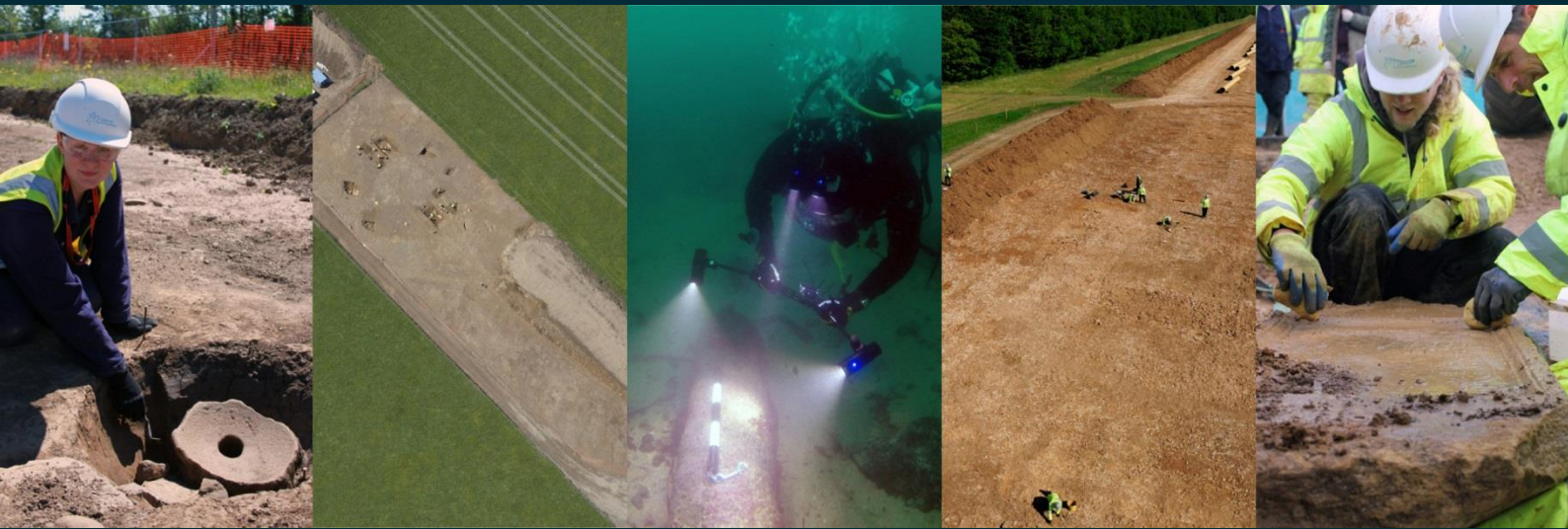


Land off Fawler Road Uffington Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Redcliffe Homes Ltd.

CA Project: 6090
CA Report: 16659

November 2016



Land off Fawler Road
Uffington
Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 6090
CA Report: 16659



Document Control Grid						
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B	21.11.16	JCC	JG	Internal review	Second edit	
C	23.11.16	JCC	JG	For Approval	final edit	Richard Greatorex

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
<i>Palaeolithic – Bronze Age (500,000 BC – 700 BC)</i>	4
<i>Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)</i>	4
<i>Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)</i>	5
<i>Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066)</i>	6
<i>Medieval (1066 - 1539)</i>	6
<i>Post Medieval - Modern (1540 - 2016)</i>	6
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
4. METHODOLOGY	7
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6).....	8
<i>Geology</i>	8
6. THE FINDS	10
7. DISCUSSION.....	11
8. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	12
9. REFERENCES.....	12
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	14
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS	16
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	17

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing archaeological features (1:2000)
Fig. 3 Trench 1: plan, section and photographs (1:20)
Fig. 4 Trench 2: plan, section and photographs (1:20)
Fig. 5 Trench 4: plan, section and photographs (1:20)
Fig. 6 Photographs of ditch 402
Fig. 7 Trench 8: plan, section and photographs (1:20)
Fig. 8 Aerial photograph and historic map

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land off Fawler Road, Uffington
Location:	Fawler Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire
NGR:	SU 3101 8932
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	14-16 November 2016
Planning Reference:	tbc
Location of Archive:	Oxfordshire Museums Service
Accession Number:	OXCMS: 2016.190
Site Code:	FRU16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2016 at a site of Land off Fawler Road, Uffington. Eleven trenches comprising 4% of the new build impact footprint were excavated.

The current trial trench evaluation confirmed that settlement activity of Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods previously recorded to the north-west of the site did not continue into the site. No finds, features or deposits of these periods were present within the impact footprint of the current site.

Only two post-medieval ditches which delineated previously known field boundaries, and an undated hollow-way were revealed during the trial trench evaluation.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Redcliffe Homes Limited at Fawler Road, Uffington (centred on NGR: SU 3101 8932; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site to inform a future planning application for the construction of 46 dwellings with associated services, gardens and car parking.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation prepared by Hugh Coddington (Oxford County Council), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016b) and approved by Hugh Coddington. The fieldwork followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Hugh Coddington, who visited the site on 15 November 2016.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.59ha, and comprises one agricultural field, bordered to the south-west by Fawler Road and north-west by Station Road. The proposed residential development (the site) is confined to the north-western section of the proposal, encompassing an area of land stretching from the junction between Station Road and Fawler Road in the north-west, to the woodland belt adjacent to residential development along Station Road. The remainder of the area of the proposed development will be left to pasture. The site lies at approximately 85-90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as bedrock of Gault Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded within the site (British Geological Survey 2016), however superficial deposits encountered to the north-west during archaeological excavations were mapped as clay with flint (CA 2016a). The geology observed in the current evaluation was very similar (section 5.3).



