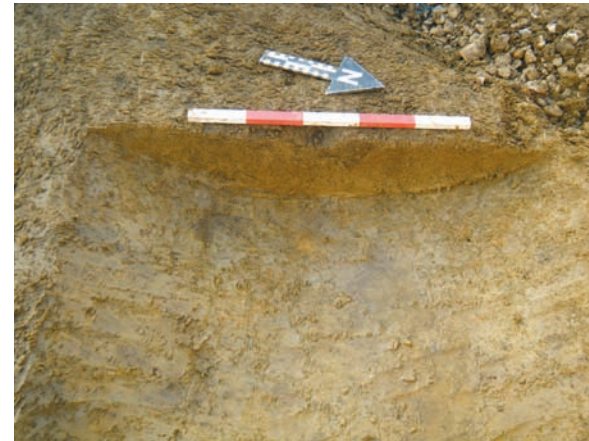
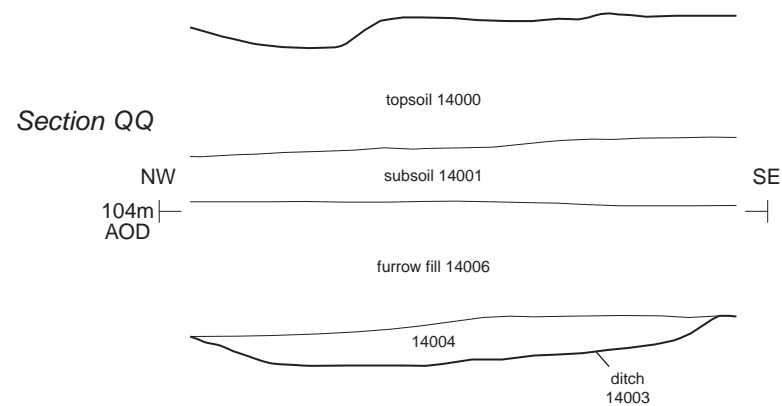
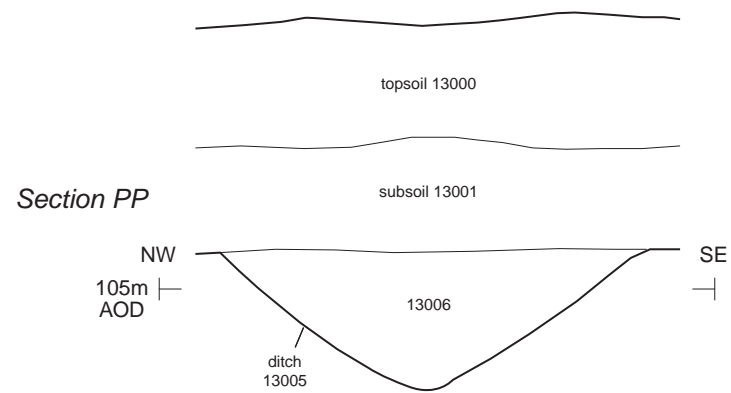
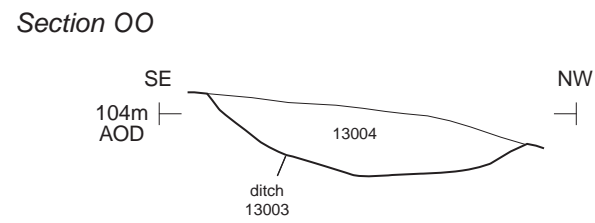
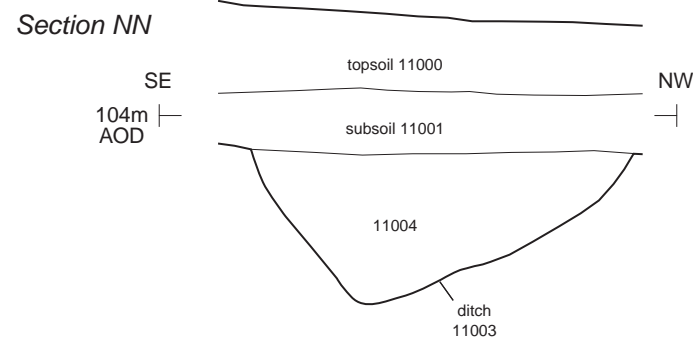


