

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**  
**ON LAND TO THE NORTH OF BARNETT ROAD,**  
**STEVENTON,**  
**OXFORDSHIRE**  
**NGR SP 4659 9228**

*On behalf of*  
*CgMs Consulting Ltd*

**APRIL 2014**

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out by John Moore Heritage Services which identified evidence for possible Prehistoric or later agricultural enclosures or field systems underlying late Medieval/early Post-Medieval cultivation. Evidence for a trackway of potential medieval date was also revealed as well as a linear stone feature, possibly representing a drain, also sealed by ridge and furrow which was present across the investigation area. Later modern dump has created a height of land running north/south across the middle of the investigation area, up to 1m in depth. None of the archaeological features were recorded by the geophysical survey and the potential archaeological remains are poorly understood.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)**

The development area is located to the north of Barnett Road in Steventon (NGR SU4659 9228). It lies at approximately 60m AOD and the site is currently arable. The geology is mudstone overlain by sand and gravel.

### **1.2 Planning Background**

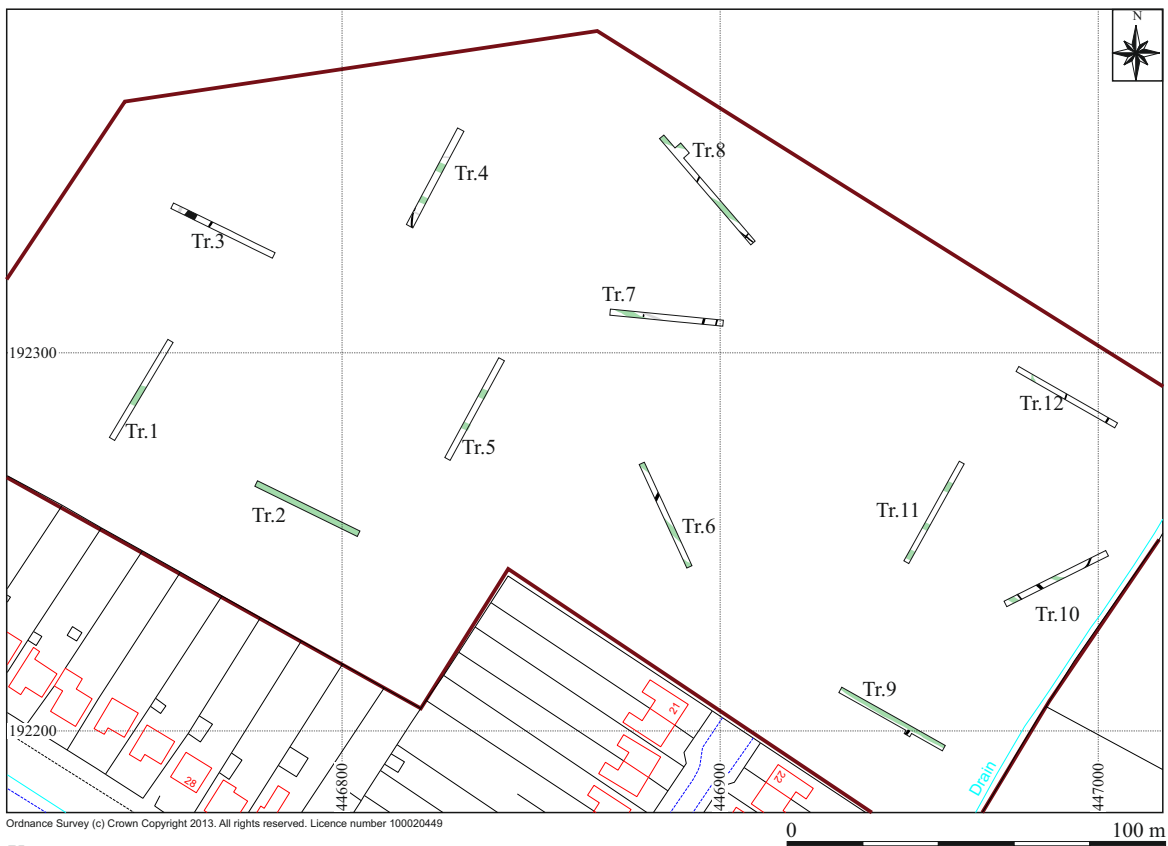
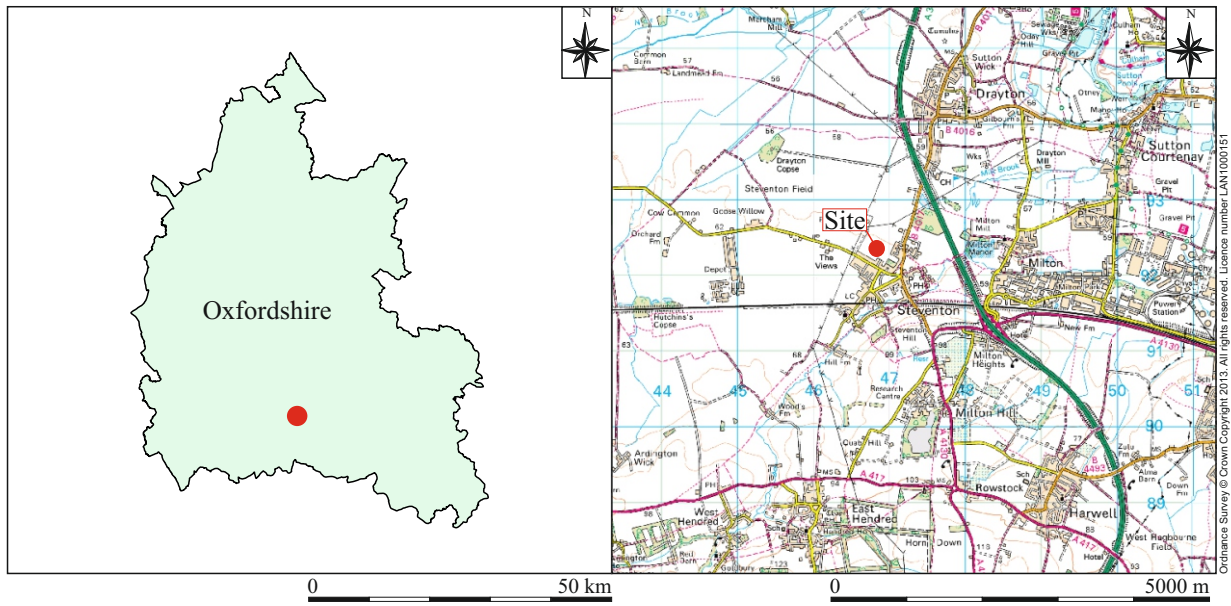
Outline planning permission has been granted by Vale of White Horse DC for the residential development of up to 50 dwellings off Barnett Road, Steventon (P13/V0094/O). An archaeological geophysical survey had not revealed evidence of archaeological features but in order to verify the veracity of the survey, conditions were attached requiring further archaeological investigation. Condition 10 requires that a written scheme of investigation (WSI) is agreed in advance and Condition 11 requires that the archaeological investigation is undertaken in accordance with the WSI.

A Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the method by which the field evaluation work would be carried out was prepared with CgMs Consulting Ltd and agreed with Oxfordshire Historic and Natural Environment Team (OHaNET).