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological potential of the site had been examined in detail in a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for the site (DBA, CA 2016a), which took into account the results of the recent archaeological works undertaken in an area c. 70m to the north-west of the site (CA 2014, CA 2015). A succinct summary of the archaeological background is given below.

Palaeolithic – Bronze Age (500,000 BC – 700 BC)

2.2 No firm evidence of prehistoric activity from the Palaeolithic to Bronze Age has been recorded within the site. However, undated worked flints and burnt, unworked flints were recovered during the archaeological investigations to the north-west.

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

2.3 No Iron Age activity has been recorded within the site, although the earliest dated feature excavated to the northwest of the site comprised a single post hole containing early Iron Age (c. 700 – 400 BC) pottery. Middle to Late Iron Age activity was recorded in the eastern part of the investigated area, with the most prominent feature comprising a large, sub-oval but incomplete enclosure. No internal features contemporary with the enclosure ditch were recorded. This absence has been attributed to the relatively higher elevation, and the disproportionate level of impact resulting from later ditches and agricultural activity. A north north-east/south south-west- aligned ditch situated below the western side of the enclosure has been suggested to possibly represent an element of an earlier Iron Age enclosure.

2.5 Further evidence for activity from this period comprised a series of enclosures and post-built structures, principally an incomplete sub-oval ditched enclosure, and a circular, post-built roundhouse with internal structural divisions. A series of outer rectilinear ditches were recorded surrounding the 'inner' settlement enclosure. These features suggest a separate area of occupation and settlement activity, possibly as a stockade or separate grain storage area. Two four-post structures were recorded within the southern and northern parts of the 'outer' enclosed area.

2.6 An abundance of possible quarry pits were also recorded between areas of Iron Age enclosures which produced residual early Iron Age pottery as well as pottery dated to the late Iron Age and early Roman period.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.7 Prior to the recent investigations to the north-west of the site, the Roman period was poorly represented. During the 1970s a quantity of Roman artefacts were recorded from Craven Common, c. 60m west of the site.
- 2.8 During excavations on land to the north-west of the site a large number of Roman remains were recorded in extensive and long stratigraphic sequences, with pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.
- 2.9 The settlement activity included enclosure ditches, a possible cobbled path and large quantities of ironworking slag, with an evidence of a westward shift of activity. It was noted that the main phases of occupation were broadly contemporary with the re-use of Uffington Castle, c. 2.8km south-west of the site.
- 2.10 The greatest number of accurately dated features from previous investigations to the north-west of the site was of late Roman date, c. 3rd to 4th century AD. Evidence of such activity comprised a coherent array of linear and rectilinear ditches, superseding the Iron Age and early Roman ditches. This period appears to have been associated with a complete reorganisation of land enclosure within this area, followed by a prevailing north/south and east/west alignment. Features from this period also comprised successive phases of field boundary ditches, with associated stockade or settlement enclosures, and an area of ironworking, probably derived from bloomer smelting activity.
- 2.11 The amount of the recorded iron-working slag, reduced markedly towards the south and west. This deposition was noted to correspond with a deposit which contained relatively abundant ironworking slag. These remains are suggested to have possibly derived from the nearby bloomer smelting activity and it was concluded that smelting continued into the late Roman period. However, no fired-clay remains of furnaces, charcoal, or evidence of in-situ burning, were recorded.
- 2.12 The earlier investigations also recorded a high concentration of Roman building and occupational material, with evidence comprising plaster, ceramic box flue-tile, tegula and imbrex and brick fragments, tabular sandstone roof tiles, in addition to a Roman pewter platter, a single tessera, and a 2nd-century copper alloy coin.

- 2.13 It has been suggested that quarrying of the natural clay deposits within this area may conceivably be representative of local exploitation of such materials for building or pottery manufacture, but could also suggest extraction of iron ore ('goethite') for smelting. It was also concluded that the evidence for the dumping of Roman building waste is suggestive of the presence of a high-status Roman farmstead or villa close to the site.

Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066)

- 2.14 The place name Uffington is first recorded at some time between AD 924 and 941 as Uffentūne deriving from the Old English tūn, meaning 'estate of [a man called] Uffa'. Uffington is mentioned as Offentone in the Domesday Survey of 1086.
- 2.15 There is limited archaeological evidence of early medieval activity within the wider landscape. Finds comprising a Saxon inhumation accompanied with a spearhead and a knife were found c. 850m to the south-west. An Etruscan bronze statuette of Turms (Hermes) was recorded c. 420m north-west of the site. It is worth noting that there is doubt about the veracity of the statue's former location.

Medieval (1066 - 1539)

- 2.15 During the medieval period, large areas of the wider landscape were subject to agricultural activity, evident in the form of ridge and furrow. Located on the periphery of the medieval settlement, the site is likely to have comprised agricultural land with associated ridge and furrow recorded in the eastern corner of the site. Postulated to be of medieval or later origin, archaeological evidence of such activity was recorded within the immediate environs, c. 20m south-west and 20m north-west of the site.

