

Court Place Gardens, Iffley, Oxford

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
CPC Project Services LLP

on behalf of:
University of Oxford

CA Project: AN0254
CA Report: AN0254_1

February 2021



Court Place Gardens, Iffley, Oxford

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Court Place Gardens
Location:	Iffley, Oxford
NGR:	452669 203362
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	06 – 08 January 2021
Planning reference:	13/02179/PAC
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	CPLG 21

In January 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land at Court Place Garden, Iffley, Oxford, in Oxfordshire. A total of five trenches were excavated.

Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the physical onsite constraints limited the sample size.

Four trenches did not produce any significant archaeological results. However, Trench 1 to the north of the site produced a concentration of Roman activity. One early Roman ditch was identified along with two undated ditches of similar character. The ditches were of different alignments and may represent sequences of agricultural field systems or agricultural/domestic enclosures located near the high ground at Iffley Church. One ditch produced animal bone and large pieces of Roman pottery suggesting domestic activity in the immediate vicinity, most likely to the north and east where St Marys Church is located.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In January 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation (of land) at Court Place Garden, Iffley, Oxford (centred at NGR: 452669 203362; Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken for CPC Project Services LLP, who were acting on behalf of University of Oxford.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a pre-planning application (13/02179/PAC) to Oxford City Council for development of the site.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by David Radford, the archaeological advisor to Oxford City Council. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by David Radford.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The site is situated on the southern edge of Iffley, approximately 2.5km from Oxford city centre. The site comprises a 4ha area of land bounded by the river Thames to the west, Rose Hill estate to the east, Rivermead Nature Park to the south and Iffley village centre to the north. The Grade II listed Court Place is situated within the north-eastern part of the site, and the eastern part of the site comprises a series of residential houses located along Court Place Gardens. The western part of the site comprises part of Rivermead Nature Park.
- 1.6. Iffley is situated on the slopes of a hill, rising from a low point of approximately 58m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the eastern bank of the Thames up to a high point of approximately 80m aOD within the eastern part of the study area. The site, which is located on the western edge of the hill, descends steeply from the east towards the Thames to the west.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background given below is a succinct, summary of the known archaeological information taken from a Desk Based Assessment of the site by Oxford Archaeology (2020).

Prehistoric

- 2.2. A Palaeolithic lithic scatter, comprising 25 hand-axes and five flakes, is recorded approximately 50m to the south-east of the site. Other Palaeolithic stone tools recovered from within the study area include hand-axes found c. 500m east of the site and a hand-axe found alongside a number of other implements in Iffley Fields, c. 780m north-west of the site.
- 2.3. Mesolithic flints, including two microliths and several rough flakes, were found within the area of Kennington Manor House, c. 940m south of the site.
- 2.4. A Neolithic pit circle was revealed at Donnington Sports Ground c. 785m north of the site. Other Neolithic remains within the vicinity comprise a single Neolithic struck flint found c. 700m east of the site and a Neolithic arrowhead recovered c. 950m south-east of the site.

Iron Age

- 2.5. Early–middle Iron Age ditches were revealed by an evaluation c. 800m east of the site and an area of Iron Age to Romano-British activity was also revealed c. 870m south of the site. Iron Age features included a banjo enclosure and an associated middle–late Iron Age field system and related cremation burials.

Roman

- 2.6. Romano-British pottery production and settlement activity is known from Rose Hill c. 730m to the east of the site. Settlement huts, occupational pits, pottery vessels, kilns and several inhumation burials, including two beneath the kiln, were among the finds and features recovered from Annesley Road. Similar remains, as well as a crouched burial have also been recorded on Egerton Road, c. 740m to the east of the site. Given the proximity of these two areas, they are likely to form part of a single pottery-production and settlement site. Another Romano-British pottery-production site is recorded c. 750m south-east of the site, where extensive layers of pottery, human remains, and two kilns have been found.

