



Appendix 8.4

THE DEVELOPABLE SITE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



Begbroke Innovation District, Oxfordshire: The Developable Site Archaeological Evaluation Report

July 2023

Client: Oxford University Developments

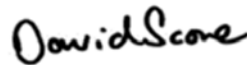
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Begbroke Innovation District, Oxfordshire: The Developable Site

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Oxford University Developments to undertake a trial-trench evaluation at the site of the proposed Begbroke Innovation District, an expansion of the existing Begbroke Science Park, Oxfordshire. The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of the submission of a planning application. Of the 279 trenches opened, 119 trenches contained archaeological features. The Phase 1 trenching reported here covers the 'developable site'. A separate Written Scheme of Investigation has been agreed for a later phase of trenching in the non-developable, floodplain parts of the application site, which are to be used as nature reserves, allotments, sports facilities and public access routes. The magnetometer and electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveys carried out before the trenching covered both of these zones.

Very limited evidence for early prehistoric activity was found within the developable site, comprising a small assemblage of worked flints that was widely scattered and mostly residual in later contexts. The earliest recognizable phase of activity is a pair of possible Bronze Age burial mounds. Both features produced small assemblages of later Bronze Age pottery, including a shouldered/biconical jar or barrel urn from the smaller ring-ditch. No internal features or human remains were identified within the putative barrows. A penannular ring-ditch located to the south of the possible barrows may represent a third such feature. Other late Bronze Age archaeology comprised two pit groups.

A small Iron Age settlement site consisted of an apparently isolated roundhouse ring-ditch with internal postholes, and pits and ditches. The associated pottery included distinctive middle Iron Age sherds. Further scattered Iron Age activity, mainly comprising pit groups, was identified extending northwards over the higher ground towards the Rowel Brook. Various rectilinear enclosures on the magnetometer plot in this area were not investigated due to the presence of safety exclusion zones. This area of Iron Age activity potentially covers an area of c 2ha. One of the Iron Age pits in this area produced a rich and varied animal bone assemblage, accompanied by middle Iron Age pottery including a globular urn.

Two areas (B and C) of intensive Iron Age and Roman settlement were located along the historic course of the Rowel Brook. Both settlements produced ceramic evidence that they started life on a small scale in the early Iron Age. The main, most intensive period of activity on both sites was the middle-late Roman period. The northern part of the larger farmstead is known to have been lost to sand and gravel quarrying in the 1920s. The farmsteads were linked with trackways which appear to be contemporary with the Roman settlements. There was some artefactual evidence that the network of trackways continued in use

into the Anglo-Saxon period. Two east-west aligned inhumation burials found at a track junction are not securely dated but may be late Roman or Anglo-Saxon. Anglo-Saxon pottery was found in an enclosure ditch in an adjacent trench.

A focus of possible Anglo-Saxon settlement activity comprised a rectangular enclosure discovered by magnetometer survey. Measuring c 20m long and 12m wide, it could enclose a hall type building, although no postholes or other internal features could be discerned in the trench. The dating evidence is slight but an Anglo-Saxon date is suggested by a fragment of a copper-alloy bucket rim from the enclosure ditch. Two sherds of chaff/grass tempered pottery from the ditch could date from either the Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon period.

The site is unusual in both the spatial coverage and variety of the buried soils preserved within its sediment sequence, and particularly in the degree to which they are associated with extensive archaeology, mainly of Iron Age and Roman date. Further laboratory research into these soils could assist in building interpretations of local land-use changes from prehistory through to more recent centuries. Further examination of a well-preserved palaeochannel may also aid in this regard. Investigation of several large, raised, linear features, although currently undated, showed that these 'banks' are composed of colluvial ploughwash soils, typically sitting between the modern agricultural soils and lower, archaeology-bearing deposits. These are likely to be later medieval and/or post-medieval in origin.

Oxford Archaeology will now develop a mitigation plan for agreement with OCC, for the developable parts of the site, to take place following the granting of planning permission. It is envisaged that mitigation will take the form of a series of open area excavations. In order to minimise the movement of spoil it is expected that the archaeological excavations will be integrated as closely as possible with construction earthworks. The excavations will be targeted on parts of the site that a) are to be affected by substantive groundworks, and b) have proven potential to contain significant archaeological remains, as demonstrated by the geophysical surveys and/or trial trenching. The trial trenching and mitigation for the floodplain areas of the development will follow on as separate, but closely connected stages of work.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman. The fieldwork was directed by Marusz Gorniak. Survey and digital mapping was carried out primarily by Caroline Souday. In-field geoarchaeological work was conducted by David Kay with assistance from Tom Bruce. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott. This report was drafted by David Kay with assistance from Tom Bruce and Stuart Foreman.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Oxford University Developments to undertake a trial-trench evaluation at the site of the proposed Begbroke Innovation District, an expansion of the existing Begbroke Science Park.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of the submission of a planning application. A brief was set by Victoria Green of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (OCAS) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (OA 2022b), the final form of which was accepted by Oxfordshire County Council on 22nd November 2022. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 The Phase 1 trenching reported here covered the 'developable' parts of the site. A separate WSI has been submitted and approved by Oxfordshire County Council for a later phase of trenching in the floodplain areas of the development, which are to be used as nature reserves, landscaping, allotments, sports facilities and public access routes. The latter could not be completed at the same time as the trenches in the developable site because of flooding during the winter. The floodplain trenches have to be completed in dry conditions in Summer or Autumn. The excavation of a group of trenches originally planned in the Oxford Poultry land, next to the A44, has been delayed until after the planning decision has been made, by agreement with OCAS, as the trenching would cause permanent damage to the business.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is situated 7km northwest of Oxford and lies between the civil parishes of Begbroke and Yarnton, Oxfordshire, at SP 48147 12886 (Fig. 1). It comprises c 170ha of agricultural land and fringing woodland surrounding the existing Begbroke Science Park, and incorporates several roadways and farmsteads within its limits. It is bounded to the north by the Rowel Brook, fields and residential development, and to the east by the Oxford Canal (built between 1774 and 1790). Fields and a solar farm lie to the south, whilst further fields and residential development extend to the west. The site is also bisected from north to south by the Cherwell Valley railway line (originally the Birmingham and Oxford Junction line, built in 1850). This rail line demarcates the eastern edge of the developable site and separates it from the non-developable floodplain to the east/southeast (which is not covered by this report but is subject to pending archaeological investigations; OA 2023).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of low-lying land, sloping gently from 67.0m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north of site to 62.0m aOD in the south. It also slopes slightly from east to west, from about 66.0m to 65.0m aOD. The land rises to the west and continues flat to the east and south towards Oxford. This gently sloping topography derives from the majority of the site sitting on the low shelf of the

Thames second river terrace (ie, the Summertown-Radley Terrace/Sands and Gravels Member, see Section 1.2.4 below), which to the south and east is cut down to the level of the present-day Thames floodplain by later fluvial activity.

- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the site largely comprises undifferentiated Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation mudstones, though across the northern side of the site the Oxford Clay transitions to interbedded mud-, silt- and sandstones belonging to the Kellaways Sand and Kellaways Clay Members, which in turn give way to the biogenic and detrital limestones of the Cornbrash Formation across the northernmost site boundary (which lie beyond the extent of current trenching). As discussed further in Section 3.5.2 (see also Table 1) trial pitting by OA staff and Hydrock geoengineers suggests that current British Geological Survey (BGS) modelling of the Kellaways Sand and Clay Members (BGS nd) may be slightly erroneous, and that they may extend further south across the north-eastern quadrant of the site than as currently mapped. Regardless, the overall geological sequence clearly evidences a transition from deeper to more pelagic marine conditions throughout the Jurassic Period, which due to the tilting of the constituent beds is geographically manifested as a south-north geological series across the site itself.
- 1.2.4 The BGS (nd) further records various superficial deposits overlying the lower bedrock geology. Across the majority of the site, these comprise mixed cold phase sands and gravels belonging to the Summertown-Radley Sands and Gravels Member, which in this case constitutes the Thames second terrace that was laid down by fluvial action during the Pleistocene. On the lower ground to the east and south, the BGS maps the presence of mixed alluvial deposits associated with the present-day Thames floodplain. However, and as discussed further in Sections 1.3.4, this area sits well outside the contemporary flood zones of either the Thames or the Cherwell river-systems, and so this alluvium is more likely to be associated with the natural watercourse which presumably preceded the construction of the Oxford Canal, and to be early Holocene in date (perhaps the ancestor of today's Kingsbridge Brook). Although unmapped by the BGS, it is likely that further alluvial deposits lie within the shallow valley of the Rowel Brook along the northern perimeter of the site, though this area lies outside the zone of current archaeological investigation.
- 1.2.5 In-field geoarchaeological investigation has also revealed the presence of small pockets of potentially *in situ* Pleistocene supranatural deposits, particularly to the south of Sandy Lane (see Section 3.6.4). These sediments comprise fine-grained sands and silts of likely aeolian deposition, and thus fall under the broad category of Pleistocene 'coversand' and/or 'brickearth' deposits. It also seems likely that certain distinctive yellow-brown, clayey soils found elsewhere across the site may also derive from colluvially reworked materials originating from these fine-grained supranatural deposits. Lastly, excavations across the north-western quadrant of the site also revealed the presence of more mixed colluvial sediments that are likely also Pleistocene in date, and which in this case most probably constitute head deposits derived from solifluction and/or other periglacial displacement processes.

1.3 LiDAR, EM and magnetometer data

- 1.3.1 LiDAR (light detection and ranging) data for the site were previously analysed and reported on in the desk-based assessment (DBA) preceding this phase of archaeological investigation (OA 2022a), but the most salient details are worth summarising again here.
- 1.3.2 First, the digital terrain model derived from the raw LiDAR data clearly delineates the break of slope that defines the upper edge of the Summertown-Radley terrace. On the western flank of the current zone of investigation, this includes a large C-shaped indent immediately north of Sandy Lane, which on initial in-field inspection appeared to result from a past incidence of large-scale sediment slumping (see further in Section 3.5.5).
- 1.3.3 Second, several substantial linear features were identified crossing the site from east to west, in particular one running across the northern edge of the current Science Park, and one through the fields to its immediate south. Although these features are not illustrated on historic mapping, they do appear to respect the line of former 19th-century field boundaries, and were hypothesised to represent earlier post-medieval, or possibly medieval, field boundaries and/or divisions (OA 2022a). In-field, these features are not always immediately evident to the naked eye, though they are most obvious in the fields to the west and south of the current Science Park. Geoarchaeological assessment of the underlying sediments suggests they most likely represent past plough headlands, whilst the few incidences of associated archaeology indicate a medieval or post-medieval date.
- 1.3.4 EM (electromagnetic) survey data was also reported on in the project DBA (OA 2022a). Two features are worth additional discussion: first, whilst the raised Summertown-Radley terrace itself displays low conductivity levels as expected, it is fringed by curvilinear areas of higher conductivity that lie either on or just below the break of slope. Notably, one such area precisely follows the line of the C-shaped slope indent described above in Section 1.3.1. In-field investigations have revealed these areas of higher conductivity to represent a spring-line that more-or-less circumscribes the edge of the terrace, ie, the point at which groundwater flushing through the loose terrace sands and gravels seeps out and runs down to lower ground as surface flow. This situation seems especially true for the aforementioned C-shaped indent given its particular geomorphological makeup, as discussed further in Section 3.5.4 below.
- 1.3.5 Though lying outside the area of current trenching, it is also worth mentioning the electromagnetic conductivity results from the floodplain area across the eastern portion of the site. Here, an area of higher conductivity adjacent to the present-day Oxford Canal was initially hypothesised to evidence an older palaeochannel. However, reference to Hydrock ground investigations data suggests that these elevated values are more likely due to the perching of groundwater above the relatively shallow level of the impermeable Oxford Clay bedrock (Hydrock report pending) which here lies between 1.5m and 2.6m below ground level (bgl) before dipping down to the west. Though indistinct given the site-specific extent of the EM survey coverage, it seems as if slightly higher conductivity values may also evidence a similar situation to the

immediate east of the north-south railway line crossing Sandy Lane. It is thus possible to infer that the wide, broadly linear, area of low conductivity running north-south through this area may instead be evidence for a large palaeochannel cutting the impermeable bedrock, and likely filled by free-draining sands/gravels. This putative palaeochannel would therefore be associated with lower, first-terrace deposits that post-date, and down-cut through, the higher Summertown-Radley terrace. It would hence date to the later Pleistocene and is likely to have initially carved out the low-lying floodplain to the east of the site that topographically connects the now-separate channels of the Thames and Cherwell river-systems.

- 1.3.6 The magnetometer survey results were discussed within the project DBA (OA 2022a), and will be further addressed later in this report with regards to their relation to the archaeological features subsequently excavated. However, it is worth noting at this stage that the spring-line that follows the C-shaped indent in the eastern slope of the Summertown-Radley Terrace (see Section 1.3.3) is again picked up by the magnetometry, in this case even more strongly than for the EM. It seems that the particular characteristics of the clayey colluvium resulting from the slumping episode which created this landform (see Section 3.5.4) not only serves as an aquitard, but one which when saturated is also magnetically enriched relative to surrounding sediments. The few magnetometer anomalies of similar form evident to the immediate south and east of this spring-line are also likely to derive from similar ground conditions.

1.4 Archaeological, historical and wider landscape background

- 1.4.1 The nature of the archaeological resource within the site and the surrounding study area is described, catalogued and illustrated in full in the separate DBA (OA 2022a). The following is a summary based on that report and the Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) brief, focussed on aspects that are relevant to the archaeological potential of the site.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 1.4.2 The HER returned 30 records for previous archaeological investigations on or within 1km of the site. These comprised 22 physical interventions such as watching briefs, evaluations and excavations, five geophysical surveys, one DBA, a Monuments Protection Programme assessment and a building survey (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.3 Three geophysical surveys include land adjacent to or close to site. A survey of 55ha of land at Yarnton, an area directly west of the site, revealed features consistent with historical agricultural activity, possibly related to nearby medieval settlement, interpreted as ridge and furrow and field boundaries. Modern agricultural activity in the form of plough scarring, drains and 'green waste' was also observed, along with evidence of services. A palaeochannel or former meander was also detected. A geophysical survey of 12.3ha of land east of the A44 at Yarnton, directly adjacent to site to the south, found a wide distribution of sinuous and discrete anomalies that may have been primarily a result of natural site formation. Across the Oxford Canal from the site, a geophysical survey at Stratfield Farm found features consistent with medieval–post-medieval ridge and furrow (OA 2022a).

- 1.4.4 There are seven recorded archaeological interventions on the site. These are summarised here for clarity, but relevant archaeological information from these and the wider study area are mentioned below by time period. An evaluation was conducted along the length of a proposed access road to Begbroke Science Park. Whilst the majority of the trenches were devoid of archaeological features, five undated linear features that corresponded to cropmarks of possible Bronze Age enclosures and a possible 17th–18th-century field boundary were recorded (Joyce 2011). A subsequent strip, map and sample excavation of this area concluded that these features were geological in origin (Tsamis 2011a).
- 1.4.5 A series of major archaeological excavations were carried out by OA during gravel extraction to the south of Yarnton, 1.6km south of the site, between 1989 and 1998 (Hey 2004; Hey *et al.* 2011; Hey *et al.* 2016). The results of the investigations included extensive settlement evidence dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods, and provide valuable information on the historic character of Yarnton and the surrounding landscape.

Prehistoric period (500,000 BP–AD 43)

- 1.4.6 There are no clearly Palaeolithic remains recorded within the study area. The Summertown-Radley gravels underlying the site are of Pleistocene age (mainly dating from Marine Isotope Stages 7 to 6) and have produced Lower Palaeolithic artefacts, although these are all stray finds of rolled artefacts (Beckley *et al.* 2012).
- 1.4.7 Scattered evidence for Mesolithic activity has been recorded in the wider area, from both the lower-lying floodplain areas and the higher gravel terraces on which the site is situated. The landscape during this period appears to have been characterised by temporary occupation sites reflecting the seasonal exploitation of the floodplain resource (Hey *et al.* 2016). Linear features that were interpreted as being of possible Mesolithic date, along with Neolithic worked flints, were recovered during an evaluation south of Lock Crescent in Kidlington, around 150m east of the site (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.8 At the beginning of the Neolithic period, as elsewhere within the Upper Thames Valley, Yarnton and Begbroke were covered by dense mixed deciduous forest (Hey *et al.* 2016). Settlement and animal-based farming practices would have been focussed within small woodland clearings close to the Thames (*ibid.*). There are numerous Neolithic findspots across the site and in the wider study area. These include leaf-shaped and hollow-based arrowheads recovered as individual artefacts from findspots around the science park and also a substantial lithic scatter towards the centre of site, in which 789 artefacts were recovered in the 1960s. This scatter was interpreted as evidence of late Neolithic domestic activity. A Neolithic pottery sherd was also found towards the site's north-eastern corner.
- 1.4.9 Several concentrations of cropmarks have been identified within the study area and are thought to represent possible Bronze Age features. These include possible enclosures, ring ditches, and round barrows located in the northern half of the site. An evaluation of the science park access road route by Cotswold Archaeology (Joyce

2011) confirmed the archaeological potential of some of these features, although did not recover any dating evidence. A subsequent strip, map and sample excavation of the area concluded that the features in this area were 'geological formations or naturally-formed features, caused by tree throw and root action' (Tsamis 2011). The only human-made features were deemed to be a ditch that may have been a previous hedgerow, and a short length of gully, neither of which were dateable. Given the continuation of ring-ditch features immediately around and further north and north-east of the access road and their clarity in aerial photographs and geophysical surveys, it seems unlikely that the presence of Bronze Age features of this nature can be discounted (OA 2022a).

- 1.4.10 Further possible Bronze Age features, including a faint double-concentric ring ditch, have been identified 75m north of site as seen in vertical aerial photographs. A Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead was found in a garden 350m east of site and a pit containing a sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery was recorded during an evaluation 300m south of site at Little Marsh playing fields (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.11 During the Iron Age, the landscape and settlement pattern in the Yarnton area underwent significant change, with the first permanent, nucleated settlements emerging (Hey *et al.* 2011). The location of settlement activity differs from the earlier periods, occurring higher on the Summertown-Radley gravel terrace, rather than on the floodplain as they appear to have been in the earlier periods (Hey *et al.* 2011).
- 1.4.12 An Iron Age roundhouse, which was associated with a series of storage pits containing sherds of pottery and hearth debris, was exposed in the 1920s in the Sandy Lane gravel pit towards the centre of the present development site. Iron Age/Romano-British pits and ditches containing pottery have also been recorded within the area (Anon 1936, 201), in addition to broadly dated prehistoric findspots and scatters in the north and to the west of the site (OA 2022a).

Romano-British period (AD 43–410)

- 1.4.13 Romano-British settlement in the Yarnton area continued to be focussed on the higher ground of the Summertown-Radley gravels. During this period, cultivation moved increasingly away from the lower-lying parts of the floodplain, which were prone to seasonal flooding, eventually resulting in their abandonment as arable land. These fields appear to have been replaced by ploughlands on clay soils, whilst the floodplain was utilised for the seasonal grazing of animals (Hey *et al.* 2011).
- 1.4.14 The HER returned four records for Romano-British activity in the wider study area, two of which were within the site. Towards the centre of the site, below Sandy Lane (in the same area as the Iron Age roundhouse mentioned above), Roman settlement was evidenced by ditches and pits and a bronze brooch. A Roman pottery scatter has also been recorded north of Sandy Lane (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.15 Around 50m south of the site, there is an area of activity identified by geophysical survey and confirmed by archaeological evaluation, which has been interpreted as a possible Roman settlement and undated field systems. Settlement areas included ring ditches, enclosures, pits and postholes. Undated features, corresponding to a N–S

aligned trackway and associated field system ditches were also identified and may date to the medieval or later periods (OA 2022a).

- 1.4.16 The Oxford Ridgeway, a routeway represented by the modern Oxford–Banbury Road, is a branch of the Cotswold Ridgeway to Oxford, and is located 770m east of the site. It may have Roman origins and it is mentioned in several Saxon charters (OA 2022a).

Early medieval period (AD 410–1065)

- 1.4.17 The place name of Begbroke is from the Old English meaning ‘Becca’s brook’, in reference to the brook that runs east–west across the parish (and forms much of the site’s northern border). As noted below, the later medieval hamlet is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086), which suggests that the settlement pre-dates the Norman Conquest. The HER returned one potentially early medieval record from the wider study area in which anomalies consistent with earlier field boundaries and ridge and furrow were revealed during geophysical survey, 400m west of site. On aerial photographs, the fields in this area have well defined ridge-and-furrow earthworks, aligned roughly NNE–SSW. There are similar well-defined areas of ridge and furrow to the west and south of the site within the wider study area (OA 2022a).

- 1.4.18 The OA Yarnton excavations revealed important evidence for early and middle Saxon settlement. The early Saxon settlement (dating from the 5th/6th century AD) respected the location of the preceding Roman settlements on this site, although was of very different character, mainly comprising sunken-featured buildings (Hey 2004). The middle Saxon settlement was probably laid out in the second half of the 7th century. The general absence of late Saxon pottery suggests that occupation probably did not extend beyond the 9th century. The middle Saxon settlement was located about 100m to the east of the Roman and early Saxon settlements and included a wider range of features including rectilinear enclosures containing rectangular post-built halls and further sunken-featured buildings. A small, cemetery of six east–west aligned adult burials was found 100m east of the settlement. These were almost certainly Christian. Three further burials, all sub-adults, were found within the middle Saxon settlement (Hey 2004).

Later medieval period (1066–1550)

- 1.4.19 At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Begbroke is recorded as a settlement with nine households, putting it in the smallest 40% of settlements recorded in Domesday. It is listed as having ploughlands, meadow and pasture. The village of Yarnton, which is south of the site, is recorded as a much larger settlement, with 26 households in the same period and correspondingly greater resources (Open Domesday nd). By the late 12th century, the manor of Begbroke had been divided into two estates (Baggs *et al.* 1990a). The medieval village, including both manors, appear to have been located within the area of the current village, which is located close to the north-west corner of site (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.20 Begbroke appears to have remained a relatively small settlement through the later medieval and post-medieval periods, the population rarely exceeding 100 until the

beginning of the 20th century (Baggs *et al.* 1990a) when people working in Oxford in the 1930s began to live in outskirt villages like Begbroke (OA 2022a).

- 1.4.21 The medieval activity recorded by the HER within the site and wider study area is limited. A range of medieval/post-medieval material including 16th to 17th century stone ware, old gun flints, coins and tokens was discovered just south of Begbroke Hill Farmhouse in 1971, and the farmhouse itself has potentially 17th-century origins. Two medieval fishponds, bulldozed in the 1970s, were located just east of the site, associated with a moated site (Moat Cottage) which is likely to have been built after the 13th century (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.22 The HER records a possible shrunken medieval village, c 875m south of site, visible as earthworks and some exposed stone footings. Medieval pottery was also found in this area within a feature of unknown function. Another shrunken medieval village has been identified north of St Michael's Church in Begbroke, 350m north-west of site, comprising indistinct earthworks which may include some crofts nearer the church (OA 2022a). The Grade I listed St Michael's Church is of late 12th-century origin, with an associated 14th–15th-century churchyard cross and medieval grave slab. St Bartholomew's Church in Yarnton, also Grade I listed, is about 1km south-west of site and also has 12th-century origins and a medieval churchyard cross. Other buildings in the wider study area include 17th-century Park Farmhouse to the north, which was built in the area of a 16th-century park, and a medieval chapel-of-ease on a bridge c 650m south of site (OA 2022a).

Post-medieval period (1550–1900)

- 1.4.23 The Grade II listed Begbroke Hill Farmhouse, in the centre of the site, was built as the manor house of the Fitzherbert's Begbroke estate in the early 17th century, completed sometime between 1600 and 1630, although there may be traces of an earlier structure beneath (Fearon 1984). The landscape around the farmhouse remained largely agricultural in this period, but would see an increase in transport infrastructure, with a turnpike road built to the west, and the construction of the Oxford Canal and the Great Western Railway (Oxford & Birmingham Section) to the east (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.24 The Stokenchurch, Wheatley, Begbroke and New Woodstock Turnpike Road was completed in 1719, largely following the line of the present-day Woodstock Road (A44) as it passes Begbroke and Yarnton, immediately adjacent to the site's western border. Turnpike roads were operated by trusts authorised by Acts of Parliament to build and maintain roads, which were economically vital prior to the advent of the railway. The original 'Begbroke Gate' toll house and weighing machine was located in a small cottage at the junction of Woodstock Road and Kidlington Lane, around 500m south of site. Another toll house is recorded 900m north of the site along this road at Langford Lane. There are two milestone markers on Woodstock Road within 100m of the site boundary (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.25 The Oxford Canal was opened between 1774 and 1790 for the purpose of bringing coal from the Coventry coalfields to Oxford and the River Thames. Many of the post-medieval records in the HER within the wider study area relate to structures associated with the canal and its operation. These include locks, bridges and wharfs

- (OA 2022a). The canal was built along the eastern edge of an existing stream valley, which is visible on the BGS map as a band of alluvium extending south from the river Cherwell at Thrupp and merging with the wider Thames floodplain in the vicinity of Sandy Lane (BGS nd). The geophysical surveys carried out for this project (EM and Magnetometer survey) have detected a possible large palaeochannel flowing NW–SE through the south-eastern parts of the site, which may be the course of this stream through the floodplain (E Stafford, pers. comm.).
- 1.4.26 The Birmingham and Oxford Junction line opened between Millstream Junction, in Oxford, and Banbury in 1850 as a broad gauge line. It bisects the site, running north-south, and crossing Sandy Lane towards its eastern end (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.27 The HER records for this period mainly reference buildings within the wider study area, concentrated in the nearby residential areas of Begbroke, Kidlington and Yarnton. Many of these buildings are former farmhouses and associated farm buildings, such as outbuildings and barns, underlining the originally agricultural nature of the land around the site. The closest building to the site is the Grade II listed Tudor Cottage on Woodstock Road, originally a pair of mid-17th century cottages, adjacent to the site’s western border. The remains of a 19th-century agricultural building and associated agricultural features are present 100m south of site (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.28 Davis’ County map of Oxfordshire (1797) shows the site as largely undeveloped. Most of the land below Rowel Brook had been enclosed by this point, with large fields in presumably pastoral use. The land north of the brook, and in the north-west of the site is shown as open fields, potentially arable in nature. Although it is difficult to ascertain the exact site boundary on this map, ‘Begbrook Hill’ farmhouse is in the same location as the present day and appears to comprise three buildings around a central courtyard. Access to the buildings is from a roadway to the west which connects to Woodstock Road (the present A44), which may be part of what is now Sandy Lane. Rowel Brook is shown to connect to the canal, and both it and Kidlington Lane appear to have much the same trajectory as today. Sandy Lane – if indeed that is the roadway shown east–west across site – does not continue further east than the farmhouse (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.29 All but the south-eastern part of the site is present on the 1811 Ordnance Surveyor’s drawing (OSD 162) for Woodstock. The portion of land east of Kidlington Lane is depicted on the 1814 drawing (OSD 230) for Ot Moor. These drawings show the site as largely undeveloped, comprising fields of varying sizes. Some field boundaries illustrated in this map appear to be reflected in the current field system, although it is clear that some must have been subsequently amalgamated. The roads across the site, comprising Sandy Lane, Woodstock Road (the present A44) and Kidlington Lane follow the same trajectory as today, as does the Oxford Canal. Despite the suggestion of a roadway or narrow plot of land up to the location of Begbroke Hill farmhouse, no buildings are shown in this area, although small buildings are shown on either side of Sandy Lane, near the kink in the eastern half of the road. Since Begbroke Hill farmhouse has 16th-century origins and is shown on maps before and after the production of this one, its absence is likely to be a reflection of the draft nature of the

Ordnance Surveyor's drawings rather than genuine absence. There is a small building noted east of Kidlington Lane, located on a field boundary (OA 2022a).

- 1.4.30 On the OSD map, and the first Ordnance Survey map, the route of the Rowel Brook is shown to travel south some 300m before the Canal. It continues south past Sandy Lane, and then curves south-west towards Yarnton. In this area it is analogous to the watercourse that appears in this location in the present day. This route is slightly at odds with the Davis' map, which shows it continuing to the canal, with no southern branch. It may be that a branch of the watercourse always went to the area of the canal and the southern branch is not shown on the earlier map. It is likely though, that its disappearance on later maps (after the OSD and first OS map) was due to culverting or rerouting of the brook, the most likely context for which is when the railway was built in 1850 (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.31 Despite the large scale of the First Series Ordnance Survey map (1833), it is possible to locate the site fairly accurately. There are no great changes from the OSD, although the building to the east of Kidlington Lane is now labelled as a barn. The route of Sandy Lane, with access via a roadway to Begbroke Hill Farmhouse, is well defined and follows the same route as today (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.32 The site appears on two 19th-century tithe maps, for Begbroke (1844) and Yarnton (1844) parishes. Tithe maps were created to ascertain which land was still subject to tithes (a tax on agricultural produce paid in kind), who owned it and to whom the tithes were payable. As the site falls into both parishes historically, and part of Begbroke parish was detached, some parts of the site are not fully represented. Begbroke Hill Farmhouse and the surrounding plots of land are listed as belonging to Thomas Robinson, occupied by Matthew Young, and are a mix of pasture and arable land. Woodland is listed along much of the length of the Rowel Brook (south side). A homestead is noted 400m east of Begbroke Hill Farmhouse. On later maps it is labelled as Parker's Farm. It, and the land around it, is also a mix of arable and pasture owned by Thomas Robinson, although occupied at this time by Sampson Pratt (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.33 The fields east of Yarnton Road (and a plot north of Sandy Lane) have a number of landowners including Thomas Robinson, the Duke of Marlborough and Reverend Ellis but most of the land is also occupied by Matthew Young, and is listed as pasture and meadow. The fields south of Sandy Lane are in Yarnton parish, and belong to a number of landowners including Thomas Robinson, Robert Southerby Esq., the Duke of Marlborough, the Rectors and Scholars of Exeter College and Merton College, Oxford. Again, the land is a mix of arable and pasture. A building on the western boundary of the site, south of the present Gravel Pits Lane is Ivy House, which was built in 1842 for Thomas Robinson (Baggs *et al* 1990b). An agricultural building with a small enclosure around it is shown 200m south of Sandy Lane, east of Ivy House (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.34 The 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows a field system on much the same alignment as the present day and some extension and expansion of the buildings within the Begbroke Hill farmstead. Parker's Farm, mentioned above, appears to have at least two buildings and a trackway runs to it from Sandy Lane. The railway line, not present on the previous tithe maps, is now in place, running north-south through the site (OA 2022a).

Modern (20th–21st century)

- 1.4.35 The 1900 OS map shows a few field boundary changes and the introduction of more footpaths across site (along field boundaries south of the brook, to and from the houses around the present day Gravel Pits Lane and between Begbroke Hill Farmhouse, Parker's Farm towards Kidlington). 'Gravel Pits' as a name appears for the first time, indicating the use of the site for extraction, although the exact location of these areas is not marked on the 1900 map. A building is now present south of Sandy Lane, which looks to be a pair of dwellings. These may be associated with extraction in that area. The barn to the east of Kidlington Lane has expanded since the 1880s and is much longer than its predecessor. There are no significant changes on the 1922 OS map, although it notes 'gravel pits' towards the western part of the site (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.36 By the time of the 1939 OS map there is a large gravel pit, accessed via Sandy Lane, which takes up much of the square field below Sandy Lane directly south-east of Begbroke Hill Farmhouse (Sandy Lane East historic landfill site). The gravel pit suggested previously to the west of site (Sandy Lane West historic landfill site) is now depicted as taking up the entirety of the field to the east of Gravel Pits Lane, accessed from Sandy Lane. There are some small buildings near the road associated with the gravel pit. These buildings have somewhat expanded by the time of the 1949 OS map and the Sandy Lane East gravel pit has expanded, but there are few other changes to the site at this time. This is once again the case in the 1955 OS map where the gravel pits continue to expand, taking up almost the whole plot of land. Aerial photographs from this period confirm the presence of large extraction sites (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.37 There are no significant changes to the site on the 1962 or 1969 OS maps, which continue to show gravel pits in the same locations. The Agricultural Research Council's Weed Research Organisation was established at Begbroke Hill in 1960, and acquired an international reputation (Baggs *et al* 1990a). Aerial photographs in the 1970s of the area to the south and south-east of the buildings at Begbroke Hill show a mosaic of planted areas and gardening related structures which represent this use of the site, which is particularly clear in images from the 1970s. This facility was closed in 1985 (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.38 The gravel extraction sites in and adjacent to the site were subsequently used as landfills. Sandy Lane East is described as having 'received inert and industrial waste with unspecified timeframe', and Sandy Lane West as having 'received inert waste with unspecified timeframe' (Jubb Consulting Engineers 2018). Aerial photographs confirm that the pits were backfilled in the late 20th century. Sandy Lane East is now grassed, whilst Sandy Lane West was developed (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.39 An anti-aircraft gun site is known to have been on the site during the Second World War, located in Partridge Pit, off Sandy Lane. There is also a standard polygonal pillbox located 200m north-east of the site, beside the canal. Oxford Kidlington Airport, a former military airfield opened in 1938, is located 1km north of site (OA 2022a).

Undated

- 1.4.40 The HER returned seven undated records. Six of these refer to earthworks and cropmarks within the site, and one within the wider study area. These include several features identified in the national mapping programme (NMP). In the southern half of site, below Sandy Lane and directly south of the Sandy Lane East landfill site is a group of five or six rectilinear enclosures which partly overlap, a variety of linear marks that may include a central north–south road and some circular features which may be pits or round structures. Although undated, it may be that this palimpsest of features indicates an Iron Age settlement with superimposed later Roman use. The features are clear on some aerial photographs and on geophysical survey. The features in this area are very dense and likely to be archaeologically productive (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.41 North of Sandy Lane, 250m south of Begbroke Hill farmhouse, there is a single-ditched square enclosure, with a possible entrance in the middle of its east side and no clear internal features. This feature is also clear on aerial photographs and geophysical survey (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.42 East of the Begbroke Hill farmhouse there is an undated droveway and field system, which is described in the HER as two parallel lines defining a droveway aligned WNW–ESE and connecting ditches and a field system to the south. These marks cross the parish boundary. Recent geophysical survey has shown that the droveway is not confined to the area depicted in the NMP, but rather bifurcates with a branch continuing south-west towards the undated enclosure listed above (OA 2022a, fig. 24). The roadway continues to a field system and settlement which spreads out and to the east towards the railway line. The full extent of this has not been identified previously. This area is discussed further in the geophysical survey section below (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.43 North of Begbroke Hill farmhouse there are two areas of undated enclosures, pits and linear marks. These include a rectangular enclosure with an entrance gap to the north and three small satellite enclosures each containing a pit, as well as some irregular enclosures and other marks which could be periglacial in origin (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.44 West of Begbroke Hill farmhouse and south of the access road there are some faint ovoid enclosures, linear marks possibly part of a field system and small group of well-marked pits. These appear to be mostly buried under the retail development which occupies this part of the site (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.45 Around 500m south of the site, adjacent to Exeter Farm, there is a record for seven undated, shallow linear features (ditches and gullies) that were excavated in 2009 and interpreted as probable boundary or drainage features. Although no dating evidence was recovered from them, the site produced a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pot (OA 2022a).

Aerial photographs

- 1.4.46 A review of aerial photographs (APs) held at Historic England Archive in Swindon was carried out as part of DBA. A total of 267 aerial photographs comprising vertical and oblique images covering the period 1942–2018 were reviewed. National Mapping Programme (NMP) data were also available for this area and these are reproduced in the DBA (OA 2022a, fig. 9).

- 1.4.47 Ridge-and-furrow earthworks, a result of medieval and early post-medieval agricultural practises, were identified within the study area. These were mostly located in the western part of the study area (west of Woodstock Road) and in an area to the south and appear predominantly in parts of the study area which overlie geologies of clay or alluvium. Earlier APs indicate that some fields within the site had ridge and furrow (north-east and north-west of Begbroke Hill) but these are now minimal and do not appear on recent satellite images. The absence of ridge-and-furrow earthworks on the gravels suggests that they may have been utilised for pasture whilst the clays and alluvium were historically favoured for cultivation. Much of the land use within the site was pastoral in nature according to the mid-19th-century tithe maps (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.48 Some vertical APs show a series of substantial linear features across the study area. Several of these linear features are consistent with former boundaries illustrated on 19th-century mapping. Those not illustrated on historic mapping may represent earlier post-medieval, or possibly medieval, field boundaries and/or divisions (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.49 The site took on an unusual appearance between the 1960s and 1980s when it was occupied by the Agricultural Research Council's Weed Research Organisation. The fields around the Begbroke Hill Farmhouse appear full of discrete areas of planting and temporary agricultural structures (OA 2022).

LiDAR

- 1.4.50 The LiDAR data was captured by the Environment Agency (EA) and made available via the EA online archive. In this instance Digital Terrain Model (DTM) tiles for Ordnance Survey Sheet SU41se were downloaded (Fig. 2). This data was surveyed at 1m intervals and was collected in 2020. The DTM data were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) and visualisations were created using Hill Shade, Sky View factor, open-positive, open-negative and simple local relief model (SLRM) visualisation techniques. Indicative multi-hillshade and SLRM visualisations of site and the surrounding area have been included in the DBA as figures 21 and 22 respectively, with an annotated version presented as figure 23 (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.51 An area within the central part of the site was also shown to be lower than the remainder of the site (Fig. 4). This is the result of early 20th-century quarrying activity (gravel pits) which is recorded within this part of the site by historic mapping (OA 2022a).
- 1.4.52 A series of substantial linear features were identified crossing the site. Several of these linear features are consistent with former boundaries illustrated on 19th-century mapping (Fig. 4). Those not illustrated on historic mapping may represent earlier post-medieval, or possibly medieval, field boundaries and/or divisions. A series of features, which were also identified as cropmarks, and visible on the geophysical survey were identified within the northern part of the site. These are not consistent with any features shown on historic mapping of the site and their date and nature is unknown (OA 2022). As noted in para 1.3.2 above, specialist geoarchaeological assessment of

these features prior to the trenching suggested that they most likely represent relict plough headlands. The few incidences of associated archaeology during the trial trenching indicate a medieval or post-medieval date.

- 1.4.53 Ridge-and-furrow earthworks are identifiable within the western and southern parts of the study area (Fig. 4). The extent of surviving ridge and furrow is much decreased from that shown on historic aerial photographs which is likely a result of modern agriculture and development (OA 2022a).

Geophysical survey

- 1.4.54 Magnetometer survey results (Figs. 3-5 and 24) have shown a large number of archaeological features across the site (Magnitude Surveys 2022). For the most part these results complement and expand on the features known previously from cropmarks and other evidence. For example, the presence of potentially Bronze Age ring features west of the science park (above the access road) and north-east of the science park towards the railway line. There are further similar features noted above Rowel Brook (OA 2022).
- 1.4.55 The driveway and associated enclosures which had been identified by APs is much clearer and expanded on the geophysical survey to include both a NW–SE and NE–SW branch, which come together and head towards a potentially Roman rectilinear field system and settlement to the east of site, which may overlay earlier activity. This covers an area of c 160m by 160m. The extent of activity in this area has not been previously identified (OA 2022).
- 1.4.56 A similar field system and area of settlement to the south of Sandy Lane (below and cut by later quarrying in this area) is confirmed and expanded by the geophysical survey which shows more features to the east and south than presented in the NMP data (OA 2022).
- 1.4.57 The geophysical survey also shows some larger linear and curvilinear features, predominantly in the central and eastern parts of site. Prior to the trenching these were interpreted as probable natural geological features by both Magnitude Surveys and the OA Geoarchaeology team, possibly spring-line features (Magnitude Surveys 2022; E Stafford pers. comm.).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General project aims

- 2.1.1 A geophysical survey has already been carried out and these results need to be investigated through a trenched evaluation. As required by the OCC design brief (OCAS October 2022), this evaluation aimed to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological deposits within the developable site. This evidence will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate mitigation measures that may seek to limit the damage to significant archaeological deposits and will aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further investigation be required.
- 2.1.2 As the date and function of the features discovered by geophysical survey have not been established at this stage, reference to specific research aims in the Solent-Thames Regional Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014) will be made in future mitigation WSIs, in light of the trenching results.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

- 2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation are:
- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present
 - ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains by means of artefactual or other evidence
 - iii. To ground-truth the geophysical survey results
 - iv. To inform development design decisions by establishing the depth and fragility of archaeological remains in different parts of the site.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The scope required by the OCC brief was a 2% sample of the c 80ha developable site, with contingency for up to another 1% sample if requested by OCC to clarify the results. In the event only two additional trenches were requested by OCC to clarify the extents of features visible on the geophysical survey. The actual number of trial trenches excavated was 279, each 30m by 1.8m in plan, laid out within the area to test geophysical anomalies and 'blank areas', unless prevented by on site obstructions or archaeological considerations (Fig. 6). This compares with 298 trial trenches originally specified. Twenty planned trenches lay within land occupied by Oxford Poultry Limited. Access to this area is constrained by livestock sheds and sensitive livestock and by agreement with OCC will be evaluated at a later stage in the development project, after the planning application has been determined. The site was affected by numerous constraints including utilities, public rights of way and protected ecological sites (protected hedgerows and trees and badger setts). One trench had to be abandoned because a new badger set was identified at its location during the trenching. Exclusion zones of variable width were left on either side of each constraint, as shown on the summary trench plans (Figs 8–18).

- 2.3.2 The trenches in the developable parts of the site were mostly on well-drained sand and gravel geology and the archaeology was found at relatively shallow depth in most trenches. Deep test pits had to be excavated for geoarchaeological purposes to test the depth of and character of sediments of uncertain date and origin. Flooding was an issue in several trenches located on the edge of the Oxford Canal and Rowel Brook floodplains.
- 2.3.3 For reporting purposes, the site has been divided into three broad areas (these were not used in the field). Area A is located north of Sandy Lane and west of Begbroke Science Park. Area B is north of Sandy Lane and east of Begbroke Science Park. Area C is the fields to the south of Sandy Lane (Fig. 6).
- 2.3.4 The trenches were excavated using 13-tonne mechanical excavators fitted with toothless buckets, working under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from the trench edges. The machine excavation was in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, depending upon which was encountered first.
- 2.3.5 Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation was carried out by hand. A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, postholes and ditches, was excavated and recorded. All features and deposits were recorded in accordance with established best practice and the OA field manual.
- 2.3.6 The sedimentary layers and overall stratigraphic sequence for every trench opened during this evaluation phase were analysed and recorded in-field by a specialist geoarchaeologist. In this way it was possible to achieve 100% geoarchaeological coverage of the entire site throughout the course of excavations. Deeper sondage trial pits were machine excavated at the terminus of selected trenches to verify the underlying lithostratigraphy and better interpret the upper sequences (see Table 1). As such trial pits extend below 1m depth, they were summarily recorded from ground level before immediate backfill.
- 2.3.7 Geoarchaeological watching briefs were conducted concurrently with the archaeological trenching on selected Hydrock ground investigation trial holes, focussing on a series of trial pits in the fields on either side of the proposed rail bridge over the railway, on the north side of Sandy Lane. These provided improved understanding of the deeper floodplain sequences and were also useful for planning future archaeological trenches in the floodplain (see Table 1).
- 2.3.8 Geoarchaeological sampling was focused on several buried soil profiles discovered across the site (Fig. 7) and comprised the retention of optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) samples for future dating purposes (if required), blocks for thin section micromorphology, incremental bulk samples for geochemical assays, and monoliths for lab-based description and potential pollen subsampling (Appendix C.9). A range of 40L bulk samples were also collected from archaeological features across the site, primarily for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR) and charcoal, and in a few cases for waterlogged plant remains (WPR).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains, preceded by a detailed geomorphological consideration of the site as a whole. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Ground conditions were variable across the site, especially in conjunction with changeable winter weather. In the main, however, the higher ground over the Summertown-Radley terrace remained relatively dry, whilst the trenches on the lower ground at its foot proved extremely liable to flooding. Water ingress was especially problematic across the south-eastern portion of the site, and these trenches required more-or-less constant pumping to keep them workable during hand excavation. In some sumps had to be machine excavated to drain off excess water. The trenches on the east-facing slopes of the terrace north of Sandy Lane, especially those immediately downslope of the C-shaped spring-line (cf Section 1.3.3) were also prone to flooding despite their relatively higher elevation. This appeared to be due to groundwater flushing from the higher gravels along the contour of the spring-line aquitard, especially following heavy rainfall. Further challenging conditions resulted from the sub-zero temperatures prevalent throughout late 2022 and into early 2023. In some periods dry ground was frozen solid and became extremely hard to work with hand tools, whilst already flooded trenches completely froze over. Frost action also greatly accelerated the weathering of exposed features and trench baulks. Happily, the majority of trenches were not so problematic and, overall, the work progressed with relatively few weather-related delays.

3.2.2 Several broad sediment facies were recorded across the site, together forming an interrelated sediment sequence that proved more variable than initially expected (cf. OA 2022a). Broadly speaking, however, the site can be divided into two main geomorphological areas – the upper terrace and the associated colluviated slopes running down to lower ground (ie the majority of the site), and the interdigitated colluvial and alluvial deposits comprising this lower ground (largely restricted to the eastern and southern fringes of the developable site). As all areas subject to evaluation trenching comprised arable fields, the entire site was blanketed by an active ploughsoil layer c 0.3m thick, whilst the lower subsoil was more variable between c 0.1m and 0.3m thick (typically being thinner over the terrace and thicker on lower ground). The principal geoarchaeological sediment facies observed across the site are presented below with reference to their broad site-wide distribution. Detailed discussions of more localised sequences are included as preludes to the archaeological narratives for Areas A, B and c in Sections 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 respectively.

I. Modern solum – Present-day agricultural A-horizon ploughsoils and associated B-horizon subsoils, typically mid-brown silt loams overlying sandier, often reddish loams. Evident across the whole site, though as noted above the character of the subsoil is more variable than that of the active ploughsoil layer.

II. Made ground – Modern dumped deposits and disturbance associated with groundworks. Mixed deposits, typically sandy loams with numerous inclusions of gravel, rubble and building material alongside other industrial waste. Only seen in Area A to the immediate north of Begbroke Science Park.

III. Colluvial ploughwash – Later prehistoric and historic colluvium predominantly derived from agricultural activity, and subsequently undergoing *in situ* pedogenic processes to form additional B-horizon subsoils underlying the modern solum. The product of downslope rill/gully erosion and sheetwash, they typically comprise reddish/pale brown loams or sandy loams with poorly sorted clast components originating from significantly reworked Pleistocene terrace deposits. They are sporadically present across the entire site, especially fringing the high ground of the central terrace. Soils of this class also appear to underly the raised linear features observed across the northern half of the site, particularly in Area A, which are interpreted as relict plough headlands (see Section 3.4.5).

VI. Buried soils – Variable dark/mid-greyish brown silt loam or loam palaeosols underlying paler colluvial subsoils. Sorting of clast content varies across observed deposits, often incorporating visible charcoal inclusions and finds of pottery sherds and/or animal bone. Relative thickness and degree of post-depositional disturbance varies greatly across the site, evidencing spatially variable rates of preservation, admixture and truncation. The largest and best-preserved deposits are associated with the large concentrations of Roman archaeology in Areas B and C, in both cases hugging the contour just downslope of the upper terrace edge. Other instances are distributed sporadically across the higher ground of Areas B and C, and often capped by thickened colluvial ploughwash deposits. However, they are typically less well-preserved, less clearly associated with archaeological features or other stratigraphy, and thus may not be contemporaneous with one another.

V. Clayey subsoils – Partially argillised Bt-horizon subsoils, ranging from silty clay loams to sandy clay loams, with typically yellowy-brown colouration and only minor representation of larger clast fractions. Predominantly associated with the dense concentrations of Roman archaeology in Areas B and C, they often directly underly the aforementioned buried soil horizons though are generally more extensive, presumably surviving *in situ* where the upper horizon has since been truncated. Due to their fine-grained make-up and situation downslope of the higher terrace sands/gravels, it is hypothesised that these soils derive from the colluvial redeposition of slopewash-eroded Pleistocene superficial deposits, namely the coversands/brickearths described below.

VI. Gleyed soils – Only one deposit of this type was recognised across the entire site, located in the centre of Trench 185 within Area A. Situated within an apparent dip in the underlying terrace topography, this deposit comprised a greenish sandy clay loam with common, poorly sorted pebble inclusions throughout. Although the term ‘gleying’ is here used tentatively, this deposit is hypothesised to have formed within a localised area of partially waterlogged ground, perhaps a scrape or seasonally boggy watering hole.

VI. Alluvium – there are two broad categories of alluvial deposit at this site, both situated on the fringes of the low-lying floodplain in the east of Area B and east/south of Area C. The first comprises a more recent alluvium likely originating from seasonal overbank flooding associated with the prior course of the Rowel Brook and/or associated drainage channels. These deposits only appear as small lenses within Trenches 16, 21 and 39, and can be broadly characterised as greyish silty clay loams incorporating admixed material from surrounding terrestrial sediments. They typically underly the present-day solum, and cap lower archaeology-bearing deposits where present. The second alluvium has a similar though much more prevalent distribution and appears in all cases to underly both historic and prehistoric archaeology, suggesting it formed sometime in the early Holocene. It comprises a mottled yellowy/greenish-grey brown silty clay loam with clear evidence of redox alteration in the form of iron oxide and manganese precipitates. These deposits typically display a fairly massive structure indicative of sustained floodplain deposition, though those closer to the foot-slopes of the adjacent terrace often incorporate, or are interdigitated with, coarser-grained colluvial materials.

VII. Colluvium – typically sandy, slope-/outwash-derived colluvial deposits with little indication of sustained *in situ* pedogenic development, ranging from moderately well-sorted loamy sands to more gravelly sandy loams. Sporadically distributed across the slopes leading off the Summertown-Radley terrace high-ground, but concentrated within the C-shaped topographic indent to the north of Sandy Lane within Area B. Such deposits are commonly stacked in this particular location, with some being markedly argillaceous in character, though stratigraphically deeper and far less structured than the clayey subsoils discussed above. Due to their interdigitation with alluvial sediments immediately downslope, it is proposed that these particular deposits derive from a large-scale slumping event sometime in the early Holocene, and which initially formed this C-shaped indent in the side of the Summertown-Radley terrace platform. The presence of multiple banded layers within this sequence suggest this was not a singular event, but possibly a phased series of colluvial slumps separated by periods of relative slope stability. The argillisation of certain layers may also have been affected by illuvial processes related to the development of the associated spring-line and its repeated flushing over time, in turn further increasing their own aquitardal properties.

VIII. Head deposits – yellowy-brown, sandy clay deposits incorporating a range of poorly sorted larger clast inclusions. Primarily situated within Area A on the fringes of the terrace high-ground, particularly to the south of the Science Park’s western access road where they appear to infill several large hollows in the underlying terrace surface. Interpreted as supranatural ‘head’ deposits resulting from colluvial processes in the late Pleistocene and/or early Holocene.

IX. Coversands/brickearths – well-sorted, yellowy/orangey brown loamy sands/sandy loams, with sand fraction comprising very fine-fine rounded grains indicative of aeolian deposition. Supranatural deposits most likely of late Pleistocene origin, though may also be early Holocene in date. Such deposits were only sporadically seen in some of the deeper trial pits dug along the upper edge of the Summertown-Radley terrace platform in Area C, where they appear to be *in situ* or at least relatively minorly reworked. From the little of these deposits that has been observed in-field, they have not as yet yielded any evidence of Palaeolithic archaeology. As discussed above, it is also hypothesised that the slopewash erosion and subsequent downslope colluvial redeposition of these sediments may have formed the basis for the clayey subsoils seen elsewhere across the site.

X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits – superficial geology consisting of interdigitated sand and gravel deposits derived from Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposition. The high-ground across the west and centre of the site comprises a raised terrace platform formed of *in situ* sands/gravels of the Summertown-Radley Member, the upper surface of which has been heavily deformed by periglacial thermokarst processes and related cryogenic turbation throughout the later Pleistocene. This deformation has led to a highly irregular terrace surface, the cavities of which have been subsequently infilled by a characteristic reddish, poorly sorted sandy loam deposit of probable late Pleistocene/early Holocene date. This entire upper surface was then planed off by erosion to leave a highly variable patterned ground on which later sediments have since accumulated (cf Kowalska and Watson 2019). The sand and gravel deposits underlying the colluvial sequences that slope down towards the floodplain may in turn be at least partially composed of such truncated material. They also occasionally incorporate lenses of grey silty clay (see Trenches 51, 170, 258 and 259), which may comprise reworked fine-grained deposits from chute bars or similar channel features (cf Lindsey *et al* 1998). Interbedded gravel deposits were also observed underlying Holocene alluvium in the base of trial pits excavated across the lower floodplain portions of Areas B and C. These glaciofluvial deposits are likely associated with the Northmoor Sands and Gravels Member (or more locally specific first terrace equivalent), though the later incorporation of older reworked material from upslope cannot be discounted.

XI. Oxford Clay bedrock – although predictively mapped across most of the site by the BGS, Oxford Clay was only observed in the base of trial pits excavated within Trench 43 (within Area C) and Trench 195 (in the far north-western

corner of Area A), and in both cases appeared highly weathered. This seeming lack of presence likely stems from the bedrock lying deeper than most trial pits were excavated (c 3m on average), although it also appears that the Kellaways Member (see below) may conversely be more spatially extensive than previously assumed.

XII. Kellaways Sand/Clay bedrock – predictively mapped by the BGS as running across the northern portions of Areas A and B, deeper trial pitting suggests that the Kellaways Member may actually extend further south across the eastern side of Area B. However, due to the heterogenous nature of the Kellaways Member, and possible locational similarities to highly weathered Oxford Clay, such hypotheses remain tentative forgoing full geological assessment.

- 3.2.3 It should be noted that, although the BGS classifies all colluvially-derived deposits as ‘head’, the term is here used to refer exclusively to those interpreted as stemming from periglacial processes in the late Pleistocene/early Holocene. This is to render a clear distinction with deposits from later periods, namely Holocene ‘colluvium’/slope deposits that have undergone little to no pedogenic development, and more recent Holocene ‘colluvial ploughwash’ predominantly derived from anthropogenic activity and exhibiting clear pedogenic properties. These latter colluvial sediments are more likely to contain archaeological horizons and/or artifact scatters, either within the units themselves or between their interfaces, and their separation from older deposits is thus crucial for archaeological prospection and interpretation. That said, it is not always possible to make such clear distinctions in the field, especially between Pleistocene ‘head’ and slightly younger Holocene colluvium, and as such these interpretations should always be read as at least somewhat provisional.

Table 1: Geoarchaeological facies within sondage trial pits (including Hydrock watching briefs located within/adjacent to the developable site)

Trench	Depth top (m bgl)	Depth bottom (m bgl)	Geoarchaeological facies
Trench 9	0	0.48	I. Modern solum
	0.48	0.74	III. Colluvial ploughwash
	0.74	1.3	V. Clayey subsoils
	1.3	1.9	IX. Coversands/brickearths
	1.9	2.2	X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 33	0	0.42	I. Modern solum
	0.42	1.8	VI. Alluvium
	1.8	2	X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 43	0	0.63	I. Modern solum
	0.63	1.2	III. Colluvial ploughwash
	1.2	2.8	IX. Coversands/brickearths
	2.8	3	XI. Oxford Clay bedrock
Trench 46	0	0.9	I. Modern solum
	0.9	1.3	III. Colluvial ploughwash
	1.3	1.8	X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits

Trench	Depth top (m bgl)	Depth bottom (m bgl)	Geoarchaeological facies
Trench 48	0 0.9 1 2.1	0.9 1 2.1 2.4	I. Modern solum III. Colluvial ploughwash IX. Coversands/brickearths X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 49	0 0.47 1	0.47 1 1.4	I. Modern solum III. Colluvial ploughwash X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 51	0 0.52 2.3	0.52 2.3 2.8	I. Modern solum VIII. Head deposits X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 56	0 0.47 0.84 2.3	0.47 0.84 2.3 2.7	I. Modern solum III. Colluvial ploughwash V. Clayey subsoils VIII. Head deposits
Trench 57	0 0.42 0.83 1.1 1.8 2.2	0.42 0.83 1.1 1.8 2.2 2.5	I. Modern solum III. Colluvial ploughwash V. Clayey subsoils IX. Coversands/brickearths VIII. Head deposits X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 59	0 0.44 0.8 2.2	0.44 0.8 2.2 2.3	I. Modern solum V. Clayey subsoils IX. Coversands/brickearths X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 63	0 0.35 0.5 1.1	0.35 0.5 1.1 1.2	I. Modern solum V. Clayey subsoils VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 67	0 0.54 0.62 1.2	0.54 0.62 1.2 1.4	I. Modern solum V. Clayey subsoils VII. Colluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 68	0 0.49 0.65 0.9	0.49 0.65 0.9 1.1	I. Modern solum V. Clayey subsoils VII. Colluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 69	0 0.35 0.51 1.15	0.35 0.51 1.15 1.35	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium VII. Colluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 70	0 0.28 0.5 1.35	0.28 0.5 1.35 1.5	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium VII. Colluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
Trench 104	0 0.5 1.3	0.5 1.3 2	I. Modern solum V. Clayey subsoils VII. Colluvium (Plates 45 and 46)
Trench 106	0 0.5 0.63	0.5 0.63 2.7	I. Modern solum III. Colluvial ploughwash VII. Colluvium
Trench 136	0 0.4 2.6	0.4 2.6 2.8	I. Modern solum VIII. Head deposits X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits

Trench	Depth top (m bgl)	Depth bottom (m bgl)	Geoarchaeological facies
Trench 149	0 0.6	0.6 3	I. Modern solum VIII. Head deposits (Plate 42)
Trench 190	0 0.37 0.66 0.78 0.95 2	0.37 0.66 0.78 0.95 2 2.5	I. Modern solum III. Colluvial ploughwash VI. Buried soils V. Clayey subsoils X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits XII. Kellaways Sand/Clay bedrock
Trench 195	0 0.28 1.35	0.28 1.35 1.5	I. Modern solum X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits XI. Oxford Clay bedrock
Trench 225	0 0.46 0.78 1.5	0.46 0.78 1.5 1.7	I. Modern solum III. Colluvial ploughwash VIII. Head deposits X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
TP301 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.5 0.8 2.6	0.5 0.8 2.6 2.7	I. Modern solum V. Clayey subsoils VII. Colluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
TP302 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.4 1 1.5	0.4 1 1.5 1.7	I. Modern solum V. Clayey subsoils VII. Colluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
TP303 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.25 0.8	0.25 0.8 1.7	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
TP304 (Hydrock trial pit)	0.45 0.7 2.2	0.7 2.2 2.3	V. Clayey subsoils VII. Colluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
TP305 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.45 0.85	0.45 0.85 1.4	I. Modern solum VII. Colluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
TP306 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.25 0.8	0.25 0.8 1.6	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
TP307 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.23 1 1.6	0.23 1 1.6 2.5	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits XII. Kellaways Sand/Clay bedrock
TP308 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.22 0.7	0.22 0.7 2.5	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits
TP309 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.2 0.7 1.8	0.2 0.7 1.8 2.2	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits XII. Kellaways Sand/Clay bedrock
TP310 (Hydrock trial pit)	0 0.28 0.9 1.7	0.28 0.9 1.7 2.5	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits XII. Kellaways Sand/Clay bedrock

Trench	Depth top (m bgl)	Depth bottom (m bgl)	Geoarchaeological facies
TP311 (Hydrock trial pit)	0	0.25	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits XII. Kellaways Sand/Clay bedrock
	0.25	0.9	
	1.6	1.6	
	2.6	2.6	
TP312 (Hydrock trial pit)	0	0.3	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits XII. Kellaways Sand/Clay bedrock
	0.3	0.9	
	0.9	1.5	
	1.5	2.7	
TP313 (Hydrock trial pit)	0	0.25	I. Modern solum VI. Alluvium X. Glaciofluvial terrace deposits XII. Kellaways Sand/Clay bedrock
	0.25	0.8	
	0.8	1.8	
	1.8	2.3	

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Plans showing all features and all trenches in relation to the interpreted magnetometer survey plots are included as Figures 8–18. More detailed plans showing the significant archaeological feature concentrations, also in relation to the magnetometer plot, are included as Figures 19–23. Figure 24 is an overall view of the geophysical survey plot overlaid with the trench plan and with the main archaeological features annotated.
- 3.3.2 Of the 279 trenches opened during this evaluation, 160 did not contain archaeological features. These comprise Trenches 2–4, 9, 27, 33–34, 42–43, 46–50, 52–53, 55–59, 61–65, 68–70, 80, 85–88, 94, 96–104, 106, 108–110, 112–113, 115–116, 118, 122, 130, 132–137, 139, 140, 142–144, 146, 148–149, 151–161, 163–205, 207–211, 213–216, 219–223, 225, 229, 231–232, 234–240, 242–243, 245–248, 250–251, 254, 260, 269 and 276. This means that a little under half (120) of all trenches did contain archaeology. These trenches are more fully described by area in the sections below.

3.4 Area A: Trenches in the north-western fields

Geoarchaeological Summary

- 3.4.1 Area A covers the north-western third of the developable site, comprising the four fields flanking the western access road into Begbroke Science Park (two to the north, and two to the south of the road), in addition to the small field to the immediate north of the science park itself (Fig. 6). This area sits entirely upon the high ground of the Summertown-Radley Terrace, and the sediment sequence across the whole area can be broadly characterised as a modern agricultural solum overlying Pleistocene glaciofluvial sands and gravels, with varying degrees of intervening colluvial deposits.
- 3.4.2 Bedrock was only reached in two trenches within Area A. In Trench 195, in the north-westernmost corner of the site, a sondage trial pit encountered Oxford Clay at 1.35m bgl, whereas a trial pit in Trench 190 a short distance to the east hit the Kellaways Sand/Clay Member at 2.0m bgl. As such, it appears that the geological transition from Kellaways to Oxford Clay occurs at an angled conformity across this northern part of the site.

- 3.4.3 The cryoturbated sand and gravel deposits of the Summertown-Radley Member which overlie the bedrock fluctuate somewhat in depth below ground surface, though typically are shallowest (at c 0.3–0.5m bgl) throughout the trenches across the central and southern parts of the area where the surface level topography is at its highest. Area A also returned the greatest evidence for possible late Pleistocene/early Holocene head deposits overlying the lower glaciofluvial sands and gravels. South of the Science Park access road, these deposits were observed in Trenches 133, 136–138, 140–141, 145–150, 152 and 154–155, where they comprised a yellow–brown, clayey/sandy colluvium with frequent granule- and pebble-sized inclusions throughout. In several cases these sediments appear to infill topographic irregularities in the underlying terrace surface, which in trial pits excavated within Trenches 136 and 149 extended down to 2.6m and over 3m bgl respectively. These putative head deposits become more variable and spatially discontinuous north of the access road, where they were observed within Trenches 204, 209, 211, 215–216, 219–225 and 227–230). Here, they tend to be loamier and less clayey than those to the south, and in many cases may themselves have been locally redeposited by sheet- and slopewash prior to incorporation within later pedogenic sequences.
- 3.4.4 Stratigraphically more recent colluvially-derived sediments were observed in Trenches 162, 165, 171, 173, 185, 190, 191, 196, 199, 235–236, 246 and 299, and as such are much more disparately distributed throughout Area A than the older head deposits discussed above. They appear to have formed under a number of locally variable conditions, though all have undergone post-depositional pedogenic processes to at least some degree. For instance, layers 16204, 17102, 19103 and 23503 all appear to have undergone minimal pedogenesis, and likely evidence more-or-less unaltered outwash deposits redeposited from localised erosion of the Summertown-Radley Member. Conversely, layers 18502, 19602, 24602 and 25602 are better developed, and all sit within localised depressions in the underlying terrace surface where they likely formed from gradually accumulating slopewash, though not necessarily contemporaneously with each other. Layer 23502 is likewise a colluvially-derived subsoil but is loamier than would be expected for its position underlying the modern solum. It is hypothesised that it may represent the highly disturbed remnant of a buried palaeosol, or more likely a period of relative slope stabilisation and incipient soil development within the parent colluvium. Layer 29901 similarly underlies the modern agricultural solum but seals prehistoric archaeological features and is thus likely derived from historic ploughwash.
- 3.4.5 Two of the large, raised, linear features discussed in Section 1.3.2 are present in Area A (Fig. 4). One lies north of the Science Park access road and is crossed by Trenches 205, 212, 217 and 225–226, whilst the other lies south of the road and is crossed by Trenches 139–141, 144–145, 147 and 150. In both cases the sediment profiles underlying these linear features show overthickened, B-horizon subsoils underlying the modern solum and pinching out to either side. These are interpreted as soils derived from colluvial ploughwash, supporting the hypothesis that the overlying linear ‘banks’ are most likely historic plough headlands.

- 3.4.6 Buried soils proved much rarer across Area A than Areas B and C, being restricted to clear layers in Trenches 190–191, and more disturbed deposits in Trenches 184 and 237. In the case of Trench 237, layer 23702 displays a reddish colouration and moderately poor sorting and is the most heavily disturbed of the four deposits. Layers 18403, 19003 and 19102 then seem to form a more cohesive greyish-brown loam deposit across the group of three adjacent trenches. The baulk section of Trench 191 was subjected to a sample profile of block, bulk and OSL sampling in order to be able better characterise this deposit at a later date, if required (Appendix C.9).
- 3.4.7 Layer 18503 extends through the central and western parts of Trench 185, from c 0.46–0.71m bgl. It is a unique deposit on this site, comprising a B-horizon of greenish sandy clay loam with common, poorly sorted pebble inclusions throughout. It is hypothesised to have formed from gleyed colluvium within a localised area of partially waterlogged ground, perhaps a scrape or seasonally boggy watering hole. A single micromorphology block sample (<68>) was taken in the hope of better refining this interpretation through specialist microscopy analysis, if required as part of a future mitigation programme.
- 3.4.8 Trench 238 (Plate 32) also returned unique deposits for this site in the form of layers 23801 and 23802, both comprising more modern made ground. Both layers were overall sandy, with the upper (23801) being greyer in colouration and incorporating numerous inclusions of gravel, rubble and building material alongside other industrial waste. Although the date of these deposits is uncertain, they are clearly modern and presumed to derive from dumped material associated with the agricultural research station that preceded the present-day Science Park (cf. OA 2022a).

Trench Descriptions

Area A – Mid- to late Bronze Age activity (barrows?)

- 3.4.9 **Trench 226** was positioned at the western edge of Begbroke Science Park to investigate two intercutting ring ditches identified by the magnetometer survey (Fig. 20). Both ditches were revealed by excavation, forming two distinct sub-circular possible barrows, cutting the loamy subsoil layer 22601, colluvial layer 22602, and underlying terrace deposits (layer 22603) (Fig. 25, Section 22601; Plate 2). The larger of these ring ditches (22608/22613) was c 25.0m x 19.50m across on the geophysical survey and spanned the majority of the trench, while the smaller ring ditch (22604/22606) which was 10.9m x 8.7m across, was only present towards its southern end. At the northern end of the trench, ring ditch 22613 was 2.09m wide and 0.80m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown, slightly gravelly silt loam (22614). Ring-ditch 22608 was thought to form the southern side of the same feature. It was 1.45m wide and 0.81m deep, with steep to near-vertical sides and an irregular concave base, with a fill (22609) of reddish-brown loam that yielded animal bone fragments along with seven sherds of mid-late Bronze Age pottery. Ditch 22608 also truncated a natural feature (22611) to the north, interpreted as a probable tree throw or area of animal disturbance (though a single caprid bone was recovered from its fill (22612)).
- 3.4.10 Ditch 22608 was partially cut on its southern side by ditch 22606, interpreted as the northern boundary of the second, smaller ring ditch. It was 0.9m wide and 0.53m

deep, with near-vertical sides and a rounded base, and a single fill (22607) of grey-brown loam containing occasional gravel inclusions and a further seven sherds of mid-late Bronze Age pottery, thought in this case to belong to a shouldered/biconical jar or barrel urn. It was in turn truncated by the recut of ditch 22604, which was 0.47m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides and flat base, and which was filled with a deposit of mid-brown loam (fill 22605).

Area A – Iron Age activity

- 3.4.11 **Trench 227** was located c 35m north of Trench 226, near the north-western corner of Begbroke Science Park (Fig. 20). It contained six sub-circular pit features that very roughly correspond with several amorphous anomalies on the magnetometer plot. Three of these pits were excavated, comprising the northernmost (22705) and the two most southerly (22712 and 22714), all of which underlay the modern solum and cut the underlying colluvial 'head' deposit (layer 22703). Pit 22705 was 1.2m in diameter and 0.5m deep, had near-vertical sides and a flat base, and a fill (22706) of dark yellowish-brown sandy loam containing several cattle and caprid bones, three bones from a small rodent, four middle Iron Age potsherds, one flint flake, two further flint chips, three pieces of burnt unworked flint, and three indeterminate fragments of fired clay, one of which appeared burnt. Pit 22714 was c 1m in diameter (it was only partially exposed within the trench) and 0.31m deep, with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (22715) of grey-brown loam that yielded cattle bone, ten sherds of Iron Age pottery and four fragments of a possible fired clay oven plate. Pit 22712 was 0.84m across and 0.12m deep, with gentle side and a concave base, with a fill (22713) of yellowish-brown sandy loam.
- 3.4.12 **Trench 228** was placed to the immediate north of Trench 227 and contained two pits, placed on either side of a pair of adjacent ditches that were indistinctly visible on the magnetometer plot, all cutting the colluvial 'head' deposit (layer 22802) (Fig. 20). The larger and more-westerly of the two pits (22803) was 1.6m in diameter and over 0.6m deep (safety considerations prevented bottoming), with near-vertical sides and two fills (Fig. 25, Section 22800; Plate 3). The upper fill (22804) comprised a reddish-brown silt loam. The lower fill (22805) was a darker silt loam containing seven middle Iron Age pottery sherds belonging to a globular vessel, three pieces of unworked burnt flint, and bones from cattle, caprid, pig, horse and frog/toad, including fragmentary remains from at least four skulls: an adult equid (*Equus* sp.) plus neonatal, immature and adult cattle specimens. To the east, pit 22810 was 1m in diameter and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (22811) of grey-brown loam. Between these pits, ditch 22806 was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep, had a V-shaped profile and a fill (22807) of dark reddish-brown silt loam. The adjacent ditch (22808) was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The fill (22809) was a dark reddish-brown silt loam which contained two Iron Age pot sherds and bone from cattle and caprid (sheep/goat).
- 3.4.13 **Trench 230** lay c 55m north of Trench 228 and was positioned over three potential curvilinear features identified by the magnetometer survey (Fig. 20). It contained three pits, a north-south aligned linear ditch and one possible posthole. Ditch 23002

measured 1.2m wide and 0.54m deep, with steep sides and a narrow base forming a V-shaped profile, and may form a continuation of the similarly shaped ditch 22806 seen in Trench 228. It contained a basal fill (23003) of yellowish-brown clayey silt loam, a middle fill (23004) of lighter yellowish-brown clayey silt loam, and an upper fill (23005) of dark yellowish-brown gravelly loam. The latter contained 13 Iron Age pot sherds, an indeterminate fragment of fired clay and several fragments of unidentified animal bone. Pit 23006 was 1.24m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base, and a single fill (23007) of soft, dark reddish-brown clayey silt loam with common pebble inclusions, two horse teeth and a caprid bone. It was truncated on its northern edge by posthole (23010), which measured 0.4m across and 0.1m deep and had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The posthole was filled by a deposit of mid-dark yellowish-brown clayey silt loam with common pebble inclusions (fill 23011). Pit 23012 was 1.2m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, again containing a single fill (23013) of dark yellowish-brown clayey silt loam. This fill incorporated several heat-affected pebbles, four pieces of unworked burnt flint, four chips of worked, unburnt flint, fragments of cattle, caprid and frog/toad bone, a fragment of fired clay, and four sherds of middle Iron Age pottery belonging to a globular or shouldered vessel. Pit 23008 remained unexcavated.

- 3.4.14 **Trench 233** was situated north of Begbroke Science Park, to the east of Trench 230 (Fig. 20). It contained four pits and a NE–SW aligned ditch, all cutting the terrace deposits of layer 23302. Ditch 23306 lay at the eastern end of the trench and had been previously identified by magnetometer survey. It was 0.68m wide and 0.38m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The sole fill (23307) comprised reddish-brown loam containing fragments of caprid bone. Pit 23303, which lay slightly further to the south-west, was 1.7m across and 0.88m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained an upper fill (23304) of stony, grey-brown loam incorporating a single Iron Age pottery sherd, fragments of caprid bone and several burnt sandstone pebbles, capping a lower fill (23305) of softer grey-brown loam (Fig. 25, Section 23300; Plate 4).
- 3.4.15 Towards the western end of the trench, Pit 23308 was 0.97m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a shallow concave base and contained a single fill (23309) of gravelly grey-brown loam. The adjacent pit 23310 was 1.6m across and over 0.66m deep (it remained unbottomed). It had near-vertical sides and a single fill (23311) of gravelly grey-brown loam containing a few fragments of caprid bone. At the western end of the trench, pit 23312 was at least 1m wide and over 0.62m deep (it extended under the trench baulk), had near-vertical sides, and a fill (23313) of grey-brown loam. It was cut on its southern side by a shallow feature (23314) 0.82m wide and 0.14m deep. Although interpreted in the field as probably natural in origin, this feature was filled by a reddish-brown loam (fill 23315) which contained an Iron Age pottery sherd, although this sherd may be residually derived from Pit 23312.
- 3.4.16 **Trench 299** was located near the western boundary of Area A, adjacent to the A44, and targeted several curvilinear anomalies visible on the magnetometer plot (Fig. 19; Plate 33). Excavations revealed six ditches broadly corresponding with the magnetometer results, alongside a further four pits and three possible postholes. At

the southern end of the trench, ditch 29907 was 0.74m wide and 0.34m deep, with a V-shaped profile. Its only fill (29908) was a grey-brown sandy loam containing seven late Bronze Age/Iron Age pot sherds. Immediately to the north, ditch/ring gully 29913 was 0.64m wide and 0.36m deep, with steep sides, a concave base and a fill (29914) of grey-brown loam. It also partially truncated pit 29916, which was 0.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep with a fill (29917) of light grey loam.

- 3.4.17 Further north, postholes 29918 and 29920 lay roughly in the centre of the trench. Posthole 29918 was 0.2m across but remained unexcavated, whilst posthole 29920 was 0.36m across and 0.08m deep, with moderately steep sides and a slightly rounded base, and a single fill (29921) of grey-brown loam. Two intercutting curvilinear ditches/ring gullies (29909 and 29911) were situated further north of these postholes (Fig. 25, Section 29901; Plate 5). Ditch 29909 was 0.26m wide and 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill 29910, a mid-grey loam with flecks of charcoal throughout the substrate (Fig. 25, Section 29906; Plate 6). Ditch 29911 truncated ditch 29909 on its south-western side and was 0.44m wide and was 0.2m deep with steep sides and a gentle concave base. It contained a fill (29912) of dark grey loam with flecks of charcoal and ten Iron Age pottery sherds. Ring ditch 29905/29922 was then excavated in two locations. It was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, had very steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill (22906/22923) of slightly stony, mid-dark grey-brown loam. Fill 22906 also contained six Iron Age pot sherds, whilst fill 29923 yielded several heat-affected pebbles alongside 24 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, some coated with carbonised residues. Flotation Sample <67> from this fill further yielded charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains along with bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and grass (Poaceae) seeds.
- 3.4.18 Ditch 29905/29922, which partially cut pit 29903, was at least 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (29904) of light grey-brown loam. Ditch 29905/29922 cut ditch 29927, pits 29924 and 29929, and posthole 29933 at the northern end of the trench. Ditch 29927 was 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The fill (29928) comprised a grey-brown clayey silt loam containing six Iron Age pot sherds. This ditch truncated pit 29924 to the northeast, which was 0.58m in diameter and 0.32m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Pit 29924 contained a basal fill (29925) of dark grey-brown sandy loam under an upper fill of yellowish-brown loam that appeared to be upcast material, likely deposited during the excavation of ditch 29927. Pit 29929 was 0.36 wide by 0.16m deep, had moderately steep sides and a concave base, and a single fill (29930) of light grey-brown loam containing two Iron Age potsherds. Immediately to the south-west, posthole 29933 was at least 0.14m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base, and filled with a single deposit of grey-brown loam (fill 29934).
- 3.4.19 **Trench 300** was targeted across a linear magnetometer anomaly identified to the immediate northwest of Trench 244, off the north-western corner of Begbroke Science Park, and which appeared to form part of a larger, possibly rectilinear enclosure (Fig. 25). On excavation, the edge of this enclosure was discovered in ditch 30005, crossing the centre of the trench. It was 1.22m wide and 0.42m deep with

steep sides and a concave, slightly undulating base. It contained a basal fill (30007) of grey-brown loam incorporating redeposited gravelly material indicative of primary slumping, and an upper fill (30006) of reddish-brown loam containing several fragments of unidentified animal bone and 12 sherds from a middle Iron Age globular bowl. A second possible ditch (30003) was also identified at the south-western end of the trench, which was 0.74m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and an uneven, concave base. It contained a single fill (30004) of reddish-brown loam. Both features were situated below the modern subsoil (layer 30001) and were cut into the terrace deposits of layer 30002.

Area A – Anglo-Saxon? Enclosure

- 3.4.20 **Trench 138** was placed over a rectangular enclosure identified by the magnetometer survey near the south-east corner of Area A, in the field south of the Science Park (Fig. 22). The enclosure was c 20m long and 12m wide and aligned NE–SW on the magnetometer plot. Both the northern and southern sides of feature were verified by excavation, both lying beneath the modern solum (layer 13801) and cutting the colluvial head and underlying terrace deposits of layers 13802 and 13803. No visible traces of internal features could be discerned in the trench.
- 3.4.21 Ditch 13813 on the southern side of the enclosure was 1.6m wide and 0.95m deep, with a distinctive square-cut ‘ankle-breaker’ profile (Fig. 25, Section 13802; Plate 1). It also contained four fills, comprising a basal fill (13817) of grey-brown gravelly loam, overlain by a lens of redeposited gravel (fill 13816), which was in turn overlain by a further grey-brown loam deposit (fill 13815), and finally capped by the reddish-brown loam of fill 13814. Fill 13815 contained a single late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd (probably residual), animal bone and a single charred speedwell seed (*Veronica* sp.) (sample <160>). A single U-shaped piece of copper alloy (SF 3) belonging to a small (c 0.14m diameter) bucket or vessel was further recovered from fill 13814. Whilst possibly Roman in date, it is more likely that this object formed part of a rim from an Anglo-Saxon ‘bucket’. Such objects are often found in graves of the 5th–7th centuries AD.
- 3.4.22 The northern ditch (13808) was 1.28m wide and 0.7m deep, with steep sides and a narrow, square-cut ‘ankle-breaker’ ditch profile, similar to the southern side of the enclosure. It contained a sequence of four fills, the lowest of which (fill 13809) comprised a dark grey-brown clayey silt loam containing frequent iron oxide staining, indicative of repeated wetting and drying (redox) episodes. Overlying this deposit were a succession of clayey (fill 13810) to sandier (fills 13811 and 13812) silt loams, the latter two containing heat affected quartzite/limestone pebbles, several indeterminate fragments of fired clay, and animal bone. Two pot sherds from fill 13811 were considered either middle Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon due to their chaff/grass tempered fabric. An Anglo-Saxon date seems most likely given the Anglo-Saxon bucket rim found in ditch 13813. Three pottery sherds from fill 13812 were attributed to the mid-late Roman period, which may be residually derived from earlier contexts.
- 3.4.23 To the north of the rectangular enclosure, and only partially exposed within the trench, possible ring gully terminus 13804 was 0.35m wide and 0.36m deep, with steep sides and a flattened, irregular base, and a single fill (13805) of yellowish-brown

sandy loam containing frequent charcoal inclusions, a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and an indeterminate fragment of fired clay. This feature was not apparent on the geophysical survey. A further possible feature (13806) towards the north of the trench was also investigated. Though its shape was unclear in plan and was thought to have formed through natural processes, on excavation it was 0.2m wide and 0.38m deep and contained several fragments of fired clay possibly belonging to pieces of oven furniture.

Area A – Other/undated

- 3.4.24 **Trench 141** was located c 100m north of Trench 138 and crossed a pronounced topographic ridge running east-west through the centre of the trench (Fig. 22). As discussed in Section 3.4.5 (Fig. 4), this comprised one of several such features in Area A, all of which appear to be formed from a 'bank' of colluvial ploughwash, likely part of a plough headland. The trench contained one small potential ditch (14104) that cut both this colluvial 'bank' (layer 14102) and the underlying 'head' deposit of layer 14103. It measured 0.71m wide and 0.16m deep with gentle sides and a shallow concave base and contained two fills (14105 and 14106) of yellowish-/reddish-brown loam, the latter containing four fragments of cattle bone.
- 3.4.25 **Trench 145** was situated to the north-east of Trench 141, on the northern side of the same topographic ridge (Fig. 22). It likewise contained a single ditch (14505) cutting the Holocene ploughwash (layer 14502) and underlying 'head' and terrace deposits (layers 14503 and 14504). It was 1.62m wide and 1.02m deep with steep sides and an undulating base and contained a single fill (14506) of reddish-brown loam.
- 3.4.26 **Trench 147** was also positioned across the topographic ridge feature and contained a NE–SW aligned linear feature (cut 14705) towards the south-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 11). This possible 'ditch' was 2.52m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a very uneven base, suggesting that it may have formed through natural processes. It contained a single fill (14706) of grey-brown sandy silt with no archaeological inclusions. Two possible pits (14707 and 14709) were observed to the north-west of cut 14705. The larger of these (14709) measured 2.06m in diameter was the more convincing possible archaeological feature of the two, though both were irregular in both plan and profile, and were likewise filled with artefact-free reddish-brown sandy loam deposits (fills 14708 and 14710 respectively).
- 3.4.27 **Trench 150** lay to the north-west of Trench 147, was aligned east-west along the northern side of the same topographic ridge, and contained four possible pits beneath the banked colluvial ploughwash of layer 15002 (Fig. 11). Pits 15005 and 15007 were situated adjacent to one another in the centre of the trench, the former measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.29m in depth with moderately steep sides and a concave base, whilst the latter was 0.74m wide and 0.16m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. They both contained single fills (15006 and 15008 respectively) of reddish-brown loam. Two further pits (15009 and 15011) were located a short distance to the west, roughly corresponding with anomalies seen on the magnetometer plot. Pit 15009 was ovoid, 1.42m wide, 2.3m long and over 0.72m deep (the base was not reached). It had near-vertical sides and a fill (15010) of reddish-

brown loam that became lighter in colour and more sandy/gravelly with depth. Pit 15011 seems to have intercut with Pit 15009, however any potential relationship between these two features was lost during excavation as they extended under the trench baulk. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill (15012) of reddish-brown loam. It is possible that cut 15011 may have formed a ditch terminus, but so little was exposed during excavation that its interpretation remains undetermined.

