



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

**ON LAND OFF PARK ROAD,
FARINGDON, OXFORDSHIRE**

NGR SU 291 945

On behalf of

Stansgate Planning Ltd

OCTOBER 2012

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SUMMARY

An evaluation was carried out by John Moore Heritage Services on behalf of Stansgate Planning Ltd on land south of Park Road, Faringdon. Trenching revealed part of a Roman-British settlement comprising enclosure ditches, pits and postholes indicative of a hillside farmstead. Surrounding this archaeologically significant part of the proposed development was an extensive area with no archaeological potential.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location and Topography (Figure 1)

The site is located on the south side of Park Road, Faringdon 200m west of the junction of the A420 and the A417 (SU 291 945 centred). It lies at approximately 115m OD sloping upwards westwards from the east. The underlying geology is shown as Lower Greensand in the southern part of the site on GBS 253, with Corallian Beds, comprising limestone sands, clay and limestone in the northern part. However, the evaluation demonstrated that the Corallian Beds extended into the southern extent of the investigation area.

The proposed site is owned by several different parties and the fields are referred to in the report text by the land-owner's name (see below). The site (see site location plan) comprises one field owned by Brasenose College, bordered by Park Road to the north and Sandhills Lane to the west, separated by a historic hedgeline to the east and a footpath to the south, from the field owned by the Allen-Stevens family. West of Sandhills Lane the land is owned by the Joan Wilde Trust.

The proposal area, which is approximately 15.5 hectares, was under arable cultivation (Allen-Stevens Field, on the east and south sides of the investigation area), open grass (Brasenose Field, immediately east of Sandhills Lane), paddock (Joan Wilde Trust, west of Sandhills Lane) and unmanaged scrub (Joan Wilde Trust, west of Sandhills Lane and south of Park Road).

1.2 Planning Background

The site, which currently is being considered for development, is located in an area of archaeological potential and therefore the results of an archaeological field evaluation will be submitted with any planning application as set out in the NPPF. Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services (OCAS) produced a Design Brief for a field evaluation and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) outlining the methods by which the work would be carried out in order to achieve the aims of the evaluation was prepared, submitted to and agreed with OCAS by JMHS.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Find spots and sites with archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic through to post-medieval periods have been found within 500m of the study site. The desk-based assessment (Cook 2009), from which this summary background was drawn, detailed the potential for encountering such remains. The aim of this summary background is to set the site in its immediate context; all references are to be found in the original Desk-Based Assessment.

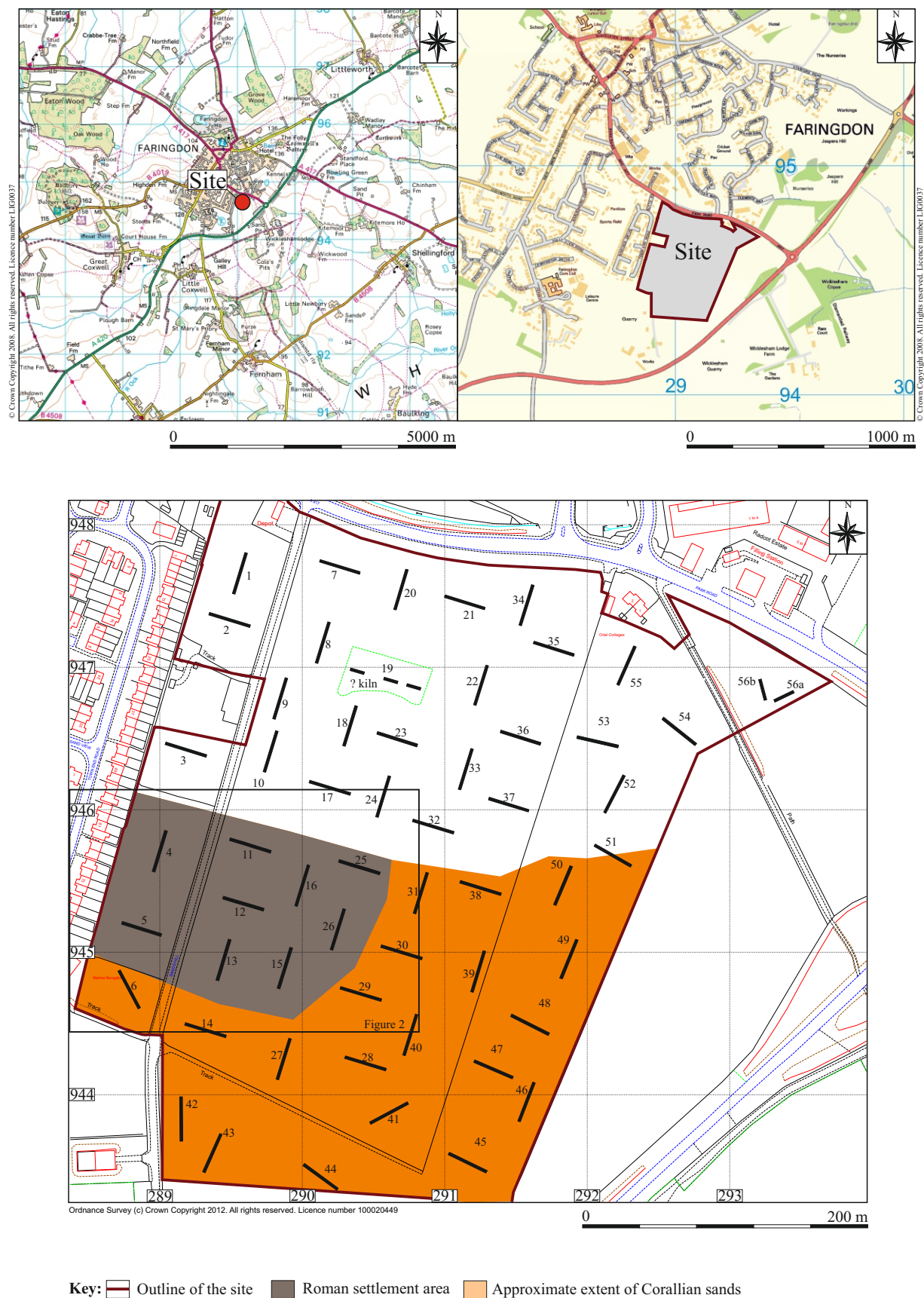


Figure 1. Site location

Iron Age (*c 700BC- AD 43*)

The Iron Age in the region has been characterised as valley bottom pastoral exploitation contrasted with hillside and high ground arable farming (Miles 1986, 53), with little evidence for dense occupation or complex hierarchies (Miles 1998, 16). More enclosed settlements – such as Barton Court Farm, Abingdon (Miles, 1986), Gravelly Guy (Lambrick and Allen 2004) and Thornhill Farm (Jennings *et al.* 2004) – are known from the 2nd century BC onwards.

There were two groups of features within the proposal area – **OA 6** and **OA 52** – which were identified in the OA desk-based assessment (Cook 2009) as of possible Iron Age or Roman origin.

Within the Study Area there are four sites or findspots of Iron Age or possible Iron Age origin. These are:

- **OA 1** - an excavated Iron Age settlement site found to have been in continuous occupation during the Early to Middle Iron Age (Weaver and Ford 2005); & **OA 20** finds of Iron Age pottery (Cook *et al.* 2005); (both located *c* 850m to the west of the Site)
- **OA 23** - cropmarks of a circle of post holes of possible Iron Age origin (*c* 500m north-east of the Site);
- **OA 33** - the findspot of two sherds of possible Iron Age pottery (*c* 850m north of the Site).

The excavations carried out at Coxwell Road (Weaver and Ford 2005; Cook *et al.* 2005) revealed extensive Iron Age activity from the early Iron Age onwards. The site excavated by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Weaver and Ford 2005) continued in use into the Roman period as a shrine.

Romano-British Period (*AD 43-410*)

The Roman landscape was largely unchanged from the later Iron Age, consisting of small enclosed farmsteads in mixed field systems with connecting trackways (Young 1986, 61) within the context of larger *oppida*-style sites such as Dyke Hills, Abingdon and Cassington Big Ring (Salway 2000, 5).

The pattern of Roman land use is not fully-understood, although a number of settlement sites have been investigated elsewhere along the Corallian ridge. These sites such as those at Watchfield Triangle (Heawood *et al.* 2005), Bowling Green Farm (Mudd 1993) and Hatford (Booth *et al.* 2005) are in the vicinity of Faringdon, but outside the Study Area of the DBA. Romano-British pottery has also been recovered as scatters at Bury Hill and Great Coxwell, also outside the Study Area (OA 2007, 13).

There were no positively identified features or finds of Romano-British origin in the Desk-Based Assessment within the proposal area.

Within the Study Area (Cook 2009, Fig 2) four features or findspots of Romano-British date were identified. These comprise:

- **OA 1** - a possible circular shrine, a number of possible enclosures and finds of pottery (*c* 800m west of the Site)
- **OA 5** - topsoil finds of Romano British pottery at Wicklesham Quarry (*c* 500m to the south and east)
- **OA 16** - the findspot of Romano British coarseware pottery (*c* 500m to the west);
- **OA 32** - the findspot of three Roman coins (*c* 1000m to the north-west).

The Thames Valley Archaeological Services site at Coxwell Road (Weaver and Ford 2005) had Romano-British activity within the Study Area, and the Site therefore has an uncertain but probably low to moderate potential to contain Romano-British deposits.

Post-Medieval Period (AD1550+)

Faringdon expanded to the west of the present town during the post-medieval period, with little expansion south toward the proposal area before the 19th century. Leland in the 16th century describes the ‘champion’ or arable land that lay outside of the town (Page *et al*, 1946, 489), in which the proposal area is situated.

Faringdon must have been reasonably prosperous, as of the nine market towns in the environs, it is one of only two to have retained its market status throughout the post-medieval period (Bond, 1986, 136). It suffered damage during the Civil War however, when the Royalists seized and held Faringdon House between 1643 and 1646.

The Faringdon Parish Enclosure map of 1773 and Tithe map of 1850 do not depict the land on which the Site lies in any detail.