Post-medieval - Modern (after 1540)

- 2.16 Post-medieval and modern activity within the area is largely associated with agricultural activity continuing on from the medieval period. Aerial photography recorded a series of linear features running across the landscape and into the site. The features were interpreted as possible post-medieval trackways or hollow-ways, or drainage features of unknown origin.

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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the LPA (Oxford County Council) 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).

- 3.2 Specifically the evaluation aimed to assess whether known settlement activity (dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods recently recorded to the west/north-west of the site) continued eastwards into the site. During the walkover of the site for the DBA, Emily Taylor (pers. comm.) mentioned that she had seen a considerable amount of Roman pottery and CBM within the plough soil within the proposed development area.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 11 trenches, 10 of which measured 30m long and 1.8m wide, and 1 trench measuring 15m in length and 1.8m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). **Trenches 4 and 5** were moved from the locations indicated in Figure 1 of the WSI (CA 2016b) so as to better identify any archaeological remains which might be continuing from recently excavated site to the north-west. All other trenches were excavated in the originally proposed locations. 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 under accession number OXCMS: 2016.190 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 (FIGURES 2-6)

- 5.1 The following paragraphs provide an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds can be found in Appendices A and B.
- 5.2 Of the 11 trenches excavated, archaeological features were found in **Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 8**. All other trenches were blank except for the shallow remnants of probable post-medieval furrows which were present in all trenches, except **Trench 4**. The furrows had irregular profiles and varied in width, having an average depth of about 0.05m and an average spacing of 4m. They contained no finds but occasionally contained degraded organic material. The alignment of the furrows was predominantly north-west/south-east, but not all were exactly perpendicular to the Station Road field boundary, e.g. in **Trenches 3 and 8**. This confused alignment, and a complete lack of medieval pottery anywhere within the site (cf. Appendix B) make it unlikely that they represent a medieval ridge and furrow system.

Geology

- 5.3 The natural geology consisted of a mid-orangey-brown sandy-clay. It was revealed at an average depth of 0.35m below present ground level. This was overlain by a mid-yellowish-brown sandy-clay subsoil of 0.18m thickness. This was only recorded at the northern end of **Trench 1**. The subsoil and natural geology were in turn sealed by an average 0.33m thick dark brown sandy-clay topsoil.

Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.4 **Trench 1** contained a single undated and shallow linear feature (**103**), which corresponds with a potential hollow-way seen on aerial photography of the site (Figure 7, CA 2016a). It is aligned north-west/south-east and runs across the site. It was also recorded in **Trench 2** continuing the same alignment. In **Trench 1** it was 0.14m deep and at least 1.1m wide since the full extent was not exposed in the trench. It was filled by a secondary fill of sterile mid bluish-grey, iron-mottled, sandy-clay (**104**).

Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 4)

- 5.5 The potential hollow-way feature described in **Trench 1** (section 5.4) continued into **Trench 2 (202)** where it was recorded as 1.8m wide and 0.14m deep. It had a secondary fill (**203**) similar to (**104**) in **Trench 1**. It had a shallow, asymmetrical and concave profile with a gentle break of slope.

Trench 4 (Figures 2, 5 & 7)

- 5.6 A single undated ditch was partially revealed in the north-eastern end of **Trench 4 (402)**. It was aligned with an isolated, large extant oak tree c. 95m to the south-east (Figure 2), which along with ditch **402**, respectively corresponded with a north-west/south-east aligned field boundary recorded in historic mapping which had gone out of use in the 1870s (Figure 7, CA 2016a). The ditch contained a secondary (**403**) and a tertiary fill (**404**). It was 0.41m deep and over 1.55m wide. No finds were found in either fill.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 6 & 7)

- 5.7 A single undated ditch was revealed in **Trench 8 (802)**. It followed the alignment of two extant large oak trees c. 51m to the north-west. The feature and trees correspond with a field boundary pictured in the aforementioned historic maps (Figure 7). It remained in use at least until the 1940s as revealed in historical aerial photographs (RAF/106G/UK/1721:1041, Figure 7, CA 2016a). Ditch **802** was filled by secondary fill **803**, but the dimensions of the ditch were obscured by the re-cut (**804**) containing dumped deposit **805**. The re-cut ditch **804** measured 0.67m wide by

0.34m deep and had a steep, u-shaped profile. Fill **805** contained heterogenous redeposited natural geology in its matrix, which confirms the earlier suggestion that the ditch went out of use and was backfilled relatively recently.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and briefly discussed below.

Pottery

6.2 None of the archaeological features produced pottery. A total of four sherds (217g) were found in topsoil **400**. All comprise fragments of glazed earthenware, datable from the mid-16th to the 18th centuries. The fragments have a high mean sherd weight despite the context in which they were found, owing to the robustness of the pottery.

Other Finds

6.3 Two fragments of glass (28g) were recorded. A blue miniature bottle, originally containing the perfume Soir de Paris by Bourjois, was found in topsoil **600**. This perfume was in production between 1929 and 1969 (Bourjois 2016) and this bottle with its screw cap is likely to date to the 1940s. A fragment of a pale green vessel of post-medieval or later date was recorded from topsoil **400**.

