

**The Harlow Centre
Raymund Road
Oxford
Phase II**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Heritage part of RPS

CA Project: 661206
CA Report: 18541

November 2018



The Harlow Centre
Raymund Road
Oxford
Phase II

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 661206
CA Report: 18541



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	24/10/18	BHH	SRJ	DRAFT	INTERNAL REVIEW	SRJ

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.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
4. METHODOLOGY	7
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 & 4).....	8
6. THE FINDS	9
7 DISCUSSION.....	10
8. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	10
9. REFERENCES.....	11
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	13
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	14
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM	15

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and previous archaeological works (1:250 & 1:750)
- Fig.3 Site (photographs)
- Fig. 4 Trenches 19, 20, 21, 22 & 23 (photographs)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford, Phase II
Location:	Raymund Road, Oxford
NGR:	452394 208390
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	22 – 23 October 2018
Planning Reference:	Oxford City Council 18/01173/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Oxford County Museum
Site Code:	HCRR 18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2018 at The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford. The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application for the demolition of existing buildings on the site and their replacement with a new two-storey education facility, associated parking and external play areas for Meadowbrook College; erection of a new secondary school, together with provision of a new access from Marston Ferry Road, associated car and cycle parking along with formal and informal play and sport provision; erection of a multi-use games area and eco-shelter for St Nicholas Primary School. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five evaluation trenches.

Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its proximity to the historic village of Old Marston. The site lies to the south-east of an area where possible archaeological remains have been identified from cropmarks shown on Google Earth imagery. Previous evaluation on the site identified archaeological remains concentrated within the southern part of the site, with a single ditch identified in the north-west of the site. The identified features, comprising a series of ditches, likely forming enclosures or field systems, were assigned to the Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century BC to late 1st century AD), Roman (2nd to 4th century) and medieval to post-medieval periods.

Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the present evaluation did not identify any archaeological features or deposits. A single sherd of pottery broadly attributable to the Iron Age was recovered from within the topsoil. The lack of finds, features or deposits exposed during the present works confirms that the previous evaluation accurately defined the limits of the archaeological remains at the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford (centred at NGR: 452394 208390; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Heritage part of RPS.
- 1.2 The evaluation, which forms the second stage of a two-phase evaluation of the site, was undertaken to inform a planning application (ref: 18/01173/FUL) to Oxford City Council (OCC; the local planning authority) for the demolition of existing buildings on their site and their replacement with a new two-storey education facility, associated parking and external play areas for Meadowbrook College; erection of a new secondary school, together with provision of a new access from Marston Ferry Road, associated car and cycle parking along with formal and informal play and sport provision; erection of a multi-use games area and eco-shelter for St Nicholas Primary School.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the *Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford* (OCC 2018) prepared by Mr David Radford, Oxford City Council's Archaeological Advisor (OCCAA) and a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018a) and approved by Mr Radford. The fieldwork also followed *Standards and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). Fieldwork was monitored by Mr Radford, including a site visit on the 23 October 2018.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 5.6ha in area, located on the northern edge of New Marston, north of the city of Oxford and within the administrative area of Oxford City Council. The south-eastern part of the site currently comprises of the buildings and grounds of Meadowbrook College. The remainder of the site comprises of recreation land associated with Meadowbrook College and St Nicholas' Primary School (Figs 2 & 3). The site is bounded to the north, west and partly to the south by open farmland currently utilised as pasture, with the remaining land to the south bounded by a small watercourse known as the Marston Brook, with the rear gardens of the properties facing onto Arlington Drive beyond. To the east are the buildings and grounds of St Nicholas' Primary School.

The site lies approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), sloping gently downwards from north to south.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation mudstone of the Jurassic period. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2018); however, the Brief (OCC 2018) suggests the possibility of relatively localised alluvial cover over the mudstone across the site. Previous evaluation identified alluvial deposits located within the southern and western parts of the site, likely associated with the deposition of silts during the flooding of the river Cherwell (CA 2018b).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been summarised in a Heritage Statement produced by RPS (2017) and further expanded by evaluation CA (2018b). The following section is taken from these sources.

