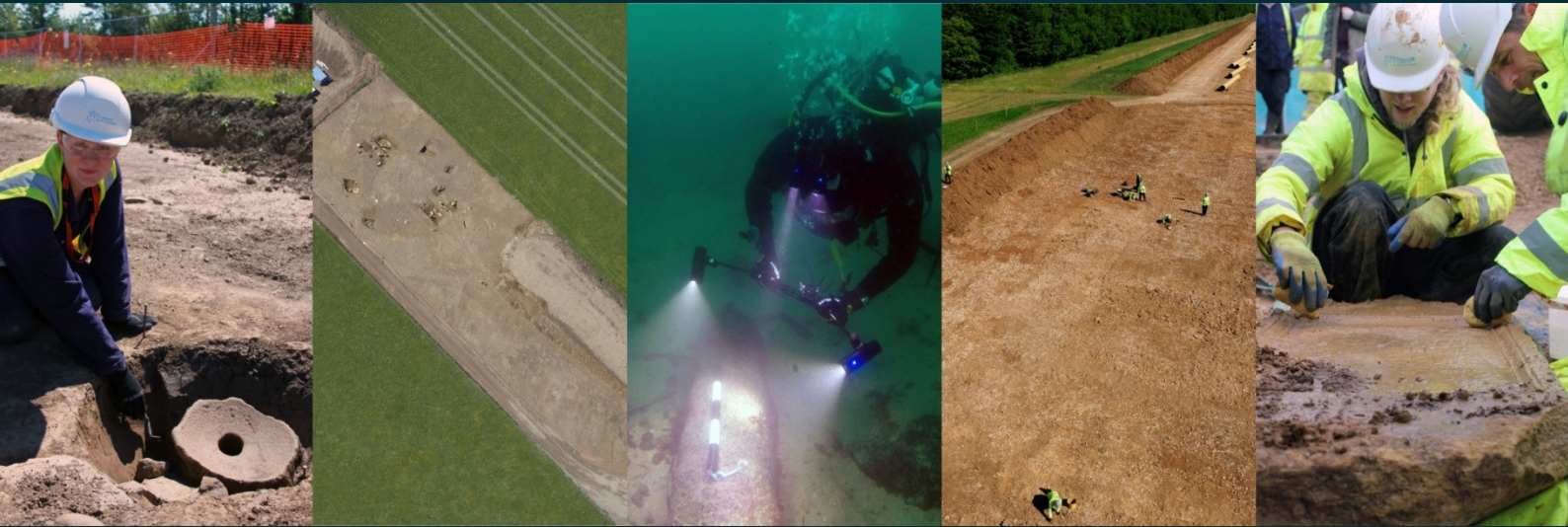


Land South of the A420 and East of the A415 Kingston Bagpuize Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Narvo Asset Management

on behalf of
Mactaggart and Mickel Homes Ltd

CA Project: 5594
CA Report: 15740

October 2015



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land south of the A420 and East of the A415
Location:	Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire
NGR:	SU 4101 9848
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	11–22 September 2015
Planning Reference:	Vale of White Horse District Council ref: P15/V1808/O
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service
Site Code:	BAGP 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2015 on land south of the A420 and east of the A415, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire. A total of forty-eight trenches, several of which were located on anomalies identified during a preceding geophysical survey, were excavated.

The earliest features encountered consisted of ridge and furrow and linear features in the southern half of the site, potentially of 18th century date. Two undated, large pits located in the south-eastern part of the site were probably used for sand extraction.

