

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT
4 OXFORD ROAD, EYNHAM, OXFORDSHIRE**

NGR SP43500920

On behalf of

Mr M Nightingale

FEBRUARY 2015

REPORT FOR	Mr M Nightingale c/o Chance de Silva Architects Studio 14 Blackstock Mews London N4 2BT
PREPARED BY	Paul Murray
ILLUSTRATION BY	Autumn Robson
EDITED BY	John Moore
FIELDWORK	4 th -5 th February 2015
REPORT ISSUED	17 th February 2015
ENQUIRES TO	John Moore Heritage Services Hill View Woodperry Road Beckley Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ Tel/Fax 01865 358300 Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk
Site Code JMHS Project No:	EYOR 15 3204
Archive Location	The archive is currently held at JMHS and will be deposited in due course with the Oxfordshire Museums Services under accession number OXCMS: 2015.16.

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>SUMMARY</i>	1
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Site Location	1
1.2 Planning Background	1
1.3 Archaeological Background	3
2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION	3
3 STRATEGY	3
3.1 Research Design	3
3.2 Methodology	5
4 RESULTS	5
4.1 Trench 1	5
4.2 Trench 2	8
4.3 Trench 3	11
5 FINDS & ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS	14
5.1 Pottery <i>by Jane Timby</i>	14
5.3 Animal bone <i>by Simona Denis</i>	15
5.4 Flint <i>by D. Gilbert</i>	15
6 DISCUSSION	15
7 CONCLUSIONS	16
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
APPENDIX A Archaeological Context Inventory	18
APPENDIX B Pottery Inventory	19
APPENDIX C Animal Bone	20
ILLUSTRATIONS	
Figure 1 Site Location	2
Figure 2 Trench Layout	4
Figure 3 Trench 1 Plan	6
Figure 4 Trench 2 Plan	9
Figure 5 Trench 3 Plan	12

Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation on behalf of Mr M Nightingale in advance of a planning application for the construction of two dwellings on land at 4 Oxford Road, Eynsham, Oxfordshire. The work was carried on the 4th and 5th of February 2015. The evaluation comprised three trenches, totalling 32m, placed within the footprint of the proposed dwellings. The evaluation identified a substantial ditch, some 2.2m deep, in Trench 1 which probably represented the northern boundary to the medieval Eynsham Abbey grounds. Evidence of Mesolithic activity in the form of two worked flints was recovered from Trench 2. Additionally a ditch, shallow parallel features and a gully of possible Roman date were identified in this trench. Trench 3 revealed a gully and a number of tree holes indicating extensive tree clearance prior to landscaping. Deposits identified in Trenches 2 and 3 appear to be imported soil to raise the ground level and landscaping to form the current garden.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Fig.1)

The site of proposed development is located on the south side of Oxford Road in Eynsham approximately 25m east of the junction with Queen Street (NGR SP43500920). The site is approximately 0.39 hectares in area and it lies at approximately 64mOD. The site is currently a large garden and contains two dwellings. The geology is limestone gravel overlying clay.