Prehistoric (Pre-AD 43)

- 2.2 A flint handaxe of Palaeolithic date was found close to Marston Ferry. To the south of New Marston, a bronze spearhead of Bronze Age date was found in the bank of the Peasmoor Brook and a possible ring-ditch, representing the possible remains of a ploughed-out round barrow of probable Bronze Age date, has been identified just to the north-west of the site.
- 2.3 Evaluation within the western part of the site recovered two small fragments of worked flint, attributable to the Neolithic or earlier.
- 2.4 Undated cropmarks are visible to the north and north-west of the site on Google Earth imagery (Google 2018). These may represent the remains of buried archaeological features. These features were not visible on any of the historic aerial photographs viewed at The Historic England archives in Swindon.
- 2.5 The earliest feature identified during the previous evaluation of the site was a ditch containing Middle Iron Age pottery. Further Late Iron Age to Early Roman period features, comprising one ditch, one pit/ditch terminus and a pit, were recorded within the southern part of the site within Trenches 7 and 17 (Fig. 2). Cropmarks identified

to the north-east of the site could be contemporaneous with the activity evident within the site.

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 2.6 Roman ditches, were identified within Trenches 7, 11, 15, 17 and 18 during previous evaluation of the site (Fig. 2). A Roman coin was discovered from the west bank of the River Cherwell close to Marston Ferry. This was a bronze Antoninianus of the Emperor Aurelian (AD 270–275). A probable Roman pottery kiln was identified adjacent to the B4150 Cherwell Drive. Large quantities of 3rd to 4th century AD pottery and kiln debris were found here during road construction work in c. 1960.

Medieval (1066 to 1539)

- 2.7 Investigations within Old Marston have produced evidence for settlement activity from the 11th century onwards.
- 2.8 LiDAR imagery held by the Environment Agency shows that the land has previously been used for arable cultivation, with the western part of the site crossed by the distinctive elongated S-shape lines which are the result of ridge and furrow agriculture. Evaluation confirmed the presence of furrows within the northern part of the site within Trenches 1 to 6 and 8 to 10 (CA 2018b).

Modern (1800 to present)

- 2.9 The 1814 Ordnance Survey Drawing (OSD) of Ot Moor depicts the site within an area of fields that have very straight boundaries, indicative of piecemeal enclosure. Documentary sources indicate that the process of draining and enclosing the land in this area started as far back as 1520; as a result no Parliamentary Act was required (Clark 1924; 1927). The major landowners comprised the Oxford colleges of Brasenose, Magdalen and Corpus Christi, and it is possible that the enclosure of the former open fields resulted from collaboration between these bodies in order to maximise revenues.
- 2.10 The 1845 Tithe Map of Marston Parish shows that there had been considerable reorganisation of the field pattern and depicts the site as lying wholly within two fields.

- 2.11 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1887 shows few changes from the 1843 Tithe Map and this remains the case for the 2nd and 3rd editions of this map (published 1900 and 1922 respectively).
- 2.12 St Nicholas' Primary School was built in 1954 to replace the old village school, whilst Meadowbrook College was originally constructed as the Old Marston County Secondary School which opened in 1958. It was subsequently renamed the Harlow School and then the Marston Middle School.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation, as detailed in the WSI (CA 2018a), 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 OCC 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 2018).
- 3.2 The further aim of this evaluation was to identify whether the Middle Iron Age to Roman activity identified within the west of the site extended as far as the current evaluation.
- 3.3 Specific aims and objectives relating to the regional research objectives outlined in Solent Thames research framework for the historic environments (Hey and Hind 2014) and the Oxford Urban Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (OCC 2012) are:
- can any evidence recovered contribute to the extensive Neolithic/Bronze Age ritual-funerary complex which has emerged around Oxford, particularly considering the possible ploughed out remains of the round barrow to the north-east;
 - the examination of pottery fabrics and to establish changing fashions, sub-regional styles of pottery and their links to social groups;