The 1811 Ordnance Survey (OS) 2 inch draft drawing of Wantage shows the proposal area in sufficient detail to depict a possible quarry, although by the time of the 1st Ed 25” OS (1876), the quarry is no longer indicated, although ‘Old Brick Kiln’ is noted at the north of the proposal area. The 1876 OS map also illustrates the proposal area as containing or being part of land divided into five fields. The path (**OA 41**) can clearly be seen on the 1876 1st Ed. OS map and all subsequent maps.

By 1900 the 2nd Ed. OS map does not show the location of the ‘Old Brick Kiln’. A well is illustrated on the west side of the proposal area (**OA 8**). Oriel Cottages (**OA 9**) and associated gardens also appear on the 1900 2nd Ed. map. Oriel Cottages are not Listed nor locally designated as a historic building.

The OA DBA notes feature **OA 47**, the extant brick building situated in the north-west corner of the proposal area. The DBA states that this appears first on the OS 3rd Ed. map of 1914, although it first appears on the 1912 1:2500, where it is marked as a pumping station for Faringdon Rural District. The agricultural shed (**OA 49**) seen on aerial photographs is not depicted on any OS map.

Quarry pits (**OA 7, 17 and 53**) on the 1st Ed. OS Map of 1876 probably associated with Faringdon Kilns (**OA 34**) were outside the proposal area.

These are a number of post-medieval features and finds related to the development of Faringdon which have been recovered from the historic core and Conservation Area (OA 25, OA 28, OA 29 and OA 31).

The OA DBA identified the presence of a potential brick-kiln (OA 42) within the proposal area and the recorded kiln adjacent (OA 4), and postulated the presence of associated quarry pits (OA 43 to 46). No evidence for these features was present (see below).

The above background has been extracted from the OA archaeological desk-based assessment (Cook 2009) and edited to be relevant to this report. The desk-based assessment established that there was a low to moderate potential for later prehistoric and Roman period remains within the study site. This conclusion was based upon a survey of the Historic Environment Records held by Oxfordshire County Council. Recent use of the study site for agriculture was believed to have had the potential to impact upon the archaeology, truncating or removing previously surviving archaeological deposits. Results from the evaluation have demonstrated the presence of preserved archaeological remains.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site;
- to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered;
- to assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.

In particular:

- o To establish what the cropmarks are
- o To examine the brick-kiln to see what survives below ground
- o To establish that the expected quarries are such and to date them
- o To examine the positions of the former late post-medieval structures

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to a brief issued by OCAS, JMHS prepared a WSI out-lining the methodology for carrying out the work, which comprised the excavation of fifty-six trenches across the site; of these two were altered, in both location and size, during the evaluation to investigate potential post-medieval brick-kiln remains (Fig. 1).

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* agreed with OCAS. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the

Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994) and the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006).

3.2 Methodology

Fifty-nine trenches – numbered 1-56 – were excavated. Fifty-four of these measured 30m by 1.8m; Trench 19 was broken into three 10m sections across the rough ground and Trench 56 was split in two. The trenches were excavated by a 13-tonne 360°. The site was monitored by the County's Principal Archaeologist and the Development Control Officer on two occasions.

The trenches were excavated to the top of the archaeology or the natural, whichever occurred first. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand, where necessary, prior to limited hand excavation of any identified archaeological features.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was produced.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Field Results (*Figures 1-6*)

4.1.1 Recording Methodology and Presentation of Results

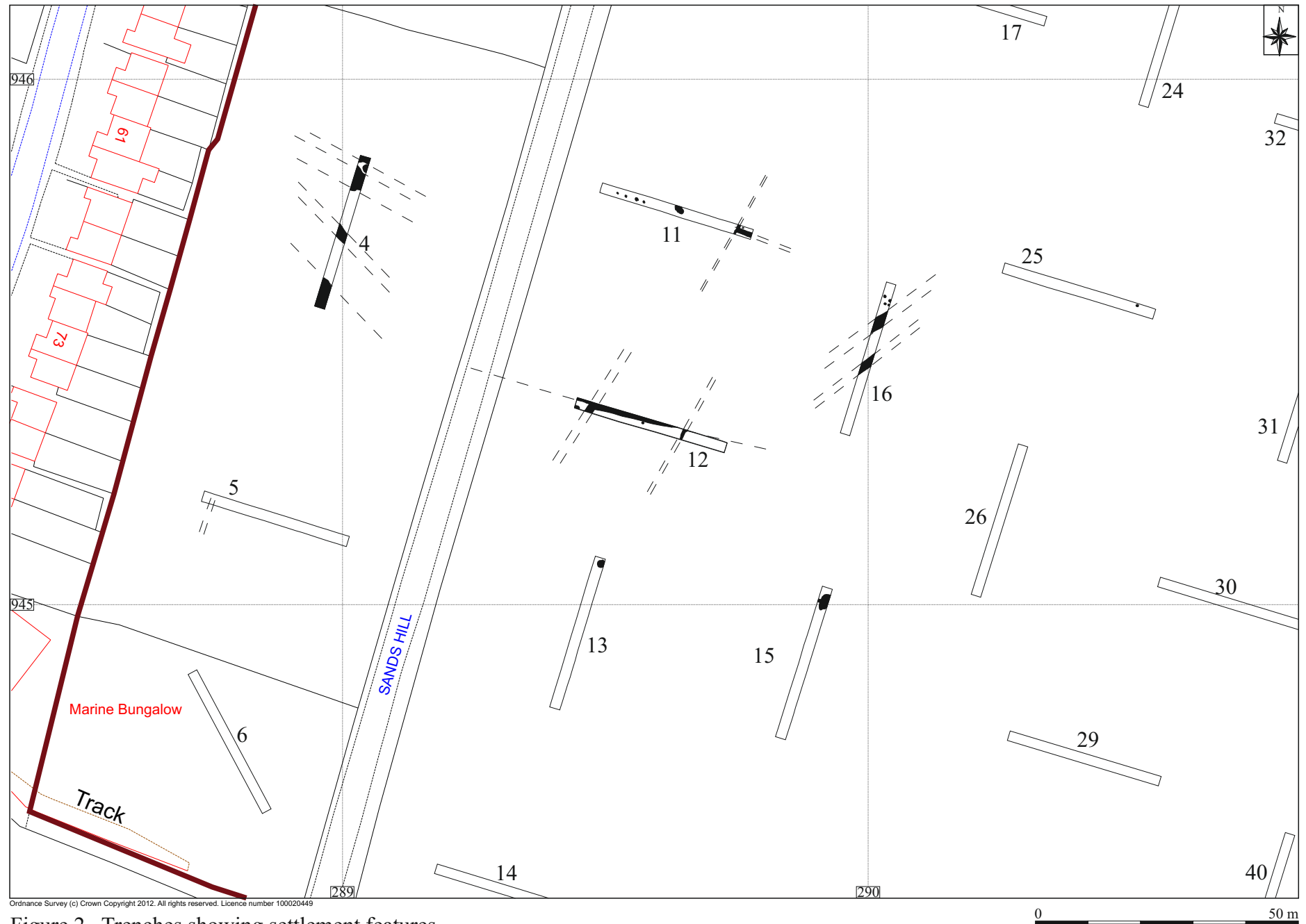
All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers indicate features i.e. cuts that were investigated during the evaluation; while numbers in parentheses - () - show feature fills or deposits of material, some of which were investigated, while others were characterised by analogy with previously excavated deposits. All measurements are given in metres. A general description of the features and fills, or deposits, observed is given in the Appendix Context Description at the rear.

4.2 All Trenches

All trenches evidenced a basic similar sequence of natural geology and topsoil; the majority evidenced a subsoil deposit between the topsoil and natural and two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) also yielded colluvial deposits. The only exception to this sequence was Trench 19 which was excavated through a modern rubbish dump, and was not bottomed as it was in excess of 2m deep.

The natural (Tr. no./03) consisted of Corallian Beds red limestone sands on the plateau at the top of the hill, up which Sandhills Lane runs, giving the lane its name. Where archaeology was present this basic sand permitted excellent preservation of bone, contrasting with more acidic sands. Where the slope to Park Road became more pronounced yellow to brownish yellow silty clay with limestone pieces through it was present; there was no archaeology present on this clay, which corresponds with work carried out to the north of Park Road which is geologically similar.

The subsoil (Tr. no./02) was a red brown sandy loam over the Corallian Sands; over the clays, the subsoil was red brown silty clay. The subsoil varied in thickness between 0.1m and 0.25m.



In all the trenches topsoil (Tr. no./01) sealed the subsoil. The topsoil was a dark grey brown sandy loam over the Corallian Sands, whereas over the clay deposits it was clay loam, measuring between 0.15m and 0.25m thick.

The Appendix at the rear details which natural, subsoil and topsoil was present in each trench. The natural was observed in all trenches.

4.2.1 The Settlement (*Figure 2*)

The remains recovered in the central plateau area, either side of Sandhills Lane, in Trenches 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 25 can be characterised as evidence for settlement comprising enclosure ditches, potential structures and rubbish pits.

The form of the settlement is not easily described as it includes potentially two or more phases of activity extending from the 1st or 2nd to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD. Much of the pottery recovered during the evaluation was found in the subsoil (Tr. no./02), which can be characterised as a former cultivation soil, sealing the negative archaeological features. There were a number of ditches, which might form either settlement enclosure ditches or field boundaries.

4.2.2 Trench 4 (*Figures 2 & 3*)

Trench 4, which was located on the western side of the proposal area, yielded evidence for the postulated settlement. The trench was oriented north by northeast/south by southeast and measured 30m long. From south to north it fell between 122.43m OD and 121.42m OD at the top and between 121.75m OD and 121.15m OD at the base of trench.

The trench was excavated to the natural sand (4/07). At the north end of the trench cut into the sand (4/07) were two ditches 4/15 and 4/13 and the pit 4/11, all of which were characterised by light to mid brown fills with varying proportions of grey or red patches through them; small stone was frequently present. No finds were recovered from the surfaces of the features, but they strongly resembled the ditches 4/06 and 4/04 which were sampled.