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- 2.7. Large quantities of Romano-British pottery found during an excavation conducted on Donnington Sports Ground c. 785m north of the site, have been interpreted as evidence of, an as yet unidentified Romano-British settlement and/or pottery-production site (Bayer 2013).
- 2.8. A possible Romano-British ford, indicated by the presence of stone and pottery sherds dredged from the river, has been identified at Weirs Mill Stream c. 785m north-west of the site. The position of the ford is relatively consistent within the projected route of a Roman road
- 2.9. The nearest Romano-British evidence close to the site comprises a 2nd century beaker found on the riverbank near Iffley Lock c. 320m north of the site.

Early Medieval

- 2.10. Iffley is first referred to as 'Gifteleia' in the chronicles of Abingdon Abbey dating from AD 941 to AD 946. The ley, or 'leia', element of Iffley is derived the Old English for a 'woodland clearing', whilst 'gifte' may refer to a plover or similar bird (Mills 2011).
- 2.11. A Saxon spearhead was found at Iffley Lock c. 215m north of the site, and a Saxon was brooch recovered c. 300m north-east of the site.

Later Medieval

- 2.12. Iffley is referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Givetelei', comprising a relatively large settlement of 25 households, including 14 villagers, six smallholders and five slaves. Lands associated with the village are described as comprising six ploughlands, 24 acres of meadow, a furlong of pasture, two acres of woodland and a fishery. The manor was held by Azur (son of Thorth) in 1066 and by Earl Aubrey (of Coucy) following the Norman Conquest.
- 2.13. The Norman family of St Remy held Iffley between 1156 and 1200 and it was during this time that Iffley parish church, St Mary's, was constructed. After 1200, the manor passed through several hands until Sir Richard Adderbury acquired it in 1383. In 1393, Adderbury founded an alms-house on his Donnington estate, which he endowed with Iffley manor. From this time the manor belonged to Donnington Hospital.
- 2.14. St Mary's Church, a Grade I listed building, was constructed between 1175 and 1182, with later phases of extension and alteration during the 13th and 15th

centuries. A medieval stone cross, and a stone font, both of which are Grade II listed, are located within the churchyard. The Grade II* listed Rectory, which is located directly to the north of the site, also has 13th-century origins.

- 2.15. A 12th century mill is presumed to have been situated on the site of a late medieval watermill located on the eastern bank of the river, approximately 75m north of the site. The mill was destroyed by a fire in 1908.

Post-medieval

- 2.16. Iffley manor house was known as Court place due to manorial courts being held there. The existing building, which is Grade II listed, appears to have been constructed in the 17th century and partially rebuilt in the 18th century.
- 2.17. The village of Iffley is first shown on Davis' 1797 map of Oxfordshire, on which it appears as a nucleated settlement within an agricultural landscape. The land surrounding Iffley appears to have comprised river meadows and cultivated open fields. The open fields and commons within Iffley were enclosed by Parliamentary Act in 1830.
- 2.18. The 1875 Ordnance Survey map illustrates that the undeveloped areas of the site had been largely reorganised by this time. A landscaped-garden area appears to have been created in front of Court Place, and the remainder of the land split into three individual plots.

Modern

- 2.19. The 1921 Ordnance Survey map shows that by this time two semi-detached houses had been constructed on an area of former agricultural land within the eastern part of the site. Within the western part, a boundary had been removed and the garden of Court Place now extended directly to the river.
- 2.20. The University of Oxford acquired Court Place in the 1960s, and in 1975 the site was developed for graduate accommodation. The development, which included the construction of 36 semi-detached houses, is first shown on the 1977–81 Ordnance Survey map. Court Place was also converted for use as student accommodation and has since been known as 'Mansion House'.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Oxford City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (CA 2020, Section 7).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of five of the planned seven trenches (**Figure 2**).
- 4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site. Due to the presence of several constraints (live services, trees, public access, etc.), it was not possible to excavate **Trenches 6 and 7**; for the same reason **Trench 1** was repositioned, with the approval of David Radford,
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.

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- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with the Oxfordshire Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) are given in Appendix D.
- 5.2. Five trenches were machine excavated within the study area. Archaeological features were identified only within **Trench 1**.

