



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

AT

THE COACH HOUSE,

WILLOWBANK, 4 OXFORD ROAD,

EYNSHAM, OXFORDSHIRE

NGR SP 4350 0920

DECEMBER 2019

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SUMMARY

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at The Coach House, Willowbank, 4 Oxford Road, Eynsham, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4350 0920). The purpose was for the excavation of two separate foundation areas, for the construction of two residential dwellings. These excavations were conducted during two separate stages; stage 1 in 2017, and stage 2 in 2019. This particular area had potential for various remains; Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval.

The first stage of groundworks uncovered features dating from the Early-Medieval to the Post-Medieval periods, including a substantial linear ditch and two pits. The second stage revealed numerous features from the Roman period, Early Medieval-Medieval periods, and the 19th century. These features included six linear ditches and terminus features and three pit features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site 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 64m OD. The site is currently a large garden and contained two dwellings prior to development works. The geology is limestone gravel overlying clay.

1.2 Planning Background

West Oxfordshire District Council granted planning permission for erection of two dwellings with modified access/parking arrangements (15/03956/FUL) and variation of condition 6 of previous planning permission to allow the use of traditional foundation instead of a piled and raft foundation (16/04043/S73). Due to the potential for the work to disturb archaeological deposits a condition was attached to the later permission:

3. *The applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall be responsible for organising and implementing an archaeological investigation, to be undertaken prior to development commencing. The investigation shall be carried out by a professional archaeological organisation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has first been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason - To safeguard the recording of archaeological matters within the site in accordance with the NPPF (2012).

This was in line with NPPF and Local Planning policies.

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.

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 (now Oxford Archaeology) 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).

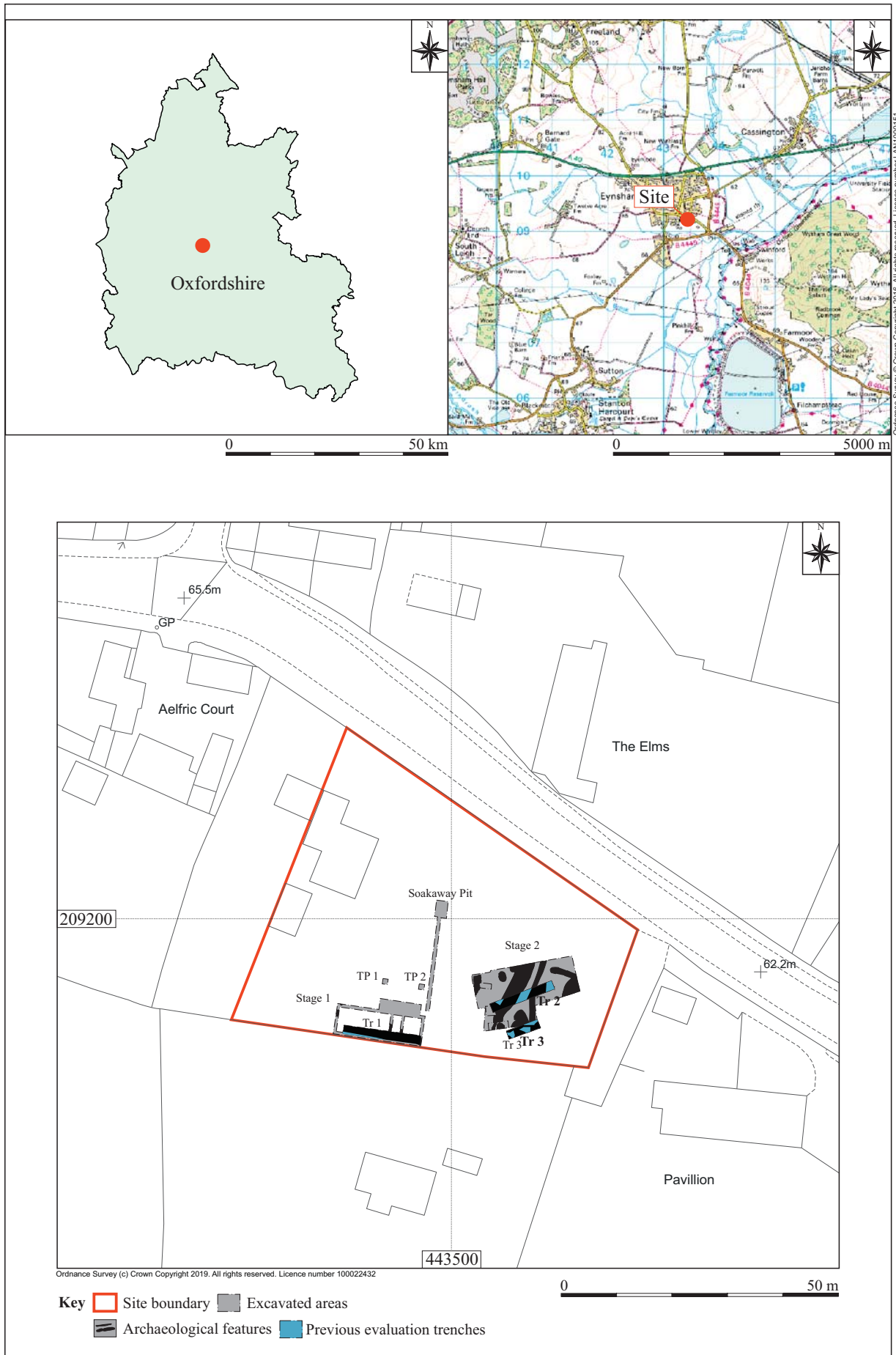


Figure 1: Site location

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.

In 1975 OA undertook archaeological watching brief nearby during the construction of a swimming pool. Stake and post holes and a possible sunken feature building were observed. All these features contained early Anglo Saxon pottery.

In early 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by JMHS in the grounds of 4 Oxford Road whilst an extension was constructed during the conversion of the Coach House to a residential dwelling. This revealed a series of pits and a ditch. One pit was fifteenth century in date but all the other features were undated. Features were 600-750mm below existing ground level.

An evaluation of the proposal area was undertaken in February 2015 (JMHS 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 probable 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.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

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

- To make a record of any significant archaeological remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

In Particular

- To record any evidence of the Roman settlement and any later remains that are present on the site that will be disturbed by the groundworks.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Team (OHET), the archaeological advisors to West Oxfordshire District Council. The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

3.2 Methodology

Where archaeological horizons were encountered they were cleaned by hand and excavated appropriately. 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. A photographic record was also produced.

Two archaeologists were present on site during the course of any significant groundworks that had the potential to reveal or disturb archaeological remains. This was for excavation for new foundations and services/drainage, and other significant invasive works including for landscaping. The resultant spoil from the works was visually scanned, especially for finds relating to all time periods, especially Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval.

Stage 1 involved an area of foundation trenches for the creation of a residential dwelling. The resulting excavated area measured roughly 16m by 7m, with a trench width of 0.60m, which was excavated down to a maximum depth of 1.78m. An additional service trench measuring 16.90m in length by 0.60m in width was excavated *c.* 1m north-east of the foundation area. It had an orientation of north/north-east by south/south-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.42m. This service trench led to a soakaway pit at its north/north-eastern extent, and the pit measured 3m by 2m, to a depth of 1.42m. Two additional test pits were also excavated, these were both located *c.* 2.50m to the north/north-east of the foundation area. These pits measured 1m by 1m, and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. The distance between the two test pits was 5.50m. The groundworks for phase 1 began on the 18/04/2017 and lasted intermittently until the 25/04/2017.

Stage 2 involved the monitoring of raft foundations for the creation of the second residential dwelling. This style of foundation required the full reduction of the building area down to the limestone gravel geology. The rough measurements of the excavated area is 18m by 10m (Figure 1), and reached a maximum depth of 1.84m, in the western area of the site. The groundworks for phase 2 began on the 13/02/2019 and lasted intermittently until the 21/03/2019.

4 RESULTS

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts, numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material, while numbers in bold indicate structural features.

The earliest recorded deposit was (102), a compact, light-mid yellowy-grey sandy-clay. This layer had inclusions of very frequent small-large sized limestone pieces and gravel, which was identified as being the underlying geology, and which was observed throughout the full extent of the excavation area, including the service areas and test pits. It had a thickness greater than 0.92m (Fig. 3, section 1).

Overlying layer (102) was a compact, light yellowish-brown clay layer (107). This was identified as a possible colluvium deposit. It had a maximum thickness of 0.77m (Fig. 3, Section 4), but it began to taper out towards the east and south-eastern area of the site, whereby it measured 0.35m (Fig. 3; Fig. 4, Section 3). This clay layer was not observed during the Second Stage excavation works, some 10m to the east; similarly, it was not observed in the two test pits.

