

Land North of Milton Road Adderbury Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Nicholas King Homes

CA Project: 660763
CA Report: 16649

November 2016



Land North of Milton Road
Adderbury
Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660763
CA Report: 16649
Site Code MRA16
Accession No. OXCMS: 2016.162



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	04/11/16	AW	MPH	Internal review	For client comment	
B	30/11/16	AW	MPH	Draft for issue	For client / LPA comment	MPH

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	9
4. METHODOLOGY	10
5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-8).....	11
6. THE FINDS	15
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	16
8. DISCUSSION.....	17
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	19
10. REFERENCES.....	20
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	22
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	25
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	26
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	27

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Photograph: site, looking north
- Fig. 3 Trench location plan showing archaeological features, and geophysical survey results (1:750)
- Fig. 4 Trench 1: plan, section and photograph (1:100; 1:20)
- Fig. 5 Trench 3: plan, section and photograph (1:100; 1:20)
- Fig. 6 Trench 4: plan, section and photograph (1:100; 1:20)
- Fig. 7 Trench 7: plan, section and photographs (1:100; 1:20)
- Fig. 8 Trench 12: plan, section and photographs (1:100; 1:20)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land North of Milton Road, Adderbury
Location:	Adderbury, Oxfordshire
NGR:	SP 4645 3509
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	10-21 October 2016
Planning Reference:	14/00250; 15/00228/DISC
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service
Accession Number:	OXCMS: 2016.162
Site Code:	MRA 16

In October 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an eighteen trench evaluation at land north of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire. The fieldwork was undertaken as part of a condition attached to the approved planning application for the residential development of the site.

Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location on the outskirts of the historic village of Adderbury, as well as its proximity to two potential roman villas located to the north and south of the site and a 14th-century manor house to the north of the site; the latter lying partly within the Adderbury Conservation Area.

A previous geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies representing the potential remains of archaeological features; these comprised circular anomalies pit/post-holes, a potential trackway a large linear ditch , and multiple discrete linear anomalies.

The evaluation identified the presence of archaeological remains within the site, comprising a single pit, two ring ditches, trackway ditches, and a hollow way. There was good correlation between exposed archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation and the results of the geophysical survey, especially in relation to deliberately targeted geophysical anomalies.

The evaluation identified a number of predominantly undated, but probable post-medieval/early modern ditches across the site. They accord with the general alignment

identified within the surrounding field systems and depicted on historic and current Ordnance Survey mapping. The ditches are likely to represent boundary and/or drainage features and associated agricultural land-use. A modern horse burial was present in the east of the site, cutting through the subsoil and is likely to have been deposited during the working life of the farmhouse to the north.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Nicholas King Homes on land north of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire (centred at NGR: SP 4645 3509; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning permission for residential housing, provision of public open space and land for possible community use was granted by Cherwell District Council (CDC); the local planning authority, and conditional on a programme of archaeological work ref: 14/00250; 15/00228/DISC (CDC 2014).
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation was defined in discussions between CA and Richard Oram (Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team), the archaeological advisors to CDC.
- 1.4 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (CA 2016) and approved by Richard Oram. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991); and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Richard Oram and Hugh Coddington, who visited the site on 12 and 21 October respectively.

The site

- 1.5 The development area is approximately 2.35 ha in area, and currently comprises agricultural land under cultivation, with some scrubland/waste ground, including agricultural buildings to the east (Figs, 1 and 2). The development area is bounded to the south by Milton Road, to the west by agricultural land and to the north by agricultural land and residential properties. The eastern boundary of the development area abuts Horn Hill Road and the site lies at approximately 99.7m aOD on generally flat ground.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Marlstone Rock Formation Ferruginous Limestone and Ironstone, and towards the eastern end of the

development area Dyrham Formation Siltstone and Mudstone, both formed in the Jurassic Era (BGS 2016). No Superficial Geological deposits are recorded.



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The development area is located immediately to the south-west of the historic village of Adderbury; the eastern end of the development area lies within the boundaries of the village, and also in part within the boundary of Adderbury Conservation Area.

2.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment has not been prepared for the proposed development site so the following summary is derived from the HER and from the Adderbury Conservation Area Appraisal (Cherwell District Council 2012).

Prehistoric period

2.3 There is little evidence of prehistoric settlement activity within the village despite the seemingly attractive topographical conditions; good soils and good water supply. Within the environs of the village, however, a scatter of Neolithic flints have been recovered (MOX4458), located c.325m to the north-west of the proposed development site. To the east of the village, a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery (MOX4435), and to the north-east of the village an Iron Age sherd (MOX4434) have been recorded.

2.4 Geophysical survey of the site has recorded a number of potential archaeological features (Armstrong 2016). Key among these are the potential remains of at least two ring ditches or ring gullies, and several linear features which represent evidence of possible enclosures, drove way ditches and associated features.

Roman period

2.5 There are two known Roman period sites within the wider parish, the nearest being at Bodicote to the north. In addition, c.300m to the north-west evidence of a Roman building, a possible villa (PRN 26327), has been recorded. This comprises evidence of paving stones, roof slates, burnt stones and a significant amount of pottery mostly comprising coarse cooking pots. Further evidence, associated with a possible villa site was recorded c.600m to the west of the site this included pottery, roof and flue tiles and dressed stone. These were discovered in 1965 upon converting an area of former permanent pasture to agricultural use. Finds also included an undated cremation, found during trial trenching and fieldwalking (EOX71) (MOX3749).

Early medieval period

- 2.6 The name *Eadburggebyrigg* appears in the Anglo-Saxon charter in a will (dated AD 990 – 995) by a woman named *Wynflaed*. The name of the settlement meaning *Eadburga* (a female name) and *byrig* or *burg* meaning fortified settlement. The popular theory is that the name refers to St Eadburga, daughter of the king of Mercia who died in AD 650. However, there are a number of other quite prominent individuals of the same name who could have been the person in question. Little else in terms of known or potential sites of early medieval activity or in terms of recovered artefacts is recorded in the area.

Medieval, post-medieval and modern periods

- 2.7 By the 11th century the village was one of the centres of a large royal estate. At the time of the Conquest, the parish was divided into three manors; in the control of the Crown, the Bishop of Winchester and the Earl of Stafford respectively. The Bishop of Winchester's manor was gifted in 1381 to New College, while the King's manor and that of the Earl of Stafford were victims of the Reformation. To the west of the site Le Hall Place, a medieval manor house dating to the 14th century was the focus of the emerging settlement at West Adderbury.
- 2.8 The economic boost following the Reformation resulted in a period of new building programmes in Adderbury and by 1665 Adderbury East was comparable in size to Bloxham and Deddington, with several substantial houses. Growth continued into the 18th century, with nearly 1200 occupants registered by the early 19th century. This was partly due to an influx of aristocrats drawn to the area by hunting opportunities and by the Astrop Spa. The large manorial houses of Cross Hill, Little Manor and Home Farm House were all constructed during this period of growth, together with cottages and houses along the routes up to the manors, along Cross Hill Road. These lay c.200m to the north of the site. A second cluster of early building focused on Horn Hill Road and Tanners Lane, immediately west of the site.
- 2.9 The economic prosperity of the village relied principally on agriculture, though trading, to the local markets at first, had begun by the medieval period. Later the cutting of the Banbury to Oxford canal between 1778 and 1870, which passed 2km to the east of the village greatly improved communications and served to encourage growth. This was followed in 1887 with the opening of the Banbury to Cheltenham branch of the Great Western Railway which ran through Adderbury to meet the

Oxford and Birmingham line at King's Sutton Junction. The station was closed in 1951 to passengers and to all traffic by 1962.