- 3.4.28 **Trench 162** was located near the western boundary of Area A, south of the western access road into Begbroke Science Park (Fig. 14). It contained a pair of pits (16207 and 16210) towards the western end of the trench, both associated with a paler secondary subsoil (layer 16202) underlying the modern solum. Pit 16207 was 1.08m in diameter and 0.18m deep, had moderately steep sides and a flat base, and a lower fill (16208) of grey-brown loam overlain by an upper fill (16209) of darker loam that contained frequent heat-affected pebble inclusions. Pit 16210 was 1.25m wide and 0.32m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It also contained two fills, the lower (fill 16211) comprising a dark grey-brown sandy loam with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional heat-affected pebbles, and the upper (fill 16212) a lighter-coloured sandy loam. Flotation Sample <65> from fill 16212 further yielded a charcoal-rich assemblage, including fragments of elm (*Ulmus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and apple/hawthorn (Maloideae) alongside the charred seeds of speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.).
- 3.4.29 **Trench 205** was located to the north of the Science Park (Fig. 12), towards the western end of the more northerly of the topographic ridges interpreted as plough headlands (see Section 3.4.5 and Fig. 4). It contained one possible pit (20505), measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a shallow concave base, and contained a single fill (20506) of reddish-brown loam. This feature cut the basal terrace deposits (layer 20504), though any relationship with the overlying colluvial ploughwash (layers 20502 and 20503) forming the ridge itself was obscured due to grading of trench baulks.
- 3.4.30 **Trench 206** was placed c 23m north of Trench 205 and contained a NW-SE aligned feature that corresponded with a very faint linear anomaly just visible on the magnetometer plot (Fig. 12). This presumed ditch was 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and a slightly undulating concave base and contained a single fill (20603) of reddish-brown gravelly loam. Several sub-circular and more irregularly shaped features were also observed throughout the base of the trench, of which three were excavated (cuts 20604, 20606 and 20608). These features are most likely the result of the natural deformation of the upper Summertown-Radley terrace deposits through periglacial thermokarst processes during the later Pleistocene (as discussed in Section 3.2.2) and are not believed to be archaeological in nature.
- 3.4.31 **Trench 212** was situated to the east of Trench 205, traversing the same topographic ridge. It contained one small sub-circular pit (21205), located towards the centre of the trench and beneath the banked colluvial ploughwash (layer 21202) forming the ridge itself (Fig. 20). It was 0.42m across and 0.18m deep, had moderately steep sides and an irregular, flattish base with a single fill (21206) of gravelly, dark grey-brown

sandy loam with frequent blackish staining throughout (though no visible macro-charcoal fragments were evident).

- 3.4.32 **Trench 217** was positioned due east of Trench 212, again bisecting the same topographic ridge. It contained a possible gully (21704) and posthole (21706) in the northern part of the trench, both underlying the colluvial ploughwash (layer 21702) forming the surface-visible ridge (Fig. 20). Gully 21704 was 0.38m wide and 0.21m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill (21705) of reddish-brown sandy loam. It was partially cut by posthole 21706, which was 0.36m in diameter and 0.54m deep, and also contained a single fill (21707) of reddish-brown sandy loam. Neither feature yielded any archaeological finds.
- 3.4.33 **Trench 218** was placed immediately north of Trench 217 and contained a single possible gully (21803/21805), excavated in two places, that extended from the eastern end of the trench before terminating close to its centre (Fig. 20). Its edges were wavy and irregular in plan, 0.38m wide and 0.19m deep after excavation. It had steep sides and a concave base and a single fill (21804/21806) of gravelly, mid-/dark brown sandy loam. These characteristics, combined with the lack of any archaeological finds, suggests this feature may be natural in origin.
- 3.4.34 **Trench 224** was located west of Trench 226, to the north of the main Science Park access road (Fig. 20). It contained a NE-SW aligned linear ditch (22404) and subsequent recut (22406) at the eastern end of the trench, which appeared to correlate with a very faint linear anomaly on the magnetometer plot, possibly forming part of a larger rectangular enclosure surrounding the ring ditches observed in Trench 226. Though not fully excavated, ditch 22404 was over 0.74m wide and 0.9m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (22405) of light grey-brown loam with occasional pebble inclusions. Ditch 22406 was a recut of 22404, truncating it across its eastern side. This recut was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with a deposit of reddish-brown loam (fill 22407). Both linear features were capped by the modern subsoil of layer 22401 and truncated the underlying 'head' deposit (layer 22402).
- 3.4.35 **Trench 241** was located near the northern boundary of Area A, on the north-facing slopes that descend from the edge of Begbroke Science Park down towards the Rowel Brook (Fig. 15). A single linear ditch (24103) was identified toward the centre of the trench, which was 0.78m wide and 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (24104) of grey-brown loam containing ten fragments of sheep skull, including an adult left tooththrow.
- 3.4.36 **Trench 244** was situated to the north of Begbroke Science Park, slightly south-east of Trench 300 (Fig. 15). It contained several sub-circular possible posthole features in the southern part of the trench, two of which were excavated (24403 and 24405). Upon excavation, both features displayed near-vertical sides and concave bases, with fills of gravelly, reddish-brown loam/sandy loam. As with the very similar features investigated elsewhere across the site, these are most likely to comprise natural thermokarst features formed through periglacial cryogenic process during the later Pleistocene, as discussed in Section 3.2.2.

3.5 Area B: Trenches in the north-eastern fields

Geoarchaeological summary

- 3.5.1 Area B covers the north-eastern third of the developable site, extending to the east and south of the current Science Park in the fields north of Sandy Lane (Fig. 6). As with Area A, the majority of this area sits on the high-ground of the Summertown-Radley Terrace, though the slopes to the north-northeast become increasingly colluviated, whilst those to the east run down to the lower-lying floodplain that extends out towards the Oxford Canal. These latter slopes are also characterised by the colluvial slumping that created the C-shaped indent and associated spring-line discussed in Section 1.3. As with Area A, the upper 0.3–0.5m of each trench sequence comprised the present-day agricultural solum, with the thinner deposits typically occurring across the terrace-top, and the thicker ones lying downslope. No bedrock deposits were observed in these trenches, including within the deeper trial pits (see Table 1). However, this was in large part due to refusal occurring at the level of the terrace gravels, which when encountered quickly flooded. That said, Hydrock trial pits to the immediate east of the adjacent railway line did penetrate below these gravels, and in doing so recovered mixed clayey deposits interpreted as belonging to the Kellaways Sand/Clay Member. By inference, we can suppose that the Kellaways also underlies at least part of the eastern side of Area B, whilst the rest presumably comes down to Oxford Clay as predicted by the BGS (nd).
- 3.5.2 The cryoturbated Pleistocene sands and gravels of the Summertown-Radley Member again proved the basal deposit in the majority of trenches. As in Area A, these sediments were typically shallowest (at c 0.3–0.5m bgl) in the trenches across the highest ground of the Terrace itself, while they dip below the level of most trenches (seen in trial pits at 0.9–1.35m bgl) on the adjacent floodplain, where they may also be colluvially reworked. Unlike Area A, the trenches across Area B did not show any discernible late Pleistocene/early Holocene head deposits, though these may have been removed by later erosional processes.
- 3.5.3 More recent colluvium, however, is evident in several trench profiles. Trenches 248, 256–257 and 273 across the northern part of Area B, all exhibit poorly developed sandy sediments below the modern solum that likely originated as outwash from *in situ* terrace deposits directly upslope. Trenches 261 and 271 evidence reddish B-horizon subsoil layers (26102/27102) that likely formed in the earlier Holocene from colluvial materials, and which in Trench 271 are cut by several Iron Age/early Roman pits. More recent late prehistoric/historic colluvial ploughwash deposits were also observed below the present-day agricultural solum in Trenches 84, 99, 102, 106, 126 and 251.
- 3.5.4 The other major colluvial landform of note within Area B is the C-shaped indent in the eastern-facing slope of the Summertown-Radley Terrace discussed in Section 1.3. Colluvial deposits associated with this presumed slump feature were observed in Trenches 65–71, 85–88, 95–98, 104 and 106–109, ie from the upper break of slope and down into the lower floodplain. These deposits are far from uniform, and often incorporate phased bands of coarse-grained and poorly developed sandy loams alongside more structured argillic horizons. Although the pattern is not ubiquitous

through these trenches, the sandier colluvial deposits typically overlie the clay-enriched Bt-horizon subsoils, as exemplified by Trench 98 where the poorly sorted colluvium of layers 9802 and 9803 transition at 0.83m bgl to the sandy clay loam of layer 9804. These series of colluvial deposits have also all by clearly marked by redox processes induced by repeated wetting and drying episodes, evident in their general mottling and the presence of iron oxide and manganese reprecipitates throughout the profile. It is hypothesised that the lower, clayey deposits may have originated from the erosion of now-truncated supra-natural coversands/brickearths (cf Section 3.1.2), with the upper sands having slumped down as outwash sediments from the terrace proper. The initial accretion of aquitardal clay-rich deposits below the break of slope likely led to the initial formation of the spring-line which still flushes through this slope, and which has resulted in the redox characteristics affecting the overall sequence. Finally, layer 8602 at the lowermost foot of this slope exhibits some characteristics of stabilisation and *in situ* pedogenesis, though not to the degree of a fully developed (buried) A-horizon.

- 3.5.5 Alluvial deposits were observed in Trenches 69–70, 72, 74 and 76 on the low ground fringing the eastern flank of Area B, as well as the adjacent Hydrock trial pits (see Table 1). These deposits typically comprise well-sorted, mottled yellowy/greenish grey-brown silty clay loams indicative of floodplain alluvium, though layers 6902 and 7001 were more heavily oxidised and incorporated larger coarse-fraction grains and larger clast inclusions, and thus appear to be interdigitated/admixed with the slope-wash colluvium. This colluvium also underlies this blanketing alluvium, where it has been subject to significant clay enrichment due to down-profile illuvial action. All of these alluvial deposits appear very different in character to the silty grey-blue clays observed across the active Thames floodplain to the south (cf OA 2018), which in the latter case capped both historic and prehistoric archaeology. Conversely, the Roman archaeological features in Trenches 72, 74 and 76 all clearly cut the underlying alluvium, which is here hypothesised to date from the early Holocene. By extension, the associated slopewash colluvium would also be early Holocene in date, both immediately predating and being partially coterminous with subsequent alluviation.
- 3.5.6 **Trench 66** was situated on the floodplain in the far south-eastern corner of Area B, was the only trench within the developable site to contain a clear sequence of palaeochannels (Fig. 17; Plate 8). Here, a single large channel (6611) cuts down through the overlying colluvium and into the underlying terrace gravels and is itself cut by two smaller channels (cuts 6604 and 6608) across its upper fill (layer 6614). The sequential fills of all three palaeochannels comprise silty clay loams typical of mid-energy fluvial deposits, whilst the basal fill of 6611 (fill 6612) was a much heavier, blueish-grey silty clay containing frequent inclusions of waterlogged detrital wood fragments (including twigs, bark and brushwood) formed under lower energy conditions. A 40l bulk sample (<116>) was taken to recover WPR from this context. Whilst the fills of the two more recent channels contained some prehistoric pottery, the larger underlying paleochannel is accordingly older in date, though how old remains unknown as its base extended well below 1m bgl and was not fully excavated. It is conceivable that this lower palaeochannel may mark an earlier permutation of the

Rowel Brook, but without further data points this hypothesis remains conjectural at present.

- 3.5.7 Three principal areas of buried soil deposit were observed across Area B. The largest and best preserved of these palaeosols extends through Trenches 82–84, 89–90, 93–94 and 99–100, where it comprises a partially truncated greyish brown silt loam cut by Roman archaeological features. It is likely that this buried Ah-horizon evidences the relict topsoil associated with this Roman site, either as a direct occupation layer and/or enriched agricultural soil. Layer (27502) evidenced a small, possibly related horizon in Trench 275 to the immediate north of this main deposit, where it too is cut by archaeology. The baulk section of Trench 93 was subjected to a sample profile of block, bulk and OSL sampling in order to be able better characterise this horizon at a later date (Appendix C.9). A further extensive buried soil horizon was evident throughout Trenches 111, 119, 122, 129 and 132 on the higher ground to the west. This deposit again evidenced an enriched Ah-horizon buried topsoil, though generally sandier and less humic than that described above, often directly capping the underlying terrace sands and gravels. The baulk section of Trench 119 was again subjected to a sample profile of block, bulk and OSL sampling for later analysis (Appendix C.9). A highly disturbed buried solum (layers 10902 and 10903) was also observed in Trench 109 to the near south and could be related to this larger spread. Lastly, a very thin and truncated buried A- and B-horizon sequence was also observed in the terrace-top Trenches 267 and 268, which in this case appeared very similar to the overlying modern solum and accordingly may not long predate it. Archaeological features were associated with these deposits, and those in Trench 267 were again subjected to a full suit of geoaerchaeological sampling (Appendix C.9).
- 3.5.8 As discussed in Section 3.1.2, many of the aforementioned palaeosols are associated with underlying Bt-horizon clayey subsoils. Such deposits were themselves observed across Area B in Trenches 67–68, 72–78, 80, 84, 89, 94–95, 98–100, 103–104, 108–109, 129 and 278, and thus broadly accord with the spatial distribution of buried soil associated the concentration of Roman archaeology to the immediate northeast of the C-shaped slump landform and spring-line. However, these lower clayey horizons are preserved beyond the limit where the upper paleaosal has since been eroded away. They are also intermittently present on the higher ground to the east (eg layer (12903), though the clay fraction is here much reduced). Although often cut by late prehistoric/Roman archaeology, comparison with the clay-enriched colluvial deposits discussed in Section 3.5.5 suggests that these soils may date to the early Holocene, at least in terms of their initial formation, most likely as a product of redeposited coversand/brickearth sediments eroded from upslope (cf Section 3.1.2). Further post-excavation analysis and potential OSL dating could help to resolve this question.
- 3.5.9 Layers 12803 and 12804 seem to evidence the degraded remains of two parallel asphalt road surfaces. As they sit directly adjacent to the present-day southern access road into Begbroke Science Park, it is likely that these surfaces related to either the construction of the Science Park or the agricultural research station that preceded it. As such. they were photographed and GPS surveyed *in situ*, but no further recording was conducted prior to backfill.

3.5.10 It should also be mentioned that the presumed plough headlands evident in the LiDAR survey (cf Section 1.3.2) proved far more elusive in Area B than in Area A (cf Section 3.4.5), at least from a sedimentary perspective. The LiDAR map of the northern such 'bank' shows it crossing through Trenches 251, and clipping Trenches 255, 262–264, 271 and 276. However, recorded sediment profiles showed little sign of overthickened B-horizons underlying the surface topography, with the exception of the sub-solum colluvial ploughwash comprising layer (25102) in Trench 251, and the modern B-horizon subsoil (layer 27601) in Trench 276 which thickens noticeably towards the northwest. The southern headland is mapped as crossing Trenches 122, 129 and 132, but again exposed trench baulks do not evidence noticeable B-horizon overthickening or the accretion of additional colluvial ploughwash deposits. However, all three trenches do preserve palaeosol profiles underneath the modern solum (cf Section 3.5.8), and is likely that the build-up of historic ploughsoils played a significant role in shielding these buried horizons from more recent plough-damage.

Late Bronze Age pits in Area B

- 3.5.11 **Trench 271** was situated c 300m east of Begbroke Science Park, in an area devoid of distinct magnetometer anomalies (Fig. 16). However, it revealed a cluster of five pits (27104, 27106, 27108, 27110 and 27112) at its south-eastern end that all underlay a deposit of stony colluvium (layer 27102). Pit 27104 was 0.58m wide and 0.2m deep with very steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill (27105) of mid-dark greyish brown loam incorporating common yellowish/reddish-brown patches indicative of mixed, deliberately backfilled deposits, though post-depositional root disturbance was also evident. Three pottery sherds of late Bronze Age date were recovered from this fill, alongside several animal bones. Pit 27112 was 0.83m wide and 0.16m deep, and also had very steep sides, a flat base and a seemingly mixed fill (27113) of mid-dark grey-brown loam. Immediately to the north-west, pit 27106 was 0.78m wide and 0.36m deep, with a similarly mixed fill (27107) of mid-dark grey-brown loam that darkened noticeably with depth. It contained a further 11 late Bronze Age pottery sherds, including a fragment of a typically early Bronze Age shouldered jar with an upright neck, and several fragments of animal bone, at least one of which is from a cow. This pit was truncated on its north-western edge by Pit 27108, which was 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill (27109) of light grey-brown loam. To the north-west, Pit 27110 was 0.66m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a fill (27111) of mid-dark grey-brown loam that contained several heat-affected limestone cobbles concentrated towards the centre of the deposit, indicative of deliberate backfilling with waste material. It seems that these pits are thus all evidence of late Bronze Age storage and/or disposal practices.
- 3.5.12 **Trench 259** was located 250m north-west of Trench 271 and 220m north-east of the Science Park at the northern boundary of the evaluation area (Fig. 16). The magnetometer survey in this part of the site identified an area of irregularly shaped anomalies that appear geological in origin. The trench revealed several discrete features, three of which were investigated by hand excavation. The majority of these features were determined not to be archaeological in origin, having grey silty clay fills

most likely formed through natural sedimentological processes (see discussion of glaciofluvial terrace deposits in Section 3.2.2). The exception was the large pit (25905) partially visible in the western part of the trench, which was 5.8m long, at least 1.2m wide and 0.8m deep, with near-vertical, stepped sides and a flat base. It contained a series of three fills: the lower fill (25906) was a mid-dark reddish-brown silt loam exhibiting frequent iron oxide and manganese staining indicative of repeated wetting and drying (redox) episodes. The middle fill (25907) was a fairly compact grey-brown silt loam containing common flecks and larger fragments of charcoal, and an upper fill (25908) of yellowish-brown silt loam that yielded a single sherd of middle–late Bronze Age pottery.

Isolated and undated human remains in Area B (Trench 117)

3.5.13 **Trench 117** was located c 30m north of Sandy Lane and 50m east of the large sub-square enclosure on the geophysical survey to the south-east of Begbroke Science Park (Figs 17 and 22). It contained a clear curvilinear feature comprising ditches 11703 and 11707, neither of which were visible on the geophysical survey and both of which were cut into the sand and gravel terrace deposits (11702; Plate 16). Ditch 11703 was 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep, with steep sides and a flattened base, and a single fill (11704) of gravelly, loose grey-brown loam. After a short gap of 1.1m, ditch 11707 continued the line of this feature to the south. It was 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep and had a very similar profile and fill to ditch 11703. This fill contained a single, unfused human right humerus, likely belonging to a neonate, in addition to two flakes of worked flint and a cattle bone. The southern terminus of ditch 11703 was either cut by, or continued into, the cut of ditch 11705. This ditch was 0.47m wide and 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base, with a single fill (11706) of loose, gravelly yellowish-brown loam.

Area B farmstead

3.5.14 The Area B farmstead is one of two dense areas of intercutting, east–west-aligned, rectilinear enclosures on the magnetometer survey. It is provisionally interpreted as a ‘complex farmstead’ of predominantly Roman date, although small amounts of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon artefacts were also found in some trenches (Fig. 8). Surviving parts of the Area B farmstead are approximately 4.2ha in extent, measured from the magnetometer survey plot. The settlement lay on the west bank of the historic course of the Rowel Brook, which would have marked the eastern extent of the settlement before the brook was diverted into the Oxford Canal in the 19th century. While most trenches in the farmstead area came down onto terrace sand and gravel or colluvial deposits, several trenches around the eastern margins came down onto alluvium laid down by the Rowel Brook. Alluvial deposits were observed in Trenches 69–70, 72, 74 and 76. There are indications on the survey that part of settlement extends into the floodplain areas to the east of the railway. That area lies outside the developable site and is to be made into a nature reserve. The magnetometer survey shows a trackway extending from north-west to south-east through the settlement, apparently crossing the former stream and possibly continuing into the floodplain. The track where it passed through the settlement was investigated in Trenches 75, 76, 81 and 82.

- 3.5.15 **Trench 71** was located in the south-eastern corner of the farmstead and investigated two linear anomalies at the north-western end of the trench (Fig. 21), both of which were resolved as ditch features cutting the clayey subsoil. Ditch 7104, at the south-eastern of the trench was 1.14m wide and 0.28m deep, with a flat base and moderately sloping sides. It was filled by a single deposit of grey-brown silt loam containing fragments of unidentified animal bone and 11 Iron Age pottery sherds (including an early Iron Age grog-tempered and red-coated bowl). This fill displayed clear evidence of redox via repeated wetting and drying episodes (fill 7105). Ditch 7106 was 1.33m wide and over 0.3m deep (the base was not reached due to flooding), with steeply sloping sides and a single fill (7107) of dark grey-brown loam, again affected by redox, and containing a fragment of horse bone mandible. Eight dog bones were also recorded as coming from Context 7109, no description of which was made.
- 3.5.16 **Trench 72** was excavated c 42m to the north-east of Trench 71, adjacent to the railway line which forms the eastern boundary of the developable site (Fig. 21). It was positioned over a series of intersecting linear anomalies on the magnetometer plot, all of which were then successfully correlated with ditches in the trenches. All of the ditches were cut into either subsoil layer 7201 across the western half of the trench or alluvial layer 7202 across the eastern half. Ditch 7205 at the north-western end of the trench was 1.44m wide and over 0.5m deep (base not reached due to flooding), with near-vertical sides and a single fill (7206) of grey-brown silty clay loam containing two Roman potsherds. The adjacent ditch 7207 was 0.89m wide and 0.38m deep, with a flat base and moderately steep sides, again filled with a grey-brown silty clay loam deposit containing seven mid-late Roman pottery sherds (fill 7208). This was cut by ditch 7209 which was 1.2m wide and over 0.42m deep (flooding again prevented bottoming), with moderately steeply sloping sides. The lower fill of ditch 7209 (7211) was a grey silty clay loam which contained flecks of charcoal, while the upper fill (7210), a lighter grey-brown silty clay loam, contained no artefacts.
- 3.5.17 Ditch 7220 to the south-east was 0.6m wide and over 0.33m deep (the base again unseen due to water ingress), with near-vertical sides and a fill (7221) of dark grey silty clay loam containing two sherds of Roman pottery. It was truncated on its south-eastern side by the recut of ditch 7214, which was 1.2m across and over 0.38m deep, likewise with near-vertical sides and a fill (7215) of very dark grey/blackish silty clay loam, in this case containing six mid-late Roman sherds, a flint flake, several flint chips, two unworked pieces of burnt flint, and several fragments of cattle, caprid, small rodent and frog/toad bones. Flotation Sample <111> from this fill further yielded charred grains of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) alongside several arable weed species, including wild radish (*Raphanus raphnistrum*), and the occasional legume. Ditch 7203 was 0.66m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and a fill (7204) of grey-brown clayey silt loam containing two mid-Roman potsherds. Ditch 7216 was not excavated but was 1.1m wide and had a fill (7217) of light grey-brown silty clay loam. Ditch 7218 at the south-eastern end of the trench was 1.7m wide by 0.12m deep, with a fill (7219) of friable, dark grey-brown loam containing 16 mid-late Roman potsherds, two eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) vertebrae, bone from a small rodent, one cattle bone

fragment, a piece of fired clay, several flint chips, and a single, presumably intrusive fragment of 20th century glass. Sample <113> from this fill again returned charred wheat (including spelt) and barley grains alongside a variety of weed species commonly associated with arable fields.

- 3.5.18 **Trench 73** lay to the immediate north-west of Trench 72 and contained a profusion of intersecting features cutting the clayey subsoil (layer 7301), and which exceeded the relatively simple arrangement of linear features predicted by the magnetometer survey (Fig. 21). At the north-western end of the trench cut 7306 comprised a wide, shallow feature 6m wide and 0.16m deep, with a fill (7307) of grey-brown silty clay loam with common limestone pebble inclusions across its upper surface. This may evidence a very large cut feature of some kind, or a possible palaeosol remnant preserved within a slight dip in the underlying subsoil. It was cut across its width by ditch 7304, which was 0.85m across and 0.52m deep, with a V-shaped profile and single fill (7305) of light grey-brown silty clay loam containing cattle bone, two early-mid-Roman pottery sherds and two fragments of fired clay.
- 3.5.19 Near the centre of the trench, ditch 7302 was 2.1m wide and 0.62m deep, with irregularly sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a fill (7303) of grey-brown silt loam containing frequent pebble and cobble inclusions, bone from cattle, horse and frog/toad and a single fish bone (no species identification). Artefacts from this context included 49 sherds of late Roman pottery, an iron nail and a section of iron bar of unknown date, three pieces of fired clay, one clearly burnt, and a fragment of a lathe-turned shale armlet that likely dates from the Iron Age or later. Flotation Sample 114 from this fill yielded several charred cereal grains, including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), as well as seeds from dock (*Rumex* sp.), grass (Poaceae) and several small legumes. The mutually intersecting ditches 7325, 7327 and 7329, and pit 7331 (seemingly cut by ditch 7302) were not excavated. The comparative wealth and variety of artefacts and environmental remains from this part of the trench suggests that this feature group may represent a midden complex. To the south-east of this complex, sub-rectangular posthole 7323 was 0.37m wide and 0.18m deep, with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a brown loam containing limestone packing material. Posthole 7321 was left unexcavated but was 0.36m wide with a similar sub-rectangular shape in plan.
- 3.5.20 A further complex set of intersecting features was uncovered at the south-eastern end of the trench. Pit 7315 appears to be the stratigraphically oldest of these and was 0.4m wide and only 0.6m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, filled with a reddish-brown clayey silt loam containing four sherds of mid-late Roman pottery (fill 7316). It was cut by ditch 7312, which was 1.5m wide and over 0.5m deep (not bottomed by hand excavation), with an upper fill (7313) of grey-brown clayey silt loam containing cattle and caprid bones, 30 mid-Roman potsherds overlaying a lighter grey silt loam containing frequent limestone pebble inclusions (fill 7314). Both of these features were then further cut by the northern terminus of ditch 7310. This ditch was 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep, with a concave base and sides, with a fill (7311) of dark grey-brown sandy clay loam containing cattle bone, 17 early Roman potsherds and a piece of wood-impressed fired clay that may have been daub from a wall. Its relationship with the cross-cutting (unexcavated) ditch 7319 is unknown, but it also

appears to truncate ditch 7317 to the south. The latter ditch was 0.42m wide and 0.3m deep with a steep-sided, V-shaped profile and a single fill (7318) of grey-brown silty clay loam containing a single Roman potsherd.

- 3.5.21 **Trench 74** was located immediately north-east of Trench 73, overlying and verifying several linear features evident on the magnetometer plot, all of which cut the clayey subsoil layer 7402 (Fig. 21). Ditch 7403 at the western end of the trench was curvilinear in plan and was 1.24m wide and 0.36m deep, with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and a fill (7404) of gravelly, dark grey-brown sandy loam with rare charcoal inclusions containing eight late Roman potsherds. It aligns closely with what appears on the magnetometer plot to be the corner of an internal boundary division within a larger enclosure. The unexcavated ditch 7405 also forms part of this boundary division. Linear feature 7416 to the east was not evident on the magnetometer plot but was 0.48m wide and 0.26m deep, with a fill (7417) of dark grey sandy loam. It was tentatively interpreted as a robber cut of an older feature due to its very steep sides, and the inclusion of several loose limestone blocks forming a possible disturbed masonry rubble within the fill.
- 3.5.22 Ditch 7408 to the east was 0.89m wide and 0.44m deep, with a basal, possibly primary fill (7409) of mottled grey/reddish-brown silt loam overlain by a dark grey loam containing a single inclusion of cattle bone (fill 7410). Ditch 7411 formed an enclosure boundary 0.7m wide and 0.47m deep with a flat base and moderately steep sides. It was filled with a deposit of mottled grey/reddish-brown silt loam (fill 7412). It was then recut as ditch 7413, which was 2.1m wide and 0.59m deep, with a thin basal fill (7414) of mottled light grey/orangey-grey silt loam containing cattle and horse bones and two Roman potsherds. This was underlying a darker grey silt loam (fill 7415) containing three mid-Roman potsherds and a small assemblage of charred cereal grains (Sample <112>) alongside bone from a dog and small rodent.
- 3.5.23 **Trench 75**, located immediately north-west of Trench 74, targeted several presumed enclosure boundaries identified by the magnetometer survey, all of which, apart from the most southerly, correlated with infilled ditches found in the trench (Fig. 21). The features were all cut into the clayey subsoil (layer 7502). Ditch 7503 near the centre of the trench was 0.58m wide and 0.37m deep with a single fill (7504) of friable, yellowish-brown loam containing two sherds of late Roman pottery and three fragments of fired clay. Ditch 7505 to the north was 1.26m wide and 0.38m deep, with moderately steep sides and a convex base (Fig. 26, Section 7502; Plate 10). It was filled by a single deposit of orangey-brown loam containing a single late Iron Age/early Roman potsherd and inclusions of unidentified bone (fill 7506). Ditch 7507 was 0.82m wide and 0.55m deep, with a fill (7508) of yellowish-grey sandy loam containing one sherd of Roman pottery (Fig. 26, Section 7501; Plate 9). It was truncated by the recut of ditch 7509 on its northern side, which was 2.53m across and over 0.55m deep (flooding prevented full excavation) and contained a fill (7510) of yellowish-grey sandy loam incorporating the odd charcoal inclusion, cattle bone, and 14 mid-late Roman pottery sherds. These latter three ditches towards the northern end of the trench appear to mark the boundaries of a wide track/droeway entering the settlement site from the north-west (see also Trenches 76, 81 and 82).

- 3.5.24 **Trench 76** lay immediately east of Trench 75, adjacent to the railway line forming the eastern boundary of Area B (Fig. 21). The magnetometer plot appeared to show a side entrance opening on the northern side of the main track/droeway through the middle of the site, which was partially verified on excavation as a series of ditches cutting the clayey subsoil (7601). The features towards the eastern end of the trench were also shown to partially cut the underlying alluvial (layer 7602) and colluvial (layer 7603) deposits. Ditch 7604 appeared to mark the northern boundary of the principal northeast-southwest track. It was 0.64m wide and 0.4m deep with a concave base and moderately sloping sides and filled by a reddish-brown loam (fill 7605). Ditch 7606 appeared to form a northern recut of this boundary and was 0.6m wide by 0.26m deep with a fill (7607) of grey-brown loam.
- 3.5.25 The north-western terminus of these ditches for the possible side entrance evident on the magnetometer plot was not recognised in the field, but ditch 7617 did align with the other side of this boundary. It was 1m wide and 0.22m deep, with a fill (7618) of firm, light grey-brown loam containing a single Roman potsherd. It was itself a recut of the truncated ditch 7615. This smaller underlying ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep, with V-shaped sides and a fill (7616) of dark grey-brown clayey silt loam. Ditch 7608, to the immediate north-west, may be evidence for a further recut, 0.45m wide and 0.31m deep with very steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single deposit of dark grey-brown loam (fill 7609). Ditch 7610 at the north-western end of the trench was 1.12m wide and 0.6m deep with a fill (7611) of light grey-brown sandy loam containing two early Roman potsherds. It may be a further ditch/boundary junction not evident on the magnetometer plot.
- 3.5.26 **Trench 77** was located due north of Trenches 75 and 76 (Fig. 21). It contained a single ditch (7703) which was cut into the underlying Summertown-Radley terrace deposits (layer 7702). It was 1.2m wide and over 0.56m deep (base not reached) with a fill (7704) of firm, light grey-brown sandy loam containing 10 sherds of Roman pottery and a residual early prehistoric flint bladelet. Animal bone included cattle, horse, vole, shrew and many caprid and frog/toad bones, a single eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) vertebra and a possible turbot (*Lota lota*) bone. Charred plant remains included charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) seeds (Sample <115>). This ditch aligned precisely with a roughly north-south aligned enclosure boundary identified by the magnetometer survey. A further small pit (7705) lay to the east of this linear feature, extending under the southern trench baulk. It was 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base, and a fill (7706) of light grey-brown sandy loam.
- 3.5.27 **Trench 78** lay to the NNE of Trench 77, in the far north-eastern corner of the Area B farmstead as identified by the magnetometer survey (Fig. 21). Ditch 7822 at the southern end of the trench was aligned with a presumed internal boundary division within a larger enclosure, and as with all other features in this trench cut the clayey subsoil layer 7802. It was 0.36m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a fill (7823) of dark grey-brown, slightly clayey loam incorporating nine mid-late Roman pottery sherds and several fragments of unidentified bone. On its northern side it partially cut the older ditch 7820, which was 0.22m wide and 0.22m deep with a fill (7803) of grey-brown loam. This ditch itself truncated the much larger ditch 7818, which was 0.9m

wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This was filled with a single deposit of grey-brown loam with infrequent inclusions of Cornbrash limestone pebbles/small cobbles, and contained a single Roman potsherd (fill 7819). The north-south aligned ditch 7805 to the north was not excavated, but was perpendicularly cut by ditch 7807, which was 0.87m wide and 0.23m deep. This had an uneven concave base, with a gently sloping southern side and steeper northern side, and a fill (7808) of orangey-brown silty clay loam.

- 3.5.28 Close to the centre of the trench, ditch 7809 was 0.76m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a flattish base, and a fill (7810) of compact, grey-brown loam. Ditch 7811 to the north was only half-sectioned, but was about 3m wide in total, and 0.26m deep. Its northern side sloped relatively gently towards a presumed flat base, and it was filled by a single deposit of firm, orangey-brown sandy loam (fill 7812). Its relationship with the northward extending terminus of ditch 7813 was unclear as the latter feature remained unexcavated, but the large, amorphous anomaly on the magnetometer plot suggests these two features may mask a more complex stratigraphic sequence. The adjacent Pit 7803 was 0.53m wide and 0.9m deep with a fill (7804) of dark grey loam and contained nine pottery sherds of possible late Bronze Age or Iron Age date. At the northern end of the trench, ditch 7816 was 0.88m deep and over 0.7m wide with a concave base and moderately sloping sides (the full width was not fully revealed by the excavated section). The fill (7817) was a firm, light mid-brown silt loam. This possible ditch terminus was perpendicularly truncated by ditch 7814, which was 3.3m across and 0.88m deep, with a flat base and near-vertical sides, and a lower fill (7815) of grey-brown silt loam containing cattle bone, four late Roman pottery sherds and one fragment of Roman ceramic building material, possibly from an imbrex roof tile (Fig. 26, Section 7805; Plate 11). This was capped by an upper fill (7824) of firm, dark mid-blackish brown silt loam.
- 3.5.29 **Trench 79** was placed immediately west of Trench 78, and confirmed the presence of three closely aligned linear features cutting the interface terrace deposits (layer 7902) (Fig. 21). Ditch 7905 was 0.1m wide and 0.24m deep, with a single fill (7806) of grey-brown clayey silt loam. Ditch 7907 to the east remained unexcavated but was cut by a smaller linear feature (7903) interpreted as a more recent gully/possible plough furrow, with very steep sides and a flattish base, and filled by a friable mottled grey/reddish-brown clayey silt loam (fill 7904). Several similar features are visible on the magnetometer plot as faint parallel lines spaced c 18m apart across the eastern portion of Area B (see also Trench 67, cut 6704 and Trench 95, cut 9505). Trench 7909 then was c 1m across with a fill (7910) comprising grey silt loam which remained unexcavated (a single cattle bone was recovered from its surface).
- 3.5.30 **Trench 81** was located c 43m to the south-west of Trench 79 (Fig. 21). It again crossed the main track/droeway running through the centre of the settlement as located by the magnetometer survey and extended into an adjacent enclosure to the north-east. All exposed features underlay the modern agricultural solum and cut the interface terrace deposits (layer 8102). Ditch 8121, marking the south-western boundary of the main routeway was not excavated, although four early Roman pottery sherds and a piece of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from its upper surface.

Feature 8122 in the centre of the presumed track was interpreted as a natural tree throw. Ditch 8114 was aligned with the north-eastern boundary of this routeway, and was 0.56m wide and 0.14m deep, with a single fill (8115) of orangey-brown sandy loam. It was partially truncated along its south-western side by the recut of ditch 8116, which was 0.82m wide and 0.22m deep, with a fill (8117) of dark grey-brown sandy loam containing three Roman pottery sherds.

3.5.31 Further to the north-east, ditch 8119 was 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flattish base, and a fill (8120) of orangey-brown loam. Cut 8112 was determined to be relatively modern in origin as its fill contained two sherds from a transfer-printed Pearlware vessel dating to c AD 1780–1840. Ditch 8103 was 0.93m wide and 0.3m deep, with a basal fill (8104) of mid-grey silty clay loam overlain by a darker, grey-brown silty clay loam (fill 8105). This linear feature appears to align with the entrance into an enclosure complex abutting the routeway to the southwest, and truncated Pit 8110. This pit was 0.28 wide and 0.1m deep, with a single fill (8111) of dark, blackish-grey silty clay loam. Ditch 8118 appears to mark the opposite side of the entrance into this enclosure complex but was not excavated. Two late Roman pottery sherds were recovered from its upper surface. Cut 8106 formed an unpredicted ditch terminus 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep, containing a fill (8107) of grey-brown loam.

3.5.32 **Trench 82** lay to the immediate south-east of Trench 81, and again crossed the large track/droeway bisecting the settlement (Fig. 21). Ditch 8208 marked the north-eastern boundary of this routeway and cut the terrace deposits (layer 8203) and possibly also the overlying truncated palaeosol (layer 8202) though this was not clear in section. The ditch was 1.96m wide by 0.46m deep and was filled with a single deposit of light grey-brown silt loam containing a single Roman pottery sherd (fill 8209). Ditch 8206 marked the opposite edge of the track and was 2.9m wide and over 0.56m deep (not bottomed) with a fill (8207) of dark brown sandy loam containing a single dog bone. Cut 8204 formed a much smaller ditch to the south, 0.6m across and 0.26m deep, with a single fill (8205) of grey-brown sandy loam. Ditch 8212 appeared to mark the north-south boundary of an enclosure and was at least 0.80m wide and 0.44m deep (the full extent of the feature was hidden beneath the trench baulk). The fill (8213) comprised a grey-brown silt loam containing seven Roman pottery sherds and bones from cattle, caprid and horse. Finally, ditch 8110 likely formed part of the same enclosure. It was at least 0.8m wide (it extended under the western trench baulk) and 0.14m deep with a single fill (8111) of dark grey sandy loam containing a single sherd of Roman pottery.

3.5.33 **Trench 83** was located immediately south and slightly downslope of Trench 82 (Fig. 21; Plate 35). Sixteen intersecting features were cut into either the basal Summertown-Radley terrace deposits (layer 8303), or in the eastern half of the trench, the overlying buried soil horizon (layer 8302). The majority of these features matched a dense concentration of NE-SW aligned linear anomalies on the magnetometer plot. Ditches 8340 and 8342 at the south-easternmost end of the trench remained unexcavated. Ditch 8329 to their north-west was 1.4m wide and 0.42m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a lower fill (8331) of gravelly mid-brown loam, and an upper fill (8330) of brown silty clay loam containing a single sherd of

Roman pottery and broken tegula roof tile. This cut a further possible feature (8332), though this was interpreted in-field as likely comprising a natural variation within the surrounding sediment. Ditch 8338 was then again left unexcavated, whilst ditch 8336 was 1.6m wide and 0.29m deep with a fill (8337) of dark grey-brown sandy loam containing 11 late Roman potsherds, caprid bone, and rare flecks of charcoal throughout the substrate. The adjacent ditch 8327 was 1.0m and 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and a single fill (8328) of dark grey-brown loam with occasional inclusions of unidentified bone and two Iron Age pottery sherds.

- 3.5.34 Ditch 8324 was 0.74m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a flat base, and a fill (8326) of firm, light blackish-grey sandy loam containing common gravel inclusions and a few flecks of charcoal in addition to some modern paper/plastic material. It partially cut the much earlier ditch 8313/8323, which was 0.7m across by at least 0.58m deep (base not reached) and was filled by a charcoal-flecked dark blackish-grey sandy loam containing cattle and caprid bone and two early Roman pottery sherds (fill 8314/8325). This in turn partially truncated ditch 8315, which was 0.38m across and 0.14m deep, with a fill (8316) of orangey-brown sandy loam containing pig bone and a single late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd.
- 3.5.35 To the north-west, ditch 8317 was 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep, with a fill (8318) of grey-brown sandy loam. It was heavily truncated by the recut of ditch 8319, which was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep, and also contained a fill (8320) of grey-brown sandy loam. Ditch 8317 was also partially cut by the subcircular cut of pit 8321, which itself also appeared very slightly cut by the later ditch 8319 recut. This pit was 1m across by 0.22m deep and was filled with a grey-brown sandy loam (fill 8322). Ditch 8309 was c 2.2m wide by at least 0.74m deep. However, it was only part sectioned and not bottomed due to depth, so may in fact comprise multiple linear recuts (Fig. 26, Section 8301; Plate 12). The excavated section contained a fill (8310) of dark grey sandy loam incorporating five Roman pottery sherds. Finally, at the north-westernmost end of the trench, ditch 8304 was 0.87m wide by 0.68m deep, with a fill (8305) of blackish-brown sandy loam. A central recut (ditch 8306) was 0.84m wide and 0.3m deep with a fill (8307) of orangey-brown loam. Cattle, caprid, pig and horse bones are also recorded as coming from context 8308, though no other documentation pertaining to this context can now be found.
- 3.5.36 **Trench 84** was located c 48m south and slightly downslope of Trench 83 (Fig. 21). Several large linear features crossing the northern end of the trench match the southern boundary of the farmstead enclosures on the magnetometer survey, whilst several more features in the southern end of the trench correlate with much fainter magnetometer survey anomalies that may be evidence for an earlier curvilinear enclosure. All of these features cut the underlying clayey subsoil (layer 8304), and possibly also the buried soil (layer 8303) although this was largely truncated within the trench by initial machine excavation. At the northernmost end of the trench the spatial relationship between ditches 8407 and 8415 remained unclear as ditch 8415 was not excavated, and ditch 8407 was only part sectioned. Estimating from what was excavated, ditch 8407 was about 3.7m across and 0.64m deep (not bottomed due to water ingress), with a fill (8408). Artefacts included a fragment of roof tile marked by

a knife cut, a perforated peg hole and an iron nail of later post-medieval date which is likely to be intrusive. Animal bone included caprid and horse bones. The adjacent ditch 8405 was only part sectioned, so may consist of several recuts and/or intersecting features. It was over 5m wide and at least 0.5m deep with a fill (8406) of yellowy-grey sandy loam containing a single sherd of late Roman pottery and three pieces of fired clay.

- 3.5.37 At the southern end of the trench ditch 8409 was 3m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flattish base, and a single fill (8410) of grey-brown sandy loam. It appeared to partially clip ditch 8411 near the eastern baulk of the trench, which was 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The latter was filled with a soft, grey-brown sandy loam (fill 8412). The immediately adjacent ditch 8413 was 1.4m wide and 0.24m deep, with a very similar profile and secondary fill deposit (8414).
- 3.5.38 **Trench 89** though located just south of the Area B farmstead contained several features, the more northerly of which (ditches 8904 and 8906) correlated with a faint curvilinear anomaly on the magnetometer plot that extended south from the main concentration associated with the settlement itself (Fig. 21). Neither feature was here hand excavated, as ditch 8904 appeared to comprise an extension of cut 8411 and ditch 8906 of cut 8413, both previously excavated in the southern end of Trench 84 to the immediate east. Ditch 8908 to the south was 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and a single fill (8909) of loose, reddish-brown silt loam cutting the clayey subsoil of layer 1903 (it remains unclear if it also cut the disturbed buried palaeosol (layer 8902). Pit 8910 also cut layer 8903, was 0.81m wide and 0.08m deep, and contained a single shallow fill (8911) of grey-brown sandy loam incorporating frequent charcoal inclusions, two fragments of burnt fired clay, several flint chips and several more pieces of burnt unworked flint. The feature itself was surrounded by a halo of seemingly oxidised 'natural' substrate, which further suggests it may have been a fire pit.
- 3.5.39 **Trench 90** lay north of Trench 89 and immediately north-west of Trench 84, with several linear features aligning with what the magnetometer plot appeared to show as several adjacent enclosures (Fig. 21). All of these features underlay the modern agricultural solum and cut the truncated palaeosol and associated subsoil sequence (layers 9002–9004). At the eastern end of the trench, ditch 9011 was 1.4m across and over 0.4m deep (not bottomed due to depth), with steep sides and a fill (9012) of brown silty clay loam containing caprid bone and a single late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd. Pit 9023 to the west was not excavated, whilst the larger pit (9009) was 1.08m across and 0.31m deep, sub-circular in plan, with a fill (9010) of compact, grey-brown sandy loam. The fill contained charcoal inclusions, several cobbles of Cornbrash limestone, three snake vertebrae, and one late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd. Flotation Sample <66> from this fill yielded a few charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) seeds. Ditch 9005 was c 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep, with a fill (9006) of reddish-brown sandy loam.
- 3.5.40 At the centre of the trench, ditch 9018 was 0.63m wide and 0.6m deep, with a fill (9019) of mid-grey silty clay loam. It was recut on its western side by ditch 9016, which was 1.4m across and 0.49m deep with a fill (9017) of dark grey silty clay loam

containing eight early Roman pottery sherds and an incomplete joiner's dog of Roman or later date. Cut 9014 marked the northern terminus of a ditch measuring 0.81m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base, and containing a single deposit of grey-brown silty clay loam with redeposited aggregates of burnt clay (fill 9015). The curvilinear ditch 9020 was 1.3m wide and 0.76m deep, with a fill (9021) of mid-dark brown silt loam containing cattle bone and 31 sherds of mid-late Roman pottery, including one jar fragment which had been perforated after firing, perhaps being repurposed into a strainer or cheese press. Ditch 9013 at the westernmost end of the trench remained unexcavated.

- 3.5.41 **Trench 91** was placed upslope and north of Trench 90, to the immediate west of Trench 82 (Fig. 21). At its eastern end, ditches 9105 and 9107 aligned with a major NE–SW internal division on the magnetometer plot, lying just inside the farmstead's western boundary. Ditch 9104 was 1.64m wide and 0.56m deep, with a single identified fill (9105) of friable grey-brown loam. It was recut on its western side by the recut of ditch 9107, which was 0.54m across and 0.2m deep, with a fill (9106) of dark grey-brown, almost black, silty clay loam containing cattle, caprid and horse bones, and 27 mid-late Roman pottery potsherds. Nearer the centre of the trench cut 9102 formed the apparent western terminus of a shallow ditch which was 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep, containing a single deposit of dark grey sandy loam which produced 19 fragments from an immature pig skull and a single sherd of mid-late Roman pottery (fill 9103).
- 3.5.42 **Trench 92** was located c 40m south-west of Trench 92, placed across the western boundary of the Area B farmstead, as evidenced by the magnetometer plot (Fig. 21). Ditch 9202 was aligned directly to this outer boundary, cutting the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace (layer 9201). It was 2.5m across and 0.48m deep, with steep sides and an undulating, slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (9203) of orangey-brown sandy loam with common pebble inclusions (increasingly so towards the base), in addition to horse and possible badger bone, and a fragment of Roman imbrex roof tile was. Ditch 9204 also cut layer 9201 but lay outside the settlement boundary and appeared much more faintly correlated with a possible curvilinear anomaly on the magnetometer plot. It was 1.5m wide and 0.51m deep and contained a faint possible recut, with a homogenous fill (9205) of friable, light orangey-brown sandy loam including a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. Features 9206 and 9208 were then interpreted in the field as naturally occurring tree throws, though the fill of 9206 did yield a single early prehistoric bladelet.
- 3.5.43 **Trench 93** also straddled the western boundary of the settlement cluster, lying close to its south-western corner and c 60m south of Trench 92 (Fig. 21). Ditches 9305, 9308 and 9310 marked successive recuts of this external boundary, whilst ditches 9312, 9314 and 9320 at the north-eastern end of the trench matched the conjunction of several internal enclosure boundaries as identified by the magnetometer survey. All of these features underlay the modern solum and cut the truncated buried palaeosol sequence (layers 9302 and 9303) the former of which itself yielded a flint flake and a retouched side scraper (Fig. 26, Section 9302; Plates 13–15). Ditch 9310 was 0.72m wide and 0.31m deep, with near-vertical sides and a flattish base, and a single fill

(9311) of mottled yellowy/grey-brown silty clay loam. Immediately adjacent to the northeast, ditch 9305 was about 2.3m wide and over 0.4m deep (not bottomed due to depth). It contained an upper fill (9306) of brown silty clay loam, overlying a basal fill (9307) of greyer silty clay loam. It was in turn cut along its north-eastern side by ditch 9308, which was 1.04m wide by 0.2m deep, with a fill (9309) of light grey-brown silty clay loam.

- 3.5.44 Cut 9318 was initially interpreted as a large, infilled ditch, but subsequent geoarchaeological analysis suggested that it represents a short section of better-preserved buried soil (layer 9302, see Section 9302). Cut 9320 to the immediate north-east marks a far more convincing feature, comprising a boundary ditch measuring 1.7m across and 0.78m deep with a fill (9321) of dark grey clayey silt loam containing a globular pottery sherd of probable later Iron Age date, alongside a further sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Ditch 9312 was 0.62m wide and 0.34m deep with a fill (9313) of firm, dark reddish-brown silt loam. It was cut diagonally by the later, slightly curvilinear ditch 9314, which was 1.48m wide and 0.7m deep. It contained a basal fill (9315) of grey-brown loam, overlain by a seemingly deliberate backfill deposit of mixed mid-grey-brown/light reddish-brown sediments which also included a cattle bone, three late Roman pottery sherds, a residual early prehistoric flint blade and two other pieces of worked flint (fill 9316), and an upper fill (9317) of firm, dark reddish-brown silt loam derived from natural siltation.

Area B – Track/droeway system to the north of Sandy Lane

- 3.5.45 **Trench 114** was located 30m south-east of Begbroke Science Park, positioned over a NE-SW to southwest aligned track or droeway mapped by the magnetometer survey (Fig. 17). This track was also present in Trenches 120, 265, 266 and 267, and connects to a north-west to south-east aligned track that runs to/from the Area B farmstead. One track flanking ditch (11406) on the south-eastern side of the trackway was confirmed on excavation, as well as an adjacent, parallel ditch (11408) and a sub-circular pit (11403), both of which were not apparent on the magnetometer plot. All three features cut the terrace deposits (layer 11402/11411). Ditch 11406 was 0.72m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (11407) of grey-brown clayey silt loam and a truncated pit (26603) along its south-eastern edge. Pit 26603 was only partially exposed within the trench and was at least 0.63m wide and 0.23m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a lower fill (11404) of dark grey clayey silt loam and an upper fill (14405) of grey-brown clayey silt loam. Towards the north-west end of the trench, ditch 11408 was 0.90m wide and 0.66m deep with steep sides, becoming near vertical towards the base. It contained a lower fill (11412) of dark yellowish-brown loam and a lighter colour but otherwise similar upper fill (11409).
- 3.5.46 **Trench 120** was located to the south-west of Trench 114, c 45m south of Begbroke Science Park (Fig. 17). It was placed over the same SW-NE aligned trackway as shown on the magnetometer plot. On excavation the south-eastern edge of this trackway proved to comprise two intercutting ditches (cuts 12004 and 12006) which both cut the underlying terrace surface (layer 12001). Ditch 12006 was 0.68m wide and 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (12007) of dark grey-brown sandy loam and was truncated by ditch 12004, which was a recut of

12006. Though recorded in the field as a ditch terminus cut 12004 may continue onwards beyond the trench as its extent was partially obscured by a nearby animal burrow. It was 1.03m wide and 0.28m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill (12005) of light grey-brown sandy loam.

- 3.5.47 **Trench 255** was located to the north-west of Trench 263 and was again placed to test the location of the trackway boundary ditches evident on the magnetometer plot (Figs 17 and 21). These were confirmed upon excavation as ditches 25506 and 25508, though a third ditch (25503) to the south was not detected by the survey. Ditch 25506, though only partially excavated, was 1.22m wide and over 0.54m deep and contained a single fill (25507) of light grey-brown loam. To the south-west, ditch 25508 was 2.30m wide and over 0.40m deep (it was again not fully bottomed) and contained a lower fill (25509) of light grey-brown loam underlying a darker upper fill (25510). Ditch 25503 remains undated and lay c 3.50m further south-west of ditch 25508. It was 0.89m wide and 0.41m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the lower (25504) comprising a light grey-brown loam, and the upper (25505) likewise though slightly gravellier. This ditch appears to align with cut 26303/26305 in Trench 263, suggestive of a third track/droeway ditch running parallel to 25506 and 25508, although the lack of artefactual dating evidence makes this difficult to determine.
- 3.5.48 **Trench 263** was positioned south-east of Trench 255, to the immediate south of the main NW-SE aligned track (Figs 17 and 21). Although not directly targeted on the track ditches, it did align with the additional linear feature (cut 25503) seen in Trench 255. This was faintly visible on the geophysical survey and its presence was confirmed on excavation, comprising a SE-NW aligned ditch terminus (26303/26305) excavated in two interventions. It was 0.51m wide and 0.17m deep, with steep sides and a relatively flat base, and a single fill (26304/26307) of grey-brown sandy loam which contained several fragments of fired clay of unknown date or function. The terminus appeared to truncate a possible posthole (26306) that was 0.20m in diameter and 0.22m deep, had near vertical sides and a slightly rounded base with a single, stony fill (26308) of grey-brown sandy loam.
- 3.5.49 Numerous other possible sub-circular features of various sizes were present across the centre and the south of the trench, though with no obvious deliberate arrangement. Of these, seven were excavated (26309, 26310, 26311, 26312, 26313, 26314 and 26315), ranging in size from 0.17m to 0.44m in diameter and 0.12m to 0.36m deep. They all displayed similar characteristics of very steep and near vertical sides, a shallow, rounded base, and single, stony fills of grey-brown sandy loam containing no archaeological inclusions. Similar features were found across the surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits throughout site and are most likely the result of thermokarstic processes that occurred throughout the Pleistocene (see discussion in Section 3.2.2).
- 3.5.50 **Trench 264** was positioned over the same track, slightly to the north-west of where it splits into two separate routeways, one running south-west and the other continuing south-east to the main settlement area within Area B (Fig. 21). Only one of the two

ditches highlighted on the magnetometer plot was physically observed, located towards the centre of the trench. It was 0.96m wide and 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill (26404) of light grey-brown loam. The trench also contained two features not identified in the magnetometer results, a ditch terminus (26405) and posthole (26407), both situated immediately north-east of ditch 26403. Ditch 26405 followed a more acute NW-SE alignment than the adjacent ditch 26403. It was 1m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (26406) of light grey-brown loam. Posthole 26407 lay immediately to the north-east of ditch Terminus 26405 and was 0.3m wide and 0.28m deep with near vertical sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (26408) of dark grey-brown sandy loam. This fill contained a single fired clay spindle whorl of probable Anglo-Saxon date, hinting at some level of continuity of occupation between the Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon landscapes.

- 3.5.51 **Trench 265** was located immediately south of Trench 264 and was placed across the north-western flank of the south-west aligned track, a short distance south from where it meets a north-western branch (Figs 15 and 21). The magnetometer survey indicated the presence of a circular 'ring' feature that appeared to be either respected by, or to truncate, the track boundary. On excavation no clear evidence for the trackway flanking ditch was found in this trench. The features encountered were two curvilinear ditches (26503 and 26505). Ditch 26503 was 0.67m wide and 0.26m deep, had steep sides and a concave base, with a single fill (26506) of grey-brown loam. Ditch 26505, to the north-west was a little larger at 1.18m wide but was left unexcavated. In addition to these features, a sub-circular pit (26507) was identified between the two ring ditches. It was 0.54m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base and contained a single fill of dark grey-brown loam. All features directly underlay the modern agricultural subsoil (layer 26501) and cut the terrace deposits (layer 26502).
- 3.5.52 **Trench 266** straddled the width of the SW-NE aligned track to the south of Trench 265 (Fig. 21). Boundary/drainage ditches were recorded on either side of the track and were clearly visible on the magnetometer plot, which on excavation were found to correspond with two sets of recut ditches, again truncating the underlying terrace deposits (26602). Ditches 26603 and 26609 (Fig. 26, Sections 26600 and 26602) marked the north-western edge of the track. Ditch 26603 (Plate 19) was 0.60m wide and 0.21m deep, had steep sides and a concave base with a single fill (26604) of grey-brown loam. Ditch 26609 (Plate 20) was situated a short distance to the south-east and was 1.28m wide and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a shallow concave base, and contained a single fill (26610) of mid grey-brown loam. The two ditches denoting the south-eastern edge of the trackway (26605 and 26607; Plate 21) were present in the centre of the trench and evidently formed an initial ditch and a later recut, though their stratigraphic relationship was unclear (Fig. 26, Section 26601; Plate 21). Ditch 26607 (Plate 21) was the smaller of the two, 0.64m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (26608) of mid-brown loam. The larger ditch (26605) was 1.60m wide and 0.76m deep, had steep sides with a concave base, and contained a single fill (26606) of mid-brown sandy loam.

3.5.53 **Trench 267** was placed across the south-eastern flank of the south-western branch of the track, slightly to the south of where it splits towards the north-west (Figs 15 and 21). The magnetometer survey highlighted three potential linear features, all of which were confirmed during excavation, and which all appeared to underlie the buried soil sequence of layers 26702 and 26703. Two of these ditches (26705 and 26711) potentially form part of the main NE-SW trackway, while the third (26707) is on a contrasting north-south alignment which matches that of the surrounding post-medieval and modern agricultural field boundaries. Ditch 26705 was 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep with steep, stepped sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill (26706) of dark grey-brown loam. At the northern end of the trench cut 26711 formed a curvilinear feature 0.52m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill of dark yellowish-brown loam. It appears distinct from the main south-west aligned track, possibly forming part of an earlier track configuration. Ditch 26707 was situated to the south-east of ditch 26705 and was 1.04m wide by 0.32m deep, had steep sides and a concave base, and a single fill (26708) of mid grey-brown loam containing a single shell of European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). Trench 268 to the south contained a linear feature (cut 26805) on the same alignment, possibly evidencing the survival of the western boundary ditch of a larger rectangular enclosure/field system. In addition to these ditches, a possible posthole (26709) was identified within the trench that was not shown on the magnetometer plot. This lay to the immediate south-east of ditch 26705 and was 0.34m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (26710) comprising a stony, dark grey-brown sandy loam deposit.

3.5.54 **Trench 277** was located to the east of Trench 267, targeting the track on the magnetometer plot as it leads into the Area B Roman farmstead settlement area to the south-east (Figs 16 and 21). The presence of these ditches was confirmed on excavation, and both were found to be cut into the terrace deposits (layer 27701). The more northerly ditch (27702) was 1.02m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill (27709) of dark grey-brown sandy loam. The more southerly ditch (27706) was the larger of the two at 3.00m wide and 0.78m deep. It had stepped sides and a flat base, and a lower fill (27708) of mid grey-brown loam containing frequent gravelly lenses under an upper fill (27707) of dark grey-brown loam. This larger ditch was truncated by a sub-rectangular pit (27703) on its south-western edge, which was 1.30m in diameter and 0.54m deep and had steep sides with a concave base. It contained gravelly lower fill (27707) of reddish-brown loam and an upper fill (27704) of mid-brown loam containing a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Area B Square Enclosure (Trenches 124–127)

3.5.55 Located on the north side of Sandy Lane and about 430m south-west of the Area B farmstead this roughly 100m square rectilinear enclosure is very poorly dated (Figs 17 and 22). The only artefact recovered was a single sherd of Iron Age pottery recovered from ditch 12703, one of three sections dug through the enclosure ditch in Trenches 124, 126 and 127. A single sherd is too little to be relied upon as dating evidence and could easily be residual or intrusive. Trench 125 was dug through the entrance to the enclosure and as predicted did not reveal any trace of the boundary

- 3.5.56 Roman Area B farmstead, located 430 to the north-east, there is in fact no solid evidence that they are contemporary. The small rectilinear enclosure located 150m to the west also shares the same alignment but that has been dated by artefactual evidence to the Anglo-Saxon period. There was no trace of activity of any date within the enclosure. Apart from the enclosure ditches the features identified in these four trenches are either suspected to be of periglacial origin or modern disturbances.
- 3.5.57 **Trench 124** was located c 120m south of Begbroke Science Park, immediately north of Sandy Lane (Fig. 22; Plate 34). It was targeted on the north-eastern side of a large sub-square enclosure highlighted on the magnetometer plot. The presence of this enclosure was confirmed on excavation, comprising a large NW-SE aligned boundary ditch (12403) (Figs. 26, Section 12400; Plate 17). Although not fully excavated this was 2.28m wide and at least 1.10m deep, with moderately steep symmetrical sides that narrowed and became near vertical towards the base to form a V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (12404) of yellowish-brown loam that was notably lighter and with more frequent stony inclusions across its upper part, and contained bone from cattle, caprid, pig and horse. This ditch underlay the modern agricultural subsoil of layer 12401 and cut the underlying terrace deposits of layer 12402.
- 3.5.58 **Trench 125** was positioned within a gap in the south-eastern side of the large rectangular enclosure described above, likely comprising its main entrance (Figs. 22). This was affirmed on excavation by the absence of the enclosure ditch. The ditch was clearly present in Trenches 124, 126 and 127. Five other possible features were identified that were not visible on the magnetometer plot, all but one of which were located to the east of the enclosure itself. A north-south ditch (12503) lay at the eastern end of the trench, which was 1.34m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (12504) of reddish-brown loam. The adjacent pit 12505 was 1.72m in diameter and 0.42m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (12506) of grey-brown sandy loam that included occasional gravel lenses. Further to the north-west, but still outside of the main enclosure, lay two north-south aligned linear features (ditch 12507 and hedgerow 12513) that in turn truncated a sub-circular pit (12509). The pit was 0.78m wide and over 0.46m deep, with near-vertical sides. It was recorded in the field as containing three fills, comprising an upper fill (12510) of mid-brown sandy loam, a middle fill (12511) of loose yellowish-brown sand and a lower fill (12512) of grey-brown silt. This sequence produced no archaeological artefacts and the nature of the sediments suggest they instead form part of the stratified Pleistocene deposits of the underlying Summertown-Radley terrace.
- 3.5.59 Ditch 12507 was 0.7m wide and 0.27m deep, had steep sides and a concave base, and a single fill (12508) of grey-brown loam. Cut 12513 ran parallel with, and possibly slightly truncated by, ditch 12507. It was interpreted as the planting trough of an old hedgerow, 0.65m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and an undulating, slightly concave base. It contained a single, seemingly much bioturbated fill (12514) of stony, mid-grey-brown sandy loam. Pit 12515 was located within the main enclosure at the north-western end of the trench. It was 1.2m in diameter and 0.56m deep, with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It contained an upper fill (12516) of grey-brown sandy

loam with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout the substrate, and a lower fill (12517) of darker grey-brown sandy loam containing more frequent pebble inclusions.

3.5.60 **Trench 126** was located on the south-western side of the large roughly square enclosure discussed above (Fig. 22). The predicted boundary ditch was revealed in the trench as ditch 12603, which was cut through a colluvial subsoil (layer 12602) and the underlying terrace deposits (Fig. 26, Section 12600; Plate 18). It was 2.85m wide and over 1m deep with steep sides narrowing towards the base to form a V-shaped profile. It was not bottomed due to safety concerns regarding depth. It contained a sequence of three fills, comprising an upper fill (12604) of mid grey-brown loam, a middle fill (12605) of mid-brown loam and a further basal fill (12606) of mid-brown loam. These produced no artefacts.

3.5.61 **Trench 127** was placed across the north-western boundary of the large sub-square enclosure in the south-western corner of Area B (Fig. 22). On excavation this boundary was shown to comprise a ditch (12703) which matched the in Trenches 124 and 126. As these prior ditches had returned no archaeological artefacts, ditch 12703 was excavated by machine in an attempt to recover artefacts. It was found to be similar to the other boundary ditches in profile, being 2.50m wide and over 0.7m deep with steep sloping sides. It contained a single fill (12704) of mid-brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks throughout, incorporating a single sherd of Iron Age pottery as well as several fragments of cattle and caprid bone. Forty-four bones from a dog skeleton were also recovered from this context. The trench also contained a modern pit (12705) which was 1.46m in diameter and over 0.44m deep, with two fills containing modern brickwork and cement.

Area B palaeochannel associated with a former course of the Rowel Brook

3.5.62 **Trench 66** was located on the lower lying floodplain in the south-eastern corner of Area B, next to the Sandy Lane railway crossing (Fig. 18). The main sedimentary layers consisted of a modern agricultural soil sequence overlying a series of alluviated colluvial deposits (layers 6602 and 6603). A large palaeochannel (6611) cut these lower deposits near the northern end of the trench and is likely related to a prior course of the Rowel Brook. The main course of the brook was diverted into the Oxford Canal during the 19th century, as documented in historic map evidence, probably when the railway was built in 1850. Much of the former course survives as a series of drainage channels, most of which are still active around the eastern and southern edges of the developable site. This palaeochannel was over 9.8m wide and 1.45m deep (the full depth was not revealed due to safety concerns). It contained a basal deposit (fill 6612) of waterlogged blueish-grey silty clay containing frequent detrital wood fragments (including twigs, bark, brushwood) and a single fragment of burnt flint. The overlying fill (6613) was channel alluvium comprising a slightly sandy, grey silty clay loam displaying clear iron reprecipitate mottling indicative of redox conditions. This was in turn capped by a further channel alluvium layer (fill 6314) comprising a slightly sandy, olive brown silty clay loam and containing frequent gravel inclusions and flecks of manganese reprecipitates. Flotation Sample <116> from fill 6612 recovered the waterlogged seeds of buttercup (*Ranunculus*

repens/acris/bulbosus), crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), brambles (*Rubus* sp(p).) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*), alongside an immature hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut and an alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) catkin. *Daphnia ephippia* were also present.

- 3.5.63 The palaeochannel was cut by two later channels lying across its upper surface. Ditch 6608 to the north was c 5m wide and 0.7m deep with steeply sloping sides. It contained a basal fill (6609) of orangey-brown silty clay loam underlying an upper fill (6610) of grey-brown silty clay loam. Ditch 6604 to the south partially truncated 6608 and was 4.06m wide and over 0.6m deep with moderately steep sides. It contained a lower fill (6607) of slightly sandy, dark grey-brown silty clay loam containing a ferric concretion possibly encompassing a nail head. The middle fill (6606) was a more orangey-brown silty clay loam containing cattle bone, a single late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd. The lighter-coloured upper fill (6605) contained a large iron nail, possibly of post-medieval date although this is uncertain.

Area B: Miscellaneous undated features south of the Area B farmstead

- 3.5.64 **Trench 67** lay immediately west and slightly upslope of Trench 66, 100m south of the Area B farmstead (Fig. 17). It contained a single small linear feature (cut 6704) which cut the modern agricultural subsoil (layer 6701). This feature is interpreted as a probable plough furrow associated with the medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base and was filled with a grey-brown clayey silt loam (fill 6705). Several similar features are visible on the magnetometer plot as faint parallel lines spaced c 18m apart across the eastern portion of Area B (see also Trench 79, cut 7903 and Trench 95, cut 9505).
- 3.5.65 **Trench 95** was placed c 50m south of the south-western corner of the Area B farmstead described above (Fig. 17). The main feature on the magnetometer plot for this trench was the large spring-line feature discussed in Section 3.5.4. The trench contained a single small linear feature (cut 9505) which cut the subsoil and was interpreted as a relatively recent plough furrow. It had moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a friable mottled grey/reddish-brown silt loam (fill 9506). Numerous similar features are visible on the magnetometer plot as faint north-south aligned parallel lines spaced c 18m apart across the eastern portion of Area B (see also Trench 67, cut 6704 and Trench 79, cut 7903).
- 3.5.66 **Trench 105** was placed c 85m west of the Area B farmstead, at the top of the slope leading up to the upper bench of the Summertown-Radley terrace (Fig. 17). It contained a single small pit (10503) at the western end of the trench, which was cut into the interface deposit capping the terrace itself (layer 10502). This pit was sub-rectangular in plan, 0.79m wide and 0.5m deep, with a basal primary fill (10505) of yellowy-brown sandy gravel and an upper secondary fill (10504) of moderately sandy, grey-brown loam.
- 3.5.67 **Trench 107** lay c 150m south-west of the Area B farmstead (Fig. 17). It contained a single SW-NE aligned ditch (cut 10704), not evident on the magnetometer plot, which cut the colluvially-derived clayey subsoil (layer 10703). It was 1.69m wide and over 0.3m deep with near-vertical sides. The bottom was not reached due to depth and water ingress. It contained a single fill (10705) of moderately sandy, dark brown loam.

The main feature on the magnetometer plot for this trench was the large spring-line feature discussed in Section 3.5.4.

- 3.5.68 **Trench 111** lay to the immediate west of Trench 107 and contained a single pit feature (pit 11105) located at the western end of the trench, where it cut a disturbed buried soil (layer 11102) and the underlying terrace deposits (layer 11104) (Fig. 17). It was oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, and was 1.1m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled with a single deposit of loose, grey-brown loam with frequent gravel inclusions (fill 11106).
- 3.5.69 **Trench 119** was located c 50m north-east of the large sub-square enclosure on the geophysical survey (Fig. 22). It contained several sub-circular features within the lower terrace deposits (layer 11903) towards the northern end of the trench, of which two were interpreted in the field as being natural in origin. Cut 11904 was identified as a posthole 0.15m across and 0.2m deep, with a fill (11905) of friable, light grey-brown loam. Cut 11906 was smaller yet at 0.08m wide and 0.15m deep and was interpreted as a stakehole. The fill (11907) comprised a friable, light grey-brown loam. The relation of both features to the buried soil (layer 11902) is unknown as they were not evident within the trench baulk section. Layer 11902 yielded two flint waste flakes and several smaller chips of worked flint, and several fragments of unidentified animal bone.
- 3.5.70 **Trench 121** lay immediately to the south of Begbroke Science Park (Fig. 22). It contained a single undated ditch (12103) which was cut into the terrace deposits (layer 12101) and contained a single fill (12104) of dark brown sandy loam. It was 1.4m wide and 0.65m deep and aligned north-south, parallel with the surrounding post-medieval field boundaries, which suggests that it is a relatively recent agricultural feature.
- 3.5.71 **Trench 123** was located c 50m north of the large sub-square enclosure on the geophysical survey (Fig. 22). It contained a single undated ditch (12303) possible aligned with ditch 12103 in Trench 121 to the north. In this case it was 0.94m wide and 0.25m deep and cut into the lower terrace deposits (layer 12302). The ditch contained a single fill (12304) of compact, dark yellowish-brown sandy loam containing frequent small pebble inclusions. It was aligned north-south, parallel with the surrounding post-medieval field boundaries, which suggests that it is most likely a relatively recent agricultural feature. A darker patch of sediment at the western end of the trench initially interpreted as a burnt pit, after investigation was identified as a natural patch of discolouration within the terrace gravels.
- 3.5.72 **Trench 128** was placed 20m north-west of the large sub-square enclosure on the magnetometer survey (Fig. 22). The trench contained two sections of metallised surface (layers 12803 and 12804) at its westernmost end, both c 2m wide and aligned north-south, parallel with the contemporary southern access road to Begbroke Science Park. Both surfaces consisted of degraded asphalt and are likely remnants of since-buried haul/access roads originally built during construction works at the science park, or else the preceding agricultural research institute.

- 3.5.73 **Trench 129** located to the north-east of Trench 128, contained a single north-south aligned ditch (12905) at the western end of the trench, underlying the truncated buried soil (layer 12902) and cutting the underlying terrace sand and gravel deposits (layer 12904) (Fig. 22). It was 1.66m wide and 0.72m deep, with a steep eastern side, more moderately sloping western side, and a flattish base. It contained a lower fill (12906) of gravelly, dark grey-brown sandy loam, overlain by a lighter coloured but otherwise very similar upper fill (12907). The north-south alignment, parallel with the surrounding post-medieval field boundaries, suggests that it is a relatively recent agricultural feature.
- 3.5.74 **Trench 131** was located immediately south of Begbroke Science Park, next to the southern access road (Fig. 22). Cuts 13107 and 13109 at the western end of the trench aligned with layers 12803 and 12804 in Trench 28 to the south, and again evidence buried modern road surfaces associated with either the present-day science park or preceding agricultural institute. In this case cut 13109 was excavated to reveal a lower deposit of partially disaggregated asphalt (fill 13111), overlain by a lighter coloured deposit of stony sediment, likely derived from a combination of deliberate backfill and admixture with the underlying asphalt (fill 13110). Two small undated pits were also evident to the east of these modern features, both cutting the terrace interface deposit (layer 13102). Pit 13103 was 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep, with a concave base and steeply sloping sides. The single fill (13104) was a loose, grey-brown sandy loam containing occasional stones and flecks of charcoal. Pit 13105 was very similar in form, 0.5m in diameter and 0.14m deep, again with a fill (13106) of grey-brown sandy loam containing occasional charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions.

Area B: Miscellaneous undated features north of the Area B farmstead

- 3.5.75 **Trench 249** was located c 40m north-east of Begbroke Science Park, in a location with no magnetometer anomalies (Fig. 15). It contained two curvilinear features (cuts 24903 and 24907) and one pit (24909) within the central part of the trench, all of which were cut into the terrace deposits (layer 24902) and sealed by colluvial subsoil layer 24901. Ditch 24903 was 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and an undulating base, and a single fill (24904) of reddish-brown loam. It was partially obscured on its north-eastern side by irregular feature 24905, interpreted in the field as a tree throw. Ditch 24903 partially cut the curvilinear gully to the south-west (24907). This latter ditch was 0.38m wide and 0.13m deep with a concave profile, and contained a single fill (24908) of reddish-brown loam. Pit 24909 was located slightly further to the south-west. It was 1.38m in diameter and 0.25m deep with steep, stepped sides, a concave base and a single fill (24910) of reddish-brown loam.
- 3.5.76 **Trench 252** was situated to the immediate east of Begbroke Science Park, in an area with no clear anomalies on the magnetometer plot (Fig. 15). Several linear, curvilinear and pit features were spread throughout the trench. Of these, two ditches (25203 and 25205) and one pit (25208) were investigated by hand excavation. Ditch 25203 was 0.41m wide and 0.18m deep, had steep sides and a concave base, and a single fill (25204) of yellowish-brown sandy loam. Further north-east, the curvilinear ditch terminus 25205 was 0.58m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base, and contained a single fill (25206) of grey-brown sandy loam. Pit 25208 was situated towards the north-eastern end of the trench and was only partially exposed. It was

ovoid in plan, over 1.2m long, 1.06m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides sloping towards a concave base. It contained a single fill (25209), comprising a deposit of yellowish-brown sandy loam. Potential pits 25207 and 25210 remained unexcavated.

- 3.5.77 **Trench 253** was positioned immediately east of the south-east corner of Begbroke Science Park (Fig. 15). No anomalies were identified at this location by the magnetometer survey. Numerous small, sub-rounded discrete features were observed on excavation. These lay beneath the modern subsoil (layer 25301) and were cut into the terrace deposits of layer 25303. They were spread throughout the trench, with a denser cluster lying toward the south-eastern end of the trench appearing to align in a rough arc, although no clear structural patterns were noted. Four of these features were investigated, including three within the 'arc' cluster (25306, 25308 and 25310) and one (25304) in the centre of the trench. They varied in diameter from 0.20m to 0.58m in depth from 0.17m to 0.34m. All had very steep sides and shallow, concave bases containing single fills of gravelly orange-brown sandy loam. No archaeological artefacts were recovered from any of the potential features in the trench. Although these features appear superficially similar to postholes the fills are very similar to numerous geological features that were found spread across the surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace that are most likely the outcome of Pleistocene thermokarstic processes (see discussion in Section 3.2.2).
- 3.5.78 **Trench 256** was located east of Begbroke Science Park (Fig. 15). It contained a possible ditch (25604) which was 2.12m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill (25605) of yellowish-brown sandy loam. Several sub-circular possible post-holes were present at the southern end of the trench, arranged in no obvious spatial arrangement. Three of these were excavated (25606, 25608 and 25610). They contained no archaeological finds and appear akin to the similar natural cryoturbation features seen in Trench 253 and discussed in Section 3.2.2.
- 3.5.79 **Trench 257** was positioned 50m north-east corner of Begbroke Science Park and contained two parallel north-south aligned ditches that were not previously detected by the magnetometer survey (Fig. 15). The westernmost of these (25703) was 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep, had moderately steep sides and a shallow concave base, and a single fill (25704) of light grey-brown loam. Ditch 25705 was found 1.4m to the east and was 1.48m wide and 0.24m deep with moderately steep sides and an irregular, undulating base. It also contained a single fill (25706) of light grey-brown loam. Both ditches cut the underlying colluvial deposit (layer 25702). Although undated by artefacts their alignment follows that of the post-medieval/modern field boundaries, so they are most likely fairly recent agricultural features.
- 3.5.80 **Trench 258** was situated c 100m north-east of Begbroke Science Park, on the north facing slopes of the Summertown-Radley terrace bench which dominates the centre of the site (Fig. 15). It contained a single sub-circular pit (25803) towards the southern end of the trench that correlated with an irregularly shaped anomaly visible on the magnetometer plot. The pit was 1.61m long, 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a relatively flat base. It contained a single fill (25804) of mid-grey-brown loam from which no archaeological artefacts or other dating evidence were recovered.

- 3.5.81 **Trench 261** was placed 100m north-east of the Science Park and contained a single pit (26104) towards its western end, situated below colluvial layer 26102 and cutting the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace (layer 26103) (Fig. 15). It was only partially exposed within the trench and was at least 0.9m wide and 0.48m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (26105) of grey-brown loam. No archaeological artefacts were recovered and there were no known features on the magnetometer survey at this location.
- 3.5.82 **Trench 262** was situated 80m east of Begbroke Science Park (Fig. 15). Excavation revealed numerous small, sub-circular possible posthole features similar to those observed in Trenches 253 and 256. Nine of these features were excavated (cuts 26203, 26205, 26207, 26209, 26211, 26213, 26215, 26217 and 26219), all of varying sizes but the majority sharing similar characteristics of very steep to near-vertical sides and slightly rounded bases with fills of gravelly, reddish-brown sandy loams. It is most likely that these features were formed through thermokarstic cryoturbation processes similar to those in Trenches 253 and 256, and are thus not archaeological. Possible exceptions were cuts 26209 and 26213. Of these, cut 26209 was 0.4m in diameter and 0.21m deep, with steep sides and a shallow concave base, with a distinct fill (26210) of grey-brown loam. It was clearly cut through the neighbouring features (26211 and 26213). Posthole 26213 was much larger than the others at 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep, though otherwise displayed very similar characteristics. None of the features in this trench contained artefacts.
- 3.5.83 **Trench 268** was located to the south-east of Begbroke Science Park (Fig. 15). It contained a single north-south aligned ditch (26805) at the western end of the trench, which was very faintly visible on the magnetometer plot and is likely to be the same ditch seen in Trench 267 to the north (26705). Ditch 26805 cut an eroded and heavily admixed buried soil horizon (layer 26802), the underlying colluvial deposit (layer 26803) and the lower terrace deposits (layer 26804). It was 1.37m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, and a single fill (26806) of loose, grey-brown loam. Along with ditch 26705, it appears to form part of a north-south aligned field system, which is on the same alignment as the surrounding post-medieval/modern field system.
- 3.5.84 **Trench 270** was located 150m east of the science park. It contained a possible ditch terminus (27003) and posthole (27004), neither of which were previously identified on the magnetometer plot (Fig. 15). Posthole 27004 was capped by the colluvial subsoil (layer 27001) and cut the underlying terrace gravels (layer 27002). However, ditch 27003 cut both layers 27001 and 27002. This ditch terminus was situated toward the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-south alignment. It was 1.3m wide and 0.48m deep, with steep sides and a relatively flat base, and contained a single fill (27007) of mid grey-brown loam. The posthole was located closer to the centre of the trench and was 0.14m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It had near-vertical sides and a flat base with a single fill (27005) of mid-dark grey loam.
- 3.5.85 **Trench 272** was located 180m east of the science park. Despite the lack of recognisable magnetometer anomalies at this location, it contained two perpendicular ditches (27203 and 27205) and a pit (27207), all of which were sealed by colluvial subsoil (layer 27201) and cut into the lower terrace deposits (layer 27202)

(Fig. 15). Ditch 27203 was 0.51m wide and 0.14m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base, containing a single fill (27204) of reddish-brown loam. This intersected with ditch 27205 at a right angle, though the exact relationship between the two remains unclear. Ditch 27205 was 1.6m wide and over 0.48m deep (the base was not reached by hand excavation). It had steep sloping sides, and a single fill (27206) of reddish-brown loam. Pit 27207 was situated north of these ditches, at the north-western end of the trench. It was 0.58m in diameter and 0.14m deep, had steep sides and a relatively flat base, with a single fill (27208) of mid grey-brown loam containing frequent heat-affected limestone cobbles, flecks of charcoal throughout the substrate, several indeterminate fragments of fired clay, several fragments of unidentified animal bone, four sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, and a further two potsherds of possible prehistoric date.

3.5.86 **Trench 273** was placed north of Trench 272, at the north-western edge of Area B (Fig. 15). No magnetometer anomalies were identified at the trench location. Excavation uncovered two pits (27303 and 27305) and two possible irregularly shaped curvilinear ditches (27307 and 27313), all of which cut the clayey colluvial outwash deposit of layer 27302. Pit 27303 at the south-eastern end of the trench was 1.03m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (27304) of reddish-brown sandy loam. At the opposite end of the trench, Pit 27305 was 1.14m in diameter and 0.34m deep, had near-vertical sides and a concave base with again a single fill (27306) of reddish-brown sandy loam. In the centre of the trench, ditch 27307 was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base, and contained a fill (27308) of light reddish-brown sandy loam. It was truncated to the north-west by ditch 27313, which measured 1.02m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately steep to gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base, and a similar fill (27310/27312) of reddish-brown sandy loam. No archaeological artefacts were recovered from these features, which, combined with their uniform sandy fills and irregular shape, suggests they were likely formed through natural processes.