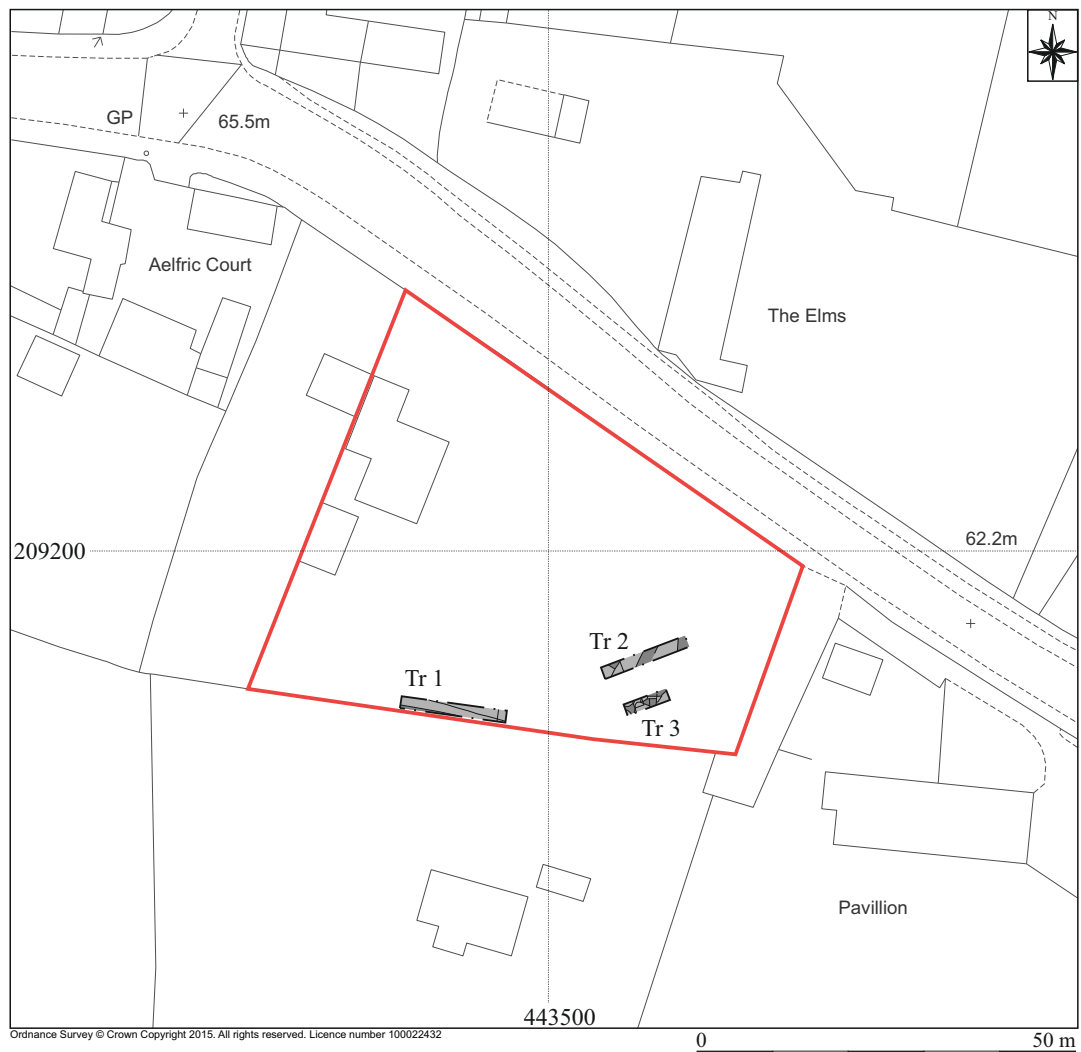
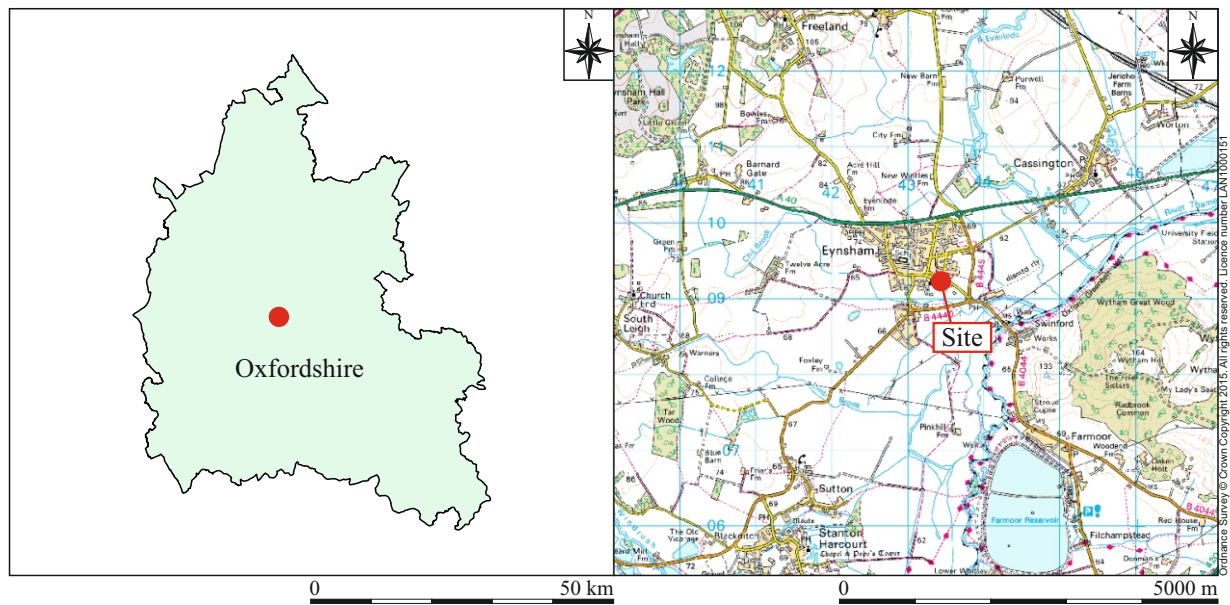
1.2 Planning Background

A planning application is being considered for development of two dwellings on the site. Due to the potential disturbance of below ground archaeological features the results of an archaeological field evaluation would need to be submitted as part of a planning application.

Oxfordshire Historic and Natural Environment Team (OHaNET) prepared a Design Brief for an archaeological field evaluation. The evaluation was carried out in accordance to a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by John Moore Heritage Services and agreed by OHaNET.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The development site abuts the boundary of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 118). This is the site of a Benedictine Abbey of Eynsham that was founded in 1005 towards the end of the period of late Saxon monastic reform. King Aethelred II granted authority to Aethelmaer, one of his elder statesmen, for the establishment of a Benedictine House. The new foundation replaced an existing Minster Church. The uncertainty of the Norman Conquest affected Eynsham Abbey and for about fifty years it was deserted. However in 1109 Henry I confirmed a Charter of Foundation, which led to a complete rebuilding of the Abbey. Thereafter Eynsham Abbey prospered becoming the third richest religious house in Oxfordshire.