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

The development area is located to the north of Barnett Road in Steventon (NGR SU46599228). It lies at approximately 60m AOD and the site is currently arable. The geology is mudstone overlain by sand and gravel

Archaeological investigation in the area has revealed an extensive prehistoric and Romano British landscape with areas of field systems and enclosures interspersed with settlements and farmsteads. A geophysical survey commissioned by the applicant did not reveal evidence of archaeological features within the application area. The proposal site therefore appears to lie in agricultural areas during the prehistoric and Romano British periods.



**Key**  
 Site boundary     Evaluation trenches  
 Archaeological features     Ridge & furrow

Figure 1: Site location

## **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 in the context of their immediate historic environment
- to assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits

In particular:

- to establish if features related to the prehistoric and Romano British landscapes are present in the application site

## **3 STRATEGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with CgMs Consulting Ltd and OHaNET.

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

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994).

### **3.2 Methodology**

The field evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation of twelve trenches each 30m long and 1.6m (Fig. 1). This represented a 2% sample of the area.

These were excavated by a 13-tonne excavator equipped with a ditching bucket, supplemented by hand-excavation of features.

## **4 RESULTS (Figures 2, 3, 4 & 5)**

### **4.1 Evaluation**

All features were assigned individual context numbers. A general description of the feature fills is given in Appendix 1. The results illustrating the ridge and furrow from Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 11 have been treated together; Trenches 3 and 4 are also dealt with together; Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 which yielded evidence for a later prehistoric landscape beneath post-medieval ridge and furrow have also been treated as a discrete group.

## **Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 11**

### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (1/02) which was between 0.46m and 0.31m (from northeast to southwest) below existing ground level at a height of 62.27m AOD and 62.37m AOD (from northeast to southwest) (Fig. 1).

A single northwest/southeast aligned furrow was present in the trench, as indicated by the geophysical survey, which yielded a fragment of pegtile from the fill (1/03). Topsoil (1/01) sealed the trench.

### *Trench 2*

Trench 2 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (2/05) which was between 0.72m and 0.6m (from northwest to southeast) below existing ground level at a height of 62.66m AOD and 62.39m AOD (from northwest to southeast) (Fig. 1).

Trench 2 was excavated through the length of the furrow 2/04, which was oriented northwest/southeast. The fill (2/03) of the furrow yielded a number of sherds of post-medieval redware, a fragment of pegtile and a piece of unidentifiable iron.

A layer of subsoil (2/02), similar to that observed in Trenches 4 & 5 (see below), c. 0.2m thick sealed the furrow fill (2/03), which was sealed by topsoil (2/01).

### *Trench 5*

Trench 5 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (5/03) which was between 0.43m and 0.45m (from southwest to northeast) below existing ground level at a height of 62.73m AOD and 62.61m AOD (from southwest to northeast) (fig. 1).

Two furrows 5/04 and 5/06, oriented northwest/southeast, were revealed, but were not investigated. Subsoil (5/02), similar to that observed in Trenches 2 & 4, measuring c. 0.1m thick, sealed the furrows. Topsoil (5/01) sealed the trench.

### *Trench 11*

Trench 11 was located to the east of the above three trenches; it was oriented northeast/southwest and was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (11/03) which was between 0.32m and 0.51m (from northeast to southwest) below existing ground level at a height of 62.01m AOD and 61.94m AOD (from northeast to southwest) (Fig. 1; plate 1).

Three furrows 11/04, 11/06, and 11/08 oriented northwest/southeast, were revealed, but were not investigated. A layer of subsoil (11/02), c. 0.1m thick, sealed the furrows; it did not appear to be coterminous with the subsoil seen in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 at the west end of the field.





Plate 1. Trench 11 looking northeast; furrows visible as soil colour change in foreground and in background

### **Trench 3**

Trench 3 was located on the northwest side of the investigation area, and was oriented northwest/southeast. It was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (3/02) which was between 0.53m and 0.49m (from northwest to southeast) below existing ground level at a height of 62.24m AOD and 62.93m AOD (from northwest to southeast) (Figs 1& 2; plate 2).



Plate 2. Trench 3; postulated track

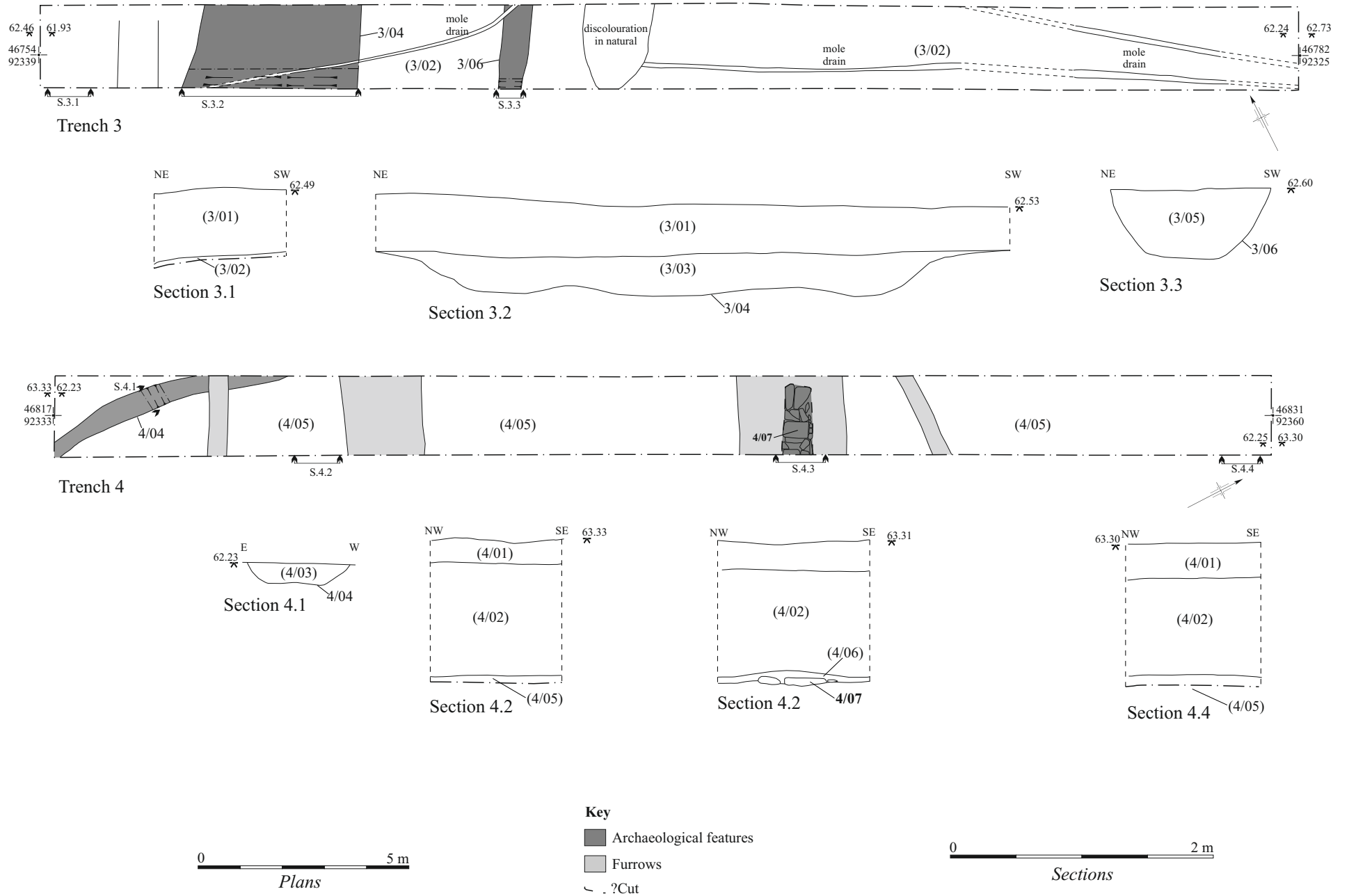


Figure 2. Trenches 3 and 4 - plans and sections

Two archaeological features were present in the trench: the shallow gully 3/06, oriented northeast/southwest and the parallel putative track 3/04. The fill (3/03) of the postulated track was very similar to the natural, albeit somewhat discoloured; a sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware was recovered from the fill (3/03). Approximately 3.5m to the east of the trackway was the gully 3/06; no finds were recovered from the gully. Topsoil (3/01) sealed the trench.