3.5.87 **Trench 274** was situated 200m east of the science park, on the lower northeast-facing slopes of the terrace bench (Fig. 16). It traversed a faint linear anomaly visible on the magnetometer plot, which appears to form part of a larger enclosure system extending northwards towards the Rowel Brook. Excavation did not uncover any features correlating with this anomaly, but it did reveal five other possible archaeological features, all capped by the Holocene colluvial subsoil (layer 27401). Ditch 27411 lay parallel to the linear anomaly discussed above, although located c 4.50m to the north-west. It was 0.63m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a narrow concave base and contained a single fill (27412) of reddish-brown sandy loam. To the immediate north-west, ditch terminus 27409 was 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep and had steep sides and a shallow concave base. It had a fill (27410) of mid-light grey-brown clayey silt loam. Pit 27403 was 1.04m in diameter and 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base, and contained a fill (27304) of dark grey-brown sandy loam incorporating occasional heat-affected limestone cobbles. The adjacent ditch (27407) was 0.64m wide and 0.42m deep, with a fill (27408) of reddish-brown sandy loam. Ditch 27405 lay at the north-western end of the trench and was 0.83m wide and

0.32m deep, with asymmetrical sides and a narrow, irregular base. It contained a single fill (27406) of dark reddish-brown clayey silt loam with no archaeological inclusions. The lack of artefacts, coupled with an irregular profile, is suggestive of a natural origin for this feature.

- 3.5.88 **Trench 275** was located 70m east of the science park, close to the north-eastern boundary of Area B (Fig. 16). Four potential archaeological features were revealed in the western part of the trench, all cutting a buried soil horizon (layer 27502) and the underlying terrace deposits (layer 27503). These comprised one pit (27506), one ditch/gully (27508) and two possible postholes (27510 and 27512). Pit 27506 was 0.67m in diameter and 0.27m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, located within a slight topographic depression infilled by layer 27502. It contained a single fill (27507) of mid-grey-brown sandy loam with frequent granular inclusions. Further to the south-west, ditch 27508 was 0.38m wide and 0.31m deep, with steep sides and a narrow base forming an irregular V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (27509) of reddish-brown sandy loam. Suspected posthole 27510 was 0.19m in diameter and 0.2m deep with near-vertical sides and a rounded base, while posthole 27512 was 0.11m across and 0.16m deep, also with near-vertical sides but a flat base. Both were filled with similar deposits of mid-dark grey-brown sandy loam (fills 27511 and 27513 respectively).
- 3.5.89 **Trench 278** was located 90m west of the railway, and 70m north of the Area B farmstead (Fig. 16). It contained one wide, but relatively shallow linear feature (27804) which was north-south aligned. This feature was 2.18m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (27805) of grey-brown sandy loam. The broad and shallow nature of this feature suggests it may be a plough furrow, of unknown date but likely relatively recent as it is on the same alignment as the surrounding post-medieval/modern agricultural landscape.

3.6 Area C: Trenches in the fields south of Sandy Lane

Geoarchaeological Summary

- 3.6.1 Area C covers all the fields within the developable site that lie to the south of Sandy Lane, excluding Trenches 279–298 that fall within the grounds of Oxford Poultry and are inaccessible at present. As with Area B, Area C bridges the higher ground of the Summertown-Radley Terrace with the lower lying floodplains to the south and east. In this case, the east-facing slopes essentially form a continuation of the south-eastern quadrant of Area B. The south-facing slopes, however, descend at a shallower gradient towards lower ground, only the fringes of which fall within the investigated area. A significant portion of the central high ground was further omitted from investigation due to its prior use as a gravel quarry and later a landfill site during the twentieth century. An Iron Age roundhouse associated with a series of storage pits containing sherds of pottery and hearth debris, was reportedly found in the Sandy Lane gravel pit in the 1920s (OA 2022a).
- 3.6.2 Bedrock was only encountered in Trench 43, halfway up the southern slope of Area C, consisting of Oxford Clay at a depth of 2.8m bgl (see Table 1). This deposit comprised a mottled light blue/grey, very stiff silty clay, with amorphous iron oxide staining

throughout the groundmass and lenses of greyish loamy sand throughout its upper portion. These latter features suggest that this clay is at least partially reworked, most likely by Pleistocene solifluction. Given the lack of bedrock encountered in other deep trial pits, there is no reason to deviate from the BGS supposition that Oxford Clay underlies all of this part of the site.

- 3.6.3 Heavily cryoturbated Pleistocene sands and gravels of the Summertown-Radley Member again proved the basal deposit in the majority of trenches across the higher ground of Area C. From the break of slope these terrace deposits dip down significantly beneath more recently reworked sediments, typically to a depth of 2+m bgl, before shallowing slightly to c. 1+m bgl across the lower floodplain (see Table 1). With regards to these topographically lower-lying gravels, it is likely that they are at least partially reworked from upslope, and possibly admixed with younger first terrace deposits (cf. Section 3.1.2).
- 3.6.4 Head deposits were only rarely encountered in deeper trial pits across Area C. The clearest such deposit was observed at 0.52–2.3m bgl under the modern solum in Trench 51 (see Table 1) and appeared very similar to sediments in nearby trenches on the north side of Sandy Lane. In contrast, Trenches 56 and 57 contained notably less stony head-like deposits at 2.3–2.7 and 1.8–2.2m bgl respectively (Table 1). This layer in Trench 56 was particularly unusual, as it was much more pliable and water-saturated than the overlying deep sequence of stiff clayey subsoils, and as such may be affected by localised spring flushing and/or groundwater runoff from the adjacent landfill site. Area C also produced the clearest evidence for *in situ* late Pleistocene coversands/brickearths. These were all encountered in sondage trial pits excavated within Trenches 9, 43, 48, 57 and 59, typically sitting at a depth of c 1–2.5m bgl (see Table 1). These sediments are typically composed of well-sorted, yellowy/orangey brown loamy sands and sandy loams indicative of aeolian deposition. Though none were observed to contain Palaeolithic artefacts, it should be remembered that only a very small portion of these deposits was investigated. Nonetheless, they mostly also lie below the depth of potential impact from future development works.
- 3.6.5 Trenches 55, 60–61 and 64 all revealed sandy colluvial deposits underlying the modern solum, which likely marks the southern edge of the colluvial slump outwash forming the C-shaped topographic indent and associated spring-line to the immediate north (cf Section 3.5.4). A similar sedimentary formation can be tracked across Trenches 27, 32, 35 and 36–44, comprising a broad swathe of yellowish brown, gravelly sandy loams with occasional patches of more clay enriched substrate (eg layer 4302) and evidence of redox in the form of manganese staining. It would appear that this stretch of south-facing slope across Area C has thus also undergone significant sediment erosion of the higher terrace and/or supranatural deposits, though seemingly as a more continuous process than the phased slumping event in Area B. As these colluvial sediments are all cut by prehistoric and Roman archaeological features where they occur, we can again posit that they date to sometime in the earlier Holocene. This hypothesis is supported by the clear interdigitisation of colluvial and alluvial deposits within the base of Trench 27 (layers 2703–2705), as also observed in the floodplain trenches of Area B (cf. Section 3.5.6). More recent-yet ploughwash colluvium is also evident just below the

modern solum in Trenches 9 and 54–60, and is thus principally associated with later prehistoric/historic agricultural activity along the upper edge of the Summertown-Radley Terrace platform.

- 3.6.6 Area C was the only area across the site to return evidence of more recent alluviation in addition to that attributed to the earlier Holocene. These more recent alluvial deposits are evident in the greyish silty clay loams of layers 1602, 2102 and 3902, in all cases underlying the present-day agricultural solum, and for Trenches 16 and 21 sealing the underlying Iron Age/Roman archaeology. This alluvium likely stems from overbank flooding of the diverted Rowel Brook and related drainage channels (cf Section 3.1.2). Trenches 6–8, 27, 33–34, and 63–43 then exhibit the firmer, greenish mottled silty clay alluvium also observed to the north within Area B (cf Section 3.5.6), and as it again underlies all visible archaeology it is likewise presumed to be early Holocene in date. As for Area B, this alluvial blanket likewise shows clear evidence for interdigitation with colluvial sediments from off the edge of the higher Summertown-Radley Terrace, as exemplified by the basal sequence of Trench 27 (see Section 3.6.5 above).
- 3.6.7 Area C also contained the largest and best-preserved spread of buried soils from the site as a whole, extending in a more-or-less contiguous layer across Trenches 11–13, 17, 19, 24, 28–29 and 32 in association with the large southern concentration of predominantly Roman archaeological features labelled the ‘Area C farmstead’. Although variable in their state of preservation from trench to trench, this palaeosol typically comprises a dark, organically enriched Ah-horizon lying under the modern solum and overlying an associated Bh- or Bt-horizon. It often contains inclusions of pottery and faunal remains and is cut by a complex series of interconnecting linear ditches. It may thus represent a thickened ‘dark earth’ occupation layer associated with active settlement, and/or a topsoil deliberately enriched for agricultural purposes. Bulk sections in Trenches 11, 13 and 24 were each subjected to a sample profile of block, bulk and OSL sampling with a view to characterising this horizon at a later date, and to better assess its possible variations (Appendix C.9). Layer 1711 at the southern end of Trench 17 was also identified during excavation as a possible locally discrete occupation layer underlying the main palaeosol (layer 1702). It appears to be overspill from the southern side of a ditch (cut 1710) infilling a large shallow depression and is similar to layer 1702, though displaying a greater proportion of silt and clay relative to coarser sand fractions, and increased waterlogging with depth.
- 3.6.8 As in Area B, the aforementioned palaeosols are often associated with an underlying yellowy, argillic Bt-horizon subsoil thought to derive from colluviated supranatural deposits (cf Section 3.1.2). Likewise, these clayey subsoils extend beyond the spatial distribution of the upper buried Ah-horizon where it has been truncated by ploughing and/or other erosive processes. Such soils are evident in Trenches 1–5, 6–7, 9–15, 17, 19, 20–24 and 27–29 and are frequently cut by archaeological features. A smaller spread of similar clayey soils was observed to the north-east in Trenches 56–59 and 62–63, though they are generally sandier and less well-developed than the larger spread to the south-west. This latter deposit may mark an interstitial area of argillic slopewash stabilisation between the more pedogenically developed terrace-edge soils to the north and south that were preferentially exploited by late Iron Age and Roman

communities. A further small fragment of this soil type was also observed on the southern slopes of Area C across Trenches 43 and 45, though it is here less well-developed and more obviously colluvial in make-up.

- 3.6.9 The only other geomorphological feature of note in Area C is the possible presence of a third plough headland, visible on the LiDAR plot about halfway down the south-facing slope of the adjacent terrace (Fig. 4). This feature supposedly runs through Trenches 17, 24, 28–29 and 42, with a slight break evident between Trenches 28 and 29. However, as in Area B the sedimentary sequences within these trenches showed no clear signs of overburden or ploughwash thickening. That said, Trenches 17, 24, 28 and 29 do all contain buried soil profiles, and it may again be the case that a now-indistinct plough headland previously helped to preserve these lower sequences. This is particularly suggested by the relatively greater preservation of layers (2902) and (2402) towards the northern end of their recorded extents, ie, underneath the LiDAR-identified ‘bank’, and the truncation of layer (2802) at the eastern end of Trench 28 where that ‘bank’ appears partially broken/ploughed out.

Area C farmstead

- 3.6.10 The Area C farmstead is one of two dense areas of intercutting east-west aligned rectilinear enclosures discovered by the magnetometer survey (Figs 8 and 23). It is provisionally interpreted as a ‘complex farmstead’ of predominantly Roman date, although small amounts of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon artefacts were also found in some trenches. Surviving parts of the Area C farmstead are c 5.5Ha in extent, but an uncertain area of the northern part of the site is known to have been lost to gravel quarrying in the 1920s. The settlement lay on the west bank of the historic course of the Rowel Brook, which would have marked the south-eastern extent of the settlement before the brook was diverted into the Oxford Canal in the 19th century. Trench 18, originally planned in this area, had to be abandoned after signs of badger sett excavation were observed. Known badger setts are present along the southern boundary of the landfill site.
- 3.6.11 **Trench 5** was located on the eastern fringe of the Area C farmstead site and was placed to investigate two enclosure boundaries on the magnetometer plot (Fig. 23). These boundaries were exposed on excavation as two ditches which cut the clayey subsoil (layer 501) and underlying terrace deposits (layer 502). Ditch 503 was 1.4m wide and 0.34m deep, and had steep, concave sides with a shallow base and a single fill (504), a blackish-brown loam containing three pottery sherds of Roman date, four fragments of burnt flint, and bones belonging to cattle, sheep and frog. Flotation Sample <3> taken from this fill also proved particularly rich, containing charred grains of both spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) alongside the charred remains of various legumes, including both cultivars and smaller wild vetches. The charred seeds of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), knapweed (*Centaurea* sp.) and goosefoots (*Amaranthaceae*) were also recovered, all being weeds commonly associated with arable fields. Ditch 505 to the north was 2.12m wide and 0.28m deep, had moderately sloping sides, and a single compact fill (506) of blackish-grey silty clay loam containing flecks of charcoal throughout. Artefacts

included three Roman pottery sherds, a cattle bone, and an iron nail of Roman or later date.

- 3.6.12 **Trench 6** was located on the eastern edge on the Area C farmstead, next to the eastern site boundary formed by the railway and contained three ditches, the westernmost of which appeared on the geophysical survey to clip the easternmost edge of a rectilinear enclosure (Fig. 8; Plate 40). On excavation, this western ditch was revealed to have been re-cut and expanded at least twice following its initial excavation. The first of these cuts comprised ditch 610, which had gently sloping sides and uncertain dimensions as it was truncated by ditch 611. It was filled by a dark grey-brown clayey loam with amorphous humic material present throughout (fill 614). This ditch was truncated to the east by the re-cut of ditch 611, which was 1.12m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (615) of mottled clayey loam with iron oxide staining, evidence for repeated wetting and drying (redox) episodes. A third re-cut was then evident in ditch 612, which was 1.6m wide and at least 0.38m deep (the base was left unexcavated). The lowermost fill (616) comprised a relatively stiff, mottled silty clay loam, again with frequent redox staining. Overlying this deposit, fill 617 was a stickier, very dark grey silty clay loam containing abundant amorphous humic matter. Flotation Sample <7> from this fill also recovered the waterlogged remains of buttercup (*Ranunculus repens/acris/bulbosus*), crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), brambles (*Rubus* sp(p).), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), sedges (*Carex* spp.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* type) and probable bulrush (*Typha* sp.). The remains of water flea (*Daphnia* sp.) ephippia and the occasional insect fragment were also recovered. A third overlying fill (618) was similar but slightly firmer and loamier in texture, with renewed redox staining. A capping tertiary fill (619) of brown silt loam contained a single inclusion of animal bone.
- 3.6.13 Ditches 603 nor 607, at the eastern end of the trench, were not evident on the magnetometer plot. Ditch 603 was 2.04m wide and 0.42m deep and displayed steep sides and a shallow, concave base. The upper fill (604) comprised a soft sandy loam, whilst an underlying lower fill (605) of otherwise similar natural siltation was lighter in colour and contained more gravel inclusions. Ditch 607 was 2.1m wide and 0.57m deep and had moderately steep sides with a concave base. It had a sandy upper fill (608) with occasional inclusions of stone pebbles, and a lower fill (609) of grey silty clay with patches of sand and frequent gravel inclusions. A further possible ditch (layer 613) was seen clipping the northern trench baulk, though this may also comprise some other kind of lensed deposit not readily evident within the trench itself. A single sherd of post-medieval red ware pottery was recovered from the baulk of this layer/feature, likely dating to c AD 1700–1900. All features appeared to cut early Holocene alluvium (layer 602), which in turn overlay terrace deposits (layer 606).
- 3.6.14 **Trench 8** was placed c 45m to the south of Trench 5 and, although only weak archaeological anomalies were suggested by the magnetometer plot, also appeared to clip the eastern enclosures of the Area C farmstead (Fig. 23). Four linear features were discovered, all underlying the modern solum and cutting the alluvium (layer 802). The alluvium overlay terrace deposits (layer 803). Cut 804, in the southern part of the trench, was interpreted as a gully due to its discontinuous nature, though fill

805 did contain a single unidentified fragment of animal bone. To the immediate north, Pit 806 was 1.8m wide and 0.16m deep, with a single fill (807) of redox-affected grey-brown loam which contained three Roman pottery sherds. The pit was partially cut by ditch 808, an east-west linear feature 1.2m wide and 0.52m deep. The lower fill of ditch 808 (810) was a sticky, dark clay loam containing both amorphous humified matter and recognisable inclusions of twigs and other wood fragments. Flotation Sample <6> from this fill recovered further waterlogged remains including buttercup (*Ranunculus repens/acris/bulbosus*) crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), brambles (*Rubus* sp(p).), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The upper fill (809) was a drier silty clay loam, though redox staining indicates repeated wetting and drying episodes. At the northern end of the trench, ditch 811 was 0.98m wide and 0.48m deep, containing a single, slightly stony, natural siltation fill (812). This feature was partially cut by east-west aligned ditch 813, which was 0.88m wide and 0.52m deep, with two natural siltation fills (814 overlying 815), neither of which contained any archaeological finds.

3.6.15 **Trench 10** was located c 80m northwest of Trench 8 on the north-eastern edge of the farmstead (Fig. 23). Four linear features were discovered which were all cut into clayey subsoils (layers 1002 and 1003) and underlay the modern solum. The ditches correlate with one north-south and one east-west enclosure boundaries on the magnetometer survey. Ditch 1005 at the north-western end of the trench was 1.4m wide and 0.66m deep with a series of three fills (1006–1008). The basal fill (1006) comprised a yellowish-grey silty clay loam, overlain by a deposit of firm, grey-brown clayey silt loam (fill 1007), and capped by a softer, dark grey-brown clayey silt loam (fill 1008) containing three sherds of late Roman pottery and four cattle teeth. This feature appeared to cut a second ditch (1009) which was 0.68m wide and 0.3m deep and on a NE-SW alignment, this time with a single fill (1010) containing two late Roman pottery sherds. Ditch 1011, to the immediate south-east, was 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, with a sequence of two fills (1013 overlying 1012), the upper of which contained two Roman pottery sherds. At the other end of the trench, ditch 1014 was 1.5m wide and over 0.6m deep (the base was not reached by hand excavation). The lower (1015) and upper fills (1016) comprised silty clay loams, of which only the lower contained artefacts, comprising four late Roman pottery sherds, two pieces of unidentified ceramic building material, and two cattle bones, one of which showed cutmarks from skinning.

3.6.16 **Trench 11** was placed to the south of Trench 10, to investigate a series of anomalies on the magnetometer plot including two east-west aligned enclosure boundaries (Fig. 23). The trench revealed a complex re-cut ditch (1104, 1106, 1108) in the middle of the trench which matched one of the geophysical boundaries. There was no visible trace of the second boundary at the north end of the trench. Ditch cuts 1104, 1106 and 1108 were 0.64m, 0.52m and 1.12m wide respectively, with corresponding depths of 0.6m, 0.48m and 0.62m. They were machine excavated due to adverse ground conditions (hard frost) and thus only fully seen together in section, with their precise interrelationship remaining somewhat unclear, as was that of their relationship with the layer 1101 buried soil. All three were filled by single deposits of grey-brown silty

clay loam (1105, 1107 and 1109 respectively), with fill 1109 being slightly stonier and incorporating some laminar alignments of sub-angular pebbles. Fill 1105 (only fill of ditch 1104) was the only context in this group that produced any artefacts, six sherds of mid-late Roman pottery.

- 3.6.17 **Trench 12** was situated c 96m north-west of Trench 11, close to the south-eastern corner of the adjacent twentieth century gravel quarry/landfill site (Fig. 23). The magnetometer survey indicated a profusion of linear and curvilinear anomalies, including a possible roundhouse, which on excavation resolved into a series of ditch and pit features cutting a buried soil (layer 1202) and underlying a yellowish subsoil (layer 1203). The features confirm that the trench is located in a dense area of archaeological features and deposits but individually the features are difficult to relate clearly to the survey plot. At the eastern end of the trench, a 1.13m wide linear spread of cobbles and pebbles was interpreted as a possible north-south aligned trackway (structure 1205). This spread appeared to have been set into a shallow cut (1206), which was 1.38m wide and 0.07m deep, with a basal fill (1207) of dark grey-brown loam containing a few inclusions of charcoal. This trackway was truncated to its south by the cross-cutting NW-SE aligned ditch 1208. This ditch also appeared to cut the adjacent ditches of cuts 1230 and 1232, although all three features remained unexcavated. To the immediate west, cut 1234 comprised a pit 1.4m wide and 0.36m deep with a greyish-brown silty clay fill (1235). This pit truncated a possible ditch terminus of ditch 1236 and its corresponding darker fill (1237), which contained two Iron Age potsherds, including an early Iron Age angular jar fragment.
- 3.6.18 Near the centre of the trench, ditch 1219 contained a single fill (1220) of yellowy brown loam (Fig. 27, Section 1203; Plate 22). It was heavily truncated to the west by a ditch recut (1221) and to the east by another recut (1223). Ditch 1221 was 0.88m wide and 0.62m deep, with steep, near-vertical sides and a rounded base, and a single fill (1222) of soft, dark greyish brown silty clay loam containing a single caprid bone. Ditch 1223 was 0.86m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base, and a single fill (1224) of yellowish-brown loam containing two sherds of Roman pottery. Ditch 1215, to the west of these features, was only part excavated, such that although a depth of 0.8m was observed, the spatial extent of the feature remains unknown. Its upper fill was visually very hard to distinguish from layer 1202 (buried soil) which it cut. It contained a lower fill (1217) of compact light grey-brown loam with frequent gravel inclusions, some charcoal, several cattle, caprid, pig and horse bones, and three Iron Age pottery sherds. This was overlain by an upper fill (1216) of darker grey-brown loam with frequent inclusions of gravel and charcoal alongside much smaller fragments of cattle and pig bones.
- 3.6.19 Ditch 1225 to the west was 2m wide and 0.29m deep, with a single fill (1226) of mid-dark grey-brown clayey silt loam containing a single caprid bone. This ditch truncated a lower ditch (1227), which was 0.4m wide and 0.44m deep. It contained a lower fill (1228) of dark grey-brown clayey silt loam over an upper fill (1229) of slightly lighter coloured clayey silt loam incorporating a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. A 2.58m wide ditch (1211) at the western end of the trench was partly machine excavated, and revealed to have a basal, 0.16m deep primary fill (1212) of reddish-brown silt loam, underlying a 0.58m deep secondary fill (1213) of more

greyish-brown silt loam containing cattle bone, two Roman pottery sherds, and a possible limestone mortar. This feature was partially cut across its north-eastern corner by the terminus of ditch 1209. This was 0.94m wide and 0.4m deep, and with a single fill (1210) of mid-brown silty loam containing a single late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd. Ditch 1211 also truncated ditch 1214 at the very western end of the trench, though this latter feature remained unexcavated apart from what was revealed in section by the mechanical excavator.

- 3.6.20 **Trench 13** was located immediately south-east of Trench 12, again targeting a series of magnetometer anomalies which were revealed to be a series of east-west linear features arranged perpendicularly to the trench itself, all cutting the buried subsoil layer 1303, with at least some features also cutting the overlying buried soil (layer 1302) (Fig. 23). The buried soil yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery, one flint flake and several other small chips of flint). Ditch 1306 was the southernmost of these features and was 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep, with near-vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (1307) was a mottled greyish-brown loam with stoney inclusions, three sherds of early Roman pottery, one piece of Roman ceramic building material and one caprid bone. The adjacent ditch 1304 was 0.81m wide and 0.28m deep, filled by a grey-brown silt loam (fill 1305) containing a single cattle bone.
- 3.6.21 Ditch 1310 to the north was 2.96m wide and 0.99m deep, with a flattened base and a particularly steeply sloped southern side. It had a lower fill (1311) of dark grey silty clay loam, with a similar but browner second overlying fill (1312) containing cattle bone and three Iron Age pottery sherds, including one from an early Iron Age small, shouldered jar. Cut 1309 was interpreted as a narrow gully with a sandy fill (1308). Ditch 1314 to its north was 2.3m across and 0.58 deep, with steep sides and a concave base, and a single fill (1315) of grey-brown sandy loam with occasional inclusions of charcoal and Cornbrash limestone, alongside one caprid bone, two Iron Age pottery sherds, and fourteen sherds of late Roman pottery. Cut 1313 to the north of this feature was left unexcavated, but incorporated humic material and charcoal within its fill and appears to match a large curvilinear anomaly on the magnetometer plot.
- 3.6.22 **Trench 14** was adjacent and downslope of Trench 13, and contained a profusion of intercutting ditch features, all cutting the clayey subsoil (layer 1402) (Fig. 23). Ditch 1407 at the eastern end of the trench was 1.15m wide and 0.48m deep, with a flattened base and moderately sloping sides. It had a single fill (1408) of dark grey silty clay loam with infrequent gravel inclusions, six sherds of Iron Age pottery, and bone from cattle, caprid and horse. Ditch 1409 to the west was larger, at 2.4m wide and 0.8m deep, with very steep sides and single fill (1410) of grey-brown silty clay loam containing three late Roman pottery sherds and six cattle bones.
- 3.6.23 The western half of the trench contained at least nine intercutting ditches and ditch termini, some but not all of which evident on the magnetometer plot. Of these, ditches 1411 and 1413 were left unexcavated. At the eastern end of this complex, ditch 1405 was 0.8m wide and 0.12m wide, with a light grey-brown silt loam fill (1406). This cut the larger ditch 1403, which was 2.05m wide and 0.32m deep, with steep sides, an uneven base and a single fill (1404) of yellowy-brown silt loam containing

caprid and cattle bones and 11 sherds of mid-Roman pottery. At the other end of this complex, ditch 1415 terminated c 1m from the end of the trench. It was 0.66m wide and 0.22m deep, and had a single fill (1416) of orange-grey clayey silt loam containing one caprid bone. This was perpendicularly cut by ditch 1427, which was 1.02m wide and 0.54m deep, with a soft, dark-grey silt loam fill (1428). Ditch 1427 also appeared to cut the adjacent ditch 1425, which was 0.5m wide by 0.36m deep, and contained a very similar fill (1426).

- 3.6.24 The eastern end of this ditch was truncated by the larger, north-south aligned ditch 1433, which was 2.4m wide with very steep sides (the base was not reached by hand excavation). It contained at least one fill (1434) comprising compact, dark grey-brown silty clay loam incorporating a single late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd. It also seemed to comprise an extensive recut of the largely obscured ditch 1431, which was only 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides, and a fill (1432) of light greyish-brown silt loam with frequent small pebble inclusions. The topsoil (layer 1400) yielded a single worked flint flake, though this is likely residual and redeposited from elsewhere.
- 3.6.25 **Trench 15** was located c 22m south-east and downslope of Trench 14 on the southern edge of the Area C farmstead (Fig. 23). It contained three ditches which were all cut into the clayey subsoil (layer 1501). None of these matched the magnetometer plot for this location. Ditch 1502 was just visible under the north-eastern trench baulk and was at least 0.9m wide by 0.36m deep with a grey-brown silty clay loam fill (1503) which produced eight sherds of mid-Roman pottery, a flint flake, and bone from cattle and caprids (sheep/goat). To its west, ditch 1504 ran on a roughly north-south alignment through much of the length of the trench and was 0.48m wide and 0.61m deep, with a darker grey-brown fill (1505) containing nine sherds of late Roman pottery, three cattle bones (including one perinatal humerus shaft) and one caprid bone. At the southern end of the trench ditch 1506 was 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, and contained a fill (1507) of light grey-brown clayey silt loam which incorporated cattle and caprid bones, 53 sherds of mid-late Roman pottery and a piece of Roman roof tile.
- 3.6.26 **Trench 16** to the south-west of Trench 15 along the southern edge of the Area C farmstead (Fig. 23). It was one of the few trenches with evidence for a thin layer of more recent alluvium (layer 1602/1622) which sealed all of the archaeological features. The trench is on the north bank of a large drainage ditch that prior to the 19th century was part of the historic course of the Rowel Brook. The features were cut into the underlying yellowish-brown, clayey subsoil (layer 1603). As in Trench 15 the uncovered features did not closely match the magnetometer survey, possibly due to the overlying alluvium. The closest resemblance to the magnetometer plot lay at the north-western end of the trench, where ditches 1606, 1617 and 1623 all converged at a possible enclosure junction. Ditch 1606 was 0.55m deep, its lateral extent being unclear in plan, with a basal fill (1626) of firmer, mid-grey-brown silty clay loam underlying an upper fill (1625) of grey-brown clayey silt loam containing 13 mid-late Roman pottery sherds and a piece of Roman ceramic building material. This was a more recent recut of ditch 1607, which was 1.0m wide and 0.7m deep, with a fill (1627) of grey-brown silty clay loam containing two Roman pottery sherds. Ditch 1617 was 0.88m wide and 0.3m deep with a single fill (1628) of mid-grey-brown clayey

silt loam containing another two sherds of Roman pottery. Ditch 1623 was left unexcavated and the precise relationships between these features remains unclear at present.

- 3.6.27 To the south of this complex Ditch 1620 crossed the trench from north-east to south-west and was 0.93m wide and 0.29m deep, with a single fill (1621) of greyish-brown silty clay incorporating five mid-Roman pottery sherds. Ditch 1604 was 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill (1605) of grey-brown silty clay loam. Ditch 1610 remained unexcavated. The small, sub-circular pit to its north (pit 1608) was 0.5m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with a single fill (1609) of mid-brown silty clay loam with frequent small gravel inclusions. Cut 1618 at the southern end of the trench was interpreted as a plough furrow and was left unexcavated, although a single sherd of mid-late Roman pottery was recovered from its surface. Crossing the trench just to the north, ditch 1612 was 1.18m wide and 0.26m deep, with moderately sloped sides and a basal fill (1613) of orange-brown silty clay loam containing a flint flake. This underlay a second fill (1614) of grey-brown silty loam containing three early Roman pottery sherds alongside cattle and caprid bone. This was cut by the terminus of ditch 1615, which was 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallow, sloped sides and a flat base. The only fill (1616) was a dark, blackish brown silty loam containing seven mid-late Roman pottery sherds and two cattle bones.
- 3.6.28 **Trench 17** was placed c 67m north-west of Trench 16 in the middle of the Area C farmstead (Fig. 23). Three principal sets of ditches correspond to the magnetometer plot, whilst several smaller features were also uncovered during excavation. All of these features appear to cut the buried palaeosol sequence (layers 1702–1704) the lowest clayey subsoil of which (1704) yielded a single sherd of late Roman pottery. The southernmost ditch sequence comprises ditches 1707, 1709 and 1710. Ditch 1707 was 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base, and a single fill (1708) of grey-brown clayey silt loam containing three Iron Age pottery sherds. To its south, ditch 1709 was 0.74m wide and 0.57m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (1714) of grey-brown silty clay loam. Ditch 1710 was 0.9m wide and 0.62m deep and appears to form a deliberate recut of ditch 1709. It was likewise filled by a grey-brown silty clay loam (fill 1715) containing two Roman pottery sherds and a small fragment of fired clay. A second possible recut was inferred from the gradual transition of fill 1715 into layer 1711, which seemed to overspill ditch 1710 to a lateral extent of 1.7m. Interpreted as a possible occupation layer or fill of a large but very shallow cut feature, it appeared very similar to the overlying buried soil horizon (layer 1702), although displaying greater silt/clay content and general waterlogging with depth. The adjacent cut 1716 was only partly exposed by machine excavation, comprising a steep-sided sub-circular pit with a concave base.
- 3.6.29 To the north of this group of features, ditch 1728 was 2.3m wide and 0.8m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (1729) of medium-dark brown silt loam incorporating three Roman pottery sherds and a flint bladelet. This sequence was suggested by the excavator to possibly encompass several recuts with very similar fills. A small pit (1712) to the north remained unexcavated, whilst a nearby

shallow posthole (1705) was 0.26m wide and 0.11m deep, with a fill (1706) of dark grey-brown silt loam. At the northern end of the trench ditch 1725 was 1.08m wide and 0.65m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a basal fill (1726) of dark grey-brown silty loam with infrequent limestone pebble inclusions, and an upper fill (1727) of mid-brown clayey loam with additional pebble inclusions and four mid-late Roman pottery sherds. This ditch truncated Pit 1721, the preserved remainder of which was 0.65m wide and 0.6m deep, with a basal fill (1722) of yellowy-grey sandy loam underlying a paler and gravellier loamy sand (fill 1723) and an upper dark grey-brown sandy loam containing two late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherds and a fragment of unidentified animal bone (1724). This pit truncated the remnant of ditch 1719 which was 0.32m wide and 0.34m deep, with a naturally silted fill (1720) of grey-brown sandy loam.

- 3.6.30 **Trench 18** was to be excavated a short distance upslope and north-west of Trench 17, over a sub-circular magnetic anomaly (possibly a roundhouse) and several cross-cutting linear features (Fig. 23). It could not be opened due to the unexpected presence of badger sett excavations.
- 3.6.31 **Trench 19** was located over a very similar set of magnetometer anomalies to Trench 18, including one or more possible roundhouses (Fig. 23). These mostly resolved in the trench as large curvilinear ditches, with some additional possible structures also being uncovered. Trench 19 also contained a somewhat admixed and non-continuous buried soil sequence (layers 1902–1903) which all of the exposed features appeared to at least partially cut. Cut 1905 at the western end of the trench was resolved to be a tree throw on excavation. Ditch 1926 to its immediate east was c 3.0m wide and 0.55m deep, with a fill (1927) of dark grey sandy loam containing two sherds of Roman pottery, a residual early prehistoric flint blade, a further flint flake, and bone from caprids and pig. The adjacent ditch 1918 was at least 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep, with steep sides and a slightly rounded base. It contained a basal fill (1921) of brown-grey, clayey silt loam, overlain by a grey-brown sandy loam fill (1920) which produced three late Roman pottery sherds and three caprid bones. The upper fill (1919) was a dark brown sandy loam containing nine cattle bones and a single Roman pottery sherd. This sequence was capped by a possible trackway (1917) comprising large (10–30cm across) flattish, rough-hewn cobbles of Cornbrash limestone, packed with smaller pebbles and extending north-south across the trench in line with the underlying ditch.
- 3.6.32 To the east of this possible trackway, feature 1922 formed a possible 0.56m wide construction cut underlying wall 1907, which incorporated three Roman pottery sherds within its basal backfill (1923). This wall was a 0.46m wide linear arrangement of flattish, unworked cobbles running in a NW–SE direction. The frequency of these cobbles appeared to decrease towards the south-east, and it was unclear whether this structure was truncated by ditch 1925 or if it continued to run downslope under the trench baulk. A small pit (cut 1924) extended under the opposite trench baulk and was likewise not excavated. At the eastern end of the trench, ditch 1912 was 3.5m wide and 0.68m deep with moderately steep sides. It had a lower fill (1913) of dark blueish grey sandy loam containing one Roman pottery sherd and a fragment of roof tile/flat brick, overlain by an upper fill (1914) of dark yellowish-grey sandy loam containing one Iron Age and four late Roman pottery sherds, one fragment of a ceramic box flue,

and a further unidentified piece of Roman ceramic building material. This ditch partially cut ditch 1910 to the east, which was 0.5m wide and 0.29m deep with a single fill (1911) of mid-yellowish grey sandy loam containing three Iron Age and one Roman pottery sherd and a broken piece of roof tile. Both ditches were heavily truncated by ditch 1908 (only visible in section), the remnant of which was only 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep, with a fill (1909) of yellowish-brown sandy loam. Ditch 1915 at the very eastern end of the trench was 0.85m wide and 0.38m deep, with moderately steep sides (steeper to the east) and a flat base, filled with a deposit of dark grey-brown loam containing rare charcoal inclusions (fill 1916). The fill contained two cattle and one caprid bone, five Roman pottery sherds and an iron spatulate tool, also of Roman date.

3.6.33 **Trench 20** was placed over a number of magnetic anomalies in the south-central part of the Area C farmstead (Fig. 23). On excavation, these were revealed as an equally bewildering array of intercutting features, all of which were cut into the clayey subsoil (layer 2002). Whilst some features clearly delineate ditches or pits, and, overall, there appears a good correlation between features on the survey plot and features in the trenches, the relationships between them remain obscure and the overall pattern is ambiguous given their limited exposure in an evaluation trench. The following description should, thus, be considered as very much provisional pending further investigation. Perhaps most clearly, ditch 2005 at the southern end of the trench was 1.05m wide and 0.55m deep with steep sides and a flattened base, and a single fill (2006) of loose, yellowish-brown clayey silt loam containing one Roman pottery sherd. To its north, Section 2002 recorded a series of intercutting ditches and pits. Pit 2012 appeared to be the earliest of these features, at 1.85m wide and over 0.6m deep (the base was not reached by hand excavation). It had a main fill (2013) of yellowish-brown loam with occasional charcoal inclusions and two Iron Age pottery sherds (including one of possible early/middle Iron Age date), capped with a stonier deliberate backfill deposit (fill 2014) containing a single caprid bone. This feature was cut on its northern side by Pit 2017, which was only partially excavated but was c 1.4m in diameter and 0.36m deep, with a fill of (2018) dark brown-grey loam with occasional pebble inclusions and six early Roman potsherds alongside an iron spatulate tool, likely also of Roman date. Pit 2017 was cut by ditch 2015 which was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a greyish-brown loam (fill 2016).

3.6.34 Section 2004 was then cut through a fairly amorphous spread of conjoined features near the centre of the trench, which in section were interpreted as three intercutting ditches. The oldest of these appeared to be ditch 2024, which was 0.5m wide and over 0.55m deep (it was not bottomed due to safety considerations), with a lower fill (2026) of light grey-brown silty clay loam containing one Roman potsherd underlying an upper fill (2025) of yellowish-brown silty clay loam interpreted as redeposited material originating from the subsoil (layer 2002). This feature was then heavily truncated by ditch 2021, which was 1.4m across and 0.75m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. This ditch also contained two fills, the lower (fill 2023) comprising a light grey-brown silty clay loam containing four mid-late Roman pottery sherds, and the

upper (fill 2022), a darker brown clayey silt loam containing two more Roman sherds, two fragments of discoloured fired clay (possibly originating from an oven structure), and two cattle bones. This large ditch also truncated the very shallow ditch 2027 to the south-east, which was only 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep, with a fill (2028) of grey-brown clayey silt loam.

- 3.6.35 To the north, ditch 2003 was aligned north-south and was 0.35m wide and 0.6m deep, with a fill (2004) of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Section S.2005 was then partially excavated into ditch 2029, which was 2.7m wide and 0.42m deep and was filled by a deposit of light brown silty clay loam (fill 2030) containing two sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and cattle bone. Near the northern end of the trench, ditch 2010 was 0.89m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of grey-brown clayey silt loam with occasional inclusions of fragmented animal bone and a single Roman pottery sherd (fill 2011). At the northernmost end of the trench, ditch 2019 was 3.1m wide and 0.56m deep, though this could also have been interpreted as a pit as the feature was very unclear in plan. It contained a sequence of fills, beginning with a basal fill (2033) of mid-yellowish grey loam with occasional charcoal flecks. This was overlain by the very similar fill 2032, which may have been coterminous with Fill 2034, comprising a slightly greyer and less coarse-grained loam deposit. Both fills were overlain by a thicker deposit (fill 2020) of more compact, mottled mid-grey-brown/light orangey-brown clayey silt loam incorporating occasional flecks of charcoal, a cattle molar and two sherds of Roman pottery. The uppermost fill (2031) consisted of a friable, dark grey loam with no finds.
- 3.6.36 **Trench 21** was located at the southern edge of the Area C farmstead on the edge of the floodplain, beside the large drainage channel which marks the pre-19th century course of the Rowel Brook (Fig. 23; Plate 38). A thin capping of alluvium (layer 2102) seems to have prevented the underlying archaeology from clearly registering on the magnetometer plot. On excavation eleven ditches and one pit were revealed cut into the clayey subsoil (layer 2103) underlying the upper alluvial deposit. Pit 2123, and ditches 2123 and 2125, at the eastern end of the trench were not excavated. The adjacent ditch 2115 was 0.39m wide and 0.14m deep with a single fill (2116) of grey-brown silty clay loam. Ditch 2117 was 1.15m wide and 0.2m deep with a very similar fill (2118) containing a single mid-late Roman pottery sherd. Ditch 2104 (Fig. 27, Section 2100; Plate 23) was 1.23m wide and 0.44m deep with a fill (2105) of light grey-brown clayey silt loam. It was severely truncated by the recut of ditch 2106, which was 1.02m wide and 0.22m deep, with a single fill (2107) of dark grey-brown clayey silt loam containing common charcoal inclusions. This was in turn partially cut by ditch 2108, which was 1.07m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled by a deposit of grey-brown clayey silt loam (fill 2109). Ditch 2110 to the west was 1.3m wide and 0.34m deep with a fill (2111) of orange-brown clayey silt loam. This ditch also contained the partial, dismembered skeleton of a horse (2112), with more remains seeming to extend south under the trench baulk (bones from cattle and deer were also found within the same fill). Finally, ditch 2114 was 1.36m wide and 0.24m deep, with a fill (2127) of friable, grey-brown silt loam containing three early Roman pottery sherds,

an iron nail of Roman or later date, and bone from cattle, caprid and pig. This ditch was cut by ditches 2119 and 2128, both of which remained unexcavated.

- 3.6.37 **Trench 22** was located beside the large drainage channel which marks the pre-19th century course of the Rowel Brook (Fig. 23). No alluvium was present in this trench which is slightly further away from the bank than Trench 21. The trench crossed over several presumed enclosure boundaries evident on the magnetometer plot. These boundaries were realised as cut ditch features on excavation, all cutting the clayey subsoil (layer 2201) and underlying the modern topsoil. Ditch 2206 at the north-eastern end of the trench was 0.74m wide and 0.32m deep, with both a lower (2208) and upper (2207) fill. It was cut by ditch 2209, which remained unexcavated though a single Iron Age potsherd was recovered from its surface. Ditch 2206 was flanked to the south-west by cut 2211, which was interpreted as a plough furrow. The terminus of ditch 2215 was 0.48m wide and 0.07m deep, with a fill (2216) of grey-brown silty clay loam containing a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. NW-SE aligned ditch 2217 seems on the geophysical survey to cut across the alignment of the Roman enclosure system and appears to be a post-medieval land drain. It was 2.45m wide and 0.21m deep and was filled by a similar deposit of grey-brown silty clay loam (fill 2218) containing a residual worked flint blade, a single residual Roman pottery sherd and four refitting fragments from a late 18th/early 19th-century glass wine bottle. Finally, pit 2203 was 0.56m wide and 0.17m deep, with a lower (2205) and upper fill (2204) which produced no finds.
- 3.6.38 **Trench 23** was located within the Area C farmstead, not far from the southern edge (Fig. 23). As with Trench 21 to its immediate east, both the magnetometer survey and physical excavation revealed a complex pattern of intersecting features whose precise relationships remain obscure at present due to the limited exposures in trial trenches. Nonetheless, all but ditch 2313 cross the trench roughly from north to south, and there is reasonable correlation between the geophysics and trenching. Ditch 2313 was 0.5m wide and 0.23m deep, with a single fill (2314) of mid-grey-brown silty clay loam. It was then perpendicularly cut by ditches 2309, 2315 and 2319, and also by a pit (2311), and a large burnt feature (2317). Ditch 2315 was left unexcavated. Ditch 2309 was 1.1m wide and 0.65m deep, with a single fill (2310) of mid-grey-brown clayey silt loam containing six late Roman pottery sherds and a single fragment of fired clay. This ditch was also partially cut by Pit 2311, which was 1.0m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with a single fill (2312) of mid-brown silty clay loam containing a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of fired clay. Ditch 2319 was 0.64m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled by a single deposit of light grey-brown silty clay loam (fill 2320). A burnt feature (2317) at the eastern end of ditch 2313 was part buried under the trench baulk but was c 0.66m wide from the baulk, extending to a depth of 0.3m. Its upper fill (2318) consisted of a grey-brown silty clay loam with common flecks of charcoal and containing a single sherd of English stoneware, likely dating from c AD 1700–1900. This was underlain by a lower fill (2323) of grey-black silty clay loam with frequent ash and micro-charcoal evident throughout (flotation Sample <8> also recovered a large amount of charcoal, though non-suitable for identification work). Finally, this was

- underlain by a lens of red-coloured, oxidised clay across the southern half of the feature (fill 2324).
- 3.6.39 Ditch 2339 through the middle of the trench was also not excavated, but ditch 2327 to its immediate east was 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep, with a fill (2328) of grey-brown silt loam incorporating four early Roman pottery sherds. It was cut by the adjacent ditch 2325, which was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with a deposit of greyish silt loam with inclusions of seemingly burnt clay, a single late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd, four cattle and one caprid bone (fill 2326). Ditch 2325 also cut ditch 2329, which was 1.26m wide and 0.38m deep, with a fill (2330) of grey-brown silt loam. Ditch 2329 fully truncated the underlying Pit 2331, which was 0.78m wide and 0.22m deep, with a fill (2332) of grey-brown silt loam. Ditch 2329 also partially cut ditch 2333 to its east, which was 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep with a single fill (2334) of yellowish-grey silty loam (Fig. 27, Section 2305; Plate 24).
- 3.6.40 To the west of this series of ditches, ditch 2307 was over 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep (though its full extent was not uncovered), with a fill (2308) of stony, grey-brown sandy loam containing the tip of a modern ploughshare and another scrap of ferric material. The adjacent ditch 2305 was 0.78m wide and 0.22m deep, with a concave base and moderately steep sides. It was filled with a single deposit of firm, grey-brown sandy loam with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout and containing two fragments of 20th century glass, together with a single sherd of green glazed Staffordshire white ware dating to c. AD 1830–1900 (fill 2306). Post-medieval land-drain ditch 2307 appears to line up with a similarly dated land drain in Trench 22 (ditch 2217). Ditch 2335 to the west was 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep, with an upper fill (2336) of grey-brown silty clay loam, apparently capping a series of sandy/gravelly deposits (fills 2349–2351).
- 3.6.41 Both ditches 2305 and 2335 were partially overlain by a 2.7m wide possible north-south aligned trackway (2346) composed of an irregular surface of stone cobbles (a single horse tooth was also recovered from this context). This structural feature is particularly notable as it was not picked up by the magnetometer survey. It also produced a single sherd of early/mid-Roman pottery. Ditch 2347 was 0.75m wide and 0.14m deep, with an upper fill (2348) of mid-grey-brown clayey silt loam. A small pit at the far western end of the trench (2344) remained unexcavated, whilst ditches 2337, 2340 and 2342 were exposed by machine excavation. The exposed section showed ditch 2342 to be the earliest, being 0.52m wide and 0.36m deep with a single fill (2343) of grey-brown loam. It was heavily truncated by ditch 2337 to the east, which was 1.06m wide and 0.5m deep, also with a single fill (2338) of grey-brown loam. Finally, ditch 2340 was 1m wide and 0.44m deep with a fill (2341) of soft brown loam, again truncating ditch 2342 and also partly cutting the edge of ditch 2337.
- 3.6.42 **Trench 24** was placed in the middle of the Area C farmstead, across a series of east-west aligned enclosure boundaries on the geophysical survey (Fig. 23). A partially truncated buried palaeosol (layer 2402) which itself yielded five sherds of early Roman pottery and a single piece of unidentified Roman ceramic building material) and associated argillic subsoil (layer 2403) were cut by a pit and several ditches/gullies (Fig. 27, Section 2400; Plate 25). There was a very approximate correlation between features in the trenches and the survey plot. Features 2412 and 2413 towards the

south end of the trench were interpreted in the field as natural gullies due to their discontinuous nature and irregular profiles. Ditch 2414 to the north was not excavated, and nor was ditch 2415 at the northern end of the trench. Pit 2408 near the centre of the trench was 1.64m wide and 0.28m deep, with a single fill (2409) of dark grey silty clay loam containing a cattle bone and two early Roman pottery sherds. Ditch 2406 towards the northern end of the trench was 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep, with a fill (2407) of firm, dark grey-brown loam containing cattle, caprid and horse bones, 30 late Roman pottery sherds, a fragment of roof tile, and another piece of unidentified Roman ceramic building material. The subsoil (layer 2404) lying between the modern solum and lower buried soil, also yielded six sherds of Roman pottery, in addition to charred wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.), the charred seeds of sedge (*Carex* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and grass (*Poaceae*). Several rodent and frog/toad bones were also identified.

3.6.43 **Trench 25** was located in the central part of the Area C farmstead, over what appeared on the magnetometer plot to be a distinct rectilinear enclosure surrounding some kind of amorphous central feature (Fig. 23). On excavation, two sides of this enclosure were uncovered as ditches 2505 and 2506, whilst the centre of the trench contained a pit (2509) surrounded by a series of postholes (Group 2514). The western ditch (2506) was 1.7m wide and 0.92m deep with moderately sloped sides and a flat base. It contained a main fill (2508) of brown silt loam containing cattle and caprid bone, a flint flake and a single Iron Age potsherd, partially overlying a slump deposit (fill 2507) of yellowy brown loamy sand/gravel collapsed from the sidewall of the ditch. Ditch 2505 on the eastern side of the enclosure remained unexcavated. Pit 2509 near the centre of the trench was only partially exposed as it extended under the southern baulk but was 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled with a seemingly deliberately backfill deposit (fill 2518) of dark reddish-brown clayey silt loam incorporating a high concentration of burnt stone inclusions. This pit was surrounded by four sub-oval postholes (cuts 2510–2513), all with dark reddish-brown sandy loam fills (2519–2520). The trench also contained two further postholes and a pit. Posthole 2503 and pit 2405 were not excavated, but posthole 2515 (north-east of Group 2514) was 0.36m in diameter and 0.18m deep, with steep sides a concave base, and a single fill (2516) of reddish-brown silt loam. Five sherds of late Roman pottery fell from the trench baulk near this feature, likely from layer 2501.

3.6.44 **Trench 26** lay close to the northern edge of the site near the Sandy Landy former quarry/landfill site (Fig. 23). This is probably not the edge of the Area C farmstead as Iron Age/ Roman features were reportedly found prior to gravel quarrying in the 1920s. A cluster of north-south aligned ditches across the eastern half of the trench largely corresponded with the anomalies recorded by the magnetometer survey and appear to evidence a series of periodically recut enclosure boundaries. Ditch 2609 at the eastern end of the trench was c 3m across but remained unexcavated, though a single mid-Roman pottery sherd and fragments of cattle, caprid and dog bone were lifted from its surface. Ditch 2604 to the west was 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep, and was partially cut by the parallel ditch 2605, which was 0.46m deep and over 0.56m across (it was only partially excavated in section). Both ditches were filled by a single deposit

of dark grey-brown sandy silt loam (fills 2614 and 2611 respectively, the latter containing six late Roman pottery sherds, a fragment of fired clay, 11 cattle bones and one dog bone). Ditch 2606 was 0.22m wide and 0.18m deep with a fill (2615) of grey-brown sandy clay loam, and was partially cut by ditch 2607 to the west, which was 0.46m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of grey-brown sandy silt loam (fill 2616). Closer to the centre of the trench, Pit 2608 was oval in plan, 0.3m across and 0.22m deep, with a fill (2617) of dark grey-brown sandy silt loam. At the western end of this cluster of features, ditch 2603 was 0.68m wide and 0.22m deep, with a single fill (2612) of grey-brown loam with infrequent inclusions of manganese nodules. It cut ditch 2610, which was 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep with a fill (2613) of mid grey-brown loam.

3.6.45 **Trench 28** was placed within the Area C farmstead, towards the south-west corner (Fig. 23). Several linear magnetic anomalies interpreted as enclosure boundaries were present on the geophysical survey plots crossing the centre and western parts of the trench but were not visible on excavation. They were probably heavily masked by the thick buried palaeosol of layer 2802. Careful hand excavation will be needed to distinguish such features from associated buried soils in future excavations. This palaeosol was seemingly truncated at the eastern end of the trench, revealing a series of three ditches cut into the underlying Summertown-Radley terrace deposits (layer 2804). Ditch 2807 was 0.46m wide and 0.16m deep, with a flat base and fill (2808) of yellowy-brown sandy clay loam. Ditch 2811 was 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, with a single, dark greyish-brown fill (2812) containing one pig bone. This feature was partially cut by ditch 2809, which was on a north-south alignment, 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep, again with a dark greyish-brown fill (2810). Five Roman pottery sherds, one pig and five horse bones were also recovered from the subsoil (layer 2803/2806) underlying the buried soil horizon (layer 2802/2805).

3.6.46 **Trench 29** was located in the south-west corner of the Area C farmstead, straddling an east-west aligned linear anomaly on the geophysical survey plot which appears to mark the southern edge of the enclosed settlement (Fig. 23). Three intercutting ditches were found in the trench which match the predicted north-south boundary alignment and location. These ditches all cut the clayey subsoil (layer 2903) and are thus indirectly associated with the truncated layer 2902 buried soil, which was only evident in the northern half of the trench. This relationship suggests that the buried soil in this part of the site is confined to the interior of the enclosed settlement. Ditch 2904 was 0.82m wide and 0.39m deep, with steep sides and a shallow, concave base. It was filled with both a lower (2907) and upper (2911) deposit of reddish-brown sandy silt loam indicative of natural siltation. The upper fill (2907) also yielded a single flint flake and a cattle bone. Ditch 2906 to the north was 0.69m wide and 0.62m deep, with steep sides and a near-flat base, and a single fill (2910) of reddish-brown sandy silt loam. It was partially recut by ditch 2905, which was 1.44m wide and 0.62m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This had a lower (2908) and upper (2909) fill of reddish-brown sandy silt loam, the lower of which contained three Roman pottery sherds, one cattle and one dog bone.

3.6.47 **Trench 30** was positioned within the Area C farmstead, close to the western edge of the settlement (Fig. 23). Eleven ditch and pit features were found cut into the surface

of the Summertown-Radley terrace (layer 3002) and were thus likely truncated relative to similar sub-palaeosol features located slightly downslope and to the east. Due to the profusion of features, Pits 3024, 3023 and 3013 were not excavated. Neither were ditches 3011 and 3016, which from reference to the magnetometer plot seem to flank a wide track/droeway running east-west through the centre of the trench. Ditch 3015 seemed to be a recut of this boundary and comprised a ditch 1.78m wide by at least 0.7m deep (it was not bottomed by hand excavation), with a single fill (3018) of firm, dark grey-brown clayey silt loam. The fill contained four sherds of late Roman pottery and a caprid bone.

- 3.6.48 To the south of this boundary, Pit 3017 was 1.7m wide and over 0.8m deep (it was not bottomed for safety reasons), with a lower primary fill (3020) of slumped yellowy-brown loamy sand/gravel and an overlying secondary fill (3021) of grey-brown silty loam, and a slightly more clayey uppermost fill (3022) containing a single fragment of partially burnt fired clay. Ditch 3005, located in the centre of the presumed trackway was 1.0m wide and only 0.08m deep, with a single fill (3006) of soft, yellowy-black sandy loam. The adjacent sub-circular Pit 3003 was 0.92m across and 0.32m deep, with a single fill (3004) of yellowy-brown sandy clay loam containing a single late Roman pottery sherd. To the north of boundary ditch 3011, a kidney bean-shaped Pit 3007 was 1.25m wide and at least 0.75m deep, and filled by a single deposit of loose, dark yellowy-brown sandy loam (fill 3008). It was cut to the south by Pit 3009, which was 1.4m across and 0.8m deep, with a fill (3010) of light yellowy-brown sandy loam containing two cattle bones.
- 3.6.49 **Trench 31** was positioned in the north-west corner of the Area C farmstead, straddling a north-south aligned boundary on the geophysical survey which appears to be mark the edge of the enclosed settlement in the north-west corner (Fig. 23). The trench contained four postholes, a pit and a large ditch cutting the underlying terrace deposits (layer 3102), the latter aligning with a north-south linear anomaly on the magnetometer plot. Postholes 3107, 3111 and 3112 were not excavated, whilst posthole 3108 was found to be 0.4m in diameter and 0.19m deep, with a flat base, steeply sloping sides, and a single fill (3019) of grey-brown sandy clay loam with common pebble inclusions. Pit 3106 also remained unexcavated but was at least 1.4m across. It was partially truncated on its eastern side by ditch 3103, which was 1.8m wide and 0.76m deep. This ditch was not bottomed due to depth and ground instability, but contained a lower fill (3104) of friable, grey-brown sandy clay loam containing cattle, caprid and bird bone alongside three sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery dating from the 5th–6th centuries AD, overlain by an upper deposit (fill 3105) of very similar but slightly darker sediment containing more cattle and caprid bones, six sherds of Roman pottery and a further seven 5th–6th century AD Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds.
- 3.6.50 **Trench 32** was located on the western edge of the Area C farmstead, on the south side of an east-west aligned trackway on the geophysical survey plot which entered the settlement from the west (Fig. 23). Ditches 3205 and 3221 aligned well with a pair of parallel NW-SE aligned boundary or trackway features identified by the magnetometer survey, as did ditch 3210 with an east-west aligned anomaly. Ditch

3205 was 1.92m wide and 0.34m deep, filled on its south-western side by a yellowy-brown silty clay loam (fill 3208), and on its north-eastern side by a more reddish-brown silty clay loam (fill 3207). Ditch 3210 was 0.88m wide and 0.4m deep, with a lower fill (3211) of mid grey-brown loam containing occasional flecks of charcoal, and an upper fill (3212) of darker grey-brown loam containing pig bone and two Roman pottery sherds. This latter ditch was also partially cut by the later ditch 3213 along its north-eastern side, which was 0.92m wide and 0.23m deep, with a single fill (3214) of dark grey-brown loam again containing flecks of charcoal, the base of a mid-late Roman pot and a redeposited flint flake. Ditch 3221, which was only faintly visible on the geophysical survey was 0.76m wide and 0.14m deep and filled by a single deposit of mottled brown/orangey-brown silty clay loam (fill 3222).

- 3.6.51 Ditch 3221 also cut across the eastern, distal end of the only two *in situ* human burials, both of which continued under the western trench baulk and were thus preserved *in situ* pending future mitigation works. Loose bone partly disturbed during excavation of the trench and partly in antiquity was collected and assessed. Grave cut 3218 was the more northerly of the two, comprising the eastern 0.75m of a shallow 0.18m deep grave containing the lower femur, patella and tibia/fibula of an individual's two lower legs, the majority of tarsals and metatarsals having since been truncated by the intercutting ditch 3221 (Fig. 28, Section 3202; Plates 26–27). A further 27 fragments of human bone were recovered from the grave fill (3219) during post-excavation analysis, including one fragment of possible sphenoid. Grave cut 3223 lay 0.9m to the south and was 0.62m long and 0.32m deep (Fig. 28, Section 32204 Plates 28–29). It too contained the lower legs of a single individual, in this case with more of their foot bones preserved, though with their toes again seemingly truncated by ditch 3221. The fill (3235) also contained a single sherd of late Roman pottery and a further nine right foot bones, including a navicular, second metatarsal, fifth metatarsal and six phalanges, all of a size and robusticity in keeping with an individual aged over 18 years and with some signs of joint disease.
- 3.6.52 Other features within Trench 32 comprised a small ditch terminus (3216) to the north, which remained unexcavated, and a sub-circular lens of reddish-brown silty clay loam containing frequent small black gravel inclusions (3217) that was interpreted as modern in origin. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered from the modern agricultural subsoil of layer 3201.
- 3.6.53 **Trench 44** was located c 65m west of Trench 32, at the very western end of the 'complex farmstead' (Plate 41). It straddled two converging enclosure/field boundaries identified on the magnetometer plot, both of which were realised on excavation as ditches cutting the 'natural' terrace deposits (layer 4403) and overlying colluvium (layer 4402). Ditch 4404, at the southern end of the trench, measured 1.4m wide by 0.52m deep and was exposed by machine rather than hand excavation. It contained a single fill (4405) of yellowy-brown sandy clay brown. Ditch 4406 to the north was 1.04m wide and 0.24m deep, with gently sloping sides and a shallow, concave base. It contained a single fill (4407) of brown silt loam with common small pebble inclusions. These pebbles were especially abundant across towards base of the ditch, evidencing an initial higher energy depositional environment followed by lower energy natural siltation. Posthole 4408 at the northernmost end of the trench

then measured 0.38m across and 0.22m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a compact brown silt loam displaying yellow mottling of the substrate (fill 4409).

Area C – Miscellaneous, poorly dated features east of the Area C farmstead

- 3.6.54 **Trench 1** was positioned along the eastern floodplain edge of Area C, with two adjacent intercutting ditches running north-south through the centre of the trench, only faintly evidenced on the magnetometer plot. Ditch 104 was 0.98m wide by 0.34m deep, had steep sides and a shallow, concave base, and was filled with a naturally silted soft, sandy clay loam (fill 105) over a lower fill (109) of silty clay loam with infrequent small gravel inclusions. Ditch 106 was likewise steep sided with a concave base, was 1.6m deep and 0.6m deep, and contained a single fill (107) of silty clay loam with infrequent small gravel inclusions. Neither ditch contained archaeological finds, but both cut the clayey subsoil of layer 102 and underlying terrace deposits of layer 108.
- 3.6.55 **Trench 7** was located c 155m south of Trench 1, again along on the floodplain edge, and to the east of the magnetometer-identified Roman complex farmstead discussed above. It contained one clear ditch feature, a possible plough furrow, and several modern land drains, none of which were priorly identified on the magnetometer plot. Ditch 703 measured 1m wide by only 0.1m deep, with very gently sloping sides and a relatively flat base, and a single fill (704) of mottled grey-brown silty clay loam. It contained no archaeological finds but may represent the heavily truncated extension of one of the eastern linear features evident in Trench 6 to the immediate north. Cut 705 was then interpreted as a plough furrow due to its shallowness, symmetrical profile and subsoil-like fill. One other interesting feature of this trench is the separation of the subsoil-cutting archaeology in the western end of the trench from the eastern alluvium (layer 707) by a central, slightly raised deposit of coarser sandy clay loam (layer 702). This subsoil is likely of colluvial origin, though illuviated by flood action, and seems to mark a relatively discrete boundary between the drier land archaeology and wetter floodplain to the east.
- 3.6.56 Trench 60 was located c 170m northwest of Trench 1, near the north-eastern corner of Area C but positioned slightly upslope of the lower floodplain. Ditch 6006 crossed the eastern end of the trench, measuring 0.5m wide by 0.23m deep with a single fill (6007) of mid-grey-brown loam containing infrequent inclusions of charcoal. This ditch was partly cut by a shallow, oval pit (6004), with again a single fill (6005) of mid-blackish brown loam containing frequent charcoal inclusions. Both these features cut the ploughwash colluvium (layer 6002) underlying the modern agricultural solum.

Area C: Miscellaneous, poorly dated features west of the Area C farmstead

- 3.6.57 **Trench 35** was located a short distance west of the settlement area discussed above, near the southern boundary of Area C. It contained a large curvilinear ditch cutting a smaller ditch and two pit features, all of which underlay the modern solum and cut the colluvium (layer 3502), and neither of which were registered on the magnetometer plot. The large curvilinear ditch was c 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep and

was excavated across three interventions (3503, 3505 and 3507), the fills of which (3504, 3506 and 3508 respectively) all comprised a grey-brown silty clay loam. Fill 3506 produced three sherds of early to mid-Roman pottery while fill 3508 contained another two sherds. The fill (3510) of the smaller ditch to the north (3509) appeared very similar, as did those of Pits 3511 and 3512 (though these latter two features remained unexcavated). Ditch 3509 was 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep, while Pit 3511 was 0.4m across, and Pit 3512 was 1.8m across.

3.6.58 **Trench 36** lay to the immediate southwest of Trench 35, with two east-west aligned ditches cutting the colluvium of layer 3602. The southern ditch (3603) was 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep, and had a single fill (3604) of grey-brown silty clay loam devoid of artefactual inclusions, whilst the second ditch (3609) to its north was 0.87m wide by 0.28m deep and had a similar fill (3610), though it contained 11 sherds of Roman pottery, likely all from a single vessel, possibly a jar. Neither ditch appeared as magnetometer anomalies prior to excavation. Two other possible pits were resolved to be tree throws upon hand excavation.

3.6.59 **Trench 37** was c 43m to the west of Trench 36 (Plate 39). It contained ditch 3706 which was 1.04m wide and 0.32m deep and pit 3703 which was 0.9m wide and 0.48m deep (Fig. 27, Sections 3701 and 3700; Plates 31 and 30). Neither of the features was detected by the magnetometer survey. The ditch fill (3707) comprised an orangey-brown silty clay loam, and likely aligns with one (or both) of the two ditches evident in Trench 36 to the east. The small pit contained two fills, the lower of which (3704) was a light grey-brown silty clay loam and the upper (3705) a more orangey-blue silty clay loam. Both features cut the subsoil colluvium of layer 3702, but neither contained any archaeological finds. A further possible pit was interpreted as a tree throw. The features are illustrated as typical of poorly dated features outside the main settlement focus in Area C.

3.6.60 **Trench 38** was located to the immediate west of Trench 37 and contained three ditches, none of which were apparent on the magnetometer plot. Ditch 3803 ran northwest-southeast across the trench, measured 0.44m wide and 0.37m deep, and contained a single fill (3504) of silty clay loam with tiny black and red inclusions (possibly much degraded fragments of pottery), but was partially truncated by a modern land drain. Ditch 3805 at the eastern end of the trench was 0.52m wide and 0.22m deep, and had a single fill (3506) of artefact-free silty clay loam. Conversely, ditch 3807 at the western end of the trench had a single fill (3508) of brown sandy clay loam with some small pebble inclusions, but again no archaeological artefacts. It measured 0.85m wide by 0.32m deep. All three features cut the poorly sorted colluvial deposit of layer 3802 underlying the modern solum.

3.6.61 **Trench 39** to the west of Trench 38 in the far south-western corner of Area C, contained two small intercutting pits half concealed under the eastern trench baulk. Pit 3904 was oval in plan with an undulating base, was 1.44m wide by 0.22m deep, and was filled by a greyish brown silty clay loam containing flecks of charcoal and tiny inclusions of highly degraded red pottery (fill 3905). It was partially cut by the shallower, more circular pit 3906, which was 1.02m across and 0.16m deep. It contained a very similar fill (3907) to pit 3904, though slightly darker and less sticky in

texture. Both features cut the colluvial deposit of layer 3903, slightly north of a more recent alluvial lens (layer 3902).

- 3.6.62 **Trench 40** was placed a short distance west of the Iron Age to Roman 'complex farmstead' discussed above, c 55m north and slightly upslope of Trench 36. It contained a relatively large north-south aligned ditch (4009) towards the western end of the trench, measuring 1.12m wide by 0.48m deep with a single fill (4010) of orangey grey silty clay loam containing a flint flake and a single glazed potsherd likely dating from c. AD 1780–1900. Cut (4003) was then interpreted as a shallow curvilinear gully with a loose loamy fill (4004) very similar to the overlying modern subsoil (4001). The northern terminus of this gully was truncated by a possible posthole (4007) measuring 0.18m across and 0.4m deep, containing a very similar fill (4008) to the gully itself. All these features cut the mixed colluvial deposit of layer 4002.
- 3.6.63 **Trench 41** to the immediate north of Trench 40 contained a single 1m wide ditch (cut 4103, fill 4104) that closely aligned with ditch 4109 in Trench 40, was thus presumed to be the same feature and accordingly remained unexcavated.
- 3.6.64 **Trench 45** was located c 91m directly upslope from Trench 41. Although they had not been picked up by the magnetometer survey, the trench contained one pit, a ditch, and a second very large ditch channel with a secondary recut, all of which cut the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace (layer 4503), and possibly also the overlying clayey subsoil (layer 4502), though this was unclear in section. The small pit (cut 4504) extended under the eastern trench baulk, measured 1.17m across and 0.7m deep, and appeared roughly circular in plan. It contained a single fill (4505) of dark grey silty clay containing cattle, caprid and several perinatal pig bones. The large ditch channel to the south (cut 4506) measured an impressed 3.5m across, though its depth remains unknown as it was only partially excavated. It contained a single fill (4507) of orangey brown silty clay with common gravel inclusions. A small secondary recut (4508) on the southern side of this feature measured 0.36m wide and 0.16m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It too contained a single fill (4509) of dark grey-brown silty clay, though with significant organic components, and carried several fragments of cattle bone. It is possible that one or both ditches form an extension of those seen in Trench 44 to the east. A further, separate ditch to the north (4510) with a fill (4511) of gravelly brown loam remained unexcavated.
- 3.6.65 **Trench 51** was placed c 150m upslope and northward of Trench 45. It contained several grey silty-clay filled features which were later determined to be naturally occurring lenses within the lower Pleistocene head deposits (layers 5102), likely derived from water pooling and/or tree boles. The only archaeological feature comprised a roughly east-west aligned curvilinear ditch (5105) cutting layer 5102, measuring 1.1m across by 0.45m deep, and containing a single fill (5106) of dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. This feature was not evident on the magnetometer plot, but alas also returned no archaeological artefacts.
- 3.6.66 **Trench 54** was situated c 90m northwest of Trench 51, in the far north-western corner of Area C and immediately adjacent to Sandy Lane. It contained a small pit and curvilinear ditch near the western end of the trench, both cutting the ploughwash

colluvium of layer 5402 and neither showing on the magnetometer plot. Pit 5403 was 0.59m wide and very shallow at only 0.08m deep. It was originally thought to be a possible cremation due its silty charcoal-rich fill (5404). On excavation this appears to not have been the case, and it instead likely provides evidence of *in situ* burning, especially as the underlying sediment appeared heat reddened (5405). Flotation Sample <1> from this fill further yielded a charcoal-rich assemblage, with oak (*Quercus* sp.) comprising the most commonly identified component. The adjacent ditch (5406) measured 0.26m wide by 0.35m deep, with a single fill (5407) of grey-brown loam. Neither feature contained any archaeological finds.

3.7 Finds summary

Table 2: Total finds

Artefact Category	Count	Weight (g)
Prehistoric pottery	195	1837
Late Iron Age and Roman pottery	651	12,076
Post-Roman pottery	17	361
Ceramic building material	20	1826
Fired clay	47	1164
Stone	40	8424
Spindle whorl	1	29
Mortar	2	10
Flint	56	—
Metalwork	23	495
Glass	14	209
Human bone	3*	—
Animal bone	2568	23,298
Fish bone	5	—
Marine shell	1	14

*two inhumation burials and one bone fragment (neonatal)

3.8 Sediment sample summary

Table 3: Total sediment samples

Sample type	No. samples
Charred plant remains (CPR)	27
Bones and artefacts (B&A)	4
Waterlogged plant remains (WPR)	2
Monoliths	7
Kubienas/blocks	18
OSL	20
Soil geochemistry	82

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenches excavated for this evaluation project represent a c 2% sample of the total c 80 ha developable site area. They were initially laid out in a standardised grid pattern to maximise coverage of the overall site, with various adjustments being made in order to specifically target areas of high archaeological potential as identified by the pre-excavation magnetometer survey. A contingency was allowed for up to a further 1% of trenching if required to clarify the results. In the event only two additional trenches (299 and 300) were agreed to clarify the extents of features on the magnetometer survey plot. This trenching plan developed out of a deliberately staged and iterative approach to studying the landscape and areas of archaeological and geoarchaeological potential encompassed within the developable parts of the development site and has proved substantially adequate to assess and draw wider conclusions as to the presence/absence and chronology of archaeology within the site, with particular regard to the significant archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey.
- 4.1.2 As shown on the trench plans exclusion zones were drawn around various constraints including buried and overhead utilities, public footpaths, and ecologically sensitive locations such as badger setts. Two probable prehistoric features on the magnetometer survey could not be investigated because they lay within utility safety exclusion zones, including a small ring-ditch in the field to the south-west of Begbroke Science Park which lay along the reported line of a water main, and a rectilinear enclosure which extends under the south-west corner of the science park, close to electrical cables.
- 4.1.3 Although ground conditions were variable throughout the extent of fieldwork, due to periods of very cold and wet weather, the vast majority of trenches remained relatively dry and workable throughout. The exceptions comprised those located on the lower-lying areas beside the historic course of the Rowel Brook, which proved liable to frequent heavy flooding. These challenging conditions were mitigated by the use of pumps and machine-dug sumps to decant flooded trenches prior to rapid assessment and hand excavation of key features. All trenches opened throughout the project were thus investigated and recorded to the highest standards possible given the ground conditions encountered.
- 4.1.4 The majority of features identified during the archaeological trenching correlated with those anomalies previously interpreted as archaeological in origin by the pre-excavation magnetometer survey. This was particularly true for the two large 'complex farmstead' sites within Areas B and C, as well as for various other isolated rectilinear and curvilinear features spread across the developable site. Nevertheless, the magnetometer survey was not a completely reliable guide to the presence/absence of archaeology, as it was less adept at picking up more ephemeral features, especially those of a more pit-like nature. Archaeological sites that consist primarily of small discrete features such as pits or post-holes are particularly prone to being

missed by both magnetometer survey and evaluation trenching. Late Bronze Age pit groups such as those found in Trenches 259 and 271 in Area B could be encountered more widely than suggested by trenching results. Cemetery sites such as that found in Trench 32 can suffer from similar issues, particularly if they are small scale and/or lacking in artefacts.

- 4.1.5 The magnetometer and EM surveys also failed to pick up the palaeochannel sequence uncovered in Trench 66, probably due to extensive ground disturbance near the crossing of Sandy Lane over the railway. The fading of linear anomalies towards the low-lying eastern and southern boundaries of the site suggests that archaeological features within the Floodplain site area (to be trenched at a later date), are likely to be masked by alluvium (as was occasionally observed within the lowest-lying parts of the developable site).
- 4.1.6 The magnetometer survey identified several anomalies that were proven to be geological in origin by the trenching. For the most part these were correctly identified as such in the geophysical survey report. For example, the large curvilinear spring-line feature in Area B, which was detected by magnetometer, EM survey and Lidar modelling, was correctly identified as of geological origin (Magnitude Surveys 2022).
- 4.1.7 Large numbers of discrete features of indeterminate date were observed rather sporadically throughout the site area. Many of these had the superficial appearance of pits or postholes. They included some dense clusters of posthole-like features, particularly noticeable in Trench 262 and the surrounding area. Investigation of a sample of these features concluded that they likely derive from natural geomorphic processes during the late Pleistocene (see discussion in Section 3.2.2). No artefacts were found in association, no structures could be discerned in plan and the fills were similar to other natural geological features found throughout the site wherever the Pleistocene terrace deposits were exposed, typically gravelly, reddish-brown sandy loams.
- 4.1.8 This evaluation project particularly benefitted from the presence of at least one geoarchaeological specialist throughout the trial trenching. These specialists' role was to advise the field team on the recording and sampling of exposed sediment sequences and features, especially along the foot-slopes of the higher terrace 'bench' where it was expected that interdigitated colluvial and alluvial deposits were most likely to occur. In combination with deeper trial pits and geotechnical watching briefs, this approach has allowed for a far richer and more detailed understanding of the local landscape than would otherwise be possible for an evaluation project. Moreover, the on-site presence of geoarchaeological specialists ensured that when sedimentary features of particular note, especially buried soil horizons, were exposed by trenching operations they could be rapidly assessed and sampled as required.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The archaeological findings of the evaluation are summarized and discussed by period below, followed by a discussion of the project aims and comments on the significance of the findings.

Early prehistoric activity

- 4.2.2 There was very limited evidence for early prehistoric activity within the site, and that was entirely in the form of worked flints. No Palaeolithic artefacts were found during test pitting of the Pleistocene terrace deposits or as redeposited finds in later contexts. A total of 56 struck flints was recovered from all contexts, very widely scattered across the site, with no more than three pieces in any one context. The main point of interest with this assemblage is the predominance of early forms present. While there are no diagnostic tools or cores, there were several early blades or bladelets that most likely date from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. These were heavily dispersed across numerous contexts and trenches and many were recovered as residual finds from demonstrably Roman or later contexts. One possible concentration around Trenches 92–93 lies within the Area B Roman Farmstead.
- 4.2.3 In contrast to the clear presence of early forms, no worked flints were recovered that typify later prehistoric activity. One retouched flake could possibly be seen as being later Neolithic in character based on its platform technology but there was a total lack of squat hard-hammer forms, cortical platforms or heavy platform spurs that typify mid-late Bronze Age or later flintwork. The mid-late Bronze Age probable barrows in Trench 226 are reasonably well dated by pottery but had no associated flintwork.

Mid to late Bronze Age

- 4.2.4 The earliest recognizable phase of activity within the developable site is a probable pair of barrows found in Trench 226 in Area A. Trench 226 was positioned immediately west of Begbroke Science Park and was placed to investigate two intercutting ring ditches identified by the magnetometer survey. Both features were revealed by excavation, forming two distinct ring-ditches. The larger of these (22608/22613) was oval in plan, c 25.0 long and 19.50m wide on the geophysical survey and spanned the majority of the trench. The smaller ring-ditch (22604/22606) was sub-circular in plan, 10.9m long and 8.7m wide. Both ditches produced small assemblages of mid-late Bronze Age pottery. Ditch 22608, interpreted as the northern boundary of the second, smaller ring ditch produced pottery thought to belong to a shouldered/biconical jar or barrel urn. No internal features were identified within the putative barrows and no human remains were found in association with them.
- 4.2.5 A penannular ring ditch located in the field south-west of the science park, c 150m due south of the ring ditches in Trench 226, may be another Bronze Age barrow, although it could alternatively be an Iron Age roundhouse similar to the one in Trench 299. The ring ditch is about 12m in diameter according to the magnetometer survey, with a distinct gap in the north-east side with a spur on the south side of the entrance. This feature could not be investigated as it lay on the reported line of a water main.
- 4.2.6 Widely separated late Bronze Age pit groups were found in Trenches 259 and 271 in Area B, north-east of the science park. These features were not visible in the geophysical survey but do lie c 120m south of a series of probable roundhouses and associated features visible on the geophysical survey near the junction of the Rowel Brook and the Oxford Canal. These probable later prehistoric settlement features lie

outside the developable site but will be subject to targeted investigation in future as they will be impacted by the creation of ecology ponds and cycle paths within the floodplain of the Rowel Brook.

Early to middle Iron Age

- 4.2.7 Scattered Iron Age activity was notable along the western edge of Begbroke Science Park in Area A, extending northwards on the higher ground towards the Rowel Brook (Trenches 227, 228, 230 and 233). Further magnetometer rectilinear enclosures on the magnetometer plot were not investigated due to the presence of various safety exclusion zones. If these are included this area of Iron Age activity may cover an area of c 2ha. One of two Iron Age pits in Trench 228 produced a particularly rich and varied animal bone assemblage, accompanied by middle Iron Age pottery including a globular urn.
- 4.2.8 The mid-late Bronze Age ring-ditches in Trench 226 lay adjacent to a rectilinear enclosure of uncertain dimensions and date, which extended eastwards beneath the science park. It was not investigated because it lay within a safety exclusion zone for buried services. On morphological grounds it is perhaps most likely to be contemporary with the Iron Age activity described above, which lies close by.
- 4.2.9 Trench 299 near the far western boundary of the developable site revealed further evidence for Iron Age settlement in Area A, extending across a small area of perhaps 700m². The geophysical survey and trenching results together suggest that this may be the site of an apparently isolated Iron Age roundhouse with internal postholes and pits and associated ditches. All of the pottery recovered from this site is consistent with an Iron Age date and some of the material is diagnostically middle Iron Age. A soil sample from one of the pits yielded charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains along with bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and grass (Poaceae) seeds. No animal bone was recovered from the Iron Age features, even though bone is generally well-preserved on this site.
- 4.2.10 A few contexts within the Area B and C farmsteads produced small amounts of Iron Age pottery, which are discussed in the relevant section below.
- 4.2.11 Square enclosure north of Sandy Lane: Trenches 124–127 were placed to investigate the c 60m x 60m roughly square enclosure located in the far south-western corner of Area B, on the north side of Sandy Lane (Fig. 17), which is very tentatively dated to the Iron Age on the basis of a single sherd of pottery found in Trench 127. A single sherd is not sufficient to be considered reliable dating evidence as it could easily be residual or intrusive. Animal bone was recovered from two of the ditch sections including cattle, caprid, pig, horse, and part of a dog skeleton, which would allow for radiocarbon dating. The entrance on the east side suggested by the geophysical survey was confirmed by Trench 125. No convincing archaeological features were identified within the enclosure, which is probably best interpreted as a stock enclosure on present evidence. Based on the apparent common alignment between the Iron Age/Roman/Anglo-Saxon enclosures observed on the magnetometer survey the north of Sandy Lane it is possible that this enclosure is a long-lived landscape feature with Iron Age origins that may have continued in use through the Roman period and potentially even into the Anglo-Saxon. The lack of artefacts may simply reflect that it was located at some distance from any focus of human habitation.

Iron Age and Roman

- 4.2.12 Area B farmstead is an area of intensive Iron Age and Roman settlement on the eastern edge of the developable site, the mid-late Roman phase of which is provisionally interpreted as a 'complex farmstead', using the terminology of the *Rural Settlement of Roman Britain* Project (Smith *et al.* 2016). It was located north of Sandy Lane and on the west bank of the pre-19th-century course of the Rowel Brook. Trenches 71–79, 81–84, 89 and 91–93 were positioned across a 2.8ha area to investigate the dense concentration of anomalies identified by the pre-excavation magnetometer survey (see Fig. 8). For the most part, these linear anomalies were found to correspond with ditches and other features within the evaluation trenches, although there were some apparent discrepancies as detailed in the trench descriptions.
- 4.2.13 Area C farmstead was a second area of very dense of archaeological features, located south of the Sandy Lane landfill site, the mid-late Roman phase of which is also interpreted as a complex farmstead. Part of the site is known to have been lost to sand and gravel quarrying on the landfill site in the 1920s. Trenches 5–6, 8, 10–26, 28–32 and 44 were positioned over a 5.5ha area to investigate the dense concentration of anomalies identified by the pre-excavation magnetometer survey (see Fig. 8). For the most part, these linear anomalies were found to correspond with ditches within the evaluation trenches, although some exceptions are noted in the relevant trench descriptions. The features within this settlement appeared more complex and less-uniformly rectilinear than those in Area B, again suggesting that it may have undergone a more prolonged period of occupation and structural remodelling.
- 4.2.14 Two inhumation burials found in Trench 32, on the western edge of the Area C farmstead (the only *in situ* human remains found during the trenching) are not securely dated on present evidence. The single associated late Roman pottery sherd could easily be intrusive or residual. Only a small part of each burial was exposed in the trench and only disturbed elements were removed from the site so further dating evidence may be recovered in future mitigation. Given their proximity to the Area C farmstead, a late Roman date seems likely. However, the nearby Yarnton middle Anglo-Saxon settlement was associated with a small cemetery of similar unaccompanied east-west aligned burials, which were radiocarbon dated to the 7th–9th centuries AD. The recovery of Anglo-Saxon pottery from the adjacent Trench 31, certainly indicates some level of early medieval activity around the track junction at the western edge of the Area C farmstead in close proximity to the burials.
- 4.2.15 In contrast, the trenches in the fields to both the east and west of the Area C farmstead proved far less archaeologically rich, again in general accordance with the magnetometer survey results, although those to the south-west of the main settlement did contain a scatter of outlying Roman finds and associated field ditches (see especially Trenches 35, 36 and 45) generally in the locations suggested by the magnetometer survey.