Trench 1 (Figures 2-4)

- 5.3. Three features were identified and investigated within **Trench 1**: ditches **103**, **106** and **109**.
- 5.4. Ditch **103** was oriented northwest-southeast and measured >1.2m in length, 1.64m in width and 0.5m in depth. It had stepped sides that comprised two fills, **104** at the bottom, and **105** at the top. Fill **104** contained animal bones whilst **105** contained Roman pottery, animal bone, and worked flints
- 5.5. Ditch **106** was northwest-southeast/northeast-southwest oriented and measured >2m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.48m in depth. Its steep sides comprised two fills, **107** at the bottom, and **108** at the top; both of them had no finds.

-
- 5.6. Ditch **109** was oriented northwest-southeast and measured >3m in length, 0.83m in width and 0.2m deep. It had gradual sides which included single fill **110**, which had no finds.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material of Roman and post-medieval/modern date was hand-recovered from three deposits (a ditch fill and topsoil). Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and to form/rim morphology where possible. Roman fabric codes are equated to the Oxfordshire pottery type series (summarised in Booth 2011, 366–7). Fabric codes for pottery of post-medieval/modern date have been devised for the purpose of this report.

Pottery: Roman

- 6.2. A total of 84 sherds (2160g) of Roman pottery was recovered. All came from fill **105** of ditch **103**, with the exception of one unfeatured bodysherd from topsoil deposit **100**. The average sherd weight from ditch fill 105 is high at 25.6g, indicating a low degree of fragmentation. Represented fabrics – both handmade and wheelthrown – are mostly tempered with flint (E60) or grog (E80). Some feature secondary inclusions of quartz or organic material. Wheelthrown sandy coarsewares are also present, both reduced (R50, R30) and oxidised (O20). Rimsherds derive from seven jars, including examples with everted and bead rims (in fabrics E60 and E80), a shouldered example (in fabric E60) and a necked jar with a hooked-under rim (in fabric E60). One base sherd in fabric E80 features a post-firing perforation. The pottery is consistent with dating in the mid to late 1st century AD, this is mainly indicated by the prevalence of the grogged and flint-tempered fabrics (Booth 2011, 369–70). Similar fabrics and forms have been recovered from other excavations in Oxfordshire, including Oxford Road, Bicester (Booth 1997, 75–85) and Yarnton (Booth 2011, 365–400).

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.3. Pottery from this date range comprises three bodysherds (331g) from topsoil deposit **500**. Represented fabrics are transfer-printed refined whiteware (TRP) of late 18th to 19th century date and ‘late’ English stoneware (LES, mid-19th to mid-20th century).

Lithics

- 6.4. Fill **105** of ditch **103** produced two residual worked flints – a flake and a distal fragment from a blade. Blade technology featured during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods, however, the flake is not chronologically diagnostic.

Other finds

- 6.5. An iron nail (18g) retrieved from topsoil deposit, **500**, features a shaft with a rectangular cross-section. Nails of this type were in use from the Roman to the post-medieval periods.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to 13 fragments (655g) was recovered from deposits **104** and **105**, the fills of ditch **103**. Artefacts dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition were also recovered from this feature (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was fragmentary but well preserved enough to identify a limited amount of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.) bone. No cut marks or impact damage indicative of butchery waste were observed which, when coupled with the low recovery, limits what can be said about this assemblage in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, each species were commonly exploited domestic animals so their inclusion in an assemblage of this period is to be expected.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. Despite the archaeological potential of the site's environs, only three ditches were recorded during the evaluation, all within **Trench 1**.
- 8.2. The ditches in **Trench 1**, are likely to be agricultural in nature, and contained pottery dated to the 1st century, and may be an indication of Romano British settlement within the vicinity of the site. The ditches were of different alignments and may represent sequences of agricultural field systems or agricultural/domestic enclosures. The finds are suggestive of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity most likely to the north and east where St Marys Church is located.
- 8.3. No specific evidence linking the site to the Roman settlement and pottery production site at Rose Hill was identified, and the site, if it was linked, was likely part of the settlement's agricultural hinterland.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Matt Nichol, assisted by Alice Krausova. This report was written by Francesco Catanzaro. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Sharon Clough, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The project archive has been compiled by Richard Paxford, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