Key Site boundary Archaeological features

Figure 1: Site location

After the Dissolution the Abbey and all its lands passed into private hands. No trace of the Abbey complex survives above ground. Archaeological excavations by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in the area of St Peters Church and adjacent graveyard have established that well preserved archaeological features relating to the Abbey survive below ground (Keevil G.D.OA 1995. In Harvey's House and in God's House, excavations at Eynsham Abbey 1991-1993, Thames Valley Landscapes No.6).

In 1990 Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) undertook an evaluation within the grounds of Eynsham Abbey. The evaluation identified a possible prehistoric feature and soil horizon. A gully and possible post-hole of late Saxon date were also revealed. A number of features associated with Eynsham Abbey in the form of walls, floors and robber trenches were also identified.

An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken in the grounds of the "Shrubbery", just to the west of the development site by Oxford Archaeology (OA) in 1992. Prehistoric subsoil was cut by several early Anglo Saxon features including ditches and post holes. This was overlaid by a thick medieval plough soil sealing the Anglo Saxon features at depths between 0.65 and 0.8m suggesting that the Shrubbery grounds are located within a field system providing foodstuffs for the Abbey. More recently a series of watching briefs undertaken by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) have revealed further pits, at least one of which dates to the Anglo Saxon period.

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, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within those areas affected.
- to produce an evaluation report presenting a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action.
- the evaluation should also aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Oxfordshire Heritage and Natural Environment Team (OHaNET), the archaeological advisors to West Oxfordshire District Council.



Figure 2: Location of trenches 1-3

3.2 Methodology

A trenching sample equivalent to one 14m x 1.6m trench (Trench 1), one 12m x 1.6m trench (Trench 2), and one 6m x 1.6 trench (Trench 3), equating to 32m in total were excavated. The trench locations were repositioned to avoid mature trees, a chicken coop and garden features.

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 Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists (IfA, 2008).

4 RESULTS (Figure 2)

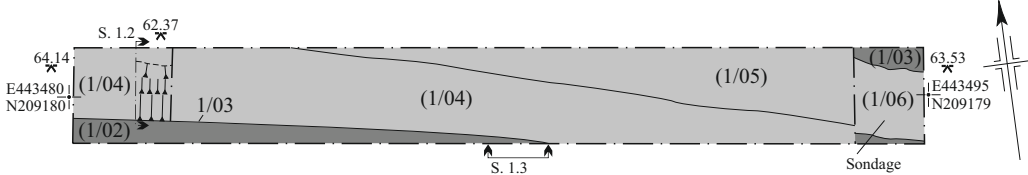
All features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material. Context numbers without brackets refer to cuts.

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

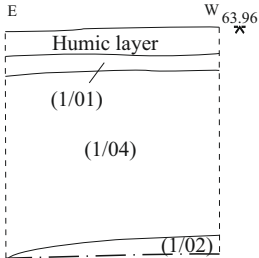
The geological horizon (1/03) was encountered at a general depth of 1.2m (62.65m OD) and consisted of moderately compact yellow brown sandy silt. The trench was placed through the centre of, and on the same alignment as a substantial ditch, although this was not evident until the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m.

A single linear feature 1/03, aligned north-south, was identified. This was a substantial feature and its width was not established, although can be tentatively estimated to be some 4.5m wide. A hand excavated section placed through the west end of the ditch established that the southern side of the feature was generally at 45°, although the base of the feature was not reached. A machine excavated sondage was place through the eastern end of the ditch, establishing the full depth to be 2.2m. It was filled with three deposits: primary silting (1/06) and backfill deposits (1/04) and (1/05). It was noted that water slowly infiltrated the sondage to a depth of 0.3m over the course of an hour.

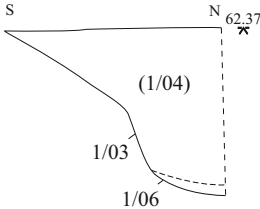
The primary silting (1/06) was tenacious mid grey clay silt, 0.2m in depth. The backfill deposits (1/04) and (1/05) were very similar in character and too subtle to clearly differentiate, (1/05) was perhaps a shade darker, and essentially from the same deposit. Both were moderately compact mid grey clay silts with 10% poorly sorted gravels. This deposit was c. 2m in depth and appears to represent a single backfilling event. Two sherds from two plain medieval cooking pots/ jars were recovered from this deposit, dated to the 12th-14th centuries.



Trench 1



Section 1.3

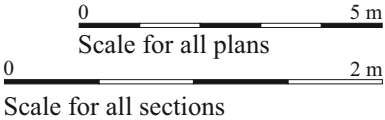


Section 1.2

Key:

Geology Features

Figure 3: Trench 1 Plans and sections





Trench 1. View to east.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

The geological horizon was encountered at a depth of 1.2m (*c.* 62m OD) and consisted of moderately compact clayey sandy gravels. Five linear features were identified, three aligned N-S (2/7, 2/13 and 2/15) and two aligned NW-SE (2/10 and 2/17). The early features cut into the geological deposit (2/03). It was noted that the features within this trench filled with *c.* 0.3m of water over the course of a day.