#### **Trench 4**

Trench 4 was located to the northeast of Trench 3, oriented northeast/southwest. It was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (4/05) which was between 1.05m and 1.1m (from northwest to southeast) below existing ground level at a height of 62.23m AOD and 62.25m AOD (from northwest to southeast) (Figs 1 & 2; plate 3).



Plate 3. Trench 4; looking north

Two archaeological features were present in the trench: the shallow gully 4/04, oriented north/south and the stone structure 4/07 (Pl. 4). No finds were recovered from the fill (4/03) of the ditch 4/04.

The stone structure located to the north comprised two lines of parallel stones apparently laid on edge which were capped by stones laid flat across the top (Fig. 2). It would appear that this feature functioned as some form of drain, although cursory examination of the interior did not indicate any silting. Equally, as the 'drain' extended beyond the edges of the trench – and was over 1m below ground-level – it was not possible to ascertain what it might have been draining or operating in association with. No cut was established, although logic dictates it was cut into the natural; a cut is indicated on the trench plan, although it may well have extended to the southeast.

The stone structure 4/07 was sealed with a deposit of soil (4/06) which extended several metres either side of the stone structure, totalling c 5m width and up to 0.25m thick; a single fragment of clay pipe was recovered from the layer, which may well

represent the ridge and furrow indicated on the geophysical survey. The depth of stone structure 4/07 may have prevented it being seen by the gradiometry survey.



Plate 4. Trench 4; stone structure 4/07

The ridge deposit (4/06) and gully 4/04 were both sealed by a layer of redeposited topsoil (4/02), which was very loamy and unlikely to represent an ancient soil horizon. It was sealed by modern topsoil (4/01).

#### **Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12**

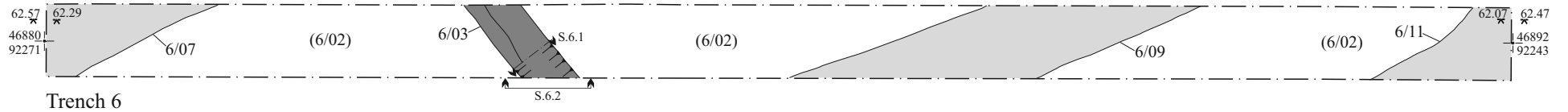
On the eastern side of the proposal area were Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 all of which yielded evidence for prehistoric or Roman boundary ditches. Most of the trenches also had evidence for ridge and furrow.

#### *Trench 6*

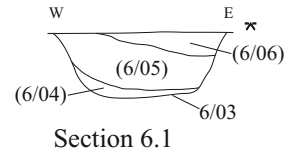
Trench 6 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (6/02) which was between 0.28m and 0.4m (from northwest to southeast) below existing ground level at a height of 62.57m AOD and 62.47m AOD (from northwest to southeast) (Figs 1 & 3).



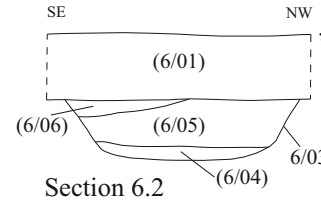
Plate 5. Trench 6; ditch 6/03



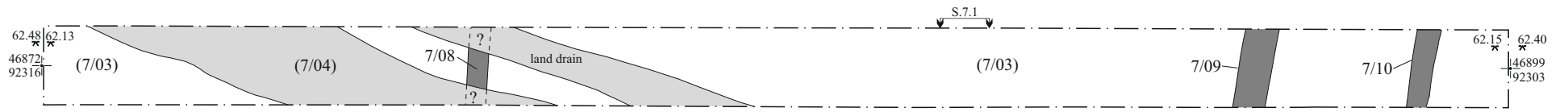
Trench 6



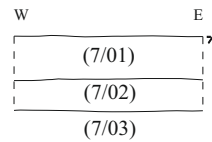
Section 6.1



Section 6.2



Trench 7



Section 7.1

**Key**

- Archaeological features
- Furrows



Plans



Sections

Figure 3. Trenches 6 and 7 - plans and sections

Three furrows 6/07, 6/09 and 6/11, oriented northwest/southeast, were revealed, but were not investigated.

Located approximately 9m from the northwest end of the trench was the northeast/southwest oriented ditch 6/03 (Pl. 5), filled with three layers of backfill: the earliest was natural silting (6/04) in the base of the ditch 6/03, overlain by gravelly mottled clay (6/05), which appeared to tip from the west, indicating a possible bank on that side; the final deposit was a 'subsoil'-like layer (6/07), probably representing old ploughsoil filling the top of the ditch (Fig 3: S6.1 & S6.2).

Topsoil (6/01) sealed the trench.

#### *Trench 7*

Trench 7 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (7/03) which was between 0.35m and 0.25m (from northwest to southeast) below existing ground level at a height of 62.13m AOD and 62.15m AOD (from northwest to southeast) (Figs 1 & 3; Pl. 6).



Plate 6. Trench 7 showing gully 7/08 (foreground); ditch 7/09 (in front of scale); furrow and land drain (background; gully 7/10 not easily distinguished)

There were three northeast/southwest oriented linear features – 7/08, 7/09 and 7/10 – irregularly spaced along the length of the trench. The gullies at the northwest end – 7/08 – and the southeast end – 7/10 – of the trench were 0.4m wide; the third linear feature, the ditch 7/09 was broader, measuring 0.65m in width. The gullies 7/10 and 7/08 were in line with the similar features in Trench 8 and were therefore not sampled (see below). No dating was recovered from any of the ditches. Northwest/southeast oriented ridge and furrow as well as a land drain were also present in the trench, both of which cut the gully 7/10.

A thin layer of subsoil (7/02) sealed the features, and was in turn sealed by topsoil (7/01).

#### *Trench 8*

Trench 8 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (8/03) which was between 0.52m and 0.58m (from northwest to southeast) below existing ground level at a height of 61.94m AOD and 61.98m AOD (from northwest to southeast) (Figs 1 & 4, Pl 7).

An area was opened up to the northwest end of the trench (fig 4) with a view to understanding a number of round features, believed to be possibly postholes; investigation demonstrated them to be geological features.



Plate 7. Trench 8; looking northwest.  
Gullies 8/04 and 8/12 in foreground

There were two northeast/southwest oriented gullies – 8/04 and 8/06 – with a third gully 8/12 at right angles to gully 8/04 revealed in Trench 8. Gullies 8/06 and 8/12 are in line with gullies 7/08 and 7/10; furthermore gullies 7/10 and 8/12 are in line with gully 6/03, suggesting that these form part of a defined landscape of field enclosures. No finds were recovered from the fills of the gullies.

Two furrows – 8/8/08 and 8/10 – were also present in the trench.