A small number of flint artefacts were recovered from the topsoil during machining of the trenches in the northern part of the site. It cannot be excluded that a group of postholes in the southern part of the site were of prehistoric date, but the dating evidence obtained was limited. No additional features were identified as securely dating to this period.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Narvo Asset Management, on behalf of Mactaggart and Mickel Homes Ltd, on land south of the A420, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR: SU 4101 9848; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application to Vale of White Horse District Council (VWHDC; planning ref: P15/V1808/O) for the development of up to 280 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Design Brief* for archaeological evaluation (OCC 2015) prepared by Hugh Coddington (County Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council (OCC)), archaeological advisor to VWHDC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015a) and approved by Hugh Coddington. 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).
- The site**
- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 11ha in extent, and comprises two arable fields beyond the north-eastern edge of Kingston Bagpuize. The site was bounded to the north by the A420, the east by agricultural fields, the south by open fields and the west by Witney Road and residential gardens. The site lies at approximately 82m AOD, and is broadly level.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Hazelbury Bryan Formation - Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone in the northern part of the site and Kingston Formation - Sandstone in the southern part of the site, both of the Jurassic era. No overlying superficial deposits are mapped (BGS 2015). The natural substrate comprising sands and clays with occasional outcrops of limestone was identified during the evaluation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site is noted to be within an area of known archaeological potential. As part of this application a heritage desk-based assessment (CA 2015b) and geophysical survey (GSB 2015) were undertaken. The following is a summary of the results of these assessments and other archaeological evidence.
- 2.2 Flint artefacts of Mesolithic date (including microblades, cores and a microburin) have been recovered from the topsoil within and to the north of the site. Scatters of flints from the Neolithic and Bronze Age were also identified during construction of the A420, directly to the north. This evidence accords with archaeological evaluation results to the west of Witney Road which identified prehistoric settlement (Oxford Archaeology 1992). Field evaluation in the vicinity has also identified a Romano field system (Foundations Archaeology 2012).
- 2.3 The eastern boundary of the site respects the parish boundary of Kingston Bagpuize which survives as a low earthwork, and has existed since at least the 10th century. Historic mapping of the site indicates that it has formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Kingston Bagpuize since at least 1761. Successive maps until the first edition OS map (1883) depict the site as being divided into progressively smaller fields. By the late 19th century one large field contained the entirety of the proposed development area.
- 2.4 The geophysical survey did not record any definitive archaeological features but did identify a number of anomalies of uncertain origin. (GSB 2015).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were 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 with the *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 48 trenches measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, 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* and 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 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.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

General Stratigraphy

- 5.2 The natural substrate varied between clay and sand, with occasional patches of limestone brash. This was encountered at a depth of between 0.35m–0.75m below present ground level (bpgl). The natural substrate was overlain by a clayey sand

subsoil, which was up to 0.48m thick. The subsoil was sealed by modern ploughsoil, typically 0.3m thick.

- 5.3 Trenches 2–15, 17–22, 24–26, 28, 34–45 and 47 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 23 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.4 East west aligned ditch 2303 (Fig. 3, section AA) was located near to the centre of the trench. The ditch was 0.81m in width and 0.41m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained undated silty sand fill 2304.

Trench 27 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.5 North south aligned ditch 2705 (Fig. 3, section BB) was 0.72m in width and 0.13m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by deposit 2706. A small fragment of prehistoric pottery was recovered from near the top of the fill. This, alongside the heavily abraded nature of the sherd, may limit the extent to which the sherd can be used to characterise the ditch.

- 5.6 Pit 2703 was located 7.7m to the east of ditch 2705. It was oval in plan, 0.67m in width and 0.19m in depth with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its silty fill, 2704, contained medieval pottery (possibly Oxford ware dating to the mid 11th to 13th century) and a copper alloy button of 18th century date.

Trench 33 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.7 East west aligned ditch 3303 (Fig. 4, section CC) was located near the southern end of the trench. It was 0.65m in width and 0.17m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its silty fill, 3304, contained charcoal flecks, but no artefactual material.

Trench 46 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.8 Two broadly north-west/south-east aligned ditches were identified in Trench 46. Ditch 4603 (Fig. 4, section DD) was located at the northern end of the trench and was 0.97m in width and 0.25m in depth with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Ditch 4613 was located at the south end of the trench and was 0.53m in width and 0.1m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Both ditches contained undated fills (4604 and 4614 respectively). The ditches correspond to the alignment of geophysical anomalies.

- 5.9 Two groups of possible postholes were also identified in the trench: postholes 4607 (Fig. 4, section EE), 4609 and 4611 were located in the centre of the trench while postholes 4615 (Fig. 4, section FF), 4617, 4619, 4621 and 4623 were located at the southern end of the trench. They were oval or circular in plan, with a maximum diameter of c.0.4m; the former group were 0.16m–0.21m in depth. There was no evidence of postpipes or packing material in any of the excavated.