4.1 Roman Period (Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2)

The two earliest features that were observed on site, were two Roman features; ditch terminus 138 and ditch terminus 159. These two features were located roughly 12m apart, and were notably similar in shape (Fig. 2, Plan 04 and Plan 07). The first of these, 138, was located in the north-western corner of the Stage 2 excavated area, it was partially observed in Soakaway 1 in this area of excavations, but was later fully exposed in plan (Fig. 2, sections 14 and 15; Plate 1). The ditch was a curvilinear shaped feature, orientated north-south, curving to the south-west. It had a moderate break-of-slope at the top, shallow moderate sides and a gradual break of slope at the base. The base of this feature was near flat, with a slight concave shape. The ditch terminus measured greater than 2.50m in length, as it extended beyond the limit of excavation, and had a maximum width of 1.36m. The thickness of this feature was 0.29m, at the maximum depth of 1.84m.

The lowermost fill of ditch terminus 138 was a deposit of firm, light-mid grey clay (143). It had inclusions of frequent small rounded stones and gravels, flecks of orangey sand, as well as pieces of animal bone. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.13m, and a width of 1.36m. It was observed throughout the full extent of the feature. It is likely that this clay deposit was deliberately lining the base of this feature, to keep out the encroaching water as a result of the high water table.

A primary fill deposit of firm-friable, dark black silty clay (144) was overlying deposit (143). It had very frequent flecks and small pieces of charcoal, as well as pottery, including a single piece of grey ware, which was dated to the 2nd-4th century AD. This deposit measured 1.11m in width and greater than 2.50m in length, with a thickness of 0.12m. It is likely that this deposit was deliberately backfilled into this feature, from the south-eastern edge, given the shape of the deposit in section 14 (Fig. 2).

The, uppermost fill of ditch terminus 138 was a deposit of firm, mid-dark grey silty-clay with gravel (146). The deposit began to taper off towards the north-western extent of the feature, compared to the thickness seen in the western baulk (Figure 2, Section 14). This deposit appears to have been a capping layer over the charcoal deposit underneath (144), in order to stop the charcoal from spreading. It measured 1.40m wide and greater than 2.50m in length, with a maximum thickness of 0.24m and a minimum thickness of 0.06m (Fig. 2, Section 14 and 15).

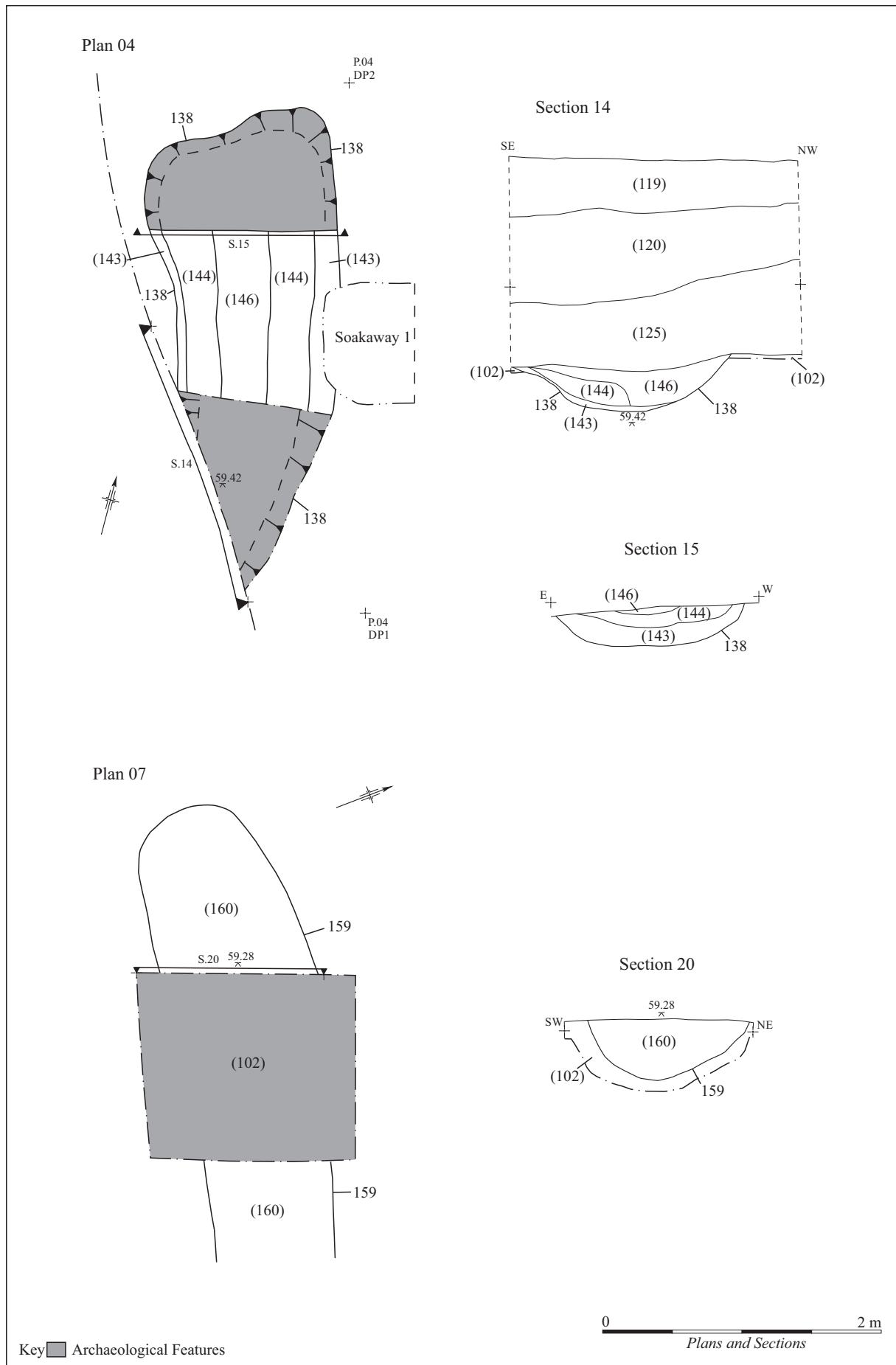


Figure 2: Plans 04 and 07, with Sections 14, 15 and 20.



Plate 1: Section 15 showing Ditch Terminus 138.

Fill (146) was later covered by a levelling deposit comprised of firm, mid grey-brown, sandy-silty clay (125). This layer is only observed within the western extent of the site (Fig. 4, section 14), and is a horizon between the underlying Roman feature, and the later buried soil deposit (120). Deposit (125) measured greater than 1m in length, greater than 2.07m in width, and had a thickness of 0.62m. It had inclusions of frequent, small-medium sized rounded and sub-angular gravels. This layer was likely to be a buried soil deposit, and although it was very similar to the overlying layer, and it was lighter in colour and sandier in composition.

The second Roman feature was ditch terminus 159 (Fig. 2, section 20; Plate 2). This feature was located at the east of the excavated area and had a north-west to south-east orientation, which curved slightly towards the features south-eastern end, toward the downward slope of the hill. It measured greater than 3m in length and 1.14m wide and extended beyond the limit of excavation into the eastern baulk. The depth of the ditch terminus measured 0.42m. The feature had a moderate break-of-slope at the top and shallow, moderate sides with a gradual break-of-slope at the base. The base of this feature was concave in shape.

Ditch terminus 159 had a single fill deposit that comprised of a friable-firm, mid-dark grey, silty clay material (160). It had inclusions of rare rooting disturbances, as well as pottery and animal bone pieces. This deposit was likely the result of a slow deposition of material occurring naturally, rather than a deliberate backfill and suggests that the feature was potentially used as a drainage ditch.



Plate 2: Section 20 showing Ditch Terminus 159.

4.2 Early Medieval Period (Figures 3 and 4; Plate 3)

There was a single feature that was associated with the early medieval period, pit 115 (Fig. 4, Section 8; Plate 3). This pit was cut into the clay deposit (107) and was located in the area of the soakaway pit in the north/north-eastern extent of the Stage 1 area excavations (Fig. 3). The feature was not visible in plan, as it was overcut by the machine during excavation. It had moderate sides, and a moderate break-of-slope at the top towards the northern extent, and sharp sides with a sharp break-of-slope at the top at its southern extent. The break-of-slope at the base was moderate throughout, and the base itself was relatively flat, becoming more concave to the south. The feature measured 2.30m in width, and 0.52m in depth, the length of the feature is unclear due to the machine truncation, and its extent was beyond the limit of excavation.

Pit 115 had a single fill of compact, mid greyish-brown, silty-clay (114). This deposit had inclusions of occasional to frequent, small rounded stones and gravels. Pottery pieces were also recovered from this fill deposit, and were determined to be Late Saxon. This deposit is the result of a deliberate backfill, and the feature was likely used as a refuse pit.



Plate 3: Section 5 showing pit feature 115.