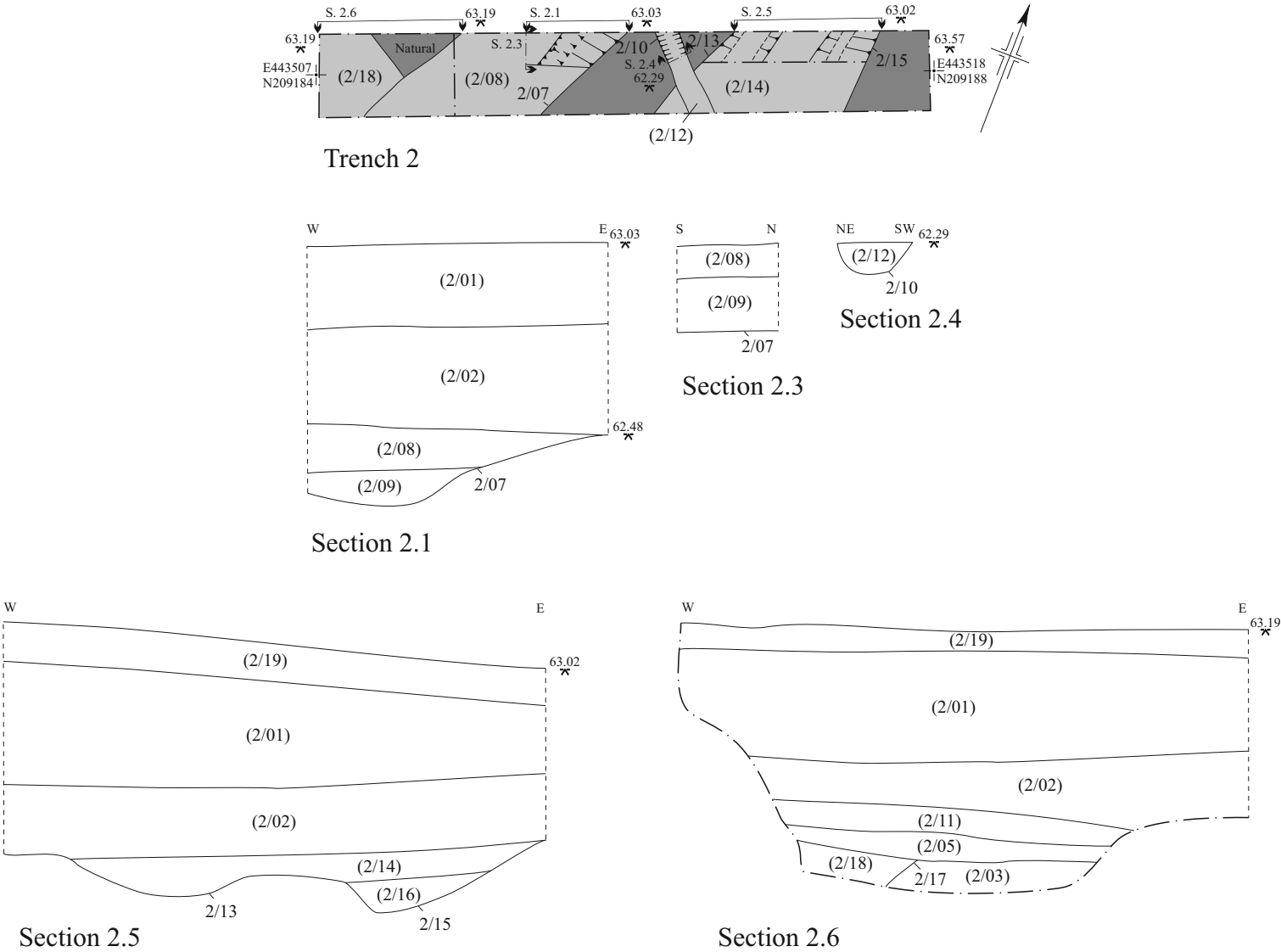
A machine excavated sondage was placed at the western end of the trench (1.6m in depth) to clarify features that were too deep to safely investigate by hand. This partially revealed a ditch (2/17) aligned NW-SE, filled with moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt (2/18) (Fig. 4, S 2.6).

Two layers (2/05, 2/11) sealed this feature, which were revealed in the sondage and appear to represent dumped layers, perhaps to level the topography or up-caste from an unseen feature. The lower deposit (2/05) was moderately compact dark grey brown silt clay, 0.2m thick. This deposit produced two struck flints, one of Mesolithic date and the other un-diagnostic. Five sherds of 2nd century Roman pottery were also recovered. This was overlain by a layer of re-deposited mid brown clay geology (2/11). Layers 2/05, 2/11 and the south-eastern extent of 2/17 were clearly truncated by ditch 2/07. This was aligned north-south, 2.2m wide and 0.48m deep. A hand excavated section placed on the eastern side of this feature revealed a gently sloping 35°-40° side and two fills (2/08 and 2/09). The lower fill (2/09) was moderately compact mid grey clay silt, 0.28m thick. This was overlain by mod compact dark grey brown clay silt (2/08), 0.28m thick containing four sherds of Roman pottery dated perhaps to the 3rd century.