Trench 48 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.10 Two large, undated pits were identified near the east end of the trench. Pit 4802 (Fig. 5, section GG) was circular in plan, 1.1m in width, with steep sides and a concave base. Clay fill 4803 (0.14m in thickness) was sealed by redeposited limestone 4804, approximately 0.19m in thickness. This was then covered by a further clay fill, 4805. Pit 4806 was 1.2m in width and 0.24m in depth with a similar profile to that of 4802. It contained clay fill (4807). The pits were cut into an area of natural sand between outcrops of limestone brash.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from nine deposits: a ditch fill, a pit fill, subsoil and topsoil. The recovered material dates to the late prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Where possible medieval pottery fabric codes are equated to the type series established for Oxfordshire by Mellor (1994).

6.2 *Pottery: late prehistoric*

A total of three unfeathered bodysherds (8g), from topsoil 4700 and fill 2706 of ditch 2705, are attributable to this date range (spanning the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age). The average sherd weight is low, at 2.6g, and condition is poor to moderate, in terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation. All are in a handmade, quartz-tempered fabric and closer dating is precluded by the lack of form or decoration.

6.3 *Pottery: Medieval*

An unfeathered bodysherd (3g) in a sandy fabric of medieval date was recovered as a residual find in post-medieval dated fill 2704 of pit 2703. This may represent



Oxford ware (OXY), which was manufactured in north Oxfordshire from the mid 11th to late 13th centuries (Mellor 1994, 63–71). The sherd is in a moderate condition.

6.4 *Lithics*

A total of seven worked flints, mostly in edge-damaged condition, was recovered from topsoil in the northern part of the site. The majority are undiagnostic flakes of broad prehistoric date. However, a microlith was retrieved from topsoil 1801. It is an obliquely blunted point, which is a type used throughout the Mesolithic period (Jacobi 1978, 20).

6.5 *Metal object*

A copper alloy button recovered from fill 2704 of ditch 2703 most closely accords with Type 7 (according to the South typology), which is of 18th century date (Hume 1969, 90–1).

7. **DISCUSSION**

7.1 The evaluation identified only limited archaeological remains within the site, with the majority of trenches either entirely devoid of archaeological features or otherwise revealing only medieval and later plough furrows and field boundaries. A small number of features were identified during the evaluation that were not anticipated by the geophysics. Discrete areas of magnetic disturbance identified in the geophysics tended to correspond with outcrops of limestone bedrock or modern features.

7.2 No archaeological features were identified that could be securely dated to the prehistoric period. A small number of flint artefacts were recovered from the topsoil, particularly in the north field, and the possibility that pit 2705 is of prehistoric date cannot entirely be discounted. Recovery of flints from topsoil is consistent with existing evidence from the period (though only a single diagnostic flint of Mesolithic date was recovered), and serves to confirm that prehistoric activity of undetermined nature may have occurred in the vicinity of the site (CA 2015b).

7.3 Two ditches excavated in Trench 46 on a north-west/south-east alignment broadly corresponded to linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Roque's 1761 map of Berkshire shows the site as being covered by ridge and furrow on a similar alignment, and it is possible that the ditches are the remains of that system. However, other trenches in the same area of the site were devoid of archaeological

features suggesting differential survival/truncation, or an alternative interpretation overall. The ditches recorded in Trenches 23, 27 and 33, which all cut the subsoil, indicate the presence of a later field system laid out on a north/south-east/west axis.

- 7.4 Within the scope of the evaluation, the group of post holes recorded in Trench 46 was not determined to form a structure or alignment. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the group. The potential for additional post holes being present in the surrounding area cannot entirely be discounted.
- 7.5 A series of pits within Trench 48, in the south east part of the site, all appeared to be located on natural sand outcrops. This might suggest extraction of sand, though use for storage cannot be excluded.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard and Alex Thomson, assisted by Sara-Jayne Boughton, Monica Fombellida, Claudia Jorge and Alison Roberts. The report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds report was written by Jacky Somerville. The illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W(m)	D (m)	Spot date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay sand			0.31	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay sand			0.15	
	102	Layer		Natural	Orange sandy clay				
1	103	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated modern demolition pit	2.3	1.1		
1	104	Fill	103	Pit fill	Dark grey brown clay silt. Frequent modern demolition material.	2.3	1.1		
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.3	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.12	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.36	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.18	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.35	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.12	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
4	403	Cut		Geological feature	Irregular in plan and profile	0.8	0.6	0.25	
4	404	Fill	403		Sterile brown-orange clay silt	0.8	0.6	0.25	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.21	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.14	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Yellow orange sand with patches of limestone				
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.24	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.16	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.3	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.14	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.31	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.29	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.26	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.33	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.38	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.27	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W(m)	D (m)	Spot date
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.23	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.22	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.32	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.28	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.16	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.2	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.22	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.24	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.19	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.19	
16	1602	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated modern ditch. Cut subsoil	>2	0.56		
16	1603	Fill	1602	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown clay silt. Contained lead pipe	>2	0.56		
16	1604	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated modern ditch. Cut subsoil	>2	0.6		
16	1605	Fill	1604	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay silt. Frequent animal bone	>2	0.6		
16	1606	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated modern ditch. Cut subsoil	>2	0.76		
16	1607	Fill	1606	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay silt. Frequent animal bone	>2	0.76		
16	1608	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.15	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.3	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.18	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.2	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.33	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.18	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.35	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.16	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.26	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.19	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Same as 102				