4.3 Medieval Period (Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6; Plates 4 and 5)

There were numerous features associated with the medieval period on this site. A substantial linear ditch, 106, was observed throughout the full extent of the excavated foundation area during the Stage 1 excavations (Figure 3), and was orientated west/north-west by east/south-east. It was also recorded in three separate sections (Fig. 3, Section 1; Fig. 4, Sections 2 and 5; Plate 4), as well as being observed during the evaluation phase of works (1/04 in Trench 1). The linear feature measured greater than 16m in length, as it extended beyond the limit of excavation at both extents, and it was greater than 3.48m in width (Fig. 4, section 5). This feature had a gradual-moderate, break-of-slope at the top, as well as gradual-moderate sides throughout the northern extent of the feature. The southern extent of the feature was observed to be sharper, (Fig. 3, section 1; Fig. 4, section 2). The base of this feature was not exposed in any of the interventions, as it extended beyond the necessary depth of the foundations. The thickness was greater than 0.98m (Fig. 3, Section 1). In plan, this feature appears to become narrower at its western extent (Fig. 3). Its shape and size suggest this feature was used as a boundary ditch.

Linear ditch 106 had a single fill deposit, which was a compact, mid brown, sandy clay material (105). It had inclusions of frequent, small rounded gravels, and moderate sub-angular stones. It also had a varied pottery assemblage, which was dated to the 13th Century. The fill remained uniform throughout the full extent of the linear ditch, which suggests that it was the result of a gradual and natural deposition.

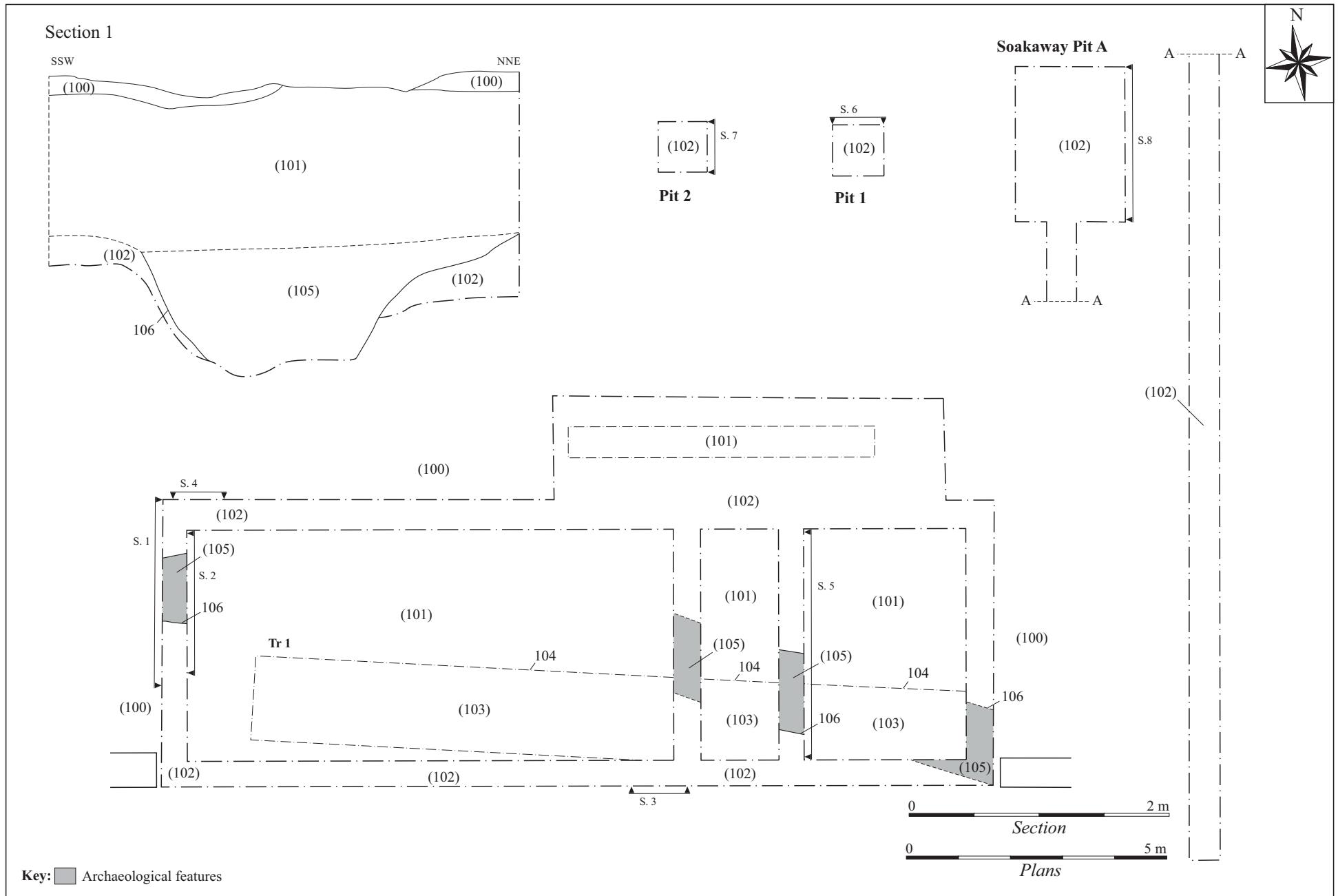


Figure 3: Stage 1 Planned Areas and Section 1

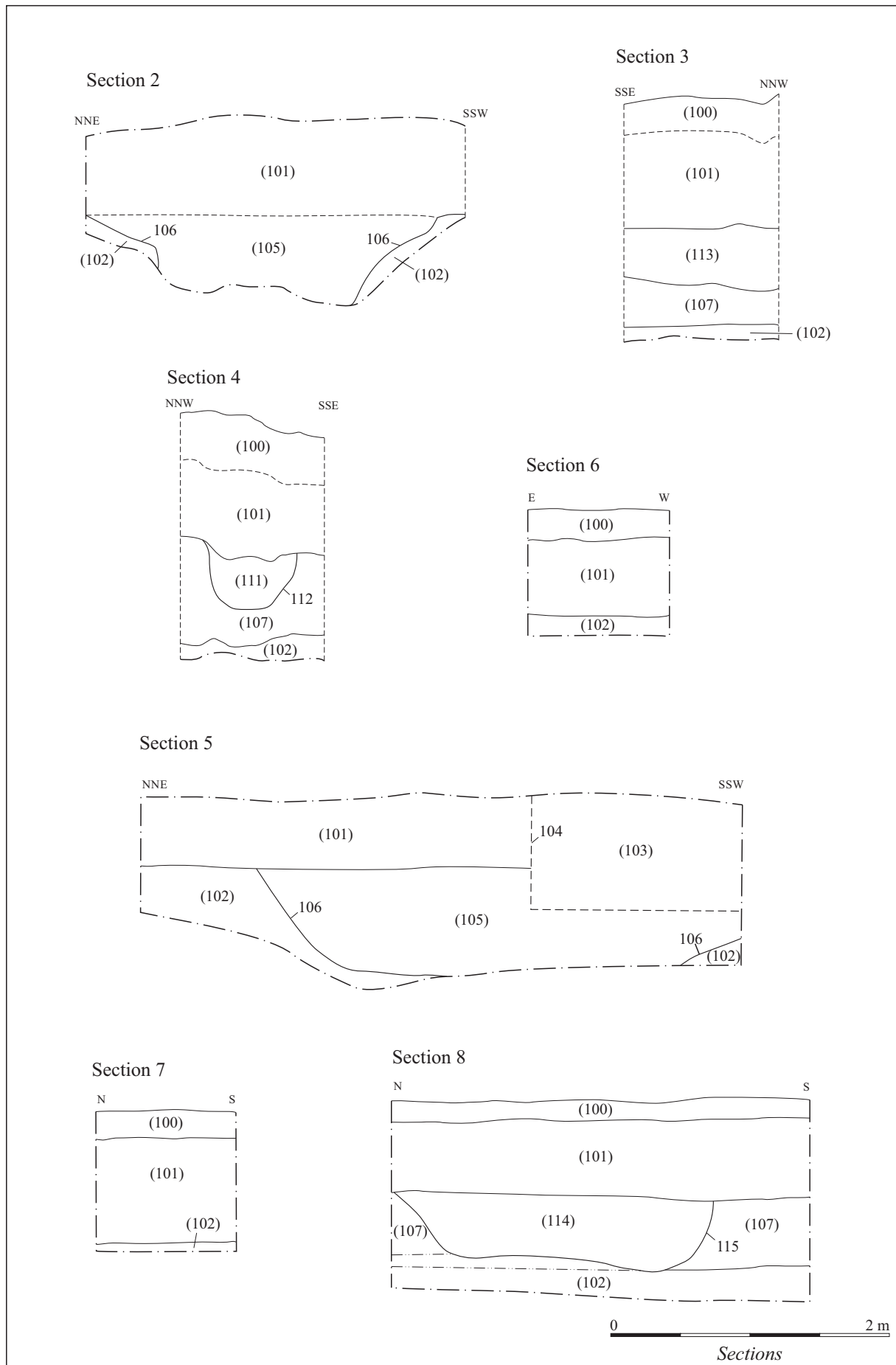


Figure 4: Sections 2 to 8



Plate 4: Section 2 showing Linear Ditch 106

Further medieval features were excavated during the second stage of works. Pit 147 was located in the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 5, Plan 05, Section 17; Fig. 7 Stage 2, Post Ex. Plan; Plate 5). It was in a close proximity to the earlier pit 155, roughly 1m to the west. Pit 147 as roughly circular in plan, with regular rounded edges. The break-of-slope at the top was sharp, with relatively steep sides, and it had a sharp-moderate break-of-slope at the base. The base itself had a slight concave shape. This pit measured 1.64m in length, 1.18m in width, with a depth of 0.50m. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from the latest fill (150), which were dated to the Late 11th Century. This pit likely served as a refuse pit that was used multiple times before its final backfilling event.