- 2.10 A number of the buildings constructed in the medieval and post-medieval period are recorded on the HER, such as those to the east of Horn Hill Road (MOX12937, MOX14337, MOX14801, MOX13403, MOX14053, MOX12938, MOX 14447). There is, therefore, some potential for the presence of buried remains of buildings to west side of Horn Hill Road, in the eastern part of the development site. Elsewhere the HER records a limited programme of trial trench evaluation and fieldwalking at the site of Deddington Castle c.250m to the south-west of the site (EOX71).
- 2.11 It is likely that much, if not all, of the site has remained in agricultural use since at least the early medieval period, on which basis there remains a potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains within its boundary.



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (CA 2016), were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date. In accordance with *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the CDC 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 eighteen trenches, plus two additional supplementary excavation areas, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig 3). These were located to investigate those areas impacted by the proposed residential development of the site, as well as areas to be landscaped and planted. Trenches were also located to test the results of the recently undertaken geophysical survey (Armstrong 2016). All trenches were 30m long and 1.6m wide, with two supplementary excavation areas each measuring 10m long by 5m wide. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with GPS (Fig, 3).
- 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, were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA 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 Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service under accession number OXCMS: 2016.162, 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 3-8)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The results of the evaluation confirm the results of the geophysical survey, a total of eight of the 18 trenches excavated contained no archaeological features (Trenches 2, 5, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17 & 18). Below is a summary of the trenches and the features present. The geology encountered was fairly uniform across the site, with a mottled mix of limestone, ironstone and mudstone as a natural substrate identified at an average depth of 0.4m bpgl. This was overlain by subsoil approximately 0.2m thick, the exception to this being in Trenches 14 and 15 (see below). The subsoil was in turn sealed by topsoil 0.15m thick.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 & 4)

- 5.3 Located at the centre of the trench was north/south orientated ditch 104 (Fig. 4; section AA). It measured 1.3m in width by 0.51m in depth with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base. This was filled with mid-orange grey sandy silt 103, which yielded no finds. Due to the location of the trench, however, the opposing edge in the north-west was not exposed. No internal features were evident. It coincided with a penannular geophysical anomaly interpreted as a ring ditch.
- 5.4 The south-east end of the trench revealed part of a large north/south orientated hollow way 106, clearly identified on the geophysical survey. This hollow way, filled with mid-grey brown sandy silt 105, was also present in trenches three and four, ditches 305 and 404. One section through the hollow way was excavated by machine on the advice of Mr Oram.

Trench 3, 3A & 3B (Figs 3 & 5)

- 5.5 Trench 3 contained large north/south orientated hollow way 303 which was later recut on the same alignment by 305. Ditch 303 continues into Trench 4 and is recorded as ditch 404 and as ditch 106 in Trench 1. The excavated features correlate well with the geophysical survey results. In plan the ditch measured 6m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m bpgl without the base being revealed. A single sherd of Romano British pottery was recovered from the upper fill 307 of recut 305.

- 5.6 In supplementary trenches 3A and 3B the hollow way was excavated across its full width as two 1m long slots, 309 and 314 (Fig. 5; section BB). This revealed a hollow way with a 5m wide profile, moderate to gently sloping sides and a flat base reaching a depth which averaged 0.65m. It contained two principal fills of which the lower fills 310, 311 and 315 can be determined as an interface layer where silting and the natural substrate had been mixed through use, and an upper deposit 313 and 316, infilling after the hollow way had gone out of use.
- 5.7 Finds from Trench 3 were all recovered from the upper disuse fill 312 of the hollow way, with pottery dating to the Roman period, and flint attributed a Mesolithic date. It is likely that these finds are residual, washed in from the surrounding landscape.

Trench 4 (Figs 3 & 6)

- 5.8 Towards the centre of Trench 4 corresponding to the geophysical survey, was a circular pit 406, excavated against the trench section and measuring 0.71m in diameter by 0.68m deep (Fig. 6; section CC). This contained a single fill (405), devoid of finds. This fill was sampled for environmental remains, from which a small quantity of poorly preserved barley grains and weed seeds were recovered.
- 5.9 At the north-eastern end of the trench hollow way 404 was recorded. It aligned well with the geophysical survey results as noted in the exposures in trenches 1 and 3 also. The hollow way measured 3.9m in width and was excavated to a date of 0.42m, its fill 403 contained no finds.

Trench 6 (Fig 3)

- 5.10 Three linear ditches were evaluated, which were broadly representative of the geophysical survey results. Ditch 603 formed a shallow north/south orientated terminus located in the south-western end of the trench. It measured 1.1m wide by 0.32m deep with a relatively irregular curved profile. It contained a single fill (604), which yielded no finds. Ditch 605 was located towards the centre of the trench. This was orientated east/west and measured 0.41m wide by 0.22m deep. It also contained a single fill (606) from which with no finds were recovered. Ditch 607, a north/south orientated ditch measuring 0.7m wide by 0.4m deep contained two fills comprising a 0.08m deep primary/use silt fill 608, overlain by 0.3m depth of secondary/disuse silting, 609, which contained a single piece of undated animal bone and an unidentifiable iron object.

Trench 7 (Figs. 3 & 7)

- 5.11 Aligning well with geophysical survey results, two ditches 703 and 706, comprising the flanking ditches of a trackway, were located at the west end of the trench on a broadly north/south orientation (Fig. 7; sections DD and EE). Ditch 703, which exhibited a U-shaped profile, measured 0.6m wide by 0.35m deep. It contained two fills 704 and 705, representative of use and disuse silting, neither of which contained any finds. Ditch 706 exhibited a much shallower and wider profile, measuring 0.8m by 0.2m. It contained a single fill 707, which yielded a single sherd of pottery dating to the Roman period.
- 5.12 At the north-western end of the trench a large north-west/south-east orientated ditch 708 was excavated. It had gently sloping sides and measured 3.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. The ditch contained three fills 709, 710 and 711, all representative of natural disuse silting, none of which contained finds.

Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

- 5.13 Single broadly north/south orientated V-shaped ditch 1003 was excavated, measuring 1.1m wide by 0.42m deep and containing a single fill 1004, with no finds. This ditch broadly corresponded with an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, and most likely represents an element of the former field systems in this area.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

- 5.14 A single broadly north/south orientated ditch 1103 was located toward the centre of the trench. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.41m deep with a rounded profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill 1104. This ditch was aligned broadly with geophysical survey anomalies associated with field systems in this area.

Trench 12 (Figs. 3 & 8)

- 5.15 Ditches 1203 and 1207 corresponding with a possible ring ditch identified by the geophysical survey were located in this trench (Fig. 8; sections FF and GG). Ditch 1203, identified as forming part of the south-eastern circuit of the ring ditch, measured 0.51m wide by 0.2m deep. Its silty fill (1204) was recut along its length by ditch 1205, possibly indicating management of the feature. The recut measured 1.42m wide and 0.19m deep, which resulted in a widened the profile to the ditch. Ditch 1207 corresponds with the north-western circuit of the ring ditch and gives it an

internal diameter of approximately 11m. Ditch 1207 measured 1.56m wide by 0.24m deep with a wide and shallow curved profile and a relatively flat base. It contained a single fill 1208. No dating evidence was found within any of the fills and no internal features were found to give any indication of the function of this feature.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

- 5.16 Directly overlying the geological substrate within the north-eastern part of Trench 14, subsoil (1401) measured 0.6m thick. Within the south-western part of the trench it was 0.3m thick. This difference / build-up of subsoil is likely to have derived from landscaping prior to the construction of the farmhouse to the north and cottages to the east, which both lie on lower ground. This is also evident in Trench 15.
- 5.17 A broadly north/south aligned ditch 1403, measuring 1.1m wide by 0.31m deep was identified at the south-western end of the trench. It appeared to continue into Trench 15. The ditch contained a single fill 1404 from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Fig 3)

- 5.18 As in Trench 14 the subsoil was deeper, broadly 0.7m throughout the trench, in comparison to that identified elsewhere across the site. Located in the south-western part of the trench, ditch 1505 was broadly 1m wide but remained unexcavated. Ditch 1505 represents the continuation of ditch 1403. This ditch was in turn cut on its west edge by rectangular pit 1503, containing the skeleton of a horse dated to the modern period. The pit measured 2.39m wide by 1.22m deep and was cut through the subsoil layer and filled with a loose silty clay 1504.