Ditches 4/06 and 4/04, which were located to the south of ditches 4/15 and 4/13 and the pit 4/11, were oriented roughly northwest/southeast, extending beyond the edges of excavations. The earlier ditch 4/04 was at least 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep, with sides at approximately 45° and filled with red brown-grey silty sand (4/03). Pottery from the fill (4/03) dated from the 2nd century AD onwards; bone was also recovered. The ditch 4/04 was cut by the ditch 4/06, which measured 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep, and filled with brown red silty sand (4/05) which yielded pottery dating from the mid 3rd to 4th centuries; bone was also recovered.

To the south of ditches 4/06 and 4/04 was the large feature 4/09, potentially a pit group, but more likely to represent a ditch. This was filled by light brown silty sand with stone and charcoal flecking (4/08); no finds were recovered from the surface of this feature.

Sealing the features was brown red silty sand (4/02), the subsoil representing a former cultivation horizon, from which 11 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered dating from the 3rd century and later; bone was also recovered. Although the pottery was recovered from the entire length of the trench, the majority came from the south end,

Trench 4

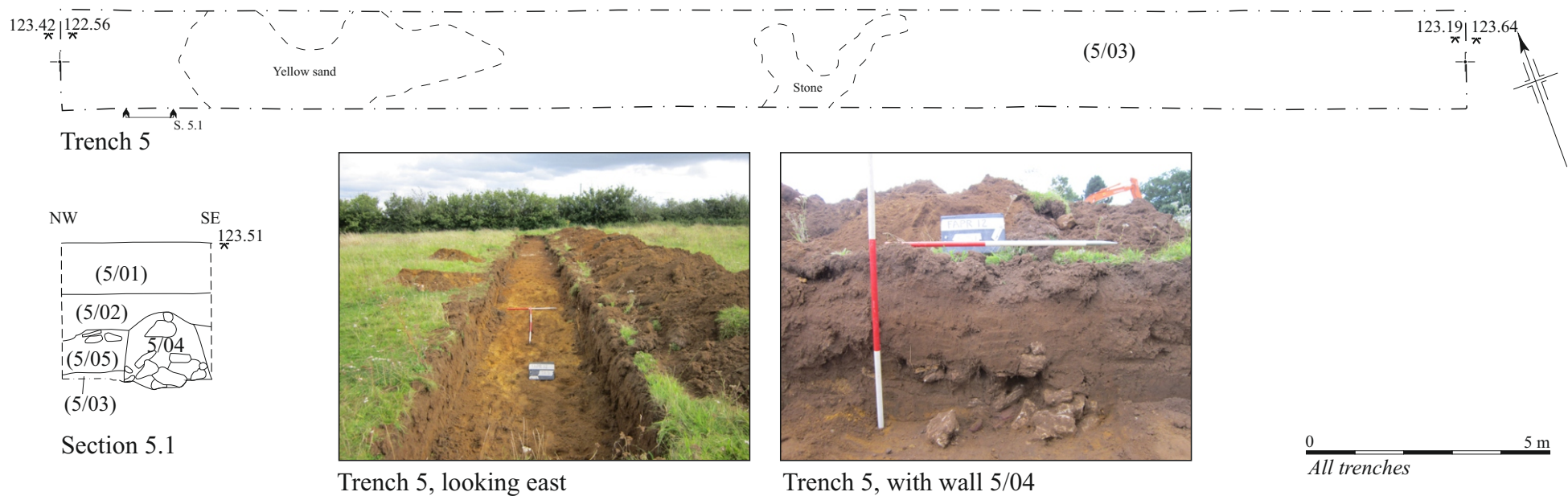
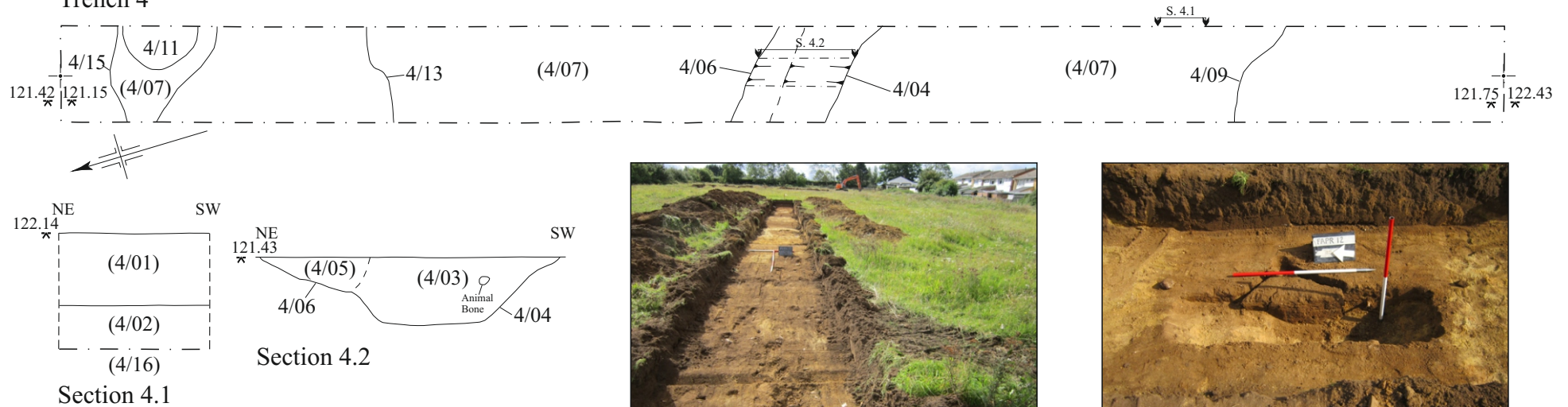


Figure 3. Trenches 4 and 5: plans; sections 4.1-5.1; trench photographs

and some undoubtedly derives ultimately from feature 4/09. Topsoil (4/01) sealed the trench.

4.2.3 Trench 5 (*Figures 2 & 3*)

Trench 5, which was also located on the western side of the proposal area, was south of Trench 4. The trench was oriented west by northwest/east by southeast and measured 30m long. From east to west it fell between 123.64m OD and 123.42m OD at the top and between 123.19m OD and 122.56m OD at the base of trench.

The trench was excavated to the natural sand (5/03); a natural outcrop of Corallian limestone was encountered half way along the trench. Sat on top of the sand at the west end of the trench was the wall 5/04 which extended into the section wall. It comprised roughly worked stones not apparently bonded, although the demolition layer (5/05), which extended to the east, was clearly devoid of mortar or other bonding material. The wall was not seen during machining as the demolition (5/05) was widely spread round the west end of the trench. The demolition was sealed by the subsoil (5/02), which yielded eight sherds of pottery dating from the late 2nd or 3rd centuries AD onwards; bone was also recovered. Topsoil (5/01) sealed the trench.

4.2.4 Trench 11 (*Figures 2 & 4*)

Trench 11, which was located east of Sandhills Lane, was east of Trench 4. The trench was oriented west by northwest/east by southeast and measured 30m long. From west to east it fell between 120.95m OD and 120.47m OD at the top and between 120.47m OD and 120.12m OD at the base of trench.

The trench was excavated to the natural sand (11/03). At the west end of the trench there was a line of postholes – 11/17, 11/15, 11/13 and 11/11 – all filled with similar dark brown red sandy silt. The line of postholes is approximately 5.5m long, with the posts c. 1.5m distant from one another. This may possibly represent the gable end of a building. No finds were recovered from these postholes, although the excavator marked pottery visible on the surface.

Located 7.5m east of the postulated gable-end was a large pit 11/09 with similar dark brown red silty sand fill. Although pottery was present on the surface, it was not recovered. This feature represents a pit or possibly a ditch terminal.

At the east end of the trench was the junction of ditch 11/04 and gully 11/07. The former was filled with mid brown grey sandy silt (11/05), and yielded a total of 31 sherds of pottery dating from the late 1st century onwards; bone was also recovered. The relationship between the ditch 11/04 and the immediately adjacent posthole 11/19 is not entirely clear, but the posthole seems to cut the uppermost part of the fill (11/05). Immediately to the west, the roughly north/south gully 11/07 appeared to cut the ditch 11/04, but no section to establish a relationship was dug.

Sealing the features was the subsoil (11/02), which yielded five sherds of pottery dating from the 1st century AD onwards, in addition to several lumps of daub and bone. Topsoil (11/01) sealed the trench

4.2.5 Trench 12 (*Figures 2 & 4*)

Trench 12, which was located east of Sandhills Lane, was south of Trench 11. The trench was oriented west by northwest/east by southeast and measured 30m long.