Subsoil (8/02) sealed the features and topsoil (8/01) in turn sealed the subsoil.

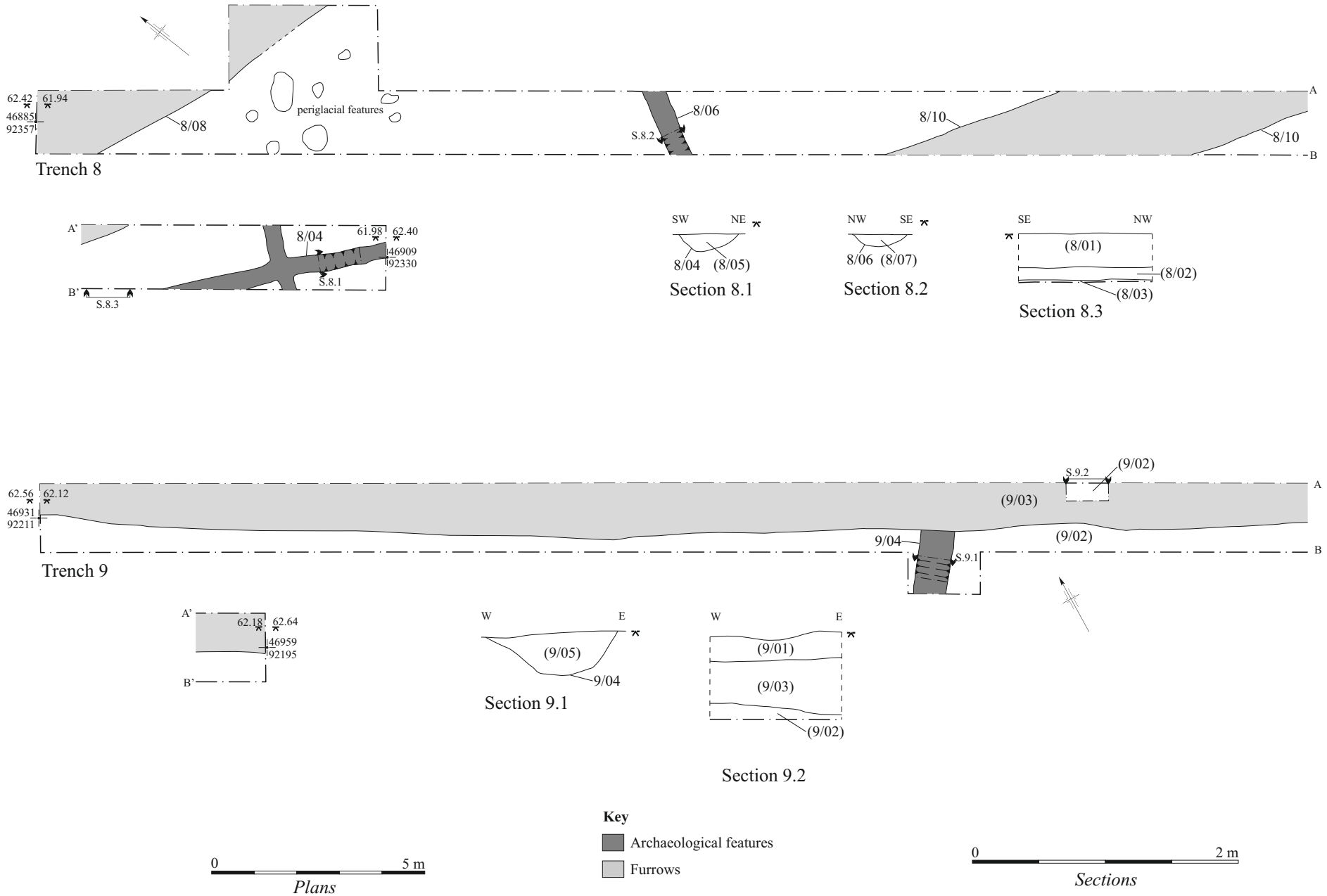


Figure 4. Trenches 8 and 9 - plans and sections



### *Trench 9*

Trench 9 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (9/02) which was between 0.44m and 0.46m (from northwest to southeast) below existing ground level at a height of 62.12m AOD and 62.18m AOD (from northwest to southeast) (Figs 1 & 4).

The ditch 9/04 (Pl. 8), oriented northeast/southwest, was located toward the southeastern end of the trench, measured 1m in breadth and 0.32m deep; the trench was opened up to the south to investigate the feature more fully. A small fragment of late prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill (9/05). It was truncated by the furrow 9/06.

Topsoil (9/01) sealed the archaeological features.



Plate 8. Gully 9/04; looking southwest.

### *Trench 10*

Trench 10 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (10/02) which was between 1.15m and 0.65m (from northeast to southwest) below existing ground level at a height of 61.69m AOD and 61.79m AOD (from northeast to southwest) (Figs 1 & 5).

There were two linear archaeological features – ditches 10/04 and 10/07 – and two furrows and a land-drain in Trench 10. The fills of the ditches were paler and seem to indicate an earlier date than the furrows.

Gully 10/04, which was located towards the southwest end of the trench was 0.87m across and 0.2m deep, oriented northwest/southeast, in contrast with most of the other gullies investigated during the evaluation (Fig. 5, S10.1 & S10.2, Pl 9). Approximately 12.5m to the northeast the slightly narrower ditch 10/07, oriented northeast/southwest, measured 0.7m across and 0.26m in depth (Fig. 5, S10.3).

Two furrows – (10/03) and (10/06) ran northwest/southeast.

All the archaeological features appeared to be sealed by subsoil (10/09), although there is some doubt as to whether gully 10/04 may have been cut through it. At the