6.4 A total of 12 fragments of ceramic building material (1214g) were recorded from two deposits. A single fragment of flat tile was recorded from ditch **804** (fill **805**). The remaining 11 fragments were recorded from topsoil **400** and comprised three fragments of brick of probable 18th or later date, three fragments of flat tile and five miscellaneous fragments.



7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The trial trench evaluation confirmed that Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity recently recorded to the north-west did not continue into the site. No finds, features or deposits of these periods were present. Moreover, the available archaeological and artefactual evidence suggests that there was little or no archaeologically identifiable activity within the site prior to the post-medieval period. Despite an additional site walkover undertaken by the field team within the investigated area, no evidence of Roman pottery or CBM reported by Emily Taylor (cf. section 3.2) was revealed. All finds retrieved from the topsoil were of post-medieval date.
- 7.2 The site has historically been divided into three parcels of land, all perpendicular to Station Road at least since 1785 (Figure 7, CA 2016a). Ditches **402** and **802** confirm the presence of these boundaries, whose alignment is corroborated by large oak trees extant on the site (Figure 7). The re-cut of ditch **802** by ditch **804** provides evidence for the relative longevity of the western plot, which according to the aerial photographic evidence was a separate unit in the 1940s (Figure 7). The middle and eastern plots, represented by ditch **402**, were merged in the 1870s (CA 2016a).
- 7.3 Several earthworks can be seen on Google Earth mapping (in aerial photographs dated to 2012). The shallow linear features **103** and **202** follow the alignment of one of these earthworks running north-west/south-east across the site. It is this alignment and the morphology of the features that suggests they are part of an undated hollow-way feature. None of the other earthworks seen in the aforementioned aerial photography were revealed during the evaluation.
- 7.4 Nearly all trenches, except **Trench 4**, produced shallow remnants of undated linear features. These features were initially believed to be remains of a medieval ridge and furrow system. However, no finds which may be dated to the medieval period were recovered from the site. Moreover, the straight and closely spaced nature of the furrows, which were of a similar alignment as the post-medieval field boundaries and extant boundaries today, combined with the fact that all finds recovered from the site are exclusively post-medieval, all suggest that these features are of post-medieval date. The observed disparity in furrow alignment, may suggest different phases of development.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Clutterbuck, assisted by Francesco Catanzaro and Emily Stynes. The report was written by Jeremy Clutterbuck and Emily Stynes. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Tilia Carmegh. The archive has been compiled by Thomas Rowley, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Jacek Gruszczynski.

9. REFERENCES

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CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Station Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. CA typescript report **14434**.

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016a *Land at Fawler Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016b *Land Off Fawler Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and guidance:*

Archaeological field evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
(Reading)

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning
Policy Framework*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth /thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	15	1.8	0.2
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, friable, very rare sub angular stones	6	1.8	0.18
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	15	1.8	0.09+
1	103	Cut		Hollow way	Linear cut of hollow way with shallow smooth sides and a flat base. NW-SE alignment	>1.8	>0.85	0.13
1	104	Fill	103	Secondary fill	Mid blueish grey with orange mottling sandy clay, firm with a high concentration of iron oxide throughout	>1.8	>0.85	0.13
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.4
2	201	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.10+
2	202	Cut		Hollow way	Linear cut with very shallow sides, slightly irregular to the east, with a concave base. On a NW-SE alignment	>1.8	1.08	0.14
2	203	Fill	202	Secondary fill	Mid blueish grey with orange mottling sandy clay, firm with a high concentration of iron oxide throughout	>1.8	1.08	0.14
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.35
3	301	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.10+
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.4
4	401	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.10+
4	402	Cut		Ditch	Linear cut of ditch, wide angled asymmetrical with moderate slope and concave base. SE-NW alignment	>2	>1.55	0.41
4	403	Fill	403	Secondary fill	Light grey with orangey brown mottling silty clay with iron oxide and charcoal inclusions, compact. Secondary fill	>2	>1.55	0.31
4	404	Fill	403	Tertiary fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay, compact with rare charcoal inclusions. Tertiary fill	>2	>1.15	0.14
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.3
5	501	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.10+
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.45
6	601	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact,	30	1.8	0.10+
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.3
7	701	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.13+
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.4
8	801	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.10+
8	802	Cut		Ditch	Linear cut of ditch, straight slightly concave sides with a flat concave base on a NW-SE alignment. Recut by 804	>2.6	>0.23	0.34
8	803	Fill	802	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay, compact	>2.6	>0.23	0.34