Dating of the Area B and C farmsteads

- 4.2.16 No coins or other chronologically diagnostic metalwork were recovered from the farmsteads, so the dating of the Iron Age and Roman archaeology is mainly reliant on the associated pottery. Several contexts in each of the two farmsteads produced small amounts of Iron Age pottery. In some cases, this material is probably residual in later contexts but in other cases it may reflect Iron Age activity at the sites, apparently extending back to the earliest Iron Age on both sites if the pottery dating is correct.
- 4.2.17 Iron Age pottery was found in Trenches 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 25 in the Area C farmstead. The Iron Age group from this site comprised 27 sherds from 12 contexts, ten of which were spot-dated to the Iron Age as they had no later material in them. Of these Context 1237 is spot-dated to the earliest or early Iron Age by an angular jar in a grog and shell fabric, and context 1312 was spot-dated to the early Iron Age by a small, shouldered jar. At the nearby Yarnton excavations, similar grog tempering indicated an earliest Iron Age date (Booth 2011). It is possible that the whole group is earliest or early Iron Age, and this is supported by near complete dominance of shell-tempered fabrics. At Yarnton, shell tempering dominated in the early Iron Age, largely replaced by sand in the middle Iron Age (*ibid.*).
- 4.2.18 Trenches 71, 83, 92 and 93 within the Area B farmstead also produced Iron Age pottery. Four contexts produced a total of 15 sherds. Most notably the fill of ditch 7104 in Trench 71, produced 11 Iron Age pottery sherds, including an early Iron Age grog-tempered and red-coated bowl, with no later material. This apparent early Iron Age ditch is located at a track junction on the south-eastern edge of the farmstead according to the geophysical survey. Context 9321 produced a large sherd from a globular bowl, classically a middle Iron Age form but it continued into the late Iron Age.
- 4.2.19 Seventeen context-groups contained small groups of pottery (some 50 sherds in total) that comprised forms and fabrics of late Iron Age tradition only and were therefore dated to the late Iron Age-early Roman period (*c* 50 BC/AD 1–100). It is possible that pottery deposition within this period was confined to the late Iron Age, but the use of fabrics of late Iron Age tradition continued into the early Roman period and so the possibility of early Roman deposition cannot be excluded. The Late Iron Age/ early Roman groups were recovered from Trenches 12, 14, 17, 20, 22 and 23 in the Area C farmstead and Trenches 75, 83, 90, 93 within the Area B farmstead. As noted above in relation to the early-middle Iron Age the quantities of pottery are small but sufficient to suggest that both farmstead sites were occupied to a limited extent in the late Iron Age and/or early Roman period. Other context groups of this period were small and widely dispersed (Trenches 66, 138 and 272).
- 4.2.20 Nine context-groups were dated to the mid-Roman period (*c* AD 100/120–250/70). These were collected from Trenches 14, 15, 16 and 26 in the Area C farmstead and 73, 74 and 75, in the Area B farmstead. Compared with the early Roman period, a more diverse range of form and fabrics reached the site during this period. The level of pottery deposition increased still further in the late Roman period (*c* AD 250–410). Twenty-seven context-groups were assigned to this period. The groups were recovered from Trenches 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, and 32, all within the Area C farmstead, and Trenches 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 81, 83, 84 and 93, all within the

Area B farmstead. The late Roman pottery assemblage was the most diverse in terms of forms, fabrics and sources.

- 4.2.21 In summary, the pottery dating evidence suggests that the mid-late Roman period was the main, most intensive period of settlement on both farmsteads, but both had clear evidence for limited activity in the Iron Age, apparently going all the way back to the earliest Iron Age at both locations. It is difficult to be certain about when Roman activity ceased on the site as much of the pottery is only broadly datable to the late Roman period. Some activity in the 4th century AD is indicated by the presence of a dish in Oxford red colour-coated ware. A small assemblage of Anglo-Saxon pottery from Trench 31 points towards at least some post-Roman activity around a track junction on the western edge of the settlement. These findings are supported by previous discoveries from a water pipeline watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology which reported both Roman and Anglo-Saxon sherds from the same location (Hart 2002). The distribution of artefacts suggests that the network of trackways in particular may have continued in use into the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 4.2.22 An associated group of linear tracks/droeways evident on the magnetometer plot extending north- and south-west of the Area B farmstead (Fig. 17) appears to be contemporary with the later Roman complex farmstead as the trackway clearly passes through the settlement. The track ditches were investigated in Trenches 114, 120, 255, 264–267 and 277 outside the settlement and Trenches 75, 81 and 82 inside the settlement. Outside the settlement itself artefact recovery from these features was very sparse indeed, limited to a single Iron Age pottery sherd from Trench 277 and a fired clay Anglo-Saxon spindle whorl from Trench 264. Single artefacts cannot be considered reliable as dating evidence. Where the trackway passes through the Area B farmstead it was clearly associated with Roman pottery in Trenches 75, 81 and 82. The seemingly contradictory dating evidence from the trackway ditches can be explained if the network of tracks remained in continuous use from the Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period. Artefacts normally only accumulate in significant quantities in areas with actual human habitation whereas ditches passing through zones of agricultural activity typically accumulate very few finds.

Anglo-Saxon

- 4.2.23 A focus of possible Anglo-Saxon settlement activity was identified in Trench 138 in Area A, located in the field south of the science park, beside Sandy Lane. Trench 138 was dug to investigate a rectangular enclosure on the magnetometer survey which was c 20m long and 12m wide and aligned NE-SW. This could potentially enclose a hall-type building of comparable size to those found in the nearby Yarnton middle Saxon settlement, although no postholes or other internal features could be discerned in the trench. A soil sample from the enclosure ditch (Sample 158, fill 13815 of ditch 13813) produced a very poor flit which included only a single charred speedwell seed (*Veronica* sp.) and no animal bone was recovered from the enclosure ditch. The artefactual dating evidence for this enclosure is slight and problematic. An Anglo-Saxon date is most strongly suggested by a fragment of a copper alloy bucket rim, found in the enclosure ditch, which are most commonly found in Anglo-Saxon burials

of the 5th–7th centuries AD but do also occur in Roman contexts. Two pottery sherds from fill 13811 are considered either middle Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon due to their chaff/grass tempered fabric. An Anglo-Saxon date seems most likely given the bucket rim found in ditch 13813. Three pottery sherds from fill 13812 were attributed to the mid–late Roman period, but the assemblage is also so small that it could easily be residual material. To add to the dating uncertainty, another feature in the same trench produced a small group of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.

Medieval and post-medieval

- 4.2.24 Investigation of the several large, raised linear features which cross the site from east to west, particularly in its northern half, failed to locate any directly associated, dateable archaeological finds or features. However, these investigations were able to show that these ‘banks’ are composed of colluvial ploughwash soils, and typically sit between the modern agricultural solum and lower, archaeology-bearing deposits. As per the discussion in Section 3.4.5, it is thus reasonable to conclude that they are most likely relict plough headlands derived from past arable activity, and though dating is imprecise are likely attributable to a broadly late medieval and/or post-medieval origin. They seem to bear no relation to the Iron Age/ Roman /Anglo-Saxon enclosures and trackways.

Palaeoenvironmental potential

- 4.2.25 Trench 66 in the far south-east corner of Area B revealed a well-preserved palaeochannel containing abundant waterlogged organic remains, the upper fills of which may be Iron Age/Roman in date. If subject to palaeoenvironmental sampling as part of a future mitigation programme, this sequence has the potential to assist in reconstructing the landscape and vegetation history of the area. The palaeochannel is associated with the historic course of the Rowel Brook, which would have formed the eastern boundary of the Area B farmstead and the south-eastern boundary of the Area C farmstead before the main course of the brook was diverted into the Oxford Canal in the 19th century.
- 4.2.26 This site is unusual in both the spatial coverage and variety of the buried soils preserved within its overarching sediment sequence, and particularly to the degree to which they are associated with extensive archaeology. This presents an equally unusual opportunity to learn more about floodplain-edge ecotonal environments and the human use/modification of them through time. Within the local context of the extended Thames Valley system, this site has potentially much to add to our understanding of the history of both the Thames itself and the adjacent Cherwell, situated as it is within the floodplain of a relict palaeochannel between the two. Further laboratory research into these buried soils could thus greatly assist in building interpretations of the how local land use changed from prehistory through to more recent centuries, with especial focus likely to concentrate on the late Iron Age through to Roman periods.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The Area C farmstead (Fig. 8) is in many respects similar to the Area B farmstead (c 400m to the north). Surviving parts of the Area C farmstead are c 5.5ha in extent, but the northern part of the site is known to have been lost to gravel quarrying in the 1920s. The Area B farmstead appears to have the smaller of the two at c 4.2ha in extent, which can be estimated with reasonable confidence from the geophysics. Both settlements are east-west aligned but on slightly differing orientations and both have trackways approaching them from the west. Both settlements lay on the west bank of the historic course of the Rowel Brook, which would have formed the boundary of both before the brook was diverted into the Oxford Canal in the 19th century. The brook may well have been the main factor dictating the placement and alignment of the enclosures as the Area C farmstead geophysical survey shows clear signs of a trackway crossing over the brook and into the floodplain beyond. Both sites exhibited a similar range of features and deposits and both appear to date predominantly from the mid-late Roman period but with significant evidence for activity going back to the early Iron Age. The Area C farmstead, the larger of the two, perhaps has greater evidence for a preceding Iron Age and Early Roman phase of activity and also slightly more solid evidence for post-Roman Anglo-Saxon activity.
- 4.3.2 Only the Area C farmstead produced *in situ* human burials, two east-west aligned inhumations found in Trench 32 at a trackway junction on the western edge of the settlement. The burials are not securely dated at present. A Roman or Anglo-Saxon date is most likely on present evidence. East-west aligned burials are typical of the late Roman period and a single late Roman pottery sherd was found in one of the burial fills. However, the nearby Yarnton excavations found a small inhumation cemetery which was radiocarbon dated to the middle Saxon period, comprising 7 unaccompanied east-west aligned inhumations, presumed to be Christian. These were found in an isolated location 100m east of a middle Anglo-Saxon settlement. Three further sub-adult burials were found within the settlement itself (Hey 2004).
- 4.3.3 Both farmsteads are dense areas of intercutting rectilinear enclosures on the magnetometer survey that are provisionally interpreted as a 'complex farmsteads'. Complex farmsteads are defined as settlements where there appears to be significant differentiation of space, either as a system of conjoined enclosures or as a principal outer enclosure with many internal subdivisions. They typically have internal zones reflecting different activities such as domestic, storage, livestock or industrial, but lack the high-status Romanised dwellings that characterise villas (Smith *et al.* 2016). Each of the two enclosed settlements at Begbroke is characterised by interior enclosure systems which seem to have been re-organised multiple times within the Roman period. The trenching has not provided sufficient evidence to identify particular zones of activity within the enclosed settlements at this stage. Open-area excavation would be needed to make sense of the dense mass of intercutting features.
- 4.3.4 Given the density of features present, the artefact assemblages recovered to date seem comparatively small and there is no evidence for masonry buildings or other evidence for high status occupation within the areas available for investigation. While

some tile and stone rubble has been found in the trenches the quantities are small and consistent with material re-used from elsewhere rather than *in situ* structures. Drove ways extend westwards from each settlement, in one case apparently linking the settlement to a square probable stock enclosure with no sign of internal features in the trial trenches. Both settlements lie predominantly on well-drained plateaus of terrace gravel but extend down to the adjacent stream floodplain, probably reflecting the importance of livestock in the settlement's economy. Our geoarchaeological studies have shown that the settlements lay beside springs.

- 4.3.5 The two examples at Begbroke appear to be of predominantly of mid-late Roman date, although small amounts of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon artefacts were also found on both sites, suggesting some level of continuity between these periods. It is possible that the complex farmsteads started life in the early Iron Age as simple stock enclosures or small scale (perhaps seasonal) settlements and gradually expanded in scale until the 4th century AD. The internal arrangement of the settlements, coupled with links to drove ways and livestock enclosures in the surrounding landscape, suggests an emphasis on livestock farming, although some complex farmsteads have produced crop driers which suggests that arable farming played some part in their economy. The plant remains recovered from this evaluation also support a significant arable component.
- 4.3.6 These settlements may be comparable with the Roman phase at Yarnton, although with a much less substantial preceding Iron Age phase.
- 4.3.7 The small number of Anglo-Saxon artefacts were mostly found on or close to trackways on the geophysics plot, which may suggest that the network of Iron Age/Roman drove ways survived and continued in use into the post-Roman period.
- 4.3.8 All the aims and objectives of this evaluation project as set out in the initial WSI (OA 2022b) have been as comprehensively addressed as possible by the extensive programmes of fieldwork and post-fieldwork assessment.
- 4.3.9 Ground-truthing of the magnetometer survey results showed them to be largely reliable, with the two caveats being that they proved less adept at picking up the presence of more ephemeral features, particularly discrete features such as pits, postholes, or graves. required significant testing and comparison with other data sources (particularly the EM survey) to locate and explicate geomorphological feature such as spring-lines and palaeochannels. The ability of the magnetometer survey to successfully identify archaeological features otherwise masked by floodplain alluvium remains somewhat moot at present, as it transpired that the vast majority of alluvial deposits uncovered within the developable site itself were likely early Holocene in date and underlay the observed archaeology. However, a few trenches near the south-eastern fringes of the site did yield some later alluvium capping lower archaeological features. Coupled with the 'fading out' effect seen on the magnetometer plot regarding features extending beyond these same areas, it seems likely that the adjacent portions of the non-developable site will contain at least some archaeology not previously identified by pre-excavation survey.

- 4.3.10 The project has positively fulfilled its principal objective of determining the general nature, spatial extent, and temporal range of any archaeological or other heritage assets preserved within the developable site.
- 4.3.11 This evaluation project was also successful in gaining a thorough overview of the broader landscape and geomorphological context in which these archaeological assets are set. This was in large part due to the embedding of geoarchaeological specialists within the field team, such that an understanding of the site-wide sedimentary sequence could be gradually built up during the fieldwork and so guide later post-excavation assessment. From this work programme it is now possible to describe a general sedimentary history for the site as a whole (cf Section 3.2), which broadly speaking comprises the Pleistocene formation of the central bench of the Summertown-Radley terrace, followed by later Pleistocene downcutting and the development of the floodplain zone to the east and south, and a sequence of subsequent colluvial processes from the late Pleistocene right through the Holocene which have further conditioned the site's present-day topography. As discussed further in Section 4.3 below, it is also possible to relate this sedimentary history and corresponding facies to the principal archaeological phases recounted above, thus establishing a firm basis for future mitigation works that takes historic and environmental factors into account.
- 4.3.12 The identification of a well-preserved palaeochannel sequence in Trench 66, and further waterlogged ditch fill deposits in Trenches 6 and 8 to the south, has further established the potential for the future recovery of high-grade paleoenvironmental remains along the fringes of the lower-lying floodplain fringing the developable site. Given its similar topographic position within the relict floodplain stretching to the south and east, this is also likely to hold true for the wider non-developable site not considered within this phase of investigation. The multiple buried soil horizons present across the site (see Figure 7), of which several are directly associated with archaeological remains (cf Table 4), are also a potential source of detailed paleoenvironmental information relating to human activity throughout the various past occupation phases of this site (see further discussion in Appendix C.9). Pending further mitigation work, it would thus be possible to develop a cohesive understanding of the site's human history in close connection with its changing environmental and ecological context, and to do so throughout a relatively comprehensive series of time-slices.

Table 4: Grouping and depth of encountered palaeosol horizons

Trench	Context	Soil Group	Top depth (m bgl)	Basal depth (m bgl)	Presence of associated archaeology	Subject to targeted sampling
11	(1101)	1	0.3	0.53	Yes	Yes
12	(1202)	1	0.44	0.65	Yes	No
13	(1302)	1	0.43	0.57	Yes	Yes
17	(1702)	1	0.42	0.63	Yes	No

Trench	Context	Soil Group	Top depth (m bgl)	Basal depth (m bgl)	Presence of associated archaeology	Subject to targeted sampling
19	(1902)	1	0.43	0.56	Yes	No
24	(2402)	1	0.3	0.6	No	Yes
28	(2802)	1	0.47	0.78	Yes	No
29	(2902)	1	0.48	0.65	No	No
82	(8202)	2	0.4	0.5	Yes	No
83	(8302)	2	0.5	0.6	Yes	No
84	(8403)	2	0.61	0.72	No	No
89	(8902)	2	0.52	0.6	Yes	No
90	(9002)	2	0.4	0.48	No	No
93	(9302)	2	0.4	0.58	Yes	Yes
94	(9402)	2	0.45	0.65	No	No
99	(9903)	2	0.56	0.85	Yes	No
100	(10002)	2	0.4	0.55	No	No
109	(10902)	5	0.44	0.54	No	No
111	(11102)	4	0.5	0.16	Yes	No
119	(11902)	4	0.42	0.58	Yes	Yes
122	(12202)	4	0.53	0.8	No	No
129	(12902)	4	0.5	0.73	No	No
132	(13202)	4	0.4	0.58	No	No
184	(18403)	7	0.61	0.85	No	No
190	(19003)	7	0.66	0.78	No	No
191	(19102)	7	0.44	0.68	No	Yes
237	(23702)	8	0.35	0.49	No	No
267	(26702)	6	0.33	0.4	Yes	Yes
268	(26802)	6	0.3	0.4	Yes	No
275	(27502)	3	0.47	0.6	Yes	No

4.3.13 A further objective of this evaluation project was to inform future design decisions by establishing the depth and fragility of encountered archaeological remains. In the first instance, the relative depth of archaeology has proved more variable than initially expected (cf. OA 2022b), such that it is not possible to provide a blanket figure for the whole site. As such, it is recommended that future design and potential mitigation procedures follow a case-by-case approach to the areas of greatest archaeological importance, as highlighted in Figure 24. As a general rule of thumb, however, the overburden deposits across the central ‘bench’ of the Summertown-Radley terrace are relatively thin at approximately 0.3m deep, or in some cases even less. Moreover, whilst thicker colluvial deposits do occur from place to place where the underlying terrace dips down, these seem to be of predominantly late Pleistocene or early Holocene date, and their archaeological potential is thus relatively slight. This situation changes somewhat as colluvial deposits thicken on the slopes leading down towards the lower-lying floodplain. Indeed, it is in these locations that the buried soils

associated with the two Iron Age-Roman 'complex farmsteads' are best preserved, lying under up to 0.6m of colluvially derived ploughwash and contemporary agricultural soils. The linear plough headlands present across Areas A and B appear to have acted in a similar manner, capping lower archaeology-bearing deposits under 0.5–0.7m of accumulated ploughwash. The lower-lying floodplain zones are then different again, with the low ground to the south seeming to carry less overburden (at approximately 0.4m thick) than the slightly more colluviated footslopes to the east (at between 0.5–0.6m thick).

- 4.3.14 The buried soils themselves are also important to consider in terms of both current preservation and potential future mitigation works. To this end their relative depths across the site are enumerated in Table 4. Although varying in line with the broader discussion above, in general these deposits again sit at between 0.3 and 0.5m bgl, with a few specific deposits capped by over 0.6m of overburden. Although their observation in the trenches excavated during this evaluation project can only be considered a sample of the entire site, their general distribution is further shown in Figure 7 as a guide to their potential full extent. In all cases they should be treated as an integral component of the wider archaeological landscape, in close conjunction with the more traditional archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data assessed by this project.
- 4.3.15 The state of preservation of the archaeology uncovered during this evaluation project was also variable, though more-or-less all observed archaeological features were at least partially truncated by subsequent slope erosion and/or plough action. As noted in Section 4.2.7 above, the areas of greatest preservation were those underlying the comparatively thicker colluvial deposits on the mid-slopes of the central terrace 'bench', in addition to those comprising the 'banked' colluvium of the late/post-medieval plough headlands. Due to their position, the two 'complex farmsteads' in Areas B and C thus comprise both the largest concentrations of archaeology within the site, and potentially the best preserved. This includes the preservation of charred botanical material and faunal remains, which though also present elsewhere across the site were generally less abundant, and in the case of carbonised botanical remains more degraded (see Appendices C.6 and C.8). In general, it is also important to note that bones (both faunal and human) from across the site were subject to far better preservation than associated archaeobotanical assemblages. In any case, it is clear that it is the settlement sites themselves that hold the greatest potential for the future analysis of wider palaeoenvironmental topics through the use of such proxies.
- 4.3.16 On the surrounding terrace slopes, preservation of organic material in particular was relatively poor. This was in large part due to the frequent wetting and drying episodes that have affected these sediments, initiating redox reactions that rapidly degrade organic materials (though charred remains are comparatively more resilient). This was especially prevalent along and downslope of major spring-lines, most noticeably that to the immediate southwest of the Area B 'complex farmstead'. Such redox conditions similarly affected the fringes of the lower lying relict floodplain to the south and east, exacerbated by the majority of alluvial deposits being of early Holocene date and thus acting as an argillic aquitard underlying later archaeological features, rather than

actively sealing them as seen in the currently active Thames floodplain to the south (OA 2018). The exceptions to this situation were the deeper channel and ditch deposits noted in Section 2.4.6, where locally stable anaerobic conditions have created taphonomic conditions far more favourable to the preservation of organic remains. It is also important to note that none of the flotation samples returned evidence of mollusc preservation (see Appendix C.5), likely due to prevailingly neutral-mildly acidic soils across the site. There is very low potential for the future use of molluscs as an environmental proxy, though more localised preservation from carbonate-rich spring flushing, etc., cannot be entirely discounted.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 OA conducted a series of major excavations on the floodplain and gravel terraces of the Thames in Yarnton between 1989 and 1998, ahead of gravel quarrying, which revealed multi-period remains including some very rare site types (Fig. 2) The Begbroke Innovation District archaeological work provides an opportunity to expand understanding of the evolution of the Begbroke-Yarnton landscape, placing those discoveries in their wider context.
- 4.4.2 The Yarnton excavations are particularly well known for their prehistoric discoveries, including one of the handful of early Neolithic longhouses found in Britain and a smaller, circular, early Neolithic house. Following the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age, the local landscape changed from one of ceremonial monuments and burials alongside transient occupation sites to more-permanent settlement in the early-middle Bronze Age. The Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement evidence was mainly found on gravel islands in the floodplain of the River Thames. At the end of the Bronze Age and start of the Iron Age the floodplain became increasingly prone to seasonal flooding. The excavations found that by the start of the Iron Age small, permanently occupied settlements had been established on the edge of the gravel terrace. The developable site at a Begbroke contains hardly any early prehistoric evidence, only a few Neolithic and Mesolithic worked flints found as residual finds in later features. The earliest recognizable phase of activity is a pair of middle-late Bronze Age ring-ditches interpreted as barrows, located west of the science park. Two trenches not far from the junction of the Rowell Brook and Oxford Canal revealed contemporary pit groups. Iron Age activity is better represented, although still very dispersed and with no major settlement focus within the developable site. Features include a probable middle Iron Age roundhouse on its own near the A44 and a spread of features including pit groups and a series of rectilinear enclosures or fields located in a band extending from the location of the Bronze Age barrow referred to above, northwards as far as the Rowel Brook. The two Roman farmsteads both had evidence for small-scale occupation, perhaps seasonal settlements, going back to the earliest Iron Age and the network of trackways visible on the geophysical survey is likely to be contemporary. Our understanding of the later prehistoric landscape is currently incomplete as several potential settlement sites of this period are visible on the geophysical survey plot in the floodplain areas which have yet to be trenched, concentrated along the banks of the Rowel Brook and the Oxford Canal (formerly Kingsbridge Brook). Although not forming part of the developable site, these areas are to be made into nature reserves, sports pitches and other open spaces and will be

crossed by new access roads and cycle paths, so will require targeted trenching when the floodplain dries out sufficiently to work.

- 4.4.3 The main area of Iron Age and Roman settlement at Yarnton gradually shifted from west to east along the river terrace edge. Notable structures included an Iron Age post-built possible shrine and a D-shaped smithy. About 1000 pits were identified and a small cemetery of crouched inhumations was dated to the 3rd century BC. In the Roman period, the settlement consisted of repeatedly redefined ditched enclosures of varying function. Structural evidence was sparse but included corn-drying ovens and two early Roman pottery kilns. This expansion of settlement onto the gravel terraces, especially in the Roman period appears to be borne out by our work at Begbroke to date. The development lies partly on the Summertown-Radley gravel terrace and partly on the floodplains of the Rowel Brook and the natural stream that predated the Oxford Canal (Kingsbridge Brook), both tributaries of the Thames whose floodplains converge within the site.
- 4.4.4 Most of the settlement evidence from the current evaluation trenches dates from the mid-late Roman period, most notably including two broadly contemporary rural settlements that are provisionally interpreted as 'complex farmsteads'. Out of the 2627 excavated Romano-British rural settlements on the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project database that can be classified by type 245 (9.3%) are complex farmsteads. This makes them slightly rarer than villas (12.4% of the total). Complex farmsteads occur most commonly in the most heavily settled central belt region of England, with lesser numbers in the north-east, east and south regions. There are particular concentrations around the fens and along river valleys including the Ouse, the Nene and the Middle and Upper Thames (Allen *et al.* 2018). The Begbroke settlements reinforce this river valley distribution. The various types of complex farmstead peak in numbers during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. These two seem at this stage to conform to this pattern, with pottery mostly dating from the middle-late Roman period. Both sites seem to have evolved and expanded gradually through the Iron Age from pre-existing small settlement foci that in both cases seem to extend back to the earliest Iron Age.
- 4.4.5 The evaluation has revealed significant evidence for an Anglo-Saxon presence in the evaluation area. The most substantial is a rectilinear ditched enclosure in Area A, in the field south of the Science Park, which may be the location of a hall type house set within a rectangular ditched enclosure. The dating evidence for this site is currently slight and problematic, as discussed above. Secondly, an Anglo-Saxon fired clay spindle whorl was found in a trackway ditch to the north of Sandy Lane in Area B. Thirdly, a concentration of early Anglo-Saxon pottery was found in an enclosure ditch next to a trackway junction on the western edge of the Area C farmstead, adding to previously reported finds made during a water pipeline watching brief at the same location by Cotswold Archaeology (Hart 2002). The Anglo-Saxon pottery was found in Trench 31, the next trench over from two east-west aligned inhumation burials in Trench 32, which at this stage could equally be Roman or Anglo-Saxon in date. The burials were found on the western edge of the Area C farmstead beside a trackway which approached the settlement from the west. Taken together these scraps of

evidence suggest that the network of tracks established in the Iron Age and reinforced in the Roman period may have continued in use into the Anglo-Saxon period.

- 4.4.6 The magnetometer survey of the floodplain areas to the east of the developable site includes a group of rectilinear settlement features that appear morphologically similar to the middle Anglo-Saxon settlement found in the nearby Yarnton excavations. This site, which is located at the eastern edge of the site next to the Oxford Canal, will be subject to targeted trenching in a later phase of work when the floodplain is dry enough to work. Although outside the developable site the floodplain will be affected in certain areas by the creation of cycle paths and access roads, ecology ponds, allotments, sports pitches and other amenities.
- 4.4.7 The Yarnton excavations revealed important evidence for spatially separate early and middle Saxon settlements, the middle Saxon being the first settlement of this period to be excavated in Oxfordshire. The early Saxon settlement at Yarnton consisted entirely of sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and was established on the site of a Roman farmstead. We have not found any SFBs in the trenches at Begbroke, but if located in the same area as the Roman farmsteads they would be difficult to distinguish from the mass of intercutting Roman ditches in the narrow confines of a trial trench. The middle Saxon settlement at Yarnton was established on a new site 100m to the east of the early Saxon and included a wider range of features, including rectilinear ditched enclosures containing rectangular post-built halls and further sunken-featured buildings. Three sub-adult burials were found within the middle Saxon settlement and a small cemetery of six east-west aligned adult burials, similar to those in Begbroke Trench 31, was found 100m to the east. The excavation highlighted the difficulty of identifying settlements of this period because many of the structures were post-built and not reliably detectable using geophysical survey or trial trenches. The Anglo-Saxon settlements and cemetery at Yarnton produced very small and only broadly datable artefact assemblages, the date of which had to be confirmed and refined using radiocarbon dates.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping argillic Bt-horizon of likely colluvial origin, capping gravelly horizon marking upper surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits. A single archaeological feature runs N-S across trench, cutting both argillic Bt-horizon and underlying gravel deposit.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		1.8
						Avg. depth (m)		0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
100	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.			
101	Layer		30	0.6	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary marked by c 10 cm of mottled orangey iron oxide staining. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, with frequent redox evident across lower part of layer.			
102	Layer		30	0.8	Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr granules (abundance increases with depth). Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, possibly truncated given lack of depth compared to neighboring trenches. Likely comprised of fine colluvial hillwash material with some reworking of underlying sands/gravels. Cut by linear feature halfway along trench.			
103	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/loamy sand (relative fractions vary across layer) with gravel. Frequent-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by single linear feature extending down from Layer 102 above.			
104	Cut		0.98	0.34	Ditch. Steep sides, shallow concave base. N-S aligned			
105	Fill	104	0.8	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish brown, sandy clay, soft.			
106	Cut		1.6	0.6	Ditch. Steep sides, shallow concave ditch			
107	Fill	106	1.6	0.6	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, soft. Infrequent small gravel inclusions.			
108	Layer				Natural. N.B. layer is only evident at base of Cut 104/106. Mottled mid-grey/brown loamy sand with gravel. Dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.			
109	Fill	104	0.98	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, soft. Infrequent small gravel inclusions.			
Trench 2								
General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil overlying yellowy brown, clayey subsoil, in turn capping surface sands/gravels of the underlying Summertown-Radley terrace.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		1.8
						Avg. depth (m)		0.75
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
200	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.			
201	Layer		30	0.7	Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Colluvial, somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, with fine material likely originating from hillwash redeposition of			

					Pleistocene aeolian deposits upslope, together with some reworking of underlying terrace sands/gravels.		
202	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel. Dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil overlaying yellowy subsoil of mixed colluvial composition, being more clayey in the eastern end of the trench and sandier/more gravelly in the western (upslope) end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer		30	0.34	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
301	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam/sandy clay loam (sand fraction increases and clay fraction decreases moving upslope towards western end of trench). Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance increases upslope and westward). B-horizon subsoil of likely mixed colluvial origin - the easternmost two thirds of the layer is much more clayey and dominated by fine clasts, before gradually transitioning upslope into the western third of the trench where clay content decreases in favour of sands and frequent gravel inclusions. It is likely that this variation derives from the closer subsurface proximity of the underlying Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member upslope to the west, whilst the finer deposits downslope to the east are more likely to be dominated by fine hillwash sediments.		
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over yellowy, somewhat clayey colluvial subsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
401	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon likely composed of mixed colluvial material, including both fine hillwash from possible Pleistocene aeolian deposits and coarser materials from underlying sands/gravels. Possible linear feature tested in southwest end of trench but transpired to be just a slight textural/colour variation within the subsoil.		
Trench 5							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil directly capping clayey subsoil with gravel inclusions, comprising a B-horizon of seemingly mixed colluvial origin. This subsoil is cut by three archaeological features. The southernmost feature remains unexcavated.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

500	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed topsoil under arable field.		
501	Layer		30		Subsoil. N.B. layer not fully excavated, but depth estimated at 65-80 cm bgl after small sondage exploration with trowel. Yellowy brown clay loam with irregular gravelly patches. Few rootlets. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Very few sa cobbles (likely anthropogenic in origin given rectilinear form). Boundary not fully exposed. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely of mixed colluvial origin involving both fine sediment hillwash and reworking of lower sands/gravels. Is cut by three features.		
502	Layer				Natural. Layer unexcavated - only revealed by small trowel sondage through Context 501 above. Seems to be a gravelly horizon, likely marking the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member underlying the exposed colluvial subsoil.		
503	Cut		1.4	0.34	Ditch. 1. N-S Linear 2. Shallow base, N side concave, S side steep		
504	Fill				Secondary Fill		
505	Cut		2.12	0.28	Ditch. 1. E-W Linear 2. Moderately sloping symmetrical sides		
506	Fill	505	2.12	0.28	Secondary Fill. Compact. Dark blackish grey, silty clay. Moderate bits of charcoal throughout.		
Trench 6							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown topsoil, in the eastern 19 m of the trench overlying a mottled grey alluvial deposit, and in the western 11 m overlying a reworked alluvial subsoil. Both these deposits subsequently cap the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley member sands and gravels, which themselves exhibit some illuvial reworking. Several intersecting features cut the lower alluvium and sands/gravels.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam, paler towards base of layer. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field, displaying some incipient B-horizon development within lower part alongside admixture with underlying layers.		
601	Layer		11	0.47	Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident in western 11 m of trench, and gradually transitions into the more alluvial Layer 602 moving eastward (transition is complicated by cutting of features in centre of trench). Mottled grey/brown loam/clay loam (clay content reduces upslope towards west). Very few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few-common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Some orangey iron oxide staining and few small ferric concretions (5-10 mm) across base of layer. Somewhat diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil formed from weathering/admixture of overlying ploughsoil with thin deposits of alluvium, and likely also incorporating some reworked lower sands and gravels.		
602	Layer		19	0.42	Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer is only evident as distinct deposit in eastern 19 m of trench, and appears to transition into the Layer 601 subsoil moving west, though the interface is complicated by cutting of features in centre of trench. Mottled pale grey/brown silty clay loam with orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Very few rootlets across top of layer. Very few-few sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance increases across lower interface). Very few sa cobbles. Somewhat diffuse boundary. Alluvial layer capping underlying Summertown-Radley sands and gravels, with degree of admixture along boundary. Is cut by series of several linear features.		

603	Cut		2.04	0.42	Ditch. 1. N-S Linear 2. Steep sides, shallow concave base		
604	Fill	603	2.04	0.12	Secondary Fill. 1. Soft 2. Mid brownish grey 3. Sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch		
605	Fill	603	1.8	0.32	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey, sandy silt with frequent gravel.		
606	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/loamy sand (abundance of sand fraction varies somewhat across layer) and gravel. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Is cut by series of linear features extending through Layer 602 above. N.B. Two sondages machine excavated as sumps to aid pumping revealed more of the underlying stratigraphy (see representative section photos). In both cases, the c. 40 cm of exposed section shows this layer is intercalated with thin lenses of silty/clayey alluvium, with additional illuviation of the surrounding sandy substrate. This likely evidences multiple periods of floodplain alluviation, with subsequent colluvial redeposition of sands/gravels, and secondary illuvial action introducing additional fine material throughout the overall deposit.		
607	Cut		2.1	0.57	Ditch. Linear aligned NE-SW, moderately steep and symmetric sided, a steep concave base, two fills. Cuts 602 and 606		
608	Fill	607	2.1	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mottled yellowish brown sand and brownish grey silty sand with occasional large, subangular pieces of stone. excavated by machine. Overlies 606, overlain by topsoil		
609	Fill	607	2	0.27	Secondary Fill. Grey clay with patches of sand. Fairly frequent inclusions of subangular and angular stone. Overlain by 608		
610	Cut				Ditch. 1. Linear, NE-SW aligned 2. Shallow sides, shallow concave base 5. Truncated by [611]. Uncertain dimensions as cut away by ditch 611		
611	Cut		1.12	0.26	Ditch. 1. Linear, NE-SW aligned 2. Shallow sides, concave base 5. Truncates [610], truncated by [612]		
612	Cut		1.6	0.38	Ditch. 1. NE-SW linear 2. Irregular sides, base not reached 5. Truncates [611]		
613	Layer		13.3	0.41	Other Layer. N.B. layer is only evident in northern section of trench, extending from 0.45 m depth at 18 m from the east end of the trench, thinning to 38 m depth and being completely truncated by 4.7 m from the west end of the trench. Dark grey/brown loam with moderate clay content. Few rootlets across top of layer. Few-common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Single sherd of possible post-Med pottery from west end of section (where deposit is very thin and underlies ploughsoil, so could be reworked). This layer is difficult to interpret, especially as it is only ephemerally evident in the northern section of the trench. It could be the edge of a distinct layer that extends northwards, or perhaps more likely the very southern edge of a ditch that runs WNW-ESE to perpendicularly meet/cut the northern edge of the larger ditches that cross the centre of the trench. Due to extensive flooding and the need for machine excavation, either interpretation must remain speculative at present.		
614	Fill	610			Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of Cut 610. Dark grey-brown loam, with moderate clay content and amorphous humic material throughout matrix. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with Layer 606.		
615	Fill	611			Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of Cut 611. Mottled mid-grey/brown loam with moderate clay content. Orange iron oxide staining and small ferric concretions (5-10 mm) throughout layer, especially towards base. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary with Fill 614, clear boundary with Layer 606. Deposit is very similar to that of Fill 618, though perhaps very slightly more clayey.		

616	Fill	612			Secondary Fill. Lower secondary fill of Cut 612. Mottled light grey/brown silty clay loam, stiffer than Fill 617 above. Orange iron oxide mottling throughout groundmass, and common small ferric concretions (5-10 mm). Frequent sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with Layer 606.		
617	Fill	612			Secondary Fill. Middle secondary fill of Cut 612. Sticky, very dark grey silty clay loam, looser in texture than Fill 618 above. Amorphous humic matter abundant throughout groundmass. Moderate orange iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundaries with both Fill 616 and Layer 606.		
618	Fill	612			Secondary Fill. Upper secondary fill of Cut 612. Mottled mid-grey/brown loam with moderate clay content. Orange iron oxide staining and small ferric concretions (5-10 mm) throughout layer, especially towards base. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary with Fill 617. Deposit is very similar to that of Fill 615, though perhaps very slightly less clayey.		
619	Fill	612			Tertiary Fill. Tertiary fill capping lower deposits within Cuts 610, 611 and 612. Brown silt loam. Very few rootlets across top of layer. Few sa-sr granules and coarse sand inclusions. Very few sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Diffuse boundary with Fills 614, 615 and 618. Contained single large animal bone inclusion.		
Trench 7							
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Brown topsoil, in western part of trench overlying subsoil of reworked alluvium, in western end overlying clear alluvium over Pleistocene sands and gravels, and in centre of trench capping a yellowy sandy clay loam subsoil of possible colluvial origin. It is possible that this latter deposit represents an area of slightly higher ground separating the floodplain-proper to the east from slightly less frequently flooded land to the west. The deposits underlying the topsoil are cut by several linear features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
701	Layer		11		Subsoil. N.B. layer only evident in western 11 m of trench. Mottled grey/brown loam with moderate clay content. Some orange iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil and partly comprised of alluvial materials.		
702	Layer		4		Subsoil. N.B. layer only extends from 11 m from western end of trench to approx. 15 m from either end (i.e. centre of trench). Sandy/yellowy pe brown sandy clay loam. Some orange iron oxide staining evident in patches across layer. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Deposit of coarser subsoil, likely of colluvial origin through with some evidence of redox and illuviation. Relationships with Layers 701 and 707 is unclear due to intrusion of several land drains through centre of trench. Single large, fairly flat, sub-angular limestone cobble recovered from eastern end of layer, though due to land drain disturbance may not be in situ.		
703	Cut		1	0.1	Ditch. Shallow ditch cut. Very gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It may represent the continuation of the clay-filled ditch in Trench 6, though the depth is different.		
704	Fill	703	1	0.1	Secondary Fill. Ditch fill. No finds. Mottled grey-brown silty clay loam.		
705	Cut		0.3	0.05	Plough Furrow. Very shallow, moderately steep sides and a concave base. Possibly of natural origin.		
706	Fill	705	0.3	0.05	Secondary Fill. Dark brown silty sand		

707	Layer		15	0.28	Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer only evident in eastern 15 m of trench. Mottled pale grey/brown silty clay loam with orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Floodplain alluvium overlying (and admixing with) lower sands and gravels.		
708	Layer		15	0.39	Natural. N.B. layer only evident in eastern 15 m of trench. Mottled pale grey/brown loamy sand with orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, here predominantly sand rather than gravel, with clear evidence of illuviation from overlying alluvial deposit and repeated redox.		
709	Layer				Natural. N.B. layer only exposed in c. 80 cm deep sump machine excavated approx. 5 m from east end of trench to aid with pumping. Mottled pale/yellowish brown loamy sand/gravel. Moderate orangey iron oxide staining of groundmass, especially across upper part of layer. Frequent-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies somewhat throughout layer). Pleistocene Summertown-Radley sands and gravels deposits.		
Trench 8							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Brown topsoil over slightly paler subsoil, thinning slightly downslope towards the south end of the trench. This caps a deposit of partially reworked alluvium, thickening towards the south, which in turn caps the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. There are five possible features cut through the lower alluvium and terrace deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer		30	0.18	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
801	Layer		30	0.26	Subsoil. N.B. layer is thicker at North end of trench at 0.3 m depth, and thins gradually to approx. 0.23 m depth at the southern end of the trench. Brown silt loam, with clay fraction increasing with depth, slightly paler in colour than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil and incorporating fine material reworked from underlying alluvium.		
802	Layer		30	0.55	Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer slopes from 0.45 m depth in the northern end of the trench to 0.65 m depth at the southern end (as revealed by small hand dug sondages below the base level of the trench). Mottled grey/yellowish pale brown silty clay loam, incorporating irregular patches of moderate content of fine-medium sand fractions. Common orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Few-common sa-sr granules, and very few sa-sr pebbles (abundance seemingly increases slightly with depth). Floodplain alluvial deposit, partially reworked with underlying Summertown-Radley sands/gravels, and possibly also as a result of anthropogenic action up-profile. Is cut by five possible archaeological features.		
803	Layer		30		Natural. N.B. layer only revealed by small sondages hand dug below base level of trench, and also in excavated features therein. Mottled pale/yellowish grey-brown sandy loam/loamy sand and gravel. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (variable abundance). Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, with some down-profile reworking of finer materials from overlying alluvium. Is cut by the base of at least some of the excavated features cutting down through Layer 802. N.B. additional sump dug by machine to aid pumping revealed context in greater detail in side section, showing some banding of alluvially reworked sands and gravels, overlying		

					cleaner gravelly deposits at approx. 0.7 m depth (see representative section photos for trench).		
804	Cut		0.46	0.26	Gully. 1. Linear, NE-SW aligned gully 2. Steep stepped sides, shallow concave base		
805	Fill	804	0.46	0.26	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of Cut 804. Mottled grey-brown silty clay loam with some orangey iron oxide staining. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Single inclusion of animal bone.		
806	Cut		1.8	0.16	Pit. Cut of shallow pit-like feature.		
807	Fill	806	1.8	0.16	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of Cut 806. Mottled grey-brown silt loam with moderate clay content and irregular sandier patches. Orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Very few inclusions. of pot sherd.		
808	Cut		1.2	0.52	Ditch. Deep ENE/WSW ditch cut.		
809	Fill	808	1.2	0.46	Secondary Fill. Upper secondary fill of Cut 808. Mottled mid-grey/brown silty clay loam with orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary onto lower fill.		
810	Fill	808	0.98	0.08	Secondary Fill. Lower secondary fill of Cut 808. Sticky dark grey silty clay loam, softer and more pliable than upper fill. Amorphous humified content present throughout groundmass. Common small inclusions of humified organic matter (< 5 mm). Very few inclusions of larger humified wood inclusions (small sticks c. 10 cm long). Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Sample taken for cpr.		
811	Cut		0.98	0.48	Ditch. NW/SE aligned.		
812	Fill	811	0.98	0.48	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of Cut 811. Mottled pale grey/brown silty clay loam, with orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Few sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies somewhat throughout fill).		
813	Cut		0.88	0.52	Ditch. Narrow ditch/gully, E-W aligned, steep sides, concave base.		
814	Fill	813	0.88	0.46	Secondary Fill. Upper secondary fill of Cut 813. Mottled mid-grey/brown silty clay loam with orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance increases with depth).		
815	Fill	813	0.78	0.06	Secondary Fill. Lower secondary fill of Cut 813. Mottled light grey/brown silty clay loam. Smoother in texture and more pliable than upper fill. Orangey iron oxide staining throughout groundmass. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles.		

Trench 9

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping transitional B-horizon subsoil coming down to argillic Bt-horizon. As trench slopes downslope to the east, these lower deposits rise closer to the ground surface and appear increasingly altered/reworked.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
901	Layer		30	0.48	Subsoil. Slightly reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
902	Layer		30	0.74	Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam/silty clay loam (proportion of coarser clast fractions varies throughout layer), with some vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Few rootlets in upper part of layer. Very few-few sa-sr granules (abundance varies throughout layer). Very few sa-sr		

					pebbles. Diffuse boundary. N.B. as trench slopes downwards to the east, this layer rises to approx. 0.6 m depth, and displays orangey iron oxide staining throughout, alongside a more mixed substrate including small lenses of sandier deposits. Transitional B-horizon subsoil marking interface between lower Bt-horizon and upper, modern agricultural B-horizon.		
903	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown silty clay, with blackish mottling throughout from both humified roots and mangese staining. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Few sa mangese nodules < 5 mm. As trench slopes down to east the layer becomes increasingly grey-brown mottled with patches of orangey iron oxide staining, suggestive of repeated wetting and drying episodes. Bt-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, displaying increasing evidence of reworking and redox as deposit rises closer to ground surface further downslope to the east.		
Trench 10							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Brown topsoil over slightly lighter subsoil, capping somewhat clayey Bt-horizon, overlying second, increasingly argillic Bt-horizon only evident across northwestern 8 m of trench (as was machine excavated slightly deeper than to the southeast). Lower two layers both appear to be cut by archaeological features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer		30	0.24	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
1001	Layer		30	0.35	Subsoil. Mid-brown silt loam, slightly paler and more compact than topsoil above, though increasingly hard to distinguish as separate layer towards the southeastern end of the trench. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with evidence of rooting channels into Layer 1002 below. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, and towards the southeast (which is also slightly downslope) likely increasingly incorporated within Layer 1000 by plough action.		
1002	Layer		30	0.7	Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Very few rootlets across topnof layer. Common sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Occasional blackish staining from humified roots and orangey mottling from iron oxide precipitates. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely incorporating reworked material from Layer 1003 below as well the overlying modern agricultural soils, and subject to repeated redox conditions.		
1003	Layer		8		Subsoil. N.B. layer is only exposed in northwestern 8 m of trench, which was excavated slightly deeper than the rest. Yellowy grey-brown silty clay loam. Few-common sa-sr granules (variable abundance across layer). Very few sa-sr pebbles. Very few-few sa manganese nodules < 5 mm throughout (abundance again variable). Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon of likely colluvial origin, subject to some apparant wetting/drying episodes leading to manganese reprecipitation.		
1004	Layer		30		Natural. Loose, yellowish-brown, sandy gravel. Abundance of poorly sorted, rounded pebbles. Uppermost deposits of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
1005	Cut		1.4	0.66	Ditch. WNW/ESE ditch.		
1006	Fill	1005	0.8	0.25	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch.		
1007	Fill	1005	1.1	0.18	Secondary Fill. Middle fill of ditch.		
1008	Fill	1005	1.18	0.33	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch.		
1009	Cut		0.68	0.3	Ditch. E/W linear ditch, not fully excavated.		

1010	Fill	1009	0.68	0.3	Secondary Fill. Single identified fill of ditch.		
1011	Cut		1.2	0.4	Ditch. E/W linear ditch.		
1012	Fill	1011	0.7	0.1	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch.		
1013	Fill	1011	1.2	0.32	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch.		
1014	Cut		1.5	0.6	Ditch. ENE/WSW linear ditch. Not bottomed. W of intervention =1.05; D of intervention =0.6.		
1015	Fill	1014	1.05	0.6	Secondary Fill. Dark grey-brown, medium-firm soil; clay-silt with rare small sub rounded pebbles, unsorted.		
1016	Fill	1014	0.5	0.3	Secondary Fill. Medium firm, brown-grey layer of clay-silt with very rare inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles.		
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Brown topsoil, from 4 m from the northern end of the trench to approx. 10 m from the southern end of the trench directly capping a buried A-horizon palaeosol associated with several archaeological features. At either end of the trench, this palaeosol is truncated and the upper topsoil instead comes down directly onto a yellowy, clayey Bt-horizon, also cut by archaeological features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary onto both Layer 1101 and Layer 1102, with evidence of rooting into the latter. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field. N.B. some slightly thicker parts of the deposit (to c. 0.4 m depth) within the northern half of the trench do display some incipient in situ B-horizon formation, evidenced by the presence of a slightly lighter coloured silt loam towards the base of the layer.		
1101	Layer		16	0.53	Buried soil. N.B. layer is truncated, and only extends from 4 m from the northern end of the trench to approx. 10 m from the southern end of the trench. Its base onto Layer 1103 was only revealed in cutting Section 1100 for sampling. Greyish mid-brown silt loam, with slightly greater clay fraction than modern topsoil above. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Very few sa-sr granules. Very few sr pebbles. Very few visible inclusions of charcoal (>10 mm) and pot sherd (including some imitation samian ware). Clear, abrupt boundary. Buried Ah-horizon palaeosol preserved in centre of trench but truncated at either end. Is cut by three possible distinct archaeological features (southernmost transpired to be natural variation upon hand excavation). 1x1 m test slot cut by TL. Bone and Roman pottery found. Sample <44> (Bulk CPR) extracted		
1102	Layer				Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident in northern 4 m and southern 10 m of trench where Layer 1101 has been truncated - it is assumed to also underlie Layer 1101 but this will need to be tested by hand excavation. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Occasional vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely primarily associated with buried palaeosol A-horizon but now also partly acting as a B-horizon functionally associated with the overlying modern ploughsoil where palaeosol is truncated. Is cut by two features, one at each end of the trench.		
1103	Layer				Natural. N.B. layer was only revealed on further machine excavation in centre of trench to expose Section 1100 for sampling. Mottled pale/yellowy loamy sand/gravel. Frequent-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member,		

					in this location directly underlying the palaeosol A-horizon without the presence of an intermediary Bt-horizon deposit.		
1104	Cut		0.64	0.6	Ditch. Ditch running E/W across trench. Sides truncated, rounded b.o.s, concave base. Machine excavated, only seen in section.		
1105	Fill	1104	0.64	0.6	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Firm, light brownish grey clayey silt.		
1106	Cut		0.52	0.48	Ditch. Ditch running E/W across trench. Moderately sloped sides, rounded b.o.s, concave base.		
1107	Fill	1106	0.52	0.48	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt.		
1108	Cut		1.12	0.62	Ditch. Ditch running E/W across trench. Moderately sloped sides, rounded b.o.s, concave base.		
1109	Fill	1108	1.12	0.62	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt loam with small to large subang pebble laminations.		
Trench 12							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Brown topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping possible buried palaeosol A-horizon. In eastern end of trench some patches of a yellowy secondary B-horizon subsoil are revealed across the bottom of the trench, whilst at the westernmost end the palaeosol directly caps the sands and gravels of the Summertown-Radley terrace. The eastern end of the trench also contained some possible construction-related rubble.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer		30	0.24	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
1201	Layer		30	0.44	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam, slightly paler in colour than ploughsoil above. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
1202	Layer		30	0.65	Buried soil. Dark brown silt loam. Few sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Very few sa-sr cobbles (present only in one patch at eastern end of trench, possibly remnants of construction material). Single sr boulder at westernmost end of trench, approx 36 x 47 cm across, likely of anythropogenic origin. Clear boundary. Probable buried A-horizon palaeosol. Possibly cut by one or more linear features, but this is hard to distinguish prior to more detailed hand excavation. N.B. hand excavation of cobbled Layer 1205 revealed that in eastern 6 m of trench, Layer 1202 thins to only a few cm thick.		
1203	Layer		14		Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident in patches across the eastern 14 m of the base of the trench. Yellowy brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common-frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. B-horizon subsoil likely associated with upper palaeosol. Patchy distribution of layer may evidence cutting by linear features, or possibly localised variations in the depth of the overlying palaeosol.		
1204	Layer		5		Natural. N.B. layer only evident in irregular patches across westernmost 5 m of the base of the trench. Mottled pale/yellowy brown loamy sand/gravel, with irregular patches of well sorted fine-medium sand. Very few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies between sandier and gravelier patches of layer). 'Natural' sands and gravels deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley member. Patchy distribution of layer may evidence cutting by features, or else localised variations in the depth of the overlying palaeosol.		
1205	Structure		1.13	0.05	Trackway. Several flat sub-angular cobble and pebble stones. Continues towards N. Possible trackway		
1206	Cut		1.38	0.07	Other Cut. Linear cut for trackway, running N-S. E side truncated by machine; W side has gentle slope with a round break of slope down to a flat base. Truncated on S extent by linear [1208] but extends N under baulk.		

1207	Fill	1206	1.38	0.07	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare, well sorted inclusions of charcoal and small sub-round stones. Likely natural but may have been placed as a bond for stone trackway [1205]. Truncated by machine on E side and by linear [1208] on S extent. Extends N under baulk.		
1208	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Linear running NW-SE. Only E edge can be seen clearly in plan.		
1209	Cut		0.94	0.4	Ditch. N-S aligned linear feature. Truncates paleosol (1202) and fill (1213) of ditch [1211].		
1210	Fill	1209	0.94	0.4	Secondary Fill. Firm mid-brown silty loam, single fill of ditch.		
1211	Cut		2.58	0.74	Ditch. N-S aligned linear feature. Truncates ditch [1214]. Machine excavated.		
1212	Fill	1211	1.56	0.16	Primary Fill. Friable, mid reddish-brown silty loam, lower fill of ditch.		
1213	Fill	1211	2.58	0.58	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown silty loam, upper fill of ditch.		
1214	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Partly machine excavated feature located at the very western edge of trench. Fill of feature is a firm mid greyish brown silty loam.		
1215	Cut			0.8	Ditch. Ditch. E side moderately sloping, flat base. W side unseen - width unknown as visually blends with buried soil layer (1203).		
1216	Fill	1215		0.5	Secondary Fill. Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent stones and charcoal. Contains small bone fragments. Overlies fill (1217).		
1217	Fill	1215		0.3	Secondary Fill. Compact light greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent stones. Less charcoal than (1216). Larger and more complete bone inclusions than (1216).		
1218	Unexcavated feature		0.63		Ditch. Linear running N-S, extends N under baulk and intersects with [1208] in S extent. Strat. relationship with [1208] is unclear.		
1219	Cut		0.44	0.48	Ditch. Cut of linear ditch running NE-SW. Sides and base not visible due to truncation, gradual b.o.s.		
1220	Fill	1219	0.44	0.48	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Soft, light yellowish brown sandy silt. Rare small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.		
1221	Cut		0.88	0.62	Ditch. Cut of linear ditch running NE-SW. Steep to vertical sides, rounded b.o.s, concave base.		
1222	Fill	1221	0.88	0.62	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
1223	Cut		0.86	0.4	Ditch. Cut of linear ditch running NE-SW. Steep sides, rounded b.o.s, base not visible in section.		
1224	Fill	1223	0.86	0.4	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Soft, mid yellowish brown sandy silt.		
1225	Cut		2	0.29	Ditch. Shallow NW-SE ditch.		
1226	Fill	1225	2	0.29	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
1227	Cut		0.4	0.44	Ditch. NW-SE ditch below ditch [1225].		
1228	Fill	1227	0.34	0.22	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch.		
1229	Fill	1227	0.4	0.24	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch.		
1230	Cut				Ditch. Unexcavated		
1231	Fill	1230			Secondary Fill		
1232	Cut				Ditch		
1233	Fill	1232			Secondary Fill		
1234	Cut		1.4	0.36	Pit		
1235	Fill	1234	1.4	0.36	Secondary Fill. Compact, light greyish brown		
1236	Cut			0.6	Ditch. Truncated by pit cut [1234]		
1237	Fill	1236		0.6	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark greyish brown, extent not completely exposed.		

Trench 13							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, capping buried palaeosol A- and B-horizons. This lower sequence is cut by several linear features.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer		30	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
1301	Layer		30	0.43	Subsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with slight yellowy hue, overall paler in colour than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
1302	Layer		30	0.57	Buried soil. Greyish mid-/dark brown silt loam (darker and presumably less disturbed in centre of layer). Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary, though with clear rooting turbation into upper part of Context 1303 below. Likely buried A-horizon palaeosol, though seemingly admixed and possibly somewhat truncated by modern B-horizon above. May also be cut by the linear features evident in Context 1303 below, though requires hand excavation of sections to verify.		
1303	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam, with darker mottling across upper part of layer, including sub-vertical marks from humification of relict root structures. Few-common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely associated with buried palaeosol A-horizon above. Is cut by at least six linear features.		
1304	Cut		0.81	0.28	Ditch. NW-SE aligned linear ditch with concave sides and flat base.		
1305	Fill	1304	0.81	0.28	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid-greyish brown silty loam. Rare small rounded stones		
1306	Cut		1.8	0.4	Ditch. Linear, NW-AE alignment, nearly vertical sides and flat base,		
1307	Fill	1306	1.88	0.4	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown with mid yellowish brown silty sand, rare clay lenses, frequent small stone, rare angular pebbles, occasional sandstone.		
1308	Fill	1309	0.32	0.16	Secondary Fill. Compact yellowish brown silty sand.		
1309	Cut		0.32	0.16	Gully. Linear SE-NW aligned, gradually sloping slides, concave base.		
1310	Cut		2.96	0.99	Ditch. Probable Roman enclosure ditch running E-W. Linear, steep slope on S side, flat base.		
1311	Fill	1310			Secondary Fill. Firm dark grey clayey silt		
1312	Fill	1310			Secondary Fill. Firm brownish grey clayey silt		
1313	Unexcavated feature		3.65		Other Cut. Possible E-W aligned linear or large discrete feature. Fill is a firm mid greyish brown silty loam containing humic material and charcoal, which may represent a distinct fill or a separate inter-cutting feature.		
1314	Cut		2.3	0.58	Ditch. E-W aligned linear. Concave base with steep south side, north side unobserved.		
1315	Fill	1314	2.3	0.58	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal and rare cornbrash limestone and angular stone inclusions.		
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, capping yellowy argillic B-horizon. This lower subsoil is cut by at least ten cross-cutting linear features. There is also a faint trace of darker sediment separating the upper soil sequence from lower B-horizon in a few spots across the western end of the trench, which may evidence the very last remnants of the now-truncated palaeosol A-horizon.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
1401	Layer		30	0.43	Subsoil. Brown silt loam, slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
1402	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowish brown clay loam. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely originally associated with the now-truncated A-horizon palaeosol evident in adjacent trenches immediately upslope. Is cut by at least ten cross-cutting linear features.		
1403	Cut		2.05	0.32	Ditch. Linear ditch running NE-SW. Steep sides and uneven base.		
1404	Fill	1403	2.05	0.32	Secondary Fill. Yellowish brown clayey silt with infrequent poorly sorted small pebbles.		
1405	Cut		0.8	0.12	Ditch. NE-SW oriented linear. Shallow sides and rounded concave base		
1406	Fill	1405	0.8	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey silt loam. Single fill of ditch.		
1407	Cut		1.15	0.48	Ditch. N-S aligned linear. Flat base with moderately steep sides		
1408	Fill	1407	1.15	0.48	Secondary Fill. Firm dark grey clayey silt containing infrequent stone inclusions.		
1409	Cut		2.4	0.8	Ditch. Cut of ditch, running N to S. East of two smaller ditches. Very steep sides. Not bottomed due to depth but small sondage cut to determine depth.		
1410	Fill	1409	2.4	0.8	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch, greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones throughout		
1411	Cut		0.36		Ditch. Unexcavated ditch running E-W. 2.55m long.		
1412	Fill	1411	0.36		Secondary Fill. Single fill of unexcavated ditch. Mid brownish grey silt loam.		
1413	Cut		0.62		Ditch. Cut of unexcavated linear ditch running NW-SE across trench.		
1414	Fill	1413	0.62		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated feature. Mid greyish brown silty loam		
1415	Cut		0.66	0.22	Ditch. Cut of linear ditch running E-W along trench.		
1416	Fill	1415	0.72	0.22	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Mid orangey grey clayey silt loam.		
1417	Cut		0.47		Ditch. Unexcavated ditch terminus. Curvilinear, >1.10m long		
1418	Fill	1417	0.47		Secondary Fill. Firm dark grey clayey silt		
1419	Cut		0.4		Posthole. Unexcavated posthole. 0.5m x 0.4m.		
1420	Fill	1419	0.4		Secondary Fill. Firm dark grey clayey silt		
1421	Cut		0.54		Posthole. Unexcavated posthole. 0.54m x 0.44m.		
1422	Fill	1421	0.54		Secondary Fill. Firm dark grey clayey silt		
1423	Cut		0.43		Tree Throw. Unexcavated probable natural feature. Irregular profile. L= 1.1m, W= >0.43m.		
1424	Fill	1423	0.43		Secondary Fill. Firm dark grey clayey silt		
1425	Cut		0.5	0.36	Ditch. Cut of ditch running NW-SE. Shallow sides, rounded break of slope to concave base.		
1426	Fill	1425	0.5	0.36	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
1427	Cut		1.02	0.54	Ditch. Cut of ditch running N-S. Moderately steep sides, rounded break of slope to concave base		
1428	Fill	1427	1.02	0.54	Secondary Fill. Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt. Single fill of ditch		
1429	Cut		2.4	0.3	Ditch. Linear ditch running N-S. Very steep sides, base not visible. Same as [1433].		

1430	Fill	1429	2.4	0.3	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch, not fully excavated.		
1431	Cut		0.3	0.2	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Runs NNE to SSW. Gently sloping sides. Truncated by ditch [1433].		
1432	Fill	1431	0.3	0.2	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Firm, light greyey brown clayey silt. Small sub rounded stones occasional throughout.		
1433	Cut		2.4	0.4	Ditch. Cut of ditch running N to S. Very steep sides. Not bottomed due to depth. Truncates ditch [1431]		
1434	Fill	1433	2.4	0.4	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch. Compact, dark greyey brown clayey silt.		
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil directly capping yellowy brown argillic subsoil, cut by at least eleven intercutting features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary, though with evidence rooting/turbation. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
1501	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases towards southern end of trench). Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely originally associated with a truncated upper palaeosol, and now effectively functioning as the B-horizon of the modern ploughsoil directly above. Is cut by at least eleven intercutting features.		
1502	Cut		0.9	0.36	Ditch. Cut of N-S possible curvilinear ditch. L= 3.40m visible in trench		
1503	Fill	1502	0.9	0.36	Secondary Fill. Brownish grey silty clay		
1504	Cut		0.48	0.61	Ditch. NW-SE linear ditch		
1505	Fill	1504	0.48	0.61	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey sandy silt		
1506	Cut		1.1	0.4	Ditch. NW-SE running ditch with moderately steep asymmetrical sides and flattish base.		
1507	Fill	1506	1.1	0.4	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions and frequent pottery sherds.		
Trench 16							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Brown topsoil over slightly paler subsoil. Caps thin greyish deposit of possible alluvial origin which thins and peters out towards northwestern end of trench. This in turn caps an argillic B-horizon, cut by a possible pit and several ditch features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer		30	0.2	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
1601	Layer		30	0.35	Subsoil. Mid-brown silt loam, very slightly lighter in colour than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
1602	Layer		30	0.44	Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer thins from southeast to northwestern end of trench, by the latter of which it peters out as to be barely discernable in section, if at all. Greyish brown silt loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil of possible alluvial origin extending out from southeastern end of trench, though now much admixed, particularly with the overlying modern		

					agricultural B-horizon. Its relationship to the subsoil and archaeological features below will require additional clarification via hand excavation - appears to cap arch.		
1603	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies slightly across layer). Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely originally associated with a now truncated palaeosol A-horizon, though its relationship with the overlying (and possibly alluvial in origin) Context 1602 requires further clarification. Is cut by twelve possible features.		
1604	Cut		0.5	0.18	Ditch. NW-SE aligned ditch		
1605	Fill	1604	0.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch		
1606	Cut		1	0.55	Ditch. NNE-SSW ditch. Full extent in plan not clear, width given is excavated width only.		
1607	Cut		1	0.7	Pit. Possible pit or steep-sided NE-SW ditch. Full extent not seen, dimensions given are excavated dimensions only.		
1608	Cut		0.5	0.15	Pit. Small sub-circular pit		
1609	Fill	1608	0.5	0.15	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of pit		
1610	Cut		1		Ditch. Unexcavated linear ditch. Running East to West.		
1611	Fill	1610	1		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated ditch. Firm, compact medium brown silty clay. Likely natural secondary filling		
1612	Cut		1.18	0.26	Ditch. Cut of linear ditch running NE-SW. Moderately sloped SE edge, gradually sloped NW edge.		
1613	Fill	1612	1.18	0.18	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of ditch [1612]. Soft, light brownish orange, clayey silt loam.		
1614	Fill	1612	0.91	0.13	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch [1612]. Soft, mid brownish grey silt loam.		
1615	Cut		0.4	0.08	Ditch. Cut of northern terminus of n-nw-sse running ditch. Shallow sloped sides, flat base. Cuts upper fill of ditch [1612].		
1616	Fill	1615	0.4	0.08	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch terminus. Soft, dark blackish brown silt loam.		
1617	Cut		0.88	0.3	Ditch. NW-SE ditch at far NNW end of trench.		
1618	Cut		0.38		Plough Furrow. Unexcavated feature. Possibly a ditch or plough scar. Runs SE-NE		
1619	Fill	1618	0.38		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated feature. Medium greyish brown silty clay. Firm and compact.		
1620	Cut		0.93	0.29	Ditch. Cut of ditch running SW to NE across trench		
1621	Fill	1620	0.9	0.36	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
1622	Layer		1	0.08	Alluvial Layer. Same as (1602) - thin alluvial deposit capping archaeological feature.		
1623	Cut		0.6		Ditch. Unexcavated feature partly exposed at NNW end of trench, continuing beneath baulk to WNW. Possible ditch running parallel to [1617]. 1.26m x 0.60m exposed in trench		
1624	Fill	1623			Secondary Fill. Mid brownish-grey, relatively firm, clayey silt. Unexcavated upper fill of [1623].		
1625	Fill	1606	1	0.32	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch.		
1626	Fill	1606	1	0.25	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch.		
1627	Fill	1607	1	0.7	Secondary Fill. Single identified fill of possible pit or ditch, not fully excavated.		
1628	Fill	1617	0.88	0.3	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
Trench 17							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Brown topsoil over slightly darker subsoil partly admixed with buried palaeosol A-horizon below. Palaeosol overlays own associated B- and Bt-horizons. Lower palaeosol sequence is cut by five possible features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)		0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
1700	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.			
1701	Layer		30	0.42	Subsoil. Mottled dark/mid-brown silt loam, overall slightly darker in hue than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, though with seeming admixture of material from buried palaeosol below.			
1702	Layer		30	0.63	Buried soil. Dark grey/brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Presumed buried palaeosol A-horizon. May be cut by features evident in Context 1704 below, but requires hand excavation of sections to verify.			
1703	Layer		30	0.87	Subsoil. Mottled yellowy/mid-grey brown silt loam/clay loam (clay fraction increases down profile). Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Very few rootlets. Diffuse boundary. Transitional B-horizon subsoil forming interface between A-horizon palaeosol above and associated Bt-horizon below. Admixture of interface deposit likely caused by rooting and soil faunaurbation, in addition to in situ soil development via weathering etc.			
1704	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon underlying upper transitional B-horizon and associated buried palaeosol.			
1705	Cut		0.26	0.11	Posthole. Cut of shallow posthole. Moderate to steep sides, rounded break of slope, flattish base.			
1706	Fill	1705	0.26	0.11	Secondary Fill. Single fill of posthole. Soft, dark brownish grey clayey silt.			
1707	Cut		0.45	0.2	Ditch. Cut of ditch or gully. Runs E to W. Moderately steep sloping sides and shallow concave base			
1708	Fill	1707	0.45	0.2	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch. Firm greyish brown clayey silt			
1709	Cut		0.74	0.57	Ditch. E-W aligned linear ditch. Moderately steep sides, concave base.			
1710	Cut		0.9	0.62	Ditch. Moderately steep sides, concave base, E/W linear ditch. Re-cut of [1709].			
1711	Layer		1.7	0.26	Occupation Layer. Relatively firm, mid brownish-grey, silty clay loam. Possible layer overspilling South side of ditch [1710], irregularly fill of large, shallow feature. Possibly equivalent to Layer (1702), though displaying greater silt/clay fraction and general waterlogging with depth.			
1712	Cut		0.3		Pit. Unexcavated subcircular pit. Edges obscured by trench L.O.E.			
1713	Fill	1712	2.2		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated pit. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.			
1714	Fill	1709	0.74	0.57	Secondary Fill. Firm, light/mid brownish-grey, silty clay single fill of ditch.			
1715	Fill	1710	0.9	0.62	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid/dark brownish-grey, silty clay single fill of ditch re-cut.			
1716	Cut		1	0.5	Pit. Possible sub-circular pit with steep sides and a concave base. Only partly exposed in machine slot at south end of trench.			
1717	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish-red, friable sandy gravel irregularly mixed with patches of mid brownish-yellow, firm, sandy clay. Uppermost deposits of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.			
1718	Fill	1716	1	0.5	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid/dark brownish-grey, silty clay single fill of pit.			
1719	Cut		0.32	0.34	Ditch. Moderately sloping, concave base. Heavily truncated by 1725 and 1721. Possible base of ditch.			
1720	Fill	1719	0.32	0.34	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy loam. No inclusions. Single fill of truncated ditch			

1721	Cut		0.65	0.6	Pit. Cut of truncated pit with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Truncates 1719, truncated by 1725.		
1722	Fill	1721	0.65	0.3	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid yellowish grey sandy loam. Infrequent small rounded-subrounded pebbles. Basal fill of pit. No finds.		
1723	Fill	1721	0.22	0.1	Secondary Fill. Soft, light greyish yellow loamy sand. Rare subrounded to rounded small pebbles of flint and quartz. Middle fill of ditch. No finds.		
1724	Fill	1721	0.18	0.3	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark greyish brown sandy loam. Infrequent rounded-subrounded small pebbles. Upper fill of pit. Single pot sherd and fragment of animal bone present.		
1725	Cut		1.08	0.65	Ditch. Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and concave base. Truncates 1719 and 1721. Cut of ditch.		
1726	Fill	1725	0.97	0.5	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Infrequent limestone pebbles. Basal fill of ditch. No finds.		
1727	Fill	1725	1.08	0.28	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brownish grey clayey loam. Infrequent limestone pebbles. Three pottery sherds present.		
1728	Cut		2.3	0.8	Ditch. Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Possibly consists of more than one feature with very similar fills.		
1729	Fill	1728	2.3	0.8	Secondary Fill. Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt. Rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones (10-50mm).		

Trench 18

General description

Not excavated due to adjacent badger sett.

Orientation

Length (m)

Width (m)

Avg. depth (m)

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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Trench 19

General description

Brown topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping probable palaeosol A-horizon which in turns overlays a yellowy B-horizon, except at the westernmost end of the trench where it comes down directly onto the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Upper palaeosol possibly cut by several features, with two areas of rubble possibly evidencing structural remains.

Orientation

Length (m)

Width (m)

Avg. depth (m)

E-W

30

1.8

0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
1901	Layer		30	0.43	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam, slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
1902	Layer		30	0.56	Buried soil. Dark/mid-brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Very few sa cobbles (including possible structural debris). Very few inclusions of pot sherds, including imitation samian ware. Clear boundary. Possible buried soil A-horizon, though irregular distribution, somewhat variable thickness of deposit, and diffuse upper boundary suggests some admixture has occurred with Context 1901 above, most likely through slope erosion and ploughing. It is also likely that it is cut by several features with very similar fills, though this is hard to determine in plan prior to hand excavation.		
1903	Layer		27		Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident in irregular patches across eastern 27 m of base of trench. Yellowy brown sandy loam.		

					Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Few sr cobbles (including possible structural debris). Probable B-horizon subsoil associated with upper palaeosol, though perhaps also crossed by several cut-and-filled features and containing some deposits of structural stonework/construction rubble. Further hand excavation needed to clarify.		
1904	Layer		3		Natural. N.B. layer only evident in westernmost 3 m of trench, directly underlying Context 1902. Mottled yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies in irregular sandy/gravelly patches across layer). 'Natural' sands and gravels deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
1905	Cut		0.83		Tree Throw. Cut of probable tree throw / natural feature. 0.83m x >1.85m exposed in trench		
1906	Fill	1905	0.83		Secondary Fill. Fill of probable tree throw		
1907	Structure		0.46		Wall. Possible wall remnants comprising a linear cluster of flattish, unworked cobble stones running in NW-SE direction. Stones become less frequent in SE extent, possibly truncated by an unexcavated feature, but appear to extend N under bulk of trench. May be part of wall foundations.		
1908	Cut		0.4	0.16	Ditch. Cut of possible ditch. Part of intervention drawn in s.1901, size of intervention: 1.42m (l), 0.50m (w), and 0.68m (d)		
1909	Fill	1908	0.4	0.16	Secondary Fill. Fill of possible ditch. Part of intervention drawn in s.1901, size of intervention: 1.42m (l), 0.50m (w), and 0.68m (d)		
1910	Cut		0.5	0.29	Ditch. Cut of possible NNW-SSE aligned ditch. Part of intervention drawn in s.1901, size of intervention: 1.42m (l), 0.50m (w), and 0.68m (d)		
1911	Fill	1910	0.5	0.29	Secondary Fill. Fill of possible ditch. Part of intervention drawn in s.1901, size of intervention: 1.42m (l), 0.50m (w), and 0.68m (d)		
1912	Cut		3.5	0.68	Ditch. Cut of NNW-SSE aligned ditch. Part of intervention drawn in s.1901, size of intervention: 1.42m (l), 0.50m (w), and 0.68m (d)		
1913	Fill	1912	0.57	0.38	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch. Part of intervention drawn in s. 1901, size of intervention: 1.42m (l), 0.50m (w), and 0.68m (d)		
1914	Fill	1912	0.92	0.3	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch. Part of intervention drawn in s.1901, size of intervention: 1.42m (l), 0.50m (w), and 0.68m (d)		
1915	Cut		0.85	0.39	Ditch. N-S oriented linear ditch. Moderately steep W side, steep E side with a flat base		
1916	Fill	1915	0.85	0.39	Secondary Fill. Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare charcoal throughout and common SA-SR sandstone pebbles (<0.15m)		
1917	Structure		2	0.1	Trackway. Trackway cobbles consisting of large (10-30cm length), sub-angular flattish limestone cobbles surrounded by smaller pebbles. Rough-hewn, uncoursed with no bond. Runs N to S across trench. possible trackway or surface		
1918	Cut		1.5	0.65	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Runs N to S across trench. Moderately steep sides, imperceptible break of slope, slightly concave base. Exact width unclear, width measurement described is minimum width.		
1919	Fill	1918	1.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch. Firm, dark brown silty sand with small sub angular stones throughout. Pottery (likely Roman) and bone found.		
1920	Fill	1918	1.5	0.3	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch. Firm greyey brown silty sand. Pottery and bone found		
1921	Fill	1918	0.6	0.15	Secondary Fill. Firm, brownish grey clayey silt. Small sub angular stones common throughout.		
1922	Cut		0.56		Construction Cut. Possibly cut for foundation/land drain construction. Linear, NW-SE. Gently sloping on W side; E side obscured by foundation/land drain 1907. Rounded		

					break of slope and sub-concave base. Width measurement is of excavated portion only due to obfuscation of E side.		
1923	Fill	1922	0.56		Deliberate Backfill. Compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular, moderately sorted stones. Possibly intentional backfill of sand onto drain. Width measurement is of excavated portion only due to obfuscation of E side.		
1924	Unexcavated feature		0.42		Pit. Probable pit, half obscured by bulk.		
1925	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Linear running E-W; truncates [1922] and 1907.		
1926	Cut		3	0.55	Ditch. West side of a ditch running NW-SE. Steep side and concave base.		
1927	Fill	1926	3	0.55	Secondary Fill. Ditch fill of dark grey silty sand.		
1928	Fill	1929	0.35	0.23	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish brown silty sand visible in bulk.		
1929	Cut		0.4	0.45	Ditch. NNW-SSE running ditch. Steeply sloping sides, sharp break of slope. Base obscured by land drain (1907).		
1930	Fill	1929	0.4	0.12	Secondary Fill. Reddish brown silty sand, similar in appearance to (1901)		
Trench 20							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Brown topsoil over slightly lighter subsoil capping yellowy brown argillic subsoil likely associated with now-truncated palaeosol. This lower subsoil is cut by at least nine cross-cutting features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer		30	24	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
2001	Layer		30	40	Subsoil. Mid-brown silt loam, very slightly paler in colour than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
2002	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely originally associated with now-truncated palaeosol A-horizon visible in trenches immediately upslope. Is cut by at least nine cross-cutting features.		
2003	Cut		0.35	0.06	Ditch. Shallow N-S ditch		
2004	Fill	2003	0.35	0.06	Secondary Fill. Single fill of shallow ditch		
2005	Cut		1.05	0.55	Ditch. Linear ditch steep sides flat base. Runs ENE-WSW.		
2006	Fill	2005	1.05	0.55	Secondary Fill. Loose yellowish brown clayey silt, single fill of ditch.		
2007	Cut				Ditch. Ditch unexcavated with animal bone finds at surface		
2008	Fill	2007			Primary Fill. Fill of unexcavated ditch [2007]. Animal bone present		
2009	Cut				Ditch. Ditch running E-W unexcavated		
2010	Cut		0.86	0.25	Ditch. Linear cut slightly concave base 45° sides		
2011	Fill	2010	0.86	0.25	Secondary Fill. Moderately compact light to mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular pebbles throughout and rare animal bones and pottery sherds		
2012	Cut		1.85	0.6	Pit. Cut of pit. Unclear shape in plan, base not reached. S side steep, almost vertical		
2013	Fill	2012	1.85	0.26	Secondary Fill. Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt rare charcoal, rare rounded and rounded stones		

2014	Fill	2012	1.5	0.31	Deliberate Backfill. Loose mid yellowish brown with mid orange brown patches, sandy silt, rare charcoal, sub angular stones, upper fill.		
2015	Cut		0.5	0.2	Ditch. E/W aligned linear cut, concave base moderately steep sides		
2016	Fill	2015	0.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Loose dark greyish brown, sandy silt, single fill of ditch.		
2017	Cut		0.5	0.36	Pit. Partly exposed pit, moderately sloped sides, concave base. Width given is for excavated section only.		
2018	Fill	2015	0.5	0.36	Secondary Fill. Moderately compact, dark brownish grey, fine sandy clay silt, very occasional small sub angular pebbles throughout, single fill of pit.		
2019	Cut		3.1	0.56	Ditch. Possible ditch or pit. Unclear in plan.		
2020	Fill	2019	3.1	0.33	Secondary Fill. Moderately compact mid brownish grey with occasional small patches of light orange brown, clay silt, rare small sub angular pebbles and flecks of charcoal occasional bone and pottery fragments		
2021	Cut		1.4	0.75	Ditch. NW-SE ditch		
2022	Fill	2021	1.4	0.39	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [2021]		
2023	Fill	2021	1.08	0.36	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [2021]		
2024	Cut		0.5	0.55	Ditch. NW-SE ditch		
2025	Fill	2024	0.28	0.1	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [2024]. Redeposited natural		
2026	Fill	2024	0.5	0.24	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [2024], not fully excavated		
2027	Cut		0.35	0.09	Ditch. N-S gully		
2028	Fill	2027	0.35	0.09	Secondary Fill. Fill of gully [2027]		
2029	Cut		2.7	0.42	Ditch. E-W aligned ditch		
2030	Fill	2029	2.7	0.42	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [2029]		
2031	Fill	2019	2	0.17	Secondary Fill. Friable dark grey, fine sandy clay silt well sorted deposit with no inclusions or artefacts		
2032	Fill	2019	1.35	0.12	Secondary Fill. Friable mid brown sandy clay silt		
2033	Fill	2019	0.95	0.1	Secondary Fill. Soft mid yellowish grey coarse sandy clay silt occasional flecks chrcoal		
2034	Fill	2019	0.41	0.12	Secondary Fill. Friable grey fine sandy clay silt occasional sub angular small pebbles		

Trench 21

General description

Brown topsoil over slightly paler topsoil, capping a thin greyish layer of possible reworked alluvial deposit that extends across the eastern 17.5 m of the trench before thinning and pinching out. Below this lies a yellowy brown, somewhat argillic B-horizon subsoil cut by twelve possible features.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.54

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer		30	0.24	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
2101	Layer		30	40	Subsoil. Mid-brown silt loam, slight lighter in colour than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. F Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
2102	Layer		17.5	0.48	Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer is most evident in easternmost end of trench, before thinning as it extends westward and finally pinching out by 17.5 m from the east end of the trench. Greyish brown silt loam. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. B-horizon subsoil of possible alluvial origin, now much admixed, especially with modern agricultural B-horizon above. Relationship with underlying Bt-horizon and associated archaeology requires further clarification via hand excavation.		