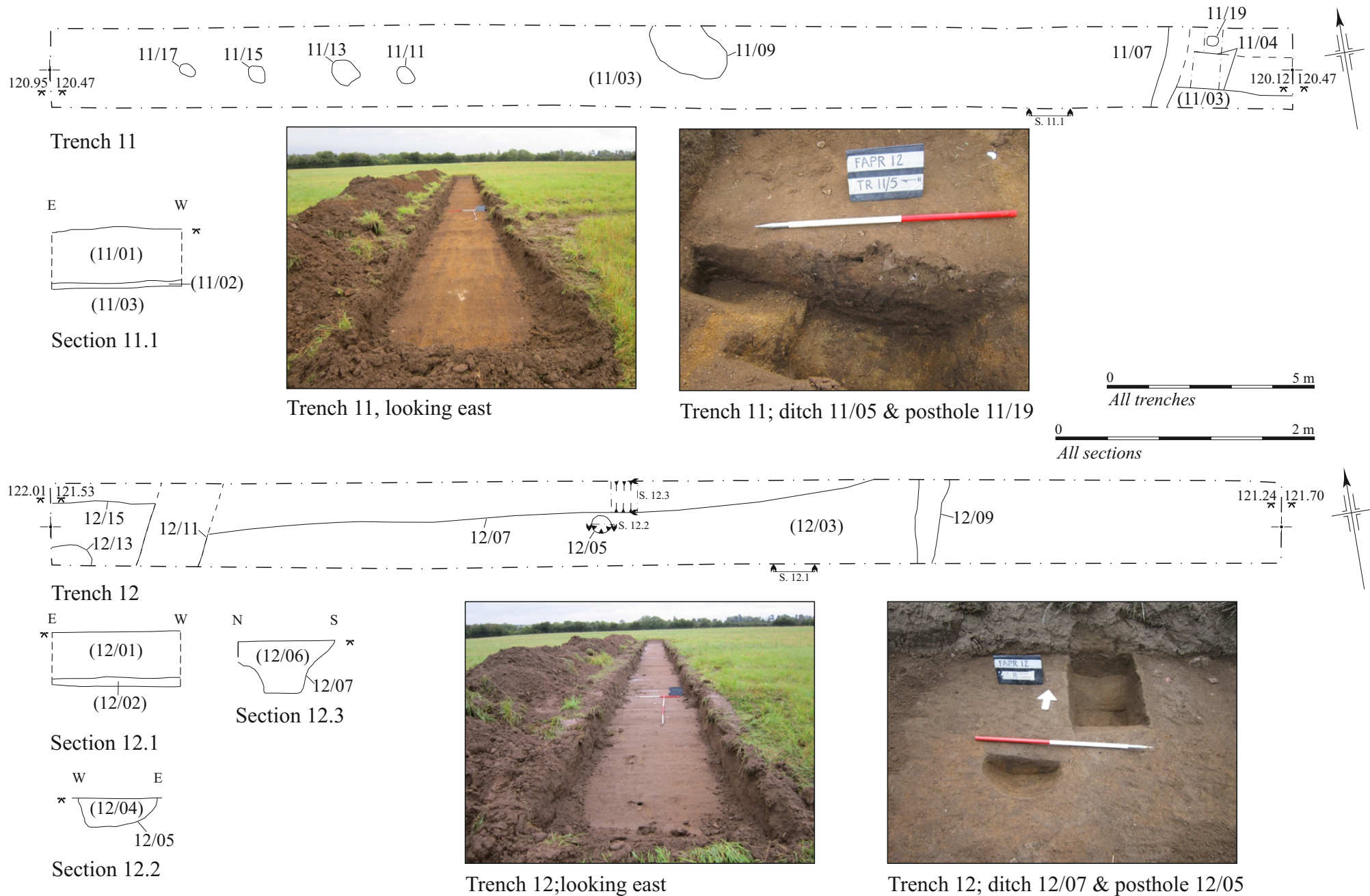


Figure 4. Trenches 11 and 12, Sections 11.1-12.3

From west to east it fell between 122.01m OD and 121.70m OD at the top and between 121.53m OD and 121.24m OD at the base of trench.

The trench was excavated to the natural sand (12/03). At the west end of the trench there were three ditches – 12/15, 12/11 and 12/07 – and the probable pit 12/13; all with the exception of 12/11, filled with similar dark brown red sandy silt. The ditch 12/11 was filled with dark grey brown sandy silt (12/10), and clearly cut through the ditches 12/15 and 12/07; it was not deemed prudent to investigate the relationship between the ditches within the context of the evaluation trench, lest important stratigraphic relationships be destroyed.

However, a section was put through the ditch 12/07, which yielded pottery dating from mid 3rd to 4th centuries; a sherd of red earthenware was also recovered from this feature, but may well be intrusive. The ditch was not particularly broad (Fig. 4; S 12.3). The posthole 12/05 immediately adjacent to the ditch 12/07 also yielded pottery, dating from the early 2nd century onwards. East of the ditch 12/07 was the north/south oriented gully 12/09, which is undated, but the mid-dark brown silty sand fill (12/08) is similar to the other Roman features.

Subsoil (12/02) sealed the features and a total of 35 sherds, weighing 210g, was recovered from this layer, yielding a late 3rd to 4th century date range; bone and a fragment of roof tile or possibly industrial tile were also recovered. Topsoil (12/01) sealed the trench.

4.2.6 Trench 13 (*Figures 2 & 5*)

Trench 13 was located south of Trench 12 and oriented north by northeast/ south by southwest, measuring 30m long. From south to north it fell between 123.65m OD and 122.71m OD at the top and between 123.18m OD and 122.05m OD at the base of trench.

The trench was excavated to the natural sand (13/02). A single feature was present in the north end of the trench. The sub-rounded pit 13/04 was filled with dark brown silty sand, notable for the green clay lumps distributed through it (13/03). A small quantity of daub or burnt clay and some bone were recovered from the fill (13/03). However, no dating was present.

Cut into the base of the pit 13/04 were three postholes – 13/06, 13/08 and 13/10 – of which 13/06 was investigated. It was filled with dark brown-red silty sand (13/05), which failed to yield any dating, although the colour of the fill was typical of many of the dated Roman features. It is possible that this feature may represent some industrial or food-preparation process; the presence of lumps of green clay and daub in the fill (13/03) are suggestive of the former as a stronger possibility.

The feature was sealed by the topsoil (13/01); no pottery was recovered from this trench.

4.2.7 Trench 15 (*Figures 2 & 5*)

Trench 15 was located east of and parallel with Trench 13, oriented north by northeast/ south by southwest, and measuring 30m long. From south to north it fell between 123.18m OD and 122.32m OD at the top and between 122.71m OD and 121.88m OD at the base of trench.

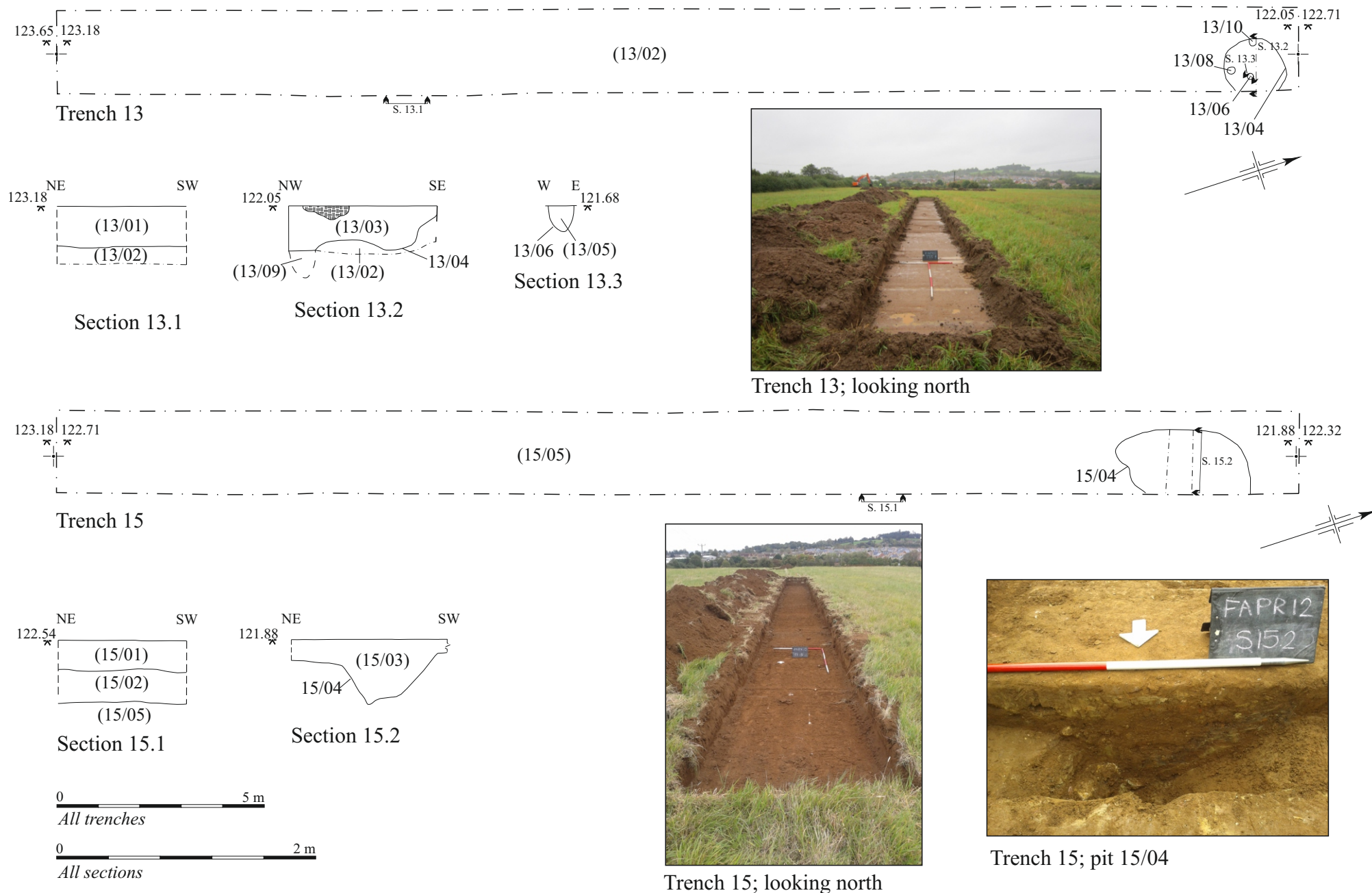


Figure 5. Trenches 13 and 15: plans; sections 13.1-15.2; photographs

The trench was excavated to the top of the natural sand (15/05). There was a single feature present in the north end of the trench, which was cut into the natural (15/05). The sub-rectangular pit 15/04, which measured more than 1.5m × 3m, was filled with dark brown red silty sand with clay patches and stones (15/03). The pit was V-shaped along its long axis, where it was sectioned. No pottery was recovered from the pit 15/04.

Sealing the pit was the subsoil (15/02) from which 37 sherds, weighing 354g, were recovered, yielding a date after the 3rd century; bone was also recovered. Topsoil (15/01) sealed the trench.

4.2.8 Trench 16 (*Figures 2 & 6*)

Trench 16, which was located north of Trench 15 and east of Trenches 11 and 12, was oriented north by northeast/south by southwest, measuring 30m long. From south to north it fell between 121.31m OD and 120.17m OD at the top and between 120.69m OD and 119.54m OD at the base of trench.