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W(m)	D (m)	Spot date
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.15	
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy clay			0.36	
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Orange clay with patches of limestone				
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.23	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.16	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
23	2303	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately steep sides, concave base	>2	0.81	0.41	
23	2304	Fill	2303	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silty sand. Occasional small stones	>2	0.81	0.41	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.25	
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.25	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Same as 2202				
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.27	
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.48	
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.28	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.3	
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.33	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.18	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
27	2703	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides, flat base	>0.7	0.67	0.19	
27	2704	Fill	2703	Pit fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	>0.7	0.37	0.19	
27	2705	Cut		Ditch	N/s aligned. Gently sloping sides, flat base	>0.8	0.72	0.13	
27	2706	Fill	2705	Ditch fill	Mid yellow brown silty sand	>0.8	0.72	0.13	
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.32	
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.33	
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.22	
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.4	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Same as 2202				
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.12	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.32	
30	3002	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated modern burnt pit				
30	3003	Fill	3002	Pit fill	Dark silty clay and charcoal				
30	3004	Layer		Natural	Same as 2202				
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.27	
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.29	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W(m)	D (m)	Spot date
31	3102	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated modern burnt pit				
31	3103	Fill	3102	Pit fill	Dark silty clay and charcoal				
31	3104	Layer		Natural	Same as 2202				
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.33	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.3	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
32	3203	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated modern burnt pit	3.7	1.8		
32	3204	Fill	3204	Pit fill	Dark silty clay and charcoal	3.7	1.8		
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.28	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.3	
33	3302	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Gently sloping sides, concave base	>2	0.65	0.17	
33	3303	Fill	3303	Ditch fill	Light orange brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal	>2	0.65	0.17	
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.32	
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.18	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.26	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.22	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.26	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.21	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.27	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.37	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.21	
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.27	
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.26	
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.18	
39	3902	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.35	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.3	
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.33	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.15	
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.26	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.22	
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W(m)	D (m)	Spot date
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.31	
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.26	
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.28	
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.3	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.26	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.28	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.35	
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.19	
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Same as 502				
46	4603	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and concave base	>2.2	0.97	0.25	
46	4604	Fill	4603	Ditch fill	Mid red brown clay sand	>2.2	0.97	0.25	
46	4605	Cut		Geological feature	Linear in plan, irregular profile	>2.3	1.05	0.3	
46	4606	Fill	4605	Fill	Sterile brown-orange clay silt	>2.3	1.05	0.3	
46	4607	Cut		Posthole	Oval in plan. Steep sides, concave base	0.4	0.34	0.21	
46	4608	Fill	4607	Posthole fill	Light orange brown silty sand	0.4	0.34	0.21	
46	4609	Cut		Posthole	Ovoid in plan. Steep sides, flat base	0.43	0.3	0.16	
46	4610	Fill	4609	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.43	0.3	0.16	
46	4611	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Moderately steep sides, concave base	0.28	0.28	0.16	
46	4612	Fill	4611	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.28	0.28	0.16	
46	4613	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Gently sloping sides, flat base	>2	0.53	0.1	
46	4614	Fill	4613	Ditch fill	Mid red brown clay sand	>2	0.53	0.1	
46	4615	Cut		Posthole	Oval in plan. Steep sides, concave base	0.41	0.31	0.22	
46	4616	Fill	4615	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.41	0.31	0.22	
46	4617	Cut		Posthole	Unexcavated	0.22	0.22		
46	4618	Fill	4617	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.22	0.22		
46	4619	Cut		Posthole	Unexcavated	0.3	0.3		
46	4620	Fill	4619	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.3	0.3		
46	4621	Cut		Posthole	Unexcavated	0.26	0.26		
46	4622	Fill	4621	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.26	0.26		
46	4623	Cut		Posthole	Unexcavated	0.2	0.2		
46	4624	Fill	4623	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.2	0.2		
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.26	
47	4701			Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.25	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W(m)	D (m)	Spot date
47	4702			Natural	Same as 502				
48	4800			Topsoil	Same as 2200			0.15	
48	4801			Subsoil	Same as 2201			0.39	
48	4802	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Steep sides, concave base	1.62	1.1	0.44	
48	4803	Fill	4802	Pit fill	Lower fill. Dark brown sandy clay. Occasional limestone	1.62	1.1	0.14	
48	4804	Fill	4802	Pit fill	2nd fill. Mid white brown silt and gravel	1.62	1.1	0.19	
48	4805	Fill	4802	Pit fill	Upper fill. Dark red brown sandy clay	1.62	1.1	0.11	
48	4806	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides, concave base	0.8	1.2	0.24	
48	4807	Fill	4806	Pit fill	Dark brown sandy clay. Occasional limestone	0.8	1.2	0.24	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
701	Worked flint	Flake		1	1	-
801	Worked flint	Flake		2	54	-
1001	Worked flint	Flake		1	4	-
1201	Worked flint	Flake		1	21	-
1801	Worked flint	Microlith: obliquely blunted point		1	<1	-
2101	Worked flint	Flake		1	6	-
2704	Medieval pottery Copper alloy	Oxford ware Button	OXY	1 1	3 3	C18
2706	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	1	3	Late prehistoric
4700	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	2	5	Late prehistoric