2103	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies slightly across layer). Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely associated with a now truncated palaeo A-horizon. Relationship with possible alluvial layer above requires further investigation. Is cut by twelve possible features.		
2104	Cut		1.23	0.44	Ditch. N-S aligned ditch		
2105	Fill	2104	1.23	0.44	Secondary Fill. Single fill of [2104]		
2106	Cut		1.02	0.22	Ditch. NW-SE aligned ditch		
2107	Fill	2106	1.02	0.22	Secondary Fill. Single fill of [2107]		
2108	Cut		1.07	0.25	Ditch. NNW-SSE oriented ditch		
2109	Fill	2108	1.7	0.25	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch [2108]		
2110	Cut		1.3	0.34	Ditch. N-S linear with animal semi articulated in fill - no dating.		
2111	Fill	2110	0.41	0.06	Primary Fill. Brownish orange clayey silt		
2112	Fill				Animal Bone Group. Semi-articulated horse skeleton		
2113	Fill	2110	1.2	0.2	Secondary Fill. Brownish grey clayey silt likely natural accumulation		
2114	Cut		1.36	0.24	Ditch. NW-SE linear		
2115	Cut		0.39	0.14	Ditch. Cut of N-S ditch		
2116	Fill	2115	0.39	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt		
2117	Cut		1.15	0.2	Ditch. Cut of N-S ditch		
2118	Fill	2117	1.05	0.24	Secondary Fill. Soft mid brownish-grey clayey silt		
2119	Cut		0.4		Ditch. NE-SW aligned ditch. Unexcavated.		
2120	Fill	2119	0.4		Secondary Fill. Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.		
2121	Cut		0.37		Ditch. Unexcavated ditch on the E side of the trench. Truncates pit [2123] and is truncated by a land drain. Runs N-S. Length = >2m		
2122	Fill	2121	0.37		Secondary Fill. Firm mid darkish grey clayey silt		
2123	Cut		0.97		Pit. Unexcavated pit on the E side of the trench. Truncated by ditch [2121] and a land drain. Length = >1m, Width = >0.97m.		
2124	Fill	2123	0.97		Secondary Fill. Firm lightish grey clayey silt		
2125	Cut		0.48		Ditch. Unexcavated linear feature terminus on NW-SE alignment		
2126	Fill	2125	0.48		Secondary Fill. Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt		
2127	Fill	2114	1.36	0.24	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch		
2128	Cut		0.6		Ditch. Linear running NE-SW. Unexcavated.		
2129	Fill	2128	0.6		Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [2128]. Unexcavated		
2130	Layer				Other Layer. N.B. noted at western end of trench underlying Layer 2103 and first assumed to be a ditch fill. Mid-brownish/grey silty clay loam. Remains unclear if is natural layer (possible alluvial), or a feature fill of some kind.		
Trench 22							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Brown topsoil over clayey B-horizon subsoil, cut by six possible features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

2200	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
2201	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled orangey/yellowish brown silty clay loam/sandy clay loam (varies across layer in irregular patches). Few-common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, possibly associated with palaeosol A-horizon in nearby trenches (now truncated) and only secondarily with modern ploughsoil. Cut by six probable features, mostly linear.		
2202	Void						
2203	Cut		0.56	0.17	Pit. Small, sub-circular pit.		
2204	Fill	2203	0.56	0.1	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of pit.		
2205	Fill	2203	0.44	0.06	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of pit.		
2206	Cut		0.74	0.32	Ditch. WNW/ESE linear ditch.		
2207	Fill	2206	0.68	0.32	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch.		
2208	Fill	2206	0.32	0.1	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch.		
2209	Cut		0.52		Ditch. N-S linear, unexcavated.		
2210	Fill	2209	0.52		Secondary Fill. Soft dark brownish-grey clayey silt, upper fill of unexcavated linear.		
2211	Cut		1.7	0.13	Plough Furrow. Apparent furrow running approx N-S		
2212	Fill	2211	1.7	0.13	Secondary Fill. Soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt, fill of furrow.		
2213	Void						
2214	Void						
2215	Cut		0.48	0.07	Ditch. E-W aligned linear		
2216	Fill	2215	0.48	0.07	Secondary Fill. Soft mid greyish brown silty clay		
2217	Cut		2.45	0.21	Ditch. Linear, gradual slope, flat base. Cut into subsoil. Runs N-S.		
2218	Fill	2217	2.45	0.21	Secondary Fill. Loose mid brownish grey silty clay.		
Trench 23							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Brown topsoil overlying yellowy B-horizon subsoil likely derived from colluvial material, into which are cut ten possible features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer		30	0.38	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with very slight reddish tint. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Very few inclusions of orangey-red pot sherds. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil, likely incorporating material from lower, older deposits.		
2301	Layer		30		Subsoil. Orangey brown loam/sandy loam (silt fraction varies across layer). Very few patches of irregular iron oxide staining. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies in irregular patches across layer). Very few subangular cobbles. B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, possibly truncated before more recent development of upper ploughsoil. Cut by ten possible features, including what appear to be several intercutting ditches.		
2302	Layer				Subsoil. Additional colluvial subsoil underlying Layer 2301.		
2303	Cut		0.55	0.23	Ditch. E-W running ditch		
2304	Fill	2303	0.55	0.23	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [2303]		
2305	Cut		0.78	0.22	Ditch. NNW-SSE aligned linear ditch. Concave base, moderate steep symmetric sides		

2306	Fill	2305	0.78	0.22	Secondary Fill. Firm greyish brown silty sand. Small stones and rare flecks of charcoal throughout. Not fully excavated		
2307	Cut		1.12		Ditch. NNW-SSE aligned linear ditch. Moderately steep side on left, right unknown as outside trench, base not reached. Not fully excavated, no section drawn. L = >1.80m		
2308	Fill	2307	0.5	0.4	Secondary Fill. Firm light olive brown silty sand. Moderate small stones throughout. >0.40m deep, base not reached, not fully excavated		
2309	Cut		1.1	0.65	Ditch. N-S aligned ditch		
2310	Fill	2309	1.1	0.65	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
2311	Cut		1	0.14	Pit. Cut of shallow pit.		
2312	Fill	2311	1	0.14	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit.		
2313	Cut		0.5	0.23	Ditch. E/W gully.		
2314	Fill	2313	0.5	0.23	Secondary Fill. Single fill of gully.		
2315	Cut		1		Ditch. Unexcavated N-S ditch		
2316	Fill	2315	1		Secondary Fill. Upper fill of unexcavated ditch.		
2317	Cut		0.66	0.3	Other Cut. Cut of sub-circular burnt feature. Flat base, moderately steep S side. Possibly truncated by [2303] or field drain		
2318	Fill	2317		0.12	Other Fill. Charcoal-rich fill of [2317]. Firm greyish brown silty clay. Common flecks of charcoal		
2319	Cut		0.64	0.3	Ditch. N-S ditch		
2320	Fill	2319	0.64	0.3	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
2321	Cut		0.4		Ditch. Unexcavated E/W ditch.		
2322	Fill	2321	0.4		Secondary Fill. Upper fill of unexcavated ditch.		
2323	Fill	2317	0.66	0.14	Other Fill. Deposit containing ash and charcoal from an episode of burning. Firm greyish-black silty clay. Very frequent flecks/small pieces of charcoal throughout		
2324	Fill		0.66	0.06	Other Fill. Layer of red oxidisation from burning. Firm red clay		
2325	Cut		0.6	0.3	Ditch. N-S linear, moderate sides, rounded base.		
2326	Fill	2325	0.6	0.3	Secondary Fill. Firm mid grey clayey silt. Rare burnt clay lumps		
2327	Cut		0.65	0.2	Ditch. N-S linear, moderate sides, flat base		
2328	Fill	2327	0.65	0.2	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt		
2329	Cut		1.26	0.38	Ditch. N-S linear, moderate sides, flat base		
2330	Fill	2329	1.26	0.38	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt		
2331	Cut		0.78	0.22	Pit. Subrectangular pit. Near vertical sides, flat base		
2332	Fill	2331	0.78	0.22	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit. Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt		
2333	Cut		0.75	0.32	Ditch. NE-SW linear, moderate sides, slightly rounded base		
2334	Fill	2333	0.75	0.32	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Firm mid yellowish grey silty clay		
2335	Cut		1.2	0.26	Ditch. NW/SE ditch		
2336	Fill	2335	0.4	0.1	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch, grey brown clay silt		
2337	Cut		1.06	0.5	Ditch. N/S running ditch. Moderately steep western side, steep eastern side, rounded break of slope, flat base.		
2338	Fill	2337	1.06	0.5	Secondary Fill. Compact, greyish brown sandy silt. Machine excavated, base hand excavated		
2339	Unexcavated feature		1.7		Ditch. Layer, possible ditch fill, unexcavated, reddish brown clay silt		
2340	Cut		1	0.44	Ditch. Cut of linear ditch running NW/SE across trench. Moderately sloped sides, gradual break of slope, flattish		

					base, sloping slightly towards the SW side. Seen in section at an angle.		
2341	Fill	2340	1	0.44	Secondary Fill. Soft brown sandy silt. Rare small to medium subrounded pebbles. Machine excavated.		
2342	Cut		0.52	0.36	Ditch. Cut of ditch, exposed in profile by machine. Moderately steep sides, imperceptible break of slope, shallowly concave base, truncated by [2340] and [2337]. Wet conditions		
2343	Fill	2342	0.52	0.36	Secondary Fill. Soft greyish brown sandy silt. Rare small to medium subrounded pebbles. Machine excavated.		
2344	Cut		0.41		Pit. Cut of unexcavated pit at western end of trench.		
2345	Fill	2344	0.41		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated pit. Soft mid brown sandy silt.		
2346	Structure		2.7	0.04	Trackway. Stone pebble surface/trackway		
2347	Cut		0.75	0.14	Ditch. NNW/SSE ditch, only partially excavated		
2348	Fill	2347	0.75	0.14	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch.		
2349	Fill	2335	1.2	0.15	Secondary Fill. Middle fill of ditch, compact reddish brown sandy gravel		
2350	Fill	2335	1	0.12	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch, light grey sand		
2351	Fill	2335	1	0.03	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of ditch, pebbly sand		

Trench 24

General description

Brown topsoil over slightly paler topsoil, capping possible A-horizon palaeosol (most evident in northern end of trench, and gradually becoming truncated downslope to only a few cm at the southernmost end of the trench). This possible palaeosol in turn caps a yellowy B-horizon subsoil cut by several linear features.

Orientation

N-S

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil.		
2401	Layer		30	0.3	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, lighter in colour than topsoil above. Common sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil below upper ploughsoil.		
2402	Layer				Buried soil. N.B. layer extends to base of trench in northern end and centre (i.e. to approx 0.8 m deep), thinning to 12 cm thick by 11 m from the south end of the trench, and at the southernmost end of the trench only being evident as a couple of cms of darker sediment under Context 2401. Dark brown silt loam. Darker and more humic with depth. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Very few sa cobbles. Very few inclusions of pot sherd, possible cbm, and small irregular iron oxide nodules (<5 mm). Slight ferric staining of groundmass. Clear boundary. Probable buried Ah-horizon palaeosol, with significant anthropogenic content. Appears to be increasingly truncated moving downslope to the south, likely as a result of more recent ploughing and slope erosion.		
2403	Layer		11.5		Subsoil. N.B. exposed across the southern 11.5 m of trench, but presumably underlies Context 2402 upslope as well as small patches are also exposed at the very northern end of the trench. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Very few sr cobbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely associated with overlying A-horizon palaeosol. Is cut by eight possible features.		
2404	Layer			0.85	Subsoil. N.B. layer was only properly revealed within section 2400 when cleaned back from sampling. Greyish mid-brown silt loam. Slight orangey ferric mottling across lower part of layer. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr		

					pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Bh-horizon subsoil formed from admixture of upper modern agricultural soils and underlying buried palaeosol Ah-horizon.		
2405	Layer			1.17	Subsoil. N.B. layer only revealed in section 2400 when cleaned back for sampling. Lower boundary with Layer 2403 revealed by small sondage hand dug below base of Section 2400. Mottled greyish/yellowy brown clay loam, silty and greyer at top, and sandier and more yellowy with depth. Common orangey ferric mottling of groundmass across upper part of layer. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Diffuse boundary. Slightly argillic admixed B-horizon associated with upper palaeosol A-horizon, incorporating coarse materials from underlying Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
2406	Cut		1.5	0.35	Ditch. NE/SW ditch.		
2407	Fill	2406	1.5	0.35	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
2408	Cut		1.64	0.28	Pit. Cut of refuse disposal pit. Sealed by layer (2410), only partly exposed.		
2409	Fill	2408	1.64	0.23	Secondary Fill. Dark grey silty clay, upper fill		
2410	Layer			0.13	Occupation Layer. Same as (2402). Dark blackish grey silty clay.		
2411	Layer			1.2	Natural. Orange-brown gravel, densely packed with many inclusions of stone and iron-oxide granules. Variable depth, undulating. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, displaying high degree of oxidation.		
2412	Cut		0.32	0.33	Gully. Linear NE-SW Flat base, moderately steep left side, right unknown due to truncation by [2313]		
2413	Cut		0.49	0.29	Gully. Linear NW-SE. Slightly undulating base, gradual side on right, moderate on left. Truncates [2412]		
2414	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Possible curvilinear ditch, dark brownish grey fill		
2415	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Possible linear ditch, mid yellowish brown in colour		
2416	Layer			0.18	Occupation Layer. Same as (2402). Medium greyish brown layer directly overlying Fill 2407. Finds of pottery, bone.		
2417	Fill	2413	0.29	0.49	Secondary Fill. Soft light grey sandy silt. Rare stones throughout		
2418	Fill	2412	0.32	0.33	Secondary Fill. Soft light grey sandy silt. Rare stones throughout		
2419	Fill	2408	1.64	0.08	Primary Fill. Basal primary soft clay fill		
Trench 25							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, directly capping Summertown-Radley terrace sand/gravel deposits, into which are cut two large ditches forming opposite sides of a square enclosure, within which are a pit and a series of postholes.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
2501	Layer		30	0.2	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (typically greater abundance with depth). Clear, but irregular boundary, perhaps admixed by ploughing and/or natural turbation processes. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
2502	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/reddish pale/mid-brown loamy sand/gravel, with irregular patches of cleaner fine-medium sand, a few of which exhibit clear iron oxide staining. Very		

					few-dominant sa-sr granules (abundance varies across sandier and more gravelly patches throughout layer). Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by five possible features, including what appears to be a large ditch running downslope.		
2503	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Posthole. Unexcavated post hole. 0.4 x 0.32 m. Filled with medium brown silty sand with small rounded stones occasionally seen throughout		
2504	Unexcavated feature		1.1		Pit. Unexcavated pit. 1.1 m wide. Length obscured by edge of trench. Filled with medium orangey brown silty sand. Further cleaning showed to be variation in natural terrace sands and gravels, not a cut feature.		
2505	Unexcavated feature		2.3		Pit. Unexcavated pit or possibly ditch. Ends obscured by edge of trench. Filled with medium brown silty sand with small sub angular stones occasionally seen throughout		
2506	Cut		1.7	0.92	Ditch. N-S running linear ditch. Moderately sloped sides, flat base.		
2507	Fill	2506	0.1	0.4	Primary Fill. Slumped fill from partial ditch edge collapse. Mid brownish yellow loamy sand/gravel.		
2508	Fill	2506	1.7	0.82	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty loam. Main fill of ditch [2506].		
2509	Cut		1.05	0.35	Pit. Shallow sub-oval pit with concave base in centre of square enclosure, with series of possible associated postholes.		
2510	Cut		0.25	0.16	Posthole. Sub-oval, vertical sides, concave base. Posthole immediately to east of pit [2509].		
2511	Cut		0.16	0.11	Posthole. Sub-oval, vertical sides, concave base. Possible posthole immediately to north of pit [2509].		
2512	Cut		0.18	0.09	Posthole. Sub-oval, vertical sides, concave base. Possible posthole immediately to north of pit [2509].		
2513	Cut		0.14	0.08	Posthole. Sub-oval, vertical sides, concave base. Possible posthole immediately to north of pit [2509].		
2514	Group				Pit. Group consisting of pit [2509] and potential associated postholes [2510], [2511], [2512] and [2513] on south side of trench, in centre of square enclosure as shown by geophysics.		
2515	Cut		0.36	0.18	Posthole. Circular, steep sides, concave base. Remnant of posthole c. 1m to NE of group 2514.		
2516	Fill	2515	0.36	0.18	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark reddish-brown, clayey silt, single fill of posthole.		
2517	Layer				Other Layer. Finds reference for finds collapsed out of the trench baulk near to posthole [2515].		
2518	Fill	2509	1.05	0.35	Deliberate Backfill. Soft, dark reddish-brown, clayey silt, single fill of pit with dense concentration of burnt stone.		
2519	Fill	2510	0.25	0.16	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark reddish-brown, sandy silt, single fill of posthole.		
2520	Fill	2511	0.16	0.11	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark reddish-brown, sandy silt, single fill of posthole.		
2521	Fill	2512	0.18	0.09	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark reddish-brown, sandy silt, single fill of posthole.		
2522	Fill	2513	0.14	0.08	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark reddish-brown, sandy silt, single fill of posthole.		
Trench 26							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown topsoil over irregular, thin reddish subsoil, directly capping upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, into which are cut five possible features, including a large ditch.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		

2601	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Reddish brown sandy loam with moderate silt fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (variable abundance across layer). Clear, but irregular boundary, perhaps admixed by plough action. Ephemeral B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
2602	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/reddish pale/mid- brown loamy sand/gravel, with irregular patches of much cleaner fine-medium sand. Very few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandy and more gravelly patches throughout layer). Upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
2603	Cut		0.68	0.22	Ditch. Cut of NNW-SSE oriented linear ditch		
2604	Cut		1.3	0.4	Ditch. Cut of NNW-SSE oriented linear ditch		
2605	Cut		0.56	0.46	Ditch. Cut of NNW-SSE oriented linear ditch		
2606	Cut		0.22	0.18	Ditch. Cut of NNW-SSE oriented linear ditch		
2607	Cut		0.46	0.16	Ditch. Cut of NNW-SSE oriented linear ditch		
2608	Cut		0.3	0.22	Pit. Cut of pit or possible ditch partially exposed in trench		
2609	Unexcavated feature		3		Ditch. Unexcavated NNW-SSE oriented linear ditch, filled with soft dark brownish grey, sandy silt.		
2610	Cut		0.46	0.22	Ditch. Shallow N/S linear.		
2611	Fill	2605	0.56	0.48	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, sandy silt, soft, single fill of ditch.		
2612	Fill	2603	0.22	0.68	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch		
2613	Fill	2610	0.46	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, soft		
2614	Fill	2604	1.36	0.42	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, sandy silt, soft		
2615	Fill	2606	0.26	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, sandy clay, soft		
2616	Fill	2607	0.48	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, soft		
2617	Fill	2608	0.3	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, sandy silt, soft		

Trench 27

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, capping secondary argillic B-horizon. This in turn caps a series of seemingly mixed lenses of alluvial clayey deposits and colluvially-derived loose gravelly sands, with some clay illuviation of the latter occurring as a consequence. These deposits likely represent an area of interleaved colluvial and alluvial sedimentation.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
2701	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Yellowy mid-brown silt loam. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
2702	Layer		30	0.83	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silty clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Argillic Bt-horizon, perhaps associated with similar deposit in TR29 which there partly underlays a potential buried A-horizon palaeosol.		
2703	Layer		10	0.86	Alluvial Layer. Mottled yellowy grey-brown silty clay loam. Very few sa-sr granules. Diffuse boundary. Alluvial clayey deposit. N.B. Contexts (2703)-(2705) are only recorded within the more deeply excavated northeastern third of the trench, and do not occur uniformly therein, but rather appear to interleave with each other as an irregular series of deposits. These context descriptions are thus indicative of		

					one small section, whose general pattern extends noncontinuously across the rest of the excavated area.		
2704	Layer		10	0.92	Colluvial Layer. Mottled yellowy grey-brown sandy clay loam. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Interpreted as a sandy/gravelly colluvial deposit originating from terrace deposits upslope to north, which has then undergone significant silt/clay illuviation as a result of subsequent alluvial processes. N.B. Contexts (2703)-(2705) are only recorded within the more deeply excavated northeastern third of the trench, and do not occur uniformly therein, but rather appear to interleave with each other as an irregular series of deposits. These context descriptions are thus indicative of one small section, whose general pattern extends noncontinuously across the rest of the excavated area.		
2705	Layer		10		Colluvial Layer. Mottled yellowy mid-brown loamy sand. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common small sa-sr pebbles. Few larger sa-sr pebbles. Likely colluvial deposit originating as wash from Summertown-Radley sands and gravels upslope to the north. N.B. Contexts (2703)-(2705) are only recorded within the more deeply excavated northeastern third of the trench, and do not occur uniformly therein, but rather appear to interleave with each other as an irregular series of deposits. These context descriptions are thus indicative of one small section, whose general pattern extends noncontinuously across the rest of the excavated area.		
Trench 28							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Brown topsoil over paler, slightly reddish subsoil. This modern sequence overlays a darker palaeosol throughout the central and western parts of the trench, while in the easternmost end of the trench it directly caps a sandy/gravel deposit likely associated with the edge of the Summertown-Radley terrace. In the western end of the trench (which was excavated slightly deeper than the rest) the buried palaeosol overlies an associated B-horizon subsoil. At least five apparent features cut the base of the trench.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer		30	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
2801	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Brown, slightly reddish silt loam with moderate sand fraction, paler in colour than topsoil above. Common sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles. Few rootlets. Clear boundary (onto both Context 2802 and 2804). B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
2802	Layer		27	0.78	Buried soil. N.B. layer is clearest in western and central part of trench, and narrows off towards the eastern end, before seemingly being truncated approx. 3 m from the easternmost end of the trench. Dark brown silt loam. Few-common sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Possible buried A-horizon palaeosol, as yet unclear if directly associated with linear features cut across Context (2803) below, as interface between layer itself and feature fills is very hard to distinguish in exposed section.		
2803	Layer		5		Subsoil. N.B. this layer is only evident in the westernmost 5 m of the trench, which was dug slightly deeper the rest on account of the sloping topography and level at which archaeology was discovered. Yellowy brown loam. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. Possible buried B-horizon subsoil associated with upper A-horizon palaeosol. Is cut by several linear features, likely ditches.		
2804	Layer		6		Natural. N.B. only appears in approx easternmost 6 m of trench at its base, underlying both Context 2801 at the far east end, and perhaps a thin layer of Context 2802 moving westwards. It's exact extent is hard to determine as it seems to be cut by several large features, with perhaps some		

					irregular patches also showing through towards the centre of the trench. Yellowy brown loamy sand/sandy loam (fine fraction ratio varies slightly across layer)/gravel. Dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Apparent upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels terrace, though perhaps much disturbed by later anthropogenic activity.		
2805	Layer				Buried soil. Same as (2802)		
2806	Layer				Subsoil. Same as (2803)		
2807	Cut		0.46	0.16	Ditch. Shallow NW-SE aligned ditch with flat base.		
2808	Fill	2807	0.46	0.16	Secondary Fill. Ditch fill of yellowy brown clayey sand.		
2809	Cut		0.5	0.24	Ditch. N/S linear ditch.		
2810	Fill	2809	0.5	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, single fill of ditch.		
2811	Cut		0.8	0.4	Ditch. NW/SE linear ditch.		
2812	Fill	2811	0.8	0.4	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, single fill of ditch.		
Trench 29							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, with somewhat diffuse boundary onto apparent buried palaeosol A-horizon in northern half of trench. This palaeosol is most apparent at the northernmost end of the trench, petering out downslope to the south and disappearing just south of the centre of the trench. Under this layer is an argillic B-horizon subsoil, cut by two parallel ditches and a re-cut.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
2901	Layer		30	0.48	Subsoil. N.B. variable depth across trench: 0.43 m at northern end, thickening slowly to truncate Context (2902) at 0.56 m depth at centre of trench (approx 15 m from both ends). Brown silt loam, slightly lighter in colour than topsoil above. Few rootlets, especially across upper part of layer. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, with some likely admixture from Context (2902) below, increasingly so moving southerly and downslope along the trench.		
2902	Layer		15	0.65	Buried soil. Mid-brown clay loam, darker in colour than subsoil above. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Possible buried A-horizon palaeosol, though upper part appears somewhat admixed with Context (2901) above, so much so that it is only distinguishable as a discrete Context across the northern 15 m of the trench, most clearly so at the northernmost end.		
2903	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown silty clay loam, with some darker mottling throughout layer. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Presumed argillic Bt-horizon subsoil associated with potential buried palaeosol A-horizon above, and possibly associated with a very similar deposit in TR27.		
2904	Cut		0.82	0.39	Ditch. E/W aligned ditch. Shallow, concave base, steep sides. Perhaps prehistoric in origin.		
2905	Cut		1.44	0.62	Ditch. E/W aligned ditch. Concave base, steep sides. Possibly Roman, re-cut of [2906].		
2906	Cut		0.69	0.62	Ditch. E/W aligned ditch. Almost flat base, steep sides. Possibly Roman in origin.		
2907	Fill	2904	0.71	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Infrequent small stones - 0.01-0.05m. Natural silting.		
2908	Fill	2905	0.88	0.54	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Infrequent small stones - 0.01-0.05m. Natural silting.		

2909	Fill	2905	1.44	0.4	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Infrequent small stones - 0.01-0.05m. Natural silting.		
2910	Fill	2906	0.59	0.62	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Infrequent small stones - 0.01-0.05m. Natural silting.		
2911	Fill	2904	0.82	0.25	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Infrequent small stones - 0.01-0.05m. Natural silting.		
2912	Layer				Subsoil. Mid-yellowish/reddish brown silty clay loam with patches of sandy loam. Less developed B-horizon subsoil underlying Layer 2903, likely comprised of finer-grained hillwash colluvium.		
Trench 30							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over thin, slightly paler subsoil, directly capping upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, into which are cut a series of large features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
3001	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Slightly reddish brown sandy loam with moderate silt fraction, slightly lighter in colour than topsoil above. Frequent sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Clear, but uneven and seemingly mixed, boundary. Thin B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, and perhaps also turbated by plough action.		
3002	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy pale brown sand/loamy sand (some patches contain some silt, others do not) and gravel. Very few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies from patches of cleaner sand to much more gravelly deposits across layer). Upper surface of mixed deposits of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by possibly nine features, some linear and some more circular in shape, two of which contain visible sherds of imitation samian ware.		
3003	Cut		0.92	0.32	Pit. Shallow, sub-circular pit.		
3004	Fill	3003	0.92	0.32	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit.		
3005	Cut		1	0.08	Ditch. Shallow remnant of E/W linear ditch.		
3006	Fill	3005	1	0.08	Secondary Fill. Single fill of shallow ditch.		
3007	Cut		1.25	0.75	Pit. Large pit, not bottomed.		
3008	Fill	3007	1.25	0.75	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit.		
3009	Cut		1.4	0.8	Pit. Large, sub-oval pit.		
3010	Fill	3009			Secondary Fill. Single fill of large pit.		
3011	Cut		1.6		Ditch. Unexcavated E-W oriented ditch		
3012	Fill	3011			Secondary Fill. Upper fill of unexcavated linear ditch		
3013	Cut		0.6		Pit. Unexcavated pit feature		
3014	Fill	3013			Secondary Fill. Upper fill of unexcavated pit		
3015	Cut		1.78	0.7	Ditch. Large E/W linear ditch, not bottomed.		
3016	Cut		1.9	0.64	Ditch. Large E/W linear ditch, only partly excavated.		
3017	Cut		1.7	0.8	Pit. Large sub-circular pit, not bottomed.		
3018	Fill	3015	1.78	0.7	Secondary Fill. A slightly firm dark mid grey brown clayey silt secondary deposit, single fill of ditch.		
3019	Fill	3016	1.9	0.64	Secondary Fill. A slightly firm mid grey brown clayey silt fill, single identified fill of ditch.		

3020	Fill	3017	0.3	0.2	Primary Fill. Loose light yellow brown silty sand full of stones, edge slumping within pit.		
3021	Fill	3017	1	0.3	Secondary Fill. Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones, middle fill of pit.		
3022	Fill	3017	1.7	0.44	Secondary Fill. Slightly firm mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate stones, upper fill of pit.		
3023	Unexcavated feature		0.5		Pit. Only part of the pit is visible, interacting with ditch [3016]. Contains a friable mid brown grey clayey silt fill		
3024	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Pit. One or possibly two unexcavated pits, though without excavation it is hard to say. The fill seems to be a slightly firm dark grey brown clayey silt. Only partly visible.		

Trench 31

General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Brown topsoil over very thin reddish subsoil, capping upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, which is in turn cut by four possible features.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer		30	0.24	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
3101	Layer		30	0.34	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few-common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear, but very irregular boundary (often appears admixed, Likely due to plough action). Ephemeral B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
3102	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy pe brown loamy sand/gravel. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer, with some irregular patches appear much sandier, and some much more gravelly). Very few sa cobbles. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by four possible features, one of which appears to be a very large ditch.		
3103	Cut		1.8	0.76	Ditch. An enclosure or boundary ditch running basically N-S containing two fills. Due to depth and ground stability the feature has not been bottomed. Cuts unexcavated pit [3106].		
3104	Fill	3103	1.24	0.34	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch [3103]. A friable, mid grey brown, clayey sand secondary deposit.		
3105	Fill	3103	1.4	0.58	Secondary Fill. The upper fill of ditch [3103]. A friable, dark mid brown grey, clayey sand secondary deposit.		
3106	Unexcavated feature		1.4		Pit. Most of this unexcavated pit is visible pit in Tr.32, cut by ditch [3103]. The rest is under the southern edge of Tr.31. The fill is a friable, dark grey brown, clayey sand with moderate stone inclusions.		
3107	Unexcavated feature		0.35		Posthole. An unexcavated posthole located at the eastern end of Tr.31. Overall use is unknown. The fill is a friable, mid grey brown, clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions.		
3108	Cut		0.4	0.19	Posthole. Circular posthole, flat base, steep sloping sides		
3109	Fill	3108	0.4	0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey, sandy clay fill with common stones		
3110	Cut		0.52		Natural Feature. Curvilinear feature, unclear purpose filled with soft, mid brownish grey, sandy clay. Feature was explored using a small slot, cut appears to be natural and there is no evidence to suggest the feature is archaeological.		
3111	Unexcavated feature		31		Stakehole. Unexcavated possible stakehole. Compact, light brownish Grey, gravelly clay.		
3112	Unexcavated feature		0.42		Posthole. Unexcavated possible circular posthole. Compact, mid brownish grey, gravelly clay.		

Trench 32							
General description					Orientation	N-W	
Brown topsoil over paler subsoil. In the northern half of the trench this sequence directly caps the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, whilst in the southern half of the trench (as the slope dips) the upper subsoil caps a secondary, slightly clayey B-horizon, which itself covers a sandier deposit of colluvial hillwash. Four apparent ditch features cut both the exposed terrace surface at the northern end of the trench and the clayey B-horizon downslope.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer		30	0.31	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
3201	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Slightly reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, lighter in colour than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary onto Context (3202). Clear boundary onto Context (3204). B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
3202	Layer		15	0.75	Subsoil. N.B. only evident under Context (3201) in southern 15 m of trench as slope dips away. Yellowy brown silty clay loam, with some darker mottling throughout layer (possibly humic staining from relict organic inclusions, such as roots). Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary onto Context (3203). Clear boundary onto Context (3204). Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, perhaps associated with similar though more clayey deposits in other nearby trenches, for instance TR29. Cut by two apparent ditch features, the larger of which contains a visible ceramic vessel base sherd.		
3203	Layer		6		Colluvial Layer. N.B. only evident in southern 6 m of trench under Context (3202) as slope dips away. Reddish brown sandy loam with moderate silt fraction. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Interpreted as localised colluvial deposit/B-horizon subsoil, likely derived from in situ weathering and low energy hillwash erosion of the majority sandy deposits of the immediately upslope (and likely underlying) Summertown-Radley sands and gravel member.		
3204	Layer		15		Natural. N.B. only evident in northern 15 m of trench, south of which it dips below Context (3202) as the slope declines. Mottled yellowy pale/mid-brown sand/loamy sand (some areas contain some silt, others not), with some patches being heavily calcined, perhaps due to in situ weathering of limestone pebble/cobble inclusions. A few irregular patches are more gravelly, with frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles. Locally mostly sandy upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
3205	Cut		1.92	0.34	Ditch. Wide, shallow NW/SE linear ditch.		
3206	Fill	3209	1.36	0.34	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay, single fill of ditch.		
3207	Fill	3205	0.94	0.34	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown silty clay, survives on NE side of ditch only.		
3208	Fill	3205	0.42	0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown silty clay, survives on SW side of ditch only.		
3209	Cut		1.36	0.34	Ditch. NW/SE linear ditch re-cut.		
3210	Cut		0.88	0.4	Ditch. Linear aligned NW-SE, cut on NE edge by later, shallower linear running parallel.		
3211	Fill	3210	0.88	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey sandy silt, tiny charcoal inclusions irregularly. Tiny pebbles, occasional large sandstone. Lower fill of ditch.		
3212	Fill	3210	0.84	0.3	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Contained animal bone and two small red and black pot sherds.		
3213	Cut		0.92	0.23	Ditch. Linear aligned NW-SE, cutting early parallel ditch [3210] on NE edge.		

3214	Fill	3213	0.92	0.23	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Tiny black inclusions, likely flecks of charcoal. Contained a single possibly worked flint and the base of a red pot.		
3215	Unexcavated feature		0.72		Ditch. Unexcavated curvilinear feature, fill is soft, mid greyish-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of moderately sorted, sub-angular stone. Possibly articulated bones visible at surface of ditch's northernmost uncovered extent.		
3216	Unexcavated feature		1.42		Ditch. Unexcavated linear ditch terminus, possibly associated with ditch [3205]. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent inclusions of well sorted, sub-angular stone.		
3217	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Modern. Modern feature filled by compact, mid reddish brown silty clay, moderate inclusions of well sorted, small black angular stones, 0.3m x 0.33m in plan.		
3218	Cut		0.75	0.18	Grave Cut. E/W grave cut, continues beyond W trench baulk.		
3219	Fill		0.75	0.18	Grave Fill. Backfill of grave.		
3220	Fill				Skeleton		
3221	Cut		0.76	0.14	Ditch. E/W to NW/SE curvilinear ditch.		
3222	Fill	3221	0.76	0.14	Secondary Fill. Single fill of shallow curvilinear ditch.		
3223	Cut		0.62	0.32	Grave Cut. E/W grave cut.		
3224	Fill	3223			Skeleton		
3225	Fill	3223	0.62	0.32	Grave Fill. Backfill of grave cut.		

Trench 33

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping thick, yellowy grey-brown alluvial deposit.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
3301	Layer		30	0.42	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
3302	Layer		30		Alluvial Layer. Mottled yellowy grey/brown silty clay loam. Very few sa-sr granules. Few manganese nodules <5 mm throughout layer. Possibly somewhat admixed alluvial deposit laying on floodplain at foot of slope to the north.		

Trench 34

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown ploughed topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping thick yellowy grey-brown alluvial deposit.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
3401	Layer		30	0.46	Subsoil. Yellowy mid-brown silt loam. Few rootlets across top of layer. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles.		

					Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
3402	Layer		30		Alluvial Layer. Mottled yellowy grey-brown silty clay loam. Very few sa-sr granules. Few manganese nodules <5 mm throughout layer. Possibly somewhat admixed alluvial layer formed in floodplain laying at foot of slope rising up to Sumertown-Radley terrace to the north.		
Trench 35							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown ploughed topsoil over paler subsoil, capping colluvial deposit likely originating from Pleistocene terrace upslope, and which is cut four possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer		30	0.16	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sr-r pebbles. Common rootlets. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
3501	Layer		30	0.38	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
3502	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown sandy loam. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles. Common manganese nodules <5 mm throughout layer. Very few irregular patches of more general manganese staining of substrate. Colluvial deposit likely originating from Summertown-Radley sands and gravels immediately upslope to north. Cut by five possible features.		
3503	Cut		0.56	0.27	Ditch. Curvilinear ditch, approx. N/S in intervention.		
3504	Fill	3503	0.56	0.27	Secondary Fill. Single fill of curvilinear ditch.		
3505	Cut		1.2	0.42	Ditch. Curvilinear ditch, approx N/S in intervention.		
3506	Fill	3505	1.2	0.42	Secondary Fill. Mid grey silty clay, single fill of ditch.		
3507	Cut		1.5	0.46	Ditch. Curvilinear ditch running along the SE edge of Tr.35. Contains one fill (3508). Possibly an enclosure ditch. Cuts ditch [3509]		
3508	Fill	3507	1.5	0.46	Secondary Fill. A firm, mid brown grey, silty clay secondary fill. One piece of roman pottery was recovered.		
3509	Cut		0.52	0.2	Ditch. NE - SW running ditch. Cut by [3507]. One fill, use unknown.		
3510	Fill	3509	0.52	0.2	Secondary Fill. A firm, mid brown grey, silty clay secondary deposit. No finds		
3511	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Pit. Partially exposed pit located on the NE edge of Tr.35. Interacting with ditch [3509], relationship unknown. The fill is a firm, mid brown grey, silty clay secondary deposit.		
3512	Unexcavated feature		1.8		Pit. Partially exposed pit located on the NE edge of Tr.35. Possibly interacting with ditch [3505]. The fill is a firm, mid brown grey, silty clay secondary deposit.		
3513	Layer		1.8		Colluvial Layer. Same as (3502).		
Trench 36							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown ploughed topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping sandy colluvial deposit likely originating as sloopewash, into which are cut three possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil in arable field.		

3601	Layer		30	0.42	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
3602	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown sandy clay loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (variable across layer). Likely colluvial deposit reworked as hillwash from Sumertown-Radley sand and gravel member located upslope to North. Contains three possible ditch/pit features, and one smashed pottery vessel.		
3603	Cut		0.7	0.35	Ditch. Linear aligned E-W. No dating evidence.		
3604	Fill	3603	0.7	0.35	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds.		
3605	Cut		1.5	0.2	Tree Throw. Cut of tree throw, no finds.		
3606	Fill	3605	1.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty clay fill of tree throw.		
3607	Cut		0.7	0.34	Tree Throw. Tree throw against W baulk of trench.		
3608	Fill	3607	0.7	0.34	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay, occasional small rounded pebbles.		
3609	Cut		0.87	0.28	Ditch. Linear aligned ENE-WSW.		
3610	Fill	3609	0.87	0.38	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Black pottery under surface, near top of deposit.		

Trench 37

General description

Orientation

N-S

Brown ploughed topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping colluvial deposits likely originating as sloopewash from terrace sands and gravels upslope, into which are cut three possible ditch features.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer		30	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil in arable field.		
3701	Layer		30	0.39	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Rare sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
3702	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown sandy clay loam. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. Common inclusions of broken manganese nodules <5 mm throughout. Colluvial deposit likely reworked as hillwash from Summertown-Radley sand and gravel member directly upslope to North. Cut by three possible ditch features.		
3703	Cut		0.9	0.48	Pit. Cut of circular pit. Vertical sides, flat base. Two fills.		
3704	Fill	3703	0.8	0.28	Secondary Fill. Soft, light brownish grey clayey silt. Basal fill of pit.		
3705	Fill	3703	0.9	0.22	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid orangey blue silty clay. Upper fill of pit		
3706	Cut		1.04	0.32	Ditch. Linear ditch running ENE/WSW. Moderately sloped, straight sides, rounded break of slope to flat base. Single fill.		
3707	Fill	3706	1.04	0.32	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid orangey brown silty clay. Single fill of ditch.		
3708	Cut		1.1	0.28	Natural Feature. Rounded linear feature running roughly ENE/WSW, sides unclear.		
3709	Fill	3708	1.1	0.28	Secondary Fill. Single fill of natural feature. Mixed mid/light orange/yellowy blue clayey silt.		

Trench 38

General description

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

30

Brown ploughed topsoil and lighter subsoil overlying colluvial deposit of reworked sand/gravel, into which are cut three possible ditch features.					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer		30	0.32	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil in arable field.		
3801	Layer		30	0.46	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few charcoal inclusions <5 mm. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughed topsoil.		
3802	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown sandy clay loam with irregular gravelly patches. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (variable across layer). Few irregular patches of fragmented manganese nodules <5 mm. Colluvial deposit of gravelly/sandy hillwash likely reworked from Summertown-Radley member upslope to north.		
3803	Cut		0.44	0.37	Ditch. Cut of thin linear ditch aligned WNW/ESE. Truncated in plan by land drain.		
3804	Fill	3803	0.44	0.37	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay with tiny black and red inclusions. No dating evidence. Truncated in plan by land drain.		
3805	Cut		0.52	0.22	Ditch. Cut of linear aligned roughly N-S.		
3806	Fill	3805	0.52	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay. No inclusions.		
3807	Cut		0.85	0.32	Ditch. Cut of wide, shallow linear ditch running NNW-SSE. No dating evidence.		
3808	Fill	3807	0.85	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Slightly darker colour than natural, and more clayey. Occasional small pebble inclusions. No dating evidence.		
Trench 39							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown ploughed topsoil overlaying lighter subsoil, capping deposit of colluvial slopewash, with lens of alluvium extending into southern end of trench. Possible pit feature cut into colluvial layer north of alluvial lens.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer		30	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Common rootlets. Clear boundary. A-horizon of ploughed topsoil.		
3901	Layer		30	0.42	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
3902	Layer		3.3	0.56	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown silty clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Clear boundary. Extends as discrete lens approx 3.3 m northwards from southern end of trench. Alluvial deposit underlying ploughsoil and interleaving with underlying/adjacent colluvium.		
3903	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown sandy loam with irregular more gravelly patches. Frequent-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (variable across layer). Interleaves with alluvial deposit at southern end of trench. Likely colluvial deposit originating as hillwash from reworked Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member upslope to north. Cut by single possible pit feature.		
3904	Cut		1.44	0.22	Pit. Oval pit with undulating base filled with light brown silty clay sediment and later recut on NW end by circular pit.		
3905	Fill	3904	1.44	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay, tiny irregular charcoal and red pot flecks. Lighter than and stickier than similarly coloured fill (3907) of later pit [3906].		
3906	Cut		1.02	0.16	Pit. Small circular pit cutting fill at NW end of previous oval pit [3904].		
3907	Fill	3906	1.02	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Some tiny charcoal and irregular tiny red pot flecks. Darker and less		

					sticky than very similarly coloured fill (3905) of earlier pit [3904].		
Trench 40							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown ploughed topsoil over paler subsoil, with diffuse transition onto mixed colluvial deposit containing three possible features, one of which appears to align with a similar linear feature in Trench 41.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Common rootlets. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
4001	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-r pebbles. Few rootlets. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
4002	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown sandy clay loam/silty clay loam (sand:silt ratio varies somewhat across layer). Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (varies across layer, with some patches more gravelly than others). Few irregular patches of manganese staining, typically within more gravelly areas of substrate. Likely colluvial deposit consisting of mixed hillwash materials originating from Summertown-Radley sand and gravel member upslope to north. Cut by three possible features, including one which appears to align with a similar linear feature in TR41.		
4003	Cut		0.34	0.34	Gully. Shallow, curvilinear gully turning from N/S to NE/SW.		
4004	Fill	4003	0.34	0.34	Secondary Fill. Single fill of gully. Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt.		
4005	Cut				Tree Throw. Irregular/sub-circular tree throw with single fill.		
4006	Fill	4005			Secondary Fill. Single fill of tree throw.		
4007	Cut		0.18	0.14	Posthole. Possible posthole in terminus of gully [4003]		
4008	Fill	4007	0.18	0.14	Secondary Fill. Single fill of posthole. Mid brownish-grey sandy silt.		
4009	Cut		1.12	0.48	Ditch. Drainage / boundary ditch. Running N/S.		
4010	Fill	4009	1.12	0.48	Secondary Fill. Light orangey grey clayey silt. Infrequent small to medium subang to subrou pebbles. Single fill of ditch. Flint and post medieval pottery in fill		
Trench 41							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown ploughed topsoil over deeper paler brown subsoil, capping mixed colluvial deposit cut by linear feature that appears to align with a similar feature in Trench 40.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer		30	0.34	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Very few sr pebbles. Common rootlets. Clear boundary. A-horizon ploughed topsoil under arable field.		
4101	Layer		30	0.82	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Few rootlets. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
4102	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown sandy clay loam mottled with irregular areas of darker reddish-brown sandy loam/gravel. Common-frequent sa-sr granules. Few-dominant sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance in areas of darker sandy loam).		

					Darker areas have manganese staining throughout substrate. Mixed colluvial deposit likely originating from hillwash off Summertown-Radley terrace directly upslope. Cut by single possible ditch feature, which appears to align with a similar feature in TR40.		
4103	Cut		1		Ditch. Unexcavated ditch running N/S, same as ditch [4009]. 1.85 m long across trench		
4104	Fill	4103	1		Secondary Fill. Unexcavated ditch fill. Mid orangey brown silty loam.		
Trench 42							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown ploughed topsoil over deeper, lighter coloured subsoil, capping mixed colluvial deposit of likely hillwash originating from Summertown-Radley terrace immediately upslope to the north.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer		30	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sr pebbles. Common rootlets. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
4201	Layer		30	0.75	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Very few manganese nodules <5 mm towards base of layer. Few rootlets towards top of layer. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
4202	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown clay loam with moderate sand fraction, with irregular areas of darker sandy loam/gravel. Common-frequent sa-sr granules. Few-frequent sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance in areas of darker sandy loam). Few-common manganese nodules <5 mm (greater abundance in areas of darker sandy loam, alongside general manganese staining of substrate). Mixed colluvial deposit probably originating as hillwash from Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member immediately upslope to North.		
Trench 43							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown ploughed topsoil over deeper, lighter coloured subsoil, capping mixed colluvial layer of reworked deposits from Summertown-Radley terrace upslope.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Common rootlets. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
4301	Layer		30	0.63	Subsoil. Yellowy brown silt loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Few rootlets in upper part of layer. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
4302	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown clay loam with moderate sand fraction, alongside irregular areas if darker, reddish brown sandy loam/gravel. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance within darker, sandy loam areas). Manganese staining present through substrate of darker, sandy loam areas.		
Trench 44							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
					Length (m)	30	

Brown topsoil over very thin subsoil at northern end of trench, thickening towards south. At the northern, shallower end of the trench this sequence directly caps the sandy gravels of the exposed Summertown-Radley terrace. Downslope, the southernmost two thirds of the trench exhibit an increasingly deep layer of colluvium separating the modern top/subsoil from the gravels below. At the southernmost end of the trench, these gravels disappear under the capping colluvium at 1 m depth. A ditch feature and possible posthole cut the basal terrace deposits at the northern end of the trench.						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance at northern end of layer). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
4401	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. N.B. variable depth: 0.4 at North end of trench, 0.5 in centre and southern end. Mottled yellowy/reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets in upper part of layer. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance at northern end of trench). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
4402	Layer		18	0.75	Colluvial Layer. N.B. variable depth: appears at 0.6 m depth approx 12 m from north end of trench, deepens to 0.8 in centre, and bottoms out at 1 m depth approx 10 m from South end of trench. Yellowy brown sandy loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance with depth). Clear boundary. Colluvial deposit/transitional subsoil originating from terrace sands and gravels both upslope and immediately underlying it.		
4403	Layer		20		Natural. N.B. sloping deposit of variable depth. Appears at 0.4 m depth at North end of trench and slopes steadily downwards to disappear under Context (4402) at 1 m depth approx 10 m from southern end of trench. Mottled yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel. Dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Very few sa-sr cobbles. Some irregular patches of cleaner sand occur throughout layer. Few manganese nodules <5 mm occurs irregularly throughout layer. 'Natural' deposit comprising upper surface of Summertown-Radley sand and gravel member.		
4404	Cut		1.4	0.52	Ditch. E/W linear ditch. Feature was machined excavated, not dug by hand.		
4405	Fill	4404	1.4	0.52	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Yellowish brown, sandy clay.		
4406	Cut		1.04	0.24	Ditch. Cut of possible boundary ditch. Date uncertain. Linear E/W, fairly straight shape. Gently sloping sides, gradual break of slope and shallowly concave base. No truncations.		
4407	Fill	4406	1.04	0.24	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Medium brown silty clay with small stones common throughout and especially abundant towards base. Likely natural secondary filling		
4408	Cut		0.38	0.22	Posthole. Cut of possible post hole. Sub-ovoid shape. Steep sides, rounded break of slope and shallowly concave base. No truncations		
4409	Fill	4408	0.38	0.22	Secondary Fill. Single fill of post hole. Fairly compact medium brown silty clay with yellow mottling. Small stones seen occasionally throughout		
Trench 45							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Brown ploughed topsoil over more reddish subsoil, capping thin layer of yellowy secondary subsoil/colluvium. This layer in turn caps upper surface of Summertown-Radley sand and gravel member, into which four possible features with grey clayey fills have been cut, including one very large clay-filled ditch channel. The sand and gravel substrate downslope/south of this channel appears illuviated, likely due to overbank flooding of the channel itself.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

4500	Layer		30	0.4	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
4501	Layer		30	0.67	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon topsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
4502	Layer		30	0.95	Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam with moderate sand and silt fractions. Few-common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Bt-horizon likely evidencing in situ subsoil development from colluvial parent material.		
4503	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy brown loamy sand/gravel. N.B south of channel feature (i.e approx 7 m from southern end of trench), substrate becomes more clayey, i.e. more of a sandy clay loam. Dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Very few sr cobbles. Upper surface of 'natural' Summertown-Radley sand and gravel terrace, with possible clay illuviation occurring in southern part of layer due to overbank flooding from cutting channel feature. Three other possible cut features are also present.		
4504	Cut		1.17	0.7	Pit. Possible circular pit, continuing beneath trench baulk to NE.		
4505	Fill	4504	1.17	0.7	Secondary Fill. Silty dark grey clay, single fill of pit.		
4506	Cut		3.5	0.38	Ditch. NE/SW ditch, truncated by parallel ditch [4508]. Possible boundary or enclosure ditch, only partly excavated.		
4507	Fill	4504	3.5	0.38	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Likely natural secondary filling. Mid orangey brown silty clay with small stones common throughout		
4508	Cut		0.36	0.16	Ditch. Cut of NE/SW possible boundary/enclosure ditch. Gently sloping sides, shallowly concave base. Truncates [4506]		
4509	Fill	4508	0.36	0.16	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Highly compacted. Appears to have significant organic component (sampled). Likely natural secondary filling, perhaps with some deliberate dumping		
4510	Cut		1		Ditch. Unexcavated linear aligned NE-SW. cutting natural geology of sand and gravel and the lowest colluvium		
4511	Fill	4510	1		Secondary Fill. Unexcavated ditch fill. Brown silty sand with small sized angular and subangular pebbles. No finds exposed at surface.		

Trench 46

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown ploughed topsoil over deeper reddish brown subsoil, seemingly transitioning into interface with weathered sands and gravels of the Summertown-Radley terrace.

Orientation

E-N

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty loam with moderate fine sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
4601	Layer		30	0.9	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets, especially in upper part of layer. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
4602	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled yellowy/reddish brown sandy loam. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance variable across layer). Transitional deposit likely evidencing interface zone between subsoil above and weathered sands and gravels of the Summertown-Radley terrace below.		

Trench 47

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, transitioning onto probable interface with weathered Summertown-Radley terrace sands and gravels below base of trench.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer		30	0.31	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty loam with moderate fine sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sr pebbles. clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
4701	Layer		30	0.65	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance with depth). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
4702	Layer		30		Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown sandy loam. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Very few sa cobbles. Transitional deposit likely comprising interface zone between subsoil above and weathered sands and gravels of the Summertown-Radley terrace below the basal depth of the trench.		
Trench 48							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over deeper reddish brown subsoil, capping possible interface deposit topping surface of Summertown-Radley sand and gravel member below base of trench.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sr-r pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil.		
4801	Layer		30	0.9	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few roots in upper part of layer. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
4802	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled reddish mid-brown sandy loam/sandy clay loam (varies slightly across layer). Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance in less clay-rich areas of substrate). Transitional deposit likely marking interface zone between subsoil above and weathered sands and gravel deposits of the Summertown-Radley member below the basal level of the trench.		
Trench 49							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish brown subsoil, capping transitional deposit of sandier/gravellier material, with small patches of cleaner terrace sands and gravels showing through in places across the base of the trench.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		

4901	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets at top of layer. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
4902	Layer		30		Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown sandy loam/gravel. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common-frequent sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Transitional deposit between upper subsoil and Pleistocene sands and gravels below. N.B. a few small patches of cleaner, pale/yellowy brown Summertown-Radley loamy sand/gravel do show through across base of trench, especially in its Eastern half.		
Trench 50							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish brown subsoil, capping irregular layer of sandier/gravellier transitional deposit, with patches of cleaner terrace sands and gravels showing through across base of trench.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand content. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
5001	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
5002	Layer		30		Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown sandy loam. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common-frequent sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Transitional deposit marking interface between subsoil above and Pleistocene terrace sands and gravels below. N.B. a few patches oof cleaner, pale/yellowy brown loamy sand/gravel show through across the base of the trench, revealing the probable, if uneven, upper surface of the Summertown-Radley member.		
Trench 51							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Brown topsoil over reddish brown subsoil, capping clayey colluvial subsoil of possible redeposited supranatural/head. This lower subsoil contains three possible features with grey clayey fills.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
5101	Layer		30	0.52	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets, especially on upper part of layer. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
5102	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy brown sandy clay loam (sand fraction increases with depth). Common sa-sr granules. Few-frequent sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Few irregular patches of less gravelly loamy sand occur within layer across base of trench. Possible Pleistocene colluvial/head deposit derived from lower/upslope terrace/supranatural deposits. Is cut by six possible features, four of which exhibit grey silty clay fills.		
5103	Cut		0.57	0.08	Natural Feature. Sub-oval, irregular sides and flat base, hollow in layer 5102. Filled with sterile, firm, mixed mid		

					bluish-grey and mid orangey-yellow clay suggesting water pooling.		
5104	Cut		1	0.17	Natural Feature. Sub-oval, irregular sides and base, hollow in layer 5102. Filled with sterile, firm, mixed mid bluish-grey and mid orangey-yellow clay suggesting water pooling. Some rooting, possible tree bole?		
5105	Cut		1.1	0.45	Ditch. E/W linear ditch.		
5106	Fill		1.1	0.45	Secondary Fill. Dark yellowish brown, sandy clay. Single fill of ditch.		
5107	Cut				Natural Feature. Cut of a probably natural feature		
5108	Fill	5107			Secondary Fill. Single fill of natural feature		
5109	Unexcavated feature				Natural Feature. Unexcavated probable natural feature		
5110	Cut		0.4	0.28	Ditch. Narrow E/W linear ditch, truncated by re-cut [5105].		
5111	Fill	5110	0.4	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown, sandy clay. Single fill of ditch.		
Trench 52							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish brown subsoil. Few patches of cleaner gravelly sand showing through base of trench, likely evidencing uppermost surface of the Summertown-Radley Pleistocene terrace.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Common rootlets. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
5201	Layer		30		Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt/sandy loam (becomes slightly sandier with depth). Few rootlets. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. Very few sr-r cobbles. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil and directly capping Pleistocene sands/gravels below base of trench. N.B. a few irregular patches of cleaner, yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel show through base of trench, likely evidencing uppermost surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 53							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown ploughed topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, with patches of cleaner gravelly sand showing through base of trench likely evidencing uppermost surface of Summertown-Radley terrace sands and gravels.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
5301	Layer		30		Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common-frequent sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil and directly capping Pleistocene terrace sands/gravels below. N.B. patches of cleaner, yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel show through across base of trench, likely evidencing cig		

					uppermost surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 54							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown ploughed topsoil over reddish, sandier subsoil, grading into slightly lighter secondary subsoil likely evidencing interface zone between higher soil horizons and sands and gravels below the level of the trench. This lower deposit contains four possible archaeological features, including one small burnt feature.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
5401	Layer		30	0.65	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown sandy loam. Few rootlets, especially in upper part of layer. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil under upper ploughsoil.		
5402	Layer		30		Subsoil. Reddish/yellowy mid-brown sandy loam, slightly lighter in colour than layer above. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common-frequent sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies slightly across layer). Very few sr-r cobbles. Transitional B-horizon subsoil likely evidencing interface between upper subsoil and sands and gravels of the Summertown-Radley member that presumably lie below the basal level of the trench. Contains four possible archaeological features, one of which may be a small cremation burial.		
5403	Cut		0.59	0.08	Pit. Shallow sub-oval pit with likely in situ burning.		
5404	Fill	5403	0.5	0.08	Other Fill. Dark brownish black, charcoal silt, soft. Upper fill of pit.		
5405	Fill	5403	0.59	0.02	Other Fill. Heat effected natural. Mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm.		
5406	Cut		0.26	0.35	Ditch. Curvilinear ditch, approx. N/S.		
5407	Fill	5406	0.26	0.35	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, firm. Single fill of ditch.		
5408	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Natural Feature. Mid greyish brown, silty sand, soft		
Trench 55							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over sequence of one reddish and one slightly greyer B-horizon subsoil, capping additional colluvial subsoil of sandy loam, in turn capping a lower silty clay Bt-horizon.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
5501	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam, with some blackish staining from humified roots. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
5502	Layer		30	0.66	Subsoil. Reddish grey-brown silt loam, lighter in colour than Layer 5501 above, with some vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Single small spherical inclusion of what looks like lead shot. Secondary B-horizon subsoil marking transitional zone between upper B-horizon and lower colluvial deposits.		

5503	Layer		30	0.88	Colluvial Layer. Slightly reddish grey-brown sandy loam, with some vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Some irregular patches of more greyish loamy sand, especially across base of unit. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but undulating boundary, varying in depth between 0.82 and 1.00 m bgl. Colluvial subsoil seemingly comprised of mostly fine sands and silt, possibly reworked as hillwash and/or weathered in situ, conceivably from aeolian Pleistocene deposits if present upslope/at depth.		
5504	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown, fairly stiff silty clay. Some vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Few sa-sr granules and sr coarse sand inclusions. Argillic Bt-horizon, possibly as a result of in situ weathering alongside some low-energy colluviation. Undulating boundary with Layer 5503 above also complicates interpretation.		
Trench 56							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil covering sequence of three B-horizon subsoils, the lower two of which are truncated by 12 m from the west end of the trench. This sequence caps a thick deposit of silty clay that extends the length of the trench. By 12 m from the east end of trench the slope reveals a seemingly in situ Pleistocene coversand deposit underlying this silty clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
5601	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Slightly reddish brown loam with some vertical black staining from humified roots. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary featuring clear evidence of downwards rooting (into both Layer 5602 and, once that's truncated, Layer 5604 downslope to the east). B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
5602	Layer		12	0.69	Subsoil. N.B. layer thins heading downslope from western end of trench, and is fully truncated by Layer 5604 by 12 m from the west end of the trench. Slightly reddish brown silt loam, paler than subsoil above, with some vertical black staining from humified roots. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Secondary B-horizon subsoil.		
5603	Layer		12	0.84	Subsoil. N.B. layer only extends across western 12 m of trench before thinning and being truncated by Layer 5604 below (i.e. same as Layer 5602 above). Reddish brown silt loam, more red hued than subsoil above, with some vertical black staining from humified roots. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Tertiary B-horizon subsoil.		
5604	Layer		30		Subsoil. N.B. Layer is evident below Layer 5603 in western end of trench, before rising (contrary to the modern surface slope) to truncate Layers 5602/5603 by 12 m from the west end of the trench, from which point it underlies Layer 5601 up to the eastern end of the trench. By 12 m from the east end of the trench the base of the layer is revealed in section at 0.96 m bgl, rising to 0.83 m by the easternmost end of the trench. Fairly stiff, yellowy pale brown silty clay loam, with some vertical blackish staining from humified roots across its upper part. Very few sa-sr granules/coarse sand inclusions and small pebbles. The uppermost c 20 cm of the layer appears to be slightly more weathered than the rest, exhibiting a slightly darker, more brownish hue and less stiff groundmass. Clear boundary onto Layer 5605 where exposed in section.		

5605	Layer		12		Coversands. N.B. layer is only revealed in easternmost 12 m of trench. Orangey/reddish brown loamy sand/sandy loam (silt fraction increases in uppermost part of layer). Very few sr granules and pebbles (at least as evident in upper part of layer exposed in trench). Seemingly in situ aeolian 'coversand' deposit of likely Pleistocene date.		
Trench 57							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping sequence of two further B-horizons of likely colluvial origin that increase in clay content with depth.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer		30	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
5701	Layer		30	0.42	Subsoil. Slightly reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few-Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
5702	Layer		30	0.83	Subsoil. Slightly Reddish brown silty clay loam. Very few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Lower B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, more clayey than modern agricultural B-horizon above.		
5703	Layer		30		Subsoil. Slightly reddish/yellowy brown clay loam with small spots of darker manganese staining throughout. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil likely originating from colluvial materials and/or in situ weathering of lower strata.		
Trench 58							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping transitional clayey subsoil coming down onto an argillic Bt-horizon, itself capping a loamy subsoil of likely reworked colluvium.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
5801	Layer		30	0.43	Subsoil. Slightly Reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
5802	Layer		30	0.62	Subsoil. Slightly reddish/yellowy brown clay loam, paler than layer above, with some vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely marking transitional zone between lower Bt-horizon and upper, modern agricultural B-horizon subsoil.		
5803	Layer		30	0.98	Subsoil. Yellowy brown, fairly stiff, silty clay with occasional vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary (marked by texture change rather than colour). Bt-horizon subsoil, of likely colluvial origin.		
5804	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown loam, with occasional blackish staining from humified roots. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. B-horizon subsoil of likely transitional character, comprising reworking of overlying silty clay deposit with coarser underlying sediments. Comparison with deeper sondages in nearby trenches suggests these lower sediments may comprise Pleistocene aeolian sands/silty,		

					though their presence remains speculative within this particular trench.		
Trench 59							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over lighter, reddish subsoil, capping silty clay loam deposit containing large, irregular sandy lenses.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
5901	Layer		30	0.44	Subsoil. Slightly reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
5902	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy/slightly orangey brown silty clay loam, with large irregular lenses of reddish grey/brown loamy sand/sandy loam (silt fraction varies in abundance) evident across base of trench. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles (few sa-sr granules and small pebbles within sandy patches). Bt-horizon with sandy lenses, possibly derived from fine colluvial hillwash and/or weathered sediments reworked from down profile.		
Trench 60							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Brown topsoil over sequence of two, progressively lighter B-horizon subsoils, the lower of which is cut by a small sub-circular feature towards the eastern end of the trench. This sequence caps a further subsoil of mixed colluvium, likely derived from Pleistocene aeolian deposits below base of trench and/or upslope.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil underlying arable field.		
6001	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam, with some vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Very diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
6002	Layer		30	0.8	Subsoil. Slightly reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction (especially towards base of layer), lighter in hue than layer above, with some vertical blackish staining from humified roots. Very few rootlets (especially near top of layer). Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil, likely incorporating colluvial materials from Layer 6003 below, as well as being admixed with the modern B-horizon of Layer 6001 above. Is cut by a single sub-circular feature towards the eastern end of the trench.		
6003	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Pale orangey brown sandy loam, encompassing irregular patches of more yellowy brown loam and of greyish brown loamy sand. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Colluvial subsoil of seemingly mixed makeup, through principally restricted to finer class fractions. Possibly derived from hillwash and/or in situ weathering of Pleistocene aeolian deposits lying below the base of the trench and capping the still lower Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		

6004	Cut		0.4	0.08	Pit. Shallow, oval pit.		
6005	Fill	6004	0.4	0.08	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit.		
6006	Cut		0.5	0.12	Ditch. Shallow NW/SE linear ditch.		
6007	Fill	6006	0.5	0.12	Secondary Fill. Single fill of shallow ditch.		
Trench 61							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping pale sandy loam colluvium possibly derived from Pleistocene aeolian deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
6101	Layer		30	47	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
6102	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Pale brown loam/sandy loam (proportion of sand fractions varies irregularly across layer), with some slightly darker mottling throughout. Very few rootlets (at least as visible in top of exposed layer). Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. B-horizon colluvial subsoil, likely comprised of fine hillwash material, possibly derived from reworked Pleistocene aeolian deposits capping lower terrace sands/gravels.		
Trench 62							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Brown topsoil over lighter reddish brown subsoil, capping yellowy brown argillic subsoil. Two possible features were determined to be of geological nature.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
6201	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
6202	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely comprised of fine hillwash material with some reworking of sands/gravels from lower deposits. Cut by two possible features.		
Trench 63							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin, reddish subsoil, capping secondary, yellowy clayey subsoil with diffuse boundary onto mottled, somewhat reworked alluvium below.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		

6301	Layer		30	0.35	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
6302	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Yellowy mid-brown clay loam. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Some mottled orangey iron oxide and blackish manganese staining, especially throughout lower part of layer. Diffuse boundary. Clayey transitional Bt-horizon subsoil, likely incorporating some fine hillwash colluvium alongside reworked alluvial sediments from the deposits below. Staining suggests is subject to frequent redox through repeated wetting/drying episodes.		
6303	Layer		30		Alluvial Layer. Mottled yellowy mid-brown/grey silty clay loam. Very few sa-sr granules. Common orangey iron oxide and blackish manganese staining throughout. Fine grained alluvial deposit evidencing frequent redox through repeated wetting/drying. Also appears somewhat reworked/admixed with subsoil above, increasingly so towards north end of trench.		

Trench 64

General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, in the eastern half of the trench capping a reworked alluvial deposit that comes down onto a gravelly sandy loam. This alluvium narrows and pinched out by halfway along the trench, such that in the western half the upper subsoil deepens and comes down directly onto the gravelly sandy loam.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
6401	Layer		30	0.43	Subsoil. N.B layer narrows from 0.38 m bgl in eastern end of trench to 0.48 m bgl by midpoint (15 m from either end), whereas terrace it continues at approximately that depth heading westward and very slightly upslope. Reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary onto Layer 6402, clear boundary onto Layer 6403. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
6402	Layer		15	0.48	Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer only extends across eastern half (15 m) of trench, being deepest at 0.5 m bgl at the easternmost end and rising slightly to 0.45 m bgl and then pinching out by the centre of the trench. Mottled yellowy mid-brown/grey silty clay loam. Very few-few sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance at base of layer). Diffuse boundary. Thin alluvial deposit extending across lower half of trench, seemingly somewhat reworked/admixed with both upper and lower deposits.		
6403	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Slightly yellowish mid-brown sandy loam. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). V poorly developed B-horizon subsoil incorporating significant sand and gravel fractions, presumably reworked from terrace deposits below base of trench and/or upslope.		

Trench 65

General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies a further weathered subsoil horizon, which may be a colluvially derived subsoil or a weathered interface with the underlying terrace gravel deposits		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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6500	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary that shows clear signs of plough disturbance. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
6501	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable light yellowish brown sandy silt. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common Fe mottling. Few plant rootlets. Diffuse lower boundary. Weathered B horizon subsoil		
6502	Layer			0.61	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown fine to coarse sandy loam with slight clayey fraction. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Common Fe mottling with few Mn flecks. Very few plant rootlets. Weathered subsoil of colluvial origin.		
6503	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose mid brownish grey coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with common small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of yellowish brown sand and denser gravel patches. Terrace gravel deposits. Observed at 0.61m bgl at west end of trench and 0.75m bgl at east end.		
Trench 66							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a sequence of palaeochannel deposits. A large channel is truncated in its upper parts by two smaller channels. Deposits consist of a ploughsoil overlying subsoil, that in turn overlies a coarse clayey sand that becomes sandier with depth. This overlies a coarse sand deposit that becomes increasingly gravelly with depth. This covers pebble dominated terrace gravel deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
6601	Layer			0.5	Subsoil. Firm, mid yellowish to olive brown clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Very few sa-sr granules and small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few Mn and Fe flecks. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Clear mixing of upper deposit with overlying ploughsoil. Weathered Bt-horizon subsoil		
6602	Layer			0.71	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid to light greyish to olive brown clayey sand. Very few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Fe mottling and common Mn flecks. Clear lower boundary. Weathered fine-grained sandy colluvial deposit, with possible alluvial input.		
6603	Layer			1	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid to light grey coarse slightly clayey sand. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Poorly sorted gravelly deposit. Mixed colluvial deposit, possibly marking interface with lower in situ terrace deposits.		
6604	Cut		4.06	0.6	Ditch. Cut of possible ditch or palaeochannel that truncates similar feature [6608] and larger palaeochannel [6611] moderately steep sides base not reached		
6605	Fill	6604	3.8	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light orange brown clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones		
6606	Fill	6604	3.2	0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm brown with orange mottling clayey silt		
6607	Fill	6604	3	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate sand fraction and common sub-angular to sub-rounded small to large pebbles		
6608	Cut		5	0.7	Ditch. Cut of possible ditch or palaeochannel truncating larger palaeochannel [6611] steeply sloping sides		
6609	Fill	6608	0.72	0.28	Secondary Fill. Firm, light orange brown clayey silt		
6610	Fill	6608	4.6	0.2	Secondary Fill. Firm light brownish grey clay silt		

6611	Cut		9.8	1.45	Palaeochannel. Cut of large palaeochannel that is cut by two later channels / ditches. Detrital organic-rich clay deposits at the base steep sides concave base		
6612	Fill	6611	4	0.35	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid blueish grey silty clay. Frequent detrital waterlogged wood fragments (twigs, bark, brushwood). Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles, although these become more frequent towards the base. Poorly sorted. Detrital alluvial deposit in base of palaeochannel		
6613	Fill	6611	4	0.4	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid grey clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Fe mottling. Palaeochannel alluvium		
6614	Fill	6611	1	0.35	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid olive brown clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Frequent sa-sr granules and small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles. Few Mn flecks. Poorly sorted. Palaeochannel deposit		
6615	Layer				Natural. Loose, light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Dominant sa-sr small to very large limestone pebbles with few flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted. Seen in machine excavated sondage only. Sand/gravel deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
Trench 67							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Ploughsoil overlying subsoil, overlying a sandy clay that appears to be a weathered subsoil interface covering an underlying coarse clayey sand that possibly marks an interface with the lower greyish brown coarse sandy gravels of the Summertown-Radley terrace. One small linear ditch, cuts the upper subsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
6701	Layer			0.54	Subsoil. Firm, mid to light yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Very few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered Bt subsoil horizon beneath ploughed A horizon		
6702	Layer			0.65	Subsoil. Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Very few plant rootlets and Mn flecks. Frequent Fe mottling. Weathered Bt-horizon subsoil, possible interface with underlying clayey sand deposits		
6703	Layer			1.2	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown coarse clayey sand. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Frequent Mn and Fe mottling. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent mid reddish and light olive brown sandy patches. Likely colluvial deposit derived from outwash of terrace sands, evidencing subsequent illuvial action and redox.		
6704	Cut		0.66	0.32	Gully. East-West aligned concave even base moderately steep symmetric sides. Likely small gully/plough feature.		
6705	Fill	6704	0.65	0.32	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt		
6706	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to mid greyish brown coarse sandy gravel. Dominant sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with common sa-sr cobbles. Poorly sorted and matrix supported. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits. Seen in test pit at southern end of trench only.		

Trench 68							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a clayey subsoil that overlies a further subsoil horizon which appears to form a weathered interface with a lower deposit of clayey sand, likely colluvially derived. This sequence overlies the coarse sandy gravel deposits of the Summertown-Radley member.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary showing evidence of plough truncation. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
6801	Layer			0.49	Subsoil. Firm, light olive brown clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite. Few plant rootlets and Fe and Mn flecks. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered Bt subsoil horizon beneath ploughed A horizon.		
6802	Layer			0.65	Subsoil. Firm, mid to light brownish grey sandy clay. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Fe mottling and common Mn flecks. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil interface with underlying sandy deposits		
6803	Layer			0.9	Colluvial Layer. Firm, mid to light yellowish brown coarse clayey sand to sandy clay. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Fe and Mn mottling. Variable deposit with frequent light to pale grey and olive brown patches. Likely colluvially-derived sandy deposits overlying lower terrace, though displaying evidence of illuvial input and redox.		
6804	Layer				Natural. Loose, mid to light grey coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles. Poorly sorted. Upper sand and gravel deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace. Only seen in test pit excavated at western end of trench.		
Trench 69							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies oxidised alluvium. This covers a mixed clayey sand deposit of likely colluvial origin. This overlies a mixed greyish brown coarse sandy gravel with dominant pebble inclusions that appears similar to other terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
6901	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Firm, light olive brown clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Very few sa-sr small to large pebbles and plant rootlets. Very few Mn and Fe flecks. Diffuse lower boundary. Weathered B horizon subsoil		
6902	Layer			0.51	Alluvial Layer. Firm, mid to light yellowish brown clayey silt with slight sand component. Very few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Dominant Fe mottling with very few Mn flecks. Diffuse lower boundary. Oxidised alluvial deposit, possibly incorporating colluvial material from slopewash.		
6903	Layer			1.15	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish to light olive brown clayey sand. Very few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Fe mottling and common Mn flecks. Sandy deposit capping lower terrace gravels, likely colluvially derived though subject to later illuvial action.		
6904	Layer				Natural. Loose, mid greyish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large		

					flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with few sr cobbles. Poorly sorted. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. Seen in test pit excavated to 1.35m bgl in west end of trench		
Trench 70							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying oxidised alluvium that gets thinner to the NW. This overlies mixed yellowish clayey sand deposits of likely colluvial origin. These overlie dark greyish limestone pebble and cobble dominated deposits likely belonging to the Pleistocene river terrace.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
7001	Layer			0.66	Alluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets. Dominant Fe mottling and very few Mn flecks. Clear, undulating lower boundary. Oxidised alluvium that becomes thinner to the NW, possibly also incorporating colluvial material from slopewash.		
7002	Layer			1.35	Colluvial Layer. Soft, mixed light greyish and yellowish brown clayey sand. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with very few cobbles. Heavy Fe mottling with common Mn flecks. Sandy deposit capping lower terrace gravels, likely colluvially derived though subject to later illuvial action.		
7003	Layer				Natural. Dark greyish brown sandy deposits with dominant sr-sa limestone large pebbles and cobbles. Upper sandy gravel deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace, incorporating significant quantities of reworked cornbrash. Seen in test pit excavated to 1.5m bgl in NW end of trench.		
Trench 71							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies a weathered sandy deposit. Two possible ditches cut this lower deposit.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
7101	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Firm, friable clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and Fe mottling. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Overlies archaeology. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
7102	Layer			0.61	Subsoil. Firm, mid to light yellowish brown silty clay loam. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Fe mottling and very few Mn flecks. Fine grained weathered Bt-horizon subsoil, possible interface with underlying sandy deposits.		
7103	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown coarse silty to clayey sand. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr cobbles. Common Fe mottling and Mn flecks. Poorly sorted and variable deposit		

					with patches of pale greyish sand and stonier patches. Most probably of colluvial origin though affected by wetting/drying. Sandy deposits extend >1.60m bgl, seen in test pit excavated at south end of trench.		
7104	Cut		1.14	0.28	Ditch. Linear E/W with flat base and moderately sloping sides. Most likely a ditch		
7105	Fill	7104	1.14	0.28	Secondary Fill. Fine grained, soft mid greyish brown silty loam. Secondary fill of ditch [7104]. Slightly mottled with iron oxide and manganese deposits. Some bone and Iron Age pottery present, single piece of Roman black burnished ware present.		
7106	Cut		1.33	0.3	Ditch. Cut of ditch running E-W with steeply sloping symmetrical sides. Base not reached due to waterlogged conditions.		
7107	Fill				Secondary Fill. Compact, dark brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent well sorted inclusions of manganese throughout deposit.		
7108	Void						
7109	Void						
Trench 72							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil, in western 16 m of trench overlying paler, greyish subsoil, and in eastern 14 m of trench directly capping a mottled yellowy brown, clayey alluvial deposit. These two lower layers both appear to be cut by a series of linear features, with an additional possible pit at the southeastern end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with both Layer 7201 and 7202. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
7201	Layer		36		Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident across western 16 m of trench. Greyish brown silt loam with moderate clay content. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Boundary with Layer 7202 near centre of trench appears diffuse, though is heavily obscured by intercutting linear feature. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, though likely significantly predates modern agricultural topsoil as is cut by three linear archaeological features.		
7202	Layer		14		Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer is only evident across eastern 14 m of trench, and boundary with Layer 7201 is obscured by intercutting feature. Mottled yellowy brown/greyish silty clay loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Alluvial deposit forming argillic Bt-horizon, underlying upper B-horizon subsoil in western half of trench, and directly capped by modern agricultural topsoil in eastern half of trench. Is cut by two linear features and a possible pit.		
7203	Cut		0.66	0.24	Ditch. Cut of linear ditch running NE/SW. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.		
7204	Fill	7203			Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Infrequent small to medium subangular to subrounded pebbles. Possible Roman pottery found		
7205	Cut		1.44	0.5	Ditch. A N-S ditch, near vertical sides, base not seen. Not fully excavated due to depth and water		
7206	Fill	7205	1.4	0.5	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7205], mid grey brown silty clay with occasional limestone lumps, not fully excavated.		
7207	Cut		0.89	0.38	Ditch. A N-S ditch, sides slope 60 degrees, base is flat.		
7208	Fill	7207	0.89	0.38	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7207], mid grey brown clay silt, occasional limestone fragments.		
7209	Cut		1.2	0.42	Ditch. An E-W ditch, not fully excavated due to incoming water. Convex sides, base not seen.		

7210	Fill	7209	1.2	0.22	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch [7209], light grey brown silty clay.		
7211	Fill	7209	1.2	0.2	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7209], mid grey silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated due to water.		
7212	Cut		1.8		Ditch. A NW-SE ditch, unexcavated		
7213	Fill	7212	1.8		Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7212], unexcavated. Firm light brown silty clay.		
7214	Cut		1.2	0.38	Ditch. A N-S ditch, not bottomed due to water. Near vertical sides, base not seen.		
7215	Fill	7214	1.2	0.38	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7214], not fully excavated. Firm dark grey black silty clay. Occasional CBM and animal bone		
7216	Cut		1.1		Ditch. A NE-SW ditch, unexcavated		
7217	Fill	7216	1.1		Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7216], unexcavated firm light grey brown silty clay		
7218	Cut		1.7	0.12	Ditch. Linear running NE-SW. Bulk sample taken due to large quantity of pottery and slag recovered. Gentle slope on SE side, moderate slope on NW side. L > 2m,		
7219	Fill		1.7	0.12	Secondary Fill. Friable dark brownish grey silty sand		
7220	Cut		0.6	0.33	Ditch. A N-S ditch, not fully excavated due to water. Near vertical sides, base not seen.		
7221	Fill		0.6	0.34	Secondary Fill. A fill of ditch [7220], not fully excavated. Dark grey silty clay		

Trench 73

General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Brown topsoil, in the northwestern 6 m of trench capping paler modern agricultural subsoil, but otherwise directly overlying yellowy, clayey subsoil cut by many intersecting features.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
7301	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown silty clay loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely originally associated with now truncated palaeo land surface. Cut by many intersecting features across length of trench.		
7302	Cut		2.1	0.62	Ditch. Linear E/W. Moderate irregular sloping sides, concave base. Either ditch or possibly series of pits.		
7303	Fill	7302	2.1	0.62	Secondary Fill. Fine grained, firm compaction. Mid-dark greyish brown fill. Silty loam with moderate inclusion of sa/sr, Stones and pebbles. Probably midden given the contents of the fill (large stones, broken pottery, and some iron slag).		
7304	Cut		0.85	0.52	Ditch. A N/S ditch, steep sided, V shaped profile		
7305	Fill	7304	0.85	0.52	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch [7304], light grey brown clay silt occasional limestone lumps		
7306	Cut		6	0.16	Other Cut. A wide shallow cut. Sides slope c.30 degrees, base is flat. Possible very large N-S linear. May also be a possible relict palaeosol deposit preserved in a slight dip within the underlying subsoil.		
7307	Fill	7306	6	0.16	Secondary Fill. Single fill of cut [7306], mid grey brown silty clay, on its surface were scattered limestone lumps		
7308	Void						
7309	Layer		6	0.5	Subsoil. N.B. layer only evident across northwestern 6 m of trench, where land slopes upwards slightly and upper deposits thicken. Otherwise ploughsoil directly caps lower archaeology-bearing Layer 7301. Brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary.		

					Developing B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, and likely incorporating materials from Layer 7301 below.		
7310	Cut		0.4	0.13	Ditch. N-S ditch terminating at N. Concave base and sides.		
7311	Fill	7310	0.4	0.13	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7310]. Dark grey brown sandy clay		
7312	Cut		1.5	0.5	Ditch. NW-SE ditch. Near vertical sides, not bottomed		
7313	Fill	7312	1.5	0.3	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7312], mid grey brown clay silt		
7314	Fill	7312	1.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. A very stony fill of ditch [7312], light grey clay silt, frequent limestone lumps		
7315	Cut		0.4	0.06	Pit. Probably subrectangular pit. Sides slope 45 degrees base is flat		
7316	Fill	7315	0.4	0.06	Secondary Fill. Fill of pit [7315], reddish brown clay silt		
7317	Cut		0.42	0.3	Ditch. A N-S ditch. Steep sided, V shaped profile		
7318	Fill	7317	0.42	0.3	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7317], mid grey brown clay silt		
7319	Cut		0.4		Ditch. A NW-SE ditch, unexcavated		
7320	Fill	7319	0.4		Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7319], unexcavated		
7321	Cut		0.36		Posthole. A subrectangular posthole, unexcavated		
7322	Fill	7321	0.36		Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [7321], unexcavated. Mid brown sandy silt		
7323	Cut		0.37	0.18	Posthole. A subrectangular posthole, near vertical sides, flat base		
7324	Fill	7323	0.37	0.18	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [7323]. Mid brown sandy silt, limestone packing		
7325	Cut		0.48		Ditch. A NW-SW ditch, unexcavated		
7326	Fill	7325	0.48		Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7325], unexcavated. Light grey brown clay silt		
7327	Cut		0.77		Ditch. A NW-SE, unexcavated		
7328	Cut		0.77		Ditch. Fill of ditch [7327], unexcavated. Light grey brown clay silt		
7329	Cut		0.25		Ditch. A NW-SE ditch, unexcavated		
7330	Fill	7329	0.25		Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [7329], light grey brown clay silt		
7331	Cut		1		Pit. A pit, unexcavated		
7332	Fill	7331	1		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated pit. Firm mid grey brown clay silt		

Trench 74

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil directly capping a mixed yellowy subsoil into which are cut five possible linear features. In the eastern 7 m of the trench there is also an intervening brown subsoil developing below the modern topsoil as the slope dips down towards the east. An additional, underlying alluvial deposit was then revealed in the base of some excavated features across approx. the eastern third of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
7401	Layer		7	0.43	Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident across eastern c. 7 m of trench. Slightly yellowy brown loam, paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Incipient B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, evidencing significant admixture with Layer 7402 below.		
7402	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown sandy/clay loam (composition varies across layer). Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Mixed B(t)-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin. Cut by five linear features.		