The trench was excavated to the top of the natural sand (16/17). Cut into the sand were two parallel ditches 16/04 and 16/06, approximately 6m apart. The southernmost ditch 16/04, which measured 1.75m across and was 0.5m deep, filled with dark grey sandy silt loam and 1% stone (16/03) yielded pottery dating from the mid 3rd to 4th centuries; bone was also recovered. The northernmost ditch 16/06, which was 2m across and 0.5m deep, was filled with dark brown sandy loam, with green-grey clay lumps, and limestone fragments, as well as occasional burnt stone (16/05). A cow cranium was left *in situ*, and pottery from the fill (16/05) indicated a date after the late 3rd or 4th centuries; bone was also recovered. During excavation it was noted that there was a deposit of mid brown sandy silt (16/16) between the ditches. This may well represent a road-surface or perhaps more likely a path into the settlement.

To the north of the parallel ditches 16/04 and 16/06 were a cluster of four postholes – 16/09, 16/15, 16/11 and 16/13. Three of the postholes (16/09, 16/11 and 16/13) were investigated with all fills comprising brown sandy silt; no patterning could be ascertained within the limited constraints of the evaluation trench, but it is likely given the similarity of fills to one another that the features form part of a structure. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the sole fill (16/08) of posthole 16/09, which could be dated no closer than Roman.

Sealing the features was the subsoil (16/02), which yielded no pottery, and topsoil (16/01) which sealed the trench.

4.2.9 Trench 25 (*Figures 2 & 6*)

Trench 25, which was located to the northeast of Trench 16, was oriented west by northwest/east by southeast and measured 30m long. From west to east it fell between 119.51m OD and 118.74m OD at the top and between 118.98m OD and 118.21m OD at the base of trench.

The trench was excavated to the top of the natural sand (25/04) at the east end of the trench, and onto the top of the deposit of brown orange sandy clay (25/03), which was a buried soil horizon, at the west. The soil horizon was undated and was in excess of 0.25m thick.

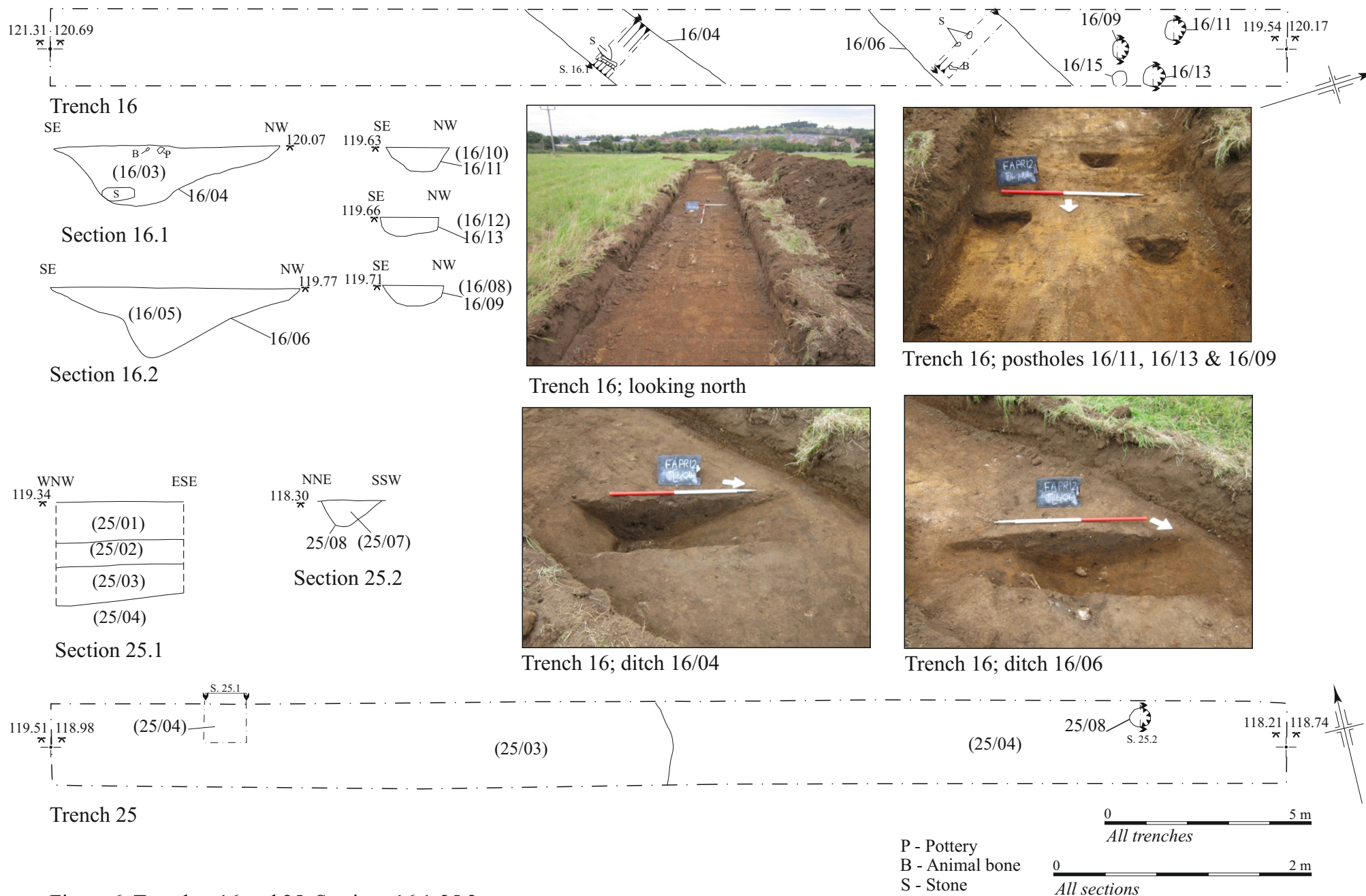


Figure 6. Trenches 16 and 25, Sections 16.1-25.2

Cut into the natural (25/04) at the east end was the posthole 25/08, filled with grey black silty sand and a large stone (25/07). This feature was undated, and may be later than the Roman settlement activity. .

The posthole 25/08 and buried soil horizon (25/03) were overlain by the subsoil (25/02), which yielded four sherds of pottery dating from the late 3rd to 4th centuries. The trench was sealed by topsoil (25/01).

4.2.10 Trenches 3, 19, 33, 42 & 46 (Figure 1)

Few trenches yielded any finds or features. This section briefly notes the presence of post-medieval finds or features across the site.

The topsoil in Trench 3 contained a single sherd of Cistercian Ware dating from after the 15th century.

Trench 19, which was originally located north of the stand of trees in Brasenose Field, was moved south into the stand to investigate the possible presence of a kiln here. The trench was broken into three 10m lengths and excavated across the area. It rapidly became clear that the stand is located over an old rubbish dump; no further recording was carried out.

Trench 33 contained a roughly east/west oriented ditch 33/05 (not illustrated), filled with mid brown silt loam (33/04) yielding two sherds of pottery with an 18th-century date. This ditch is not shown on any map.

Trench 42 also contained a roughly east/west oriented ditch 42/10 (not illustrated), filled with red-brown sand (42/09) yielding six sherds of pottery with a mid 18th-century date. This postulated ditch is not shown on any map. Three further sherds were recovered from the topsoil (42/01) yielding a 19th-century date. Modern pits 42/04 and 42/06 were also present in this trench.

Trench 46 yielded a single sherd of red ware from the topsoil (46/01).

4.2.11 Trench 56a & 56b: the brick-kiln (Figure 1)

Trenches 56a and 56b were moved from their original position, as shown on the WSI, when it became clear that the putative brick-kiln identified on the 1st Ed. OS map 1876 was beyond the limits of the investigation area. Trench 56a was laid out along the edge of the proposal area and Trench 56b was laid out at a right angle to 56a some 10m west. Both trenches showed the same stratigraphic sequence of Corallian clays with limestone fragments (56a/3 and 56b/3) as natural, overlain by a thin layer of red brown clay silt (56a/2 and 56b/2), the subsoil, sealed by brown clay loam (56a/1 and 56b/1) topsoil. Neither trench revealed any brick remains; furthermore no evidence of burning or burnt ground-surfaces, which might be associated with a clamp kiln were present.

4.3 Reliability of results and methodologies

The evaluation was carried out under generally good meteorological conditions, with only one day – 20 September – of poor weather.

The monitoring was carried out by Hugh Coddington and Richard Oram on behalf of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services.

5 FINDS

5.1 Roman pottery *by Jane Timby*

Introduction

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 207 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 2525 g.

In general terms the sherds are quite well preserved with an average sherd size of 12.3g. In one case there are multiple sherds from a single vessel. Some pieces have abraded edges and many colour-coated sherds have partially lost their surface finish.

Context	samian	BB1	OXF RE	OXF RS	Shell	Grog	Flint	Other	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
4/02	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	3	11	178	C3?
4/03	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	5	185.5	C2+
4/05	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	6	38	mid C3-C4
5/02	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	8	167	1C2-C3
11/05	1	0	3	0	0	23	0	4	31	475.5	1C1+
11/02	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	41	C1 AD+
12/02	0	0	20	2	1	3	0	9	35	210	1C3-C4
12/04	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	15	e C2
12/06	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	9	182	mid C3-C4
15/02	2	4	17	0	0	3	0	11	37	354	C3+
16/03	1	10	15	3	0	0	0	7	36	436	mid C3-C4
16/05	0	1	0	0	0	10	4	0	15	139	1C3-C4
16/08	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	Roman
25/02	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	100	1C3-C4
TOTAL	4	19	74	8	3	46	6	47	207	2525	

Table 1. Roman pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Pottery was recovered from 14 defined contexts distributed across eight evaluation trenches with the quantities ranging from single sherds up to a maximum of 37 from context (15/02).

For the purposes of this assessment the material was scanned macroscopically and sorted into fabrics based on firing colour and inclusions (type, size and frequency) in the clay. The sorted fabrics were quantified by sherd count and weight. Known named traded Roman wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference collection codes (codes in brackets) (Tomber and Dore 1998). Table 1 summarises the data for each context.

Roman: composition

The pottery, some 207 sherds weighing 2525g, dates to the Roman period. The range is quite diverse with wares typical of the 1st century AD through to the later Roman period (mid 3rd-4th century).