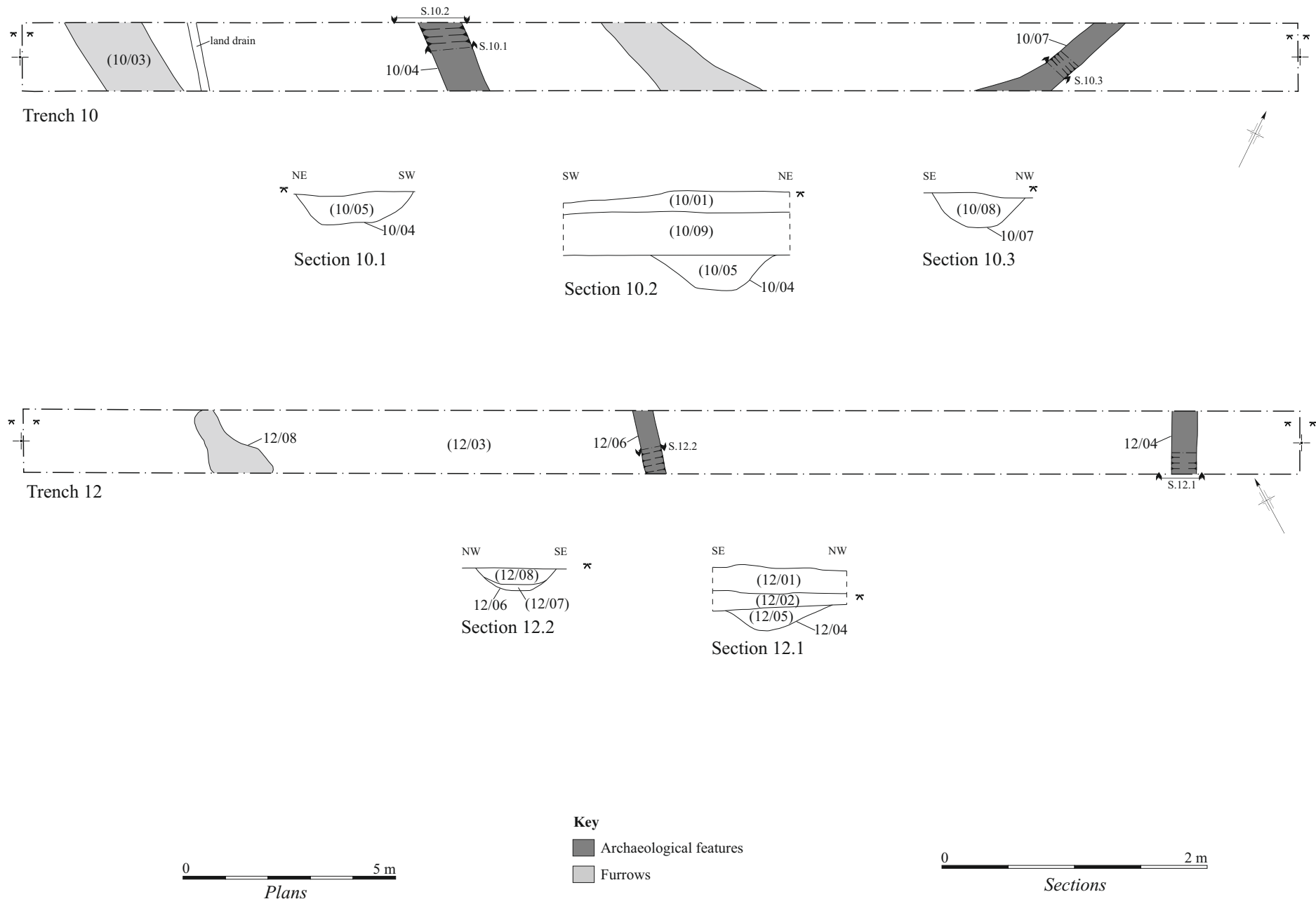


Figure 5. Trenches 10 and 12 - plans and sections

northeast end of the trench was a dump of former topsoil (10/10) which was 0.6m thick at its greatest thickness within the trench; it extended further to the northeast.

Topsoil (10/01) sealed the trench.



Plate 9. Gully 10/04; looking northwest

#### *Trench 12*

Trench 12 was excavated to the top of the natural gravelly clay (12/03) which was between 0.33m and 0.36m (from northwest to southeast) below existing ground level at a height of 61.88m AOD and 61.78m AOD (from northwest to southeast) (Figs 1 & 5).



Plate 10. Gully 12/04; looking southeast

Two northeast/southwest oriented gullies – 12/04 (Pl. 10) and 12/06 – were present in the south-eastern half of the trench; they both measured 0.6m across and 0.2m in depth although the latter, 12/06, had a basal fill of firm green brown silty clay (12/07) in addition to the broadly similar shared upper fill of grey brown silty clay (12/08) to brown grey silty clay (12/05) of 12/06 and 12/04, respectively.

To the northwest was the geological feature or postulated tree-throw 12/09, which was not investigated.

Subsoil (12/02) sealed the features, and was in turn sealed by (12/01).

#### 4.2 Reliability of results and methodology

The evaluation was carried out in clement conditions on April 14<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> 2014. The results are felt to be representative of the archaeological record present in light of the low sample percentage of 2% which may well be insufficient to record such lower density activity.

Furthermore, the apparent significant truncation of areas, indicated by the absence of subsoil between natural and topsoil may well mask a more complex picture of the archaeological record.

The work was monitored by Hugh Coddington, County Archaeologist, and Nick Shepherd on behalf of CgMs. The fieldwork was carried out by Emily Buma, Sam Pamment, Thomas Rose-Jones and Gwilym Williams.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 5 sherds with a total weight of 115g. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

**OXAM:** Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200 – 1600. 1 sherd, 9g.

**OXDR:** Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 16 sherds, 582g.

A small sherd of prehistoric pottery, characterised by a very reduced fabric and abundant flint was also recovered and is identified as ‘PREHIST’ in the table below.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The assemblage is small and not too much can be made of it.

Tr	Cntxt	PREHIST		OXAM		OXDR		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	03					3	103	16 <sup>th</sup> C+
3	03			1	9			13 <sup>th</sup> C+
9	05	1	3					
	Total	1	3	1	9	3	103	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

### 5.2 Architectural ceramics

context	No	Wt (g)	comments
1/03	2	96	Pegtile, abraded
2/03	1	17	Pegtile, abraded
	3	113	

Table 2: Architectural ceramics

Three pieces, weighing a total of 113g, of roof tile were recovered during the evaluation.

The roof tile dates from the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> centuries onwards although these fragments were recovered from post-medieval furrows. As these fragments were so small it is not possible to date them any more accurately.

### 5.3 Metal objects

context	No	Wt (g)	comments
2/03	1	24	Fe object
	1	24	

*Table 3: Metal objects*

A small fragment of unidentifiable iron, weighing 24g, was recovered from the furrow (2/03).

### 5.4 Clay pipe

context	No	Wt (g)	comments
4/06	1	2	
	1	2	

*Table 4: Animal bone*

A fragment of undiagnostic clay pipe stem was recovered from the furrow overlying the stone structure **4/07**.

### 5.5 Environmental Remains

No environmental samples were taken as the remains encountered did not warrant sampling.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The majority of the gully/ditch features recorded by the evaluation remain undated and uncharacterised. The recovery of a single small sherd of Prehistoric pottery could suggest that they may relate to activity in this period. However, given the lack of any firm dating evidence and the general paucity of finds recovered from across the site, the recorded evidence at present would not indicate the site to have been the focus for any likely intensive settlement activity; the remains being more representative of the presence of former agricultural enclosures or field systems of possible Prehistoric or later date, these being truncated and sealed by later Medieval/early Post-Medieval cultivation. The evaluation identified a significant quantity of remains which the geophysical survey failed to indicate as present (Marsh 2013).

Figure 6 shows the orientations of the exposed gully fragments and indicates possible enclosure-extents; potential for animal corralling races is evidenced in Trench 7. The potential for understanding whether these fields were arable or pasture is limited at present. The relationship with fields to the south also remains unclear.

Extensive management of the agricultural landscape has been evidenced in the vicinity of the site (Hearne 2000, 7-8, Fig 1) during late prehistory and the Roman