7403	Cut		1.24	0.36	Ditch. Ditch with moderately sloping sides and concave base.		
7404	Fill		1.24	0.36	Secondary Fill. Dark grey-brown sandy loam with frequent gravel inclusions and rare charcoal.		
7405	Unexcavated feature		1		Ditch. Unexcavated NNE-SSW linear ditch. 1.00m x 0.90m exposed in trench. Appears to be truncated by ditch [7403]		
7406	Fill		1		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated ditch [7405]		
7407	Layer				Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer is only evident in base of features across approx. eastern third of trench. Mottled yellowy/greenish grey/brown silty clay loam. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Argillic alluvial floodplain deposit.		
7408	Cut		0.89	0.44	Ditch. Potential enclosure ditch. Chronology is uncertain: only one small piece of fauna was recovered. Linear, N-S. Flattish base. Moderate sloping sides.		
7409	Fill	7408			Primary Fill. Probable basal primary fill. Fast silting. Potential material sloping down from a bank. Friable darkish grey with mottles of reddish brown silty loam		
7410	Fill	7408			Secondary Fill. Friable dark grey sandy silt		
7411	Cut		0.7	0.47	Ditch. Probable Roman rectilinear enclosure ditch based on profile and geophysical survey. Truncated by ditch [7413] also forming part of the enclosure. Linear, N-S. Flat base. Moderately steep sides		
7412	Fill	7411	0.7	0.47	Secondary Fill. Friable brownish grey with mottles of reddish brown silty loam		
7413	Cut		2.1	0.59	Ditch. Probable Roman rectilinear enclosure ditch based on profile, geophysical survey and Roman pottery recovered. Truncates ditch [7413]. Linear, N-S. Flat base. Moderately steep slope on W side.		
7414	Fill	7413			Primary Fill. Friable light grey with mottles of orangey grey silty loam		
7415	Fill	7413			Secondary Fill. Friable dark grey silty loam		
7416	Cut		0.48	0.26	Robber Cut. Tentatively interpreted as a robbers cut of a possible Roman feature. Likely truncated by plant machine when trench was opened and contains a potential stone course of loose limestone blocks. Linear, N-S. Flat base. Very steep sides.		
7417	Fill	7416	0.48	0.26	Deliberate Backfill. Friable dark grey sandy silt		
Trench 75							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Brown topsoil, in southwestern half of trench overlying paler subsoil, but otherwise directly capping yellowy, clayey subsoil cut by several linear features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
7501	Layer		15	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident across southeastern 15 of trench, thinning from 0.5 m bgl to approx. 0.4 m bgl before being truncated in the centre of the trench. Brown silt loam, paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Developing B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil and likely incorporating materials from Layer 7502 below.		
7502	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam/sandy loam (varies across layer). Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Colluvial B-horizon subsoil with some slightly better developed and more argillic patches within overall matrix. Cut by four linear features.		

7503	Cut		0.58	0.37	Ditch. WNW/ESE linear ditch.		
7504	Fill	7503	0.58	0.37	Secondary Fill. Dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand. Single fill of ditch.		
7505	Cut		1.26	0.38	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Linear, runs E to W across trench. Moderately steep edges, imperceptible break of slope, slightly concave base. Cross section exposed		
7506	Fill	7505	1.26	0.38	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill of ditch. Orangey brown silty sand. Firm. Pottery and animal bone found		
7507	Cut		0.82	0.55	Ditch. E/W linear ditch.		
7508	Fill		0.82	0.55	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Yellowish-grey sandy loam, rare clay lenses, occasional large stone.		
7509	Cut		2.53	0.55	Ditch. E/W linear ditch. Water table has prevented the excavation of the true depth of the ditch. Ditch excavated to 0.55m deep.		
7510	Fill		2.53	0.55	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of large ditch. Yellowish-grey sandy loam with rare charcoal and occasional large stone. Water table has prevented the excavation of the true depth of the ditch. Ditch excavated to 0.55m deep.		
Trench 76							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil over mixed, yellowy subsoil cut by ten linear features and a possible pit. A lower clayey alluvium and illuviated sandy colluvium were also revealed in the base of a small sondage and some linear features towards the eastern end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
7601	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown sandy loam/clay loam (sand content decreases and clay increases from west to east through layer). Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Mixed B(t)- horizon subsoil. Cut by eleven features.		
7602	Layer				Alluvial Layer. N.B. layer only evident in base of machine excavated sondage/base of few linear features near eastern end of trench. Mottled yellowy/greenish brown/grey silty clay loam. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Blackish vertical mottling from humified roots and orangey iron oxide staining throughout. Clear boundary with 7203 where seen in section. Argillic alluvial floodplain deposit.		
7603	Layer				Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer only evident in base of machine excavated sondage/base of few linear features near eastern end of trench. Mottled reddish/orangey brown/grey sandy clay loam. Frequent orange iron oxide and black manganese staining throughout matrix. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Appears to dip under overlying alluvium within machine excavated sondage near east end of trench. Illuviated colluvial deposit originating as hillwash from Summertown-Radley terrace, with subsequent clay/silt input and frequent redox from repeated flooding.		
7604	Cut		0.65	0.4	Ditch. Linear E-W aligned. Concave base moderate sloping sides		
7605	Fill		0.65	0.4	Secondary Fill. Friable reddish brown sandy silt occasional medium stones		
7606	Cut		0.6	0.26	Ditch. Linear E-W aligned. Concave base gradual sides		
7607	Fill		0.6	0.26	Secondary Fill. Friable brown grey sandy silt occasional medium stones		
7608	Cut		0.45	0.31	Ditch. Cut of N-S aligned linear. W side near vertical, E side steep, flat base, steep break of slope. L = >1.8		
7609	Fill	7608	0.45	0.31	Secondary Fill. Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt		

7610	Cut		1.12	0.6	Ditch. NE-SE aligned ditch, flattish base, NW side moderately sloping, SE side unseen.		
7611	Fill	7610	1.12	0.6	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty sand.		
7612	Cut		1.55	0.28	Tree Throw. Cut of tree throw		
7613	Fill		1.55	0.28	Secondary Fill. Fill of tree throw		
7614	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated ENE-WSW oriented ditch. Uncertain relationship/truncation of ditch [7610]		
7615	Cut		0.5	0.4	Ditch. N-S oriented linear ditch. V-shaped profile.		
7616	Fill	7615	0.5	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark grey-brown clayey silt.		
7617	Cut		1	0.22	Ditch. Recut of ditch [7615].		
7618	Fill	7617	1	0.22	Secondary Fill. Firm, light greyish brown sandy silt.		
7619	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated linear ditch. Uncertain relationship to ditches [7615] and [7617]		
Trench 77							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil, in eastern 6 m of trench capping clayey subsoil, but otherwise directly capping sandy deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace, which are cut by four possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary with both Layer 7701 and 7702. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil underlying arable field.		
7701	Layer		6		Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident in eastern 6 m of trench, as it slopes gently downhill to the east and the terrace deposits appear to go deeper, beneath the base the trench. Yellowy brown clay loam, with darker greyish vertical mottling from humified roots across top of layer. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Boundary with Layer 7702 (where it briefly appears in section 6 m from the east end of the trench) appears to be fairly clear. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, now underlying upper ploughsoil but perhaps originally associated (as in other nearby trenches) with a now-truncated palaeo-topsoil.		
7702	Layer		24		Natural. N.B. layer is only evident in western 24 m of trench, before dipping under Layer 7701 downslope to the east. Mottled yellowy/reddish brown loamy sand/sandy loam (silt fraction increases moving downslope west to east through trench), with few irregular patches of yellowy pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across western end of trench. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Very few dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance within gravelly patches at western end of trench). Very few sr cobbles. Predominantly sandy deposits of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
7703	Cut		1.2	0.56	Ditch. N-S aligned ditch. Base not reached, not fully excavated.		
7704	Fill	7703	1.2	0.56	Secondary Fill. Ditch fill of firm, light grey-brown silty sand.		
7705	Cut		0.45	0.1	Pit. Shallow pit with moderately steep sides and a concave base.		
7706	Fill	7705	0.45	0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm, light greyish brown silty sand.		
7707	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated potential linear feature, looks to truncate ditch [7703] on the N side		

Trench 78							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Brown topsoil over thin paler subsoil, capping yellowy clayey subsoil cut by eight possible features.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
7801	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Thin B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
7802	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil. Cut by eight possible features.		
7803	Cut		0.53	0.09	Pit. Cut of pit, continues beyond edge of trench		
7804	Fill	7803	0.53	0.09	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, continues beyond trench edge		
7805	Cut		0.29		Ditch. Unexcavated linear feature, probable ditch. Appears in plan to be truncated by two linear features Measured width to baulk		
7806	Fill	7805	0.29		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated feature. Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt		
7807	Cut		0.87	0.23	Ditch. E-W linear, uneven concave base. NE side - moderately steep slope, SW side - gentle slope.		
7808	Fill	7807	0.87	0.23	Secondary Fill. Orange brown. Silty. Clay No rock inclusions.		
7809	Cut		0.76	0.12	Ditch. Linear running E-W with gently sloping sides and a flattish base.		
7810	Fill	7809	0.76	0.12	Secondary Fill. Compact brownish grey sandy silt with rare inclusions of poorly sorted sub angular stone.		
7811	Cut		3	0.26	Ditch. Cut of E-W ditch. N edge straight, S edge curvilinear. Gently sloping N side, imperceptible break of slope, flattish base. Meets ditch [7813] (unexcavated) in middle of trench, relationship unclear. 1.5 m section excavated across width		
7812	Fill	7811	3	0.26	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm, orangey brown silty sand. Small sub rounded stones seen very occasionally throughout.		
7813	Unexcavated feature		0.3		Ditch. Unexcavated feature. Ditch or gully that terminates in center of Trench 78. Runs Roughly N-S and meets feature [7811], relationship unclear. Linear W rounded terminus, filled with orangey brown silty sand		
7814	Cut		3.3	0.88	Ditch. Linear E-W ditch cut with flat base, steeply sloping sides. Truncates [7816] and [7817].		
7815	Fill	7814	0.7	0.52	Secondary Fill. Fine grained firm, silty loam, mid grayish brown. Rare inclusions of sa/sr pebbles and stones. Secondary fill of [7814].		
7816	Cut		0.7	0.88	Ditch. Linear N/S ditch with concave base and moderately sloping sides. Width not established as part of the feature extends outside the trench. Butts and/or is truncated by [7814] in a manner that suggests this cut is contemporary. Potential extension of boundary ditch in [7814]		
7817	Fill	7816	0.7	0.48	Secondary Fill. Fine grained firm silty loam with light-mid brown colour. Rare sa/sr pebbles. Full depth not reached due to truncation and feature lying under trench bulk. Some small bones, rare finds of Roman pottery, and a small slab of opus caementicium (concrete conglomerate).		
7818	Cut		0.9	0.7	Ditch. Cut of ditch running E/W across trench. Half sectioned, south side steep, imperceptible b.o.s, concave base. Truncated by [7820]. Single fill		
7819	Fill	7818	0.9	0.7	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt. Infrequent medium subangular cornbrush limestone rocks.		

7820	Cut		0.22	0.22	Ditch. Ditch running WNW/ESE across trench. Moderately steep sides, rounded b.o.s, flattish base. Single fill.		
7821	Fill	7820	0.22	0.22	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
7822	Cut		0.36	0.17	Ditch. Cut of ditch running WNW/ESE across trench. Steep sides, imperceptible b.o.s, concave base. Single fill.		
7823	Fill	7822	0.36	0.17	Secondary Fill. Single fill of gully. Dark greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt.		
7824	Fill	7814	1.4	0.32	Secondary Fill. Fine grained, firm silty loam with mid-dark blackish brown colour. Rare inclusions of sr pebbles. Uppermost fill of cut [7814]. With rare finds of animal bone.		
7825	Void						

Trench 79

General description

Orientation

NW-SE

Brown topsoil over mixed, reddish colluvial subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace. Lower deposit is cut by four possible linear features.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
7901	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Mottled reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Colluvial B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
7902	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with irregular patches of yellowy pale brown loamy sand/gravel showing through across base of trench. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance in gravelly patches within layer). Dirty interface deposit marking upper boundary of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by four possible linear features.		
7903	Cut		0.31	0.1	Gully. Small ENE/WSW ditch/gully that truncates ditch [7907] in plan. Linear. Flattish base. Very steep sides.		
7904	Fill	7903	0.31	0.1	Secondary Fill. Friable brownish grey with mottles of reddish brown clayey silt. Single fill of ditch.		
7905	Cut		1	0.24	Ditch. Cut of NNE-SSW running ditch.		
7906	Fill	7905	1	0.24	Secondary Fill. Friable brownish grey clayey silt. Single fill of ditch.		
7907	Cut		0.93		Ditch. Unexcavated ditch running N-S. Truncated by ditch [7905]. Function and chronology is equivocal.		
7908	Fill	7907	0.93		Secondary Fill. Friable brownish grey clayey silt. Upper fill of unexcavated ditch.		
7909	Cut		1		Ditch. Unexcavated E/W ditch located on the WNW side of the trench.		
7910	Fill	7909	1		Secondary Fill. Friable dark grey clayey silt. Upper fill of unexcavated ditch.		

Trench 80

General description

Orientation

NW-SE

Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, capping additional yellowy clayey subsoil. Four possible features in this lower layer were hand excavated but appeared to only be natural variations within the soil.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.7

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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8000	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil.		
8001	Layer		30	0.6	Subsoil. Brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
8002	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam, with irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam throughout. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Mixed B(t)-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin. Several possible features transpired to be natural sedimentological variations.		
8003	Cut		0.58	0.19	Natural Feature. Probable geological feature forming part of a series of natural linears. Linear. Convex base. Moderate slope.		
8004	Fill	8003	0.58	0.19	Secondary Fill. Friable reddish brown with mottles of yellowish grey loam		
8005	Cut		1.03	0.15	Natural Feature. Probable natural/geological feature. Linear terminus. Concave base, shallow slope.		
8006	Fill	8005	1.03	0.15	Secondary Fill. Friable brownish grey clayey silt		
Trench 81							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown topsoil over mottled reddish subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface if Summertown-Radley terrace, into which are cut nine possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer		30	0.35	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
8101	Layer		30	0.6	Subsoil. Mottled reddish/orangey brown loam/sandy loam (abundance of sand fraction varies throughout layer). Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but very irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
8102	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/loamy sand (proportion of sand and silt fractions varies across layer) with gravellier patches. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and more gravelly areas of deposit). Highly admixed dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by nine possible features.		
8103	Cut		0.93	0.3	Ditch. NE/SW linear ditch.		
8104	Fill	8103	0.67	0.14	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of ditch.		
8105	Fill	8103	0.74	0.21	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch.		
8106	Cut		0.6	0.1	Ditch. Cut off ditch. Linear, runs sw to ne across trench, terminates in centre of trench. Gently sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope, flattish / slightly undulating base. Terminus slot excavated		
8107	Fill	8106	0.6	0.1	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch. Firm, greyish brown silty sand. Hand tools, dry, terminus slot excavated		
8108	Cut		0.93	0.2	Ditch. NE/SW linear ditch, only partly excavated.		
8109	Fill	8108	0.93	0.2	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of partly excavated ditch.		
8110	Cut		0.28	0.1	Pit. Possible truncated, shallow pit.		
8111	Fill	8110	0.28	0.1	Secondary Fill. Single fill of shallow pit.		
8112	Cut				Modern. Modern NNE-SSW linear ditch		
8113	Fill	8112			Secondary Fill. Fill of modern ditch		

8114	Cut		0.56	0.14	Ditch. NW/SE linear ditch.		
8115	Fill		0.56	0.14	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
8116	Cut		0.82	0.22	Ditch. NW/SE linear ditch.		
8117	Fill		0.82	0.22	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
8118	Unexcavated feature		0.2		Ditch. Unexcavated feature runs across Far Eastern of Trench 81. Possibly a ditch, largely obscured by trench ramp. Pottery (likely Roman) found.		
8119	Cut		0.3	0.08	Ditch. Cut of small ditch or gully. Linear, runs N-S across trench. Moderately steep sides, imperceptible break of slope, sub-flat base		
8120	Fill	8119	0.6	0.08	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm, orangey brown silty sand.		
8121	Unexcavated feature		2	0.4	Ditch. Unexcavated feature. Possible a ditch NW-SE. Eastern edge appears linear. Western edge obscured by trench ramp. Filled with dark greyey brown silty sand. Sondage cut to look for finds. Pottery and animal bone found. Width and depth measurements represent minimum values		
8122	Cut				Natural Feature. Tree-throw		
8123	Fill	8122			Secondary Fill. Fill of tree throw		
Trench 82							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Brown topsoil over paler, very slightly reddish subsoil, capping truncated buried palaeosol A-horizon. This buried soil in turn caps a heavily admixed 'dirty interface' marking upper boundary of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, which becomes increasingly clayey as it runs downslope to the south. Five possible features cut this lower deposit, and possibly the buried soil too.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
8201	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Very slightly reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance in northern half of layer). Variable ear/diffuse boundary with Layer 8202 below. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
8202	Layer		30	0.5	Buried soil. Slightly greyish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary, though with some greyish vertical mottling suggesting past rooting into Layer 8203 below. Truncated and likely admixed buried palaeosol A-horizon. Is possibly cut by five features evident in Layer 8203 below, though will require hand excavation to verify.		
8203	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled mid-/pale brown sandy loam with gravels, gradually transitioning into a more yellowy/green brown sandy clay loam across southern third of trench. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies with sandier and more gravelly patches across layer). Highly admixed dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, becoming increasingly argillic as it heads downslope to the south. Is cut by five features.		
8204	Cut		0.6	0.26	Ditch. WNW/ESE ditch.		
8205	Fill	8204	0.6	0.26	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
8206	Cut		2.9	0.56	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Runs SE to NW across Trench. NE edge moderately steep, SW edge and base not expose due to depth. Not bottomed due to depth.		

8207	Fill	8206	2.9	0.56	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill of ditch. Firm, dark brown silty sand. Small sub rounded stones common throughout.		
8208	Cut		1.96	0.46	Ditch. NW-SE oriented linear ditch		
8209	Fill	8208	1.96	0.46	Secondary Fill. Firm light brown grey silty loam		
8210	Cut		0.8	0.14	Ditch. Possible NW-SE shallow ditch/enclosure boundary. Only partly exposed along W edge of trench.		
8211	Fill	8210	0.8	0.14	Secondary Fill. Single fill of partly exposed feature. Dark grey silty sand.		
8212	Cut		0.8	0.44	Ditch. NE-SW linear ditch. Base not exposed, not fully excavated, measurements are minimum dimensions.		
8213	Fill	8212	0.8	0.44	Secondary Fill. Ditch fill of firm light brownish grey silty loam.		
Trench 83							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil, in western half of trench directly capping upper deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace, and then seeming to truncate a lower buried palaeosol across the eastern half of the trench. In the easternmost third of the trench a modern B-horizon subsoil underlying the topsoil also truncates the buried soil. 11 possible features cut this lower terrace deposit, and possible also the overlying buried soil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with Layers 8301 and 8303, somewhat diffuse with Layer 8302 where Layer 8301 is not evident. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
8301	Layer		10	0.5	Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident across eastern 10 m of trench, beginning as a faint trace at 0.4 m bgl and thickening to 0.6 m deep as it runs downslope to easternmost end of trench. Very slightly reddish silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
8302	Layer		13.5	0.6	Buried soil. N.B. layer is only evident across eastern 13.5 m of trench, from just a few cm thick at 0.45 m bgl to and deepening as it runs downslope to 0.75 m bgl at the easternmost end of the trench. Slightly greyish brown silt loam. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few-common sa-sr granules and very few-few sa-sr pebbles (abundance is greater in western part of layer). Clear boundary in western half of layer, increasingly diffuse downslope towards east. Highly truncated and admixed buried palaeosol A-horizon, possibly cut by c. 5 features, though requires hand excavation to verify relationships.		
8303	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown loamy sand with gravelly lenses in western half of trench, gradually transitioning into more yellowy brown sandy loam in the eastern half of the trench as it slopes downhill. N.B. layer is only exposed in a few places across the eastern half of trench, being otherwise cut by features. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles, with greater abundance largely restricted to more gravelly patches across western half of layer. Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Pleistocene terrace member, likely undergoing greater stabilisation and soil development downslope to the east. Is cut by c. 11 possible features, excavation of which may help verify the overall character of the deposit and its relationship with the upper soil sequence, especially across the eastern half of the trench.		
8304	Cut		0.87	0.68	Ditch. N/S linear ditch.		
8305	Fill	8304	0.87	0.68	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
8306	Cut		0.84	0.3	Ditch. N/S linear ditch, re-cut of [8304].		

8307	Fill	8306	0.84	0.3	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch re-cut.		
8308	Void						
8309	Cut		0.84	0.74	Ditch. Possible N/S linear, only partly excavated and not bottomed, so may be multiple features. Dimensions given are excavated extent only.		
8310	Fill	8309	0.84	0.74	Secondary Fill. Single fill of possible ditch.		
8311	Void						
8312	Layer				Natural. Orangey-grey clayey lens within Layer 8303 towards western end of trench. Visible in S.8300		
8313	Cut		1.9	0.5	Ditch. Cut of NW-SE linear ditch. SW edge very steep, NE edge not exposed. Base not exposed due to depth. Truncates [8315]. Not bottomed due to depth. Depth measurement represents a minimum depth		
8314	Fill	8313	1.9	0.5	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm dark greyey brown silty sand. Pottery and animal bone found.		
8315	Cut		0.38	0.14	Ditch. Cut of shallow ditch or gully. Linear, runs SE to NW across trench. NE edge steeply sloping with rounded break of slope. SW edge moderately steep with imperceptible breaks of slope. Slightly concave base. Truncated by [8313] Cross section excavated as part of relationship slot with ditch [8313]		
8316	Fill	8315	0.38	0.14	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm orangey brown silty sand. Animal bone and pottery found.		
8317	Cut		0.9	0.6	Ditch. NE/SW linear ditch.		
8318	Fill	8317	0.9	0.6	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
8319	Cut		0.7	0.3	Ditch. NE/SW ditch, re-cut of [8317].		
8320	Fill	8319	0.7	0.3	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
8321	Cut		1	0.22	Pit. Shallow, sub-circular pit.		
8322	Fill	8321	1	0.22	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit.		
8323	Cut		0.7	0.58	Ditch. NW-SE ditch. Base not reached. Near vertical steep sides.		
8324	Cut		0.74	0.28	Ditch. Shallow NW-SE ditch. Symmetrical steep sides. Flattish base.		
8325	Fill	8323	0.7	0.58	Secondary Fill. Ditch fill of firm, dark blackish grey silty sand with moderate stones and flecks of charcoal.		
8326	Fill	8324	0.74	0.28	Secondary Fill. Ditch fill of firm, dark blackish grey silty sand with moderate stones and rare charcoal flecks. Contained some paper/plastic material - modern or disturbed feature.		
8327	Cut		1	0.5	Ditch. Linear N-S aligned flat base steep slopes		
8328	Fill	8327	1	0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, Sandy silt, infrequent poorly sorted sub-angular stones, rare pottery sherds and animal bone		
8329	Cut		1.4	0.42	Ditch. A NW-SE ditch Sides slope 60 degrees, base is flat		
8330	Fill	8329	1.4	0.42	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [8329], mid brown clay silt		
8331	Fill	8329	1.1	0.12	Secondary Fill. A gravelly lower fill of ditch [8329]. Mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel		
8332	Cut		0.5	0.4	Other Cut. Possibly a feature, not seen in plan. May be variations in the natural		
8333	Fill	8332	0.34	0.07	Other Fill. A yellow silty clay fill of cut [8332]		
8334	Fill	8332	0.5	0.3	Other Fill. A gravelly fill of cut [8332], compact brownish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel		
8335	Fill	8332	0.6	0.12	Other Fill. A very gravelly compact sandy clay with common gravel. Fill of cut [8332]		
8336	Cut		1.6	0.29	Ditch. NE-SW aligned ditch. E side moderately steep, W side not seen. Flattish base.		
8337	Fill	8336	1.6	0.29	Secondary Fill. Ditch fill of soft/friable dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent stones and rare charcoal flecks.		
8338	Cut		0.9		Ditch. Unexcavated N-S linear		

8339	Fill	8338	0.9		Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty clay fill of unexcavated ditch [8338]		
8340	Cut		0.47		Ditch. Unexcavated N-S linear. Terminating at S end		
8341	Fill	8340	0.47		Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty clay fill of unexcavated ditch [8340]		
8342	Cut		0.38		Ditch. Unexcavated E-W linear		
8343	Fill		0.38		Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty clay fill of unexcavated ditch [8342]		
Trench 84							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Brown topsoil over a series of two paler subsoils, capping a greyer buried soil over an associated yellowy clayey subsoil. These lower two layers both appear to be cut by five possible features.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. A-horizon topsoil under arable field		
8401	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Brown silt loam, paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
8402	Layer		30	0.61	Subsoil. Brown silt loam, slightly darker than overlying subsoil. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles (abundance appears to vary throughout layer). Mostly clear boundary. Additional B-horizon subsoil, likely transitional deposit incorporating material from Layer 8403 below as well as Layer 8401 above.		
8403	Layer		30	0.72	Buried soil. Greyish brown silt loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Mostly clear boundary, though with vertical mottling evidencing past rooting into Layer 8404 below. Buried A-horizon palaeosol, though likely somewhat truncated/admixed.		
8404	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown clay loam/silty clay loam (sand:silt ratio varies somewhat across layer). Few sa-sr rootlets. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil associated with overlying buried A-horizon palaeosol. Cut by five possible features.		
8405	Cut		5	0.5	Ditch. Partially excavated possible boundary ditch running NW/SE. Linear, moderate slope on NE side. Not bottomed due to water. Width is approx - may contain several features.		
8406	Fill	8405	5	0.5	Secondary Fill. Firm yellowish grey silty sand		
8407	Cut		3.7	0.64	Ditch. Probable E-W boundary ditch. Depth not reached due to water table. Width not clear due to overlap with another large ditch with similar fill colour		
8408	Fill	8407	3.7	0.64	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch. Roman CBM and Fe nail present.		
8409	Cut		3	0.24	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Linear, runs NE-SW across trench. Moderately steep NW edge, rounded break of slope, flattish base, SE edge not exposed. Possibly meets ditch [8411] beyond trench edge		
8410	Fill	8409	3	0.24	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm greyish brown silty sand.		
8411	Cut		0.62	0.15	Ditch. Cut of NE-SW ditch. Moderately steep sides, imperceptible break of slope, concave base		
8412	Fill	8411	0.62	0.15	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch. Soft, brownish grey silty sand.		
8413	Cut		1.4	0.24	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Linear, runs NE/SW across ditch. Moderately steep sides, rounded break of slope, flattish base		
8414	Fill	8413	1.4	0.24	Secondary Fill. Soft, greyish brown silty sand. Rare medium sub-rounded pebbles		

8415	Cut		1.56		Ditch. Unexcavated linear running E-W. Length = >2m		
8416	Fill				Secondary Fill. Firm dark greyish brown silty sand		
Trench 85							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, coming down to highly mixed colluvial deposit capping sandy/clayey subsoil below.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granule and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
8501	Layer		30	0.48	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa,sr pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
8502	Layer		30	0.65	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer goes to depth of approx. 0.65 m bgl across most of trench, before deepening to 0.9 m bgl in approx. northeastern 8 m. This latter section also includes a c. 10 cm thick lens of mottled grey/orange clay loam near the top of the layer. Overall mottled reddish-purple grey/brown sandy loam/gravel. Very few-few rootlets. Frequent-dominant poorly sorted sa-sr granules and pebbles, with some less gravelly sandier/siltier patches throughout. Clear but irregular boundary. Very poorly developed colluvial B-horizon.		
8503	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled pale grey-brown loamy sand/sandy loam/sandy clay loam (abundance of silt and clay fractions vary across layer), with frequent orangey iron oxide staining of matrix and more occasional patches of purplish iron/manganese staining and small (<5 mm) concretions. Overall very few-few sa-sr granules and pebbles, with again occasional atches/lenses of common sa-sr granules and small pebbles, often associated with managese staining. Mixed sandy subsoil deposit of likely colluvial origin, exhibiting evidence of redox through repeated wetting and drying episodes. Cut by possible feature at northeastern end of trench.		
Trench 86							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping darker subsoil/possible stabilisation horizon, over lower clayey subsoil. A tree throw or other natural feature cut this lowermost layer at the north end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
8601	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Brown silt loam, paler than topsoil above, slightly reddish at northern end of trench, grading to slightly greyish at southern end of trench. Clay fraction also increases towards southern end of trench. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles (slightly greater abundance in northern part of layer). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, with slight N/S differences likely attributable to materials originating off two conjoined inclines.		

8602	Layer		30	0.66	Subsoil. Mottled mid-grey/brown clay loam. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Secondary B-horizon subsoil likely derived of colluvial materials. Slightly darker hue and evidence of past rooting suggests this deposit may represent a past stabilisation horizon of some kind, though it does not seem to exhibit the signs of a properly developed (and now buried) A-horizon palaeosol.		
8603	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled pale grey-brown clay loam with some orangey iron oxide mottling. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles, with occasional lenses of more common sa-sr granules and small pebbles. B-horizon of likely colluvial origin. Cut by two possible features.		
8604	Cut				Natural Feature. Cut of natural feature		
8605	Fill	8604			Other Fill. Fill of natural feature		
Trench 87							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over paler, mixed subsoil, capping sandy/clayey subsoil of colluvial origin.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer		30	0.35	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
8701	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Greyish brown silt loam/loam (sand fraction increases relative to silt with depth), slightly paler than topsoil above. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Very few small (<5 mm) sr manganese concretions. Relatively clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, with likely admixture of materials from colluvial layer below.		
8702	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled pale grey-brown clay loam/sandy clay loam (abundance of sand fraction varies throughout layer), with frequent orangey iron oxide staining of matrix. Few sa-sr granules and smaller pebbles throughout, including small (<5 mm) sr manganese oncretions. B-horizon of likely colluvial origin, exhibiting clear evidence of redox via repeated wetting/drying.		
Trench 88							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over mixed, mottled subsoil, itself capping a gravelly colluvial deposit over a more developed clayey subsoil. Two possible features cut this lower layer towards the southern end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
8801	Layer		30	0.46	Subsoil. Mottled slightly reddish-brown/grey-brown loam/silt loam (fractions vary throughout layer), with some of the greyer loam patches exhibiting moderate clay content. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse, wavy boundary. Turbated B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, likely admixed with lower colluvial deposits.		
8802	Layer		30	0.65	Colluvial Layer. Mottled reddish-purple grey-brown loam/sandy loam (sand fraction varies throughout layer) with gravel. Purplish mottling indicative manganese/iron precipitates throughout matrix. Very few rootlets. Common-		

					frequent poorly sorted sa-sr granules and pebbles. Relatively clear but very irregular, wavy boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon of colluvial origin with evidence of frequent redox.		
8803	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled pale grey-brown sandy clay loam with frequent orangey iron oxide staining throughout matrix. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles, with occasional lenses of better sorted and more densely packed frequent sa-sr granules and small pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin. Cut by two possible features at southern end of trench.		
Trench 89							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, seemingly capping highly truncated and admixed buried palaeosol, itself capping an associated clayey subsoil. Six possible features cut this lower subsoil. It is possible these features also cut the remnant palaeosol.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer		30	0.37	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear though relatively faint boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
8901	Layer		30	0.52	Subsoil. Reddish mid-brown silt loam, only slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
8902	Layer		30	0.6	Buried soil. Greyish brown, somewhat clayey, silt loam. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary but with mottling evidencing past rooting and/or other bioturbation into layer below. Thin layer possibly evidencing highly truncated and likely much admixed buried palaeosol A-horizon. May possibly also be cut by features evident in underlying layer.		
8903	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy brown silty clay loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil likely associated with buried palaeosol A-horizon above. Is cut by six possible features, including one containing visible pot sherds at North end of trench.		
8904	Cut		0.39		Ditch. Unexcavated E-W running ditch		
8905	Fill		0.39		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated ditch		
8906	Cut		0.88		Ditch. Unexcavated E-W running ditch		
8907	Fill		0.88		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated ditch		
8908	Cut		0.6	0.22	Ditch. Shallow E-W ditch. Concave base moderately sloping sides. Cuts lighter yellowish brown layer (8903).		
8909	Fill	8908	0.6	0.22	Secondary Fill. A fine grained soft/loose mid reddish brown silty loam either a natural secondary or tertiary fill of cut [8908]. No finds present.		
8910	Cut		0.81	0.08	Pit. Cut of possible pit		
8911	Fill		0.81	0.08	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit		
Trench 90							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, capping heavily truncated palaeosol A- and B-horizon sequence. This lower sequence is cut by at least eight features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9001	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
9002	Layer		30	0.48	Buried soil. Slightly greyish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Highly admixed and truncated buried palaeosol A-horizon.		
9003	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowish brown silt loam, with some greyish mottling across upper part of layer, likely as a result of rooting. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. B-horizon subsoil associated with overlying buried palaeosol A-horizon.		
9004	Layer				Subsoil. Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay loam underlying Layer 9003. Only evident within excavated features. Bt-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin.		
9005	Cut		0.8	0.14	Ditch. Possible S terminus of N/S ditch. Width is approximate as sectioned at oblique angle.		
9006	Fill	9005	0.8	0.14	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
9007	Layer		3	0.41	Buried soil. Same as (9002)		
9008	Void						
9009	Cut		1.08	0.31	Pit. Shallow, sub-circular pit, cut through buried soil horizon (9022).		
9010	Fill	9009	1.08	0.31	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark greyish brown silty sand; rare, well sorted inclusions of charcoal. Contains piles of several large flattish unworked grey cobble stones (cornbrash limestone). Single fill of pit.		
9011	Cut		1.4	0.4	Ditch. NW-SE ditch, the sides slope 60 degrees, the base was not seen		
9012	Fill	9011	1.4	0.4	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch [9011], mid brown silty clay		
9013	Unexcavated feature		1.8		Ditch. Unexcavated NNW-SSE running ditch		
9014	Cut		0.81	0.23	Ditch. The N terminus of a N-S ditch. The sides slope 45 degrees, the base is rounded.		
9015	Fill	9014	0.81	0.23	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch terminus [9014]. Mid grey brown silty clay with redeposited burnt clay lumps.		
9016	Cut		1.4	0.49	Ditch. NNE/SSW linear ditch, re-cut of [9018].		
9017	Fill	9016	1.4	0.49	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
9018	Cut		0.63	0.6	Ditch. NNE/SSW linear ditch.		
9019	Fill	9018	0.63	0.6	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
9020	Cut		1.3	0.76	Ditch. Cut of ENE-WSW oriented linear ditch		
9021	Fill	9020	1.3	0.76	Secondary Fill. Mid to dark brown silty loam		
9022	Layer				Buried soil. Same as (9002)		
9023	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Cut of unexcavated pit		
Trench 91							
General description					Orientation		ESE-WNW
Brown topsoil directly capping sands and gravels deposit of Summertown-Radley terrace member, into which are cut four possible features.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

9100	Layer		30	0.35	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam/loam (sand fraction increases with depth). Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9101	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled pale/yellow loamy sand/gravel, with irregular patches of darker reddish brown sandy loam/gravel showing across base of trench. Very few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and more gravelly patches of deposit). Dirty interface marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by four possible features.		
9102	Cut		0.52	0.16	Ditch. W terminus of shallow E/W linear ditch.		
9103	Fill	9102	0.52	0.16	Secondary Fill. Single fill of shallow terminus.		
9104	Cut		1.64	0.56	Ditch. NNE/SSW linear ditch. Not fully excavated.		
9105	Fill	9104	1.64	0.56	Secondary Fill. Single identified fill of ditch.		
9106	Fill	9107	0.54	0.2	Secondary Fill. Finds-rich single fill of ditch re-cut. [9107]		
9107	Cut		0.54	0.2	Ditch. NNE/WSW linear ditch, apparent re-cut of [9104].		
Trench 92							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil directly capping upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, which is cut by four linear features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance with depth). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9201	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/loamy sand (abundance of silt fraction varies across layer) and gravel. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and more gravelly patches within layer). Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels deposit.		
9202	Cut		2.5	0.48	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Linear, runs SW to NE across trench. Steep SE side, NW edge not excavated. Rounded break of slope, undulating/ slightly concave base.		
9203	Fill		2.5	0.48	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch. Firm, orangey brown silty sand. Small stones common throughout and larger stones occasionally seen ear base. Pottery (possibly roman) and bone found		
9204	Cut		1.5	0.51	Ditch. N/S linear ditch, possibly with a re-cut but not clearly identified.		
9205	Fill	9204	1.5	0.51	Secondary Fill. Single identified fill of ditch.		
9206	Cut		1	0.12	Tree Throw. Apparently tree throw, continues beneath baulk.		
9207	Fill	9206	1	0.12	Secondary Fill. Single fill of apparently tree throw.		
9208	Cut		0.65	0.1	Tree Throw. Likely natural feature. Tree throw or gully. Moderately steep sides, imperceptible break of slope.		
9209	Fill	9208	0.65	0.1	Secondary Fill. Likely natural secondary fill. Not very distinct from (9201). Loose, orangey brown silty sand with large quantities of small stones throughout.		
Trench 93							
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE	

Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, capping partially truncated/admixed buried palaeosol A- and B-horizon sequence. This lower sequence is cut by at least six archaeological features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9301	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
9302	Layer		30	0.58	Buried soil. Slightly greyish brown silt loam. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Somewhat truncated/admixed buried palaeosol A-horizon. Appears to be cut by three-four features also cutting into underlying B-horizon, though needs hand excavation to clarify relationships.		
9303	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowish brown loam with slightly variable silt/sand ratio across layer. Upper part of layer mottled with darker staining, including vertical blackish stains from humified roots. Few-common sa-sr granules (abundance varies across layer). Few sa-sr pebbles. B-horizon subsoil associated with overlying palaeosol A-horizon, with clear evidence of rooting across the boundary.		
9304	Layer				Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay loam underlying Layer 9303. Only seen within/beneath excavated features. Bt-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin.		
9305	Cut		2.3	0.4	Ditch. Broad N/S linear ditch, not bottomed.		
9306	Fill	9305	2.3	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid brown clay silt, upper fill of ditch [9305].		
9307	Fill	9305	1.8	0.2	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch [9305], mid grey brown clay silt		
9308	Cut		1.04	0.2	Ditch. N/S ditch.		
9309	Fill	9308	1.04	0.2	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch [9308], light grey brown clay silt.		
9310	Cut		0.72	0.31	Ditch. N/S ditch, near vertical sides, flat base		
9311	Fill	9310	0.72	0.31	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch [9310], mid grey brown with yellow patches clay silt		
9312	Cut		0.62	0.34	Ditch. N-S aligned ditch		
9313	Fill	9312	0.62	0.34	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark reddish brown silty loam. Single fill of ditch.		
9314	Cut		1.48	0.7	Ditch. Curvilinear ditch NE-SW orientation in trench		
9315	Fill	9314	0.64	0.16	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown loam, lower fill of ditch.		
9316	Fill	9314	1	0.27	Deliberate Backfill. Firm mid-greyish brown/light reddish brown mixed deposit, middle fill of ditch.		
9317	Fill	9314	1.28	0.32	Secondary Fill. Firm dark reddish brown silty loam, upper fill of ditch.		
9318	Cut		2	0.4	Ditch. Possible large NNW/SSE linear, only partly excavated. More likely remnant section of palaeosol (9302) preserved within slight hollow in underlying terrace		
9319	Fill	9318	2	0.4	Secondary Fill. Probable remnant palaeosol. Same as (9302)		
9320	Cut		1.7	0.78	Ditch. Large NNW/SSE ditch.		
9321	Fill	9320	1.7	0.78	Secondary Fill. Single identified fill of large ditch.		
9322	Cut		0.96	0.38	Ditch. N/S linear ditch. Not visible in plan.		
9323	Fill	9322	0.96	0.38	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown silty loam, single fill of ditch.		
Trench 94							

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil. In the southern third of the trench this caps a buried palaeosol A-horizon, in turn capping an associated clayey subsoil. In the northern two thirds of the trench the upper palaeosol is truncated and the modern agricultural sequence directly caps the lower clayey subsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer		30	0.32	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9401	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Variable clear/diffuse boundary with Layer 9402 (is clearest at southernmost end of trench). Clear boundary with Layer 9403 across northern two thirds of trench. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
9402	Layer		10	0.65	Buried soil. N.B. layer is only evident in southern 10 m of trench, and truncated by Layer 9401 to the north. Brown loam. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Buried palaeosol A-horizon.		
9403	Layer		30		Subsoil. Yellowy pale brown clay loam. Few-common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon associated with overlying palaeosol A-horizon evident in southern third of trench.		
Trench 95							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping sequence of a thin clayey subsoil over a more gravelly colluvial deposit, in turn capping a more clayey subsoil. Four possible features cut this lower subsoil..						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9501	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Slightly Reddish mid-brown silt loam, slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
9502	Layer			0.58	Subsoil. Pale greyish brown clay loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Diffuse, wavy boundary. Thin, somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely of colluvial origin.		
9503	Layer		30	0.85	Colluvial Layer. Mottled reddish-purple/orangey/greyish brown sandy loam/sandy clay loam (abundance of clay fraction varies throughout layer). Mottling derives from iron oxide/manganese precipitate staining of matrix. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin.		
9504	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled greyish pale brown clay loam with orangey iron oxide staining throughout matrix. Common sa-sr granules. Very few-few sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, also likely derived from colluvial materials but with greater contribution of fine fraction material and greater subsequent in situ pedogenic development than overlying layer. Also evidence of repeated redox from repeated wetting/drying episodes. Is cut by four possible features.		
9505	Cut		0.36	0.14	Gully. Probable E-W small gully. Only feature in Trench 95. Concave base with moderately steep slopes. L = >2m		
9506	Fill	9505	0.36	0.14	Secondary Fill. Friable dark grey with mottles of reddish brown sandy silt		

Trench 96							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over lighter subsoil, capping sandy colluvial deposit over lower clayey subsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9601	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Brown silt loam, slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
9602	Layer		30	0.7	Colluvial Layer. Greyish brown sandy loam, slightly darker than subsoil above. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles, but with few pockets of darker grey-brown/purplish tinged matrix containing frequent granules and smaller pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon of mainly sandy colluvium, with some more gravelly pockets exhibiting signs of redox.		
9603	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled pale grey-brown clay loam with common orangey iron oxide staining of matrix. Few darker grey/blackish vertical stains from humified roots. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, though better developed and with greater proportion of fines than overlying sandy/gravelly colluvium.		
9604	Cut				Natural Feature. Cut of natural feature		
9605	Fill	9604			Secondary Fill. Fill of natural feature		
Trench 97							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping deep, highly mixed colluvial sequence over more developed lower clayey subsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9701	Layer		30	0.39	Subsoil. Slightly reddish mid-brown silt loam, slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse, wavy boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
9702	Layer		30	0.83	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer gradually thickens from 0.9 m bgl depth at western end of trench to 0.75 m bgl at eastern end of trench. Mottled reddish-purple/orangey/pale grey-brown clay loam/sandy clay loam/sandy loam (matrix is highly variable throughout layer). Very few rootlets. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (sandier parts of matrix generally contain greater abundance of gravel clasts). Increased reddish/purple moving across base of unit indicative of iron/manganese precipitates. Clear but irregular boundary. Highly mixed and poorly developed colluvial deposit, with clear evidence of redox through repeated wetting and drying.		
9703	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled pale grey-brown clay loam/sandy clay loam (abundance of sand fraction varies across layer), with frequent orangey iron oxide staining of matrix. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Few lenses of common sa-sr granules and pebbles, including small manganese nodules <5 mm.		

					Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely of colluvial origin though more developed than overlying deposit and also exhibiting signs of repeated wetting/drying.		
Trench 98							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, capping series of two more mixed colluvial deposits, and a lower clayey subsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer		30	0.35	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9801	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Slightly Reddish mid-brown silt loam, slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
9802	Layer		30	0.64	Colluvial Layer. Mottled reddish/orangey gey brown sandy loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and small pebbles poorly sorted throughout matrix. Some darker reddish-purple mottling indicative of iron/manganese precipitates. Diffuse boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin, with some evidence of repeated wetting and drying episodes.		
9803	Layer		30	0.83	Colluvial Layer. Mottled reddish-purple/greyish brown sandy loam. Purple mottling indicative of iron/manganese precipitates. Very few rootlets. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles poorly sorted throughout matrix. Diffuse, wavy boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin, with clear evidence of repeated wetting and drying episodes.		
9804	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled pale greyish brown sandy clay loam with irregular orangey staining from iron oxide precipitates throughout matrix. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil likely derived from colluvial materials, though better developed and with overall finer clast makeup than overlying layers. Also evidences repeated wetting and drying. Is cut by six possible features.		
Trench 99							
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, over secondary, slightly more greyish subsoil. This sequence caps a thick buried palaeosol and accompanying lower B-horizon subsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
9901	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Very slightly reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
9902	Layer		30	0.56	Subsoil. Very slightly greyish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Secondary B-horizon subsoil, likely marking transitional zone between upper B-horizon and underlying buried palaeosol.		

9903	Layer		30	0.85	Buried soil. Greyish mid-brown silt loam. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Buried palaeosol A-horizon. Possibly cut by two features evident in layer below, but requires hand excavation to verify.		
9904	Layer		30		Subsoil. Variable yellowy brown to pale greyish silty clay loam. Few sa-r granules. Very few sa-r pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil associated with overlying buried A-horizon palaeosol. Cut by two possible features.		
Trench 100							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, capping partially truncated buried palaeosol A-horizon in turn coming down to a paler clayey subsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
10001	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Slightly reddish/greyish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, slightly paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
10002	Layer		30	0.55	Buried soil. Greyish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary though vertical mottling evidences past rooting into subsoil below. Buried A-horizon palaeosol, partially truncated by modern agricultural subsoil above.		
10003	Layer		30		Subsoil. Pale greyish/yellowy brown clay loam with darker grey vertical staining across top of layer from humified roots. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon associated with overlying buried palaeosol A-horizon.		
Trench 101							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, thickening as it heads downslope. This profile directly caps the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels terrace. Single possible feature seems to be a tree throw.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Cut		1.36	0.22	Tree Throw. Sub-oval probable tree throw.		
10101	Fill		1.36	0.22	Secondary Fill. Fill of probable tree throw.		
10102	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/sandy loam (silt fraction varies across layer) with gravel. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and more gravelly areas of layer). Upper surface of Pleistocene terrace deposits. Single possible feature transpired to be likely tree throw upon hand excavation.		
10103	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer gradually thickens from 0.4 to 0.5 m.depth as it runs downslope from west to east. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
10104	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		

Trench 102							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of Archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping mixed colluvial subsoil deposit.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
10201	Layer		30	0.46	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam/loam (sand:silt ratio varies across layer). Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
10202	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled yellowy brown clay loam/reddish-orange grey/brown sandy loam (character varies greatly in irregular patches across layer). Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance across sandier, less clayey portions of substrate). Highly mixed colluvial subsoil exhibiting variable degree of in situ development across deposit.		
Trench 103							
General description					Orientation		E_W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies pale coarse sandy silt deposits that contain gravelly patches, likely derived as outwash colluvium from Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
10301	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr granules and small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. B-horizon colluvial subsoil.		
10302	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, pale yellowish brown coarse sandy loam. Frequent to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and common worm burrows. Common Mn flecks. Poorly sorted and variable deposit incorporating sandier and gravellier patches. Mixed colluvium derived as slopewash from adjacent/underlying terrace deposits.		
Trench 104							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, in northern 14 m of trench separated by a leached sandy E-horizon. Underlying this sequence lies a gravelly colluvial deposit over the northern 19.5 m of the base of the trench, though it is truncated from below by a clayey subsoil 10.5 m from the south end of the trench.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.75
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

10400	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
10401	Layer		14	0.5	Subsoil. N.B. layer only extends across northern 14 m of trench before being truncated from below by Layer 10402. Pale brown sandy loam. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Leached E-horizon subsoil with fine material removed down-profile by elluvial action.		
10402	Layer		30	0.65	Subsoil. N.B. layer lies deeper, at 0.75 m depth, across northern half of trench, but gradually rises to 0.5 m depth approx. 9 m from the south end of the trench after the intervening Layer 10401 is truncated. Brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Diffuse boundary with Layer 10403, clear boundary with Layer 10404. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil/intervening leached zone where present.		
10403	Layer		11.5		Colluvial Layer. N.B. Layer only evident across northern 19.5 m of trench base before being truncated from below by Layer 10404. At this point it is obviously only a few cm thick, though further upslope the total depth of deposit remains unknown. Greyish brown loam. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Gravelly colluvial deposit/developing B-horizon subsoil, likely originating as hillwash materials eroded from in situ terrace sands/gravels upslope.		
10404	Layer		10.5		Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident in southern 10.5 m of trench, rising from base to truncate Layer 10403 and then directly underlie the modern agricultural subsoil. Slightly yellowish pale brown silty clay loam, with few rootlets and occasional vertical blackish stains from larger humified roots. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely associated with past phase of slope stabilisation and soil development.		

Trench 105

General description		Orientation	E-W
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. One possible feature cuts lower deposit at west end of trench, though may be geological.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
10501	Layer		30	0.55	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam, increasingly sandy with depth. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
10502	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled pale/yellowy/reddish brown sandy loam/loamy sand and gravel (clast composition varies across layer, with distinct irregular patches of cleaner sands/gravels showing across base of trench). Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and gravellier parts of layer). Dirty interface deposit marking admixed upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by possible feature in west end of trench, though may be geological.		
10503	Cut		0.79	0.5	Pit. Possible sub-rectangular pit.		
10504	Fill	10503	0.79	0.4	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of possible pit [10503], mid grey brown sandy silt		
10505	Fill	10503	0.45	0.4	Primary Fill. Lower fill of possible pit [10503], yellow brown sandy gravel		

Trench 106							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, in the northern 10 m of trench directly capping Summertown-Radley terrace deposits at c. 0.4 m depth, whilst from 10 m the terrace dips sharply downslope to where the gravels disappear at c. 0.8 m depth approx. 16 m from the northern end of the trench. The trench base then continues to slope south at 1 m depth, and within this topographic dip the upper soil sequence caps a series of sandy colluvial deposits with high groundwater retention, before transitioning onto a more clayey sandy layer at the southern end of the trench.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction (especially in northern 10 m of layer). Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules (greater abundance in northern third of layer). Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
10601	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer deepens from 0.4 m across northern 10 m of trench, to 0.5 m heading downslope to the south. Reddish brown loam/silt loam (silt fraction increases relative to sands in southern half of layer). Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-frequent sa-sr pebbles (abundance is higher across northern 10 m of layer). Clear but irregular boundary with Layer 10605, clear boundary with Layer 10603, diffuse boundary with Layer 10602. B-horizon subsoil underlying arable field.		
10602	Layer		11	0.63	Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident in southern 11 m of trench as it dips downslope. Slightly reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, darker than layer above. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Secondary B-horizon subsoil marking additional zone of soil development on top of lower colluvial deposits as slope dips down to south.		
10603	Layer		20	0.8	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer only evident in southern 20 m of trench as terrace gravels dip downslope, starting from 0.7 m depth and thickening to 0.9 m depth by south end of trench. Brown sandy loam. Few sa-r granules and pebbles, especially towards base of layer. Diffuse boundary. Sandy colluvial deposit likely formed by surface water outwash from in situ terrace deposits upslope.		
10604	Layer		10		Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer only evident in southern 10 m of trench. Yellowish grey-brown sandy/silty clay loam (seems to get siltier and less sandy with depth). Few sa-r granules and pebbles (though hard to gauge as only c. 10 cm of layer depth is exposed in trench). Somewhat argillic colluvial deposit, likely similar to Layer 10603 though with greater clay illuviation and post-depositional stabilisation.		
10605	Layer		16		Natural. N.B. layer is only evident in northern 16 m of trench, dipping sharply downslope from 10 m from the north end of the trench to dip below the level of the trench by 16 m in. Mottled reddish/yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/loamy sand and gravel, with cleaner lenses of sands/gravels evident as irregular patches across base of trench. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and gravellier lenses within layer). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 107							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, in northwestern half of trench capping a gravelly colluvial deposit, which in the southeastern downslope half of the trench is truncated by a more clayey subsoil. A single linear feature appears to cut this lower subsoil.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam, with moderate sand fraction throughout northwestern half of layer (and thus siltier to southeast). Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
10701	Layer		30	0.55	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules (greater abundance upslope to northwest). Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with Layer 10703, more diffuse boundary with Layer 10702. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
10702	Layer		15		Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer is only evident in northwestern 15 m of trench, before being truncated from below by Layer 10703 at its centre. The deposit is evidently very thin at this point, though its depth further upslope remains unknown. Greyish brown sandy loam. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles. Gravelly colluvial deposit, likely formed from hillwash coming off in situ terrace sands/gravels further upslope.		
10703	Layer		15		Subsoil. Pale, slightly yellowy brown silty clay loam. Few rootlets across upper surface, alongside some blackish vertical mottling from larger humified roots. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon, likely associated with past period of slope deposit stabilisation. Layer is cut by one linear feature.		
10704	Cut		1.69	0.3	Ditch. A NE/SW ditch, near vertical sides base not seen, not fully excavated.		
10705	Fill	10704	1.69	0.3	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch [10704], dark brown sandy silt, not fully excavated.		

Trench 108

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, capping yellowy clayey subsoil over sandy colluvial deposit. Trench (and deposits) slope downhill to southeast, such that the lower colluvium dips below the level of the trench approx. 8 m from its southeastern terminus.

Orientation

NW-SE

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.85

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
10801	Layer		30	0.46	Subsoil. Brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but somewhat mottled boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
10802	Layer		30	0.65	Subsoil. N.B. layer thickens from 0.55 m bgl to (minimum) 0.75 m bgl as it slopes downhill from northwest to southeast. Yellowy brown silty clay loam, though sand fraction increases towards base of layer. Common vertical blackish mottling from humified roots. Very few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Fairly clear boundary. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely associated with past phase of slope stabilisation and in situ soil development.		
10803	Layer		23		Colluvial Layer. N.B. deposit slopes downhill from northwest to southeast, and dips below base of trench approx. 7 m from its southeastern end. Mottled orangey/reddish brown sandy loam, with periodic lenses of greyer sandy loam/loamy sand with frequent small gravel inclusions. Common vertical blackish staining across top of layer from humified roots. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (generally few-common across layer, with some gravelly lenses of greater clast abundance). Mixed colluvial deposit, though predominantly composed of sandy material.		

Trench 109							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, capping highly truncated/admixed possible buried palaeosol and associated yellowy subsoil. In western third of trench this lower sequence caps an intervening colluvial deposit, but otherwise directly overlays an additional clayey subsoil, which was cut by a single possible ditch later resolved to be a natural feature.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer		30	0.34	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
10901	Layer		30	0.44	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
10902	Layer		30	0.54	Buried soil. Greyish brown loam, with slightly greater clay fraction than Layer 10901 above. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Highly truncated and admixed possible buried A-horizon palaeosol.		
10903	Layer		30	0.66	Subsoil. N.B. layer is much more mottled and sandier/less clayey across western third of trench. Yellowy pale brown clay loam. Very few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil associated with overlying buried A-horizon palaeosol, and likely also highly admixed.		
10904	Layer		10	0.8	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer is only evident in approx. western third of trench, thinning gradually as it runs downslope from west to east. Greyish brown sandy loam with lenses of lighter brown loamy sand. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (though lesser abundance within sandier lenses). Clear boundary. Colluvial deposit consisting of phased hillwash sediments.		
10905	Layer		30		Subsoil. N.B. layer thickens in section as trench itself deepens as it runs downslope from west to east. Yellowy pale brown silty clay loam. Few vertical blackish stains from humified roots. Fairly stiff. Few sa-sr granules. Very few sa-sr pebbles. Argillic Bt-horizon subsoil, likely composed of colluvial materials and associated with a past period of slope stabilisation and in situ soil development. Cut by single possible ditch at eastern end of ditch.		
Trench 110							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies sandy Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
11001	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. B-horizon colluvial subsoil		
11002	Layer				Natural. Firm, light yellowish to reddish brown medium coarse sand. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and		

					quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable sandy deposit with patches of gravel throughout. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, in this location dominated by sands as opposed to gravels.		
Trench 111							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench slopes downhill from W to E, and from 0.5 m to 0.85 m deep. Brown topsoil over steadily thickening paler subsoil, the lower parts of which appear admixed with an underlying buried palaeosol. This palaeosol caps a reddish sandy subsoil in the eastern half of the trench, and in the western half comes down directly onto the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. A single possible pit or ditch terminus cuts the partially truncated paleosol and underlying gravels.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer		1.8	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
11101	Layer		1.8	0.5	Subsoil. N.B. layer steadily thickens from 0.4 m bgl at west end of trench to 0.6 m bgl at East end of trench. Reddish brown loam, slightly paler than topsoil above. In eastern third of trench, lower half of layer becomes steadily greyer in colour, with greater friability and higher overall sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Somewhat clear-diffuse boundary (becomes less distinct in eastern half of trench). B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, displaying variable degrees of admixture with underlying buried palaeosol.		
11102	Layer		15	0.16	Buried soil. Mid brownish-grey, somewhat soft, silty clay loam. Only present in eastern (downslope) half of trench. Possible buried soil horizon?		
11103	Layer		11		Subsoil. N.B. layer only evident in eastern 11 m of trench as it slopes downhill. Reddish brown sandy loam. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Colluvial B-horizon subsoil, most likely composed primarily of hillwash from Summertown-Radley terrace directly upslope/below.		
11104	Layer		19		Natural. N.B. layer only evident across western 19 metres of trench before dipping below Layer 11103. Mottled yellowy/pale brown oamy sand/sandy loam and gravel. Few dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance in gravelly patches, less so in sandier ones). Very few rounded cobbles. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by possible feature at west end of trench.		
11105	Cut		1.1	0.06	Pit. Oval flat base gently sloping sides		
11106	Fill	11105	1.1	0.06	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown, sandy silt very frequent sub angular stones		
Trench 112							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over lighter reddish subsoil directly capping Summertown-Radley member sands and gravels.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11200	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
11201	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam, with darker mottling across base of layer. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary, with clear evidence of past rooting into Layer 11202 below. B-horizon subsoil		

					underlying upper ploughsoil, with basal mottling/root turbation perhaps evidencing incorporation of now-truncated palaeo land surface within contemporary profile.		
11202	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/reddish brown loamy sand, with blackish vertical mottling across top of layer from humified roots, and irregular patches of yellowy pale brown sand/gravel showing through across base of trench. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance in gravelly patches spread throughout otherwise predominantly sandy substrate). Upper surface deposits of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by four potential pit features, though the western three may prove geological in nature upon hand excavation.		
11203	Unexcavated feature				Natural Feature. E side of the trench, contains charcoal specks		
11204	Cut				Natural Feature. Cut of probable natural feature		
11205	Unexcavated feature				Natural Feature. Alike [11204] natural feature, unexcavated		
Trench 113							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil, in northern half of trench over reddish subsoil, but otherwise directly overlying upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
11301	Layer		15	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer only extends across northern 15 m of trench, gradually thinning and being truncated between Layers 11300 and 11302 as it heads downslope to the south. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
11302	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled pale/yellowy brown sandy loam/gravel. Dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, exhibiting slightly irregular interface with upper soil profile in northern end of trench, but becoming increasingly uniform heading downslope to the south.		
Trench 114							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Brown topsoil, with some incipient B-horizon formation towards southeastern end of trench, directly overlying Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, into which are cut three possible features in the northwestern end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Same as (11410)		
11401	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Same as (11410) - originally entered as incipient subsoil (see desc. for 11410)		
11402	Layer				Natural. Same as (11411)		

11403	Cut		0.63	0.26	Pit. Sub-oval. Concave base. Steep slope on ESE side, moderate slope on WNW side. Possible pit or natural feature.		
11404	Fill	11403	0.24	0.12	Secondary Fill. Firm dark grey clayey silt, lower fill of possible pit.		
11405	Fill	11403	0.63	0.14	Secondary Fill. Loose mid brownish grey clayey silt, upper fill of pit.		
11406	Cut		0.72	0.25	Ditch. NNE/SSW small linear ditch. Sub-concave base, moderate sloping sides.		
11407	Fill	11406	0.72	0.25	Secondary Fill. Friable brownish grey clayey silt, single fill of ditch.		
11408	Cut		0.9	0.66	Ditch. NE/SW linear ditch.		
11409	Fill	11408	0.9	0.38	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch.		
11410	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam, increasingly sandy with depth. Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Southeastern third of layer displays some incipient B-horizon formation across its bottom few cm, evident in slightly more reddish colouration of groundmass. Clear but irregular boundary.		
11411	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled pale/yellowish brown loamy sand/gravel, increasingly admixed with upper ploughsoil in southeast end of trench. Frequent-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies irregularly across layer). Slightly dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Raey sands and gravels member. Cut by three possible features in northwestern end of trench.		
11412	Fill	11408	0.3	0.3	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch.		

Trench 115

General description

Orientation

N-S

Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Layer		30	0.33	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam/loam (sand fraction increases relative to silt with depth). Some slightly thicker parts of deposit display incipient development of a thin, slightly reddish B-horizon at the base of the layer. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Clear but irregular boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
11501	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/yellowish pale brown loamy sand and gravel, with irregular patches of darker reddish brown sandy loam. Very few-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and gravellier patches of substrate). Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		

Trench 116

General description

Orientation

NE-SW

Trench devoid of Archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite		

					pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
11601	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Frequent sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few large pebbles and cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
11602	Layer				Natural. Variable, loose, light to pale yellowish brown sandy gravel with Firm reddish brown medium coarse sandy deposit. Gravel is matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large limestone pebbles with few cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit. Weathered interface of Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 117							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Brown topsoil over thin, reddish colluvial subsoil, capping upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, into which is cut a seemingly curvilinear ditch feature with associated pits/post holes.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
11701	Layer		30	0.37	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
11702	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel, with few irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam evident across base of trench. Dominant-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles, though lesser abundance (common-frequent) evident within reddish sandy loam patches of substrate. Sandy gravel deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley Pleistocene terrace. Cut by seemingly curvilinear feature with associated pits/post holes near centre of trench.		
11703	Cut		0.6	0.14	Ditch. Curvilinear flat base steep sides		
11704	Fill	11703	0.6	0.14	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown sandy silt frequent poorly sorted sub angular stones		
11705	Cut		0.47	0.14	Ditch. SW end of NE-SW aligned ditch terminus concave base moderate sloped sides		
11706	Fill	11705	0.47	0.14	Secondary Fill. Loose, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent poorly sorted sub angular stones		
11707	Cut		0.62	0.16	Ditch. N-S aligned ditch. Flat base, steeply sloping sides		
11708	Fill	11707	0.62	0.16	Secondary Fill. Loose dark, yellowish brown silty sand. Moderate inclusions sub angular stones		
Trench 118							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil, overlying reddish subsoil though only in western 20 m of trench where modern soil profile is slightly deeper. Otherwise directly capping 'dirty interface' deposit across top of Summertown-Radley terrace.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11800	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction (increasingly so towards eastern end of trench). Common		

					rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
11801	Layer		20	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer only early evident in section across western 20 m of trench, being truncated as the deposits shallow towards the eastern end. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
11802	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish brown sandy loam and yellowy/pale brown loamy sand with gravel. Few-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (variable abundance across sandier/gravellier patches within layer). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 119							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, in northern half of trench capping admixed/partially truncated buried palaeosol and otherwise coming down directly onto Summertown-Radley terrace. The lower terrace deposit is cut by four possible postholes in the northern half of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11900	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
11901	Layer		30	0.42	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
11902	Layer		15	0.58	Buried soil. N.B. layer is only evident across northern half of trench before being truncated by Layer 11901. Greyish brown loam, slightly siltier in upper part and sandier towards base of layer. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Admixed and partially truncated buried palaeosol A-horizon.		
11903	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled orangey/reddish/yellowy brown sandy loam/loamy sand (sand:silt ratio varies across layer), with irregular patches of yellowy pale brown loamy sand and gravels showing through across base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance in cleaner gravelly patches within deposit). Admixed dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace sands and gravels member. Cut by four possible postholes in northern half of trench.		
11904	Cut		0.15	0.2	Posthole. Sub oval posthole. Flat base vertical sides		
11905	Fill	11904	0.15	0.2	Secondary Fill. Friable light greyish brown sandy silt		
11906	Cut		0.08	0.15	Stakehole. Sub oval possible stakehole. Pointed base, vertical sides		
11907	Fill	11906	0.08	0.15	Secondary Fill. Friable light greyish brown sandy silt		
Trench 120							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil directly capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. This deposit is cut by three possible features in the northwestern end of the trench, two of which were later determined to be natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

12000	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
12001	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/loamy sand with gravel (relative composition varies in irregular lenses across layer). Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Is cut by three possible features in WNW end of trench, two of which appear to be natural upon hand excavation.		
12002	Cut		0.97	0.4	Natural Feature. Cut of tree-throw		
12003	Fill	1200 2	0.97	0.4	Other Fill. Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, visible in plan as pit-like feature, found to be tree-throw		
12004	Cut		1.03	0.28	Ditch. Northern terminus of NE-SW linear ditch, recut of [12006].		
12005	Fill	1200 4	1.03	0.28	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch terminus.		
12006	Cut		0.68	0.38	Ditch. N/S linear ditch, truncated by terminus [12004].		
12007	Fill	1200 6	0.68	0.38	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		
12008	Cut		1.03	0.28	Tree Throw. Cut of tree throw		
12009	Fill	1200 8			Secondary Fill. Fill of tree throw		

Trench 121

General description

Brown topsoil directly capping 'dirty interface' deposit of admixed silty sands and gravels, likely marking disturbed upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace. A single linear feature cuts this lower deposit in the western end of the trench.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer		30	0.35	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
12101	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/pale/mid-brown sandy loam, with irregular lenses of reddish mid-brown loamy sand alongside more gravelly deposits. Very few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and gravellier lenses within layer). Highly mixed dirty interface deposit, likely capping lower in situ sands and gravels of the Summertown-Ridley terrace. Is cut by single linear feature in western end of trench.		
12102	Layer				Natural. Yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel. In situ deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace underlying interface Layer 12101. Only seen in base of excavated feature.		
12103	Cut		1.4	0.65	Ditch. N/S linear ditch.		
12104	Fill	1210 3	1.4	0.65	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch.		

Trench 122

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, capping darker, likely admixed, buried soil horizon directly capping Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.

Orientation

N-S

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
12201	Layer		30	0.53	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam, slightly darker with depth. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
12202	Layer		30	0.8	Buried soil. N.B. layer is only faintly evident across northern third of trench, but more clearly so in centre and southern end. Greyish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. Buried A-horizon palaeosol, though seemingly at least partially admixed with overlying colluvial subsoil given diffuse boundary between the two deposits.		
12203	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled orangey/reddish brown sandy loam/loamy sand (sand:silt ratio varies across layer), with irregular patches of yellowy pale brown loamy sand and gravels showing through across base of trench. Common-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance in cleaner gravelly patches within deposit). Admixed dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace sands and gravels member.		
12204	Void						

Trench 123

General description

Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit across upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. One possible linear noted at the east end of the trench.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12300	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
12301	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance with depth). Diffuse, highly irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
12302	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled Reddish brown sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel across base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (variable abundance across layer). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace. Cut by pit and possible linear feature.		
12303	Cut		0.94	0.25	Ditch. SE-NW running ditch irregular slightly undulating mostly concave sides moderate slope		
12304	Fill	12303	0.94	0.25	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark yellowish brown sandy silt frequent small sub angular pebbles		

Trench 124

General description

Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping mixed 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. This lower deposit is cut by a very wide ditch towards the southern end of the trench.

Orientation

NNE-SSW

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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12400	Layer		30	0.34	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
12401	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but very irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
12402	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey loam/sandy loam (sand:silt ratio varies across layer, though generally gets sandier with depth), with common irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Frequent-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance within distinct gravelly patches). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by single very large ditch towards southern end of trench.		
12403	Cut		2.28	1.1	Ditch. E-W aligned ditch. Base not exposed, depth >1.10m, sides symmetrical.		
12404	Fill	12403	1.2	1.1	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent well sorted small stones and gravel.		

Trench 125

General description

Brown topsoil over reddish, colluvial subsoil, both thinning as trench runs gently downslope from west to east. This sequence caps a 'dirty interface' deposit across the top of the Summertown-Radley terrace, which is cut by four possible features.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.65

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12500	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. N.B. layer thins slightly from 0.3 m bgl at western end of trench to 0.28 m bgl at eastern end of trench. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
12501	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer thins from 0.5 m bgl at western end of trench to 0.4 m bgl at eastern end of trench. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Fairly clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
12502	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled orangey/reddish brown sandy loam/loamy sand (silt:sand ratio varies in irregular patches across layer), transitioning to predominantly pale/yellowy brown loamy sands/gravels across the eastern third of the trench. Few-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance is highly variable across layer, but in general increases towards the eastern end of the trench). Mixed, dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace. Cut by two linear features and two possible pits.		
12503	Cut		1.34	0.3	Ditch. N-S ditch, sides slope 60 degrees, base is flat		
12504	Fill	12503	1.34	0.3	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [12503], firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with few gravelly inclusions		
12505	Cut		1.72	0.42	Pit. A pit, subrectangular. Near vertical sides, flat base.		
12506	Fill	12505	1.72	0.42	Primary Fill. Fill of pit [12505]. Firm mid greyish brown silty sand with lenses of gravel		
12507	Cut		0.7	0.27	Ditch. A N-S ditch, near vertical sides, concave base.		
12508	Fill	12507	0.7	0.27	Primary Fill. Fill of ditch [12507], firm mid grey brown sandy silt		
12509	Cut		0.78	0.46	Pit. A pit, subrectangular, vertical sides, base not seen (not bottomed).		

12510	Fill	12509	0.72	0.14	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of pit (12509), mid brown silty sand		
12511	Fill	12509	0.7	0.1	Secondary Fill. Loose yellow sand fill in pit [12509]		
12512	Fill	12509	0.6	0.06	Secondary Fill. Firm mid grey brown silt fill of pit [12509]		
12513	Cut		0.65	0.17	Hedgerow. Cut for probable hedgeline along the edge of ditch [12507]. N-S oriented, base is slightly curved		
12514	Fill	12513	0.65	0.17	Secondary Fill. Fill of hedgeline [1513], firm mid brown silty sand		
12515	Cut		1.2	0.56	Pit. Probable sub-oval pit cut. E side steep, concave base.		
12516	Fill	12515	0.6	0.56	Secondary Fill. Soft/ friable, Greyish brown, silty sand. Moderate stones throughout, rare flecks of charcoal. Secondary (upper) fill of pit.		
12517	Fill	12515	0.26	0.15	Secondary Fill. Soft/ Friable, light greyish brown, silty sand. Moderate stones throughout. Secondary (initial) fill of pit.		
Trench 126							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping an underlying, sandier colluvial subsoil cut by a large ditch at the southern end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12600	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
12601	Layer		30	0.41	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
12602	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled yellowy/orangey brown sandy loam. Very few rootlets. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Very few irregular patches of pale brown loamy sand with dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles showing through base of trench. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin, likely forming a transitional deposit between overlying modern agricultural A/B-horizons and underlying terrace sands and gravels. Cut by large linear at southern end of trench, and possible pit towards northern end of trench.		
12603	Cut		2.85	1	Ditch. E-W aligned ditch, not bottomed, steep sided		
12604	Fill	12603	1.6	0.42	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch [12603], mid grey brown sandy silt		
12605	Fill	12603	2.1	0.85	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [12603], mid brown sandy silt		
12606	Fill	12603	2.1	0.85	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [12603], mid brown sandy silt		
Trench 127							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping mixed, 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels terrace. This lower deposit is cut by a large ditch at the eastern end of the trench, and a possible pit at its western end.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12700	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		

12701	Layer		30	0.49	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse, irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
12702	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with few irregular patches of pale/yellowy brown loamy sand/gravel showing through across base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across substrate, with highest abundance restricted to distinct patches of cleaner sandy gravel. Very mixed dirty interface deposit marking uppermost surface of Summertown-Radley terrace. Cut by large linear feature at eastern end of trench, and possible pit at western end of trench.		
12703	Cut		2.5		Ditch. N-S aligned ditch. Excavated with machine to 0.7m bgl but not bottomed. Steep-sided concave base		
12704	Fill	12703	2.5		Secondary Fill. Firm brown fine sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks, animal bone and pottery fragments, common sub angular pebbles.		
12705	Cut		1.46	0.44	Pit. Cut of modern pit that extends beyond trench baulk (1.46m x 0.60m exposed in trench). No section drawing		
12706	Fill	12705	0.9	0.42	Secondary Fill. Firm friable dark greyish brown sandy silt moderate stones		
12707	Fill	12705	1.66	0.3	Secondary Fill. Firm to friable light greyish brown sandy silt moderate small stones		

Trench 128

General description

Brown topsoil over reddish colluvial subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. The western end of this lower deposit is cut by two wide linear features with a mixed fill of what appears to be degraded asphalt.

Orientation

N-S

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
12801	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary.		
12802	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled orangey/reddish brown sandy loam, with few irregular patches of yellowy pale brown loamy sand/gravel showing through towards eastern end of trench. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance within irregular gravelly patches). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by two presumably modern features at the western end of the trench.		
12803	Layer		2		Metalled Surface. Remains of modern asphalt road surface, likely from haul road associated with construction of adjacent Begbroke Science Park buildings, or older agri institute.		
12804	Layer				Metalled Surface. Remains of modern asphalt road surface, likely from haul road associated with construction of adjacent Begbroke Science Park buildings, or older agri institute.		