The assemblage is dominated by local products belonging to the Oxfordshire industry as defined by Young (1977) with examples of colour-coated wares (OXF RS), grey wares (OXF RE), fine grey wares (OXF REF), oxidised ware (OXF OX); white-slipped ware (OXF WS) and burnt white wares (OXF BWH).

Traded wares are limited to four sherds of Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian (LEZ SA), nineteen sherds of Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) and a single sherd of Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (11/05).

The samian came from three contexts (15/02, 16/03 and 11/05). The former two contexts produced a cup Dragendorff (Drag.) 33; dish Drag. 31 and a foot probably from a bowl Drag. 30, which are all likely to date to the mid 2nd century. The small scrap from 11/05 is probably earlier 2nd century.

The DOR BB1 includes jars, plain-rimmed dishes and a single flanged-rim conical bowl, with vessels typical of the 2nd century through to the early 4th century.

Other wares present include handmade and wheel-made grog-tempered wares including necked bowls and storage jar; local shelly ware (Oxfordshire fabric code C22) and flint-tempered ware.

Roman: chronology and distribution

The earliest material present appears to comprise grog-tempered wheel-turned wares typical of the 1st century AD and most of these wares came from Trench 11. This includes 10 sherds from a burnished necked jar providing a profile. Also from Trench 11 was a sherd of imported LIA-ERO Malvernian ware; three sherds of handmade oolitic limestone-tempered ware, Oxfordshire storage jar and some Oxfordshire grey wares which push the overall date into the later 1st century or early 2nd century. The Malvernian sherd is on the periphery of its known distribution and may have been traded as part of the salt trade.

Pottery potentially of 2nd century date was recovered from trenches 4 and 12 with mainly local wares including flint-tempered; grog-tempered and shelly wares alongside Oxfordshire grey wares. Fine grey wares decorated with barbotine dots and from poppyhead beakers or similar, and likely to date from the later 1st to early 2nd century, were noted from 12/04 and 12/02.

Pottery probably dating to the later 2nd-3rd century came from Trench 5 with DOR BB1 jars and various Oxfordshire grey, oxidised sandy wares and grog-tempered storage jar.

Late Roman pottery was recovered from trenches 4, 12, 15, 16 and 25. This includes products of the later Oxfordshire colour-coated industry which appear from around 240 AD through to the end of the 4th century; burnt white Oxfordshire jars, later wares from the DOR BB1 industry and later Oxfordshire grey wares.

An absence of wares typical of the latest Roman period might suggest the site on present evidence did not continue into the mid-late 4th century.

Potential and further work

This appears to be a moderately small assemblage of pottery but indicates occupation at the site throughout most of the Roman period. The percentage of imports is quite limited in range which might suggest a fairly modest settlement, although at 9% of the total the DOR BB1 is quite high indicating a moderately good level of market access to goods.

No further work is recommended on this assemblage at present but if further work is undertaken at the site it should be taken into account.

5.2 Post-medieval Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 17 sherds with a total weight of 295g. A single late medieval sherd aside, it was all post-medieval. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXCL: Cistercian ware, 1475-1700. 1 sherd, 11g.

OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 11 sherds, 258g.

OXBEW: Staffordshire Manganese Glazed ware, 18th century. 1 sherd, 5g.

CRM: Creamware, mid 18th - early 19th C. 3 sherds, 3g.

WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 19th - 20th C. 1 sherd, 18g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. Most of the assemblage was somewhat abraded, and it is entirely likely that it is mainly residual.

		OXCL		OXDR		OXBEW		CRM		WHEW		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1	1	11									L15thC
12	6			1	5							M16thC
33	4			5	125	1	5					L17thC
42	1			2	112					1	18	19thC
42	9			3	16			3	3			M18thC
46	1			1	39							M16thC
	Total	1	11	12	297	1	5	3	3	1	18	

Table 2: Post -medieval pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

5.3 Ceramic building materials

Five contexts yielded 18 fragments of tile or daub (Table 1), weighing 117g, all of which bar the small fragment from (46/01) could feasibly be Roman.

Context	Fragments	Weight
11/02	2	28
11/05	11	35
12/02	2	30
13/03	2	20
46/01	1	4

Table 3: ceramic building materials

5.4 Animal Bone

A total of seventeen contexts yielded 258 fragments weighing 2796g; thirteen of these contexts, or 228 fragments weighing 2467g were from features identified as being or probably being Roman contexts.

Context	Fragments	Weight
3/02	21	22g
4/02	8	253g
4/03	4	Bag missing
4/05	3	56g
5/02	3	112g
11/02	3	2g
11/05	10	91g
12/02	21	577g
12/06	2	13g
13/03	2	42g
15/02	2	12g
16/03	26	602g
16/05	119	917g
25/04	12	21g
29/03	7	59g
33/04	1	4g
42/09	14	13g

5.5 Environmental Remains

No environmental samples were taken as the potential of the deposits was not felt to be sufficient to warrant sampling.

6 DISCUSSION

The evaluation at land off Park Road, Faringdon indicated the presence and reasonably good survival of a Roman settlement spanning the late 1st to early 4th centuries AD.

The activity was focussed on the sandy capping of the Corallian ridge deposits, with no evidence off the sand for any Roman activity at all. Indeed the claylands downslope were notable for the absence of any archaeological activity.

The Roman activity comprised ditches – including a possible driveway or path – on two postulated alignments. The chronological relationship is uncertain, but it is possible that the earlier system is represented by the west by northwest/east by southeast ditches; it is not possible to assert whether there were any returns at rough right-angles as none were found with any dating.

The later system comprises those ditches dating from the mid 3rd century onwards oriented northeast/southwest – in Trench 16 - and northwest/southeast – in Trench 4. However, given the limited view afforded by the evaluation it is not possible to assert unequivocally the form of the settlement or its function.

While there are potentially similarities with other Romano-British settlements in the Upper Thames Valley and along the Corallian ridge such Thornhill Farm (Jennings, D *et al.* 2004), Barton Court Farm (Miles 1984), and Bowling Green Farm (Mudd, 1993), it is not presently possible to fully assess the relationship of the site at Park Road to other contemporary sites in the region.

Nevertheless, the pottery recovered from the evaluation firmly ties the site into the network of similar agricultural communities observed to the north and to the east. There is good preservation of bone. No metalwork was recovered from the spoil heaps, although this cannot be said to be indicative of there being an absence of metalwork. Other craft activities might be indicated by the pits with lumps of green clay in the fills.

The evaluation has localised the activity to eight trenches – Trenches 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 25– within the proposal area on the sand capping Sand Hills Lane.

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT TABLE

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
Trench 1							
1/01	Layer	Mid-brown grey loam	0.35	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
1/02	Layer	Red brown sandy loam	0.50	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
1/03	Layer	Stiff, mid-red clay	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 2							
2/01	Layer	Mid-brown grey loam	0.30	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
2/02	Layer	Red brown clay loam	0.60	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
2/03	Layer	Mid-yellow silty clay	0.25	>1.8	>30	-	Colluvium
2/04	Layer	Mid-red silty clay, no inclusions	0.35	>1.8	>30	-	Colluvium
2/05	Layer	Stiff, mid-red clay	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 3							
3/01	Layer	Moderate mid-brown grey loam, occ stone	0.40	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
3/02	Layer	Stiff, mid-red clay	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 4							
4/01	Layer	Friable grey silty loam & white sand, occ. stone	>0.30	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
4/02	Layer	Friable red brown sandy silty loam		>1.8	>30	Pot, bone	Subsoil
4/03	Fill	Friable, brown grey silty sand, <1% charcoal	0.33	0.70	>2	Pot, bone, flint	Fill of ditch with refuse material
4/04	Cut	Linear, N side cut by 4/06, BoS S side concave, flat base	0.39	0.70	>2	-	Ditch – enclosure or boundary; cut by 4/06
4/05	Fill	Friable brown red sand, , >1% chalk	0.14	>1.4	>2	Pot, bone	Fill of possible pit/ditch 4/04
4/06	Cut	Linear, irregular sides, rounded base	0.14	>1.4	2	-	Ditch truncates larger ditch 4/04
4/07	Layer	Friable yellow silty sand	Unk.	>1.8	>30		Natural
4/08	Fill	Friable light brown sandy loam, >1% charcoal	Unk.	>5.3	>1.8	-	Fill of feature 4/09, possible ditch
4/09	Cut	Unk.	Unk.	>5.3	>1.8	-	Possible ditch

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
4/10	Fill	Moderate brown-grey sandy silty loam, 5% stone	Unk.	0.9	1.5	-	Possible pit
4/11	Cut	Semicircular	Unk.	0.9	1.5	-	Possible pit
4/12	Fill	Mid-brown with light red patches silty sand, 5% stones	Unk.	4.5	>1.8	-	Fill of possible ditch 4/13
4/13	Cut	Linear	Unk.	4.5	>1.8	-	Ditch
4/14	Fill	Very friable, light brown with grey-black patches sand,	Unk.	>1.2	>1.8	-	Ditch
4/15	Cut	Rectangular	Unk.	>1.2	>1.8	-	Ditch
Trench 5							
5/01	Layer	Loose mid-brown sandy silt loam	0.30	>1.8	>29.9	-	Topsoil
5/02	Layer	Yellow sand, fine pebbles,	0.30	>1.8	>29.9	Pottery	Subsoil
5/03	Layer	Friable yellow silty sand	Unk.	>1.8	>29.9	-	Natural
5/04	Wall	Roughly lain unworked stone, no apparent mortar	c. 0.3+	0.5	>1	-	Wall
5/05	Layer	Mixed stone in subsoil material	c. 0.3+	>1	10	-	Possible demolition material of wall
Trench 6							
6/01	Layer	Friable grey-brown sand	0.38	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
6/02	Layer	Friable light red sandy silt	0.27	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
6/03	Layer	Friable yellow sandy-silt	0.2	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 7							
7/01	Layer	Loose mid-brown grey silty-sand loam	0.18	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
7/02	Layer	Brown-red sandy loam	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
7/03	Layer	Light red clay	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 8							
8/01	Layer	Loose mid-brown grey silty-sand	0.3	>1.8	>30		Topsoil
8/02	Layer	Stiff brown-red sandy clay	0.2	>1.8	>30		Subsoil
8/03	Layer	Light red sandy clay		>1.8	>30		Natural