10. REFERENCES

- Booth, P. 1997 'Pottery and other ceramic finds', in Mould, C. 1997, 75–88
- Booth, P. 2011 'The Iron Age and Roman Pottery' in Hey, G. *et al.* 2011, 345–411
- British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 23 November 2020
- Cotswold Archaeology 2020 *Court Place Garden, Iffley, Oxford: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- 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
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Mould, C. 1997 'An Archaeological Excavation at Oxford Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire'. *Oxoniensia* 61, 65–108
- Oxford Archaeology, 2020, Court Place Gardens, Iffley, Oxford Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, OA Reference No: 7703

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional pebbles	21.5	1.6	0.32	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, moderate pebbles	21.5	1.6	0.23	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow compact silty clayey sand, moderate sandstones and patches of mid yellow silty sand.	21.5	1.6	0.32	
1	103	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE oriented, asymmetrical stepped sides, flat base. Possible boundary	>1.2	1.64	0.59	
1	104	Fill	103	Lower Fill	Mid yellowish grey loose silty sand, rare sandstones.	>1.2	0.32	0.2	
1	105	Fill	103	Upper Fill	Mid greyish brown compact silty clayey sand, occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks.	>1.2	1.64	0.3	
1	106	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE/NE-SW oriented, asymmetrical steep sides, flat base. Possible drainage	>2	1.05	0.48	
1	107	Fill	106	Lower Fill	Mid yellowish brown friable clayey sandy silt; diffused sandstones	>2	0.79	0.2	
1	108	Fill	106	Upper Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt, no visible inclusions.	>2	1.05	0.28	
1	109	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE oriented, symmetric profile, concave sides and base. Possible drainage	>3	0.83	0.2	
1	110	Fill	109	Single Fill	Mid orangeish brown friable sandy clayey silt, frequent sandstone	>3	0.83	0.2	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional pebbles	19.3	1.6	0.35	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, moderate pebbles	19.3	1.6	0.75	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional pebbles, rare sand stones	19.3	1.6	>0.35	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional pebbles	14.6	1.6	0.38	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, moderate pebbles	14.6	1.6	0.65	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional sandstones and patches of yellow silty sand	14.6	1.6	>0.38	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional pebbles	12.2	1.6	0.26	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, moderate pebbles	12.2	1.6	0.5	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional sandstones	12.2	1.6	>0.14	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional pebbles	15.6	1.6	0.25	

5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clayey sand, moderate pebbles	15.6	1.6	0.45	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown friable silty clayey sand, occasional sandstones	15.6	1.6	>0.2	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
100	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	R30	1	33	RB
105	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	R50	17	246	MC1-LC1
	Roman pottery	Fine flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	E60	13	730	
	Roman pottery	Fine flint-tempered fabric	E60	4	51	
	Roman pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	E60	10	337	
	Roman pottery	Flint-and-grog tempered fabric	E60	2	42	
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	E80	4	183	
	Roman pottery	Grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	E80	23	420	
	Roman pottery	Grog-and-flint tempered fabric	E80	1	8	
	Roman pottery	Grog-and-organic tempered fabric	E80	2	54	
	Roman pottery	Quartz-and-flint tempered fabric	E30	2	18	
	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	R30	2	23	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised sandy fabric	O20	3	15	
	Flint	Flake, blade		2	2	
500	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TRP	1	11	
	Modern pottery	'Late' English stoneware	LES	2	320	
	Iron	Nail		1	18	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