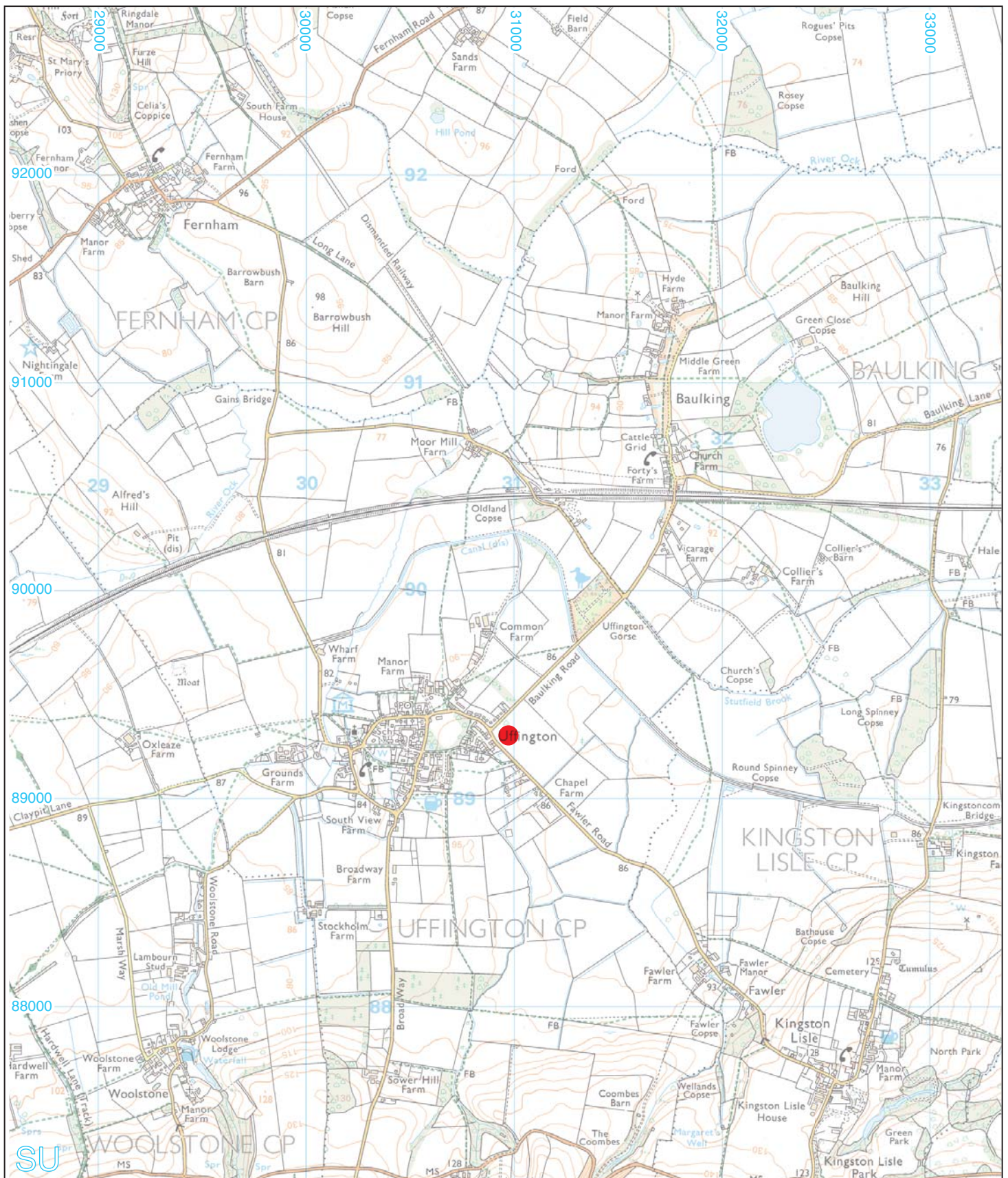
8	804	Cut		Ditch	Linear cut of recut with concave sharp sides and a concave base on NW-SE alignment.	>2.6	0.67	0.34
8	805	Fill	804	Secondary fill	Dark grey sandy clay, compact with very rare small sub rounded stones	>2.6	0.67	0.34
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.28
9	901	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.15+
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.3
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.10+
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, friable, turf layer with lots of rooting	30	1.8	0.3
11	1101	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, compact	30	1.8	0.10+

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
400	post-medieval pottery	GEW	4	217	-
	Glass	vessel	1	16	
	Slate		2	16	
	CBM	brick	3	927	
	CBM	tile	3	137	
	CBM	fragments	5	113	
600	Glass	Perfume bottle	1	12	-
805	CBM	tile	1	37	Pmed?

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land Off Fawler Road, Uffington	
Short description	The current trial trench evaluation confirmed that settlement activity of Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods previously recorded to the north-west of the site did not continue into the site. No finds, features or deposits of these periods were present within the current site. Only two post-medieval ditches which delineated previously known field boundaries, and an undated hollow-way were revealed during the trial trench evaluation.	
Project dates	14-16 November 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land Off Fawler Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.59ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 3101 8932	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Hugh Coddington	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Jacek Gruszczynski	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive: Oxfordshire Museums Service/ OXCMS: 2016.190	Content
Physical	TBC	Cbm, Ceramics
Paper	TBC	Context sheets, matrices
Digital	TBC	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Land off Fawler Road, Uffington, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 16659		