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land south of the A420 and east of the A415, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire	
Short description	<p>A small number of flint artefacts were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil during machining of the trenches, indicating prehistoric activity within the wider landscape, however no features were identified dating to this period.</p> <p>Linear features were identified that appear to correspond with post-medieval ridge and furrow and early-mid 18th century field boundaries depicted on historic mapping. Two large pits located at the south-east of the development area were probably used for sand extraction, although they remained undated.</p>	
Project dates	11–22 September 2015	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CA 2015) Geophysical Survey (GSB 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire	
Study area	11ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 4101 9848	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Oxfordshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Oxfordshire Museums Service	For example ceramics, flint
Paper	Oxfordshire Museums Service	Trench sheets, Context sheets etc
Digital	Oxfordshire Museums Service	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land South of the A420 and East of the A415, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire</i> . CA typescript report 15740		

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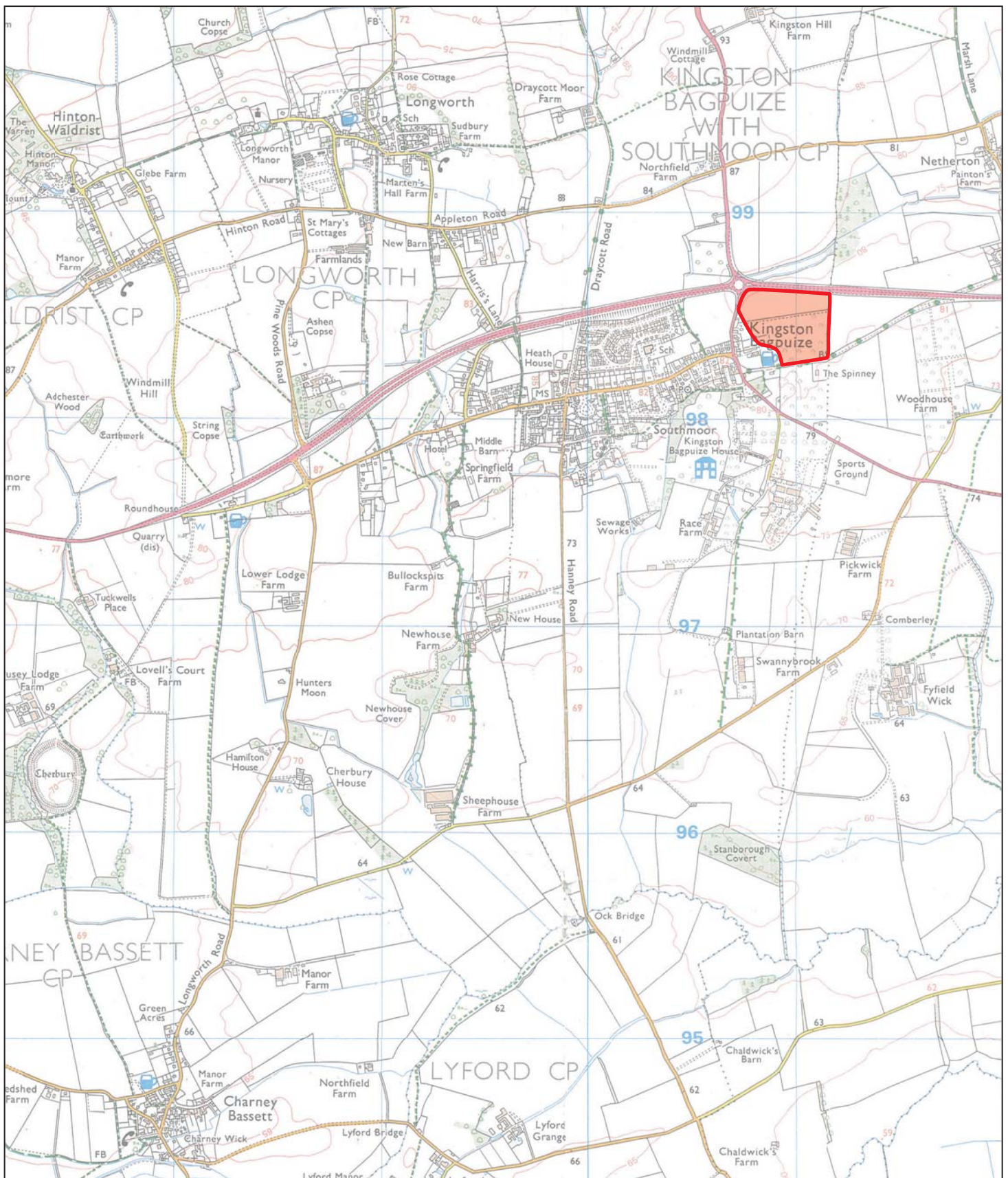
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of the A420 and East of the
 A415, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0 1km

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FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- proposed evaluation trench
- overhead cable + 5m buffer zone
- archaeological feature
- geological feature

Geophysics Key
(GSB Propection Ltd)

- Uncertain Origin
(discrete anomaly / trend)
- Area of Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous
(discrete anomaly / pipe)



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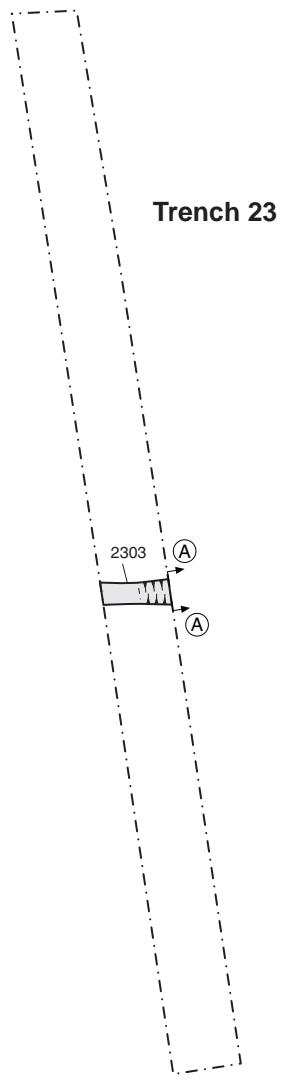
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PROJECT TITLE
Land South of the A420 and East of the A415, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

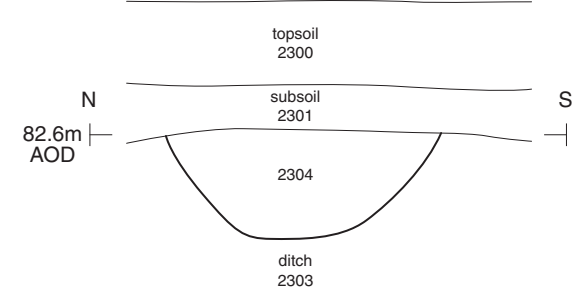
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CHECKED BY	JB	REVISION	00	2
DATE	17-09-2015	SCALE@A3	1:1500	