6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from the evaluation was recovered from eight deposits (ditch, pit and hollow way fills, and subsoil). The finds from pit 406 (fill 405) were retrieved via bulk soil sampling. The recovered material dates to the Roman and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included a note of any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues, although none was apparent. Pottery fabric codes are equated to the Oxfordshire type series (summarised in Booth 2011, 366–7).

Pottery: Roman

6.2 A total of five unfeatured bodysherds (24g) of Roman pottery were recorded from four deposits. The average sherd weight was low, at 5g, and all sherds were moderately to heavily abraded with the exception of that from hollow way fill 316.

6.3 The sherd from hollow way fill 316 was in a grog-tempered greyware fabric (E80), likely to date to the mid-1st to 2nd centuries. The remainder of the Roman pottery presented in fine, oxidised (O10) or reduced (R10) coarseware fabrics, which are probably products of the Oxfordshire potteries. Only broad dating is possible for these, to the Roman period.

Post-medieval/modern

6.4 Subsoil 1401 produced a bodysherd of black-glazed earthenware (Z30, 13g) in very good condition. It is dateable to the 18th to 19th centuries.

Lithics

6.5 Two worked flints were recovered as residual finds (associated with Roman-dated pottery) in hollow way fill 312. These comprise: a small, thin flake with the tip missing; and the distal portion of a truncation. The truncation has been formed at a 45° angle at the proximal end of the bladelet blank. This is a diagnostic Mesolithic tool.

Other finds

6.6 Three iron objects were retrieved from the site; two unclassifiable fragments from fill 609 of ditch 607; and a modern horseshoe from fill 1504 of pit 1503.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Three fragments of animal bone (32g) were recovered from deposit 312, a fill of Roman hollow way 309 and deposit 609, a fill of ditch 607 which remains undated. The bone was fragmentary and so poorly preserved that species identification was not possible and as such no useful interpretative data could be obtained.

Plant Macrofossils

- 7.2 A single environmental sample (20 litres of soil) was processed from undated pit 406 in Trench 4 to evaluate the preservation and range of palaeoenvironmental remains in the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that any preserved environmental remains might assist with determining the date of this feature and any associated activity on the site. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.3 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.
- 7.4 The flot was moderately large with low numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation.

Trench 4

- 7.5 The fill 405 (sample 1) within undated pit 406 contained a small quantity of poorly preserved barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments and weed seeds including those of cleavers (*Galium aparine*). The large quantity of relatively well preserved charcoal fragments greater than 2mm noted in this sample included mature wood fragments.
- 7.6 The charred assemblage does not provide any indication of the likely date of the material or any clear indication of any specific activity taking place in the vicinity. The environmental material is unsuitable for radiocarbon dating as the charred plant remains are scarce and poorly preserved and there are difficulties with offsetting in getting a date on mature wood charcoal.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies possibly representing the presence of buried archaeological remains (Armstrong 2016). Evaluation was undertaken to determine the extent, character, condition, date and presence/absence of archaeological remains identified within the development area.
- 8.2 The evaluation has recorded the presence of buried archaeological remains within the site, comprising a single pit, two ring ditches, a linear trackway, and a linear hollow way. While these features are all presently undated due to a lack of recovered material evidence, they are discussed below in terms of their morphology and associated characteristics. A number of other ditches were identified across the site, which were also identified by in geophysical survey. It is likely, on the basis of their regular and parallel spacing, that these ditches represent relatively recent former subdivisions of the current field system and associated agricultural land use across the site. Further to this a modern horse burial was recorded. It is likely to have been buried during the working life of the farmhouse to the north.
- 8.3 Morphologically, potentially the earliest features on site are the two probable ring ditches found in the north-west, in Trench 1, and the south-east, in trench 12 respectively. These could potentially date anywhere from the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to the Roman period. No evidence of features to their interior was recorded within the either of these trenches. However, the geophysical survey results have demonstrated the potential for interior features in both, along with a number of apparent satellite features. These latter comprise an arrangement of possible pits or postholes surrounding the ring ditch in the south-east part of site located in Trench 12.
- 8.4 The environmental sample taken from pit 406, identified in Trench 4 did not contain material evidence from which to identify a date for the feature. This pit appears to be part of a circular arrangement of pits/large postholes, which, as with other anomalies identified in the geophysical survey results, appeared very markedly in the data. There appear at present to be no evident parallels for this ring alignment of pits in the region and its difficult at present to speculate about its origin and use. There is some potential that the feature was structural in nature, but whether it relates to the use of the ring ditch features or perhaps the hollow way or trackway, discussed below, is presently unknown.

- 8.5 A trackway identified in the geophysical survey as two parallel ditches on a slightly curved but broadly north-south orientation was identified in Trench 7. It is clearly discrete in its alignment to that of other broadly linear features within the site which represent the remains of former subdivisions of the current field system and associated agricultural land use. As with the two probable ring ditches, a lack of recorded material remains makes this feature impossible to date at present. Morphologically these parallel trackway ditches could date from any period, from the prehistoric through to the Roman period, or perhaps more recently.
- 8.6 A probable hollow way transects the entire site on a north/south orientation. Its profile demonstrates slightly curved sides and a flat base, having utilised the firm natural substrate as a sunken trackway, which in all likelihood formed over time through use and by erosion, weather and traffic. While there are no accessible maps depicting evidence of the hollow way or its putative alignment it could putatively be thought to have some relationship with the manor house to the north and may have a medieval origin.

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.7 The most recent feature identified on site was a modern horse burial in Trench 15 dated from an iron horseshoe recovered with the fill of the pit. A geological test pit was also recorded in Trench 17.



9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Whelan, assisted by Mathieu Ferron, Susanna Tarvainen, Tom Brook, Rachel Daniel, and John Carne. The report was written by Andrew Whelan. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Lesley Davidson. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Mark Hewson.



10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 25 August 2016.
- Armstrong, K. 2016 *Land North of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire: Geophysical Survey Report*. TigerGeo MRA161.
- Booth, P. 2011 'The Iron Age and Roman Pottery' in Hey, G. *et al.* 2011, 345–411.
- Cherwell District Council 2012 *Adderbury Conservation Area Appraisal*. Cherwell District Council, South Oxfordshire.
- Cherwell District Council 2014 *Notice of decision*, Unpublished Document.
- Cotswold Archaeology 1995 *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*. Technical Manual. **3**.
- Cotswold Archaeology 2012a *Survey manual*. Technical Manual. **4**.
- Cotswold Archaeology 2012b *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites*, Technical Manual. **2**.
- Cotswold Archaeology 2013 *Fieldwork recording manual*. Technical Manual. **1**.
- Cotswold Archaeology 2016 *Land north of Milton Road Adderbury, Oxfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeology 2014, *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation*
- Department of Communities and Local Government 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Hey, G., Booth, P. and Timby, J. 2011 *Yarnton: Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement and Landscape*. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **35**. Oxford. Oxford Archaeological Unit.

Oxfordshire Museums Service 2016 *Requirements for transferring archaeological archives*, Oxfordshire County Council, Unpublished Report.

Oram, R. 2016 *Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury: Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation and Evaluation Brief Annexes*. Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services (30th September).