The earliest fill of pit 147 was a friable-firm, greyish-black, silty-clay (148). This deposit had rare, rounded gravel inclusions. It measured 0.14m in thickness, greater than 0.84m in length and 0.70m in width. The fill appeared to have been deposited at the southern edge of the feature. A later deposit, (149) could be seen at 0.15m in from the southern extent of the feature (Fig.5, plan 5). Deposit (149) was a firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay. It had rare, rounded gravel inclusions, similar to the underlying deposit (148). It measured 0.20m in thickness, 1.12m in width, and was greater than 0.70m in length. The material appeared to have been the result of a natural deposition event, after the initial backfill of (148), this deposit had similarly slumped in from the southern edge of the feature.



Plate 5: Section 17 showing Pit Feature 147.

The final backfilled deposit within pit 147 was a friable-firm, mid-dark blackish-grey, silty clay deposit (150). It had inclusions of rare-infrequent, rounded gravels, as well as infrequent rooting. It measured 0.30m in thickness, 1.18m in width and greater than 0.50m in length. The pottery that was recovered from this deposit was dated to the Late 11th century, animal bone was also recovered. This deposit represents the final, deliberate backfilling event of the refuse pit 147.

Pit 155 was located in the north/north-west area of the site, and was right up against the northern baulk (Figure 7, Stage 2, Post Ex plan; Figure 5, Plan 6, Section 19). As a result, the full northern extent of this feature is unclear, and it was later truncated by a linear ditch feature, 151, on its eastern extent. Pit 155 had a sharp break-of-slope at the top, steep sides with a moderate break-of-slope at the base. The base of the feature was regular, and concave in shape. This pit measured greater than 0.63m in length, and greater than 0.50m in width. The depth of the feature was 0.70m. This feature had three fills, with the latest deposit, (158), containing a varied pottery assemblage.

The lowest fill of pit 155 was a firm, mid-dark grey, silty-clay deposit (156). This deposit measured greater than 0.38m in length (north/south), and greater than 0.56m in width. The thickness of this deposit measured 0.22m. This fill was the first initial, and deliberate backfilling of the feature, an interpretation that was based upon the dark colour of the material.

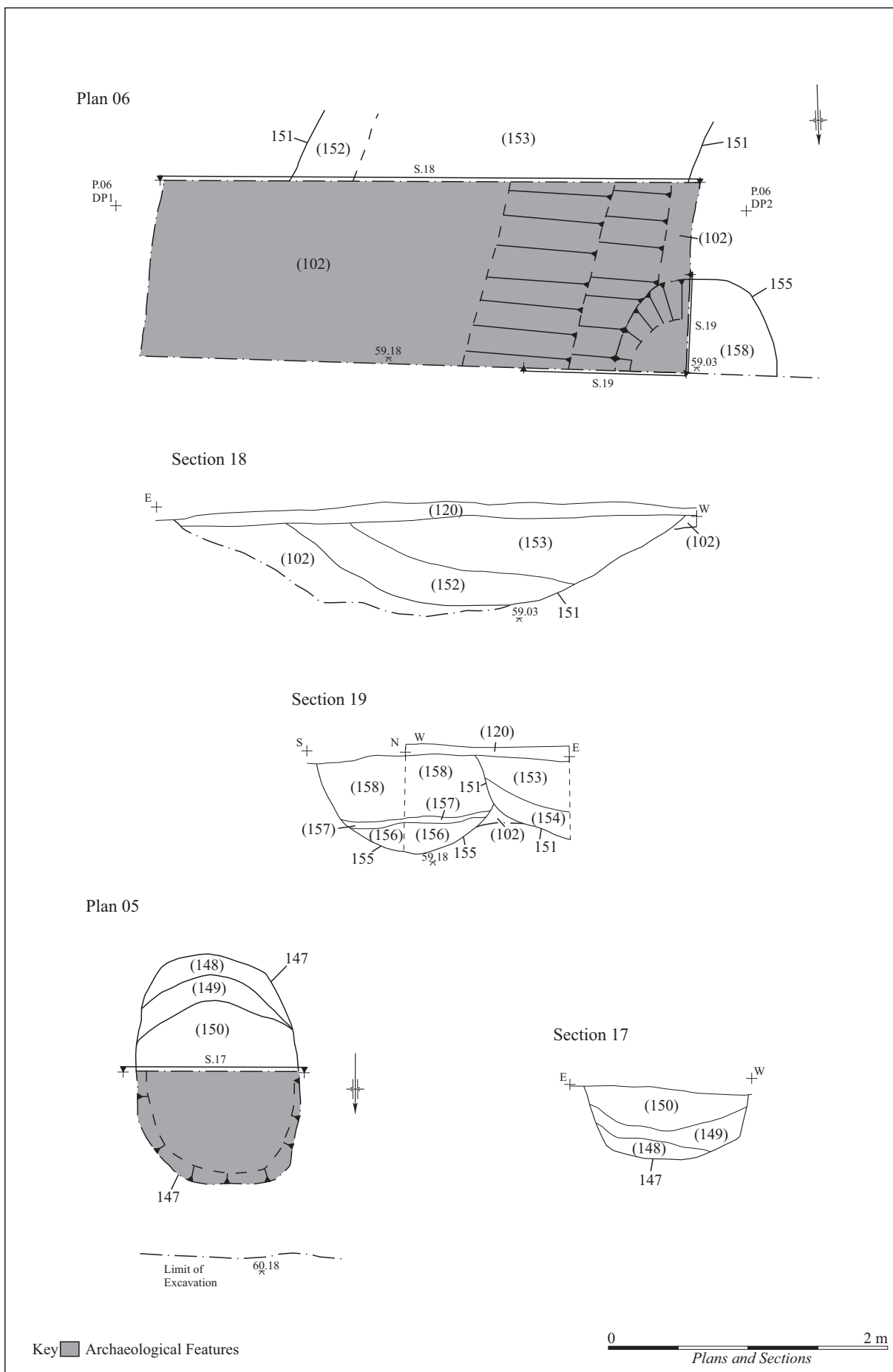


Figure 5: Plans 05 and 06, with Sections 17-19.

Overlying deposit (156) was a friable-firm, mid-dark brown, silty-clay deposit (157). This was a relatively thin deposit, measuring only 5cm in thickness. It also measured greater than 0.45m in length, and greater than 0.62m in width and contained no finds. The deposit appeared to be the result of a naturally occurring deposition, likely from a period of disuse.

The third and final deposition phase within pit 155 was a deposit of firm, mid-dark grey, silty clay (158). This deposit measured greater than 0.63m in length and greater than 0.50m in width. The thickness of this deposit was 0.43m. This deposit contained numerous pieces of pottery and animal bone. The pottery assemblage was dated to the Late 11th Century. The nature of the finds recovered in this deposit suggests that the purpose of the feature was as a refuse pit. The later truncation caused by the linear ditch, 151, could be indicative of a period of disuse between the features.

The linear ditch feature 141=151 was located towards the western half of the site, it had a north-east to south-west orientation, and ran roughly parallel to the linear feature 161=169. It measured greater than 13m in length. (Fig. 7, Stage 2. Post Ex Plan; Fig. 5, Plan 06, Section 18 and 19; Fig. 6, Sections 16 and 22). The maximum recorded width of this feature is 2.84m, the maximum recorded depth is 0.60m.

Towards the north-eastern extent of linear 141=151, the feature had a moderate break-of-slope at the top, with moderate, regular sides and a gradual break-of-slope at the base with a slightly concave base. In comparison, the south-western extent of the where it had been cut by the excavations at an oblique angle (Fig. 6, sections 16 and 22). It had also been heavily truncated by the later terminus feature 139. As a result, the break-of-slope at the top is not observable, the sides appear to be more gradual, and the break-of-slope at the base is moderate to sharp, rather than gradual. The base is also more concave. The feature begins to taper and becomes narrower as it extends to the south-west (Fig. 7, Stage 2, Post Ex. Plan). Towards the north-eastern extent, (Fig. 5, section 19), this linear feature truncates the early medieval pit feature, 155. This feature likely served as a boundary ditch.