Just 1.5m to the north-east of, and parallel to 2/07 (NE-SW), were two shallow features 2/15 and 2/13. The easternmost of the linear features (2/15) was 1.2m wide, 0.18m deep. The eastern edge of this feature was a shallow 40°, whilst the western edge was a steeper 50°. It was filled with moderately compact mid grey clay (2/16). Some 0.7m to the west of 2/15 was a similar feature on the same alignment 2/13. This was 1m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a similar profile to 2/15, although in reverse, with the western edge a shallow 40° and the eastern steeper at 50°. It was filled with a moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay (2/14). This deposit extended to the east, overlying 2/16 and forming the upper fill of 2/15. Clearly its alignment (NE-SW) suggests this feature should extend into Trench 3, although there was no evidence for this, indicating that the feature either terminates or turns.

Cutting 2/14 and on a north-west, south-east alignment (parallel to 2/17) was a shallow gully 2/10. This was 0.44m wide, 0.2m deep. It had a single fill of moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay (2/12), producing three sherds of mid-late 2nd century pottery.

Sealing the archaeological horizon was a deposit of moderately compact mid brown clay silt (2/02) with frequent roots, generally 0.46m thick. This was overlain by a similar (slightly looser, darker and with more roots) deposit (2/01), 0.76m thick. This was overlain by 0.14m of topsoil (2/19), largely formed from organic matter (leaves, twigs etc). Both 2/1 and 2/2 would appear to be deliberately dumped deposits to level a gentle slope in the topography to the east and form the current garden.



Key:
Geology Features

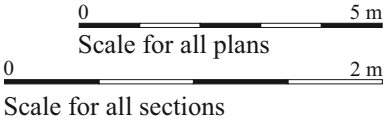


Figure 4: Trench 2 Plans and sections



Trench 2. View to west.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

The geological horizon was encountered at a depth of 1.4m (61.6m OD) and consisted of moderately compact mid yellow brown silty gravel (3/01) that was slightly waterlogged and confined to the eastern end of the trench, becoming dryer sandy gravel (3/02) towards the western end of the trench. This trench revealed a single archaeological feature, gully 3/03, and four tree holes 3/05, 3/07, 3/09 and 3/11. It was noted that the features at the eastern end of the trench filled with c. 0.3m of water over the course of a few hours.

Cutting the geological horizon at the eastern end of the trench was a narrow gully 3/03, aligned north-west, south-east. This was 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. It had a single fill (3/04), a moderately compact mid grey clay silt.

The north-west extent of gully 3/03 was truncated by tree hole 3/05. This was a very irregular feature, 1.2m wide and 0.14m deep. The extent of this feature was difficult to define, with obvious decayed root holes extending beyond the edges. Two other tree holes were investigated, 3/07 and 3/09, both were very similar to 3/05. A fourth tree hole (3/11) was not investigated. The tree holes were generally filled with moderately loose mid grey brown clay silts. Although difficult to define the tree holes appeared to be sealed by layer 3/12 (below), almost certainly indicating the trees had been removed prior to the formation of this layer.

Sealing the archaeological horizon was a deposit of friable dark grey clay silt (3/12) with frequent largish live roots and rootlets. Overlying this deposit was a similar layer (3/13), 0.38m thick, although slightly more brown and with a higher percentage of live roots. This in turn was overlain by, again, a similar deposit (3/14), although much more loose and with a very high percentage of live roots and rootlets. This was overlain by 0.16m of topsoil (3/17), largely formed from organic matter (leaves, twigs etc).