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.22	modern
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.18	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
1	103	Fill	104	Fill of ditch	Mid orange grey sandy silt with iron stones.	>1.6	1.3	0.51	
1	104	Cut		Ditch	V shaped linear ditch NE/SW orientated.	>1.6	1.3	0.51	
1	105	Fill	106	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt.	>1.6	>3	0.45	
1	106	Cut		Ditch	Large linear ditch gradual sides to rounded base NE/SW orientated.	>1.6	>3	0.45	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.28	modern
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.22	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.26	modern
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.2	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
3	303	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, curved sides to flat base N/S orientated.	>1.6	>1.1	0.22	
3	304	Fill	304	Fill of ditch	Dark red brown sandy silt.	>1.6	>1.1	0.22	
3	305	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch recut moderate sides to flat base N/S orientated	>1.6	6	0.6	
3	306	Fill	305	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown sandy silt.	>1.6	0.45	0.4	
3	307	Fill	305	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown sandy silt.	>1.6	5	0.4	
3	308	Fill	305	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown sandy silt.	>1.6	6	0.25	
3	309	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear ditch moderate curved edges to flat base N/S orientated.	>1	5.13	0.72	
3	310	Fill	309	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown silty sand, with stones.	>1	1.89	0.12	
3	311	Fill	309	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown silty sand, with stones.	>1	1.14	0.06	
3	313	Fill	309	Fill of ditch	Dark red brown silty clay.	>1	5.13	0.62	
3	314	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear ditch moderate curved edges to flat base N/S orientated.	>1	4.45	0.62	
3	315	Fill	314	Fill of ditch	Mid brown orange silty sand with stones.	>1	2.34	0.1	
3	316	Fill	314	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown silty sand.	>1	4.45	0.57	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.26	modern
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.19	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
4	403	Fill	404	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown sandy silt.	>1.6	3.9	0.41	
4	404	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch gradual sides to curved base NE/SW orientated.	>1.6	3.9	0.41	
4	405	Fill	406	Fill of pit	Mid blue red brown sandy silt.	>0.35	0.71	0.68	
4	406	Cut		Pit	Circular pit vertical sides to flat base.	>0.35	0.71	0.68	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.2	modern
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.18	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.09	modern
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.35	

6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
6	603	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch terminus steep irregular sides with concave base NW/SE orientated.	>1.6	1.1	0.32	
6	604	Fill	603	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown fine silt.	>1.6	1.1	0.32	
6	605	Cut		Ditch	V shaped linear ditch E/W orientated.	>1.6	0.41	0.22	
6	606	Fill	605	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown fine silt.	>1.6	0.41	0.22	
6	607	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch irregular sides to concave base N/S orientated.	>1.6	0.7	0.4	
6	608	Fill	607	Fill of ditch	Dark orange brown fine silt.	>1.6	0.3	0.08	
6	609	Fill	607	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown fine silt	>1.6	0.7	0.3	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.26	modern
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.19	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
7	703	Cut		Ditch	Linear V shaped ditch N/S orientated.	>1.6	0.6	0.35	
7	704	Fill	703	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown sandy silt	>1.6	0.4	0.14	
7	705	Fill	703	Fill of ditch	Light yellow brown sandy silt.	>1.6	0.6	0.2	
7	706	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, shallow curved sides to concave base N/S orientated.	>1.6	0.8	0.2	
7	707	Fill	706	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown sandy silt	>1.6	0.8	0.2	
7	708	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch curved sides to unexcavated base NW/SE orientated	>1.6	3.5	>0.9	
7	709	Fill	708	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey clay silt.	>1.6	>2	0.2	
7	710	Fill	708	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown sandy silt.	>1.6	>2	0.36	
7	711	Fill	708	Fill of ditch	Dark red brown sandy silt.	>1.6	3.5	0.25	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.29	modern
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.15	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.08	modern
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.43	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.15	modern
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.16	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
10	1003	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, curved sides to rounded base NE/SW orientated.	>1.6	1.1	0.42	
10	1004	Fill	1003	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt.	>1.6	1.1	0.42	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.12	modern
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.16	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
11	1103	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch gradual sides to rounded base NW/SE orientated.	>1.6	0.8	0.41	
11	1104	Fill	1103	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt.	>1.6	0.8	0.41	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.07	modern
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.28	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
12	1203	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch rounded sides to flat base, NE/SW orientated.	>1.6	0.51	0.2	

12	1204	Fill	1203	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown fine silty.	>1.6	0.51	0.2	
12	1205	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch rounded sides to flat base, NE/SW orientated.	>1.6	1.42	0.19	
12	1206	Fill	1205	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown fine silt.	>1.6	1.42	0.19	
12	1207	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, irregular sides to flat base NE/SW orientated.	>1.6	1.56	0.24	
12	1208	Fill	1207	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown fine silt.	>1.6	1.56	0.24	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.3	modern
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.12	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.35	modern
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.3	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
14	1403	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, gradual sides to rounded base, N/S orientated.	>1.6	1.1	0.31	
14	1404	Fill	1403	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt.	>1.6	1.1	0.31	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.09	modern
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.7	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
15	1503	Cut		Pit	Square pit with rounded corners, steep sides to flat base.	>1.2	2.39	1.22	
15	1504	Fill	1503	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown loose silty clay.	>1.2	2.39	1.22	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.27	modern
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.15	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.27	modern
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.26	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown sandy silt.	30	1.6	0.06	modern
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt with sandstone pebbles.	30	1.6	0.38	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow mottled silty sands and sandstones.	30	1.6		
18	1803	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch shallow sides to flat base, NE/SW orientated.	>1.6	0.92	0.22	
18	1804	Fill	1803	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown fine silt.	>1.6	0.92	0.22	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
307	Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric	O10	1	3	RB
312	Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric	O10	1	5	RB
	Roman pottery	Greyware	R10	1	4	
	Worked flint	Flake, blade		2	3	
316	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered greyware	E80	1	10	MC1-C2
405 <1>	Fired clay			1	1	
<1>	Burnt stone			115	37	-
609	Iron	Fragment		2	8	-
707	Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric	O10	1	2	RB
1401	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Black-glazed earthenware	Z30	1	13	C18-C19
1504	Iron	Horseshoe		1	320	Modern

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

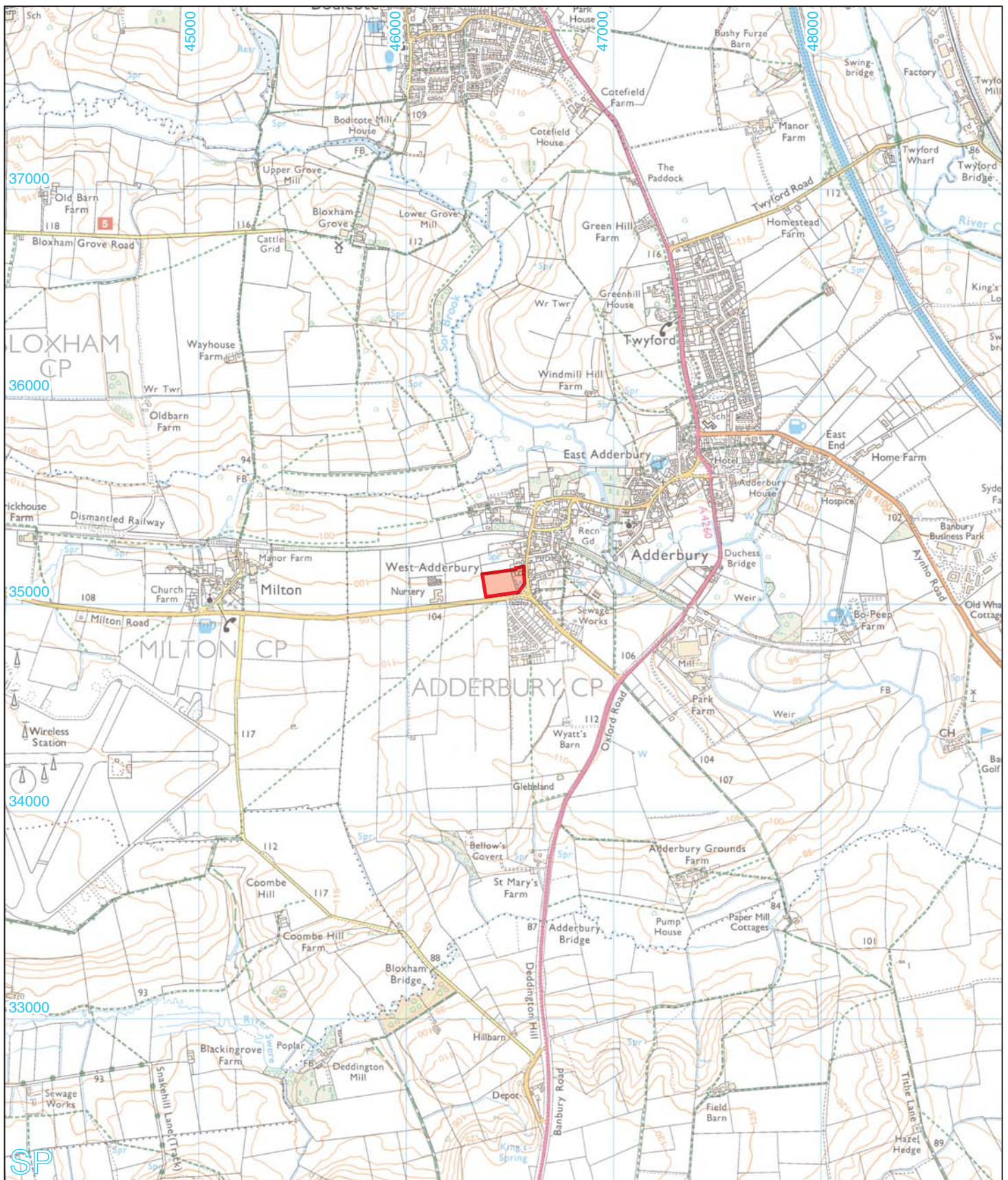
Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 4 Undated Pit													
406	405	1	20	20	100	10	*	-	Barley grain frags	*	<i>Galium</i>	*****/****	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items,