The lowest fill observed within this feature was a firm, mid-dark grey, clay deposit (142) = (152) (Fig. 5, section 18), which measured 0.64m in maximum thickness. The maximum width of this deposit was 2m. Towards the south-western extent, this deposit changed slightly. Here it measured only 0.16m in thickness, and it was observed to be a darker, greyish-black deposit (142). The inclusions within this deposit comprised of rare-infrequent, small rounded gravels. No finds were recovered from this deposit. Deposit (152) had slumped into the feature from the eastern edge, and was later capped by deposit (153) (Fig 5, section 18). The same evidence for slumping does not appear in the south western edge of the site. This was perhaps due to the oblique angle that the excavations had cut feature, or perhaps the nature of the feature itself, and that it narrowed in that particular area. It is likely that this material was the result of a natural deposition of the boundary ditch, the result of a period of disuse (Fig. 7 Stage 2, Post Ex. Plan; Fig. 5, Section 18; Figure 6, Section 16).

A second fill, comprised of a firm, mid grey-brown, silty-clay (154). It was only observed within section 19 (Fig. 5) but was not seen in the opposing section face (Fig. 5, Section 18). This deposit measured greater than 0.50m in length, and greater than 0.56m in width. The maximum thickness was 0.43m. This deposit appears to have slumped in from the western edge and does not appear to be a deliberate backfilling

event. This deposit is capped by the later deposit, (153) however, it was stratigraphically unclear whether or not this deposit preceded fill deposit (152).

The final deposit within the Ditch 141=151 (Fig. 5, Plan 06, Sections 18 and 19; Fig. 6, Plan 03, Section 16 and 22) was a firm, mid-dark grey-brown silty-clay deposit (153) = (145). This deposit had a very slight change at its south-western extent, whereby the colour was dark black-brown. The inclusions of this deposit remained the same throughout, and were comprised of infrequent, small rounded gravel. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.47m, and measured 2.38m at its maximum width. Three pieces of pottery were recovered in the north-eastern intervention, and were determined to be from the 11th Century. Some residual Roman material was also recovered from this fill, as well as pieces of animal bone. This deposit likely represents the final backfilling event of the boundary ditch, perhaps due to a change of boundary taking place, as this deposit was heavily truncated at the south-western extent by a later ditch terminus, 139.

Another medieval feature was the north-east by south-west aligned linear ditch, 161 and 169 (Fig. 6, sections 21 and 23; Fig. 7). The linear ditch was orientated north-east by south-west, and was greater than 11m in its total length. The total width of the linear ditch was observed to be greater than 1.20m. The maximum recorded depth of the feature was 0.35m. The feature had shallow, moderate sides, as well as a moderate-gradual break-of-slope at the base. However, the break-of-slope at the top was steeper at the south-western extent. The base was also similarly concave throughout. This feature was observed during the evaluation phase of the project as Ditch 2/15 within Trench 2. The evaluation stage also showed a larger linear in the same area, which was labelled 2/13, but this was not observed during the excavation phase, it could have been potentially truncated away during the machining process.

The single, primary fill of the linear feature consisted of a friable-firm, mid-dark blueish-grey-brown, silty clay deposit (162) = (170) (Fig. 6, Sections 21 and 23; Fig. 7), which had little to no change throughout the extent of the feature. The inclusions within this deposit were also very similar throughout, small-medium sized, sub-angular and rounded stones were observed in both interventions. However, the south-western extent of the deposit contained infrequent flecks-small pieces of chalk. Meanwhile, the north-eastern extent contained a moderate amount of flecks-small pieces of charcoal. Animal bone was also recovered from the south-western extent of the deposit (170). The uniformity of the deposit throughout the extent of the feature, suggests that the deposition occurred naturally, and gradually. It is likely that this feature was a drainage ditch. It was later truncated at a later phase by a newer and larger linear feature, 165, which roughly runs parallel.

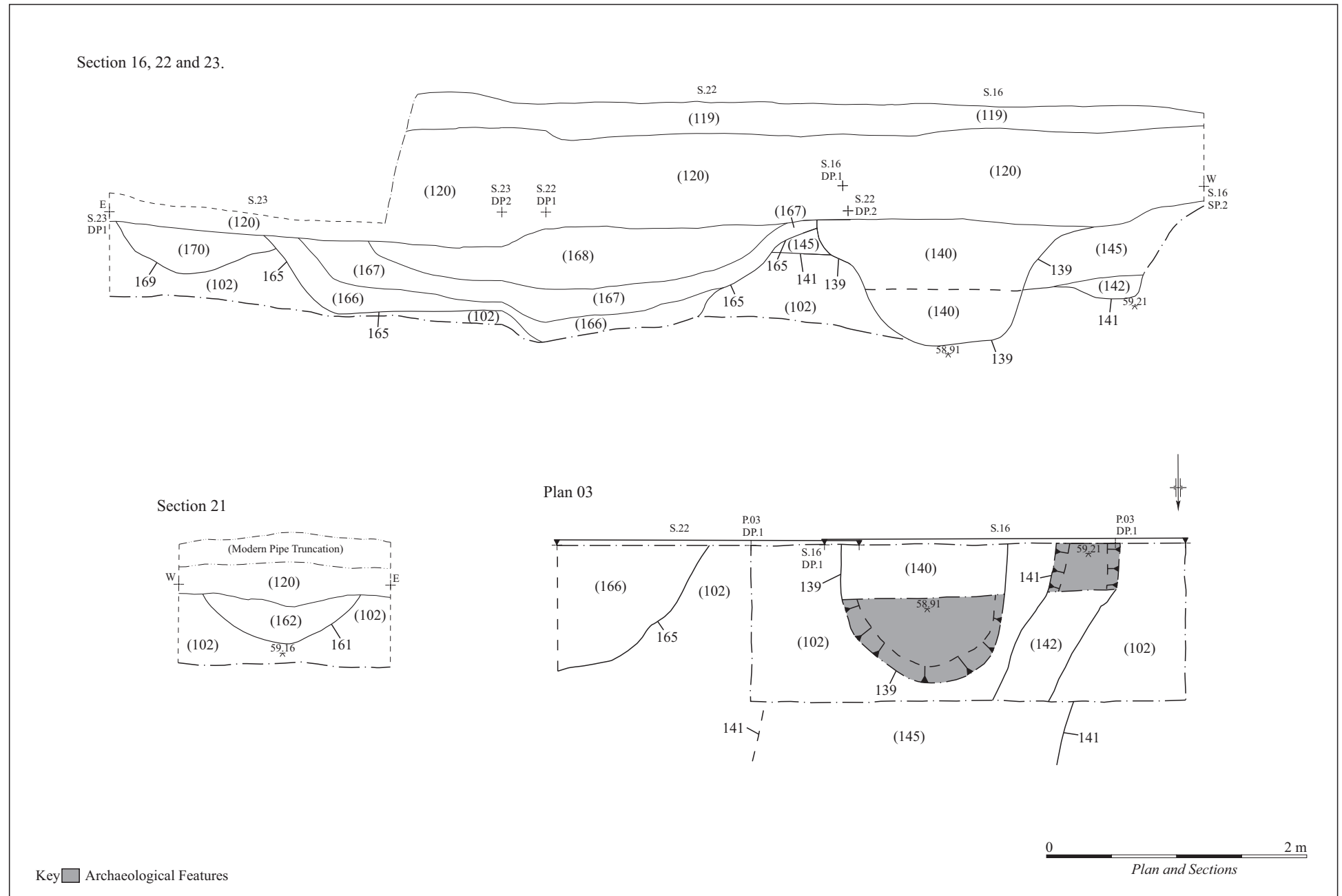


Figure 6: Plan 03, with Sections 16, 21, 22 and 23.

4.4 Post Medieval Period (Figure 4)

A third feature, which was located in the north-western corner of the Stage 1 excavated foundation area, was a small pit, 112 (Fig. 3, Planned Area; Fig. 4, Section 4). It measured 0.64m in width, and had a maximum depth of 0.49m. The length of this feature was unclear, as it extended beyond the limit of excavation into the baulk, and was overcut during excavation, so it was not visible in plan. It had a sharp break-of-slope at the top, with regular, steep sides. The break-of-slope at the base was also sharp, and the base itself was slightly concave.

Pit 112 had a single fill deposit, which was a compact, dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt (111). It contained a single heavily oxidised metal nail (Fe), which was dated to the post-medieval period, with a date range of 1540-1901. The presence of the nail, as well as the dark black colour of the deposit, suggests that burnt wood and other refuse may have been dumped into this feature, it did not appear that it had once housed a wooden post, or served as a posthole.