● Site location



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

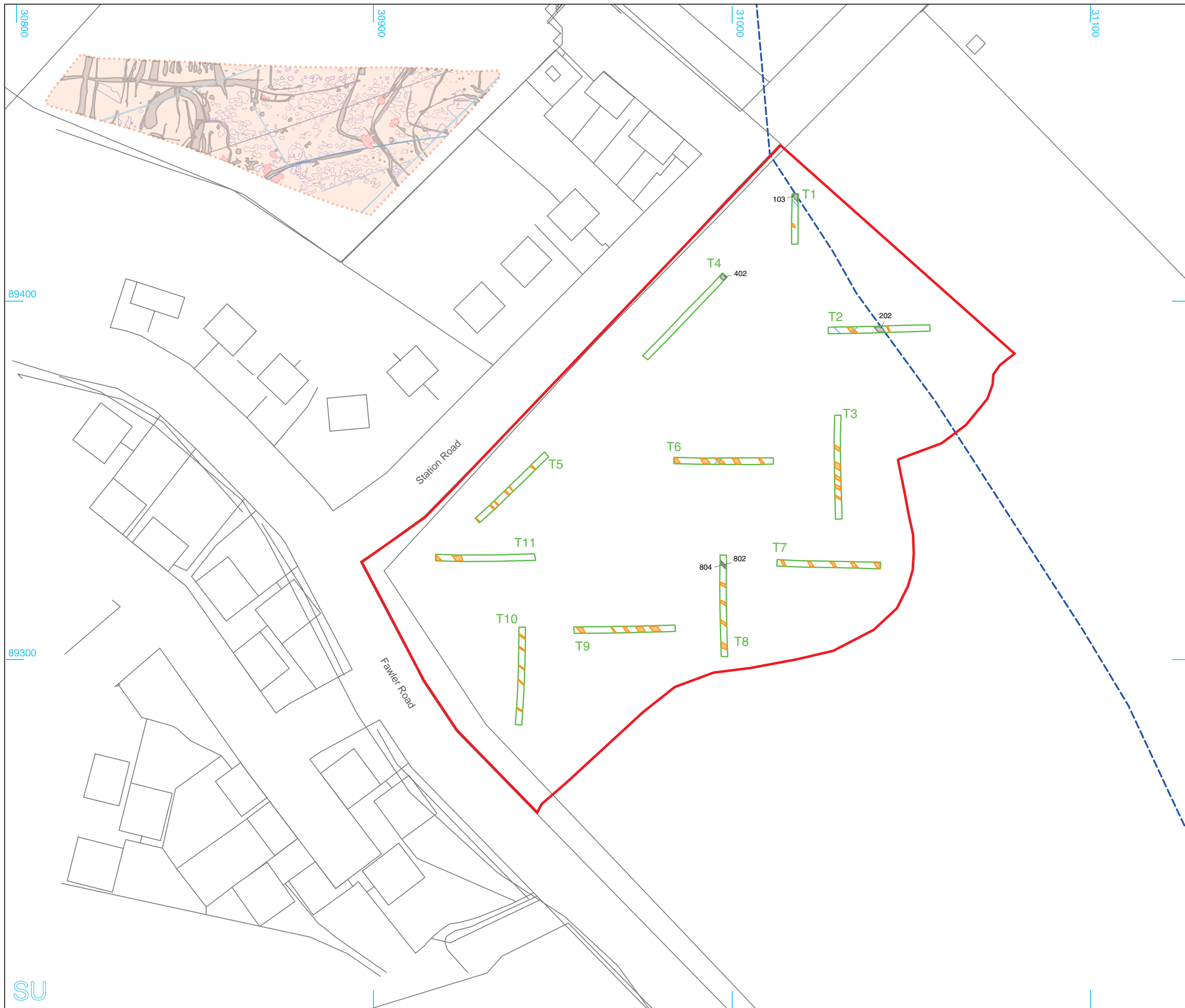
PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Fawler Road, Uffington

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0 1km

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DRAWN BY TC	PROJECT NO. 6090	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DB	DATE 28/11/2016	
APPROVED BY JG	SCALE @A4 1:25,000	1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Possible hollow way
- Geology
- Previous investigation
- Treethrow



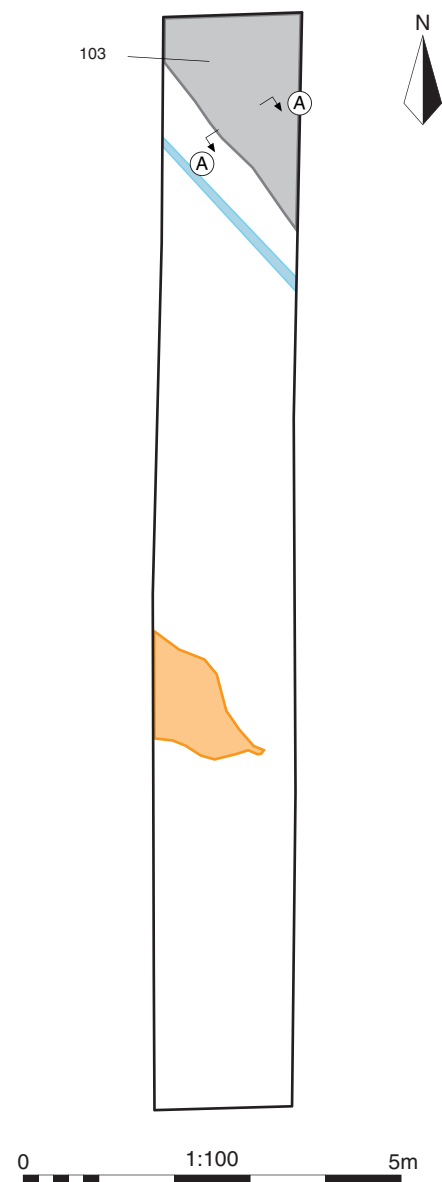
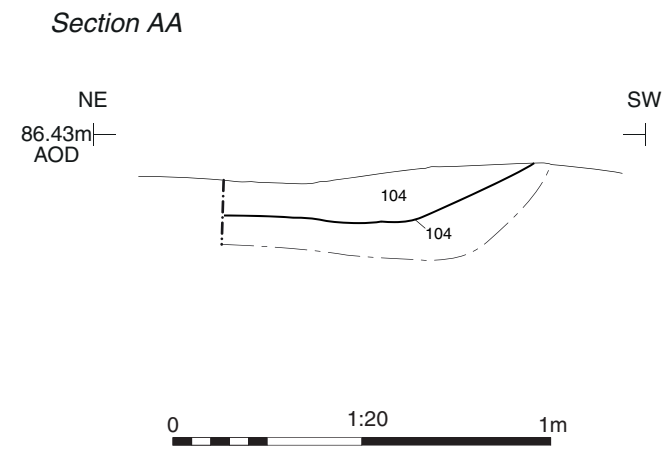
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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
land off Fowler Road, Uffington