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land North of Milton Road, Adderbury – Evaluation Report
Short description	<p>In October 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an eighteen trench evaluation on land north of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire. The fieldwork was undertaken as part of conditions attached to the approved planning application for the residential development of the site.</p> <p>Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location within a wider historic landscape, notably the historic village of Adderbury, as well as its proximity to two potential roman villas to the north and south of the site and a 14th century manor house to the north of the site, partly within the Adderbury conservation area.</p> <p>A geophysical survey identified two potential ring ditches, a circular pit/post-hole structure, a potential ditched trackway and a large linear ditch which transects the site on a north/south orientation. A number of other anomalies also required testing.</p> <p>The evaluation identified evidence for the presence of buried archaeological remains within the site, comprising a pit, two ring ditches, a linear trackway, and a linear hollow way. There was good correlation between the archaeological features encountered during the evaluation and the results of the geophysical survey, especially with those features previously mentioned where trenches deliberately targeted anomalies.</p> <p>Broadly representative of the geophysical survey results the evaluation identified a number of predominantly undated, but probable post-medieval/modern ditches across the site. They can be associated with the prevailing alignment of the surrounding field systems and former field systems depicted on historic and current Ordnance Survey mapping. The ditches are likely to represent boundary and/or drainage features and associated agricultural land-use. A modern horse burial was recorded in the east of the site, cutting through the subsoil and is likely to have been deposited during the working life of the farmhouse to the north.</p>
Project dates	
Project type	Evaluation
Previous work	Armstrong, K. 2016 Geophysical Survey. TigerGeo MRA161.
Future work	Excavation by CA
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land North of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.35ha
Site co-ordinates	SP 4645 3509
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Richard Oram
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Mark Hewson
Project Supervisor	Andrew Whelan
MONUMENT TYPE	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None

PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Oxfordshire Museums Service under accession number OXCMS: 2016.162	Pot, Animal bone, metal, Flint
Paper	Oxfordshire Museums Service under accession number OXCMS: 2016.162	Context sheets, Trench sheets, Photo registers, Sample registers, Survey day sheets, Site day sheets
Digital	Oxfordshire Museums Service under accession number OXCMS: 2016.162	Database, digital photos, Report,
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Land North of Milton Road, Adderbury – Evaluation Report. CA typescript report 16649		



 site boundary



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury
 Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0  1km

Reproduced from the 2004 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

DRAWN BY LD	PROJECT NO. 660763	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DB	DATE 22/11/2016	
APPROVED BY MH	SCALE @A4 1:25,000	1



2 Site, looking north



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury
Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	660763	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	22/11/2016	2
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A4	N/A	



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey digital mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

PROJECT TITLE
Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury
Oxfordshire

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

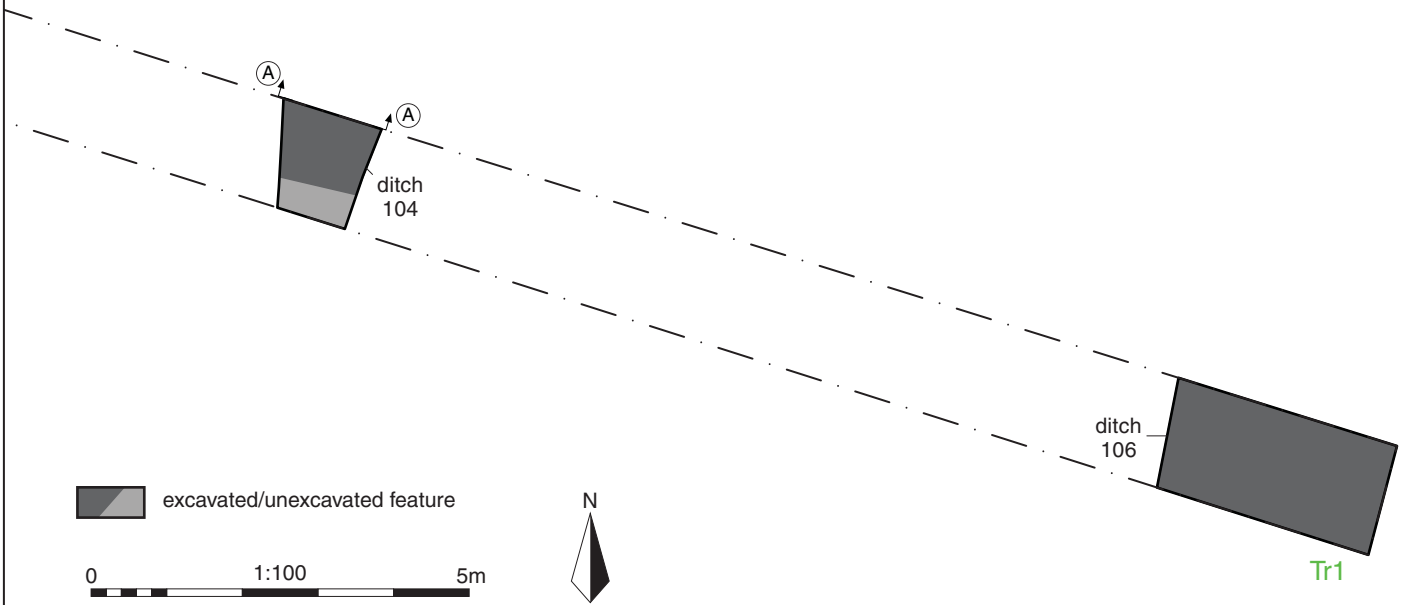
DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	660763	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	22/11/2016	3
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:750	

P:\660763 Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxon EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\660763_fig3.dwg