- to explore the change to spelt and free-threshing varieties of wheat through biological remains;
- to examine any evidence for types of fuel used in different industries;
- to define the composition of the farmed resources (i.e. cereal types and proportions of livestock) between the main groups of farms to define how they are feeding themselves and/or supporting the wider Roman economy;
- to collect and analyse environmental evidence to help identify how field systems operated during the Roman period;
- to attempt to find evidence for changes in farming methods in the Roman period from field, farm to valley;
- to examine the relationship between kilns, workshops and settlements.

3.4 During the course of the fieldwork the results were assessed, however, they did not produce any findings which could add to the research objectives outlined above.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five trenches (Trenches 19 to 23), each measuring approximately 20m long by 1.3m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 to 18 were excavated during an earlier phase of evaluation and reported on separately (CA 2018b). The locations of Trenches 21 and 22 were revised slightly from their original locations; while Trench 23 was moved from its original location as shown in the WSI (CA 2018a) due to the presence of trees. 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 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 Oxford County Museum 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 & 4)

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.

5.2 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the evaluation trenches. One sherd of pottery dating from the Iron Age was recovered the topsoil within Trench 22; no other archaeological finds were recovered.

Trench 19 (Fig. 4)

5.3 The natural geological substrate (1904), comprising of mid-blue grey silty clay, was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.57m below the present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by dark black brown silty clay (1903), measuring c. 0.3m thick. This was in turn overlain by redeposited dark blue grey silty clay natural (1902) with inclusions of modern brick, measuring 0.13m thick. This was itself overlain by hardcore levelling material (1901), comprising white yellow sand and concrete, measuring 0.18m thick. Overlying deposit 1901 and sealing all the deposits within the trench was tarmac layer 1900.

Trench 20 (Fig. 4)

5.4 Within Trench 20, the geological substrate (2003), comprising of mid red brown silty clay, was encountered at a depth of 0.74m bpgl. This was overlain by mid-red brown and dark blue grey silty clay alluvial deposit 2002, which was encountered across the length of the trench and measured 0.3m thick. Deposit 2002 was in turn overlain by levelling layer (2001), comprising white yellow sand and concrete, measuring 0.34m thick. This was then sealed by Tarmac layer 2000, which measured 0.1m thick.

Trench 21 (Fig. 4)

5.5 The natural substrate (2102) with Trench 21 was encountered at an average depth of 0.7m bpgl and comprised mid-grey brown/mid-yellow brown compact silty clay. This was overlain by subsoil (2101), comprising of mid-red brown silty clay, which

measured 0.5m thick and was sealed by mid-grey brown clayey silt topsoil (2100), which measured 0.2m thick.

Trench 22 (Fig. 4)

- 5.6 The stratigraphic sequence was similar to that identified within Trench 21. The natural substrate (2202), comprising mid-red brown silty clay, was encountered at c. 0.6m bpgl. It was overlain by mid-orange brown silty clay subsoil (2201), which measured 0.36m thick. This was in turn sealed by mid-grey brown clay silt topsoil (2200), which measured 0.27m thick. One sherd of pottery, broadly dated to the Iron Age, was recovered from topsoil layer 2200.

Trench 23 (Fig. 4)

- 5.7 Trench 23 was stratigraphically similar to both Trenches 21 and 22. The natural substrate (2302) comprised mid-red brown silty clay and was encountered at a depth of 0.4m bpgl. This was overlain by mid-red brown silty clay subsoil (2301), which measured 0.2m thick and was sealed by mid-grey brown clayey silt topsoil (2300), which measured 0.2m thick.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The recovered artefactual material, comprising a single sherd of pottery, is recorded from the topsoil of Trench 22 (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand.
- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Guidelines (PCRG 2010).