Trench 129

General description

Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping an admixed buried soil horizon which is increasingly truncated towards the western end of the trench. In the eastern 18 m of the trench this caps a slightly clayey subsoil, whilst in the eastern 12 m it domes down directly onto the Summertown-Radley terrace. One potential feature cuts these terrace deposits.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.9

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12900	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
12901	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Slightly greyer towards base of layer. Few blackish vertical stains from humified roots. Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, and incorporating material from buried palaeosol below.		
12902	Layer		30	0.73	Buried soil. N.B. layer becomes increasingly admixed/truncated, and thus visually indistinct, towards western end of trench. Slightly greyish brown silt loam/loam (sand:silt ratio varies across layer). Few blackish vertical stains from humified roots. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance towards base of layer, especially in western third of trench). Clear-somewhat diffuse boundary (is much less clear towards western end of trench). Admixed and somewhat truncated buried A-horizon palaeosol.		
12903	Layer		18		Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident across eastern 18 m of trench. Yellowy brown sandy loam with moderate clay content, becomes sandier and more reddish coloured with depth. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and small pebbles (abundance variable across layer, though generally increases somewhat with depth). Occasional blackish staining from humified roots. Several small patches of paler sand/gravel show through base of layer, evidencing undulating boundary with Summertown-Radley terrace deposits below. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil associated with overlying buried palaeosol A-horizon.		
12904	Layer		12		Natural. Mottled orangey/yellowy brown sandy loam/loamy sand (silt content varies across layer). Very few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Upper surface of predominantly sandy deposits associated with Summertown-Radley terrace. Cut by one possible feature towards the west end of the trench.		
12905	Cut		1.66	0.72	Ditch. NE-SW aligned linear. Flat base, W side moderately sloping, E side steep concave		
12906	Fill	12905	0.9	0.48	Secondary Fill. Firm to friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate stones		
12907	Fill	12905	1.66	0.3	Secondary Fill. Firm to friable light grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones		

Trench 130

General description		Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish colluvial subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit along upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13000	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
13001	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish/orangey brown loam. Few rootlets. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse, irregular boundary. Colluvial B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
13002	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled orangey/reddish/yellowy brown sandy loam/loamy sand (sand:silt ratio varies across layer), with irregular patches of yellowy pale brown loamy sand and gravels showing through across base of trench. Common-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater		

					abundance in cleaner gravelly patches within deposit). Admixed dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace sands and gravels member.		
Trench 131							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown topsoil over reddish colluvial subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace. The terrace deposits are cut by two possible pits, and two modern linear features at the western end of the trench (see Trench 128).					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13100	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
13101	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. N.B. layer is thinner and much less distinct across western third of trench. Reddish brown loam/silt loam (sand fraction increases rating to silt with depth), grading to a slightly darker red-brown loam towards base of layer. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance variable across layer). Diffuse and highly irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
13102	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled orangey/reddish brown sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel across eastern half of trench. Variable few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles, dominant within irregular gravelly patches. Dirty interface deposit marking top of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by two possible pits and two possibly modern linear features towards western end of trench.		
13103	Cut		0.52	0.16	Pit. Circular pit. Concave base with steeply sloping sides		
13104	Fill	13103	0.52	0.16	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks and infrequent small sub angular stones		
13105	Cut		0.5	0.14	Pit. Circular pit. Concave base and steeply sloping sides		
13106	Fill	13105	0.5	0.14	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks and infrequent small sub angular stones		
13107	Cut		0.9		Ditch. Unexcavated modern ditch		
13108	Fill	13107	0.9		Secondary Fill. Loose, black sandy silt, unexcavated modern ditch		
13109	Cut		2.7		Ditch. Modern NW-SE ditch. Cut on W side extremely steep, almost undercutting. E side not exposed. Base not exposed.		
13110	Fill	13109			Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown fill with both a large stone intervention on the E side and smaller well sorted stones. Fill overlies (13111) - likely derived from a combination of deliberate backfill and admixture with the underlying asphalt.		
13111	Fill	13109			Secondary Fill. Greyish black fill likely a mix of modern asphalt. Fill continues beyond intervention both in terms of extent and depth. Fill is overlain by (13110)		
Trench 132							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping highly disturbed/admixed buried palaeosol, itself overlying a mixed interface deposit likely capping more distinct terrace deposits lying below the base of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

13200	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
13201	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Highly diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
13202	Layer		30	0.58	Buried soil. Slightly greyish/reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Fairly clear boundary. Possible buried A-horizon palaeosol, though very highly disturbed and admixed with overlying deposits.		
13203	Layer		30		Subsoil. Mottled orangey/reddish brown sandy loam/loamy sand. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Mixed, poorly developed subsoil marking interface deposit likely capping underlying Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 133							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil. In southern two thirds of trench this sequence caps a orangey yellow colluvial/head deposit, whilst approx. 10 m from the north end of the trench this colluvium pinches out over a 'dirty interface' deposit marking the top of the Summertown-Radley terrace.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13300	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance increases through northern third of layer). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
13301	Layer		30	0.43	Subsoil. N.B. layer thickens gradually from 0.4 m depth bgl at south end of trench to 0.47 m depth bgl at North end of trench. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundaries. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
13302	Layer		20		Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer only extends across southern 20 m of trench before pinching out over Layer 13303. Mottled orangey brown/yellowy sandy loam, with common lenses of greyish brown loamy sand, and common grey/blackish 'tide mark' staining throughout substrate, likely as result of humification processes and/or past water action. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Diffuse boundary. Mixed colluvial/head deposit of probable Pleistocene date, with evidence of subsequent turbation and/or illuvial disturbance.		
13303	Layer		10		Natural. N.B. layer only extends across northern 10 m of trench before dipping beneath Layer 13302. Mottled orangey/reddish sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowy/greyish/pale brown loamy sand/gravel. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across different areas within substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 134							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

13400	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
13401	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
13402	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across different patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 135							
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over mottled orangey subsoil of colluvial origin, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking top of Summertown-Radley terrace.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13500	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
13501	Layer		30	0.55	Colluvial Layer. Mottled orangey/yellowy/slightly reddish brown sandy loam. Few rootlets. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Clear but irregular boundary. Poorly developed incipient B-horizon subsoil composed of mixed colluvial materials, perhaps derived from Pleistocene head deposits as seen in other nearby trenches.		
13502	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled orangey/reddish sandy loam, with few irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel showing through base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across different patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
Trench 136							
General description					Orientation	SSW-NNE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, across northeastern 16 m of trench capping a yellowy sandy colluvium/head deposit which at approx. 14 m from the southwestern end of the trench pinches out over the 'dirty interface' marking the top of the Summertown-Radley terrace.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13600	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
13601	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundaries with both Layers 13602 and 13603. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
13602	Layer		16		Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer only extends over northeastern 16 m of trench before pinching out over Layer 13603. Yellow sandy loam, with common lenses of greyish-brown loamy sand. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common-frequent sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Diffuse boundary. Mixed colluvial/head deposit of likely Pleistocene		

					date, derived from and infilling dip in underlying/adjacent Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
13603	Layer		14		Natural. N.B. layer only extends across southwestern 14 m of trench before dipping down below Layer 13602. Mottled reddish brown sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel. Common-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across different patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels terrace member.		
Trench 137							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, often admixed with underlying yellowy colluvium/head deposit, which in turn caps 'dirty interface' deposit across upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13700	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam/loam (sand:silt ratio varies somewhat throughout layer). Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
13701	Layer		30	0.35	Subsoil. N.B. distinction between Layers 13701 and 13702 is variable across length of trench due to irregular admixture. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Poorly developed incipient B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
13702	Layer		30	0.55	Colluvial Layer. N.B. distinction between Layers 13702 and 13701 is variable across length of trench due to irregular admixture. Mottled yellowy/slightly orangey brown sandy loam, with few irregular lenses of greyish brown loamy sand. Very few rootlets. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Diffuse, irregular boundary. Mixed colluvial/head deposit of probable Pleistocene date, subsequently subjected to further turbation and incipient soil development across upper part of layer/into Layer 13701.		
13703	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with few irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown sand and loamy sand/gravel. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier, loamier and more gravelly patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertow-Radley sands and gravels terrace deposit.		
Trench 138							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over thin, reddish subsoil, capping yellowy colluvial/head deposit cut by three possible features, including two wide linears. Across the northern 11 m of the trench this sequence caps the 'dirty interface' of the Summertown-Radley terrace, which then dips down below the base of the trench as it heads south. This terrace deposit is cut by a single further possible feature.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13800	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies slightly throughout layer). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
13801	Layer		30	0.38	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Thin, poorly developed B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
13802	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. N.B. where it overlies Layer 13803 across the northern 11 m of the trench, this layer becomes increasingly		

					patchy and admixed in section, rising from the base of the trench to approx. 0.5 m bgl. Yellowy brown sandy loam. Very few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Diffuse boundary. Mixed colluvial/head deposit of likely Pleistocene origin. Cut by two wide linears and one possible additional feature.		
13803	Layer		11		Natural. N.B. layer only extends across northern 11 m of trench before dipping down below its base. Mottled reddish brown sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier/more gravelly patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace. Cut by single possible feature.		
13804	Cut		0.35	0.36	Ring Gully. Cut of possible ring gully terminus, extending 0.39 m into trench from eastern section. Steep sided, with flattened, irregular base. Only lower 0.12m excavated, the rest being evident only in trench section. Cuts Layer 13802, overlain by Layer 13801, filled by Fill 13805.		
13805	Fill	13804	0.35	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mixed secondary fill of possible ring gully terminus, seemingly having undergone significant subsequent turbation/admixture with surrounding sediment, particularly around base and sides of feature. Mottled brown to yellowy brown loam, becoming slightly more yellowy and sandier with depth. Mottled throughout with blackish staining, including frequent inclusions of charcoal (generally <5 mm). Few rootlets throughout. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles, with slightly greater abundance towards base of fill. One large ceramic body sherd and one small piece of possible ochr presente, both recovered from upper part of fill. Sampled for CPR (#158). Fill of Cut 13804.		
13806	Cut		0.2	0.38	Pit. Natural feature oval concave irregular base steep sides		
13807	Fill	13806	0.2	0.38	Secondary Fill. Fill of natural feature, loose, dark greyish brown, clayey silt. Infrequent small pebbles, burnt limestone. Single fill of pit [13806]. Some burnt limestone found near surface. However, base was highly irregular as was shape in plan, likely natural.		
13808	Cut		1.28	0.7	Ditch. NW-SE aligned enclosure ditch. V- shaped profile with narrow, flat base.		
13809	Fill	13808	0.32	0.26	Secondary Fill. Loose, dark grayish brown with mottled yellow, clayey silt with iron deposits and small sub angular stones		
13810	Fill	13808	0.76	0.12	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown, clayey silt with infrequent small sub angular stones.		
13811	Fill	13808	1	0.18	Secondary Fill. Loose, yellowish brown, sandy silt with small sub angular stones and pottery fragments		
13812	Fill	13808	1.14	0.26	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown, sandy silt containing burnt stones, animal bone, pottery fragments, and small sub-angular stones		
13813	Cut		1.6	0.95	Ditch. Cut of an E-W enclosure ditch, same as 13808. 'V'-shaped profile with the lower part forming a vertical sided and flat based 'ankle breaker' (0.26m wide , 0.27m deep).		
13814	Fill	13813	1.6	0.45	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch [13813]. Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt, occasional gravel		
13815	Fill	13813	1.3	0.3	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [13813], firm mid grey brown sandy silt		
13816	Fill	13813	0.48	0.05	Secondary Fill. A lens of redeposited gravel in ditch [13813], loose yellowish brown sandy silt, occasional gravel		
13817	Fill	13813	0.75	0.36	Primary Fill. A primary fill of ditch [13813], firm mid grey brown sandy silt, frequent gravel		
Trench 139							

General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, mostly directly capping 'dirty interface' deposit across too of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. However, across the western c. 5 m of the trench an intermediary second colluvial subsoil appears over the underlying terrace, and gradually thickens towards the west as the surface topography rises into a slight ridge/bank.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13900	Layer		30	0.33	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
13901	Layer		30	0.53	Subsoil. N.B. layer extends down to c. 0.53 m bgl across majority of trench, but thins slightly over Layer 13902 to 0.45 m bgl across the western c. 5 m of the trench. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary with Layer 13902. Clear but irregular boundary with Layer 13903.		
13902	Layer		5	0.62	Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident across western approx. 5 m of trench before gradually pinching out between Layers 13901 and 13904. Brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Secondary B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, seemingly only evident in section where surface topography rises slightly into side of ridgeline/possible plough headland.		
13903	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown sand and loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Very few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies greatly throughout loamier, sandy, and more gravelley patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 140							
General description						Orientation	WSW-ENE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over orangey subsoil, capping thicker secondary subsoil underlying E-W ridge in surface topography, which in turn caps a mixed colluvial head deposit.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14000	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
14001	Layer		30	0.48	Subsoil. Orangey brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Seemingly slightly leached B/E-horizon underlying upper ploughsoil.		
14002	Layer		30	0.7	Subsoil. N.B. layer gradually thins from 0.75 m depth bgl at eastern end of trench to 0.65 m depth bgl at western end of trench (and concurrently as trench extends obliquely away from the E-W aligned slight ridge which mostly covers it). Brown silt loam/loam (sand fraction increases slightly with depth). Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Clear boundary. Secondary B-horizon subsoil, seemingly only underlying line of slight ridge evident in surface topography.		
14003	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Mottled orangey brown/yellowy sand/loam, becoming increasingly reddish tinged towards western end of trench, with common patches of greyish brown loamy sand throughout. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Very few small patches of pale brown loamy sand/gravel showing through towards western end of trench. Mixed colluvial/head		

					deposit of likely Pleistocene date, seemingly thinning onto underlying Summertown-Radley terrace towards western end of trench. Possible linear feature proved to be natural silty lens via hand excavation, and three possible pits to be humified/burnt remains of tree rooting through colluvium and into underlying gravels.		
Trench 141							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Brown ploughsoil over orangey/reddish subsoil. In the northern half of the trench this sequence caps a secondary colluvial subsoil that thins from NW to SE before pinching out near the centre of the trench, and thus underlies a slight E-W aligned topographic ridge running across the trench. This entire sequence caps a yellowish brown colluvium/head deposit. A single linear feature cuts both this lower colluvium and the secondary 'bank' subsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14100	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
14101	Layer		30	0.44	Subsoil. N.B. layer thickens gradually from 0.4 m depth bgl at SE end of trench to 0.48 m depth bgl at NW end of trench. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, becoming steadily more orangey-coloured across the northern half of the trench. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance across southern half of trench). Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil, possibly slightly leached where it overlies Layer 14102 across the northern half of the trench.		
14102	Layer		15	0.65	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer gradually thins from 0.75 m depth bgl at NW end of trench until pinching out at approx. 0.55 m bgl in the centre of the trench (precise terminus is obscured by cutting ditch feature). Brown loam, slightly darker than Layer 14101 above. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil of seemingly colluvial origin, underlying slightly raised 'ridge'/'bank' (possible plough headland) crossing northern half of trench. Cut by linear feature near centre of trench.		
14103	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellow/greyish brown sandy loam. Very few rootlets across top of layer. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Very few irregular patches of pale brown loamy sand/gravel showing through at southernmost end of trench. Pleistocene colluvium/head deposit, seemingly only very shallowly overlying the underlying Summertown-Ridley terrace at the southeastern end of the trench, and thickening towards the northwest. Cut by linear feature near centre of trench.		
14104	Cut		0.71	0.16	Ditch. NE-SW oriented ditch		
14105	Fill	14104	0.58	0.05	Secondary Fill. Mixed, light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt with common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Basal fill of ditch		
14106	Fill	14104	0.71	0.11	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown sandy silt with few sa small to large pebbles and cobbles.		
Trench 142							
General description					Orientation	SW-NE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin, reddish subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
14201	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam/sandy loam (sand fraction increases relative to silt towards base of layer). Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
14202	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with very few lenses of dark grey/blackish sandy loam, and common patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across different areas of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 143							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin, reddish subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking top of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14300	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
14301	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
14302	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown and mid-greyish loamy sand/gravel. Common-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across different patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 144							
General description					Orientation		N_S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that itself overlies colluvium. This covers Summertown-Radley terrace deposits that are gravelly in the north of the trench and become sandy throughout the southern part. Trench traverses a slightly elevated E-W rise in the landscape that the presence of colluvium suggests could be a plough headland.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14400	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
14401	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles or cobbles. Few plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered colluvial subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
14402	Layer			0.65	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt, slightly loamy. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted		

					with clear, undulating lower boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin, possibly forming a plough headland or lynchet feature.		
14403	Layer				Natural. Soft and friable, light yellowish brown medium coarse sand and loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Gravel deposits are present in north part of trench and are matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with few cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. These are poorly sorted and variable with frequent reddish brown sandy patches. The southern part of the trench comprises sands with common gravelly patches and dark to mid grey irregular gravelly sandy patches. These are likely pist-depositional staining of the sandy deposits. Both sands and gravels belong to Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
Trench 145							
General description					Orientation	NNE_SS W	
Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that itself overlies colluvium. This becomes thinner and stonier to the north-east, stopping approx. 10m from north-east end of trench. It is truncated by a single possible ditch and overlies a clayey sand colluvium at the southwest end of trench and Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits further northeast. These terrace deposits themselves become increasingly gravelly towards the northeast. The trench traverses an E-W slightly raised ridge, which the colluvium suggests could be a plough headland.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14500	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Thicker at NE end (0.35m) at base of slope. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
14501	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles, with few cobbels, more frequent in north-east end. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered colluvial subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
14502	Layer			0.82	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Pebbles become more frequent north-eastwards. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Deposit thins to north-east, absent from the north-easternmost 10m of trench. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin forming part of an E-W oriented plough headland or lynchet feature.		
14503	Layer				Colluvial Layer. N.B. deposit is only present in the south-westernmost ~5m of trench. Seen only in base of trench, lower boundary not seen. Firm, light yellowish brown slightly clayey sand. Common sa-sr small to very very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Poorly sorted colluvial deposit, most likely Pleistocene supranatural/redeposited head.		
14504	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose mid reddish brown coarse stony sand. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of loose, light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. These patches are matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		
14505	Cut		1.62	1.02	Ditch. A NW-SE ditch, sides slope 60 degrees, base undulates		
14506	Fill	14505	1.62	1.02	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [14505], firm mid reddish brown sandy silt, occasional gravel		

Trench 146								
General description						Orientation		SW_NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. In the eastern part of the trench the ploughsoil directly overlies the Summertown-Radley terrace gravels. Within the central part, the ploughsoil overlies a colluvial subsoil, which then caps the Summertown-Radley terrace gravels. To the west, the ploughsoil overlies clayey sands which may comprise redeposited Head deposits, which again cap the lower Summertown-Radley terrace.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		1.8
						Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
14600	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field			
14601	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common to frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles or cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit absent from eastern part of trench. Colluvial subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon.			
14602	Layer			0.66	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown coarse sand to coarse clayey sand. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Very few plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravels. Only present to central and western parts of trench. Thickness as seen in central part, but thickens to west			
14603	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles with common small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand, that becomes more frequent to the west			
Trench 147								
General description						Orientation		NW-SE
Brown topsoil over reddish/orangey subsoil, capping darker brown secondary subsoil running length of trench (and thus underlying slight E-W aligned ridgeline in surface topography). Across southeastern third of trench this sequence caps a 'dirty interface' deposit marking the top of the Summertown-Radley terrace, whilst to the northwest the terrace seemingly dips down below a yellowy colluvial/head deposit of likely Pleistocene date. The juncture between these two deposits is obscured by a possible linear feature and adjacent pit.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		1.8
						Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
14700	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. N.B. layer thins slightly to 0.25 m depth bgl towards northwestern end of trench. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.			
14701	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer thins slightly to 0.4 m depth bgl towards northwestern end of trench. Mottled reddish/orangey brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.			
14702	Layer		30	0.65	Subsoil. N.B. layer thickens towards northwest end of trench S overlying Layers 14700 and 14701 become concurrently shallower. Brown silt loam/loam (silt:sand ratio varies somewhat throughout layer). Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Variably clear/somewhat diffuse boundary with Layer 14703. Clear but irregular boundary with Layer 14704. Secondary B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, underlying E-W ridge in surface topography which crosses trench. Cut by single pit-like feature (which			

					also cuts Layer 14703 below) towards southern end of trench.		
14703	Layer		20		Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer only extends across northern two thirds of trench before seemingly pinching out between Layers 14702 and 14704. Mottled orangey brown/yellow sandy loam, with common irregular patches of greyish brown loamy sand. Very few rootlets across top of layer. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Boundary with Layer 14704 is obscured by cross-cutting of possible linear ditch feature. Cut by two further possible pit-like features. Mixed colluvial/redeposited head deposit of likely Pleistocene date.		
14704	Layer		10		Natural. N.B. layer is only evident across southeastern third of trench before seemingly dipping beneath Layer 14703 (although boundary is obscured by possible ditch feature). Mottled reddish brown sandy loam, with frequent irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across different patches within substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels terrace member. Cut by possible linear feature among boundary with Layer 14703 near southeastern end of trench.		
14705	Cut		2.52	0.38	Ditch. NE-SW aligned ditch. Irregular base, asymmetrical. Possibly natural.		
14706	Fill	14705	2.52	0.38	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stones.		
14707	Cut		1.9	0.66	Natural Feature. Sub-circular, with SW-NE orientation, natural feature; irregular sloping sides, irregular plan and lack of finds all suggest that the feature is natural.		
14708	Fill	14707	1.9	0.66	Other Fill. Firm, mid pinkish brown. Silty sand. Occasional sub angular and rounded stones 30-60m. Deposit appears to be due to natural weathering/deposition processes, no sign of human activity or intervention. No finds recovery		
14709	Cut		2.06	0.52	Natural Feature. Natural pit like feature with irregular shape and inconsistent depth due to undulation of terrain underneath.		
14710	Fill	14709	0.7	0.52	Secondary Fill. Soft/Firm fine grained sandy silt. Mid dark brown colour. Irregular sa/sr stones and pebbles. Secondary or tertiary (IIA or IIIa) of [14709].		
Trench 148							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil. Across eastern 22 m of trench this sequence caps a 'dirty interface' deposit across the top of the Summertown-Radley terrace. This terrace deposit slopes gently down from east to west until it sharply dips below the base of the trench 8 m from its western terminus. The modern soil sequence then overlays a mottled yellowy Pleistocene head deposit (as in Trench 149) which caps the descending terrace.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14800	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance increases towards eastern end of trench). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
14801	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer slowly thins as underlying terrace rises upwards, from 0.5 m depth bgl at west end of trench to 0.4 m depth bgl at East end of trench. Reddish brown silt loam/loam (sand fraction increases relative to silt towards eastern end of trench). Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary with Layer 14802. Clear but irregular boundary with Layer 14803. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
14802	Layer		8		Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer only extends across western 8 m of trench. Mottled yellowy/orangey brown loamy sand, with		

					some blackish staining likely from past rooting, and few irregular lenses of reddish brown sandy loam/pale brown sand/gravel as nears boundary with Layer 14803 to east. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Somewhat diffuse boundary with Layer 14803 where visible in section. Pleistocene colluvium/head deposit forming within dip created by sharp downward slope of underlying terrace (cf. Tr 149).		
14803	Layer		22		Natural. N.B. layer only extends across eastern 22 m of trench, sloping gently downwards from east to west before dipping sharply under Layer 14802. Mottled reddish grey/brown sandy loam, with frequent irregular patches of orange brown sand and yellowy/pale brown and greyish loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Frequent-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across loamier, sandier and more gravelly areas of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
Trench 149							
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping yellowy sandy head deposit.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14900	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
14901	Layer		30	0.55	Subsoil. N.B. layer thickens gradually from 0.5 m depth bgl at southwest end of trench to 0.6 m depth bgl at northeast end of trench. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
14902	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Yellowy loamy sand, with some irregularly mottled areas of slightly darker orangey brown or greyish brown loamy sand. Few patches of darker, blackish staining, likely as result of past rooting action. Very few rootlets across top of layer. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Pleistocene colluvial/head deposit, seemingly derived from and infilling a sizeable dip in the underlying Summertown-Radley terrace.		
Trench 150							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown topsoil over reddish/orangey subsoil, capping secondary brown subsoil underlying slightly E-W aligned ridge visible in surface topography. Across eastern 18.5 m of trench this sequence caps a yellowy colluvium/dead deposit, which in turn pinches out over the 'dirty interface' of the Summertown-Radley terrace approx. 11.5 m from the west end of the trench. Two possible pit features cut the lower colluvium near the centre of the trench, whilst a third seemingly cuts the underlying terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15000	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
15001	Layer		30	0.46	Subsoil. Orangey/reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		

15002	Layer		30	0.7	Subsoil. Brown silt loam/loam (sand:silt ratio varies somewhat throughout layer). Very few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundaries with both Layer 15003 and 15004. Secondary B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, underlying E-W aligned slight ridge/bank in surface topography (possible plough headland).		
15003	Layer		18.5		Colluvial Layer. Mottled orangey brown/yellowy sandy loam, with common irregular lenses of greyish brown loamy sand. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Colluvial/head deposit of probable Pleistocene date, likely derived from, and infilling dip in, surrounding terrace sands/gravels (cf. adjacent trenches). Cut by two possible pit features (may be natural) near juncture with Layer 15004.		
15004	Layer		11.5		Natural. Mottled reddish brown sandy loam, with common irregular patches of yellowey/pale brown and greyish loamy sand/gravel. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance within more gravelly patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
15005	Cut		0.54	0.29	Pit. Small pit, located next to similar pit [15007]		
15006	Fill	15005	0.54	0.29	Secondary Fill. Reddish brown sandy silt		
15007	Cut		0.74	0.16	Pit. Small pit, located next to similar pit [15005]		
15008	Fill		0.74	0.16	Primary Fill. Reddish brown sandy silt		
15009	Cut		1.42	0.72	Pit. Potential pit, could be a natural feature. Sub-oval in plan, E-W orientation. Base not fully exposed, sides asymmetrical, N side moderately steep almost vertical, S side slightly concave.		
15010	Fill	15009	1.42	0.72	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of potential pit [15009]. Friable. Light greyish brown silty sand. Small well sorted stones. No finds.		
15011	Cut		0.7	0.32	Pit. Potential pit or ditch terminus uncovered by truncation of bulk by machine. relationship uncertain to [15009]. Feature is at a N-S orientation. Flattish base and asymmetrical sides, N side moderately steep, E side concave.		
15012	Fill	15011	0.7	0.32	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of potential pit or ditch terminus [15011]. Friable/soft mid reddish brown brown sandy silt.		

Trench 151

General description		Orientation	NE<SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. Ploughsoil and subsoil both become thicker towards the southwest.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles or cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Deposit becomes thicker to south-west (0.32m thick at sw end). Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
15101	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles or cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit becomes thicker to the south-west (0.53m bgl at sw end). Weathered subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		

15102	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand, becoming more frequent towards the south-west. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 152							
General description					Orientation	NNW_SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies clayey sands which may be redeposited Head deposits. These overlie Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, patches of which are seen coming through the overlying sand deposits with increasing frequency to the southeast.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15200	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
15201	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles or cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
15202	Layer			0.56	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown clayey sand. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Very few plant rootlets but few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted and becomes thinner to south-east, with patches of the underlying terrace gravel deposits coming through more frequently to the south-east. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit.		
15203	Layer				Natural. Loose to firm, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with frequent flint and quartzite pebbles and few cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand. Patches poking through overlying sandy deposit seen with increasing frequency to the south-east end of trench. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 153							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil, directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel across the southeast half of the trench. In the northwest half of trench a colluvial subsoil separates these layers.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15300	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
15301	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets and common worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit only present to north-western part of trench, becoming thicker to the north-west. Weathered colluvial subsoil.		

15302	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown coarse, slightly clayey, sand. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with common larger pebbles and cobbles. Patchy and discontinuous deposit that is only present in base of trench to north-west end. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit		
15303	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand, that increase in frequency, becoming dominant, to the north-west. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 154							
General description					Orientation	N_S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil over a thin subsoil that overlies a weathered, stony interface horizon, that itself overlies a clayey sand deposit, which could be redeposited Head.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15400	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
15401	Layer			0.32	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered Bt subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
15402	Layer			0.43	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil interface above underlying clayey sand deposits.		
15403	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown very clayey sand. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Poorly sorted, slightly variable deposit with patches of mid to light reddish brown coarse sand. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit.		
Trench 155							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil, that in the eastern 23 m of the trench overlies clayey sand deposits which may be redeposited Head. These in turn overlie Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, which in the western 7 m directly underlie the subsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15500	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Slightly thicker in west of trench. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
15501	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy lower boundary. Weathered subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon.		

15502	Layer			0.56	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown slightly clayey medium coarse sand. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels with evidence of past rooting / bioturbation along upper boundary. Poorly sorted. Deposit thins to west, becoming a little patchy and discontinuous from west of the centre of the trench. Absent from westernmost 7m of trench. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. Depth given is at shallowest point.		
15503	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and few flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. Only present to westernmost 7m of trench.		
Trench 156							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over paler subsoil, in turn capping reddish secondary subsoil. This sequence overlays a dirty interface deposit marking the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15600	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
15601	Layer		30	0.54	Subsoil. Brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, paler than topsoil above. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
15602	Layer		30	0.75	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam/sandy loam (sand fraction increases with depth). Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Clear but irregular boundary. Secondary B-horizon comprising transitional deposit between upper subsoil and lower terrace deposits.		
15603	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/gravel, with irregular cleaner patches of loamy sand/gravel showing across base of trench. Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and gravellier areas of layer). Very few rounded cobbles. Mixed interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 157							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping dirty interface deposit of upper Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15700	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
15701	Layer		30	0.55	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam, with sand fraction increasing with depth. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Clear but		

					irregular boundary. Single piece of animal bone (likely caprine) and one sherd of post-med/modern pottery recovered from representative section cleaned for photo.		
15702	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/gravel, with irregular cleaner patches of loamy sand/gravel showing across base of trench. Few irregular, curvilinear patches of darker mottling evident in western end of trench, most likely as a result of root action and/or other forms of bioturbation. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and gravellier areas of layer). Very few-few rounded cobbles (abundance likewise varies across layer). Mixed interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 158							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15800	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
15801	Layer		30	0.6	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance generally increases with depth). Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
15802	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/yellowy/pale brown sandy loam/loamy sand with gravel (composition varies across sandier and gravellier lenses within deposit, with irregular patches of cleaner sands/gravels showing across base of trench). Few-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and more gravelly areas of deposit). Very few rounded cobbles. Dirty interface marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 159							
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping admixed 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper extend of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15900	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
15901	Layer		30	0.55	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules (abundance varies throughout layer). Few sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
15902	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam/gravel. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Dirty interface deposit marking highly admixed upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		

Trench 160							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping admixed 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper extent of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, with some cleaner sands/gravels showing through across the base of the northern third of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16000	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
16001	Layer		30	0.6	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam/loam (sand fraction increases with depth). Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
16002	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam/gravel, with paler loamy sands and small irregular patches of gravel showing through across northern 10 m of layer. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Highly admixed dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace, with cleaner and far less admixed sands/gravels evident across northern third of trench.		
Trench 161							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking admixed upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16100	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
16101	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
16102	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam/gravel. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and more gravelly lenses within layer). Highly admixed dirty interface deposit, presumably overlying cleaner terrace sands and gravels below the base of the trench.		
Trench 162							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, overlying paler secondary subsoil associated with possible archaeology, in turn capping a second reddish subsoil. This sequence overlays a thin greyish colluvial deposit capping the top of the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, which themselves are more gravelly at the eastern end of the trench and predominantly sandy in the centre/west. Contains three possible archaeological features within western third of trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16200	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		

16201	Layer		30	0.48	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
16202	Layer		30	0.66	Subsoil. Brown silt loam with moderate clay fraction, paler in colour than layers above/below. Few vertical blackish stains from humified roots. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil, possibly associated with a now-truncated palaeo-land surface. Is cut by three possible features in western third of trench.		
16203	Layer		30	0.86	Subsoil. Reddish/orangey brown loam (though becomes increasingly sandy moving westward through trench). Few vertical blackish stains from humified roots. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Secondary B-horizon underlying upper subsoil, may also be cut by archaeological features but will require hand excavation to verify. Fairly similar in character to Layer 16201.		
16204	Layer		30	0.95	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer is deepest at easternmost end of trench, and rises to depth of 0.8 m by c. 10 m from east end of trench. Slightly greyish brown sandy loam. Frequent sr dark-coloured granules/very small pebbles, with slight evidence of bedding. Common sa-r pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Possible interface deposit formed by colluvial groundwash/surface water transport of smaller clasts originating from lower gravel deposits, admixed with materials incorporated from overlying soil profile.		
16205	Layer		10		Natural. N.B. layer only evident in irregular patches across eastern 10 m of trench. Mottled pale/yellowy brown loamy sand/gravel. Dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles, with some evidence of bedding in exposed section. Upper gravel deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
16206	Layer		30		Natural. N.B. extends across base of trench, rising towards the western end and truncating the irregular deposits of Layer 16205 by 10 m from the east end of the trench. Mottled pale/yellowy brown loamy sand. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Incorporates some thin lenses of sa-r granules and very small pebbles. Sandy deposits of Summertown-Radley member, with some fine gravel lenses spread throughout.		
16207	Cut		1.08	0.18	Pit. Cut of sub-circular pit with two fills. Moderately steep sides, gradual break of slope, flat base.		
16208	Fill	16207	1.08	0.1	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of pit. Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent large subrounded pebbles. Possibly purposely filled to create a base for burning.		
16209	Fill	16207	1.08	0.08	Other Fill. Upper fill of pit. Compact, dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent subangular burnt pebbles.		
16210	Cut		1.25	0.32	Pit. Oval pit, flat base almost vertical sides, sharp 90° break of slope at base		
16211	Fill	16210	1.25	0.32	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy loam with flecks of black and red, moderate flecks of charcoal throughout, occasional fire cracked pebbles. Lower fill of pit.		
16212	Fill	16210	1.2	0.2	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of pit.		
Trench 163							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil capping somewhat admixed gravelly sands of Pleistocene terrace, in turn capping lower deposit of clean sands.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

16300	Layer		30	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil underlying arable field.		
16301	Layer		30	0.37	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
16302	Layer		30	0.64	Natural. Yellowy pale brown sandy loam/gravel. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Upper deposit of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, with some admixture of finer materials from upper soil profile.		
16303	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled pale/yellowy brown loamy sand. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Cleaner sands deposit of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
Trench 164							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin, reddish subsoil, capping gravelly sands of the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16400	Layer		30	0.33	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
16401	Layer		30	0.47	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
16402	Layer		30		Natural. Yellowy pale brown sandy loam/gravel. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles. Upper surface deposits of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, with some admixture of finer materials from upper soil profile.		
Trench 165							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, in northern two thirds of trench capping secondary, mixed gravelly subsoil and otherwise coming down to mixed sands/gravels of the Summertown-Radley terrace member.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16500	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
16501	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction (increasingly so towards southern end of trench). Very few blackish vertical stains from humified roots. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance towards southern end of trench). Diffuse boundary onto Layer 16502, clear but irregular boundary onto 16503. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
16502	Layer		20	0.94	Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident in northern 20 m of trench, where terrace surface lies deeper than in southern 10 m. Orange/yellowy brown sandy loam. Few vertical blackish stains from humified roots. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Clear but irregular boundary.		
16503	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/sandy loam and gravel (varies between irregular sandy and gravelly patches across base of trench). Very few-dominant		

					sa-sr granules and pebbles (likewise varies between sandy deposits and much gravellier ones). Mixed deposits marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 166							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying thin reddish brown subsoil, overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16600	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles and occasional plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon under arable field		
16601	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles and granules, few sr limestone pebbles. Poorly sorted. Weathered B horizon		
16602	Layer				Natural. Loose, mid to light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent sa-sr flint and quartzite small to large pebbles with few granules. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown and pale yellowish brown sandy gravels and light yellowish brown sandy patches. Dirty upper surface of Summertown-Radley gravel terrace		
Trench 167							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish subsoil, which overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16700	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr limestone/flint/quartzite pebbles and frequent sr granules. Occasional plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear but wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
16701	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Firm, mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt. Occasional sa-sr flint/quartzite medium to large pebbles and frequent sa-sr small pebbles and granules. Frequent Mn flecks. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. Weathered B horizon, possibly colluvial?		
16702	Layer				Natural. Loose, mid greyish brown, with slight reddish tinge, medium coarse silty sand gravel. Matrix supported with part-dominant r, sa and sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted. Dirty gravelly deposit to the upper part of the Summertown-Radley gravelly deposits		
Trench 168							
General description					Orientation		ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown sandy silt deposit that is similar to colluvium in appearance. This overlies the lower Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16800	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles and occasional plant rootlets. Very few charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted with clear but wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
16801	Layer			0.52	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Vrry few Mn flecks, possibly charcoal. Moderate to poorly sorted. Clear lower boundary. Possible colluvial deposit, appears to get thicker downslope		
16802	Layer				Natural. Firm, mid reddish brown silty sand gravel. Matrix supported with common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted variable deposit with sandy patches and patches with more frequent gravelly pebbles present. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 169							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil, which overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16900	Layer			0.38	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr granules and small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear but wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
16901	Layer			0.63	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted, clear lower boundary. Possible colluvially derived remnant B subsoil horizon.		
16902	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable greyish to reddish coarse silty sand gravel. Matrix supported with frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light yellowish brown coarse sand and sandy gravel. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel		
Trench 170							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies reddish brown coarse sandy gravels belonging to the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits. These terrace deposits contain frequent subcircular patches (involutions?) of soft light blueish-grey silty clay containing r-sr quartzite cobbles and sa limestone cobbles.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17000	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
17001	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Firm, mid to light brownish grey sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles and few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with a clear, wavy lower boundary. Slightly leached E/B horizon underlying thin upper ploughsoil.		
17002	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Very few sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Mn and few Fe flecks. Poorly sorted with a diffuse boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon		

17003	Layer				Natural. Firm, mid reddish brown coarse silty sandy gravel. Matrix supported with common to frequent r, sr and sa flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent sub-circular patches of soft blueish grey silty clay that contain r-sr quartzite cobbles and sa limestone cobbles - possible clay involutions within occurring within the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
Trench 171							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil, which overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, the top of which incorporate a weathered, slightly dirty looking interface horizon.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary showing plough disturbance. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
17101	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Firm, mid yellowish to light olive brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon		
17102	Layer			0.62	Colluvial Layer. Firm mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt to silty sand. Common sa-sr small and medium flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy lower boundary. Mixed colluvial deposit overlying in situ terrace deposits below.		
17103	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish brown silty sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small sr cobbles. Very few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light to pale yellowish brown sands. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 172							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a light yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil, which overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17200	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few small to medium sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles and common plant rootlets. Very few charcoal flecks and Fe mottling. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
17201	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles Frequent Mn flecks and common Fe mottling. Poorly sorted, clear lower boundary. Weathered B horizon subsoil.		
17202	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid to dark reddish brown coarse sandy silt gravel with slight clay component. Matrix supported with frequent small to large sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light yellowish brown sandy gravel. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		

Trench 173							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin grey subsoil, which overlies yellowish brown sandy silt colluvium, that in turn overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. These gravel deposits rise upslope to the east, while the upper parts become sandier to the west.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17300	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa, sr and r small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
17301	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light brownish grey sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large pebbles and plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy lower boundary. Slightly leached E/B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
17302	Layer				Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Frequent sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows. Poorly sorted, clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit thicker downslope, to west. Only approximately 0.1m thick in east end of trench. Stony, B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin.		
17303	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt gravel. Largely matrix supported with common to frequent r, sr and sa small to large pebbles and few large pebbles to small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light yellowish brown sandy gravel and light yellowish to greenish brown medium coarse sand, particularly to upper parts of deposit in Western end of trench. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
Trench 174							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil, which overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. The subsoil may represent the weathered surface of the underlying terrace deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17400	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Firm, friable greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Fe mottling more prevalent to lower part of deposit. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
17401	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Firm, mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few rootlets. Poorly sorted, clear and slightly wavy lower boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
17402	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish brown silty sand gravel. Matrix supported with dominant r, sr and sa small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Very few small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light yellowish brown sandy gravel and light yellowish to greenish medium coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
Trench 175							
General description					Orientation		E/W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a reddish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. The subsoil likely represents the weathered surface of the terrace deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17500	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common rootlets and sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
17501	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt with slight clay component. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, slightly wavy lower boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
17502	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish to light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent r, sr and sa small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of light yellowish brown sandy gravel with more dominant pebbles, and light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
Trench 176							
General description						Orientation	N/S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying thin reddish brown subsoil, which overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17600	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Moderately frequent sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with wavy vlear boundary. Ploughed A horizontal under arable field		
17601	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Friable mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt with slight clay component. Frequent sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles (small to medium) and moderately frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear wavy boundary. Weathered b horizon		
17602	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown fine to coarse largely matrix supported sandy gravel with abundant sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent reddish brown patches within gravel and more clast supported gravelly patches. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel		
Trench 177							
General description						Orientation	E/W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying pinkish brown subsoil (or weathered terrace surface), which thins out upslope to the east. This overlies variable poorly sorted Summertown-Radley gravel terrace deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17700	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Friable, mid greyish brown coarse sandy silt loam. Moderately frequent sa-sr flint/quartzite pebbles and frequent plant rootlet. Poorly sorted with clear but wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon under arable field		
17701	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Firm but friable coarse very sandy silt. Moderately frequent sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles, poorly sorted, with frequent plant rootlets. Weathered B horizon overlying terrace gravels (possibly representing weathered gravel surface). Deposit becomes thinner upslope (to east)		

17702	Layer				Natural. Loose, mid to light yellowish brown fine to coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported and poorly sorted with frequent sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles. Variable deposit with patches of reddish brown matrix supported gravels and pale yellowish brown clast supported gravels, alongside coarse sand patches. Mixed deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
Trench 178							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughed topsoil over coarse sandy silt subsoil, possibly colluvial in origin. This overlies a predominantly matrix supported sandy gravel with coarse sandy patches belonging to the Summertown-Radley terrace member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Moderately frequent sa-sr flint/quartzite pebbles and frequent plant roots. Poorly sorted, clear but wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon undered arable field		
17801	Layer			0.31	Subsoil. Friable mid yellowish brown coarse sandy silt with slight clay fraction. Moderately frequent sa-sr flint/quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Possibly colluvially derived subsoil		
17802	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown poorly sorted, predominantly matrix supported fine to coarse sandy gravel belonging to the Summertown-Radley terrace. Frequent coarse sandy patches		
Trench 179							
General description					Orientation	E/W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a poorly developed, yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil, which in turn overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles, very few small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
17901	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Few to common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows. Weathered B subsoil horizon, possibly a remnant subsoil horizon with original associated A horizon since truncated.		
17902	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt with patches of silty sand gravel. Few to frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of yellowish brown sandy gravel and coarse sand. Deposits contain fewer pebbles in eastern end of trench, and deposits at approx. 0.60m bgl in east of trench comprise greenish brown clayey sand. Dirty interface deposit across top of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
Trench 180							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil, which overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18000	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr flint, quartzite, and limestone small to large pebbles with few small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few charcoal or Mn flecks. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18001	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. B horizon subsoil, in places also the weathered interface / upper terrace gravel deposits		
18002	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable to soft and loose on places, light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Common to frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, with few small cobbles. Poorly sorted with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel and light yellowish brown medium to coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 181							
General description					Orientation	E/W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary that shows evidence of plough truncation. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18101	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable, loose on places light yellowish brown silty sand gravel with slight clay component. Matrix supported with frequent to dominant sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles and small cobbles. Poorly sorted. Very few patches of light blueish grey silty clay (possible involutions?). Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 182							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace sandy gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18200	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with very few small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18201	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Firm, mid yellowish to olive brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets, Fe and Mn flecks and very few charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted. Clear, wavy lower		

					boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon at the interface with underlying terrace gravel deposits		
18202	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable to loose in places, light yellowish brown fine to coarse silty sand gravel, with slight clay component. Matrix supported with frequent to dominant r, sr and sa small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and few small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent light yellowish brown sandy patches and infrequent patches of light blueish grey silty clay (possible involutions). Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 183							
General description					Orientation	E/W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18300	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few large pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary that shows evidence of plough truncation. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18301	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable light yellowish brown fine to coarse silty sand gravel with slight clay component. Matrix supported with frequent sa-sr flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with few cobbles. Poorly sorted. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 184							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil, which overlies a dark yellowish-brown colluvial deposit. This covers a darker sandy silt deposit that may be a buried soil. This overlies slightly clayey sands/gravels of the Summertown-Radley terrace.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary that shows evidence of plough truncation. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18401	Layer			0.44	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles and very few sa limestone cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows. Frequent Mn mottling and common Fe mottling. Very few charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted, with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered subsoil B horizon.		
18402	Layer			0.61	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to dark yellowish brown, slightly reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles and worm burrows. Few plant rootlets and Mn flecks. Very few charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted with clear, slightly undulating lower boundary. B horizon subsoil of colluvial origin, lying towards base of slope on edge of NE-SW oriented depression present within field.		
18403	Layer			0.85	Buried soil. Firm, dark yellowish to mid reddish brown sandy silt. Very few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few worm burrows and very few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted. Possible buried soil, or inverted colluvial sequence.		
18404	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable to loose in places, mid reddish clayey sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent to dominant sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles with very few cobbles.		

					Poorly sorted and variable with yellowish to greenish brown sandy gravel patches and reddish brown clayey sand oatacakes. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 185							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown colluvial subsoil, which in the eastern end of the trench overlies a further colluvial deposit. This colluvium is absent in the central and western parts of the trench, where a light greenish sandy clay deposit is instead present. This latter deposit could be a gleyed colluvium, or perhaps water-lain deposits derived from a seasonally wet or boggy 'scrape' at the base of a west-facing slope. These deposits overlie the Summertown-Radley terrace, which is here much sandier than seen in other areas of the field.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	1	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18500	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18501	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt. Common plant rootlets and sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few worm burrows. Poorly sorted, diffuse lower boundary. Colluvially derived subsoil beneath A horizon topsoil		
18502	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy loam. Frequent sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles, with few large pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvium accumulated at break of slope. Deposit only appears to be present to east and west ends of trench, at break and base of west-facing slope respectively. Its absence in the middle of the trench coincides with a rising undulation within perhaps underlying Summertown-Radley deposits, with these colluvial deposits infilling the depressions.		
18503	Layer			0.71	Other Layer. Firm, mid to light greenish brown coarse sandy clay to clayey sand. Common sa-sr small to large quartzite and limestone pebbles. Very few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted, clear, undulating lower boundary. Only present in central and western parts of trench, surface occurring at 0.46m bgl. Possible gleyed colluvium or water lain deposit from a scrape or seasonally wet boggy ground at base of west facing slope.		
18504	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish brown clayey sand with patches of clayey sand gravel. Gravels are matrix supported with common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Variable deposit and sandier than seen in most places with common patches of light yellowish brown sand. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
18505	Void						
Trench 186							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, the top of which form a weathered reddish 'interface' deposit above cleaner gravels below.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18600	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sa limestone pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets.		

					Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18601	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Few worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy lower boundary. Colluvially derived subsoil		
18602	Layer			0.6	Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish brown silty sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Very few small cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with diffuse, undulating lower boundary. Weathered surface of Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
18603	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite and common cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light yellowish brown sand and mid reddish brown sandy gravel		
Trench 187							
General description					Orientation		E/W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, the top of which form a weathered reddish 'interface' above cleaner gravels below.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18700	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18701	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few rootlets and worm burrows and very few Fe and Mn flecks. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvially derived subsoil		
18702	Layer			0.64	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable mid reddish brown coarse silty sand. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial deposit across weathered surface of Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		
18703	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable light yellowish brown sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown gravels that contain Mn and Fe flecks along with possible hummified rootlets, and patches of light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
Trench 188							
General description					Orientation		N/S
Trench devoid of archeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18800	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with very few cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18801	Layer				Natural. Loose light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large		

					flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel. Thin (<20mm) layer of staining present in patches at surface of deposit with interface with ploughsoil caused by mixing and organic leaching. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 189							
General description					Orientation		E/W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18900	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and few sa limestone granules to large pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
18901	Layer				Natural. Loose, light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported, though there are small clast supported patches, with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles, with few sr cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel and light yellowish brown medium sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 190							
General description					Orientation		N/S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies colluvium. This colluvium seals a buried soil horizon, which appears to overlie a associated subsoil. This in turn overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19000	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few large pebbles to small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19001	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Very few charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvially derived subsoil		
19002	Layer			0.66	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to dark yellowish to reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few very large pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Very few charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvially derived B-horizon subsoil at base of NE-SW oriented depression		
19003	Layer			0.78	Buried soil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few worm burrows or old root channels and few to common charcoal flecks. Very few Fe and Mn flecks. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Buried soil horizon sealed by colluvium. May also be inverse sediment profile caused by colluviation.		
19004	Layer			0.95	Subsoil. Firm, mid olive to slightly reddish brown sandy silt but very clayey. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Mn and Fe mottling. Very few charcoal		

					flecks. Moderately to poorly sorted. Clear lower boundary. Buried subsoil beneath buried soil horizon		
19005	Layer			0.2	Natural. Firm, friable light yellowish brown silty sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
19006	Layer				Natural. Firm mid to light greenish brown clayey sand. Common r, sr and sa small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Frequent Fe mottling. Poorly sorted. Kellaway Clayey Sand bedrock. Seen in test pit only		
Trench 191							
General description					Orientation	E/W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil, in eastern half of trench overlying a yellowish brown colluvial subsoil that overlies a buried soil horizon. This caps a slightly clayey sand deposit that is likely derived from the Summertown-Radley terrace member, the upper 0.15 m of which is paler in colour and may form an incipient subsoil beneath the buried soil above. In the western half of the trench, the ground level rises westwards and the ploughsoil directly overlies the Summertown-Radley terrace.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
19101	Layer			0.44	Subsoil. Firm, friable yellowish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvially derived B-horizon subsoil.		
19102	Layer			0.68	Buried soil. Firm, friable yellowy mid-grey/brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction (which increases slightly with depth). Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Buried and seemingly much disturbed A-horizon palaeosol.		
19103	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable mid to light yellowy/greenish brown sandy loam/loamy sand (proportion of sand fraction increases with depth). Few sa-sr granules, plant rootlets and worm burrows. Top 0.15 m down is yellowy/greenish brown in hue, but beneath that it becomes light pinkish brown. Sandy colluvium, likely outwashed from terrace deposits.		
19104	Layer				Natural. Loose, light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles and few small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel and light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 192							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil/weathered interface deposit above the underlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19200	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Common plant rootlets, very few charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19201	Layer			0.31	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and		

					quartzite pebbles. Few rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Thin weathered B horizon subsoil / weathered interface at top of underlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		
19202	Layer				Natural. Loose, mid reddish brown silty sand gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and few small cobbles. Few rootlets. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light yellowish brown sandy gravel, light yellowish brown medium coarse sand and light greenish brown clayey sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 193							
General description					Orientation	E/W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a reddish brown subsoil that overlies reddish to yellowish brown clayey sand deposits attributed to the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19300	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles, with few r medium pebbles and sr small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary that shows evidence of plough truncation. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19301	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvially derived B-horizon subsoil. Deposit becomes thinner westwards, to 0.10 to 0.05m thick.		
19302	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable light reddish and light yellowish brown medium coarse clayey sand. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent Mn flecks throughout deposit but also concentrated in patches. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light blueish grey silty clay and few patches of sandy gravel. Sandy deposits attributed to the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, likely partially reworked by colluvial processes and groundwater flow.		
Trench 194							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies clayey sand deposits attributed to the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19400	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Firm, friable dark greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small to medium cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19401	Layer			0.31	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered B-horizon subsoil.		
19402	Layer				Natural. Firm, light yellowish brown slightly clayey medium coarse sand. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and cobbles. Few Mn flecks. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with common patches of light blueish grey		

					silty clay and very few gravelly patches. Sandy deposits attributed to the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, likely partially reworked by colluvial processes and groundwater flow.		
19403	Cut		1.9		Ditch. Modern ditch (unexcavated) running E/W across trench		
19404	Fill	19403	1.9		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated modern ditch, dark greyish brown clayey silt		
Trench 195							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19500	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19501	Layer			1.35	Natural. Firm, friable mixed light yellowish and mid reddish brown medium coarse clayey sands and sandy gravel. Gravels are matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with few sr small to medium cobbles. Sands contain common Mn flecks and very few pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of light blueish grey silty clay. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, with evidence of some colluvial disturbance and groundwater illuviation.		
19502	Layer				Natural. Firm light blueish grey silty clay. Very few pebbles and clast inclusions. Oxford Clay bedrock. Seen in test pit only		
Trench 196							
General description					Orientation	E/W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish subsoil that itself overlies colluvium in the western half of the trench (within the base and break of slope of a depression present in the surface topography). This caps sandy deposits of the Summertown-Radley member, which otherwise underlies the yellowish subsoil. The terrace deposits actually truncate this subsoil from below in the westernmost 5 m of the trench where the ground rises and the terrace deposits become more gravelly.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy and irregular boundary that shows mixing and evidence of plough truncation. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19601	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to large pebbles and granules. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered colluvially derived subsoil B horizon. Deposit thins to west and is absent in westernmost 5m of trench.		
19602	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown coarse sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. Colluvium at base and break of slope extant depression in arable field, possibly infilling undulations in terrace gravels. NB: measurements taken at east end where colluvium in thickest. Deposit thins out westwards and is only present to eastern half of trench		

19603	Layer				Natural. Firm, mid reddish brown medium to coarse clayey sand. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles, appearing in patches. Poorly sorted and variable sandy deposit of the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits that becomes light yellowish brown sandy gravel in westernmost 5m I trench, as ground rises westwards, that is matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles. Sandier deposits display evidence of colluvial reworking/illuvial input.		
Trench 197							
General description					Orientation	E/W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19700	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19701	Layer				Natural. Loose, light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported, though there are clast supported patches, with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and very few small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 198							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin reddish brown subsoil/weathered interface that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19801	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown coarse sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles common small to medium limestone pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear but undulating and irregular lower boundary. Weathered subsoil interface with underlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
19802	Layer				Natural. Loose, light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with commons sa-sr small to large limestone pebbles. Frequent sa-sr granules, particularly at upper boundary. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel and light yellowish brown medium to coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 199							
General description					Orientation	NE/SW	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil that itself overlies a darker colluvial deposit. This colluvium caps lower Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. The presence of colluvium is unusual due to the trench's location at the top of a slope, although the ground does appear to rise slightly to the east. It could also be a possible accumulation product of past ploughing.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19900	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
19901	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown coarse sandy silt with slight clay component. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon.		
19902	Layer			0.84	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil, possible derived from slope wash and/or past plough action.		
19903	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable to loose in places, mid reddish brown slightly clayey sandy gravel. Matrix supported with common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light yellowish brown sandy gravel and very few patches of pebbles dominant gravel. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		

Trench 200

General description						Orientation	E/W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin reddish brown subsoil/interface deposit which in turn overlies Summertown-Radley terrace deposits. These are gravelly in the eastern end of the trench and become sandier towards the west.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20000	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
20001	Layer			0.31	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with slight clay component. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear but irregular and undulating lower boundary. Subsoil interface of underlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
20002	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish and light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent to dominant sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with few sr small cobbles and patches of sr dominant granules. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel, yellowish brown sandy gravel and light yellowish brown medium to coarse sand. Deposits become sandier westwards with pebble dominant gravel present in eastern end of trench. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		

Trench 201

General description						Orientation	N/S
						Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20100	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
20101	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, irregular and undulating lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil		
20102	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable light yellowish and mid reddish brown silty sand gravel. Matrix supported with frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small sr cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable with patches of light yellowish brown and mid reddish brown sandy gravel and light yellowish brown medium to coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		
Trench 202							
General description					Orientation	NE/SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil/'interface' deposit that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20200	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles or cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
20201	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. Weathered subsoil interface with underlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
20202	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with frequent to dominant sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 203							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20300	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
20301	Layer			0.52	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear,		

					undulating lower boundary. Weathered Bt-horizon subsoil, likely derived from redeposited supranatural head deposits, which can be seen in small patches across base of trench.		
20302	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with common cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown slightly clayey gravelly sand and few patches of light yellowish brown sand.		
Trench 204							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin, patchy subsoil that overlies possible redeposited Head deposit. This is much thicker in the central part of the trench, and thinnest towards its western end. It in turn caps the Summertown-Radley terrace member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20400	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
20401	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered B-horizon subsoil interface with underlying sandy deposits. Appears patchy and discontinuous		
20402	Layer			0.48	Subsoil. Firm, crumbly light yellowish brown sandy loam with slight clay fraction. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating but irregular lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil likely derived from redeposited supranatural head deposits. Thicker in the centre part of trench and thinnest towards western end.		
20403	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles and few cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown slightly clayey gravelly sand and light yellowish brown medium sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 205							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over orangey, slightly leached subsoil of varying thickness across length of trench (though generally thicker towards the centre). This upper sequence caps a second, slightly darker subsoil over a greyer colluvial layer, which in turn covers a 'dirty interface' deposit marking the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. A single possible pit feature cuts this lowermost layer, whilst grading of the trench baulks obscured its relation to higher layers. The thickened subsoil underlies a shallow ridgeline/possible plough headland passing east-west across the centre of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20500	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. N.B. layer extends to 0.25 m bgl across majority of trench, but thickens to approx. 0.3 m bgl across its centre portion. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
20501	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer is of variable thickness across trench, the majority coming down to a depth of c. 0.45 m bgl, but deepening to 0.55 m bgl just south of slight E-W topographic ridge running through the centre of the trench.		

					Orangey brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Few rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Clear boundary. Seemingly partially leached E/B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
20502	Layer		30	0.65	Subsoil. N.B. layer is of variable thickness across trench, especially relative to variations evident in Layer 20501 above, but generally extends to c. 0.6 m bgl, and is noticeably thickest near the centre of the trench at 0.7 m bgl where it underlies the E-W aligned topographic 'ridge'. Brown loam, slightly darker than Layer 20501 above. Few rootlets, especially across upper part of layer. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Very few sr cobbles. Somewhat diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin. Seems to be largely responsible for slight ridgeline seen in surface topography of overlying field (possible plough headland).		
20503	Layer		30	0.8	Subsoil. N.B. layer depth varies across trench, from 0.7 m bgl at southern end, to 0.9 m bgl in centre (under topographic 'ridge'), to 0.8 m bgl at northern end. Grey/brown sandy loam, darker than Layer 20502 above. Frequent poorly sorted sa-sr granules and pebbles, with some indications of horizontal alignment/slight bedding of larger rounded pebbles. Colluvial subsoil, perhaps derived from ploughwash and forming surface-evident plough headland.		
20504	Layer		30		Natural. Reddish brown sandy loam (becoming more orangey at northern end of trench), with frequent irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Common-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance across paler, more gravelly patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by single possible pit feature at northern end of trench. N.B. transition to more orangey-coloured sediment across northern 5 m of layer may mark slight dip in terrace and Pleistocene colluvium infilling, but is unclear due to removal of section to bank sides of trench.		
20505	Cut		0.54	0.23	Pit. Sub-circular potential pit. Steep sides with shallow concave base.		
20506	Fill	20505	0.54	0.23	Secondary Fill. Soft, friable light reddish pink sandy silt. Single fill of dubious pit.		
Trench 206							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Brown topsoil directly capping 'dirty interface' deposit across the top of the Summertown-Radley terrace. This lower layer is cut by a single possible linear feature near the centre of the trench.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20600	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam/loam (sand fraction increases with depth). Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance increases with depth). Clear but highly irregular boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
20601	Layer		30		Natural. Reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with frequent irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown and mid-grey loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Few rootlets across top of layer. Common-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance across paler, more gravelly patches within layer). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Raey sands and gravels member. Cut by single possible linear feature near centre of trench.		

20602	Cut		0.7	0.15	Ditch. NW-SW oriented possible linear. Slightly irregular with natural truncation occurring within. Appears to terminate to NW of section.		
20603	Fill	20602	0.7	0.15	Secondary Fill. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets.		
20604	Cut		0.19	0.07	Natural Feature. Sub-circular possible posthole but likely natural feature formed through thermokarstic and/or solution weathering processes		
20605	Fill	20604	0.19	0.07	Secondary Fill. Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, frequent granules along lower contact boundary and common plant rootlets		
20606	Cut		0.65	0.31	Natural Feature. Sub-circular possible pit but likely a natural feature formed through thermokarstic and/or solution weathering processes		
20607	Fill	20606	0.65	0.31	Secondary Fill. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets.		
20608	Cut		0.7	0.27	Natural Feature. Cut of irregular natural feature formed through thermokarstic and/or solution weathering processes.		
20609	Fill	20608	0.7	0.27	Secondary Fill. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets.		
Trench 207							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20700	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
20701	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and few flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 208							
General description					Orientation	E_W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits throughout the eastern two thirds of the trench. In the western third of the trench a thin subsoil separates these layers, whilst the underlying terrace deposits become increasingly sandy.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20800	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
20801	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit only present in western part of trench,		

					where underlying terrace deposits become sandy. Weathered B-horizon subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
20802	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to medium limestone pebbles and common flint and quartzite pebbles. Few larger pebbles and cobbles throughout. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent mid reddish brown gravelly sand patches. Deposits at the western 6m become medium to coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
Trench 209							
General description					Orientation	N_S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a stony subsoil, which thins from north to south and is truncated across the southern third of the trench. This sequence overlies clayey sands that are possibly redeposited Head deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20900	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common to few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
20901	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
20902	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown slightly clayey sand. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted deposit, becoming sandier with depth. Surface elevation rises to south and occasional gravelly patches occur in the north of the trench. Becomes coarse sand at 0.57m bgl. Possible Pleistocene supranatural colluvium or redeposited supranatural head deposit.		
Trench 210							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21000	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
21001	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit shows evidence of truncation and strat inversion from ploughing with patches of light yellowish brown sandy gravel. Weathered B-horizon subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
21002	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and		

					variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and common patches of light yellowish brown medium to coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 211							
General description					Orientation	N,S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil, which overlies a clayey sand deposit, possibly comprising redeposited Head, across the northern two thirds of the trench. This sequence overlies basal Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
21101	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
21102	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable, light yellowish brown clayey sand. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with common cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted, lower boundary not seen. Only present to southern third of trench. Possible Pleistocene colluvial supranatural or redeposited supranatural head overlying terrace gravels		
21103	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown clayey gravelly sand. Only seen in northern parts of trench. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 212							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil of variable thickness, capping secondary subsoil and underlying colluvial layer. This sequence then caps a 'dirty interface' deposit marking the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace, which is cut by two possible post-hole features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21200	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. N.B. layer extends to 0.25 m bgl across majority of trench, but thickens to 0.3 m bgl in its centre. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil.under arable field.		
21201	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. N.B. layer is of variable thickness across trench, extending to 0.35 m bgl at its eastern end, 0.4 m bgl in its centre (where it is actually at its thinnest given greater thickness of the overlying topsoil), and continuing at 0.40 m bgl ut thickening relative to the overlying topsoil at its western end. Orangey brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Seemingly partially leached E/B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
21202	Layer		30	0.6	Subsoil. N.B. layer is of variable thickness across trench, extending to 0.5 m bgl at its eastern end, to 0.7 m bgl in its centre (where it sits closest to the centre of the slight		

					topographic ridge clipping the trench), to 0.6 m bgl at its western end. Brown loam, slightly darker than overlying Layer 21201. Few rootlets, especially across upper part of layer. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Somewhat diffuse boundary. Secondary B-horizon subsoil, seemingly responsible for slight ridge evident in surface topography.		
21203	Layer		30	0.7	Colluvial Layer. Greyish brown loam/sandy loam (sand:silt ratio varies somewhat across layer), slightly darker than Layer 21202 above. Frequent poorly sorted sa-sr granules and pebbles. Colluvial layer likely originating as hillwash off underlying Sumertown-Radley sand and gravel deposits.		
21204	Layer		30		Natural. Reddish brown sandy loam, becoming more orangey towards eastern end of trench, with few irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance across paler, more gravelly patches within substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley Pleistocene terrace. Cut by two possible post-hole features, one with a blackened fill, near centre of trench. N.B. transition to more orangey-coured sediment across eastern 10 m of layer may evidence slight dip in terrace and infilling with associated Pleistocene colluvium, however this remains unclear without a deeper section.		
21205	Cut		0.42	0.18	Pit. Cut of small pit cut into layer (21204), filled by context (21206). Moderately sloping sides (variable 40-50 degrees) declining to somewhat flattened, irregular base.		
21206	Fill	21205	0.42	0.18	Secondary Fill. Grey/brown sandy loam, with some lighter, orangey brown mottling alongside irregular dark, blackish staining throughout. Few very fine rootlets. No obvious macro charcoal within blackened substrate. Frequent sa-st granules. Common sa-sr fine pebbles. Few sa-sr medium/coarse pebbles. No finds. 100% sample taken for CPR (#156). Single fill of [21205]		
Trench 213							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
21301	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr granules and small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with common larger pebbles but few cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon beneath ploughed A horizon		
21302	Layer				Natural. Loose to compact, in places, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported but clast supported in places with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles with few cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent reddish brown gravelly sand patches and light yellowish brown coarse sand patches. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		

Trench 214							
General description					Orientation		E<W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil that overlies a clayey sand deposit, which could be redeposited Head. This caps the Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21400	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
21401	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Few to common sa-sr small to very large pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
21402	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown slightly clayey sand. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted, lower boundary not seen. Possible Pleistocene colluvial supranatural or redeposited supranatural head deposit overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		
21403	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and few flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and mid grey sandy gravel (colour possibly from post depositional staining). Sand and gravel deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
Trench 215							
General description					Orientation		N,,S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies a yellowish clayey sandy silt that could be redeposited Head. This caps the Summertown-Radley terrace member.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21500	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
21501	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown coarse sandy silt. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
21502	Layer			0.58	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate clay fraction, although deposit is variable, becoming silty to clayey sand in places. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few to common cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear but irregular and undulating lower boundary. Possible redeposited Pleistocene supranatural head deposit.		
21503	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with few cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent light yellowish brown sandy patches. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		

Trench 216							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil. This overlies a mixed yellowish brown stony clayey sandy silt deposit that is patchy throughout the trench, appearing more frequently in the northern baulk section and becoming thicker and more extensive towards the western end of the trench. These sediments may comprise redeposited Head deposits, and cap the lower Summertown-Radley terrace gravels.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
21601	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Firm, friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles/cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil horizon present in both North and south baulk trench sections		
21602	Layer			0.65	Natural. Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate clay component. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, irregular and undulating lower boundary. Only present in northern baulk section for the majority of trench, with the exception of the westernmost 5m, where it is in both. Deposit also much thicker at this end of the trench (>0.40m as opposed to <0.20m at east end) and is patchy and discontinuous in the centre of the trench. Possible colluvial Pleistocene supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit. Appears mixed with sandy deposits in west end of trench (rep. sec. 4)		
21603	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles with common larger pebbles and cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown, slightly clayey gravelly sand and light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 217							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Brown topsoil over orangey/reddish subsoil, on northern half of trench capping a secondary, darker subsoil which pinches out by the centre of the trench. This sequence covers a 'dirty interface' deposit marking the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace, which is cut by a single possible linear feature.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21700	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few-common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil underlying arable field.		
21701	Layer		30	0.48	Subsoil. N.B. layer extends down to c. 0.4 m bgl across southern half of trench, before gradually thickening to 0.55 bgl at the northern end of the trench. Orangey brown loam, transitioning to more reddish loam across northern half of trench. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance across northern half of layer, and especially so with depth). B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, and seemingly slightly leached across its southern part (where it overlies Layer 21702).		

21702	Layer		15	0.6	Subsoil. N.B. layer thins steadily from 0.65 m bgl depth at the southern end of the trench, until it pinches out at approx. 0.55 m bgl near the centre of the trench. Brown loam, slightly darker than Layer 21701 above. Few rootlets, especially across upper part of layer. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil of likely colluvial origin, seemingly only present where it underlies the slight E-W ridgeline visible in the surface topography.		
21703	Layer		30		Natural. Reddish brown sandy loam, with few patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench, the latter becoming increasingly frequent towards northern end of trench. Common-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance across paler, more gravelly patches of substrate). Single small angular boulder of cornbrash limestone (fractured into smaller pieces by excavator bucket) near centre of trench. Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace. Cut by single possible linear feature at northern end of trench.		
21704	Cut		0.38	0.21	Gully. Linear, slightly curved feature. Concave profile. Cut of possible gully/ring gully.		
21705	Fill	21704	0.38	0.21	Secondary Fill. Friable reddish brown silty sand. No finds. Single fill of possible gully/ring gully.		
21706	Cut		0.36	0.54	Posthole. Circular, narrow U-shaped with flattish base. Cut of posthole within ditch slot/gully (Cut [21704]).		
21707	Fill	21706	0.36	0.54	Secondary Fill. Friable, soft, reddish brown silty sand. No finds. Single fill of posthole.		

Trench 218

General description

Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. This lower layer is cut by a possible ditch.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21800	Layer		30	0.26	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
21801	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse, irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
21802	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with frequent irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Common-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance across paler, more gravelly patches within layer). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by E-W aligned linear feature across eastern end of trench.		
21803	Cut		0.38	0.19	Gully. Sublinear ditch running E-W. Concave base with steeply sloping sides. Likely a water collection gully.		
21804	Fill	21803	0.38	0.19	Secondary Fill. Coarse grained, soft. Mid-dark brown silty sand (gravel). Frequent sa/sr pebbles and stones poorly sorted. Secondary fill of [21803], same fill as (21806). No finds.		
21805	Cut		0.35	0.12	Gully. Western terminus of linear ditch running E-W.		
21806	Fill	21805	0.35	0.12	Secondary Fill. Coarse grained, soft. Mid-dark brown silty sand. Frequent sa/sr pebbles and stones poorly sorted. Secondary fill of [21805], same as (21804), maybe same as (21801). No finds.		

Trench 219

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies a sequence of intercalating sandy deposits, which may form redeposited Head. These overlie Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
21901	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
21902	Layer			0.57	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable light yellowish brown slightly clayey sand. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy lower boundary. Possible Pleistocene colluvium/supranatural or redeposited supranatural head deposit. Present only to southern and central parts of trench.		
21903	Layer			0.63	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable light yellowish brown coarse sand. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Deposit is patchy and discontinuous but occurs in multiple locations throughout trench. Clear, wavy lower boundary. Possible Pleistocene supranatural or part of redeposited supranatural Head deposits		
21904	Layer			0.8	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable light yellowish brown slightly clayey sand. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy lower boundary. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural head deposit. Very similar to (21902), but present throughout trench.		
21905	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles with common larger pebbles/cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly, slightly clayey, sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 220							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin and patchy subsoil that overlies sandy deposits that are possibly redeposited Head. These overlie Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22000	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
22001	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted and patchy, discontinuous deposit with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		

22002	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable light yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear and undulating lower boundary that contains dominant sa-sr granules. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit.		
22003	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		
Trench 221							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil, which overlies coarse sandy deposits that become thinner towards the west end of the trench. These could comprise supranatural or colluvial outwash deposits capping the underlying Summertown-Radley terrace sands/gravels.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
22101	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light reddish brown coarse sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy lower boundary. Weathered subsoil beneath ploughed A horizon		
22102	Layer			0.56	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable light yellowish brown medium to coarse slightly silty sand. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted, though pebbles become more frequent towards lower boundary. This lower boundary is clear and undulating with Mn staining and dominant concentrations of sa-sr granules. Deposit thins to west and is thicker in central part of trench. Possible redeposited supranatural overlying terrace gravels, or an upper sandy part of the terrace deposits.		
22103	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles with few to common cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent reddish brown gravelly sand patches. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 222							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil that overlies a slightly clayey sand deposit that may comprise redeposited Head.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22200	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles/cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		

22201	Layer			0.43	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil horizon.		
22202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable light yellowish brown slightly clayey sand. Frequent to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with common cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with common reddish brown sandy patches and few small patches of sandy gravel. Possible colluvial supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head		

Trench 223

General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin, reddish subsoil, capping thicker colluvial layer (possible redeposited head) overlying 'dirty interface' deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member (only exposed across eastern two thirds of trench).		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22300	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
22301	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. Reddish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, transitioning to more orangey sandy loam across western third of trench. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles, though somewhat fewer across western third of trench. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
22302	Layer		30	0.75	Colluvial Layer. Mottled yellowy/orangey/reddish brown sandy loam (though greater silt fraction evident across western third of layer alongside lenses of orangey brown loamy sand). Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles, though fewer across western third of layer. Diffuse boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil comprised of mixed colluvial materials, generally finer-grained towards western end of trench and increasingly gravelly across eastern two thirds. Possibly derived from redeposited head deposits. Cut by single possible pit at western end of trench, though this may prove a natural feature upon further investigation.		
22303	Layer		20		Natural. N.B. layer is only evident across eastern 20 m of trench, as western 10 m was not machine excavated quite deep enough to expose it there. Mottled reddish/orangey sandy loam, with few irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance across paler, more gravelly patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		

Trench 224

General description		Orientation	E-W
Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil/'interface' deposit that overlies clayey sand supranatural/Head deposits throughout the majority of the trench. These Head deposits overlie Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, but are absent from the westernmost 7m of trench where the subsoil directly caps the terrace member. A single linear feature cuts the lowermost terrace deposits within this eastern part of the trench.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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22400	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
22401	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary and appears patches and discontinuous. Weathered subsoil interface beneath ploughed A horizon		
22402	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown coarse clayey sand. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit becomes thinner to the west and is absent from westernmost 7m of trench. Possible colluvial Pleistocene supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposits.		
22403	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown slightly clayey gravelly sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		
22404	Cut		0.75	0.8	Ditch. Linear ditch, N-S orientation. Flat base with asymmetrical near vertical sides. E side truncated by ditch [22406].		
22405	Fill	22404	0.75	0.9	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch [22404]. Friable, light greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional pebbles. No finds.		
22406	Cut		0.7	0.2	Ditch. Recut of ditch [22404], cuts (22405) from the E side. Linear ditch, N-S orientation. Shallow concave base with asymmetrical sides, W side less steep than E side which is moderately steep.		
22407	Fill	22406	0.7	0.2	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch recut [22406]. Friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt. No finds.		

Trench 225

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a series of colluvial subsoils. These in turn cap a deposit of light yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent pebbles, likely redeposited Head. Trench underlies the gently sloped terminus of a raised 'ridge'/possible plough headland evident in the surface topography.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.7

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22500	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr granules and small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field. Becomes thicker towards southern end of trench.		
22501	Layer			0.46	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr granules and small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles/cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvially derived subsoil. Decreases in thickness to the south east		
22502	Layer			0.78	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr granules and small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles/cobbles. One possibly burnt stone (<80mm, limestone?) seen. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil present in slightly raised area in central and northern parts of the field. Decreases in thickness to the southeast. Possible lynchet/plough headland.		

22503	Layer			1.5	Colluvial Layer. Firm, stiff, light yellowish brown sandy clay. Frequent sa-sr granules and small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Very few plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit		
22504	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale greyish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles. Poorly sorted. Upper sand and gravel deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace. Seen in test pit at NE end of trench only with the surface occurring at 1.50m bgl		
Trench 226							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, across southern 21 m of trench directly capping 'dirty interface' deposit of Summertown-Radley terrace, whilst an intermediary colluvial layer appears across the northern 9 m of the trench as the surface slopes upwards to a slight ridge. The lower terrace deposits are cut by several possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22600	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
22601	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. N.B. layer extends down to 0.45 m bgl across majority of layer, but thickens to 0.5 m depth bgl at northern end of trench as surface topography slopes slightly upwards. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary with Layer 22602. Clear but irregular boundary with Layer 22603. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
22602	Layer		9	0.6	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer gradually thins from 0.75 m depth bgl at northern end of trench before pinching out at approx. 0.5 m bgl 9 m to the south. Grey-brown loam/sandy loam (sand:silt ratio varies slightly throughout layer). Few rootlets. Common-frequent poorly sorted sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies slightly throughout layer). Clear but irregular boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil derived from colluvial materials. Seemingly only underlies slightly raised E-W ridge evident in surface topography across/beyond northern end of trench.		
22603	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled yellowy/pale brown/greyish loamy sand with gravel, with few lenses of paler brown sand and more common irregular patches of reddish/orangey brown sandy loam evident across base of trench. Few-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across loamier sandier and more gravelly patches of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by possible linear feature at northern end of trench and two other possible features at its southern end.		
22604	Cut		0.47	0.2	Ditch. Cut of an E-W curvilinear ring ditch, part of an enclosure. Steep sides with a flat base		
22605	Fill	22604	0.47	0.2	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [22604] firm mid brown sandy silt occasional gravel, no finds.		
22606	Cut		0.9	0.53	Ditch. Cut of an E-W curvilinear ring ditch. Part of an enclosure. Near vertical sides with slightly rounded base.		
22607	Fill	22606	0.9	0.53	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [22606], firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional gravel and several limestone lumps		
22608	Cut		1.45	0.81	Ditch. Cut of an E-W curvilinear ditch, part of an enclosure. Vertical sides with undulating base		
22609	Fill	22608	1.45	0.81	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [22608] firm reddish brown sandy silt occasional gravel. Few pieces of pottery and animal bone		

22610	Fill	22608	0.66	0.16	Primary Fill. A gravelly primary fill of ditch [22608], loose yellowish brown gravelly sand. No finds		
22611	Cut		22	0.32	Tree Throw. Irregular in plan with irregular sides and an undulating base. Area of animal disturbance or tree disturbance		
22612	Fill	22611	2.2	0.32	Primary Fill. Fill of animal disturbance or tree disturbance [22611]. Firm, mid brown sandy silt. Some bone fragments present		
22613	Cut		2.9	0.8	Ring Ditch. Curvilinear ring ditch broadly NE-SW oriented. Concave base and steep sloping sides.		
22614	Fill	22613	2.9	0.8	Secondary Fill. Coarse grained firm/loose secondary fill of [22613]. Mid-dark brown silty sand with rare sa/sr granules and pebbles. One small pottery piece.		
Trench 227							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, capping yellowy brown colluvial deposit (possible redeposited head) cut by six pit features towards northern end of trench. Over the southern half of the trench this sequence directly caps a 'dirty interface' deposit across the top of the Summertown-Radley terrace, whilst at the northern end the terrace appears to dip down, and an intermediary gravelly colluvium then underlies the upper sediment sequence.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22700	Layer		30	0.24	Topsoil. N.B. layer varies in thickness (between 0.2 and 0.28 m depth bgl) across length of trench. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
22701	Layer		30	0.35	Subsoil. N.B. layer varies in thickness (between 0.3 and 0.4 m depth bgl) across length of trench. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Thin B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
22702	Layer		30	0.58	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer varies in depth across length of trench, rising from 0.6 m bgl at its southern end to approx. 0.5 m bgl in the centre, before dipping back to 0.65 m bgl at the very northern end of the trench. Yellowy brown sandy loam, becoming slightly darker/greyer with depth. Few vertical blackish stains from humified roots. Few rootlets. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. Relatively clear boundary with Layer 22703. Diffuse, irregular boundary with Layer 22704. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil comprised of colluvial materials, possibly derived from redeposited head deposits. Is cut by six pit features towards northern end of trench.		
22703	Layer		4	0.9	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer is only evident below Layer 22702 across northern 4 m of trench where the underlying terrace deposits dip downwards. Grey-brown sandy loam. Few vertical blackish stains from humified roots. Very few rootlets. Frequent poorly sorted sa-sr granules and pebbles. Gravelly colluvial deposit infilling localised dip within underlying terrace surface.		
22704	Layer		30		Natural. N.B. layer is only clearly evident across southern 13 m of base of trench, becoming visible again across the northern 4 m where the trench was machine excavated slightly deeper to locate the terrace surface. Reddish brown sandy loam, featuring common irregular patches of yellowy/orangey sand and yellowy/pale brown loamy sand with gravel. Few dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across loamier, sandier and gravellier patches within substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace.		
22705	Cut		1.2	0.5	Pit. Cut of pit, possible IA storage pit		
22706	Fill	22705	1.2	0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark yellowish brown silty sand. Pottery present		
22707	Unexcavated feature		1		Pit. Cut on unexcavated pit		

22708	Fill		1		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated feature [22707] Dark greyish brown, silty sand		
22709	Unexcavated feature		1.23		Pit. Cut of unexcavated pit		
22710	Fill		1.23		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated feature [22709], dark greyish brown, silty sand		
22711	Unexcavated feature		1.1		Pit. Cut of unexcavated pit		
22712	Cut		0.84	0.12	Pit. Cut of possible sub-circular pit. In close proximity to other similar features.		
22713	Fill	22712	0.84	0.12	Secondary Fill. Yellowish brown silty sand		
22714	Cut		0.69	0.31	Pit. Cut of possible pit, similar to others within trench. Partially excavated, full length and width unknown		
22715	Fill	22714	0.69	0.31	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand		

Trench 228

General description						Orientation	E-W
Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, capping sandy colluvial deposit (possible redeposited head). This lower layer is cut by two possible pits and a linear feature at the eastern end of the trench.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22800	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
22801	Layer		30	0.43	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam/sandy loam (sand fraction increases relative to silt with depth). Few rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Poorly developed, incipient B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
22802	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Orange/yellowish brown sandy loam. Very few rootlets across top of layer. Common-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Very poorly developed colluvial subsoil, likely overlying deeper Summertown-Radley deposits. Possibly derived from redeposited head deposit. Cut by two pits and a linear feature at the eastern end of the trench.		
22803	Cut		1.6	0.6	Pit. Large pit. Not bottomed due to H&S concerns		
22804	Fill	22803	1.6	0.2	Secondary Fill. Reddish brown silty loam		
22805	Fill	22803	1.6	0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown silty loam		
22806	Cut		0.5	0.3	Ditch. Ditch on NNE-SSW alignment		
22807	Fill	22806	0.4	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown silty loam		
22808	Cut		0.7	0.3	Ditch. Ditch on NNE-SSW alignment		
22809	Fill	22808	0.7	0.3	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown silty loam		
22810	Cut		1	0.1	Pit. Circular pit on northern side of trench		
22811	Fill	22810	1	0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt		
22812	Void						

Trench 229

General description						Orientation	E-W
						Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies a clayey sand deposit, which could be redeposited Head. This is only present within the eastern half of the trench, becoming thinner to the west. It overlies sands/gravels of the Summertown-Radley member, as seen across the western half of the trench.						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
22900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field. Deposit becomes thicker to the west (0.31m at western end)		
22901	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit becomes thicker to the west (0.55m bgl at west end). Weathered colluvial subsoil horizon.		
22902	Layer			0.58	Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown slightly clayey coarse sand. Frequent sa-sr granules and small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with common cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit only present to eastern half of trench, thinning from east to west. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit.		
22903	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish brown slightly clayey sand. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with common small patches of coarse, lightbyo pale yellowish brown matrix supported and pebble dominated sandy gravel and medium to coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 230							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Ploughsoil overlying a stony clayey sand deposit, which could be redeposited Head. This lower deposit is cut by several possible features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23000	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
23001	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable light yellowish brown coarse, slightly clayey, sand. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with common cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted deposit with few pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel patches to the south-eastern end. Possible supranatural or redeposited supranatural Head deposit. Truncated by archaeology		
23002	Cut		1.2	0.54	Ditch. N-S oriented ditch		
23003	Fill	2300 2	0.3	0.18	Primary Fill. Basal fill of ditch [23002]. Soft, mid red yellow brown gravely clayey silt. Rare rounded pebbles. Possible primary fill - erosion of sides.		
23004	Fill	2300 2	0.5	0.1	Secondary Fill. Soft, light yellowish brown clayey silt. Possible dump of burnt natural material occurring alongside possible natural infilling.		
23005	Fill	2300 2	1.2	0.28	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark yellow red brown gravely sandy silt. Common gravel. Infill of ditch [23002]. Rare pottery and animal bone.		

23006	Cut		1.24	0.24	Pit. Oval pit with flat base and steep sloping sides (SW side not seen). Truncated by [23010]. Filled by (23007). Half sectioned up to baulk, not fully exposed in trench.		
23007	Fill	23006	1.24	0.24	Secondary Fill. Soft dark red yellow brown clayey silt. Occasional gravel, rare sub-angular pebbles. Fill of pit [23006] cut by small posthole [23010]. Some sheep teeth present. Natural infilling.		
23008	Unexcavated feature		0.9		Pit. Cut of unexcavated pit		
23009	Fill		0.9		Secondary Fill. Fill of unexcavated feature [23008]. Reddish brown, silty sand		
23010	Cut		0.4	0.1	Posthole. Oval pit with concave base and asymmetric sides, NE side near vertical, SW side moderately steep. Cuts pit [23006].		
23011	Fill	23010	0.4	0.1	Secondary Fill. Soft dark mid yellow brown clayey silt. Common sub-angular pebbles		
23012	Cut		1.2	0.24	Pit. Sub circular, flat base steeply sloping edges.		
23013	Fill	23012	1.2	0.24	Secondary Fill. Soft dark yellowish brown clayey silt. Common sub-angular burnt pebbles. Some slag present, rare bone and pottery		
23014	Cut				Natural Feature. Cut of probable natural feature		

Trench 231

General description		Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23100	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
23101	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with few cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and common patches of light yellowish brown medium to coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		

Trench 232

General description		Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil, overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23200	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
23201	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets and		

					few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered B horizon subsoil		
23202	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with few cobbles and few flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 233							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits cut by several possible archaeological features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23300	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
23301	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon. Overlies archaeology		
23302	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to medium limestone pebbles with few larger pebbles or cobbles and few flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. Truncated by archaeology		
23303	Cut		1.7	0.88	Pit. Large sub-circular pit, possibly for gravel extraction. Flat base with near vertical sides. Excavated to max safe depth of 1m against trench bulk, then bottomed in sondage.		
23304	Fill	23303	1.7	0.54	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of large pit. Soft to friable. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent small/mid sub rounded stone, rare pot and animal bone.		
23305	Fill	23303	0.94	0.36	Deliberate Backfill. Mixed, lower fill of large pit. Relatively soft. Mixed mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Frequent small/mid sub rounded stone. Only excavated in sondage on N side of pit.		
23306	Cut		0.68	0.38	Ditch. NNE/SSW linear ditch. Base concave, sides moderately steep. Slightly truncated by machine but still relatively shallow; corresponds with trend seen on geophysics, part of enclosure system?		
23307	Fill	23306	0.68	0.38	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch [23306]. Relatively soft. Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt. Slightly clayey fraction. Moderate small sub rounded stones, single piece of animal bone.		
23308	Cut		0.97	0.54	Pit. Small, slightly irregular pit. Slightly concave base steep slightly irregular sides		
23309	Fill	23308	0.97	0.54	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit. Soft mid grayish brown, sandy silt, moderately small sub rounded stones		
23310	Cut		1.6	0.66	Pit. Large sub-circular pit, possible gravel extraction. Not bottomed. Base not seen near vertical sides		
23311	Fill	23310	1.6	0.66	Deliberate Backfill. Single identified fill of large pit. Not fully excavated. Soft, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent medium surrounded to subangular stone and rare animal bones		

23312	Cut		1.1	0.62	Pit. Moderately sized sub-circular pit, possible gravel extraction. Base not seen near vertical sides		
23313	Fill	2331 2	1.1	0.52	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit. Not fully excavated. Soft to friable mid greyish brown, sandy silt moderately small to medium sub angular and sub rounded stones		
23314	Cut		0.82	0.14	Natural Feature. Shallow, irregular feature. Concave base, irregular sides		
23315	Fill	2331 4	0.82	0.14	Other Fill. Fill of possible natural feature. Soft mid reddish brown sandy silt rare small subrounded stone		

Trench 234

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23400	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
23401	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common to frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Mixed deposit with frequent sandy and gravelly patches, which are rip up clasts from underlying sandy gravels. Weathered B subsoil horizon		
23402	Layer			0.37	Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with common cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		

Trench 235

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies a thicker deposit that appears to be colluvium, though this may also comprise a heavily reworked buried soil horizon. This overlies sandy deposits that in turn overlie Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23500	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
23501	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon, possibly colluvial.		
23502	Layer			0.6	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish, slightly greyish, brown loam. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvially-derived subsoil, possibly the much admixed remnant of a buried palaeosol, or perhaps simply		

					evidencing a period of relative slope stabilisation and incipient soil development within the parent colluvium.		
23503	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable light yellowish brown medium silty sand. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets but common worm burrows/old root channels. Fine grained sandy deposit overlying terrace gravel deposit, likely derived from later Pleistocene colluvium/redposited supranatural.		
23504	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large limestone pebbles and cobbles, with few flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly to clayey sand and few patches of light yellowish brown sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 236							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a sandy subsoil that overlies a stony sandy silt, which appears to be a weathered and/or buried colluvial subsoil horizon.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
23601	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt to silty sand. Common sa-sr granules and small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary, although diffuse in places. Becomes thinner downslope to the north. Weathered subsoil horizon.		
23602	Layer			0.56	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt, slightly loamy. Frequent to common sa-sr granules, small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common to frequent plant rootlets and few worm/old root channels. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Thicker and stonier in upslope, southern part of trench (present to 0.70m bgl at south end) and thins downslope. Possible highly weathered/buried subsoil of colluvial derivation.		
23603	Layer			0.66	Natural. Friable light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few to common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted sandy deposit overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. Possibly supranatural/redeposited supranatural. Only present in northern end of trench.		
23604	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, variable light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and few flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Weathered Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
Trench 237							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies a thicker reddish brown subsoil or very faint buried soil horizon. This overlies light yellowish brown					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	

sandy deposits, possibly supranatural/Head, that cap Summertown-Radley terrace gravels below.					Avg. depth (m)		0.75	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
23700	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field			
23701	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets and common worm burrows/old root channels. Two pottery sherds present. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered Bt subsoil horizon			
23702	Layer			0.49	Buried soil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary, although this is diffuse in places. Appears similar to colluvium, possibly a buried soil horizon.			
23703	Layer			0.7	Natural. Friable, light yellowish brown coarse silty sand. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets but common worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Sandy deposits overlying gravelly terrace deposits. Base of deposit us stained dark grey in places. Possibly supranatural or head deposit			
23704	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits			
Trench 238								
General description					Orientation		N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil overlies large area of modern made ground, comprising a charcoal and coal rich deposit containing CBM and Fe objects alongside other industrial waste. This overlies a lower sandy deposit that also appears to form part of the made ground deposits. This then overlies the Summertown-Radley terrace.					Length (m)		30	
					Width (m)		1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
23800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Frequent sa-sr granules and small to medium flint and quartzite pebbles with few larger pebbles or cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field			
23801	Layer			0.52	Other Layer. Firm, friable dark grey sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent charcoal flecks and common fragments of anthracite coal, pumice etc. Few CBM fragments and Fe objects. Made ground.			
23802	Layer			0.7	Other Layer. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown medium silty sand, becoming siltier in places. Frequent sa-sr granules and small to large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with few very large pebbles. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. Made ground deposit beneath (23801)			
23803	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy silt. Largely matrix supported, but with clast supported patches. Dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles with common cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of			

					reddish brown medium coarse sand and gravelly sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 239							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
23900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
23901	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Firm, friable light yellowish brown very sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil interface with underlying terrace gravel deposits		
23902	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules, small to large limestone pebbles with common very large pebbles and small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand, light yellowish brown medium coarse sand and very few grey stained gravelly patches. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 240							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a reddish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24000	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
24001	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr granules and small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few very large pebbles and cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil interface overlying terrace gravel deposits		
24002	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles with frequent very large pebbles and cobbles, particularly towards base of slope. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and few light yellowish brown medium coarse sand patches. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 241							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping Summertown-Radley sands and gravels deposit. A single possible linear feature cuts these lower terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	

						Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24100	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. N.B. layer thickens to 0.35 m bgl deep at eastern end of trench, such that the underlying Layer 24101 remains at 0.45 m bgl but is correspondingly thinner in this area. Maid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon subsoil under arable field.		
24101	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam, siltier at top and increasingly sandy with depth. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
24102	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown loamy sand, with irregular patches of pale/yellowy loamy sand/gravel and reddish brown sandy loam evident across eastern half of trench. Very few rootlets across top of layer. Few-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across sandier and more gravelly patches within layer, but is generally sandier within the western half of the trench and gravelier across the eastern half). Very few sa-sr cobbles. Interface deposit marking upper surface of Pleistocene Summertown-Radley sands and gravels terrace member. Cut by single possible linear feature near centre of trench.		
24103	Cut		0.78	0.34	Ditch. N-S aligned ditch. Symmetrical and almost flat base.		
24104	Fill	24103	0.78	0.34	Secondary Fill. Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small stones.		
24105	Void						
Trench 242							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24200	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
24201	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with granules becoming frequent at boundary with underlying gravel deposits. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon.		
24202	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large limestone pebbles and common cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and common light yellowish brown medium to coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
24203	Cut				Natural Feature. Cut of probable natural feature		
24204	Fill	24203			Secondary Fill. Fill of probably natural feature [24203]		
Trench 243							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24300	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
24301	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with frequent granules at boundary with underlying terrace gravel deposits. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon		
24302	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to large limestone pebbles and common larger pebbles and cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of reddish brown gravelly sand and light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
Trench 244							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. These lower terrace deposit is cut by a wide, black silty gravel filled feature near the north end of the trench, with a second smaller such feature evident in section near the southern end of the trench (both likely natural in origin). It is also cut by a further possible curvilinear feature and six possible postholes.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24400	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
24401	Layer		30	0.53	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam, siltier at top and increasingly sandy towards base of layer. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
24402	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled pale/yellowish brown loamy sand/gravel, with few irregular patches of dark/mid-grey loamy sand/gravel, and common irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam evident across base of trench. Frequent-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Very few sa cobbles. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits. Cut by a wide, black silty gravel filled feature near the North end of the trench, with a second smaller such feature evident in section near the southern end of the trench. It is also cut by a further possible curvilinear feature and six possible postholes.		
24403	Cut		0.29	0.35	Posthole. Sub-circular possible posthole. Concave base, vertical sides. Near four similar postholes, in a non-linear alignment.		
24404	Fill	24403	0.29	0.35	Secondary Fill. Fine grained soft mid-dark grey silty sand. Regular inclusions (especially near the bottom) of sa/sr stones and pebbles. Secondary fill of [24403]. No finds.		
24405	Cut		0.2	0.22	Posthole. Sub-circular posthole. Concave base, nearly vertical sides. Near four other possible postholes in a random, non-linear distribution.		
24406	Fill	24405			Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [24405]. Natural infilling		
Trench 245							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil, directly capping Summertown-Radley Pleistocene terrace deposits.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24500	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (abundance varies throughout layer). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
24501	Layer		30	0.37	Subsoil. N.B. layer varies in thickness across trench, ranging from 0.33 to 0.43 m bgl as terrace below itself undulates. Reddish brown loam/sandy loam (generally gets sandier towards bottom of layer). Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
24502	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled pale/yellowy brown loamy sand/gravel, with common irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam evident across base of trench. Frequent-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 246							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over thin reddish subsoil. Across northern 17 m of trench this sequence directly caps the Summertown-Radley terrace. Across the southern 13 m of the trench the terrace dips into a deep natural trough, which is filled with a irregularly stratified colluvial deposit down to its base.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24600	Layer		30	0.27	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
24601	Layer		30	0.37	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
24602	Layer		13	1	Colluvial Layer. N.B. layer fills trough in terrace deposits evident across southern 13 m of trench, sloping down gently to over 1.0 m depth (machine excavation halted at 1 m due to depth restrictions) at its deepest point 9 m from the south end of the trench, and before sloping back up more sharply on its northern side. Mixed reddish/yellowy brown sandy loam. Frequent sa-sr, poorly sorted granules and pebbles, with few thin, non-continuous bands of well sorted very dominant rounded granules/very fine pebbles occurring within profile. Overall deposit shows some stratification, but not in a continuous nor clear enough manner to separate into different contexts. Mixed colluvial deposit evidencing series of discontinuous deposition events of varying energy. Likely formed from extended period and/or repeated phases of hillwash into trough formed by topography of underlying terrace deposits.		
24603	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled pale/yellowy brown loamy sand/gravel, with common irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam evident across base of trench. Frequent-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance variable across layer). Interface deposit marking undulating upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, including large natural trough across southern 13 m of trench.		