4.5 Undated Features (Figure 6; Plate 6)

Linear ditch terminus, 165, is located at the southern baulk of the Stage 2 excavated area, it was orientated north/north-east to south/south-west, and had been cut obliquely by the excavations (Fig. 6, Plan 03, Sections 22 and 23; Fig. 7). It truncated the early medieval linear feature, 169, at its eastern extent, but is later truncated by the later ditch terminus feature 139, at its western-most extent. Linear ditch 165 had a moderate break-of-slope at the top with moderate-steep sides, which were stepped at the features eastern extent. The base of this feature was not visible, as the necessary depth of excavation was reached before it was fully exposed. This feature measured greater than 4m in width, greater than 3m length, and greater than 0.87m in depth. The size of this feature indicates that its purpose was as a boundary ditch.

The earliest fill of linear ditch terminus 165 was a firm, light grey, silty-clay (166). This deposit measured greater than 0.87m in maximum thickness, 3.25m in width, and greater than 3m in length. It had inclusions of frequent, small rounded stones. This material appears to be a result of natural deposition, as it has slumped into this feature from up on the eastern edge.

Overlying deposit (166) was a firm, mid grey, silty-clay (167) (Fig. 6, Sections 22 and 23). This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.77m, and measured greater than 3.85m in width and greater than 3m in length. It had inclusions of frequent, small rounded gravel and stones, which were very similar to the inclusions in the underlying deposit (166). This deposit indicates a second phase of natural deposition, which appears to have slumped in from both the eastern and the western edges of the feature. It has also been truncated at its western edge by the later ditch terminus, 139.

The latest deposit was a firm, mid-dark grey, silty-clay (168) (Fig. 6, Sections 22 and 23). It had very similar inclusions to the two underlying deposits, frequent small rounded gravels and stones, and it also contained animal bone. The deposit measured 0.46m in thickness, 3.15m in width, and greater than 3m in length. It represents the final deposition of the boundary ditch feature, 165.

Truncating ditch terminus 165 at its western extent was a second linear ditch terminus, 139 (Fig. 6, Plan 03, Sections 16 and 22; Fig. 7; Plate 6). It was located in the southwestern corner of the site, and was orientated north/north-west by south/south-east, measuring 0.97m in depth, 2.10m in width, and greater than 1.05m in length. It had a moderate-sharp break-of-slope top, with steep sides that are slightly stepped on the eastern edge. The feature had a moderate break-of-slope at the base, with a flat base. This feature likely served as a boundary ditch, representing a new boundary following the final deposition within the earlier terminus feature, 165.



Plate 6: Section 16 showing Features 139 and 165.

Ditch terminus 139 had a single fill, which comprised of a firm, dark blackish-brown, silty-clay deposit (140). It had inclusions that comprised of infrequent, small rounded gravels, as well as infrequent rooting. Animal bone was also recovered from this deposit. The deposit was uniform throughout the extent of the feature, it is likely that this deposit was the result of later backfilling.

4.6 Victorian Period

The latest feature observed on site was a Victorian refuse pit, 163, which was located in the south-eastern corner of the Stage 2 excavated area (Fig. 7). This feature measured greater than 2.80m in length (N/NW-S/SE) and greater than 3m in width (W/SW-E/NE), and 0.80m in depth. The full extent is unclear, as it extended beyond the limit of excavation. It had a sharp break-of-slope at the top, with moderate sides, and a gradual break-of-slope at the base and a flat base. This feature was overcut by the machine during excavation, due to the high level of rising water that was present at this area of the site. This feature truncated the earlier Roman ditch terminus 159.

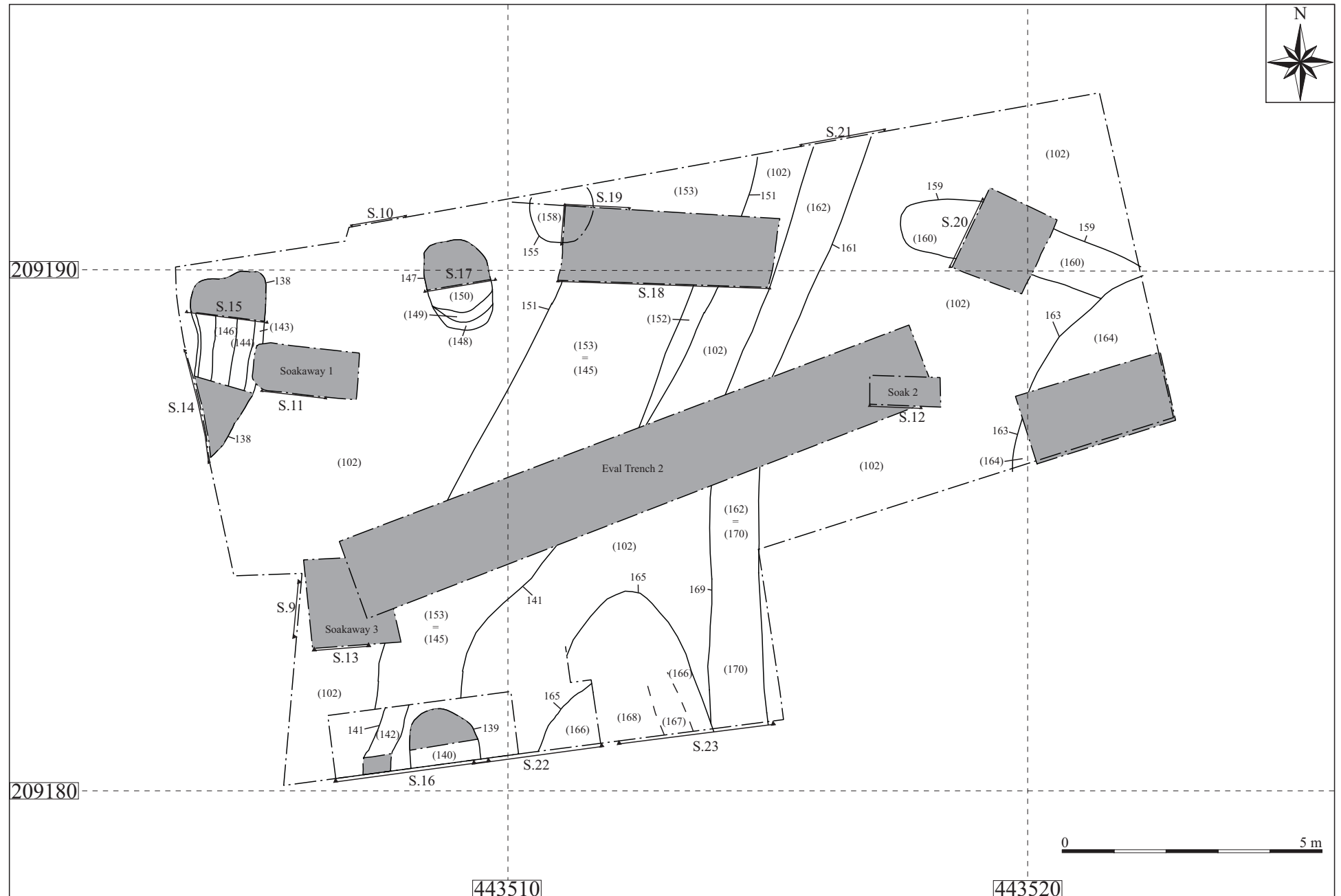


Figure 7: Stage 2, Post Ex Plan

The refuse pit had single primary fill, which was comprised of a firm, mid to dark grey-black, clayey-silt material (164). It had inclusions of infrequent, small rounded gravels and frequent rooting. It also contained frequent patches of black clay and grey silty clay. Glass, animal bone and ceramic were recovered from this fill, the ceramic was dated to between 1830 and 1900. The composition and the materials recovered are indicative of a refuse fill.

Towards the southern extent of the Stage 1 excavated area, a deposit of compact, mid brown, silty clay, (113), was observed overlying the clay geology (107) (Fig. 4, section 3). It was only observed in this area of the site, and it measured greater than 1m in width, greater than 0.60m in length and had a thickness of 0.46m. It had inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones, as well as occasional rooting. It was similar to the overlying deposit (101), however, this layer was more compact, and less grey in colour. Deposit (113) was identified as a buried soil deposit.

Overlying the archaeological features, and deposit (113) was a buried soil deposit that was comprised of a firm-friable, mid-grey-brown, silty clay material (120) = (101) = (108). This layer was observed throughout the full extent of the excavated area, stages 1 and 2, and was also observed in the service trench and soakaway pit. It had inclusions of infrequent small-medium sized rounded gravels and stones, as well as infrequent rooting and infrequent patches of mid-orangey-grey clay. These patches were relatively small, and were primarily located in the south-west area of the site. The thickness of the deposit measures roughly 0.40m in the eastern area of the site, it measures 0.70m to the west (Figure 2, section 14) and had a maximum thickness of 1.22m (Fig. 3, section 1). This variation in thickness was likely caused by the natural slope in the topography, which was most prominent to the south. The deposit was uniform in colour and composition throughout its extent, and was the result of a gradual process of sediment deposition.