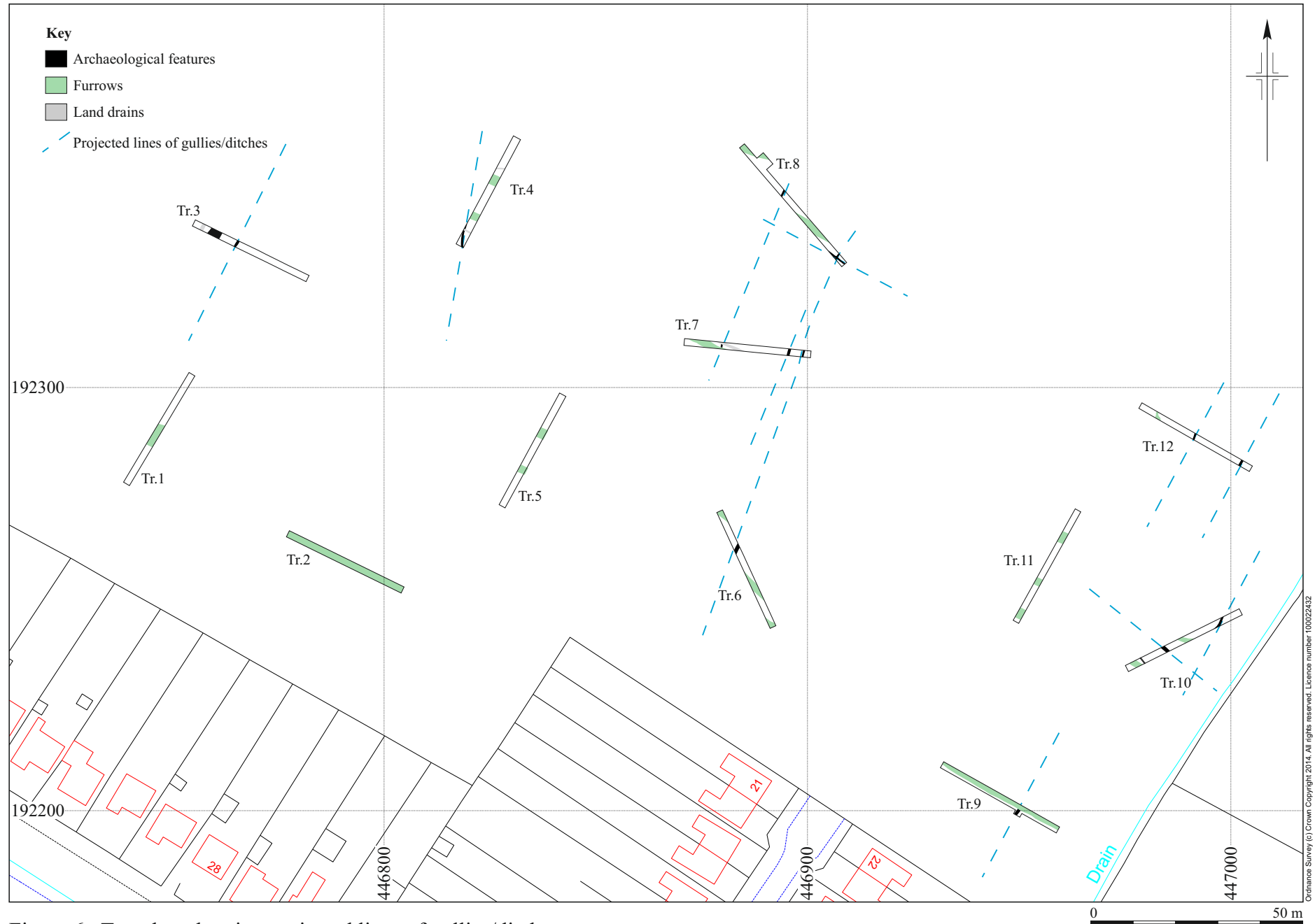


Figure 6. Trenches showing projected lines of gullies/ditches

period. Recent excavations at Steventon, to the south of the current site have revealed prehistoric enclosures, in addition to recent work at Didcot which revealed extensive remains from the Roman period (cf Masefield 2003), as well as during the Iron Age, slightly further afield at Abingdon (Parrington, 1978).

Latter activity was represented by a postulated medieval trackway with a potential roadside ditch; a second ditch to the west of the road is feasible but the presence of a large land-drain may have removed evidence within the trench. The trackway would appear to be certainly not that which is shown on the tithe map and first ordnance survey 1883, which appears to have been located to the east.

The relationship of the ?medieval possible trackway to the stone structure is equally unclear. The stone structure may represent a drain, although it was particularly well-made for such in the context in which it was found. The question is raised as to what might need such a well-made stone structure in the middle of an otherwise agricultural field. The ditch to the south of the stone-structure may well be associated with it. However, the depth of redeposited topsoil made it impossible to assess further the archaeological resource.

To conclude, the evaluation has shown there to be a level of archaeological activity that on the basis of the current evaluation is hard to assess beyond the establishment of an archaeological presence exceeding background noise.

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1974\_76 CBA Res Rep 28



## APPENDIX 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<b>Trench 1: 30m × 1.6m</b> <b>Northeast top: 62.73</b> <b>Southwest top: 62.68</b> <b>NGR:</b> <b>Northeast base: 62.27</b> <b>Southwest base: 62.37</b> <b>NE: 46758/92315</b> <b>SW: 46735/92291</b>								
Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
(1/01)	Layer	Compact mid greyish brown loamy clay. >30% small irregular shaped stones and pebbles.	>30	>1.5	0.26	No	-	Topsoil - ploughsoil
(1/02)	Layer	Compact mid greyish yellow loamy clay. >10% gravel.	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	-	Natural
(1/03)	Fill	Large grained mid grey loamy clay. Occasional inclusions of irregular shaped stone.	>1.5	5	0.35	Tile	Post-Medieval	Fill of Furrow
1/04	Cut	Linear cut – edges extend beyond LoE.	>1.5	5	0.2	No	Post-Medieval	Cut of furrow
<b>Trench 2: 30m × 1.6m</b> <b>Northwest top: 63.39</b> <b>Southeast top: 62.99</b> <b>NGR:</b> <b>Northwest base: 62.66</b> <b>Southeast base: 62.39</b> <b>NW: 46775/92272</b> <b>SE: 46806/92258</b>								
Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
(2/01)	Layer	Firm dark blackish grey silty clay loam. 5% sub-rounded stone <50mm.	>30	>1.5	0.3	No	-	Topsoil - ploughsoil
(2/02)	Layer	Firm dark blackish grey silty clay. 5% sub-angular flint <20mm.	>30	>1.5	0.2	No	-	Subsoil
(2/03)	Fill	Plastic mid grey clay. 1% sub-angular flint <20mm.	>30	>1.5	0.2	Pot, tile, metal	Post-medieval	Fill of furrow
2/04	Cut	Linear cut – edges extend beyond LoE.	>30	>1.5	0.2	No	Post-medieval	Cut of furrow
(2/05)	Layer	Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay. 20% sub-angular stone – predominantly flint.	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	-	Natural
<b>Trench 3: 30m × 1.6m</b> <b>Northwest top: 62.46</b> <b>Southeast top: 62.73</b> <b>NGR:</b> <b>Northwest base: 61.93</b> <b>Southeast base: 62.24</b> <b>NW: 46754/92339</b> <b>SE: 46782/92325</b>								
Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
(3/01)	Layer	Compact, medium grained, dark greyish brown loamy clay. Occasional inclusions of small irregular shaped stones.	>30	>1.5	0.4	No	-	Topsoil - ploughsoil
(3/02)	Layer	Compact, coarse grained, dark yellow sandy clay. <50% small irregular stones.	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	-	Natural
(3/03)	Fill	Compact, medium grained, dark greyish brown loamy clay. Occasional angular stone, poorly sorted.	>1.5	3.2	0.4	Pot	-	Fill of possible medieval wheel ruts
3/04	Cut	Shallow parallel indentations running NE-SW. Each indentation 1.5m wide.	>1.5	3.2	0.1-0.2	No	-	Slight parallel indentations ?indicative of wheel rutting
(3/05)	Fill	Compact, medium grained, light greyish brown loamy clay. Occasional inclusions of angular stones, poorly sorted.	>1.5	1.2	0.5	No	-	Fill of ditch [3/06]
3/06	Cut	Linear, steep sided with sharp BoS at top and base. Flat base. NE-SW	>1.5	1.6	0.5	No	-	NE-SW ditch cut; filled (3/05)