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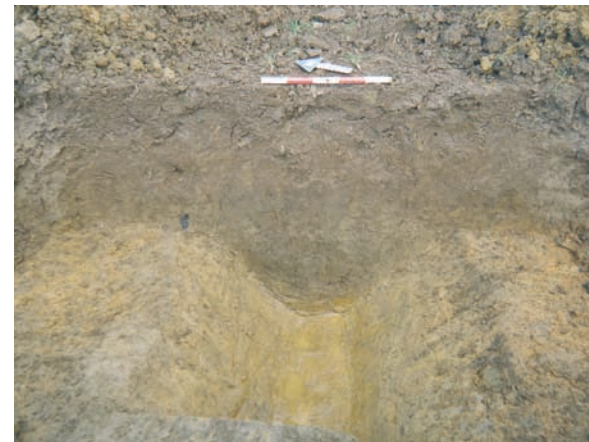


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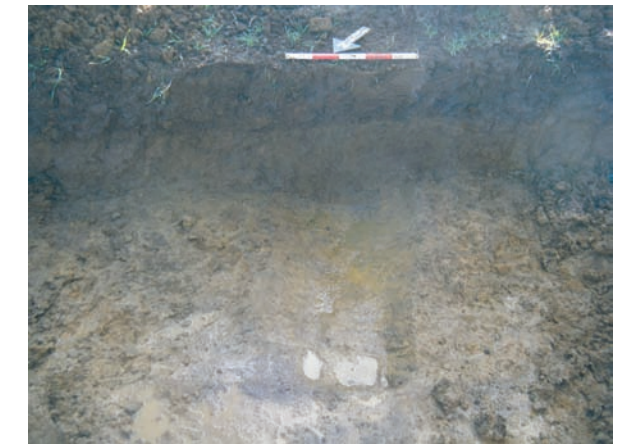
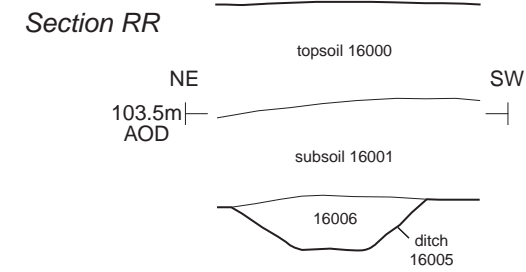




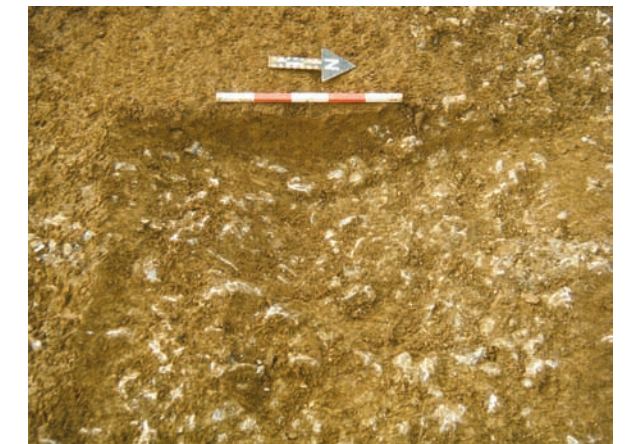
Trench 13, ditch 13003, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



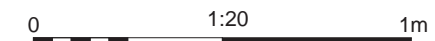
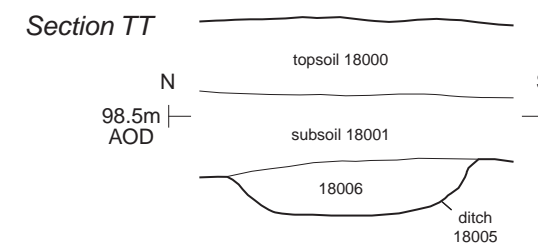
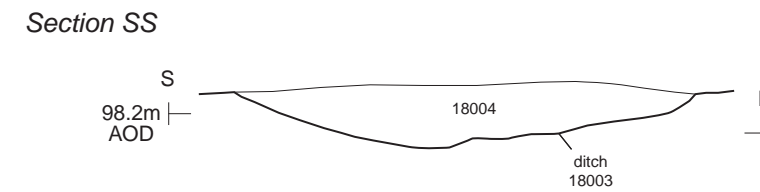
Trench 13, ditch 13005, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Trench 16, ditch 16005, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Trench 18, ditch 18003, looking west (0.5m scale)



#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

41 Burners Lane South  
Kiln Farm  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK1 3HA

t: 01908 564660

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