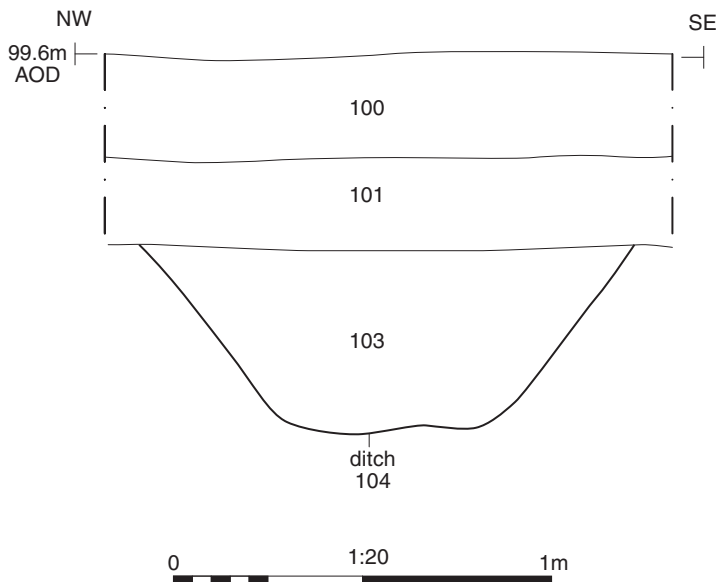




Ditch 104, looking north-east (1m scale)



Section AA



Cotswold
Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury
Oxfordshire

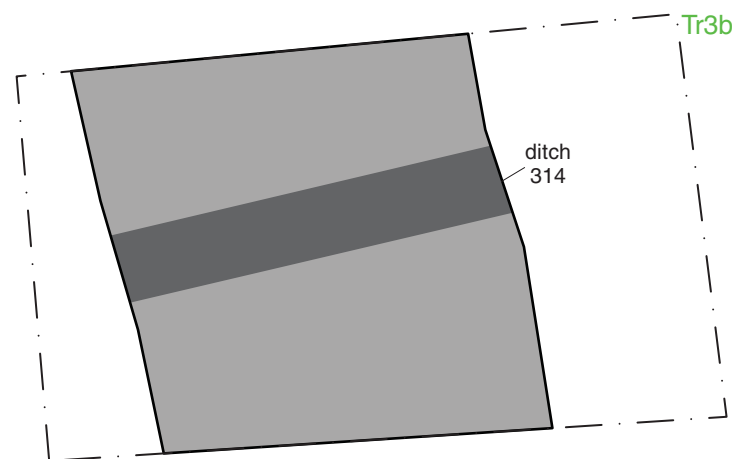
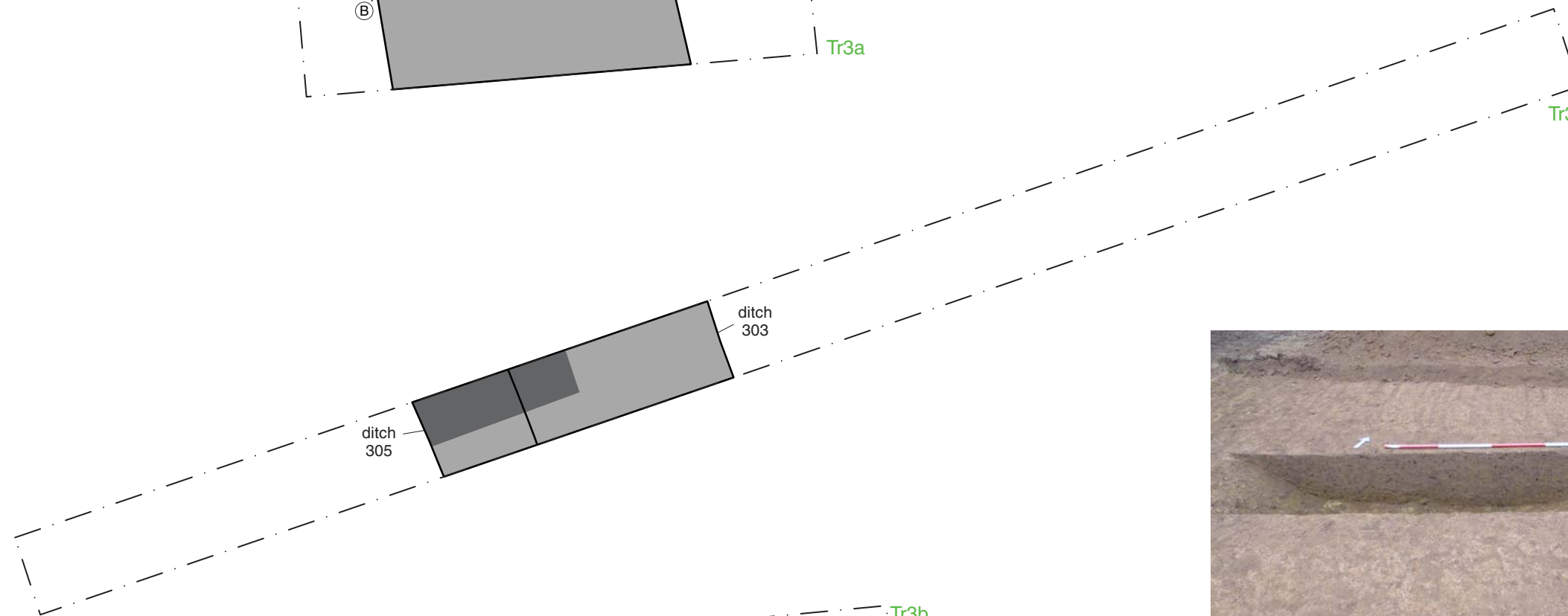
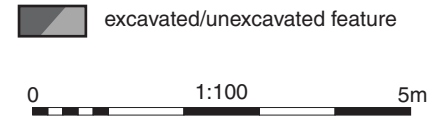
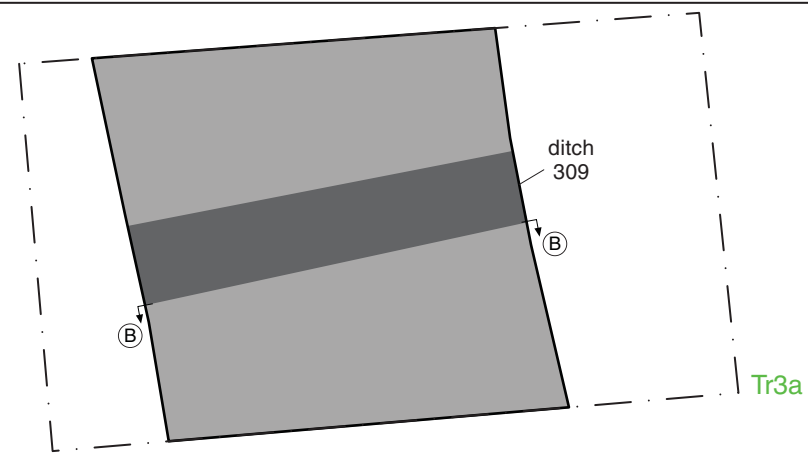
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: plan section and photograph

DRAWN BY LD PROJECT NO. 660763
CHECKED BY DB DATE 22/11/2016
APPROVED BY MH SCALE@A4 1:100;1:20

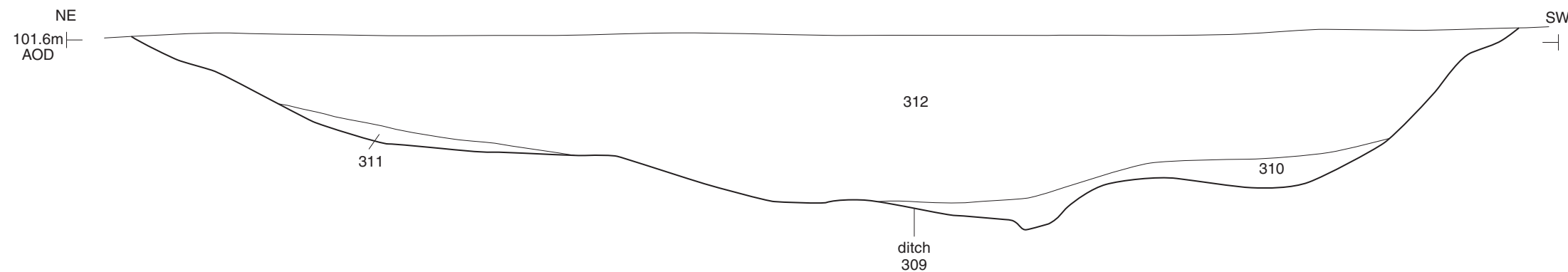
FIGURE NO.