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
Trench 9							
9/01	Layer	Mid-brown silty sand, occ gravel and pebbles	0.25	>1.8	>30		Topsoil
9/02	Layer	Brown-red silty sand, freq gravel, occ pebbles	0.17	>1.8	>30		Natural
9/03	Layer	Light brown matrix	Unk.	>1.8	>30		Natural
Trench 10							
10/01	Layer	Mid-brown silty sand, occ gravel	0.29	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
10/02	Layer	Light brown-red silty sand, freq gravel	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 11							
11/01	Layer	Mid-brown-grey silty sand, freq gravel	0.32	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
11/02	Layer	Brown-red sandy silt, freq gravel	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
11/03	Layer	Yellow sand, frequent gravel and pebbles	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
11/04	Cut	Linear vertical sides, flat base	0.59	1.1	0.5	-	Ditch abutting gully 11/07
11/05	Fill	Fairly loose mid-brown grey sandy silt, gravel, pebbles	0.59	1.1	0.5	Pottery bone	Possible flat stones surface towards the bottom
11/06	Fill	Dark brown-red sandy silt	Unk.	>1.8	0.5	Pot	Gully with pottery on the surface
11/07	Cut	Not excavated	Unk.	>1.8	0.5	-	Gully
11/08	Fill	Dark brown-red sandy silt	Unk.	1	>2	Pot	Pit with pottery on the surface
11/09	Cut	Not excavated	Unk.	1	>2	-	Pit
11/10	Fill	Dark brown-red sandy silt	Unk.	0.4	0.4	Pot	Posthole with surface pottery
11/11	Cut	Sub-circular	Unk.	0.4	0.4	-	Posthole
11/12	Fill	Dark brown-red sandy silt	Unk.	0.6	0.8	Pot	Posthole with surface pottery
11/13	Cut	Sub-circular	Unk.	0.6	0.8	-	Posthole
11/14	Fill	Dark brown-red sandy silt	Unk.	0.4	0.4	Pot	Posthole with surface pottery
11/15	Cut	Sub-circular	Unk.	0.4	0.4	-	Posthole
11/16	Fill	Dark brown-red sandy silt	Unk.	0.3	0.35	Pot	Posthole with surface pottery
11/17	Cut	Sub-circular	Unk.	0.3	0.35	-	Posthole
11/18	Fill	Dark brown-red sandy silt	Unk.	0.3	0.3	Pot	Posthole with surface pottery
11/19	Cut	Sub-circular feature	Unk.	0.3	0.3	-	Posthole

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
Trench 12							
12/01	Layer	Mid-brown grey silty sandy loam, occasional gravel, rare pebbles	0.35	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
12/02	Layer	Mid-brown red silty sand, frequent gravel, occasional stones	0.14	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
12/03	Layer	Yellow sand, frequent gravel and pebbles	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
12/04	Fill	Loose dark brown silty sand	0.25	0.60	0.60	Pottery	Posthole
12/05	Cut	Sub-circular, clean break of slope on top, sloping sides and rounded base	0.25	0.60	0.60	-	Posthole
12/06	Fill	Loose mid-dark brown silty sand, occasional gravel	0.4	>0.7	>15	Pottery	Fill of Roman ditch
12/07	Cut	Linear, sloping sides, flat base	0.4	>0.7	>15	-	Roman ditch
12/08	Fill	Loose mid-dark brown silty sand	Unk.	0.6	>1.8	-	Fill of gully
12/09	Cut	Linear	Unk.	0.6	>1.8		Gully
12/10	Fill	Stiff dark grey brown sandy silt; small stone	Unk.	1.5	>1.8		Fill of ditch
12/11	Cut	Linear	Unk.	1.5	>1.8		Ditch
12/12	Fill	Loose mid-dark brown silty sand	Unk.	>.5	>1		Fill of feature – pit or ditch terminus
12/13	Cut	Sub-rounded edge of feature	Unk.	>.5	>1		Feature cut – pit or ditch terminus
12/14	Fill	Loose mid-dark brown silty sand	Unk.	0.5	1.7		Fill of feature – pit or ditch terminus
12/15	Cut	Linear	Unk.	0.5	1.7		Feature cut – pit or ditch terminus
Trench 13							
13/01	Layer	Firm mid-brown silty loam	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
13/02	Layer	Yellow sand, freq pebbles	0.15	>1.8	>30	-	Natural

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
13/03	Fill	Compact mid-dark brown silty sand, clay lumps	0.27	1	1.15	-	Pit
13/04	Cut	Sub-circular, clean break of slope SE side, irregular sloping SE side and base	0.27	1	1.15	-	Pit
13/05	Fill	Loose dark brown-red silty sand	0.2 m	0.2	0.2	-	Posthole
13/06	Cut	Circular, clean break of slope on top, straight sides, rounded base	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	Posthole
13/07	Fill	Dark brown-red silty sand	Unk.	0.2	0.2	-	Possible posthole Not excavated
13/08	Cut	Circular, Not excavated	Unk.	0.2	0.2	-	Possible posthole, Not excavated
13/09	Fill	Dark brown-red silty sand	Unk.	0.2	0.2	-	Possible posthole Not excavated
13/10	Cut	Sub-circular, Not excavated	Unk.	0.2	0.2	-	Possible posthole, Not excavated
Trench 14							
14/01	Layer	Compact cark brown silty sand loam	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
14/02	Layer	Compact mid brown-red sandy silt, occ gravel	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
14/03	Layer	Yellow sand, occasional small pebbles	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 15							
15/01	Layer	Mid-brown sandy-silt loam	0.25	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
15/02	Layer	Brown-red sandy-silt loam	0.25	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
15/03	Fill	Dark brown-red silty sand, clay patches	0.5	>1.5	3		Pit fill
15/04	Cut	Sub-rectangular	0.5	>1.5	3		Pit
15/05	Layer	Yellow sand, occ pebbles	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 16							
16/01	Layer	Mid brown grey sandy silty loam	0.3	>1.8	>30		Topsoil
16/02	Layer	Mid orange loamy sand	0.1	>1.8	>30		Subsoil

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
16/03	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt loam, 1% stones	0.44	1.8	2.5	Pottery, bone, CBM	Ditch
16/04	Cut	Linear, shallow NNE corner steeper SSE corner, steep break of slope at top, convex sides, irregular BoS of slope at base, slightly curved irregular base	0.44	1.8	2.5 excavated by 1.9	-	Ditch
16/05	Fill	Soft dark brown sandy loam, green-grey clay, limestone fragments, rare burnt stone. Cow potentially articulated, cranium damaged during machining left in situ	0.25	1.9		Pot bone, burnt clay	Final backfilling episode of ditch, probably tripping form overlying slippage or possible bunk
16/06	Cut	Linear, sharp break of slope at top, gently curved sides at 45, rounded base	0.37	1.9			Find backfilling episode or ditch, probably tripping form overlying slippage or possible bunk
16/07	Fill	Soft pale red brown sandy silt, dark brown sandy loam patches, limestone frags, occ bone	0.12	2		Burnt bone	
16/08	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt	0.15	0.35	0.45		Posthole fill
16/09	Cut	Sub-circular, sharp BoS@ top gradual at base, flat base	0.15	0.35	0.45		Posthole
16/10	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt	0.2	0.45	0.45		Posthole fill
16/11	Cut	Circular, sharp BoS@ top gradual at base, flat base	0.2	0.45	0.45		Posthole
16/12	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt	0.15	0.45	0.45		Posthole fill

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
16/13	Cut	Circular, sharp BoS@ top gradual at base, flat base	0.15	0.45	0.45		Posthole
16/14	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt	Unk.	0.35	0.35		Posthole fill
16/15	Cut	Circular	Unk.	0.35	0.35		Posthole
16/16	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt	Unk.	c 3.5	>1.8		Possible Roman land surface between ditches
16/17	Layer	Yellow sand, occasional small pebble	Unk.	>1.8	>30		Natural
Trench 17							
17/01	Layer	Moderate mid brown sandy clay loam	0.35	>1.8	>29.4	-	Topsoil
17/02	Layer	Moderate red-brown clay	0.20	>1.8	>29.4	-	Natural
Trench 18							
18/01	Layer	Light brown silty sand, occ gravel & small pebbles	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
18/02	Layer	Light red brown sandy silt, freq gravel & pebbles	0.43	>1.8	>30		Subsoil
18/03	Layer	White sand matrix with patches of quartz stone throughout trench					Natural
Trench 19w							
19/01	Layer	Mid brown silty sand loam	0.5	>1.8	>5		Topsoil
19/02	Fill	Dark brown silty sand, modern glass bottles	0.6	>1.8	>5		Modern refuse pit extending beyond limits of excavation
19/03	Layer	Yellow sand	0.1	>1.8	>5		Natural
19/04	Cut	Not excavated	c.2m	>1.8	>5		Modern refuse pit
Trench 19c							
19/01	Layer	Mid brown silty sand loam	0.4	>1.8	>8		Topsoil
19/02	Fill	Dark brown silty sand, modern glass	0.6	>1.8	>8		Modern refuse pit extending beyond LoE
19/03	Layer	Yellow sand	0.3	>1.8	>8		Natural
19/04	Cut	Not excavated	c.2m	>1.8	>8		Modern refuse pit
Trench 19e							
19/01	Layer	Mid brown silty sand loam	0.3	>1.8	>8		Topsoil