Late Prehistoric Pottery

- 6.3 The assemblage comprises one sherd (7g) of handmade pottery made in a sandy fabric (Q). The sherd is small with no distinguishing features or decoration. Due to the nature of the sherd, it is not possible to date it more closely than to the Iron Age.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its proximity to the historic village of Old Marston. The site lies to the south-east of an area where possible archaeological remains have been identified from cropmarks shown on Google Earth imagery. Previous evaluation on the site identified archaeological remains concentrated within the southern part of the site, with a single ditch identified in the north-west of the site. The identified features, comprising a series of ditches, likely forming enclosures or field systems, were assigned to the Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century BC to late 1st century AD), Roman (2nd to 4th century) and medieval to post-medieval periods.
- 7.2 Evaluation was undertaken to identify whether the Middle Iron Age to Roman activity identified during the previous phase of archaeological evaluation extends into the current evaluation area (CA 2018b).
- 7.3 Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the evaluation did not identify any archaeological features or deposits. A single sherd of pottery broadly attributable to the Iron Age was recovered from within the topsoil. The presence of subsoil, recorded within Trenches 21 to 23 indicates that the site has not undergone significant truncation and that it is unlikely that any archaeological features would have been removed during previous development of the site. As such, the lack of finds, features or deposits exposed during the present works appears to confirm that the previous evaluation accurately defined the limits of the archaeological remains within the site.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Whelan, assisted by Bethany Hardcastle, Luke Bateson and Adrian Arenas. The report was written by Bethany Hardcastle. The illustrations were prepared by Tom Brown, with the finds report written by Pete Banks. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.



9. REFERENCES

- Barclay A., Booth, P., Knight D., Evans J., Brown D.H. and Wood I., 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* Historic England
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 30 July 2018
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018a *The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford, Phase II: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018b *The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report **18394**
- CifA 2014 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation*
- Clark, GN, 1924, *Open fields and Inclosure at Marston, Oxfordshire*, Blackwell
- Clark, GN, 1927, Enclosure by agreement at Marston near Oxford, *English History Review*, vol. 42
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Google Earth 2018 <https://earth.google.com/web/@51.77159107,-1.2437735,55.71630618a,962.70513785d,35y,63.09949515h,45.03817754t,359.99999914r>
- Hey, G. and Hind, J. (2014) *Solent Thames research framework for the historic environments*. <http://oxfordarchaeology.com/aboutus/our-archive/news-archive/301-solent-thames-research-framework-for-the-historic-environment>
- OCC (Oxford City Council) 2012 Oxford Urban Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda <http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/OxfordArchaeologicalPlan.htm>

OCC (Oxford City Council) 2018 Oxford City Council Design, Heritage and Trees; *Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford.*
David Radford; Brief issued: 25/5/2018

PCRG, 2010 *Prehistoric ceramics research group guidelines* Occasional Papers 1 and 2

RPS 2017 The Swan School and Meadowbrook College, New Marston, Oxford: Heritage Statement. **Ref: JAC238**



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
19	1900	Layer		Tarmac	Dark black grey tarmac	20	1.3	0.1
19	1901	Layer		Levelling material	Light white yellow sand and concrete mix	20	1.3	0.18
19	1902	Layer		Redeposited natural	Dark blue grey clay with modern brick inclusions	20	1.3	0.13
19	1903	Layer		Burnt soil	Dark black brown silty clay	20	1.3	0.16
19	1904	Layer		Natural	Mid blue grey silty clay	20	1.3	
20	2000	Layer		Tarmac	Dark black grey tarmac	20	1.3	0.1
20	2001	Layer		Levelling material	Light white yellow sand and concrete mix	20	1.3	0.34
20	2002	Layer		Alluvium	Mid red brown and bark blue grey silty clay	20	1.3	0.3
20	2003	Layer		Natural	Mid red brown silty clay	20	1.3	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	20	1.3	0.2
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil/Made ground	Mid red brown firm silty clay	20	1.3	0.5
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Mid grey brown compact silty clay with patches of light yellow brown silty clay. Frequent rooting and vegetation	20	1.3	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt	17.6	1.3	0.27
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil/Made ground	Mid orange brown silty clay	17.6	1.3	0.36
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Mid red brown firm silty clay, frequent rooting and vegetation	17.6	1.3	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt, frequent rooting and vegetation	15.8	1.3	0.2
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil/Made ground	Mid red brown firm silty clay	15.8	1.3	0.2
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Mid red brown compact silty clay, frequent rooting and vegetation	15.8	1.3	