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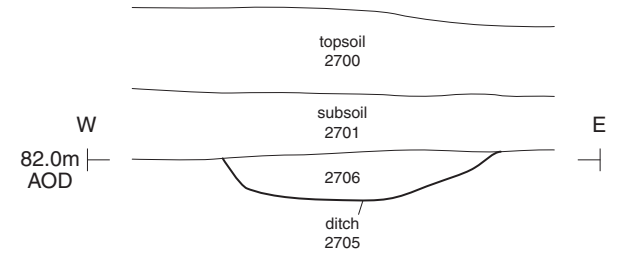
Trench 23

Section AA



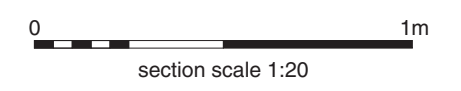
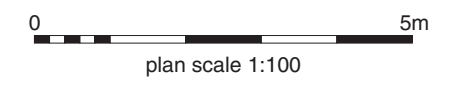
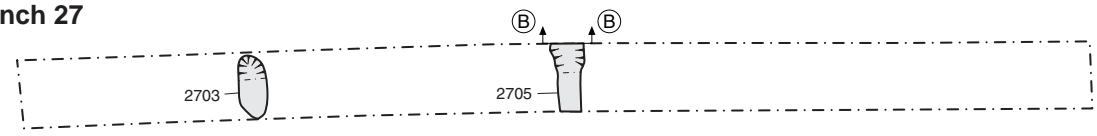
Ditch 2303, looking east (0.4m scale)

Section BB



Ditch 2705, looking north (0.5m scale)

Trench 27



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of the A420 and East of the A415, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 23 & 27: plans, sections & photographs

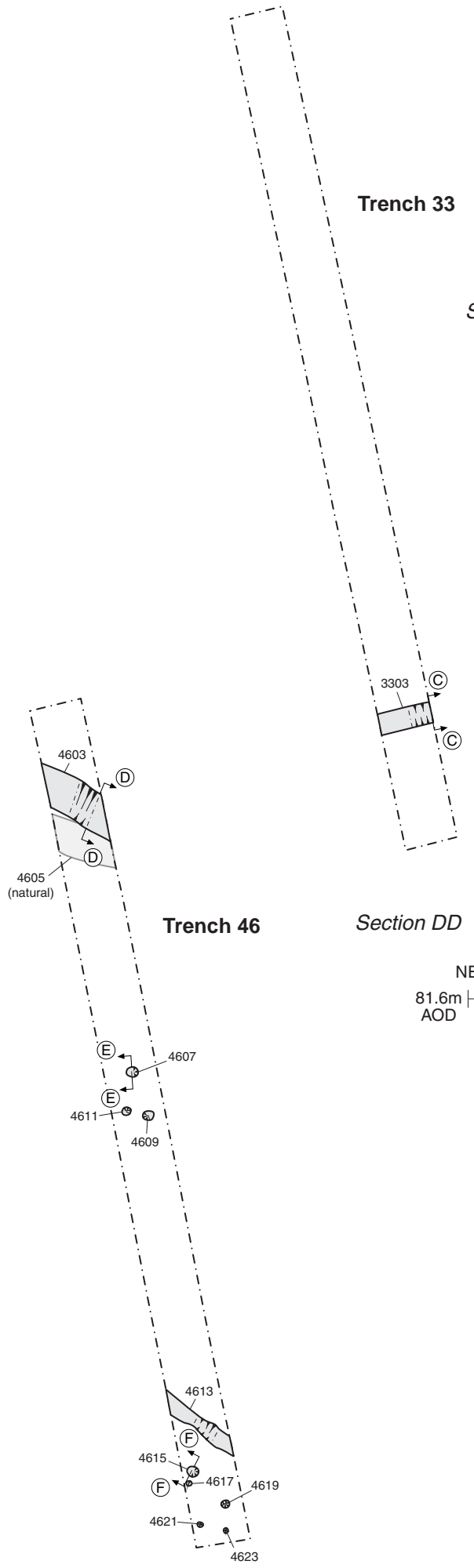
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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DB	<small>DATE</small> 20/10/15	3
<small>APPROVED BY</small> IB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:100, 1:20	



Ditch 3303, looking east (0.5m scale)