Overlying deposit (120) was a layer of firm-friable, mid brown, silty-sand clay (122) (Fig. 7; Section 10). This deposit was only observed in the north-western extent of the Stage 2 excavated area. It had inclusions of frequent, small-medium sized gravel pieces, and it measured 0.16m in thickness, and greater than 1m in both length and width. It was a made-ground deposit that was associated with the construction of the nearby driveway.

The latest deposit that was observed throughout the site and was a friable, dark grey-brown, sandy-silt loam (119) = (100) (Fig. 2, Section 14; Fig. 3, Planned Area, Section 1; Fig 4, Sections 3, 4, 6, 7, 8; Fig. 6, Sections 16 and 22). This deposit had inclusions of infrequent, small-medium sized rounded stones, as well as infrequent rooting. It had a maximum thickness of 0.44m. This deposit was a layer of modern garden topsoil.

The two test pits that were excavated, (Fig. 1, Map 3; Fig. 2, Planned Area; Fig 4, sections 6 and 7), both contained the natural gravel geology (102), which was underlying the buried soil deposit (101), which was underlying the topsoil layer (100). Both test pits measured 1m by 1m, to a maximum depth of 1m and both were devoid of any archaeological remains.

Four deposits were identified in the service trench that led to the soakaway pit (Figure 3), the trench consisted of the natural gravel geology (102), which was underlying the

buried soil deposit (101), which was underlying the topsoil layer (100). The service trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.7 Reliability of Results

Stage 1

The work was carried out in reasonable weather conditions and the archaeological and natural horizons were clear, thus the reliability of the results is considered to be good.

Stage 2

The groundworks on site were undertaken during variable weather conditions. The water table also had an impact on the earliest features, the water level would quickly fill up features during the day, requiring constant pumping and baling to keep the water out of the excavated features. As a result, the reliability of the results is generally quite good, but the rising water may have had a negative effect.

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

5.1 Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 56 sherds, of a combined weight of 838g. It consisted of a mixture of Romano-British, late Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern wares.

Roman Pottery *by J. Timby*

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a very small group of 18 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 454g from three ditches. 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 wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998). The data is recorded in Table 1.

All the sherds are products of the local industries with Oxfordshire grey ware (OXF RE) Oxfordshire white ware *mortarium* (OXF WH) and grog (GR) tempered storage jar. One of the grey wares from ditch 138 is the base of a jar which has a centrally placed hole made after firing. The production of grey wares was fairly long-lived and without diagnostic sherds the pieces are not closely dateable other than 2nd-4th century. The *mortarium* can be classified as Young (1977) type M10 which was in production from the later 2nd century into the first half of the 3rd century.

Ditch 138 with eight Roman sherds appears to be of Roman date and likely to be early-mid Roman rather than later. The single sherd from ditch 159 may suggest this is also Roman although dating cannot be regarded as reliable based on a single sherd. The seven Roman sherds from ditch 151 all appear to be re-deposited pieces in a medieval ditch.

This is a very small assemblage which on its own has no potential for any additional work. The Roman material could be discarded.

Post-Roman Pottery by P. Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 42 sherds with a total weight of 437g, and was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1994), as follows:

- OXR:** St. Neots Ware, AD850-1200. 7 sherds, 86g.
OXAC: Cotswold-type Ware, AD975-1350. 3 sherds, 49g.
OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 4 sherds, 16g.
OXAM: Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200 – 1600. 2 sherds, 34g.

The post-medieval wares were recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (e.g. Vince 1985), as follows:

- PMR:** Post-medieval Redware, 1550+. 1 sherd, 20g.
PMBL: Post-medieval Black-glazed Redware, late 16th–18th century. 1 sherd, 16g.
HORT: Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 5 sherds, 25g.
TPW: Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 4 sherds, 27g.
REFW: Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 4sherds, 32g.

In addition, three sherds (weight = 55g) of residual Romano-British pottery was also noted. 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 sherds of OXR from context 114 are all from the same vessel, a small jar, and appear to be a primary deposit. The medieval assemblage consists of single sherds from individual vessels, mostly unglazed jars in OXAC and OXY, and glazed pitchers and jugs in OXY and OXAM. This is very typical of the pottery of the period in the region. Common late medieval wares are entirely absent, suggesting that there was no activity at the site at that time.

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

Fabric		Context										Totals	
		100	101	103	105	114	144	150	153	158	160		164
OXFRE	No.						5		2		1		8
	W (g)						136		6		4		146
GYGR	No.						2						2
	W (g)						156						256
GR	No.								2				2
	W (g)								6				6
OXFWH	No.								3				3
	W (g)								91				91
RB	No.	1	2										3
	W (g)	28	27										55
OXR	No.					6				1			7
	W (g)					72				14			86
OXAC	No.							4	3	3			10
	W (g)							38	26	49			113

OXY	No.		1		2			1		1			5
	W (g)		2		10			13		4			29
OXAM	No.				2								2
	W (g)				34								34
PMR	No.	1											1
	W (g)	20											20
PMBLR	No.	1											1
	W (g)	16											16
REFW	No.	3		1									4
	W (g)	12		20									32
HORT	No.	3	2										5
	W (g)	8	17										25
TPW	No.	1										3	4
	W (g)	1										26	27
Date		Mod	Mod	Mod	13th C	L Sax	2nd C	L11th C	11th C	L11th C	Rom	Mod	

5.2 Animal Bone

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from pit and ditch deposits at Eynsham, Oxfordshire during a watching brief carried out by John Moore Heritage Services in 2019.

Methods

The assemblage was assessed in April 2019. All hand collected bone fragments over 10mm were examined with the number of identifiable and unidentifiable bones recorded for each context to provide a basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimens Present). Eighty-two specimens recovered from deposits categorised as topsoil or modern at the time of excavation were not examined but were weighed and counted by John Moore Heritage Services. Evidence for butchery and gnawing was noted.

Condition of the bone

In order to estimate the potential of an assemblage to provide taphonomic information, the condition of the bone is graded on a scale of 1 to 5. That assigned to '1' is deemed to be in excellent condition, demonstrating little post-depositional damage whilst bone material classed as '5' has suffered severe surface erosion and can be identified only as 'bone'. Most of the hand collected specimens recovered from Eynsham are in good or moderate condition.

Data

A total of 129 fragments of animal were examined of which 47% are identifiable. Horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig and dog are all present but most of the remains came from modern or unstratified deposits (Table 2).

Four horse bones derive from Roman deposits and twelve specimens are from medieval contexts including one horse, eight cattle and three sheep/goat specimens.

	<i>Roman</i>	<i>L11thC</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	<i>* Modern</i>	<i>u/s</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Horse</i>	4		1	2	3	10
<i>Cattle</i>			8	5	13	26

<i>Sheep/goat</i>			3	14	4	21
<i>Pig</i>				2		2
<i>Dog</i>				1		1
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	26	2	19	12	10	69
<i>Total</i>	30	2	31	36	30	129
<i>Total identifiable</i>	4		12	24	20	60
<i>% identifiable</i>	13		39	67	67	47

Table 2: Taxa representation according to pottery spot dating (NISP)

General information

Twenty one specimens could provide metrical data but most are modern or unstratified with only one derived from a Roman deposits and four from medieval contexts.

Ageing data is available from five mandibles or isolated teeth but apart from one medieval specimen all came from modern or unstratified deposits.

	Roman	Medieval	Modern	u/s	Total
<i>Measureable</i>					
Horse	1	1		2	4
Cattle		3	1	3	7
Sheep/goat			6	4	10
Total measureable	1	4	7	9	21
<i>Ageable</i>					
Horse			1	1	2
Cattle		1			1
Sheep/goat			2		2
Total ageable		1	3	1	5

Table 3: General information (NISP)

Evidence for butchery and canid gnawing is preserved on a few bones.

Discussion

The identifiable component of the assemblage is very small and most of this material derives from deposits of modern or unstratified date. As a result, the assemblage is unable to provide information concerning economic or cultural practices. It is only possible to be certain that horse was present during the Roman period and horse, cattle and sheep/goat during medieval times.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended.

5.3 Other Finds by Simona Denis

Ceramic Brick and Tile

A small assemblage of 19 ceramic brick and tile fragments, of a combined weight of 346g, was hand-collected during the archaeological works; 14 additional small items, weighing 7g in total, were recovered through the flotation of sample <1>. The state of preservation of the material was fair, although extremely fragmentary.