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
19/02	Fill	Dark brown silty sand, modern glass bottles	0.8	>1.8	>8		Modern refuse pit extending beyond limits of excavation
19/03	Layer	Yellow sand	0.3	>1.8	>8		Natural
19/04	Cut	Not excavated	c.2m	>1.8	>8		Modern refuse pit
Trench 20							
20/01	Layer	Friable mid grey-brown loamy sand	0.25	>1.8	>29.7		Topsoil
20/02	Layer	Mid orange sand, <1% limestone	0.25	>1.8	>29.7		Natural
Trench 21							
21/01	Layer	Stiff light brown clay sand, frequent stone	0.3	>1.8	>30		Topsoil
21/02	Layer	Very dry Stiff brown-orange clay sand	0.25	>1.8	>30		Natural
Trench 22							
22/01	Layer	Grey brown sandy silty loam	0.25	>1.8	>29.3		Topsoil
22/02	Layer	Light yellow sand, >90% limestone	0.1	>1.8	>29.3		Natural
Trench 23							
23/01	Layer	Mid brown silty loam	0.27	>1.8	>30		Topsoil
23/02	Layer	Coarse mid grey silty loam, frequent pebbles	0.1	>1.8	>30		Subsoil
23/03	Layer	Stiff light brown-orange clay	Unk.	>1.8	>30		Natural
Trench 24							
24/01	Layer	Stiff mid brown sandy clay	0.5	>1.8	>29.8	-	Topsoil
24/02	Layer	Stiff red brown clay,	0.1	>1.8	>29.8	-	Natural
Trench 25							
25/01	Layer	Light brown Moderate silty sand	0.27	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
25/02	Layer	Moderate brown-orange sandy clay	0.19	>1.8	>30		Subsoil
25/03	Fill	Brownish-orange Friable sandy clay, infrequent stones	<0.35	>1.8	>14.5	bone	Buried possible Roman cultivation soil
25/04	Layer	Red silty sand	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
25/05		DELETED					
25/06		DELETED					

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
25/07	Fill	Friable grey-black silty sand, infrequent stone	0.22	0.7 m	0.7 m	-	Possible posthole
25/08	Cut	Circular, sharp break of slope at top, sharp sides, base missing	0.22	0.7 m	0.7 m	-	Possible posthole
Trench 26-							
26/01	Layer	Grey-brown sandy silty loam	0.3	>1.8	>29.6	-	Topsoil
26/02	Layer	Orange loamy sand	0.1	>1.8	>29.6	-	Natural
Trench 27							
27/01	Layer	Dry mid brown silty sand, freq gravel & pebbles	0.29	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
27/02	Layer	Reddish-brown silty sand, freq gravel & pebbles	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
27/03	Layer	Patches of coarse yellow-white sand, occ pebbles at N of trench	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 28							
28/01	Layer	Loose mid-brown sandy loam	0.2	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
28/02	Layer	Loose mid-brown sandy silt	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
28/03	Layer	Yellowish silty sand, gravel, occ limestone	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 29							
29/01	Layer	Mid brown silty sand, freq gravel & pebbles	0.32	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
29/02	Layer	Yellow sand, gravels	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
29/03	Layer	Red-brown silty sand, freq gravel & pebbles	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 30							
30/01	Layer	Mid brown silty sand, freq gravel & pebbles	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
30/02	Layer	Orange-brown silty sand, freq gravel	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
30/03	Layer	Loose light brown sand, small gravel	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 31							
31/01	Layer	Grey-brown silty sand, occ gravel	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
31/02	Layer	Red- mid brown silty sand, occ gravel	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
31/03	Layer	Loose light brown sand, small gravel,	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
31/04	Layer	Sandy gravel small pebbles	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
31/05	Layer	Orange fine sandy deposit, freq gravel	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 32							
32/01	Layer	Firm light brown silty sand, occ pebbles	0.27	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
32/02	Layer	Light brown silty sand	0.2	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
32/03	Layer	Orange-brown fine sand, silt	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
32/04	Layer	Sandy silt w/grey-green clay	Unk.	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 33							
33/01	Layer	Mid brown sandy silty loam	0.2	>1.8	>29.7	-	Topsoil
33/02	Layer	Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam	0.25	>1.8	>29.7	-	Subsoil
33/03	Layer	Light yellow sand, 90% limestone	0.1	>1.8	>29.7	-	Natural
33/04	Fill	Solid mid-brown sandy silt loam, <1% limestone, <1% charcoal	0.49	1.9	5	Pot, bone, metal	Irregular ditch
33/05	Cut	Linear, BoS @top NE side gradual, SW side gradual, SW side concave 40°, NE side irregular and shallow 10°, irregular base	0.49	1.9	5	-	Irregular ditch

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
Trench 34							
34/01	Layer	Coarse, Friable mid-brown loamy sand	0.4	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
34/02	Layer	Stiff brown-reddish clay	Unk	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 35							
35/01	Layer	Grey-brown loamy sand	0.25	>1.8	>29.8	-	Topsoil
35/02	Layer	Orange and light yellow sand, 65% limestone	0.1	>1.8	>29.8	-	Natural
Trench 36							
36/01	Layer	Friable mid-brown silty loam	0.26	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
36/02	Layer	Loose sandy light brown loam	0.12	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
36/03	Layer	Friable red-brown clay		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 37							
37/01	Layer	Stiff grey-brown sandy clay	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
37/02	Layer	Stiff orange-brown sandy clay	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 38							
38/01	Layer	Friable mid-brownish sandy loam	0.35	>1.8	>28.8	-	Topsoil
38/02	Layer	Moderate reddish-brown sandy clay	0.1	>1.8	>28.8	-	Natural
Trench 39							
39/01	Layer	Mid-brown sandy loam	0.4	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
39/02	Layer	Red-brown sandy silt	0.2	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
39/03	Layer	Mid-red sand		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 40							
40/01	Layer	Mid-brown sandy loam	0.25	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
40/02	Layer	Red-brown sandy silt	0.2	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
40/03	Layer	Light red-brown silty sand, yellow sandy patches		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 41							
41/01	Layer	Loose mid-brown sandy loam	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
41/02	Layer	Loose mid-brown sandy silt	0.05 m	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
41/03	Layer	Red-brown silty sand, occasional yellow sandy patches, gravels		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 42							
42/01	Layer	Friable mid-light brown silty sand	0.25	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
42/02	Layer	Dry brown-orange sand, gravel	0.25	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
42/03	Fill	Firm, light grey-brown clay loam, inclusions <1% CBM <1% charcoal flecks	0.15, not fully excavated	1.6	2.2	CBM	Modern pit
42/04	Cut	Irregular, sub-circular, irregular break of slope at top, truncation 130m	0.15, not fully excavated	1.6	2.2	-	Modern pit
42/05	Fill	Firm, light grey sandy silt, <5% CBM <1% charcoal	>0.15	1.25	1.5	CBM	Modern pit
42/06	Cut	Irregular, sub-circular, irregular break of slope at top	>0.15	1.25	1.5	-	Modern pit
42/07	Fill	Firm, mid-brown silt	0.05	0.57	0.74	-	Scour mark
42/08	Cut	Sub-circular	0.05	0.57	0.74	-	Scour mark
42/09	Fill	Friable red-brown sand, stone	0.47	0.95	1.1	Pottery bone	Possible post-medieval drainage ditch
42/10	Cut	Linear, concave irregular sides, gradual break of slope at base, uneven base	0.47	0.95	1.1	-	Possible post-medieval drainage ditch
42/11	Layer	Friable, yellow sand, small stone		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 43							
43/01	Layer	Light-mid brown silty sand, small gravel inclusions	0.4	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
43/02	Layer	Orange-brown sand, frequent gravel	0.6	>1.8	>30	-	Natural

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
43/03	Layer	Patches of white-yellow sand, gravel and small pebbles	0.2	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 44							
44/01	Layer	Mid-orange brown silty sand	0.25	>1.8	>29.6	-	Topsoil
44/02	Layer	Mid-dark orange sand & fine gravel; light orange sand & fine gravel	0.2	>1.8	>29.6	-	Natural
Trench 45							
45/01	Layer	Grey brown silty sand, gravel and small pebbles	0.38	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
45/02	Layer	Orange-brown sand, frequent gravel	0.15	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 46							
46/01	Layer	Friable light brown-grey silty sandy loam	0.3	>1.8	>29.9	CBM	Topsoil
46/02	Layer	Compact mid-orange silty sand	0.1	>1.8	>29.9		Natural
Trench 47							
47/01	Layer	Mid-orange brown silty sand, gravel 10%	0.25	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
47/02	Layer	Mid-dark orange sand	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 48							
48/01	Layer	Light grey brown silty sand, gravel		>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
48/02	Layer	Orange-brown sand, freq gravel		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 49							
49/01	Layer	Dry light grey brown silty sand, gravel	0.3	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
49/02	Layer	Dry orange-brown sand, freq. gravel		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
49/03	Layer	Patches of yellow sand, pebbles				-	Natural
Trench 50							
50/01	Layer	Grey brown silty sand, gravel	0.32	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil

Context	Type	Description	D (m)	B (m)	L (m)	Finds	Interpretation
50/02	Layer	Orange-brown sand, freq. gravel		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 51							
51/01	Layer	Very dry mid-dark brown sandy clay	0.38	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
51/02	Layer	Heavily compacted yellow clay		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 52							
52/01	Layer	Very dry light grey brown silty sand, gravel		>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
52/02	Layer	Very dry firm orange-brown sand, frequent gravel		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
52/03	Layer	Yellow-brown matrix, white quartz stone pebbles		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 53							
53/01	Layer	Very coarse dark brown loam, small pebbles	0.35	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
53/02	Layer	Orange-brown silty clay	0.06	>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 54							
54/01	Layer	Mid-grey brown loamy sand	0.25	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
54/02	Layer	Mid-orange sand, 10% limestone	0.8	>1.8	22.85	-	Subsoil
54/03	Layer	Light yellow sand, 90% limestone	0.8	>1.8	7.15	-	Natural
Trench 55							
55/01	Layer	Very coarse Friable mid brown loam	0.30	>1.8	>30	-	Topsoil
55/02	Layer	Friable mid light brown loam	0.1	>1.8	>30	-	Subsoil
55/03	Layer	Stiff red-brown clay		>1.8	>30	-	Natural
Trench 56a-56b							
56/01	Layer	Mid grey-brown clay loam	0.30	>1.8	>15	-	Topsoil
56/02	Layer	Mid-orange brown silty clay, limestone	0.1	>1.8	>15	-	Subsoil