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY TC CHECKED BY DB APPROVED BY JG	PROJECT NO. 6090 DATE 28/11/16 SCALE @A3 1:1000	FIGURE NO. 2
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Trench 1: post-excitation looking south (1m scales)



North-west facing section of potential hollow way 103 (0.4m scale)

- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Section location

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

PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Fawler Road

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: plan, section and photographs

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CHECKED BY DB	DATE 28/11/16	3
APPROVED BY JG	SCALE@A3 N/A	



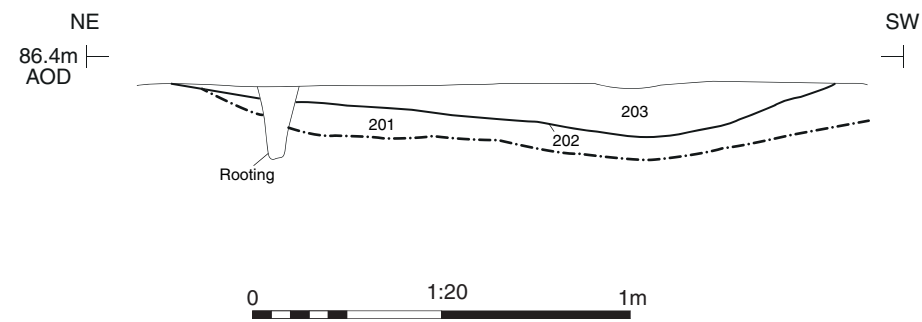
Trench 2: post-excavation looking east (1m scales)



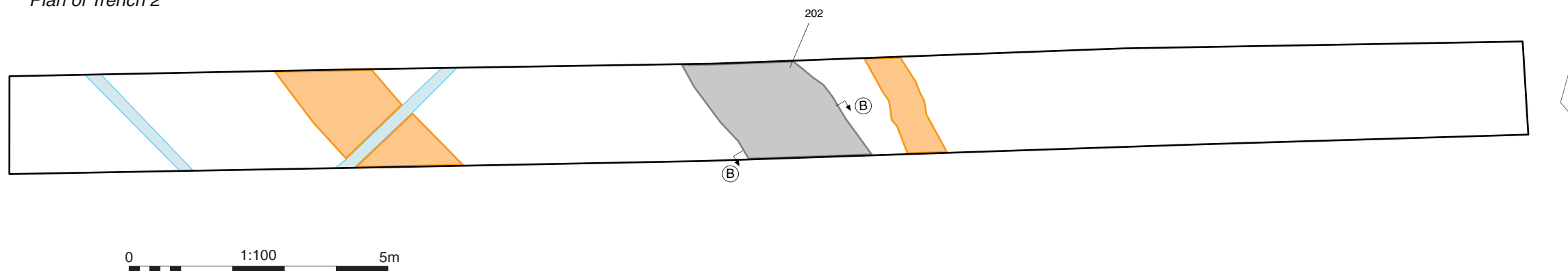
North-west facing section of potential hollow way 202, looking south-east (1m scales)

- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Section location

Section BB



Plan of Trench 2



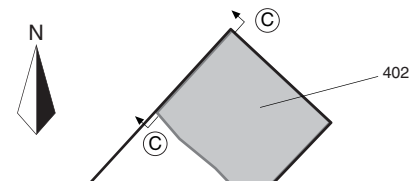
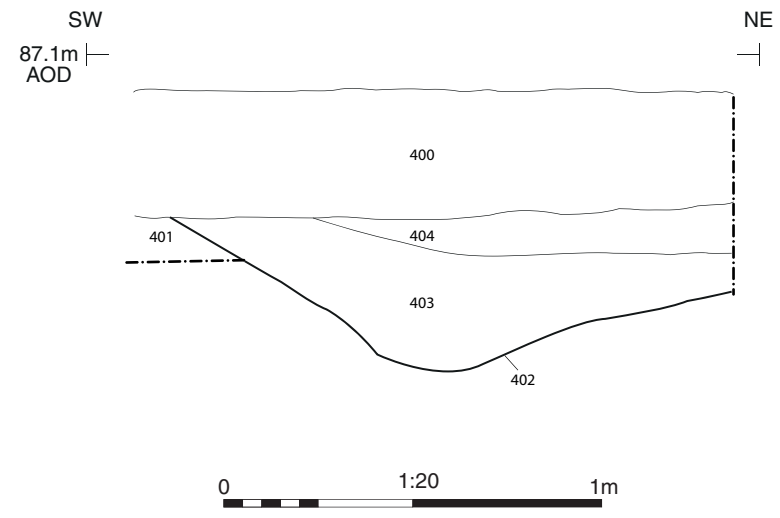
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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Fawler Road, Uffington