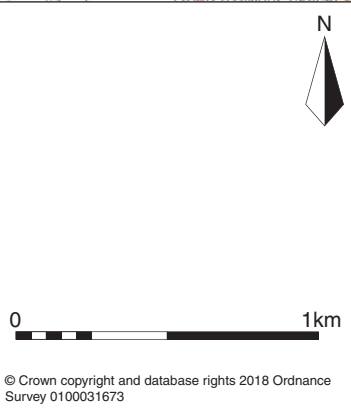
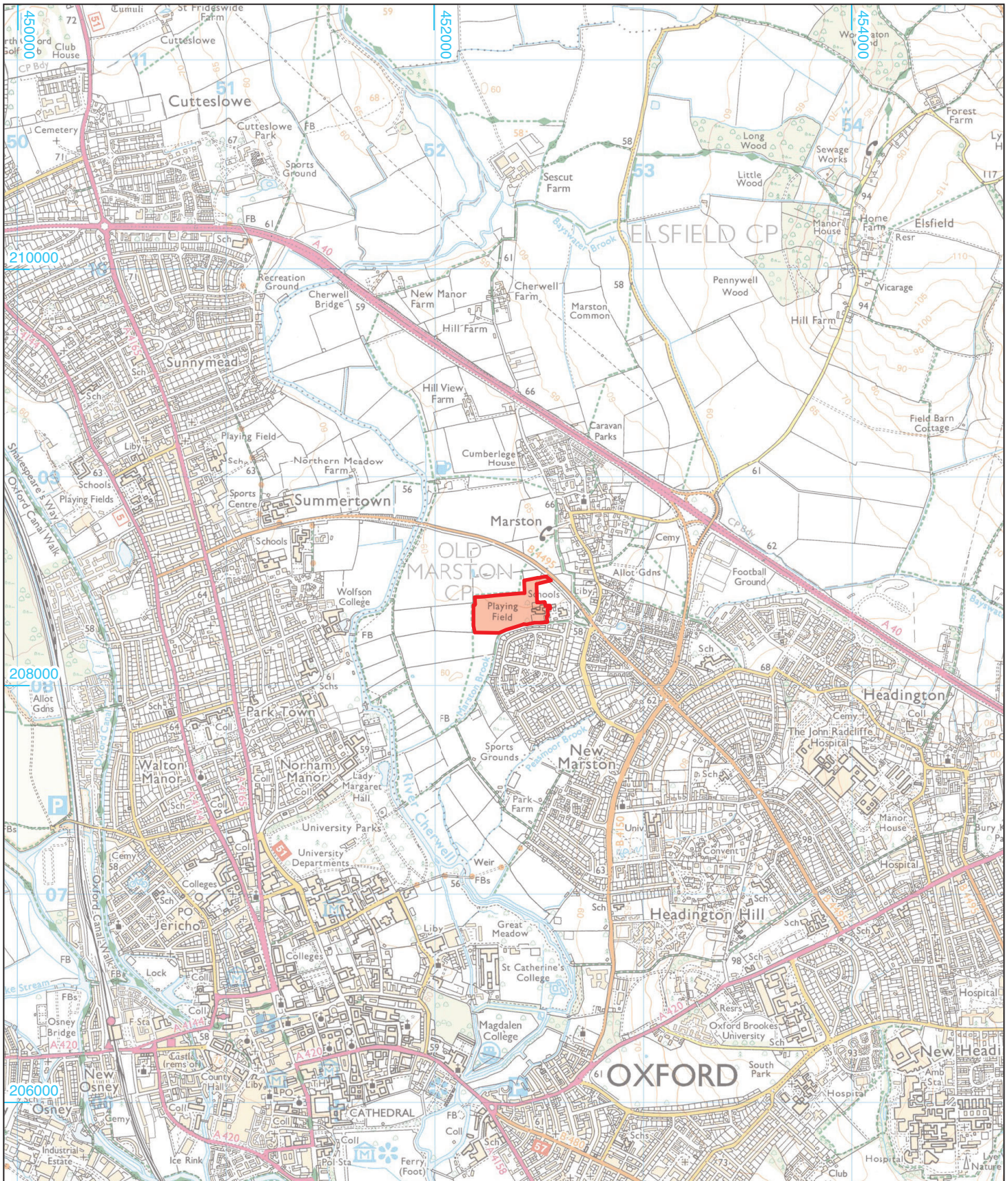
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
2200	Late prehistoric pottery	Sandy fabric	Q	1	7	IA