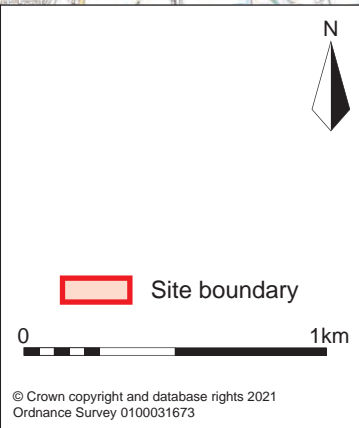
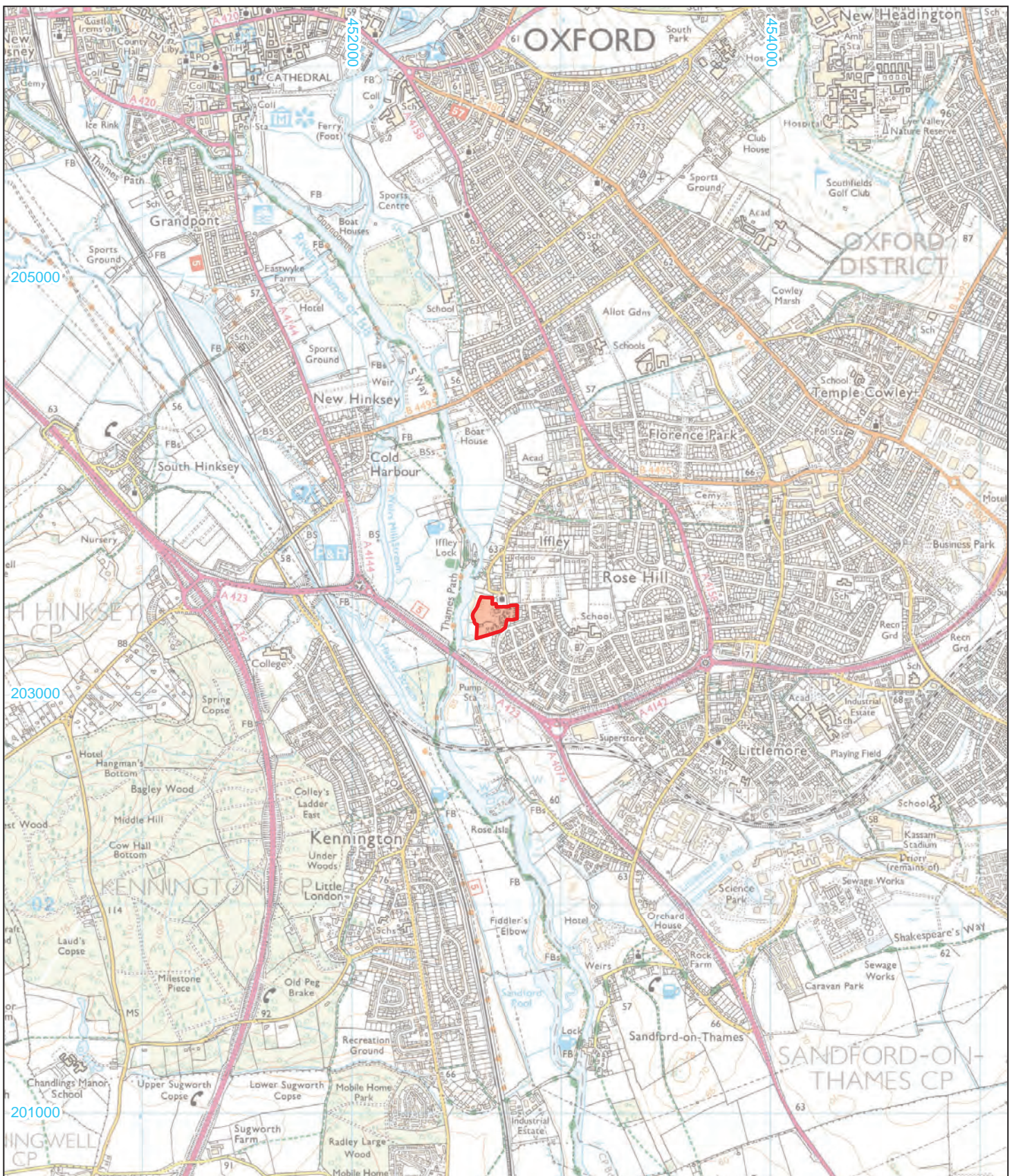
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	Ind	Total	Weight (g)	
103	104				2	7	9	39
103	105	3	1			4		616
Total		3	1	2	7	13		
Weight		612	4	25	14	655		