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan, section and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	28/11/16	4
APPROVED BY	JG	SCALE@A3	N/A	

Section CC



Archaeological feature
 Section location

Plan of Trench 4



Trench 4: post-excitation looking south-west (1m scales)

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

PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Fawler Road, Uffington

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	29/11/16	5
APPROVED BY	JG	SCALE@A3	N/A	



A



B

A South-east facing section of ditch 402, looking west (1m scale)

B North-west facing section of ditch 402 showing alignment to extant large oak tree, looking south-east (1m scale)



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

PROJECT TITLE

Land off Fawler Road, Uffington

FIGURE TITLE

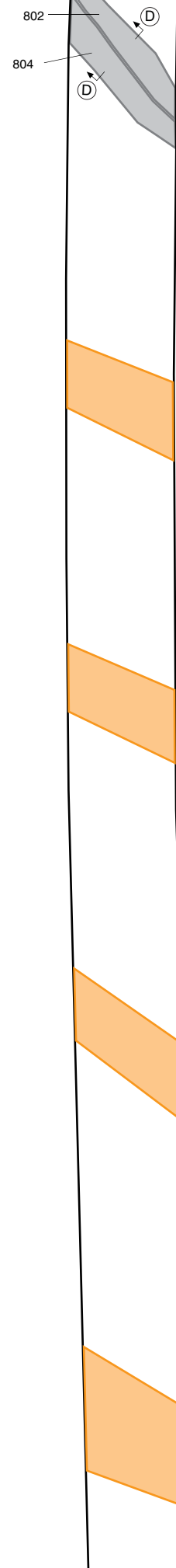
Photographs

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 CHECKED BY DB DATE 29/11/16
 APPROVED BY JG SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

6

Plan of Trench 8



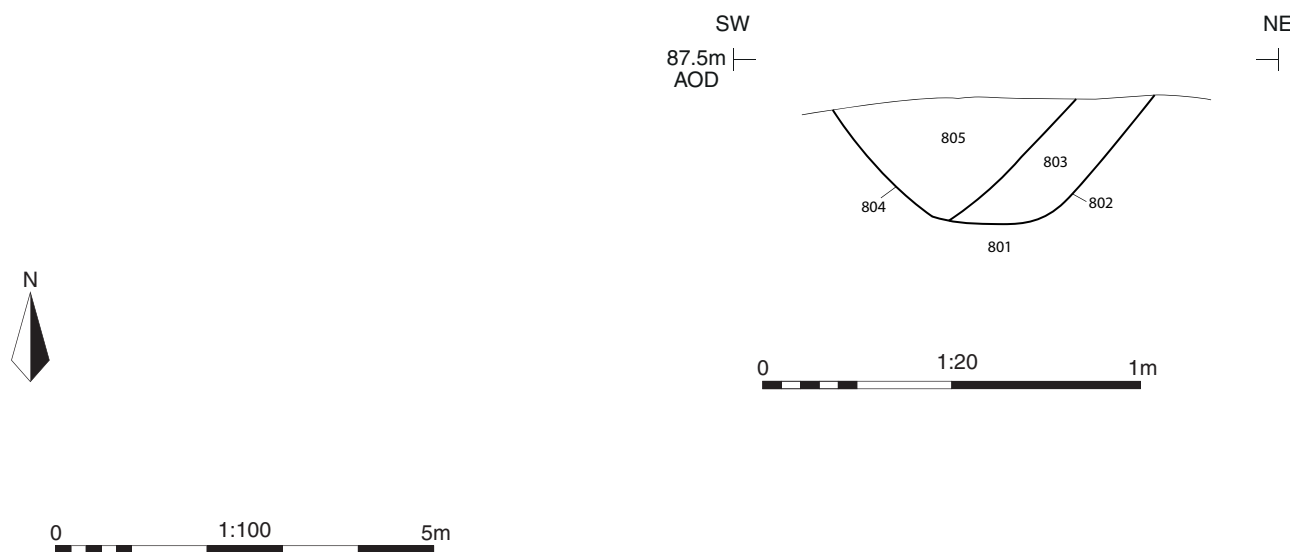
Trench 8: pre-excitation looking south (1m scales)



South-east facing section of ditch 802 and re-cut 804 showing alignment with extant oak trees, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Section location

Section DD



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

PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Fawler Road, Uffington

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8 plan, section and photographs

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A



B

- Site
- Evaluation trenches
- Possible hollow way
- Extant trees



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

PROJECT TITLE

Land off Fawler Road, Uffington

FIGURE TITLE

Historic map and aerial photograph

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FIGURE NO.

8

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