4



Ditch 309, looking north (2m Scale)

Section BB



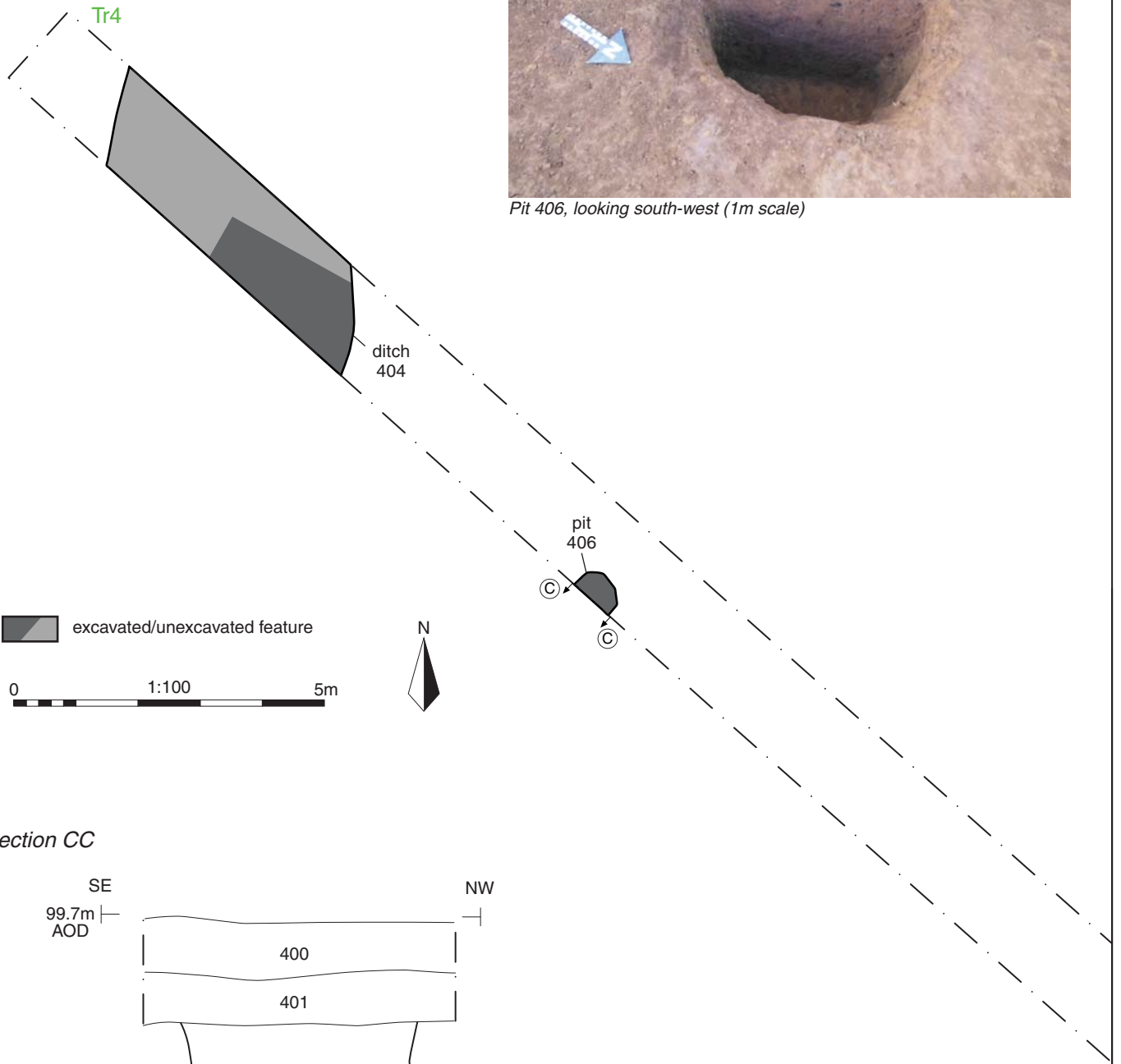

 Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury
 Oxfordshire
 FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

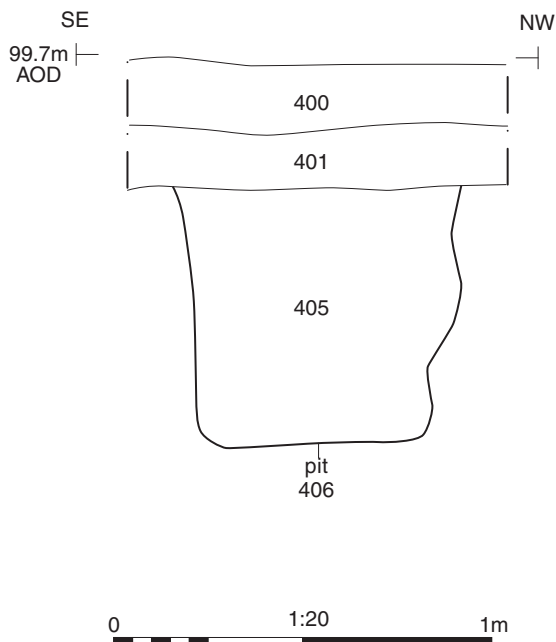
DRAWN BY LD PROJECT NO. 660763 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DB DATE 22/11/2016
 APPROVED BY MH SCALE @A3 1:100;1:20 **5**



Pit 406, looking south-west (1m scale)