BOS = Cattle; SUS = pig; LM = cattle sized mammal

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at Court Place Gardens, Iffley, Oxford: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>In January 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land at Court Place Garden, Iffley, Oxford, in Oxfordshire. A total of five trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Despite the archaeological potential of the site, only three ditches were recorded during the evaluation, all contained within Trench 1.</p> <p>The ditches in Trench 1, are likely to be agricultural in nature, and contained pottery broadly dated to the Romano British period and might be indicative of Romano British settlement activity within the site's environs, most likely to the north and east where St Marys Church is located.</p>	
Project dates	06 – 08 January 2021	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Not Known	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Court Place Gardens, Iffley, Oxford, Oxfordshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	4ha	
Site co-ordinates	452669 203362	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator		
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Matt Nichol	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) Indicate the contents of each archive box
Physical	Oxfordshire Museum	For example ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper	Oxfordshire Museum	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Oxfordshire Museum	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Court Place Gardens, Iffley, Oxford: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report AN0254_1		





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PROJECT TITLE

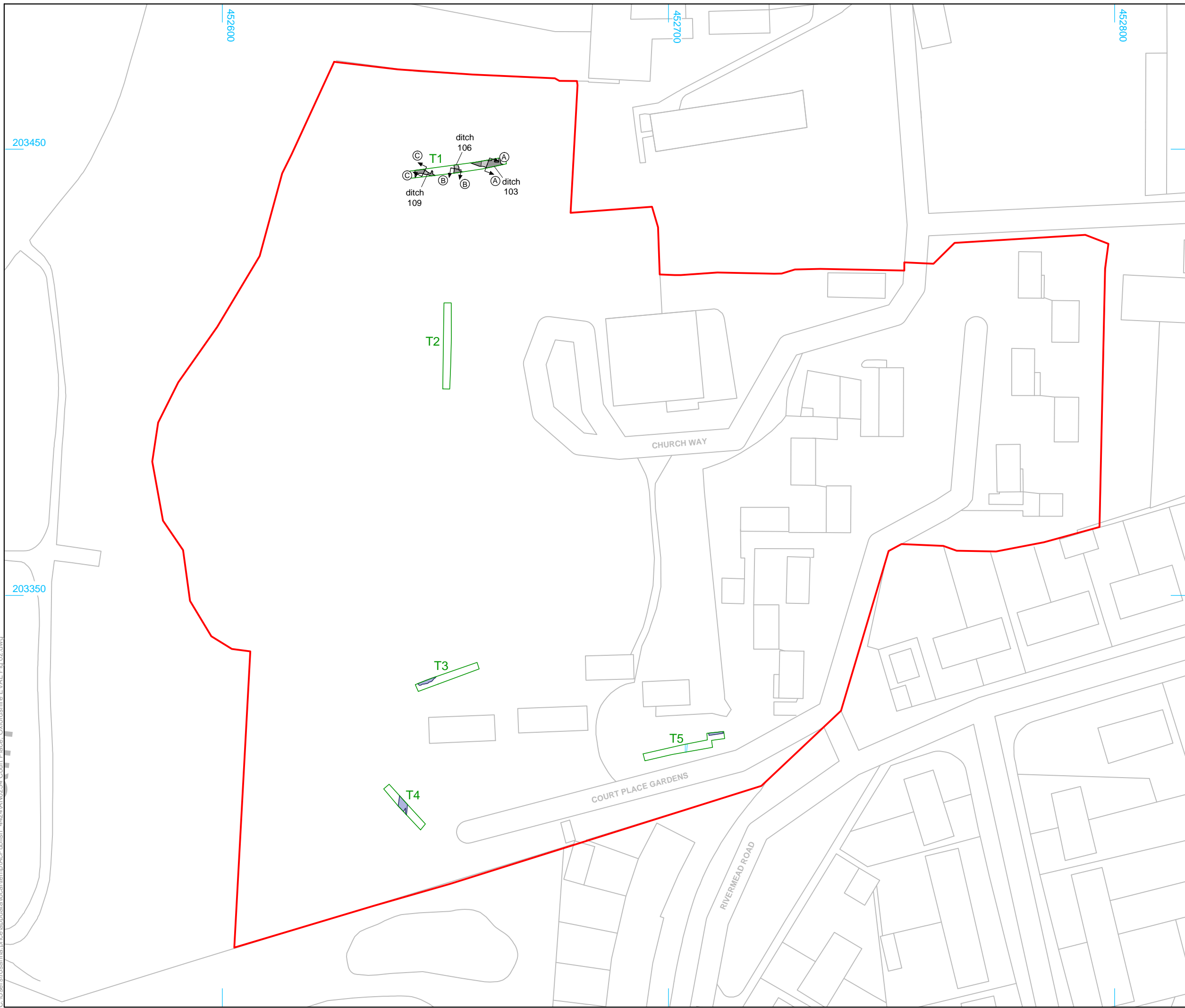
Land at Court Place Garden, Iffley,
Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	AN0254	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	27.01.21	
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000	1