<b>Trench 4: 30m × 1.6m</b>		<b>NGR:</b>						
<b>Southwest top: 63.33</b>		<b>Northeast top: 63.30</b>						
<b>Southwest base: 62.23</b>		<b>Northeast base: 62.25</b>						
		<b>NE: 46816/92365</b>						
		<b>SW: 46806/92332</b>						
<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>B (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
(4/01)	Layer	Compact, medium grained, dark greyish brown loamy clay. <30% small angular stones, poorly sorted.	>30	>1.5	0.2	No	-	Topsoil – ploughsoil
(4/02)	Layer	Medium grained yellowish brown loamy clay. Moderate inclusions of angular stone, moderately sorted.	>30	>1.5	0.55-0.9	No	-	Subsoil
(4/03)	Fill	Compact, medium grained, light greyish brown loamy clay. Occasional inclusions of small angular stones, poorly sorted.	>5	0.7	0.16	No	-	Fill of ditch [4/04]
4/04	Cut	Linear, moderately sloping sides with sharp BoS at top and base. Truncated by field drain. N-S.	>5	0.7	0.16	No	-	Shallow linear ditch, aligned N-S.
(4/05)	Layer	Compact mid yellow clay. Occasional inclusions of poorly sorted angular stone.	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	-	Natural
(4/06)	Deposit	Compact, medium grained, mid greyish brown loamy clay. Occasional inclusions of moderately sorted angular stone.	>1.5	5	0.25	Clay pipe stem	-	Material covering stone field drain 4/07; possible ridge?
4/07	Structure	Limestone slabs 500mm × 250mm × 50mm forming a covered stone drain.	>1.5	0.5	Unk.	No	-	Stone built structure running E-W
4/08	Cut	Linear	>1.5	0.5	Unk.	No	-	Cut for stone structure 4/07
<b>Trench 5: 30m × 1.6m</b>		<b>NGR:</b>						
<b>South top: 62.73</b>		<b>North top: 62.61</b>						
<b>South base: 62.30</b>		<b>North base: 62.16</b>						
		<b>NNE: 46845/92305</b>						
		<b>SSW: 46828/92280</b>						
<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>B (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
(5/01)	Layer	Firm dark blackish grey silty clay loam. 5% sub angular flint <20mm.	>30	>1.5	0.25	No	-	Topsoil – ploughsoil
(5/02)	Layer	Firm mid grey silty clay. 2% sub angular flint <20mm.	>30	>1.5	0.1	No	-	Subsoil
(5/03)	Layer	Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay. 20% sub angular flint <50mm.	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	-	Natural
5/04	Cut	Linear cut, Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>1.5	1.8	Unk.	No	-	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5/05)
(5/05)	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub angular flint <20mm. Unexcavated	>1.5	1.8	Unk.	No	-	Fill of furrow 5/04
5/06	Cut	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>1.5	1.8	Unk.	No	-	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5/07)
(5/07)	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub angular flint <20mm. Unexcavated	>1.5	1.8	Unk.	No	-	Fill of furrow 5/06
<b>Trench 6: 30m × 1.6m</b>		<b>NGR:</b>						
<b>Southeast top: 62.47</b>		<b>Northwest top: 62.57</b>						
<b>Southeast base: 62.07</b>		<b>Northwest base: 62.29</b>						
		<b>NW: 468880/92271</b>						
		<b>SE: 46892/92253</b>						
<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>B (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
(6/01)	Layer	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay loam. 5% sub-angular stone – predominantly flint <20mm	>30	>1.5	0.35	No	-	Topsoil – ploughsoil
(6/02)	Layer	Compact mid white grey 20% yellow grey sandy clay. 20% sub angular flint <50mm	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	-	Natural

Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
6/03	Cut	Linear cut. Moderate to steep sided with sharp BoS at top and base. Base flat to slightly concave. Aligned N-S	>2	0.9	0.35	No	–	Linear ditch aligned N-S. Filled by (6/04) – (6/06)
(6/04)	Fill	Loose light blueish grey sandy silt	>0.5	>0.6	0.08	No	–	Basal fill of 6/03. Natural infill
(6/05)	Fill	Firm mid grey clayey sand. 10% fine sandy gravel, 5% mottled clay patches	>2	0.9	0.3	No	–	Fill of 6/03. Natural infill
(6/06)	Fill	Plastic mid brownish grey silty clay.	>2	0.7	0.15	No	–	Top fill of 6/03. Subsoil-like fill
6/07	Cut	Linear cut, Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>4	1.5	Unk.	No	–	Cut of furrow, filled by (6/08)
(6/08)	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub-angular flint <20mm. Unexcavated	>4	1.5	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow 6/07
6/09	Cut	Linear cut, Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>4.5	2	Unk.	No	–	Cut of furrow, filled by (6/10)
(6/10)	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub-angular flint <20mm. Unexcavated	>4.5	2	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow 6/09
6/11	Cut	Linear cut, Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>3	1.5	Unk.	No	–	Cut of furrow, filled by (6/12)
(6/12)	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub-angular flint <20mm. Unexcavated	>3	1.5	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow 6/11

**Trench 7: 30m × 1.6m**  
**Northwest top: 62.48**      **Southeast top: 62.40**  
**Northwest base: 62.13**      **Southeast base: 62.15**

**NGR:**  
**NW: 46872/92316**  
**SE: 46899/92303**

Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
(7/01)	Layer	Firm dark grey humic silty clay. 15% poorly sorted small flint fragments	>30	>1.5	0.2	No	–	Topsoil – plough soil
(7/02)	Layer	Hard greyish brown silty clay loam. 20% poorly sorted flint fragments.	>30	>1.5	0.1	No	–	Subsoil
(7/03)	Layer	Hard light grey sandy silt clay loam. 20% poorly sorted small-medium angular flint	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	–	Natural
(7/04)	Fill	Light brown silty loam. Unexcavated	>2.5	2	Unk.	No	–	Furrow fill
(7/05)	Fill	Light brown silty loam. Unexcavated	>1.5	0.4	Unk.	No	–	Fill of linear ditch aligned N-S
(7/06)	Fill	Light grey brown silty loam. Unexcavated	>1.5	0.65	Unk.	No	–	Fill of linear ditch, aligned N-S
(7/07)	Fill	Light grey brown silty loam. Unexcavated	>1.5	0.4	Unk.	No	–	Fill of ditch, aligned N-S

**Trench 8: 37m × 1.6m**  
**North top: 62.42**      **South top: 62.40**  
**North base: 61.94**      **South base: 61.98**

**NGR:**  
**NW: 46895/92354**  
**SE: 46916/92322**

Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
(8/01)	Layer	Firm mid blackish grey silty clay loam. 5% sub-angular flint <50mm	>30	>1.5	0.25	No	–	Topsoil – plough soil
(8/02)	Layer	Firm mid grey silty clay. 2% sub-angular flint <20mm	>30	>1.5	0.1	No	–	Subsoil