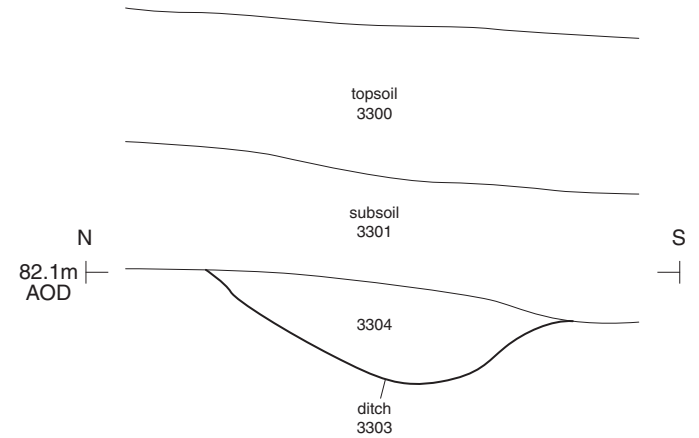


Ditch 4603, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Trench 33

Section CC

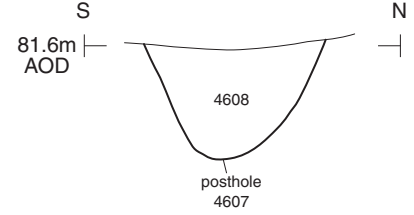


Trench 46

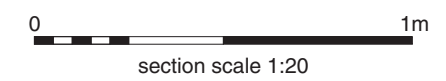
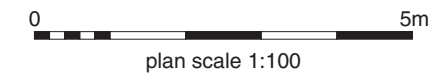
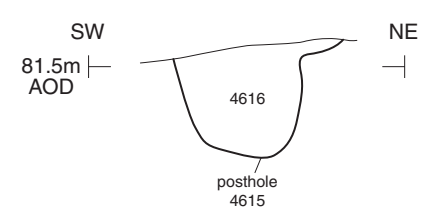
Section DD



Section EE



Section FF

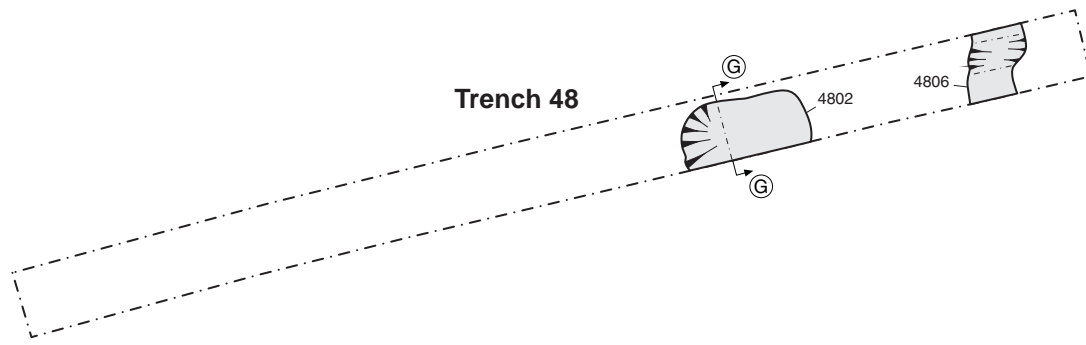


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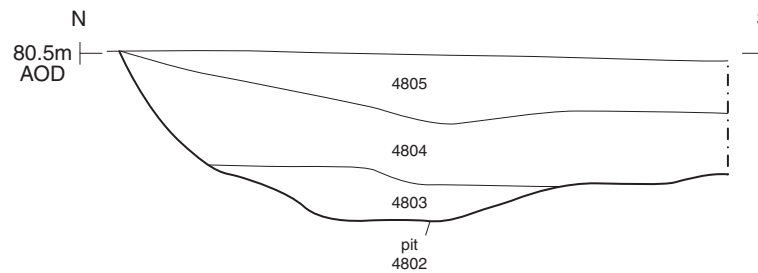
PROJECT TITLE
Land South of the A420 and East of the A415, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 33 & 46: plans, sections & photographs

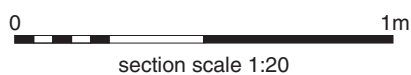
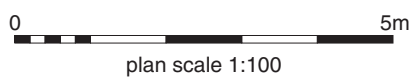
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Section GG



Pit 4802, looking east (0.5m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of the A420 and East of the A415, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 48: plan, section & photographs

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FIGURE NO.

5