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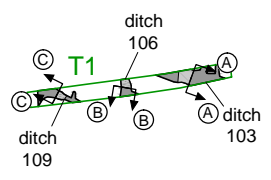
203450

452600

452700

452800

203350



- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
(unexcavated/excavated)
- Field drain
- Modern
- Section location



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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Court Place Garden, Iffley, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	AN0254	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	29.01.20	2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A3 1:800	

C:\Users\rosanna.price\appdata\local\temp\AcPublish_44241A\N0254 Court Place, Oxfordshire EVAL Fig.02.dwg

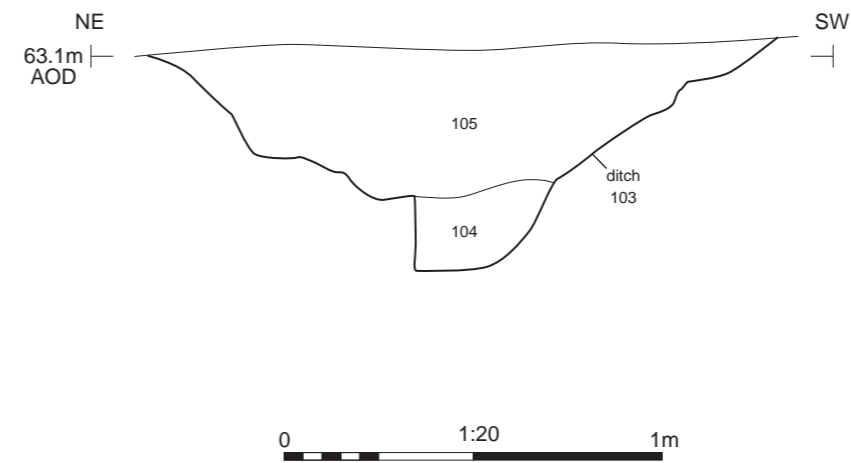


Trench 1, general view, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Ditch 103, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

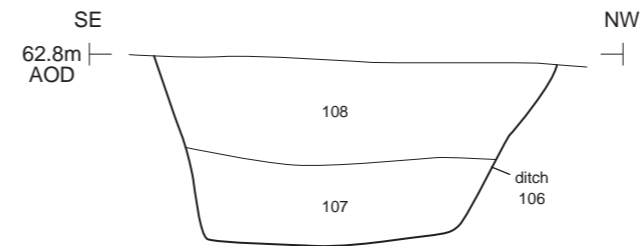
Section AA





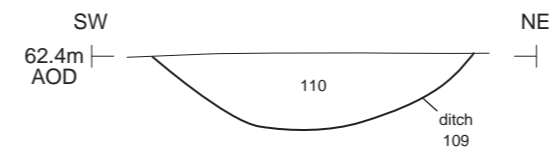
Ditch 106, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Section BB



Ditch 109, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Section CC





Trench 2, general view, looking north (0.5m scale)



Trench 3, general view, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Trench 4, general view, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Trench 5, general view, looking west (0.5m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Court Place Garden, Iffley,
 Oxfordshire**

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	AN0254	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30.01.21	5 - 8
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	NA	



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Trench 2, general view, looking north (0.5m scale)



10

Trench 3, general view, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



11

Trench 5, general view, looking west (0.5m scale)

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