(8/03)	Layer	Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay. 20% fine sandy gravel, 10% sub-angular flint <50mm	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	–	Natural
8/04	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Moderate, concave sides with sharp BoS at top and base. Ditches aligned NW-SE and NE-SW	>5	0.4	0.12	No	–	Linear ditch cut – two shallow ditches intersecting each other at a 90° angle.
(8/05)	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay. 1% sub-angular flint <10mm	>5	0.4	0.12	No	–	Fill of ditch 8/04. Naturally derived infill
8/06	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Moderate, concave sides with sharp BoS at top and base. Aligned NE-SW	>1.6	0.4	0.1	No	–	Shallow linear ditch cut, aligned NE-SW.
(8/07)	Fill	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay. 2% sub-angular stone <20mm.	>1.6	0.4	0.1	No	–	Fill of ditch 8/06. Naturally derived infill
8/08	Cut	Linear cut, Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>7.5	2	Unk.	No	–	Cut of furrow, filled by (8/09)
(8/09)	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub-angular flint <20mm. Unexcavated	>7.5	2	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow 8/08
8/10	Cut	Linear cut, Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>4.5	2.5	Unk.	No	–	Cut of furrow, filled by (8/11)
(8/11)	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub-angular flint <20mm. Unexcavated	>4.5	2.5	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow 8/10
<b>Trench 9: 30m × 1.5m</b>			<b>NGR:</b>					
<b>Northwest top: 62.56</b>		<b>Southeast top: 62.64</b>		<b>NW:46931/92211</b>				
<b>Northwest base: 62.12</b>		<b>Southeast base: 62.18</b>		<b>SE:46959/92195</b>				
<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>B (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
(9/01)	Layer	Firm/soft blackish grey clay loam. 20% small rounded/angular flint	>30	>1.5	0.25	No	–	Topsoil – plough soil
(9/02)	Layer	Firm light brown clay. 10% small flint, 10% medium angular/rounded flint	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	–	Natural
(9/03)	Layer	Firm mid brown clay loam. 10% Small rounded angular flint, poorly sorted	>30	>1.5	0.3	No	–	Subsoil
9/04	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Moderate, concave sides with sharp BoS at top and gradual BoS at base. Base concave	>1.5	1	0.32	No	–	Linear ditch cut, aligned NE-SW. Filled by (9/05)
(9/05)	Fill	Firm to soft light grey clay loam. 15% small sub-rounded/angular flint	>1.5	1	0.32	Pot, flint	–	Fill of linear ditch 9/04
<b>Trench 10: 30m × 1.5m</b>			<b>NGR</b>					
<b>North top: 62.84</b>		<b>South top: 62.44</b>		<b>ENE:47005/92253</b>				
<b>North Base: 61.69</b>		<b>South Base: 61.79</b>		<b>WSW:46976/92240</b>				
<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>B (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
(10/01)	Layer	Firm dark grey brown silty clay humus. Moderate stone	>30	>1.5	0.8	No	–	Topsoil – plough soil
(10/02)	Layer	Compact yellow/orange pale grey silty clay. Frequent small stone.	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	–	Natural
(10/03)	Fill	Soft sticky dark grey humic silty clay. Occ mid stone	3.5	>1.5	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow
10/04	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Moderate concave sides, sharp Bos at	>1.6	0.87	0.2	No	–	Shallow linear ditch cut, aligned NW-SE. Filled

		top, gradual BoS at base. Flat base. Aligned NW-SE						by (10/05)
(10/05)	Fill	Firm light brown clay loam.	>1.6	0.87	0.2	No	–	Fill of ditch 10/04
Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
(10/06)	Fill	Soft sticky dark grey humic silty clay. Occasional mid to small stone	2	>1.5	Unk	No	–	Fill of furrow
10/07	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Moderate concave sides, sharp Bos at top, gradual BoS at base. Flat base. Aligned N-S	>2.6	0.7	0.26	No	–	Shallow linear ditch cut, aligned N-S. Filled by (10/08)
(10/08)	Fill	Hard grey clay loam	>2.6	0.7	0.26	No	–	Fill of ditch 10/07
(10/09)	Layer	Moderately compacted pale grey silty clay. Moderate to small stone inclusions	>30	>1.5	0.2	No	–	Subsoil
(10/10)	Deposit	Compact dark grey brown/black humic silty clay. Moderate to frequent small stone	>30	>1.5	0.6	No	–	Dump of soil
<b>Trench 11: 30m × 1.5m</b>			<b>NGR:</b>					
<b>North top: 62.33</b>		<b>South top: 62.45</b>		<b>NNE:46972/92280</b>				
<b>North base: 62.01</b>		<b>South base: 61.94</b>		<b>SSW:46976/92240</b>				
Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
(11/01)	Layer	Firm mid blackish grey silty clay loam. 10% sub-angular flint <50mm.	>30	>1.5	0.25	No	–	Topsoil – plough soil
(11/02)	Layer	Firm mid grey silty clay. <2% sub-angular flint <20mm	>30	>1.5	0.1	No	–	Subsoil
(11/03)	Layer	Compact light blueish grey/light greyish yellow clayey sand. 20% sub-angular stone <50mm	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	-	Natural
11/04	Cut	Linear furrow cut. Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>1.5	3	Unk.	No	–	Cut of furrow, filled by (11/05)
(11/05)	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay. <5%sub-angular flint <20mm	>1.5	3	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow 11/04
11/06	Cut	Linear furrow cut. Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>1.5	2	Unk.	No	–	Cut of furrow, filled by (11/07)
(11/07)	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay. <5%sub-angular flint <20mm	>1.5	2	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow 11/06
11/08	Cut	Linear furrow cut. Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	>1.5	2.1	Unk.	No	–	Cut of furrow, filled by (11/09)
(11/09)	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay. <5%sub-angular flint <20mm	>1.5	2.1	Unk.	No	–	Fill of furrow 11/08
<b>Trench 12: 30m × 1.5m</b>			<b>NGR:</b>					
<b>North top: 62.21</b>		<b>South top: 62.14</b>		<b>NW: 46985/92305</b>				
<b>North base: 61.88</b>		<b>South base: 61.78</b>		<b>SE: 47015/92288</b>				
Ctxt	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D (m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
(12/01)	Layer	Firm dark blackish grey silty clay loam. 5% sub-angular flint <50mm	>30	>1.5	0.2	No	–	Topsoil – plough soil
(12/02)	Layer	Firm mid grey silty clay. 2% sub-angular flint <20mm	>30	>1.5	0.1	No	–	Subsoil
(12/03)	Layer	Compact light grey/mid whitish grey sandy clay.	>30	>1.5	Unk.	No	–	Natural

		20% sub-angular stone <50mm.						
12/04	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Moderate to gentle sides, sharp BoS at top, gradual at base. Concave base. NW-SE	>1.5	0.6	0.2	No	–	Shallow linear ditch. Aligned NW-SE. filled by (12/05)
(12/05)	Fill	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay	>1.5	0.6	0.2	No	–	Fill of ditch 12/04. Natural infill
12/06	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Moderate sides, sharp BoS at top and base. Concave base. NNE-SSW	>1.5	0.6	0.2	No	–	Shallow linear ditch. Aligned NNE-SSW. Filled by (12/07)
(12/07)	Fill	Firm mid greenish brown silty clay	>1.5	0.6	0.05	No	–	Basal fill of ditch 12/06. Natural infill
(12/08)	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% sub-angular stone <20mm, 1% charcoal flecks	>1.5	0.6	0.1	No	–	Top fill of ditch 12/06
12/09	Cut	Irregular cut. Unexcavated	1.8	1.4	Unk.	No	–	Cut of irregular geological feature or tree throw.
(12/10)	Deposit	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay. <2% sub-angular stone <20mm. Unexcavated	1.8	1.4	Unk.	No	–	Fill of 12/09