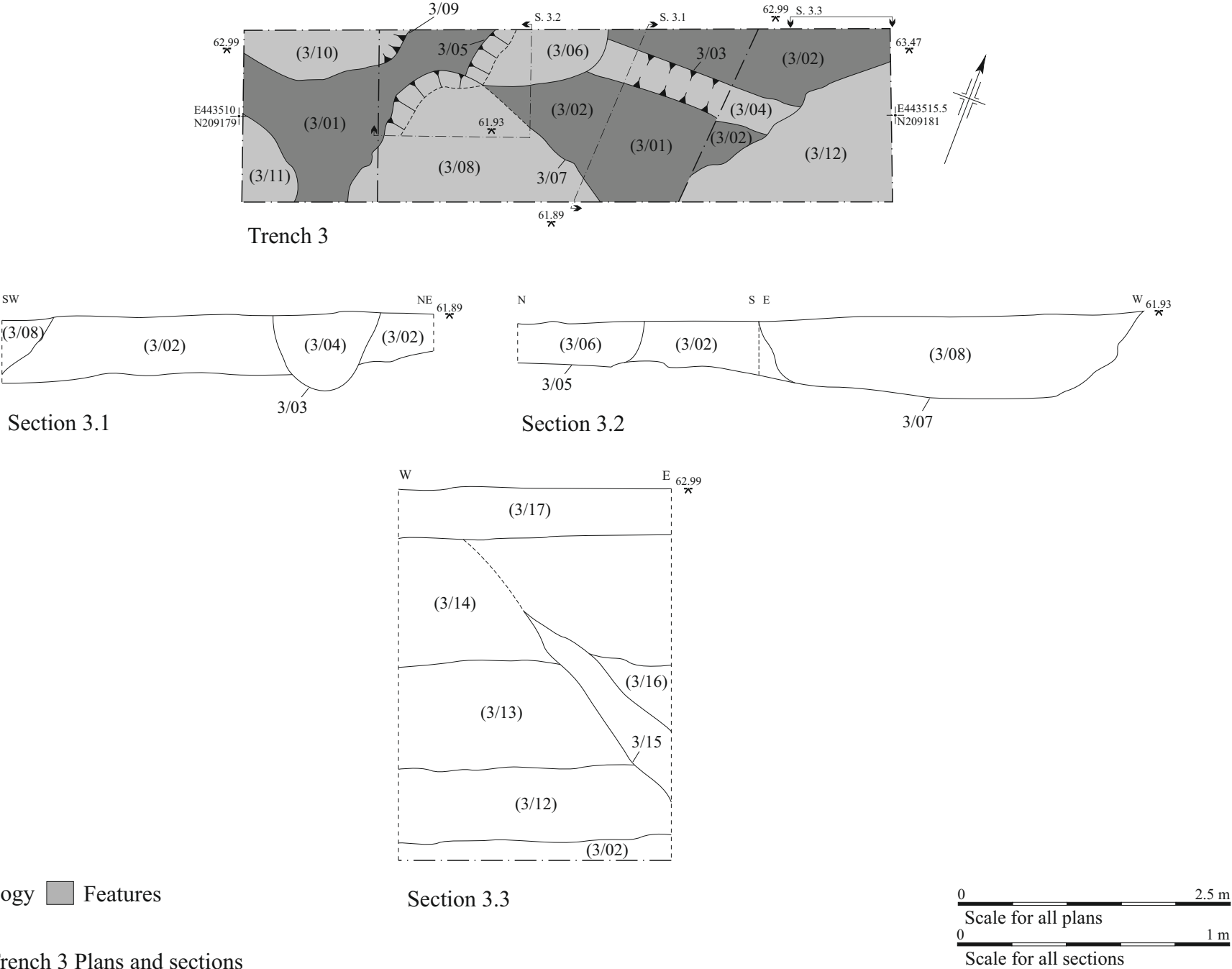


Figure 5: Trench 3 Plans and sections



Trench 3. View to west.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery *By Jane Timby*

Introduction

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a very small group of 16 sherds of pottery weighing 137 g. The pottery includes sherds dating to the Roman and medieval periods.

Pottery was recovered from four individual contexts, thus the incidence of sherds per deposit is quite low (Appendix B).

Overall the assemblage is not well preserved with quite small sherds. The overall average sherd size is just 8.5 g.

For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was scanned to assess the likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Known, named Roman traded wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998). The resulting data can be found in Table 1.

5.1.1 Roman

Fourteen sherds date to the Roman period and all of these with a single exception are wares from the local Oxfordshire industry.

The exception is a single small sherd of Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux) from a plain-ware cup, Dragendorff type 33 dating to the 2nd century.

The local wares include grey (OXF RE) and oxidised (OXF OX) sandy wares; the former including a necked jar and a lid; grey ware with sparse grog; grog and sand tempered storage jar, white-slipped oxidised ware (OXF WS) and a white ware mortarium (OXF WH) (Young 1977, form M3) dated AD 140-200.

The two sherds of Oxfordshire oxidised ware are from an open platter or bowl form and show the broken end of an illiterate potter's stamp.

5.1.2 Medieval

Two sherds from two plain medieval cooking pots/ jars were recovered from context 1/04.

One has a sandy fabric with sparse limestone inclusions; the other is a Cotswold limestone tempered vessel. The pieces suggest a currency in the 12th-14th centuries.

5.1.3 Potential and further work

This is a very small assemblage which appears to document Roman and medieval activity in the area. It has no potential for any additional work but should be taken into account if further work is undertaken at the site.

5.2 Flint by David Gilbert

Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from context (2/05).

The first was a flake of rejuvenation from a blade core. This measured 30mm x 21mm x 8mm with the dorsal surface displaying the scars of four blade detachments. It is a grey-brown colour with c. 5% cortex at the proximal end and probably late Mesolithic in date. The second was an uncorticated flake that displayed signs of thermal fracturing, missing part of its proximal end and measured 24x19x9mm. It had a pale grey patina. It was possibly struck using a hard hammer technique but otherwise difficult to accurately date.

5.3 Animal Bone by Simona Denis

A total of 31 fragments of animal bone were recovered from five different contexts (Appendix C).

The identifiable faunal remains belong almost exclusively to the ovine and the bovine genera, with the exception of a single possible suine bone found in context (2/12). One ovine fragment recovered from the fill of boundary ditch 1/03 shows traces of burning. No butchering marks were observed.