Section CC



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

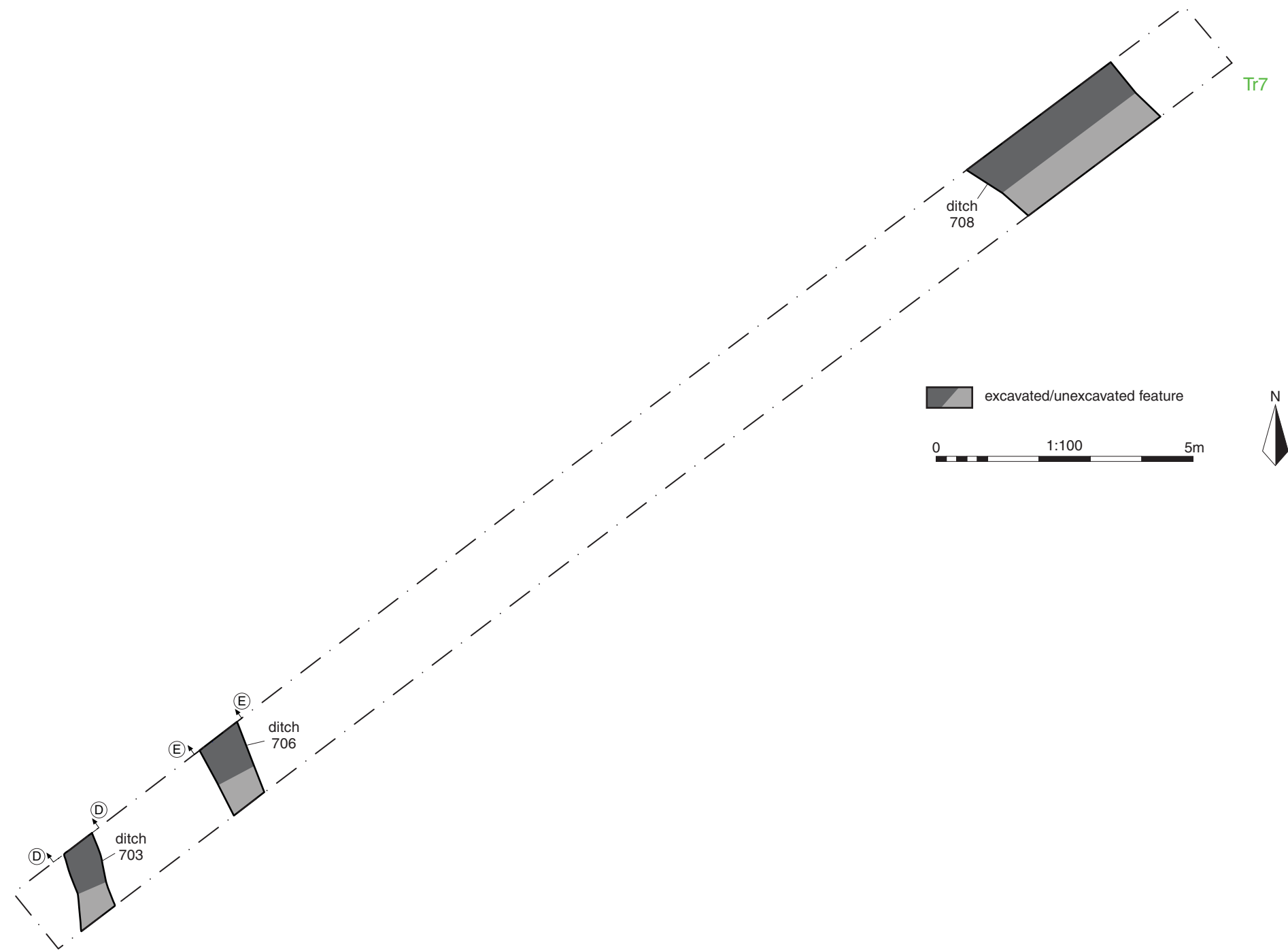
PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury
 Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	660763	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	22/11/2016	
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A4	1:100;1:20	6

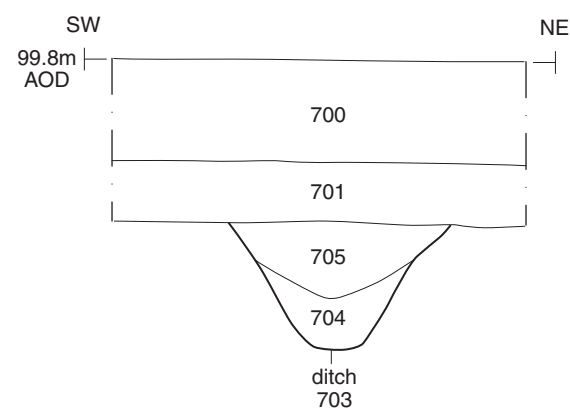


Ditch 703, looking north (1m scale)

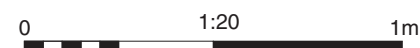
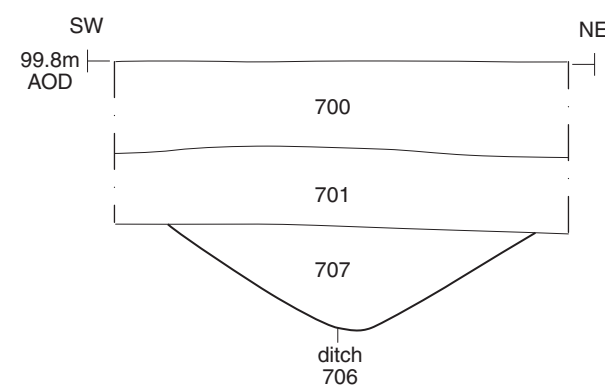


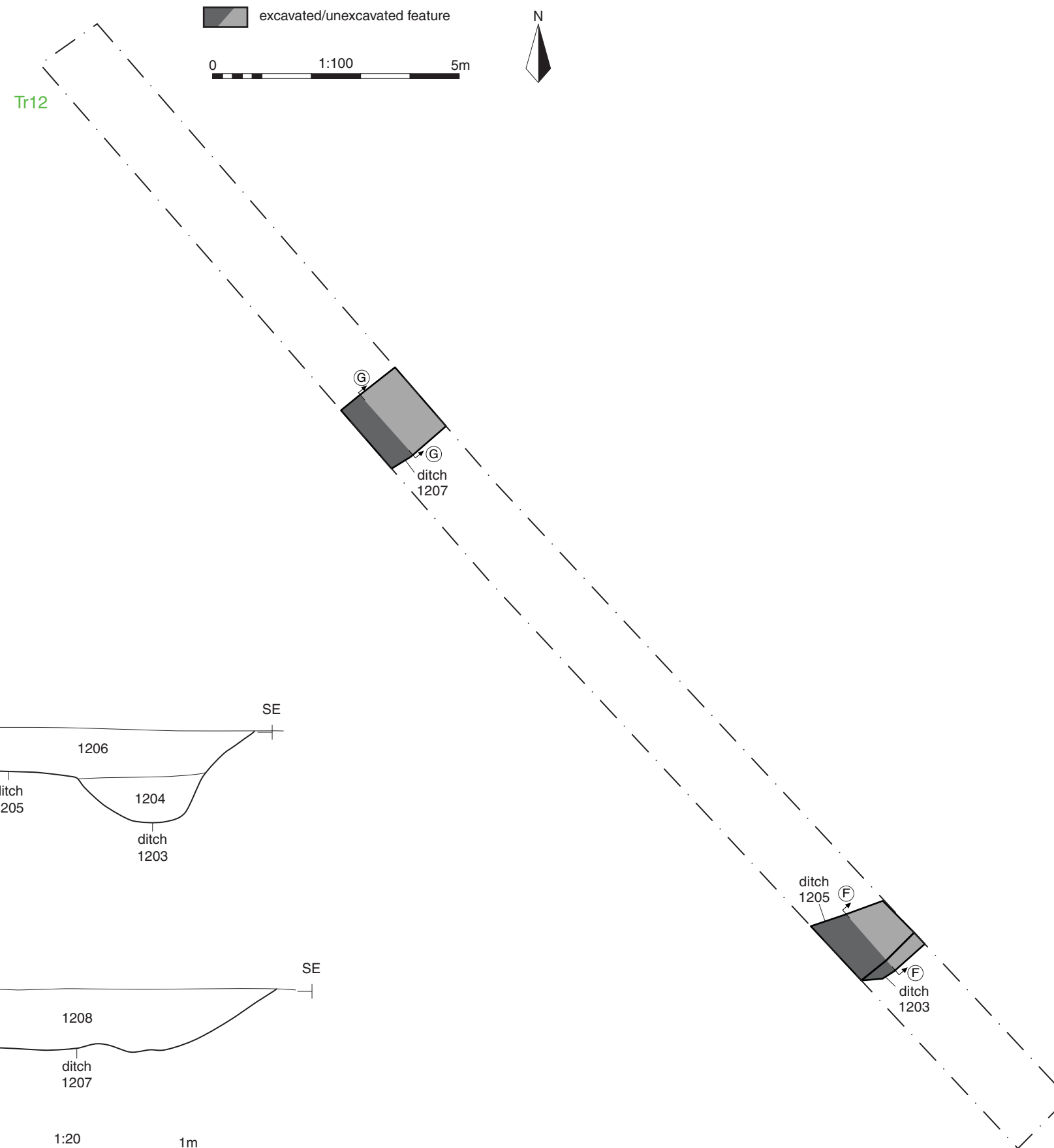
Ditch 706, looking north (1m Scale)

Section DD



Section EE





Ditch 1203, looking north-west (1m Scale)



Ditch 1207, looking north-west (1m scale)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury
 Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 12: plan, sections and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	660763	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	22/11/2016	8
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:100;1:20	

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

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660