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford, Phase II	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2018 at The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford. The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application for the demolition of existing buildings on the site and their replacement with a new two-storey education facility, associated parking and external play areas for Meadowbrook College; erection of a new secondary school, together with provision of a new access from Marston Ferry Road, associated car and cycle parking along with formal and informal play and sport provision; erection of a multi-use games area and eco-shelter for St Nicholas Primary School. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five evaluation trenches.</p> <p>Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its proximity to the historic village of Old Marston. The site lies to the south-east of an area where possible archaeological remains have been identified from cropmarks shown on Google Earth imagery. Previous evaluation on the site identified archaeological remains concentrated within the southern part of the site, with a single ditch identified in the west of the site. The identified features, comprising a series of ditches, likely forming enclosures or field systems, were assigned to the Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century BC to late 1st century AD), Roman (2nd to 4th century) and medieval to post-medieval periods.</p> <p>Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the present evaluation did not identify any archaeological features or deposits. A single sherd of pottery broadly attributable to the Iron Age was recovered from within the topsoil. The lack of finds, features or deposits exposed during the present works confirms that the previous evaluation accurately defined the limits of the archaeological remains at the site.</p>	
Project dates	22 nd – 23 rd October 2018	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological evaluation by CA 2018	
Future work	Excavation	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford	
Study area (M ² /ha)	5.6ha	
Site co-ordinates	452394 208390	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	David Radford, Oxford City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
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	Oxford County Museum	Ceramics
Paper	Oxford County Museum	Site records
Digital	Oxford County Museum	Database digital photographs, digital survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford, Phase II: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18541		