6 DISCUSSION

The substantial ditch (1/03) identified in Trench 1 is likely to represent the northern boundary to the grounds of the Benedictine Abbey of Eynsham, (SAM 118). The ditch appears to have been cleaned out prior to its deliberate backfilling, with just 0.2m of primary silting overlain by 2m of homogenous grey soils. Logically the backfill would have derived from its supposed extant bank, although there was no topographic evidence for this or any indication the backfill derived from a bank on its north or south sides. Although unlikely, the possibility that this material is imported cannot be discounted. The two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery fit well with the date of Eynsham Abbey, although are probably residual and unlikely to date the backfilling of the ditch, which is more likely to be associated with the formation of the current garden. It is worth noting the lack of any other artefacts despite close inspection of the spoil and detailed cleaning of the trench and sections.

Stratigraphically the earliest feature identified in Trench 2 was 2/07. This feature was only partially seen in the base of the sondage, although was characteristic of, and almost certainly a ditch. The layer sealing this feature (2/05), producing a Mesolithic flint and five sherds of Roman pottery, was not fully understood within the confines of the sondage. This was overlain by a distinct layer (2/11) of re-deposited geology, although whether 2/5 and 2/11 represented up-cast materials or a dumped levelling deposits was unclear. Both 2/05 and 2/11 were clearly cut by the possible track-way

2/07. The shallow parallel features (2/07, 2/13 and 2/15) appear to respect the edge of the floodplain to the east. These features are perhaps characteristic of wheel rutting associated with a track-way, although the westernmost feature (2/07) could not be investigated in great detail, but was certainly similar in character to 2/13 and 2/15. Additionally, it is worth noting that these features align to the gateway to the garden. A gully 2/10 aligned NW-SE cut the upper fill (2/14) of the possible track-way 2/13. This feature possibly represents gardening activity, although it produced three sherds of Roman pottery, a relatively high sherd count from a small feature. The two layers (2/02, 2/01) sealing the archaeological horizon were similar in character and 1.1m thick in total. These layers almost certainly represent deliberate dumping of soil to landscape/level the garden and raise the land above the watertable (further supported by the accumulation of water in the features). Indeed the ground level is markedly lower (c. 0.8m) beyond the stone wall defining the eastern extent of the property. Again it is worth noting the lack of any other artefacts despite close inspection of the spoil and detailed cleaning of the trench and sections.

Trench 3 contained a single archaeological feature, gully 3/03. This was very similar in character to the gully (2/10) identified in Trench 2, although their alignments indicate they are not the same feature, although possibly related to the same phase of activity. The remainder of the trench was dominated by at least four tree holes. The archaeological horizon was sealed by three generally similar layers (3/12, 3/13, 3/14) with a total thickness of 1.2m, again representing deliberate dumping of soil to landscape/level the garden. This clearly indicates that the trees were cleared prior to the formation of these deposits.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation established the presence of archaeological features in all three trenches.

The ditch identified in Trench 1 is certainly significant, and likely to represent the northern boundary to Eynsham Abbey grounds.

The features investigated in Trench 2 are difficult to interpret within the confines of the trench, further complicated by the depth of overlying deposits and infiltration of water. The Roman date given to two features and a layer in this trench is certainly of interest, although it is uncertain whether this provides a date for the features or indicates activity in the vicinity.

The single feature identified in Trench 3, pre-dates tree clearance (and the trees themselves) for landscaping, although it is not possible to give a confident interpretation of its function.

Clearly further investigation is required to establish the width, profile and a confident date for the ditch in Trench 1. It was not possible to investigate the earliest feature in Trench 2, which was sealed by the layer containing Roman and presumably residual Mesolithic artefacts. It was also not possible to confidently interpret the function of the remaining features in Trenches 2 and 3.

An evaluation (OAU 1990) carried out in the grounds of The Shrubbery (adjacent property to the west) identified a gully and post-hole (in addition to medieval remains) dated to the later Saxon period. The gully was similar in character and dimensions to those found in Trenches 2 and 3, although unlikely to be related. Undated pits and a possible ditch along with a pit of possible 15th century date were found during a watching brief undertaken for development of the former coach house on this property.

The closest known evidence for Roman activity is within the grounds of Eynsham Primary School, Some 600km to the north, where a Roman vessel was found.

Due to the presence of significant archaeological remains and the depth of made ground consideration is being given to the proposed dwellings being constructed on a combination of piled and rafted foundations.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*

Oxford Archaeological Unit, 1990 An Assessment Trench at Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire.