The fragmented state of the objects prevented from the identification of the type for large part of the assemblage (25 examples, representing over 75% of the total). 6 fragments were tentatively identified as bricks, while the remaining two objects probably originated from a field drain. No complete dimension was preserved, and no diagnostic feature observed.

Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Comments	Date Range
100	Undetermined	1	1		Undetermined
101	Brick	2	196		Post-Medieval to Modern
	?Field drain	2	71	Curved	
	Undetermined	10	31		
105	?Brick	1	17		?Medieval
	?Brick	2	23		?Modern
108	?Brick	1	7		Medieval to Post-Medieval
144 <1>	Undetermined	14	7		Undetermined
Total		33	353		

Table 4: Ceramic building material occurrence by context and type

The material was broadly dated to the Medieval to Post-Medieval and Modern periods on the basis of the general aspect of the fabrics.

The ceramic building material is not recommended for retention due to its limited size and potential for further analysis.

Slate

A single fragment of slate, weighing 8.5g and measuring 48mm in length, was found in deposit (101), a buried soil deposit. The item, although extremely fragmentary, was in a fair state of preservation.

The object, while incomplete and lacking diagnostic features, is likely to have originated from a roofing tile. The use of slate tiles as roofing material, though known in Oxfordshire since at least the Roman period, became common in the Post-Medieval period, and particularly the 19th century. The Eynsham example remains undated.

It is not recommended to retain the slate tile fragment, due to its very limited potential for further analysis.

Stone

A single fragment of burnt stone, weighing 16g, was found in deposit (164), the single fill of modern refuse pit 163. The item is not recommended for retention.

Glass

A very limited quantity of 4 glass fragments, of a combined weight of 109g, was recovered from two modern deposits, the buried soil deposit (101) and the fill of refuse pit 163, (164). Two of the items found in deposit (101) were identified as clear window pane fragments, weighing 14.7g. The fragments from deposit (164), weighing 94.3g, were found to be conjoining and originating from a small, aqua-coloured vessel. The very limited potential for further analysis warrants against the retention of the modern glass fragments.

Marine Shell

A small quantity of marine shell, weighing 54.5g in total, was recovered from three different deposits.

Context No.	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)
100	Right valve	1	8.7
	Left valve	1	16
101	Undetermined	2	4.8
105	Undetermined	2	25
Total		6	54.5

Table 5: Marine shell occurrence by context and type

The items are very fragmentary, although in a fair state of preservation. However, the majority of the examples did not retain sufficient diagnostic features to be identified. Only the two items collected from topsoil (100) were positively identified as British Native Oyster or European Flat Oyster (Winder 2011). It is not recommended to retain the oyster shell fragments due to their small quantity and very limited potential for further analysis.

Coke

A limited quantity of coke (30.3g in total) was found during the archaeological works. Derived from coal, coke is a fuel with high carbon content, used in Britain from the Late Medieval period.

Most of the material was recovered from modern deposits topsoil (100), containing 1.9g, and buried soil deposit (101), containing 24.5g. The remaining 3.9g were found in deposit (105), the single fill of medieval ditch 106. The coke fragments are not recommended for retention due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

Iron

A small collection of 3 iron objects, of a combined weight of 26g, was recovered from three deposits. The items were in an extremely poor state of preservation, showing severe oxidation.

The items were tentatively identified as fasteners, although their poor preservation prevented from the precise observation of manufacturing details. The iron nails are not recommended for retention, due to their unstable conditions and limited potential for further analysis.

Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Comments	Date Range
101	?Finish nail	1	14.4	?Cut nail, rectangular cross-section, headless, point missing	?Post-Medieval
105	?Finish nail	1	6.2	?Square cross-section, flat circular head, point missing	Undetermined
111	Nail	1	5.4	Rectangular cross-section, domes head, point missing	?Post-Medieval
Total		3	26		

Table 6: Iron nails occurrence by context and type

5.4 Environmental Sample by Simona Denis

A single soil sample <1> was collected from charcoal-rich deposit (144), in order to further investigate the nature of the ditch 138 in which it was contained. The sample was processed through flotation and then manually sorted to recover materials.

Sample <1>	
Context	144
Sample volume (l)	40
Heavy fraction weight (g)	11232
Light fraction weight (g)	95
Heavy Fraction Materials	
Pottery (g)	2
CBM (g)	7
Charcoal (g)	72

Table 7: Sample processing table

The heavy fraction contained a fair quantity of charred material, weighing 72g. The vast majority consisted in extremely small fragments of charcoal, although a number of examples were preserved to a maximum length of ca 10mm, and probably originated from twigs or small branches.

A very limited quantity of land snail shell, tentatively identified as shells of the *valloniinae* family, having a discoidal shell, was also observed in the heavy fraction of sample <1>. The light fraction contained additional examples, one of which measured 11mm in diameter and was tentatively identified as belonging to the *Hygromiidae* family. A number of sub-cylindrical shells, possibly belonging to the *cochlicopidae* family, were also observed in the light fraction.

Both the heavy and the light fractions of sample <1> contained a small quantity of charred grass grains, tentatively identified as cereal. A limited number of possible fired clay material was also observed in the heavy fraction.

6 DISCUSSION

The archaeological works undertaken during the course project proved the existence of Roman, early medieval, medieval and Victorian features. Two Roman ditch terminus features, 138 and 159, were the earliest features that were uncovered and were uncovered during Stage 2. These feature were located in the western and eastern areas of the Stage 2 excavated area respectively. Linear ditch terminus 138 in particular, contained a piece of grey ware pottery, alongside 8 other sherds, which were dated to the 2nd-4th Century AD. This is a relatively significant assemblage, as evidence for Roman activity is fairly limited within the immediate area.

Two pit features were located in the northern part of the Stage 2 excavated area, 147 and 155. The pottery assemblages that were recovered from these two features were both dated to the Late 11th Century. The large linear ditch that was observed within trench 1 during the evaluation phase was further uncovered, 106, and more than 16m of the feature was established. This linear feature likely represented part of the boundary for the Medieval Eynsham Abbey grounds. A small pottery assemblage was recovered from the fill (105), and was dated to the 13th Century, which is in-keeping with that hypothesis. Two previously unknown pit features were also uncovered during this phase, 112 and 115. Pit 112 contained and Iron (Fe) nail dated to the post-medieval period, and pit 115 contained Late Saxon pottery.

Further evidence of ongoing medieval activity included two linear features, 161/169 and 141/151, which were first uncovered in trench 2 (JMHS, 2015) of the previous evaluation. These features weren't as substantial in size as ditch 106, and were likely markers for smaller interior boundaries, they ran roughly parallel to one another. Two more sizable ditch terminus features, 139 and 165, were partially uncovered towards the southern area of the site, which likely served as the larger, exterior boundaries. The latest feature that was observed was a modern Victorian refuse pit, located in the south-eastern corner of the site.

The results show that this particular area was used throughout multiple different phases of activity, and that he site was predominantly used between the 11th and 13th Centuries. However, it was used intermittently during earlier and later periods, but that periods of disuse appear to be commonplace, especially between the Roman and Medieval periods. Additionally, there is no evidence to suggest that this area saw periods of activity prior to the Roman period.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

Paper record

The project brief
Written scheme of investigation
The project report
The primary site record

Physical record

Finds
Environmental remains

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Oxfordshire County Museums Service under accession number. OXCMS: 2017.45

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OASIS ID: johnmoor1-374759

Project details

Project name	4 Oxford Road, Eynsham, Oxfordshire
Short description of the project	John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at The Coach House, Willowbank, 4 Oxford Road, Eynsham, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 43500920). The purpose was for the excavation of two separate foundation areas, for the construction of two residential dwellings. These excavations were conducted during two separate phases; phase 1 in 2017, and phase 2 in 2019. This particular area had potential for various remains; Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval. The first phase of groundworks uncovered features dating from the Early-Medieval to the Post-Medieval periods, including a substantial linear ditch and two pits. The second phase revealed numerous features from the Roman period, Early Medieval-Medieval periods, and the 20th Century. These features included 6 linear ditch and terminus features and 3 pit features.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2017 End: 21-03-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EYOR17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	3562 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2017.45 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	15/03956/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Roman
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	OXFORDSHIRE WEST OXFORDSHIRE EYNHAM 4 Oxford Road, Eynsham, Oxfordshire
Postcode	OX29 4HG
Study area	40 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 443500 209190 50.985421058697 -1.368094633019 50 59 07 N 001 22 05 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 58.6m Max: 60.99m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Moore Heritage Services
Project brief originator	West Oxfordshire District Council
Project design originator	JMHS
Project director/manager	John Moore
Project supervisor	Christopher Whitehead
Type of sponsor/funding body	client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Physical Archive ID	2017.45
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Digital Archive ID	2017.45
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	2017.45
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT THE COACH HOUSE, WILLOWBANK, 4 OXFORD ROAD, EYNSHAM, OXFORDSHIRE
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Davis, G.
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