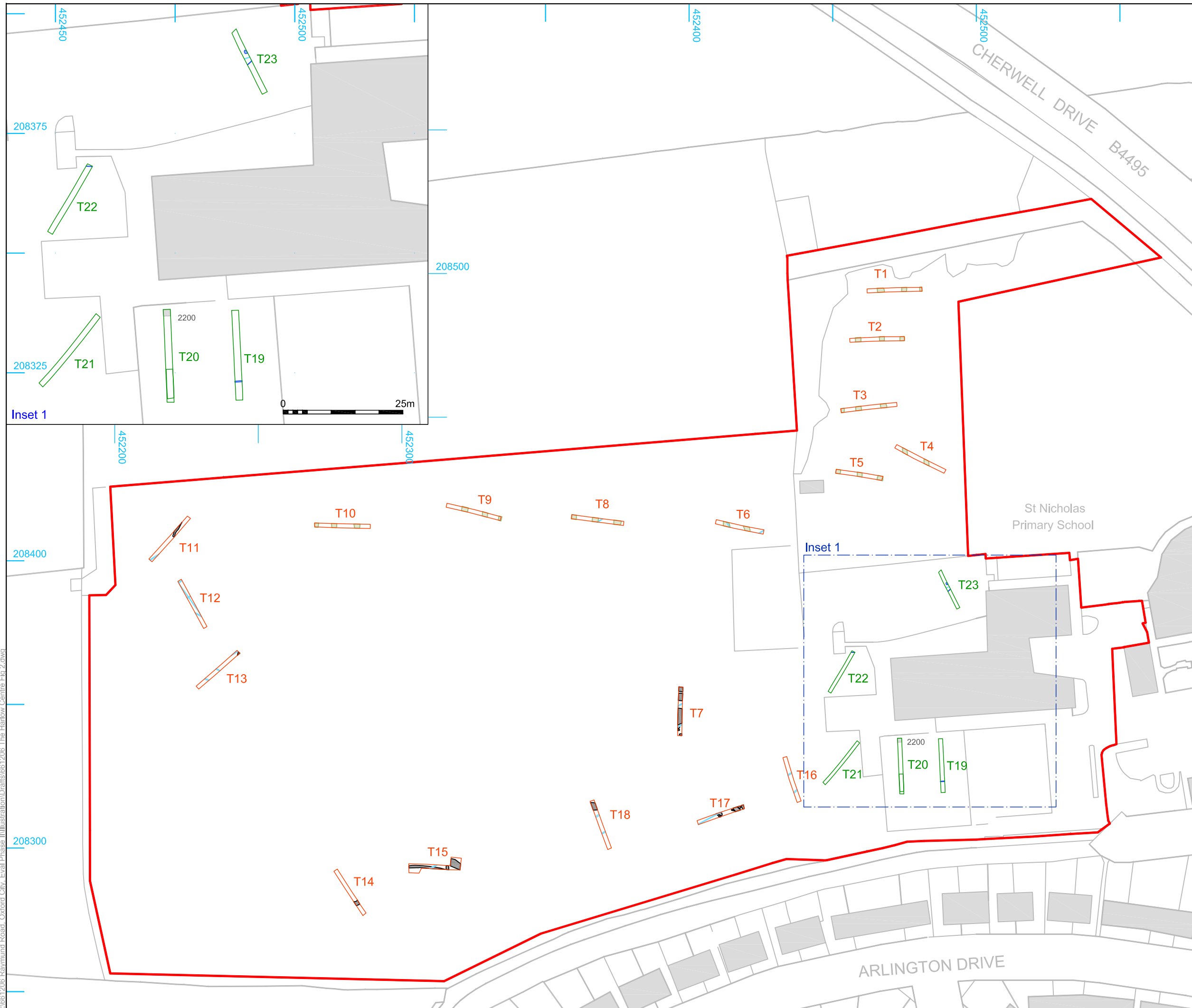
Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 The Harlow Centre, Raymond Road,
 Oxford, Phase II

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	TB	PROJECT NO.	661206	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	31.10.18	1
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ current evaluation trench
- ▭ previous evaluation trench (CA, 2018)
- cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- field drain
- furrow
- modern



© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

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
 The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road, Oxford, Phase II

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and previous archaeological works

DRAWN BY	TB	PROJECT NO.	661206	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	31.10.18	2
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A3	1:1250 & 750	

P:\661206 Raymund Road, Oxford City, Eval Phase II\Illustration\Drafts\661206 The Harlow Centre Fig 2.dwg



General view of the site, looking south-west



General view of the site, looking west



General view of the site, looking south-east

 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
The Harlow Centre, Raymund Road,
Oxford, Phase II

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	TB	PROJECT NO.	661206	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	31.10.18	3
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A3	NA	



Trench 19, looking north (1m scales)



Trench 20, looking north (1m scales)



Trench 21, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 22, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 23, looking north-west (1m scales)

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

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive
Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