Tomber, R, and Dore, J, 1998 *The National Roman fabric reference collection: a handbook*, Museum of London / English Heritage/ British Museum

Young, C J, 1977, *The Oxfordshire Roman pottery industry*, BAR 43, Oxford

Appendix A

Context Table

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
Summary- Length: 14m. Average depth: 1.2m. Aligned: E-W.								
1/1	Layer	Topsoil						
1/2	Layer	Geology						
1/3	Cut	Ditch	2m	1m+	14m+		Boundary ditch aligned E-W	
1/4	Fill	Fill of 1/3	0.82m			Pottery	Backfill of 1/3	12 th -14 th C
1/5	Fill	Fill of 1/3					Backfill of 1/3	
1/6	Fill	Fill of 1/3						
1 Trench 2								
2 Summary- Length: 12m. Average depth: 1m. Aligned: NE-SW.								
2/1	Layer	Levelling	0.5m					
2/2	Layer	Levelling	0.6m					
2/3	Layer	Geology						
2/4	Cut	Linear	0.4m	2.25m			Ditch aligned NE-SW	
2/5	Layer	Re-deposited geology	0.2m			Pottery, Flint		2 nd C Roman
2/6	Fill	Primary silting of 2/4	0.2m				Primary silting of 2/4	
2/7	Cut	Ditch					Same as 2/4	
2/8	Fill	Secondary fill of 2/7	0.25m			Pottery	Secondary fill of 2/7	?3 rd C Roman
2/9	Fill	Primary fill of 2/7					Primary fill of 2/7	
2/10	Cut	Linear	0.19m	0.48m			Gully aligned NNW-SSE	
2/11	Cut	Same as 2/4						
2/12	Fill	Fill of 2/10	0.19m	0.48m		Pottery	Single fill of gully	Mid-Late 2 nd C
2/13	Cut	Linear	0.2m	0.96m			Ditch aligned E-W	
2/14	Fill	Fill of 2/13	0.2m	0.96m			Fill of 2/13 and upper fill of 2/15	
2/15	Cut	Linear	0.4m	1.13m			NE-SW aligned feature (track-way?)	
2/16	Fill	Fill of 2/16	0.2m	0.9m			Lower fill of 2/15	
2/17	Cut	Linear	-	1.8m+			NW-SE aligned ditch	
2/18	Fill	Fill of 2/17					Fill of 2/17 (unexcavated)	
2/19	Layer	Topsoil	0.4m				Topsoil	

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 3								
Summary – Length: 6m. Average depth: 1.3m. Aligned: E-W.								
3/1	Geology						Geological horizon	
3/2	Geology						Root disturbed geological horizon	
3/3	Cut	Linear	0.28m	0.4m			E-W aligned gully	
3/4	Fill	Fill of 3/3	0.28m	0.4m			Single fill of gully	
3/5	Cut	Tree hole	0.18m	1.6m			Tree root hole	
3/6	Fill	Fill of 3/5	0.16m				Single fill of 3/5	
3/7	Cut	Tree hole	0.3m	2.6m			Tree root hole	
3/8	Fill	Fill of 3/7	0.3m				Single fill of 3/7	
3/9	Cut	Tree hole	0.14m	1.55m			Tree root hole	
3/10	Fill	Fill of 3/9					Single fill of 3/9	
3/11	Deposit			0.5m	0.7m		Un-excavated deposit (tree hole?)	
3/12	Layer		0.26m				Levelling deposit?	
3/13	Layer		0.38m				Levelling deposit?	
3/14	Layer		0.48m				Levelling deposit?	
3/15	Cut	Pit					Rubbish pit	20 th C
3/16	Fill						Fill of 3/15 (seen in section only)	

Appendix B

Pottery Table

Context	Roman						Med	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
	sam	oxfox	oxfre	grog	oxfwh	oxfws				
1/04	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	17	12-14th
2/05	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	31	C2
2/08	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	6	58	?C3
2/12	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	31	m-late C2
TOTAL	1	0	5	5	1	2	2	16	137	

Appendix C

Animal Bone

Context	Genus	No. of Items	Weight (gr.)	Type	Context type
1/04	Unknown	5	2	Unknown	Fill of boundary ditch
1/04	Ovine	1	2	Rib	Fill of boundary ditch
1/04	Ovine	1	10	Radius	Fill of boundary ditch
1/04	Ovine	1	6	?Humerus	Fill of boundary ditch
1/04	Ovine	1	5	?Scapula	Fill of boundary ditch
1/04	Ovine	1	4	?Vertebra	Fill of boundary ditch
1/04	Ovine	1	8	Tooth	Fill of boundary ditch
2/08	?Ovine	1	6	?Humerus	Fill of ditch
2/08	Unknown	1	2	Unidentified long bone	Fill of ditch
2/12	?Ovine	1	17	?Humerus	Fill of gully
2/12	Ovine	1	5	Vertebra	Fill of gully
2/12	?Suine	1	7	?Canine	Fill of gully
2/05	?Ovine	1	1	?Scapula	Re-deposited geology
2/05	?Ovine	1	2	Unidentified long bone	Re-deposited geology
2/14	Bovine	1	191	Metacarpal	Fill of ditch
2/14	?Bovine	4	33	Rib	Fill of ditch
2/14	Bovine	1	48	Tibia	Fill of ditch
2/14	?Ovine	2	37	Unidentified long bone	Fill of ditch
2/14	?Bovine	1	29	?Tibia	Fill of ditch
2/14	Unknown	1	16	Unidentified long bone	Fill of ditch
2/14	?Bovine	1	46	?Metacarpal	Fill of ditch
2/14	?Ovine	1	14	?Scapula	Fill of ditch
2/14	Ovine	1	16	Vertebra	Fill of ditch