Trench 247							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish colluvial subsoil, capping gravelly deposits of Summertown-Radley terrace.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24700	Layer		30	0.24	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
24701	Layer		30	0.42	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse, irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
24702	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish brown sandy loam/pale brown loamy sand (varies in irregular patches across layer) with gravel. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer). Few sa cobbles. Majority of gravel clasts are limestone, with many being lenticular in shape (and therefore likely originate from the Cornbrash formation to the north). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 248							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, overlying a mixed colluvial deposit which in the western 11 m of the trench comes down onto the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24800	Layer		30	0.28	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
24801	Layer		30	0.45	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
24802	Layer		30		Colluvial Layer. Mottled brown/reddish brown sandy loam, with greyish sandier lenses throughout, and increasingly clayey and yellowish brown at easternmost end of trench. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles, though precise abundance is variable throughout layer. Diffuse boundary with Layer 24803 where evident in section. Mixed colluvial deposit, with signs of greater stabilisation and pedogenesis at eastern end of trench. Cut by four possible features.		
24803	Layer		11		Natural. N.B. layer is only evident across western 11 m of trench before dipping below Layer 24802. Mottled irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam, orangey loamy sand, and pale/yellowy brown loamy sand with gravel. Few-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (variable abundance across sandier/more gravelly patches of substrate, majority is frequent-dominant). Very few sa-sr cobbles. Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
24804	Cut		0.67	0.16	Ditch. SE-NW aligned ditch. Asymmetrical, potentially natural.		
24805	Fill	24804	0.67	0.16	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown silty sand with frequent small pebbles, frequent small subangular stones.		
24806	Cut		0.84	0.3	Natural Feature. Cut of natural feature or possibly ditch. Curvilinear. Very steep SE side, moderately steep NW side, rounded break of slope, slightly concave base.		

24807	Fill	2480 6	0.84	0.3	Secondary Fill. Fill of likely natural feature. Firm light greyish brown silty sand		
Trench 249							
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Brown topsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace across southern 21 m of trench, and which otherwise comes down to an intruding sandy subsoil across the northern 9 m of trench. Lower terrace deposit in southern two thirds of trench cut by three possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
24900	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (greater abundance across northern two thirds of trench, and also generally increases with depth). Clear boundary, though visibly irregular with Layer 24902. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
24901	Layer		10		Subsoil. N.B layer is only evident across northern 9 m of trench. Yellowy brown sandy loam with moderate clay content (clay fraction increases slightly as Layer runs downslope to north). Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear boundary (where briefly revealed in section). Slightly clayey, but predominantly sandy, B-horizon subsoil derived from colluvial materials, underlying upper ploughsoil though truncated as slope rises to South.		
24902	Layer		21		Natural. N.B. layer is only evident across southern 21 m of trench before dipping under Layer 24901 as it heads downslope. Mottled yellowy pale brown loamy sand/gravel, with few irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam evident throughout layer. Few rootlets. Dominant-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles. Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
24903	Cut		1.3	0.3	Ditch. An NW-SE oriented ditch. Sides slope 60 degrees, undulating base		
24904	Fill	2490 3	1.3	0.3	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [24903]. Mid reddish brown sandy silt, occasional gravel		
24905	Cut		0.85	0.5	Tree Throw. Area of tree or animal disturbance. Irregular in plan, near vertical sides, undulating base.		
24906	Fill	2490 5	0.85	0.5	Secondary Fill. Fill of tree disturbance [24905], mid brown sandy silt		
24907	Cut		0.36	0.13	Ditch. An E-W curvilinear ditch. Sides slope 45 degrees, base is rounded		
24908	Fill	2490 7	0.36	0.13	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [24907], mid reddish brown sandy silt		
24909	Cut		1.38	0.25	Pit. Sub-circular pit, steep, stepped sides with concave base. 0.70m excavated up to baulk		
24910	Fill	2490 9	0.7	0.25	Secondary Fill. Fill of pit [24909], mid reddish brown sandy silt		
Trench 250							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a reddish brown subsoil that overlies weathered Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25000	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		

25001	Layer			0.41	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few very large pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, irregularly undulating lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon		
25002	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Largely matrix supported but clast supported in places. Dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with common cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent reddish brown sandy and gravelly patches. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		

Trench 251

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping lower colluvial deposit which itself overlays the Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.

Orientation

NW-SE

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.9

Avg. depth (m)

0.85

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25100	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
25101	Layer		30	0.49	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
25102	Layer		30	0.74	Subsoil. Reddish grey/brown sandy loam, slightly darker than Layer 25101 above. Very few rootlets. Frequent poorly sorted sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse, highly irregular boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon colluvial subsoil.		
25103	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam/loamy sand (varies across layer), with common irregular patches of pale/yellowy brown loamy sand with gravel. Very few-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies greatly across sandier vs more gravelly areas of deposit). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
25104	Cut		0.22	0.17	Posthole. Sub-circular in plan. Very steep sides, slightly concave base. Cut of posthole.		
25105	Fill	25104	0.22	0.17	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark orangey brown silty sand. Common rounded stones. Secondary fill of posthole.		
25106	Cut		0.58	0.34	Pit. Sub-circular plan. Very steep sides, flattish/slightly concave base. Cut of pit.		
25107	Fill	25106	0.58	0.34	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark orangey brown silty sand. Occasional rounded stones. Single fill of pit.		
25108	Cut		0.3	0.17	Posthole. Sub-rounded plan, steep sides, slightly concave base. Cut of posthole, part of cluster of similar features recorded by surveyor only.		
25109	Fill	25108	0.3	0.17	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark orangey brown silty sand. Very common rounded stones. Single fill of posthole.		
25110	Cut		0.2	0.31	Posthole. Circular plan. Near vertical sides, flattish/slightly concave base. Cut of posthole, part of cluster of similar features.		
25111	Fill	25110	0.2	0.31	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark orangey brown silty sand. Very common small rounded stones. Single fill of posthole.		

Trench 252

General description

Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. Several possible features truncate these terrace deposits. Trench shallows towards west.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.9

Avg. depth (m)

0.47

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25200	Layer		1.8	0.28	Topsoil. Greyish-brown, firm to friable sandy silt loam. Common rootlets, few small sa-sr pebbles. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
25201	Layer		1.8	0.48	Subsoil. Mid to light yellowish-brown, firm silt loam. Common small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with ploughed horizon (25200) above. B-horizon subsoil.		
25202	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with very few patches of light brownish-yellow, compact sandy gravel with frequent sa medium pebbles. Weathered top of Summertown-Radley terrace gravels.		
25203	Cut		0.41	0.18	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Linear, runs NNW-SSE across trench. Steep WNW side, moderately steep ESE side, rounded break of slope, slightly concave base.		
25204	Fill	25203	0.41	0.18	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm, yellowish brown silty sand. Small sub rounded stones occasional throughout.		
25205	Cut		0.58	0.3	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Curvilinear, curves across trench and terminates in centre of trench. Edges partly obscured by trench edge. Steeply sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope, concave base.		
25206	Fill	25205	0.58	0.3	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm, greyish brown silty sand. Small rounded stones very rare throughout.		
25207	Unexcavated feature		1.34		Pit. Unexcavated feature. Possibly a pit or natural feature. Sub-circular, south edge obscured by trench edge. Filled by firm, dark greyish brown silty sand		
25208	Cut		1.06	0.6	Pit. Sub-oval, flat base, SE steep side, NW side not visible. Cut of pit.		
25209	Fill	25208	0.53	60	Secondary Fill. Soft/friable, yellowish brown, silty sand. Single fill of pit. No finds.		
25210	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Cut of unexcavated pit		

Trench 253

General description

Ploughsoil overlying a thin subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, the top of which forms a weathered horizon cut by several possible post/stakeholes.

Orientation

NW-SE

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.9

Avg. depth (m)

0.72

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25300	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil beneath arable field		
25301	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered subsoil B horizon		
25302	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered colluvial deposit over surface of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, likely originating as slopewash.		
25303	Layer				Natural. Loose, light to pale yellowish brown coarse sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr granules and small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with common small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable		

					deposit with frequent reddish brown sandy and gravelly patches. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
25304	Cut		0.22	0.17	Posthole. Cut of posthole. Sub circular. Very steep sides, rounded break of slope, slightly concave base.		
25305	Fill	25304	0.22	0.17	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill. Firm, dark orangey brown silty sand. Small sub-rounded stones common throughout.		
25306	Cut		0.58	0.34	Pit. Cut of pit or large post hole. Sub-circular. Very steep sides, rounded break of slope, flattish base. Close to two similar features recorded in plan only by surveyor.		
25307	Fill	25306	0.58	0.34	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill. Firm, dark orangey brown silty sand. Small, rounded stones occasional throughout.		
25308	Cut		0.3	0.17	Posthole. Cut of posthole. Sub-rounded. Steep sides, rounded break of slope, slightly concave base. Part of cluster of similar features in eastern end of trench		
25309	Fill	25308	0.3	0.17	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill. Firm, dark orangey brown silty sand. Small rounded stones very common throughout.		
25310	Cut		0.2	0.31	Posthole. Cut of posthole. Part of cluster of similar features near eastern end of trench. Circular. Very steep sides, rounded break of slope flattish or slightly concave base.		
25311	Fill	25310	0.2	0.31	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill. Firm, dark orangey brown silty sand. Small rounded stones very common throughout.		
Trench 254							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25400	Layer		1.8	0.32	Topsoil. Greyish-brown, firm to friable sandy silt loam. Common rootlets, few small sa-sr pebbles. Ploughed A horizon topsoil under arable field.		
25401	Layer		1.8	0.48	Subsoil. Mid to light yellowish-brown, firm silt loam. Common small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear, wavy boundary with ploughsoil (25400) above. B-horizon subsoil.		
25402	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light brownish-yellow, compact sandy gravel with frequent sa medium pebbles. Weathered top of Summertown-Radley terrace gravels, incorporating at least partially reworked sandy colluvium.		
Trench 255							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies a weathered interface of Summertown-Radley terrace gravels cut by several possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25500	Layer		1.9	0.3	Topsoil. Greyish-brown, firm to friable sandy silt loam. Common rootlets, few small sa-sr pebbles. Ploughed A horizon topsoil under arable field.		
25501	Layer		1.9	0.56	Subsoil. Mid to light yellowish-brown, firm silt loam. Common small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with ploughed horizon (25500) above. B horizon subsoil.		
25502	Layer		1.9		Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent, poorly sorted small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Partially reworked sandy colluvial deposit, presumably overlying upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace sands/gravels.		
25503	Cut		0.89	0.41	Ditch. SE-NW aligned ditch, symmetrical in shape.		

25504	Fill	25503	0.38	0.29	Secondary Fill. Loose, light greyish brown silt with rare small rounded stones.		
25505	Fill	25503	0.89	0.41	Secondary Fill. Loose, light brownish grey silt with small infrequent subangular stones.		
25506	Cut		0.74	0.52	Ditch. SE-NW aligned ditch. Not fully excavated.		
25507	Fill	25506	0.74	0.52	Secondary Fill. Friable, light greyish brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small stones, well sorted.		
25508	Cut		0.9	0.4	Ditch. E-W aligned ditch. Not fully excavated.		
25509	Fill	25508	0.9	0.4	Secondary Fill. Friable, light greyish brown sandy silt. No inclusions.		
25510	Fill	25508	0.9	0.16	Secondary Fill. Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt. No inclusions.		
Trench 256							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies a possible colluvial layer, overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravels cut by possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.72	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25600	Layer		1.9	0.33	Topsoil. Greyish-brown, firm to friable sandy silt loam. Common rootlets, few small sa-sr pebbles. Ploughed A horizon topsoil under arable field.		
25601	Layer		1.9	0.55	Subsoil. Mid to light yellowish-brown, firm silt loam. Common small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with ploughed horizon (25600) above. Deposit thins out to north. B-horizon subsoil.		
25602	Layer		1.9	0.73	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent, poorly sorted small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with subsoil (25601) above. Deposit thins out to north. Colluvial deposit, likely derived of outwash sands from Summertown-Radley terrace.		
25603	Layer		1.9		Natural. Poorly sorted and variable deposit. At south end of trench, a brownish-yellow, compact sandy gravel with frequent sa medium pebbles. with patches of mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent small to medium sa-sr pebbles. In north end of trench predominantly a soft, mid reddish-brown clayey sand with moderate small sa-sr pebbles. Weathered top of Summertown-Radley terrace gravels, incorporating at least partially reworked sandy outwash deposits.		
25604	Cut		2.12	0.4	Ditch. NE-SW aligned ditch. Shallow sloped sides, partially excavated		
25605	Fill	25604	1.06	0.4	Secondary Fill. Soft, coarse mid-yellowish brown silty sand. Single fill of large ditch. No finds or inclusions.		
25606	Cut		0.5	0.3	Posthole. Cut of possible posthole		
25607	Fill	25606	0.5	0.3	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt		
25608	Cut		0.28	0.2	Posthole. Cut of possible posthole		
25609	Fill	25608	0.28	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt		
25610	Cut		0.32	0.1	Posthole. Cut of possible posthole		
25611	Fill	25610	0.29	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt		
25612	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Potential posthole		
25613	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Cut of unexcavated possible posthole		
25614	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Cut of unexcavated possible posthole		

25615	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Cut of unexcavated possible posthole		
25616	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Cut of unexcavated possible posthole		
25617	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Cut of unexcavated possible posthole		
25618	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Cut of unexcavated possible posthole		
25619	Unexcavated feature				Posthole. Cut of unexcavated possible posthole		
Trench 257							
General description					Orientation	E/W	
Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies weathered colluvial outwash deposit, of likely Pleistocene date and derived from Summertown-Radley terrace sands. Two possible linear features cut this lower colluvium.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25700	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field.		
25701	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
25702	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt with slight sand component. Variable deposit with frequent gravelly patches. Mixed colluvial outwash deposit derived from underlying Summertown-Radley terrace.		
25703	Cut		1.9	0.32	Ditch. N-S aligned linear ditch, located on the furthest west side of Trench 257.		
25704	Fill	25703	1.9	0.32	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch [25703]. Soft/friable light greyish brown, sandy silt. No finds		
25705	Cut		1.48	0.24	Ditch. N-S aligned linear ditch. Located alongside [25703], similar in plan and fills.		
25706	Fill	25705	1.48	0.24	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Moderate, well sorted small stones.		
Trench 258							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Brown topsoil over reddish colluvial subsoil, capping mixed interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. This lower deposit is cut by one pit towards the southern end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25800	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few-common sa-sr pebbles (variable abundance throughout layer). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
25801	Layer		30	0.5	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam, increasingly sandy with depth. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. B-horizon subsoil of colluvial origin underlying upper ploughsoil.		
25802	Layer		30		Natural. N.B. service cables crossing layer in centre of trench have been buried within a fill of graded orangey brown fine sand. Overall mottled orangey/yellowy brown sandy loam, with few distinct patches of paler brown loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Frequent-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance within distinct gravelly patches). Very few sr cobbles. Mixed interface		

					deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Partly disturbed by laying of service cables, and cut by three possible pits and one definite clay-filled pit towards the northern end of the trench.		
25803	Cut		1.15	0.4	Pit. A possible pit, convex sides sloping 60 degrees sides, base is flat.		
25804	Fill	25803	1.15	0.4	Secondary Fill. Fill of pit [25803], firm mid greyish brown sandy silt. No finds.		
Trench 259							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies a weathered subsoil interface which covers finer-grained Summertown-Radley terrace deposits that are mixed with few clayey patches. Lowermost deposit is cut by three possible features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
25900	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
25901	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Weathered B subsoil horizon beneath ploughed A horizon		
25902	Layer			0.48	Subsoil. Firm, light greyish brown fine sandy silt. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles, plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Frequent Fe and Mn mottling. Diffuse lower boundary. Weathered subsoil interface overlying sandy Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
25903	Layer				Natural. Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Mixed deposit with common patches of medium coarse light yellowish brown sand and light greenish brown clayey silt. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits. Cut by ten possible features, six of which have grey clay fills (though these may also be natural features - requires hand excavation to verify).		
25904	Cut				Natural Feature. Cut of probable natural feature		
25905	Cut		1.2	0.8	Pit. Cut of pit cut with irregular oval shape and three fills. Concave base, moderately sloping sides		
25906	Fill	25905	1.2	0.32	Secondary Fill. Firm fine grained silty loam with mid-dark reddish brown colour. Frequent iron oxide and manganese spotting, rare sa/sr pebbles and stones. Secondary fill of [25905], no finds.		
25907	Fill	25905	1.2	0.27	Secondary Fill. Firm/compact, fine grained silty loam with mid grey ish brown colour. Rare sa/sr pebbles and stones. Secondary (2a) fill of [25905], fairly rich in biochar material, no finds.		
25908	Fill	25905	1	0.16	Secondary Fill. Secondary or tertiary fill of [25905], firm mid brown yellowish silty loam. single piece of I.A. Pottery		
Trench 260							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a weathered subsoil interface that overlies sandy Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26000	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
26001	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Firm, light reddish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Weathered subsoil B horizon interface with underlying terrace sands		
26002	Layer				Natural. Firm, mixed deposit comprising light yellowish brown medium coarse sand and mid reddish brown coarser sand. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles and cobbles throughout, appearing in patches. Poorly sorted. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
Trench 261							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies a darker, stonier colluviaum This caps the lower Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, which are cut by one pit feature.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
26101	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles, very few very large pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and very few worm burrows/old root channels. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil B horizon		
26102	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few very large pebbles to small cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Possible Holocene stoney colluvial deposit or weathered subsoil interface at surface of underlying terrace gravel deposits		
26103	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose mixed sandy and gravelly deposit comprising light to pale yellowish brown matrix supported sandy gravels that contain dominant sa-sr small to very large limestone pebbles and few cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles/cobbles. This is present to the west if the trench, while the east comprises light yellowish brown medium coarse sand with very few pebbles or cobbles. There are red sandy and gravelly patches throughout. Poorly sorted. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
26104	Cut		0.9	0.48	Pit. Cut of possible pit		
26105	Fill	26104	0.9	0.48	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown sandy silt		
Trench 262							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. Lower terrace deposits are cut by several possible archaeological features. Trench shallows slightly to north.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26200	Layer		1.9	0.28	Topsoil. Greyish-brown, firm to friable sandy silt loam. Common rootlets, few small sa-sr pebbles. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
26201	Layer		1.9	0.47	Subsoil. Mid to light yellowish-brown, firm silt loam. Common small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with ploughed horizon (26200) above. Deposit thins out to north. B-horizon subsoil.		
26202	Layer		1.9		Natural. Light brownish-yellow, compact sandy gravel with frequent sa medium pebbles. Few irregular patches of greyer/blackish sandy/gravelly substrate spread across southern half of trench, possibly natural variation or possibly incorporating organic/burnt material, but not clearly associated with any definite features. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of darker yellowish-grey gravels and mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Weathered top of Summertown-Radley terrace gravels.		
26203	Cut		0.21	0.19	Posthole. A posthole, near vertical sides, flat base		
26204	Fill	26203	0.21	0.19	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [26203], mid reddish brown sandy silt		
26205	Cut		0.23	0.3	Posthole. Subrectangular posthole, vertical sides, flat base		
26206	Fill	26205	0.22	0.1	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [26205], mid reddish brown sandy silt		
26207	Cut		0.55	0.19	Posthole. Subrectangular posthole, near vertical sides, flat base		
26208	Fill	26207	0.55	0.19	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [26207], mid reddish brown sandy silt		
26209	Cut		0.4	0.21	Posthole. Subrectangular posthole, near vertical sides, flat base		
26210	Fill	26209	0.4	0.21	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [26209], mid greyish brown sandy silt		
26211	Cut		0.42	0.2	Posthole. Subrectangular posthole, sides slope 60 degrees, base is slightly concave		
26212	Fill	26211	0.42	0.2	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [26211], mid grey brown sandy silt		
26213	Cut		0.6	0.5	Posthole. Circular posthole, near vertical sides flat base.		
26214	Fill	26213	0.6	0.5	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole 26213, mid reddish brown sandy silt, rare gravel inclusions.		
26215	Cut		0.19	0.27	Posthole. Subrectangular posthole, near vertical sides, slightly concave base		
26216	Fill	26215	0.19	0.22	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [26215], mid reddish brown sandy silt		
26217	Cut		0.16	0.08	Posthole. Subrectangular posthole, near vertical sides, flat base.		
26218	Fill	26217	0.16	0.08	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole 26217, mid reddish brown sandy silt		
26219	Cut		0.3	0.07	Posthole. Subrectangular posthole, sides slope 60 degrees, base is flat.		
26220	Fill	26219	0.3	0.07	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole [26219], mid brown sandy silt		
26221	Fill	26205	0.4	0.18	Secondary Fill. A dirty gravelly fill of posthole [26205]		
26222	Fill	26207	0.3	0.18	Secondary Fill. A dirty gravelly fill of posthole [26207]. Loose yellowish brown sandy gravel		
Trench 263							
General description					Orientation	N/S	
Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. A linear feature and several possible postholes cut the lower terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	

						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26300	Layer		1.9	0.28	Topsoil. Greyish-brown, firm to friable sandy silt loam. Common rootlets, few small sa-sr pebbles. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
26301	Layer		1.9	0.48	Subsoil. Mid to light yellowish-brown, firm silt loam. Common small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with ploughed horizon (26300) above. B-horizon subsoil.		
26302	Layer		1.9		Natural. Mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light brownish-yellow, compact sandy gravel with frequent sa medium pebbles. Weathered top of Summertown-Radley terrace gravels.		
26303	Cut		0.46	0.17	Ring Ditch. NW-SE oriented curvilinear. Flat base, steep sides, sharp break of slope. Cut of ring ditch.		
26304	Fill	26303	0.46	0.17	Secondary Fill. Firm, light greyish brown, silty sand. Frequent stones. Some pottery sherds. Single fill of ring ditch, likely formed by natural siltation/infill.		
26305	Cut		0.54	0.14	Ring Ditch. NW-SE aligned curvilinear ring ditch terminus		
26306	Cut		0.2	0.22	Posthole. Cut of possible posthole in base of ring ditch terminus		
26307	Fill	26305	0.28	0.14	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown silty sand with frequent stones throughout		
26308	Fill	26306	0.2	0.22	Secondary Fill. Brownish grey silty sand with frequent stones throughout		
26309	Cut		0.22	0.18	Posthole. Cut of possible posthole		
26310	Cut		0.24	0.17	Posthole. Cut of possible posthole		
26311	Cut		0.21	0.13	Posthole. Cut of possible posthole		
26312	Cut		0.44	0.34	Posthole. Cut of posthole with rounded base		
26313	Cut		0.21	0.25	Posthole. Circular possible posthole with flat base and symmetrical near vertical sides.		
26314	Cut		0.17	0.36	Posthole. Circular posthole with rounded base and symmetrical vertical sides		
26315	Cut		0.21	0.12	Posthole. Circular posthole with flat base and asymmetrical sides; SE side steep, NW moderate		
26316	Fill	26309	0.22	0.18	Secondary Fill. Soft/Friable, greyish brown, silty sand		
26317	Fill	26310	0.24	0.17	Secondary Fill. Soft/Friable, greyish brown, silty sand		
26318	Fill	26311	0.21	0.13	Secondary Fill. Soft/Friable, greyish brown, silty sand		
26319	Fill	26312	0.44	0.34	Secondary Fill. Soft/Friable, greyish brown, silty sand		
26320	Fill	26313	0.21	0.25	Secondary Fill. Soft/Friable, greyish brown, silty sand		
26321	Fill	26314	0.17	0.36	Secondary Fill. Soft/Friable, greyish brown, silty sand		
26322	Fill	26315	0.21	0.12	Secondary Fill. Soft/Friable, greyish brown, silty sand		
Trench 264							
General description						Orientation	NNE/SSW
Ploughsoil overlying a thin, yellowish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits. A linear feature and several possible postholes cut the lower terrace deposits. Trench shallows slightly to NNE.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26400	Layer		1.9	0.27	Topsoil. Greyish-brown, firm to friable sandy silt loam. Common rootlets, few small sa-sr pebbles. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		

26401	Layer		1.9	0.42	Subsoil. Mid to light yellowish-brown, firm silt loam. Common small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with ploughed horizon (26400) above. Layer thins out to NNE. B-horizon subsoil.		
26402	Layer		1.9		Natural. Mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light brownish-yellow, compact sandy gravel with frequent sa medium pebbles. Weathered top of Summertown-Radley terrace gravels.		
26403	Cut		0.96	0.16	Ditch. Cut of SE-NW ditch with steep sides and flat base		
26404	Fill	2640 3	0.96	0.16	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt		
26405	Cut		1	0.2	Ditch. Cut of SE-NW ditch		
26406	Fill	2640 5	1	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy silt		
26407	Cut		0.3	0.28	Posthole. Cut of possible posthole		
26408	Fill	2640 7	0.3	0.28	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty sand		
Trench 265							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown colluvial subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits., cut by two linear features and four possible pits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26500	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
26501	Layer			0.43	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Few plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil B horizon		
26502	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with frequent patches of light to pale yellowish brown sandy gravel. These patches are matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large limestone pebbles with few cobbles and few flint and quartzite pebbles. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
26503	Cut		0.67	0.26	Ring Ditch. Cut of possible curvilinear ring ditch, running broadly N-S		
26504	Fill	2650 3	0.67	0.26	Secondary Fill. Friable greyish brown sandy silt		
26505	Cut		1.18		Ring Ditch. Unexcavated N-S oriented linear, >2m in length. Potentially the same as [26609] or [226603]		
26506	Fill	2650 5	1.18		Secondary Fill. Friable dark brown sandy silt. Unexcavated ditch fill		
26507	Cut		0.54	0.24	Pit. Cut of possible pit. Putative. Circular.		
26508	Fill	2650 7	0.54	0.24	Secondary Fill. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt		
Trench 266							
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE	
					Length (m)	30	

Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that overlies Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, cut by three possible linear and two pit features. Trench shallows slightly to WNW.					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26600	Layer		1.8	0.24	Topsoil. Greyish-brown, firm to friable sandy silt loam. Common rootlets, few small sa-sr pebbles. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
26601	Layer		1.8	0.58	Subsoil. Mid to light yellowish-brown, firm silt loam. Common small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary with ploughed horizon (26600) above. B-horizon subsoil.		
26602	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mid yellowish-brown, firm clayey sand with frequent small to medium sa-sr pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of light brownish-yellow, compact sandy gravel with frequent sa medium pebbles. Weathered top of Summertown-Radley terrace gravels.		
26603	Cut		0.6	0.21	Ditch. Linear NE-SW, flat base, symmetric steep sides, 45 degrees break of slope		
26604	Fill	26603	0.6	0.21	Secondary Fill. Soft/friable, greyish brown, silty sand		
26605	Cut		1.6	0.76	Ditch. A NE-SW aligned ditch cutting subsoil. Near vertical sides, flat base.		
26606	Fill	26605	1.6	0.76	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch [26605], mid brown silty sand, occasional gravel		
26607	Cut		0.64	0.36	Ditch. A shallow NE-SW ditch cutting subsoil. Sides slope 60 degrees, flat base		
26608	Fill	26607	0.64	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid brown sandy silt, occasional gravel		
26609	Cut		1.28	0.24	Ditch. Cut of N-S oriented ditch		
26610	Fill	26609	1.28	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded pebbles		

Trench 267

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, in turn capping a repeated sequence of buried brown topsoil and reddish subsoil, which then overlays a 'dirty interface' marking the upper surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace. The lower sequence of buried soils and underlying terrace is cut by two large linear features and a possible pit/posthole.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26700	Layer		30	0.23	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
26701	Layer		30	0.33	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse/clear boundary (variable across layer). B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
26702	Layer		30	0.4	Buried soil. N.B. layer appears to be evident across length of trench, but the degree to which it is clearly visible in section is highly variable. Mid-brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear/diffuse boundary (variable across layer). Truncated buried A-horizon palaeosol. Cut by two linear features, and possibly also by pit/post-hole in centre of trench.		
26703	Layer		30	0.54	Subsoil. N.B. layer appears to be evident across length of trench, but the degree to which it is clearly visible in section is highly variable. Reddish brown loam/sandy loam (sand:silt ratio varies across layer, but generally seems to become sandier with depth). Frequent sa-sr granules. Common sa-sr pebbles. Diffuse, irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil associated with overlying buried A-horizon palaeosol. Cut by two linear features, and possibly also by post hole/pit in centre of trench.		
26704	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey sandy loam with frequent irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown loamy sand/gravel across base of trench. Frequent-very dominant sa-sr		

					granules and pebbles (greater abundance within distinct gravelly patches). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by two linear features and a possible pit/post hole.		
26705	Cut		1.6	0.6	Ditch. Cut of SW-NE oriented ditch. Located north of similar ditch [26707] and a possible post hole feature [26709]		
26706	Fill	26705	1.6	0.6	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with small sub-angular stones throughout.		
26707	Cut		1.04	0.32	Ditch. Cut of N-S oriented ditch		
26708	Fill	26707	1.04	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown coarse sandy silt		
26709	Cut		0.34	0.15	Posthole. Cut of possible post hole.		
26710	Fill	26709	0.35	0.15	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark greyey brown silty sand. Small sub angular stones common throughout.		
26711	Cut		0.52	0.15	Ring Ditch. Curvilinear ring ditch, broadly NNE-SSW, rounded base, gentle break of slope, moderately steep sides. No finds.		
26712	Fill	26711	0.52	0.15	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark yellowish brown, sandy silt. Frequent small sa/sr stones. Secondary fill, no finds.		
Trench 268							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil of varying thickness. In western third of trench this caps a truncated buried soil horizon, which pinches out as it runs eastwards. This upper sequence overlays a thick, yellowy colluvial deposit, in turn capping the sandy upper surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace. The buried soil sequence and underlying deposits are cut by a single ditch feature.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26800	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. N.b. layer gradually thickens from 0.20 m bgl at western end of trench to 0.30 m bgl at eastern end of trench. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
26801	Layer		30	0.3	Subsoil. N.B. layer gradually thickens from 0.25 m bgl at western end of trench to 0.35 m bgl by centre of trench, before almost pinching out under Layer 16800 at the easternmost end of the trench. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary with Layer 26802, clear boundary with Layer 26803. Thin B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
26802	Layer		10	0.4	Buried soil. N.B. layer is only evident in section across approx. Western third of trench before pinching out between Layers 26801 and 26803. Greyish brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction, more yellowy tinged towards base. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Truncated and likely highly admixed buried A-horizon palaeosol. Cut by linear feature at western end of trench.		
26803	Layer		30	0.7	Colluvial Layer. Mottled yellowy brown sandy loam with lenses of loamy sand. Common vertical blackish mottling from humified roots. Few rootlets, especially across upper part of layer. Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles, though very few within sandier lenses. Diffuse irregular boundary, clearer in some parts of section. Mixed colluvial deposit, likely originating as successive phases of hillwash off Summertown-Radley terrace. Cut by linear feature at western end of trench.		
26804	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown loamy sand, with very few distinct patches of pale brown loamy sand/gravel showing through base of trench. Few-frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across layer), being dominant within distinct gravelly patches. Predominantly		

					sandy upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
26805	Cut		1.37	0.5	Ditch. Cut of NE-SW oriented linear ditch		
26806	Fill	26805	1.37	0.5	Secondary Fill. Loose, greyish brown, sandy silt		
26807	Void						
Trench 269							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, directly capping Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
26900	Layer		30	0.3	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
26901	Layer		30	0.48	Subsoil. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
26902	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam and pale/yellowish brown loamy sand/gravel. Frequent-very dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (greater abundance within paler brown patches of sandy gravels). Upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member.		
Trench 270							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies variable sandy and sandy gravel deposits of the Summertown-Radley terrace. A possible posthole and ditch terminus cut the lower terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.76	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27000	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Firm, friable dark greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
27001	Layer			0.44	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown very sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and plant rootlets. Few worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil B horizon		
27002	Layer				Natural. Firm to loose, variable deposit with light yellowish and mid reddish brown medium coarse sands and pale yellowish and mid-reddish brown sandy gravels. Gravels are matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Sand deposits contain common worm burrows to upper part. Poorly sorted. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits		
27003	Cut		1.3	0.48	Ditch. A N-S ditch terminus, fading away to the S and not seen in opposite baulk. Sides slope 60 degrees, base is flat.		
27004	Cut		0.14	0.15	Posthole. Small posthole cut near eastern end of Trench 270.		
27005	Fill	27004	0.14	0.15	Secondary Fill. Soft fine grained fill, no finds. Mid dark grey sandy silt with small sr stones present towards base of deposit.		
27006	Void						
27007	Fill	27003	0.75	0.48	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sandy silt		

Trench 271								
General description					Orientation		NW-SE	
Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies a stony Holocene colluvium. This appears to seal several pits cutting the underlying sand and gravel terrace deposits.					Length (m)		30	
					Width (m)		1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)		0.75	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
27100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field			
27101	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil.			
27102	Layer			0.58	Colluvial Layer. Firm, friable dark reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets and few worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Stony colluvial deposit of likely Holocene formation.			
27103	Layer				Natural. Firm, light yellowish to mid reddish brown medium coarse sand and loose, light to pale yellowish brown sandy gravel deposits. Gravels are matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large limestone pebbles with few sr small cobbles and flint and quartzite pebbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit. Weathered upper interface of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits			
27104	Cut		0.58	0.2	Pit. Sub-circular possible pit, flattish base, steeply sloping sides.			
27105	Fill	27104	0.58	0.2	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Finds include bone and pot sherds.			
27106	Cut		0.78	0.36	Pit. Probable IA pit truncated by Pit [27108]. Function uncertain. Circular, flat base, steep to near vertical sloping sides.			
27107	Fill	27106	0.78	0.36	Secondary Fill. Friable dark grey sandy silt			
27108	Cut		0.64	0.24	Pit. Probable IA pit. Truncates Pit [27106]. Function uncertain. Sub-oval, concave base, moderately steep sloping sides.			
27109	Fill	27108	0.64	0.24	Secondary Fill. Friable light greyish brown sandy silt			
27110	Cut		0.65	0.15	Pit. Potential IA pit. Function uncertain. Oval, flattish base. Gradual slope on NW side, slight stepped slope on SE side.			
27111	Fill	27110	0.65	0.15	Secondary Fill. Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt			
27112	Cut		0.83	0.16	Pit. Cut of possible pit. Forms part of a series of pits on the E side of the trench. Circular, flattish base, moderately sloping sides.			
27113	Fill	27112	0.83	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent moderately sorted sub-angular stones.			
Trench 272								
General description					Orientation		E-W	
Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies clayey sand Summertown-Radley terrace deposit, cut by several possible features in eastern half of trench.					Length (m)		30	
					Width (m)		1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	

27200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
27201	Layer			0.43	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few sr small cobbles. Few plant rootlets and common worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial B horizon subsoil		
27202	Layer				Natural. Firm, light yellowish to greenish brown very clayey sand. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few patches of reddish brown matrix supported clayey sand gravels with dominant sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and granules. Poorly sorted and variable deposit marking top of Summertown-Radley terrace, incorporating reworked/redeposited outwash colluvium.		
27203	Cut		0.51	0.14	Ditch. A NW-SE aligned ditch, sides slope 60 degrees, base is slightly rounded		
27204	Fill	27203	0.51	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown sandy silt		
27205	Cut		1.6	0.48	Ditch. A NW-SE aligned ditch, sides slope 60 degrees, base not seen.		
27206	Fill	27205	1.6	0.48	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown sandy silt.		
27207	Cut		0.56	0.14	Pit. A small pit. Fill contained burnt stones and charcoal. Subrectangular, concave sides, flat base		
27208	Fill	27207	0.56	0.14	Other Fill. A charcoal rich fill of pit [27207], mid grey brown sandy silt, frequent burnt limestone lumps, occasional charcoal flecks.		

Trench 273

General description						Orientation	N-S
Ploughsoil overlying a subsoil that in turn overlies a light yellowish to greenish brown clayey silt, likely comprising colluvial outwash from upslope terrace deposits. This lower deposit is cut by several possible features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Very few charcoal flecks. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
27301	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Few Mn and Fe flecks. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Colluvial B-horizon subsoil with evidence of repeated wetting/drying episodes.		
27302	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Firm, light yellowish to greenish brown clayey silt with moderate sand fraction. Very few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Variable with patches of reddish brown medium coarse sand with few to common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Redepleted, likely Pleistocene, outwash colluvium derived from Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
27303	Cut		1.03	0.24	Pit. Sub-oval, moderately sloped sides, concave base. Cut of pit.		
27304	Fill	27303	1.03	0.24	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid reddish brown silty sand. No finds. Single, likely natural, fill of pit.		
27305	Cut		1.14	0.36	Pit. Sub-oval, steep sides with undulating base. Partially exposed in trench		
27306	Fill	27305	1.14	0.36	Secondary Fill. Soft, coarse grained mid reddish brown sandy silt. Single fill of pit. No finds or inclusions.		

27307	Cut		0.6	0.2	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Linear, runs SE-NW. Truncated by [27309]. Moderately steep SW side, NE not exposed, rounded break of slope, slightly concave base.		
27308	Fill	27307	0.6	0.2	Secondary Fill. Firm, light reddish brown silty sand.		
27309	Cut		0.6	0.22	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Curvilinear runs N-S along center of trench. Steep SE side, NW not exposed, imperceptible break of slope. Truncates [27307]		
27310	Fill	27309	0.6	0.22	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm, greyish brown silty sand.		
27311	Cut		0.6	0.22	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Curvilinear, runs N-S along centre of trench. Moderately steep W side, E side not exposed, imperceptible break of slope, slightly concave base. Gently sloping terminus end.		
27312	Fill	27311	0.6	0.22	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill. Firm, greyish brown silty sand. Small rounded stones rare throughout. Often fairly indistinct from the natural		
27313	Group		1	0.3	Ditch. Ditch feature. Curvilinear, running roughly N-S along center of trench. Each end splits into two parts. E side gently sloping, W side moderately steep. Rounded break of slope, slightly concave base. Terminus slot excavated at N end. Relationship slot excavated at S end, where it appeared to truncate [27307]. However, this might simply reflect variation within a single feature. Fill often fairly indistinguishable from natural. This, alongside its irregular shape, may suggest this is a natural feature		

Trench 274

General description		Orientation	SE-NW
Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that becomes thicker downslope to the southeast. This colluvium seals several possible features cutting the underlying clayey sand deposits of the Summertown-Radley terrace.		Length (m)	30
		Width (m)	1.9
		Avg. depth (m)	0.51

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27400	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few cobbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
27401	Layer			0.53	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. Colluvial subsoil that seals archaeological features. Deposit is thinner upslope, the the NW.		
27402	Layer				Natural. Firm, light greenish to yellowish brown clayey to silty sand. Very few sa-sr small to large pebbles. Less Variable than elsewhere but contains occasional mid reddish brown gravelly patches. Redeposited, likely Pleistocene, outwash colluvium across upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.		
27403	Cut		1.04	0.4	Pit. Cut of possible IA pit. Sub circular. Very steep sides, rounded break of slope, flattish base.		
27404	Fill	27403	1.04	0.4	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark greyey brown silty sand. Pottery, likely Iron Age, found		
27405	Cut		0.83	0.32	Ditch. Cut of N-S oriented ditch		
27406	Fill	27405	0.83	0.32	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown clayey silt		
27407	Cut		0.64	0.42	Ditch. Cut of ditch. Linear, runs SW-NE across trench. Very steep sides, rounded break of slope, slightly concave base.		
27408	Fill	27407	0.64	0.42	Secondary Fill. Likely secondary fill. Firm, reddish brown silty sand. No finds		

27409	Cut		0.85	0.3	Ditch. Cut of NE-SW oriented ditch terminus		
27410	Fill	27409	0.85	0.3	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown clayey silt		
27411	Cut		0.63	0.17	Ditch. Cut of a ditch or gully, eastern most feature in Tr.274		
27412	Fill	27411	0.63	0.17	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown, silty sand, firm. Small (< 0.5cm) rounded stones common near top of deposit, very rare elsewhere.		
Trench 275							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that is thicker in the western, more upslope, part of the trench. This thins to the east, becoming increasingly fragmented and discontinuous. This colluvium seals a buried soil horizon that is only present within the westernmost 5m of the trench. This buried soil truncated by two linear features and a possible posthole, and overlies terrace deposits consisting of clayey sands across the western part of the trench, changing sharply to looser sandy gravels in the easternmost 5 m of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.68	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27500	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and granules. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
27501	Layer			0.47	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles and small cobbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with diffuse lower boundary in west of trench. Deposit this significantly and is discontinuous to the east, overlying gravel deposits. Colluvial subsoil		
27502	Layer			0.6	Buried soil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, slightly loamy. Few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted buried A-horizon palaeosol sealed by colluvium. Only present to western 5m of trench. Truncated by archaeology.		
27503	Layer				Natural. Firm, light greenish to yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of mid reddish brown medium sand. Very few sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Variable deposit and becomes loose, light to pale yellowish brown and mid reddish brown sandy gravel in eastern 5m of trench. This gravel is matrix supported with dominant sa-sr limestone pebbles and cobbles and is poorly sorted. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, transitioning into increasingly colluvial-outwash dominated deposits across western half of trench		
27504	Void						
27505	Void						
27506	Cut		0.67	0.27	Pit. Sub-rounded pit. Concave base with moderately sloping sides near western end of Trench 275.		
27507	Fill	27506	0.67	0.27	Secondary Fill. Firm, coarse grained silty sand of mid brownish grey colour. Dominant inclusions of sr granules with some rare inclusions of sa/sr pebbles. No finds. Single fill of pit.		
27508	Cut		0.38	0.31	Gully. Small N-S linear near west end of Trench 275.		
27509	Fill	27508	0.14	0.2	Secondary Fill. Bottom secondary fill of [27508]. Form coarse grain silty sand. Mid reddish brown colour. No finds.		
27510	Cut		0.19	0.2	Posthole. Small sub-round posthole at west end of Trench 275. <1m away from post hole [27512]. Concave base, vertical sides. Bottomed by small sr/sa pebbles.		
27511	Fill	27510	0.19	0.2	Secondary Fill. Soft fine grained sandy silt. Mid-dark grey colour. No finds.		
27512	Cut		0.11	0.16	Posthole. Small sub-round post hole at west end of Trench 275. Next to post hole [27510]. No inclusions, no finds.		
27513	Fill	27512	0.11	0.16	Secondary Fill. Soft fine grained sandy silt. Mid-dark grey colour. No finds.		

27514	Fill	2750 8	0.38	0.17	Secondary Fill. Firm coarse grain sandy silt. Mid-dark brown colour with rare inclusions of sr granules. No finds.		
Trench 276							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlying a colluvial subsoil that overlies variable sandy and gravelly Summertown-Radley terrace deposits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.66	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27600	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
27601	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Firm, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, undulating lower boundary. Deposit becomes increasingly thicker northwards. Colluvial subsoil.		
27602	Layer				Natural. Variable, firm to loose light yellowish, greenish and mid reddish brown medium sands and pale yellowish to mid reddish brown sandy gravel. Gravels are matrix supported with frequent to dominant sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles and granules with few sa-sr small cobbles. Poorly sorted. Sandy deposits more dominant, particularly in northern end of trench where they become more of a yellowish to greenish brown clayey sand. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, evidencing incorporation of colluvial outwash and/or partially illuviated sands towards northern end of trench.		
Trench 277							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Ploughsoil directly overlying Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits, the latter cut by two linear features at the southwestern end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27700	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles. Frequent plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary showing signs of plough truncation. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
27701	Layer				Natural. Loose light to pale yellowish brown sandy gravel. Matrix supported with dominant sa-sr small to very large flint, quartzite and limestone pebbles with common sr granules and few sa-sr small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sandy gravel. Summertown-Radley terrace gravel deposits		
27702	Cut		1.02	0.4	Ditch. Linear NW-SE, flat base, steep symmetric sides and 45 degree break of slope. No finds, single fill.		
27703	Cut		1.3	0.54	Pit. Subrectangular pit, sides slope 60 degrees, base is concave		
27704	Fill	2770 3	1.3	0.31	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of pit [27703], mid brown sandy silt, occasional gravel.		
27705	Fill	2770 3	0.8	0.23	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of pit [27703], mid reddish brown sandy silt, frequent gravel.		
27706	Cut		3	0.78	Ditch. A large E-W ditch. Stepped sides, flat base		

27707	Fill	2770 6	0.8	0.64	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch [27706], dark grey sandy silt with lenses of gravel		
27708	Fill	2770 6	0.8	0.38	Secondary Fill. Lower fill of ditch [27706]. Mid grey brown sandy silt, frequent lenses of gravel.		
27709	Fill	2770 2	1.02	0.4	Secondary Fill. Soft/friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand. Frequent sa/sr stones, no finds.		

Trench 278

General description					Orientation	ESE- WNW
Brown topsoil, which in the northwestern 8 m of the trench caps a gravelly colluvial subsoil likely marking the uppermost surface of the Summertown-Radley terrace, which in turn dips under a yellowy, clayey subsoil which extends across the rest of the trench. This yellowy subsoil is cut by a single wide linear feature.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
27800	Layer		30	0.29	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Few sa-sr granules and pebbles (though common across northwestern 8 m of trench). Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
27801	Layer		22	0.39	Subsoil. N.B. layer only extends across southeastern 22 m of trench before pinching out. Yellowy brown sandy clay loam, with sand fraction composed of predominantly very fine-fine grains. Few rootlets. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Incipient Bt-horizon predominantly composed of source material from Layer 27802 below, with limited input from Layer 27800 above.		
27802	Layer		22		Subsoil. N.B. layer only extends across southeastern 22 m of trench before pinching out. Yellowy brown sandy clay loam with some patches of more greyish mottling, in general paler/more yellowy than Layer 27801 above, and likewise with sand fraction predominately composed of very fine-fine sand grains. Few vertical blackish stains from humified roots. Very few rootlets. Very few sa-sr granules and pebbles. Single large (approx. 0.23 m across) rounded cobble inclusion towards southeastern end of trench. Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon subsoil likely derived from deposition of fine-grained hillwash material followed by substantial in situ weathering and other pedogenetic activity. Is cut by a single wide linear feature.		
27803	Layer		8		Subsoil. N.B. layer is only evident across northwestern 8 m of trench before it appears to dip down below Layers 27801/27802 to the southeast. Mottled brown/reddish brown loam/sandy loam (sand:silt ratio varies somewhat across layer). Frequent sa-sr granules and pebbles, predominantly of weathered limestone. Very few sa cobbles, also limestone. Poorly developed gravelly B-horizon subsoil underlying upper poughsoil across northwestern end of trench, likely forming a transitional deposit overlying cleaner sand/gravel deposits of the Summertown-Radley terrace below the base of the trench.		
27804	Cut		2.18	0.22	Ditch. A shallow N-S linear cut, possibly a furrow, sides slope 45 degrees, base is flat.		
27805	Fill	2780 4	2.18	0.22	Secondary Fill. Fill of linear [27804], mid greyish brown sandy silt		

Trench 299

General description					Orientation	N-S
Ploughsoil overlying a yellowish brown subsoil that itself overlies a second, colluvially derived subsoil. This lower subsoil seals several features including a ring ditch, which cut the Summertown-Radley terrace deposits below.					Length (m)	22
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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29900	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Few to common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles. Common plant rootlets. Poorly sorted with clear, wavy boundary. Ploughed A horizon beneath arable field		
29901	Layer			0.51	Subsoil. Firm, friable light yellowish brown sandy silt. Common sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and common worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear, slightly undulating lower boundary. Poorly developed B-horizon subsoil of colluvial derivation. Seals underlying archaeology.		
29902	Layer				Natural. Firm, friable light yellowish brown medium coarse sand. Common sa-sr small to very large flint and quartzite pebbles with few small cobbles. Poorly sorted and variable deposit with patches of reddish brown sand with frequent pebbles and light yellowish brown sandy patches. Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, locally dominated by sandy as opposed to gravelly deposits.		
29903	Cut		0.3	0.1	Pit. Cut of pit, or possible earlier ring ditch/gully. Truncated by ring ditch/gully [29905]		
29904	Fill	29903	0.3	0.1	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of pit. Light brownish grey sandy silt. No finds		
29905	Cut		0.55	0.17	Ring Ditch. Cut of curvilinear ring ditch/gully, possible boundary of round house.		
29906	Fill	29905	0.55	0.17	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ring ditch, possibly boundary of round house. Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Infrequent small to medium subrou to subangular pebbles. Prehistoric pottery found.		
29907	Cut		0.74	0.32	Ditch. E-W oriented linear ditch.		
29908	Fill	29907	0.74	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown fine sandy loam with rare small sub-angular pebbles throughout and occasional pottery fragments		
29909	Cut		0.26	0.16	Ring Ditch. Curvilinear ditch, W-NE, possible ring gully		
29910	Fill	29909	0.26	0.16	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch. Soft, mid grey sandy silt. Rare flecks of charcoal throughout.		
29911	Cut		0.44	0.2	Ditch. Cut of curvilinear ditch.		
29912	Fill	29911	0.44	0.2	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ditch. Soft, dark grey sandy silt. Moderately charcoal and sub-angular stones throughout. Prehistoric pottery found		
29913	Cut		0.64	0.36	Ditch. Cut of curvilinear ditch, possibly part of ring ditch .		
29914	Fill	29913			Secondary Fill. Soft greyish brown sandy silt. Frequent small to medium subangular to subrounded pebbles. No finds		
29915	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Few sa-sr small to large flint and quartzite pebbles. Few plant rootlets and common worm burrows. Poorly sorted with clear lower boundary. Weathered colluvially derived subsoil B horizon		
29916	Cut		0.8	0.3	Pit. Cut of pit. Circular, moderately steep sides, rounded b.o.s. and flat base. Truncated on NW side by ditch [29913]		
29917	Fill	29916	0.8	0.3	Secondary Fill. Soft, light greyish brown, sandy silt. No finds		
29918	Cut		0.2		Posthole. Cut of unexcavated sub circular posthole.		
29919	Fill	29918	0.2		Secondary Fill. Unexcavated fill of posthole. Mid brownish grey clayey silt.		
29920	Cut		0.36	0.08	Posthole. Cut of posthole. Appears similar to Unexcavated feature [29918].		
29921	Fill	29920	0.36	0.08	Secondary Fill. Single fill of posthole. Soft greyish brown sandy silt. Rare, medium subrounded pebbles		
29922	Cut		0.7	0.21	Ring Ditch. Curvilinear ring ditch. Possible round house. Symmetrical, steep sides, rounded b.o.s, flat base		
29923	Fill	29922	0.7	0.21	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch, soft, dark brownish grey silty sand. Prehistoric pottery within fill		
29924	Cut		0.58	0.32	Pit. Cut of pit. Truncated on SW side by ditch [29927].		

29925	Fill	2992 4	0.56	0.14	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of ditch. Compact, dark greyish brown silty sand.		
29926	Fill	2992 4	0.58	0.2	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of pit. Redeposited natural, probably from excavating ditch. Soft, mid orangey brown sandy silt with orange and blue clay inclusions		
29927	Cut		0.5	0.14	Ditch. Linear ditch running NW/SE.		
29928	Fill	2992 7	0.5	0.14	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Soft brownish grey clayey silt.		
29929	Cut		0.36	0.16	Pit. Cut of pit. Truncated by ditch [29922].		
29930	Fill	2992 9	0.36	0.16	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit. Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt. Prehistoric pottery present		
29931	Void						
29932	Void						
29933	Cut		0.14	0.15	Posthole. Subcircular posthole on edge of ring ditch [29922] truncated by ditch [29922] and pit [29929], only seen once excavated.		
29934	Fill	2993 3	0.14		Secondary Fill. Single fill of posthole. Soft, light greyish brown silty sand. Truncated by pit [29929] so only seen upon excavation.		
Trench 300							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Brown topsoil over reddish subsoil, capping Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member, which is cut by two linear features.					Length (m)	25	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
30000	Layer		30	0.25	Topsoil. Mid-brown silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Common rootlets. Common sa-sr granules. Few sa-sr pebbles. Clear boundary. Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.		
30001	Layer		30	0.4	Subsoil. N.B. layer gradually thickens from 0.35 m depth bgl at southwestern end of trench to 0.45 m depth bgl at northeastern end of trench. Reddish brown loam. Few rootlets. Common sa-sr granules and pebbles. Clear but irregular boundary. B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.		
30002	Layer		30		Natural. Mottled reddish/orangey brown sandy loam, with frequent irregular patches of yellowy/pale brown and mid-grey loamy sand/gravel evident across base of trench. Common-dominant sa-sr granules and pebbles (abundance varies across loamier, sandier and more gravelly areas of substrate). Dirty interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels member. Cut by two linear features.		
30003	Cut		0.74	0.22	Ditch. Cut of shallow NW-SE oriented ditch		
30004	Fill	3000 3	0.74	0.22	Secondary Fill. Reddish brown sandy silt.		
30005	Cut		1.22	0.42	Ditch. Cut of NW-SE oriented possible enclosure ditch		
30006	Fill	3000 5	1.22	0.32	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch [3005], mid reddish brown sandy silt, rare gravel inclusions.		
30007	Fill	3000 5	0.5	0.15	Primary Fill. A gravely primary fill of ditch [3005]. Mid grey brown sandy silt, frequent gravel inclusions.		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Alex Davies

Introduction

- B.1.1 Some 195 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 1837g was recovered from 41 contexts across 27 trenches. The assemblage can be divided into three chronological groups: middle-late Bronze Age (29 sherds, 303g, three trenches), Iron Age (155 sherds, 1515g, 21 trenches), and prehistoric (11 sherds, 19g, two trenches).
- B.1.2 All the middle-late Bronze Age (c 1600–800 cal BC) material could be late Bronze Age (c 1150–800 cal BC). The Iron Age pottery includes probably earliest Iron Age (c 800–550 cal BC), early Iron Age (c 550–350 cal BC), middle Iron Age material (350–50 cal BC; late Iron Age pottery is dealt with alongside the Roman material by Biddulph). A single context (13811) produced material spot-dated to the Iron Age or early-mid Anglo-Saxon period (c AD 410–750).
- B.1.3 The assemblage has a reasonably high mean sherd weigh of 9.4g, indicating that it is well preserved.
- B.1.4 The large site of Yarnton lies c 2km to the south of the evaluation. This produced significant pottery assemblages from nearly every prehistoric period and provides a clear point of comparison for the present assemblage (Booth 2011; Hey *et al.* 2016).

Methodology

- B.1.5 The pottery was assessed by context level, noting fabrics, spot-dates, and feature sherds. This is all listed on Table B.1.1 and there is no additional data or metadata.
- B.1.6 The following fabric codes were used, suffixed by a number relating to the grade of the fabric, ranging from 1 (fine) to 4 (very coarse):

Fl:	Flint
Gr:	Grog
No:	None
Io:	Iron oxides
Qs:	Quartz sand
Qt:	Quartzite
Sh:	Shell
Ve:	Vegetal (grass/chaff voids)

Later Bronze Age

- B.1.7 The middle-late Bronze Age pottery was found in two areas of the site. Trench 226 in the north-western part of the site explored two adjacent subcircular enclosures, and middle-late Bronze Age pottery was the only pottery from the trench. Context 22607 produced seven sherds (83g) of flint-tempered material, probably from a shouldered or biconical jar (which would make it late Bronze Age) although it may be from a barrel urn (which would make it middle Bronze Age). Context 22609 produced seven sherds (33g) of shell-tempered material dating to the middle to late Bronze Age.
- B.1.8 Two contexts in trench 271 in the north-eastern part of the site produced late Bronze Age pottery. The trench was in an area of relatively few geophysical anomalies. Context 27105 contained three sherds (23g) including material tempered with flint, and quartzite and grog. Context 27107 produced 11 sherds (160g) of material including an outturned rim in a flint-tempered fabric, and a shouldered jar with an upright neck in a shell-tempered fabric. Context 25908 in nearby trench 259 produced a single 4g sherd dated to the later Bronze Age.
- B.1.9 Although these spot-dates are fairly confident, it should be noted that flint tempering only accounted for a very minor part of the middle and late Bronze Age assemblage from Yarnton (c 5%), only ever appearing in appreciable quantities in the early and middle Neolithic (Booth 2011, 354–5; Hey *et al.* 2016, fig. 4.1). This suggests that even local differences in fabrics might be expected.

Iron Age

- B.1.10 The Iron Age material was found across eight distinct areas.
- B.1.11 Iron Age pottery was found in trenches 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 25. These trenches were located in an area of dense geophysical anomalies in the central part of the site (Area C farmstead) which also produced a large quantity of Roman pottery. The Iron Age group produced 27 sherds (359g) across 12 contexts, with ten contexts spot-dated to the Iron Age. Context 1237 is spot-dated to the earliest or early Iron Age by an angular jar in a grog and shell fabric, and context 1312 spot-dated to the early Iron Age by a small-shouldered jar. At nearby Yarnton, similar grog tempering indicated an earliest Iron Age date (Booth 2011). It is possible that the whole group is earliest or early Iron Age, and this is supported by near complete dominance of shell-tempered fabrics. At Yarnton, shell tempering dominated in the early Iron Age, largely replaced by sand in the middle Iron Age. (*ibid.*).
- B.1.12 Trenches 71, 83, 92 and 93 produced Iron Age pottery, which were located over an area of dense geophysical anomalies in the eastern part of the site (Area B farmstead) which also produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery. Four contexts produced 15 sherds (205g), with context 7105 dated to the earliest/early Iron Age due to grog-tempering used for a red-coated bowl. Context 9321 produced a large sherd from a globular bowl, classically a middle Iron Age form but it continued into the late Iron Age. A rim sherd dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period was found in the same context (dealt with by Biddulph), making it likely the context is late Iron Age in date. Contexts 8328 and 9205 were dated to the Iron Age.

- B.1.13 Trench 127 was one of four trenches located across a sub-square enclosure as shown on the geophysical survey and was the only trench in this group to produce pottery. A single 54g sherd was found, spot-dated to the Iron Age.
- B.1.14 Trench 138 was located in the centre of the site to investigate a small rectilinear enclosure on the geophysical survey. Two body sherds (11g) were found in context 13811 in an organic (grass/chaff/vegetal) fabric. The fabric is more typical of the early-mid Anglo-Saxon period, although a diagnostic middle Iron Age vessel in a similar fabric was discovered in context 22706, making the spot-date for context 13811 uncertain. A copper-alloy bucket rim of a type most commonly found in early Anglo-Saxon graves was also found in this trench, but which have been found in Roman contexts. Five sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered from the enclosure ditch.
- B.1.15 Trenches 227, 228, 230 and 233 were located in an area of relatively few geophysical anomalies in the north-western part of the site. Some eight contexts produced 42 sherds (384g) of pottery. Contexts 22706, 22805 and 23013 were spot-dated to the middle Iron Age due to globular and slack-sided forms, with one of the globular vessels in an unusual organic fabric. Other fabrics in this group were approximately equally split between shell and sand.
- B.1.16 Pit 27704 in trench 277 contained a single 4g sherd of Iron Age pottery. The geophysics shows a trackway running through the trench and some anomalies that are not as clear. A ditch corresponding to the trackway cut the pit containing Iron Age pottery.
- B.1.17 Trench 299 was placed over a small sub-square enclosure as shown on the geophysical survey in the western part of the site, in an area of relatively few other geophysical anomalies. Pottery was recovered from six contexts, totalling 55 sherds (403g). Context 29923 was tentatively spot-dated to the middle Iron Age by a slack-sided vessel, although it was unusually poorly made and not certainly of this date. Internal carbonised residue was adhering that could be radiocarbon dated. The fabric range from this group is mainly shelly, although sand is also present.
- B.1.18 Trench 300 was placed over a different small sub-rectangular enclosure, in the northern part of the site, again in an area of relatively few geophysical anomalies. Context 30006 from this enclosure produced 12 sherds (95g) from a middle Iron Age globular bowl in a sandy fabric.

Prehistoric

- B.1.19 A small assemblage of pottery only dated to the prehistoric period was discovered in trench 78 in the western part of the site in an area of dense geophysical anomalies, where Iron Age and Roman pottery was also found, context 7804 produced nine sherds (14g) in an unusual quartzite and iron oxide fabric. At nearby Yarnton quartzite was only present in any quantities in the middle Neolithic and late Bronze Age (Booth 2011, 354–5; Hey *et al.* 2016, fig. 4.2). It is possible that the material is late Bronze Age or Iron Age, with a Neolithic date unlikely.
- B.1.20 A very small assemblage, two sherds (5g), was found in context 27208 in trench 272 in the north-western part of the site near to a series of penannular ditches as shown

on the geophysical survey that were beyond the area of the trench evaluation. The fabric from these crumbs were uncertain and they are dated only to the prehistoric period. Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was also found in this trench.

Table B.1.1: Summary of prehistoric pottery assemblage

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot-date	Comment
1217	3	82	Sh1; Qs1	IA	
1237	2	42	GrSh2; Qs1	Est/EIA	Angular jar - prob EstIA because of grog fabric
1312	3	10	Sh2	EIA	Small-shouldered jar
1315	2	11	Qs2; Sh2	IA	Incised line on Qs2
1408	6	74	Sh2	IA	
1708	3	12	Sh2	IA	
1911	2	3	Sh1	IA	Residual
1914	1	10	Sh2	IA	Residual
2013	2	77	Sh2	IA	Slight shoulder, but could be EIA or MIA
2210	1	13	Sh2	IA	Voids, rare Sh
2312	1	20	Sh2	IA	Voids, rare Sh
2508	1	5	Sh1	IA	
7105	11	31	Gr2	Est/EIA	Grog so prob EstIA. Red-coated bowl sherd
7804	9	14	Qtlo2	Prehis	Unusual fabric for IA, but otherwise feels IA. Qt at Yarnton mainly in Mneo and LBA. More likely LBA, but v little to go on
8328	2	16	Sh2	IA	
9205	1	21	Qs2	IA	
9321	1	137	Sh2	M-LIA	Globular, so classic MIA type, but with LIA/ER rim (recorded by EB), so context is prob LIA
12704	1	54	QsSh2	IA	Rare Sh voids
13811	2	11	Ve3	IA or Saxon	Ve suggests Saxon, but there is MIA Ve here
22607	7	83	FI2	M-LBA	Prob shouldered or biconical jar, or barrel urn. Raising at shoulder - like a cordon (not applied), suggests poss MBA. Two horizontal incised lines. Hard fired
22609	7	33	Sh2	M-LBA	Quite thin-walled for size of vessel. Feels different to IA, but nothing diagnostic

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot-date	Comment
22706	4	51	Qs1; Ve2; Sh2	MIA	Slack-sided vessel in Ve2 - could poss be Saxon, but MIA date supported by fabrics of other sherds
22715	10	121	Sh2	IA	
22805	7	53	Sh1	MIA	Globular vessel
22809	2	33	GrSh2	IA	The Sh are voids and rare. Could be LIA?
23005	13	33	Qs2; Sh1	IA	
23013	4	52	Qs1	MIA	Prob globular, but could be shouldered
23304	1	37	Sh2	IA	
23314	1	4	ShGr2	IA	
25908	1	4	Fl3	M-LBA	
27105	3	23	Fl3; QtGr3	LBA	Flat base sherd (Qt) so not E/M Neo.
27107	11	160	Fl2; Sh2	LBA	Outturned rim (Fl); shouldered jar with upright neck (Sh - which is more like EIA). But overall, LBA
27208	2	5	?	Prehis?	Sample 154.
27704	1	4	Sh1	IA	
29906	6	33	Sh2	IA	Voids
29908	7	77	Sh1/No	LBA/IA	Very fine Sh voids, or no temper
29911	10	59	Sh2; Qs1	IA	
29923	24	209	Sh2; Qslo2	MIA	Sh voids. Poorly made for MIA and not completely certain. Slack-sided. Carbonised residue could C14
29928	6	14	Sh1	IA	Voids
29930	2	11	Sh1	IA	Voids
30006	12	95	Qs1	MIA	Globular bowl

B.2 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.2.1 Some 651 sherds of pottery, weighing 12kg, were recovered from the evaluation. Context-groups were sorted into fabrics and each fabric group quantified by sherd count and weight in grammes. Any rims present were quantified by minimum number of vessels (MV) based on rims and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives (thus, 0.3 EVE equals 30%). Forms and fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth nd). Where possible, fabrics were cross-referenced to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998). A spot-date giving the date range of the context group based on the date of the latest piece within the group was provided for all groups, the date of deposition being within or later than this range (Table B.2.1).

Table B.2.1: Quantification and dating of the pottery by context

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Early context date	Late context date
504	3	28			50	410
506	3	80			50	300
807	2	84			160	400
1008	3	46	1	0.06	240	410
1010	2	10	2	0.04	240	410
1013	2	74	1	0.23	50	300
1015	4	145	2	0.2	270	410
1101	6	211	3	0.24	160	400
1210	1	8			1	100
1213	2	474	1	0.15	43	410
1224	2	14			43	410
1229	1	17			1	100
1300	1	17	1	0.05	240	410
1302	1	1			43	410
1306	3	54	1	0.06	43	100
1315	14	72	1	0.03	270	300
1404	11	297	1	0.07	120	250
1410	3	30			270	410
1434	1	69			1	100
1503	8	352	3	0.38	100	170
1505	9	91			240	410
1507	53	1175	8	1.55	150	300
1616	7	185	1	0.23	120	410
1614	3	49	2	0.31	43	100
1619	1	33			160	400
1621	5	80	1	0.15	120	250
1625	13	186	2	0.35	120	300

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Early context date	Late context date
1627	2	112	2	0.2	50	300
1628	4	163			170	240
1704	1	157	1	0.11	240	300
1715	2	34			43	410
1724	1	24			1	100
1727	4	137	1	0.09	170	300
1728	3	32			50	300
1911	1	5			43	410
1913	1	34	1	0.09	43	410
1914	4	58			240	410
1916	5	51	1	0.05	50	300
1919	1	8			50	410
1920	3	27	1	0.13	270	300
1923	3	39			43	410
1927	2	17			43	100
2006	1	25			43	410
2011	1	6			50	410
2018	6	94			50	100
2020	2	76	1	0.13	50	300
2022	2	82	1	0.06	50	300
2023	4	27	1	0.05	120	410
2026	1	19			43	410
2030	2	15			1	100
2118	1	81			160	400
2127	3	89			50	100
2216	1	13			1	100
2218	1	6			43	410
2310	6	82	2	0.17	300	410
2326	1	8			1	100
2328	4	224			50	100
2346	1	21	1	0.09	43	200
2402	5	101			50	100
2404	6	21			43	410
2407	30	364	5	0.34	240	300
2439	2	17			50	100
2517	5	143	1	0.2	240	300
2609	1	138		0.1	170	220
2611	6	286	4	0.57	270	300
2806	5	78			50	410
2908	3	54			43	410
3004	1	86	1	0.15	240	410
3018	4	56			240	410
3105	6	55			410	850
3201	1	16			43	410
3212	2	10			43	410
3214	1	175			100	410

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Early context date	Late context date
3225	1	10	1	0.03	240	410
3506	3	91	1	0.05	43	240
3508	2	22			43	240
3610	11	266			43	410
6606	1	43			1	100
7204	2	22	1	0.15	150	200
7206	2	13			43	410
7208	7	113	1	0.15	170	300
7215	6	14	1	0.02	240	410
7219	16	202	3	0.11	250	300
7221	2	9			50	410
7303	49	769	5	0.32	270	300
7305	2	30	1	0.06	43	200
7311	17	235	5	0.43	50	100
7313	30	403	4	0.25	140	200
7316	4	31	1	0.03	120	410
7318	1	1			43	410
7404	8	27	2	0.14	270	300
7414	2	18			43	410
7415	3	37	2	0.17	120	250
7504	2	27			240	410
7506	1	6			1	100
7508	1	2			50	300
7510	14	177	1	0.06	120	240
7611	2	27	1	0.14	50	100
7618	1	8			43	410
7704	10	106	3	0.22	50	300
7815	4	36			240	410
7819	1	5			43	410
7823	9	73			100	300
8117	3	33			43	410
8118	2	130	2	0.24	240	300
8121	4	63	2	0.16	43	100
8209	1	32			50	300
8211	1	14			43	410
8213	7	102	2	0.17	43	100
8310	5	33	1	0.21	43	410
8316	1	5			1	100
8325	2	26			43	100
8330	1	15			50	410
8337	11	128			270	400
8406	1	2			240	410
9010	1	237			1	100
9012	1	15			1	100
9017	8	98	1	0.1	43	100
9021	31	663	1	0.2	1	100
9103	1	11			100	410

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Early context date	Late context date
9106	27	190	3	0.37	200	300
9316	3	105			240	410
9321	1	34	1	0.07	1	100
13805	1	32			1	100
13812	3	22			120	410
13815	1	7	1	0.04	1	100
27208	4	8			1	100
Total	651	12076	102	10.52		

B.2.2 A quantified list of fabrics encountered is presented in Table B.2.2 (NRFRC codes in brackets).

Table B.2.1: Quantification and dating of the pottery by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric name	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
B11	Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1)	10	171	4	0.4
B30	Imitation black-burnished wares	7	281	5	0.57
C10	Unsources (?local) shelly wares	54	313	4	0.21
C11	Late Roman shelly ware (ROB SH/HAR SH)	26	217	4	0.2
E	Indeterminate late Iron Age/early Roman fabrics	3	2		
E30	Late Iron Age/early Roman sandy fabrics	3	20	1	0.05
E40	Late Iron Age/early Roman shelly fabrics	9	79	2	0.16
E50	Late Iron Age/early Roman limestone-tempered fabrics	6	28	1	0.1
E60	Late Iron Age/early Roman flint-tempered fabric	1	9		
E80	Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	47	1130	6	0.72
E810	Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-and-sand-tempered fabric	19	409		
E820	Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-and-shell-tempered fabric	12	218		
F50	Unsources colour-coated ware	1	6		
F51	Oxford red/brown colour-coated ware (OXF RS)	25	441	6	0.53
F52	Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC)	2	18		
M22	Oxford white ware mortaria (OXF WH)	7	748	5	0.64
M31	Oxford white-slipped oxidised ware mortaria (OXF WS)	1	28	1	0.06
M41	Oxford red colour-coated ware mortaria (OXF RS)	3	21		
M50	Unsources oxidised mortarium	2	327	1	0.25
O	Indeterminate oxidised ware	2	2		
O10	Unsources fine oxidised wares	18	132	2	0.11
O11	Oxford fine oxidised ware	39	386	5	0.57
O20	Unsources sandy oxidised wares	10	116	2	0.19
O30	North Wiltshire oxidised ware	1	8		
O40	Severn Valley wares	2	41	1	0.15

Fabric code	Fabric name	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
O80	Coarse tempered oxidised wares	3	143		
O81	Pink grogged ware (PNK GT)	7	411		
Q21	Oxford white-slipped oxidised ware (OXF WS)	1	7		
R10	Un sourced fine reduced wares	20	131	1	0.06
R11	Oxford fine reduced ware (OXF RF)	10	217	2	0.17
R20	Un sourced sandy reduced wares	10	135	1	0.06
R201	Coarse sandy reduced wares	2	177	1	0.12
R30	Un sourced medium sandy reduced wares	155	2370	24	2.68
R37	West Oxfordshire fine sandy reduced ware	102	2029	15	1.81
R38	West Oxfordshire reduced ware with sand and grog	3	52		
R90	Un sourced coarse-tempered reduced wares	7	830	3	0.26
R911	Reduced pink grogged ware	1	81		
R95	Savernake grog tempered ware (SAV GT)	4	55	3	0.21
S	Un sourced samian wares	9	185		
S30	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian ware (LEZ SA 2)	3	47	2	0.24
W12	Oxford fine white ware (OXF WH)	1	7		
W22	Oxford sandy white ware	3	48		
	Total	651	12076	102	10.52

B.2.3 A list of forms recorded is provided in Table B.2.3.

Table B.2.3: Quantification and dating of the pottery by form

Form code	Description	MV	EVE
C	Jar	29	2.22
CC	Narrow-necked jar/flask	2	0.43
CD	Medium-mouthed jar	10	1.65
CE	High-shouldered, squat, necked jar	1	0.12
CH	Bead-rimmed jar	2	0.12
CJ	Lid-seated jar	1	0.1
CM	Wide-mouthed jar	2	0.16
CN	Storage jar	5	0.49
D	Jar or bowl	6	0.49
DC	Necked jar or bowl	4	0.26
E	Beaker	1	0.05
FC	Conical cup	1	0.09
GA	Handled tankard	2	0.39
HB430	Straight-sided bowl with incipient bead and flanged rim	4	0.46
HB440	Straight-sided bowl with bead-and-flanged rim	1	0.05
HC	Curving-sided bowl	2	0.29
HD	Necked bowl	2	0.39
JA110	Straight-sided dish with plain rim	1	0.23
JA220	Straight-sided dish with groove below plain rim	2	0.09
JA410	Straight-sided dish with flanged rim	1	0.11

Form code	Description	MV	EVE
JB	Curving-sided dish	1	0.15
JB110	Curving-sided dish with plain rim	2	0.16
JB210	Curving-sided dish with bead rim	3	0.15
JB220	Curving-sided dish with groove below plain rim	5	0.5
JB410	Curving-sided dish with flanged rim	1	0.15
KA	Hook rimmed/bead and flange mortarium	2	0.25
KB	Collared mortarium	1	0.25
KD	Wall-sided mortarium	1	0.2
KE	Mortarium with tall bead and stubby flange	4	0.45
L	Lid	1	0.05
Z	Indeterminate form	2	0.02
	Total	102	10.52

Description

- B.2.4 Seventeen context-groups contained small groups of pottery – some 50 sherds in total – that comprised forms and fabrics of late Iron Age tradition only and were therefore dated to the late Iron Age-early Roman period (c 50 BC/AD 1–100). It is possible that pottery deposition was confined to the late Iron Age, but the use of fabrics of late Iron Age tradition continued into the early Roman period and so the possibility of early Roman deposition cannot be excluded. The groups were recovered from trenches 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 23, 66, 75, 83, 90, 93, 138 and 272, which were located predominantly across both the south central and central areas of settlement-related geophysical anomalies. The pottery was almost exclusively grog-tempered (fabrics E80, E810 and E820). Limestone tempered fabrics (E50) were also encountered. A jar or bowl (D), a medium mouthed jar (CD), and a storage jar (CN) were among the forms recorded.
- B.2.5 Fabrics of late Iron Age tradition were also found in association with pottery of Roman date, allowing some 14 context-groups to be dated to the early Roman period (c AD 43–100/120). These were collected from trenches 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 73, 76, 81, 82, 83, and 90, again across both the south central and central areas of settlement-related geophysical anomalies.
- B.2.6 Grog-tempered ware (E80) remained the principal ware type, but wheel-thrown, medium sandy reduced wares (R30) were also important. These were supplemented by oxidised wares (O11, O20, O30), and other reduced wares (R20, R37 and R90). In addition, shelly wares E40 and C10 were present. Most of the pottery was unsourced but was presumably of local origin. A small amount of pottery was identified as West Oxfordshire products (R37), whose manufacturing sites are unknown, but likely to have been in the Asthall and Wilcote area and potentially even closer to the present site, based on distribution (Booth 2011, 371–2). Fabric R37 made a very significant contribution to the Yarnton assemblage (Booth 2011, table 14.19). A single sherd of a sandy oxidised ware of probable North Wiltshire origin (O30) was present. The Oxford industry (Young 1977) is represented by fine oxidised ware O11. A bowl (HC) was

recorded in that fabric, but forms across the early Roman assemblage are otherwise confined to jars. Most rims had broken at the neck and were not identifiable to type, but medium-mouthed jars (CD), bead-rimmed jars (CH), a lid-seated jar (CJ), and a wide-mouthed jar (CM) were among the types recorded.

- B.2.7 Nine context-groups were dated to the mid-Roman period (c AD 100/120–250/70). These were collected from trenches 14, 15, 16, 26, 73, 74 and 75, located in the south central and central areas of settlement-related geophysical anomalies.
- B.2.8 Compared with the early Roman period, a more diverse range of form and fabrics reached the site during this period. The proportion of West Oxfordshire fabric R37 increased, becoming almost as well represented as unsourced medium sandy reduced wares (R30), the largest single ware category by sherd count; it is possible that some incidences of R37 have gone unrecognised and been assigned to R30. A variety of other wares were present, but in small quantities, just a few sherds each. These include black-burnished-type ware R30, shelly ware C10, Oxford wares M22, O11 and W22 (representing white ware mortaria, fine oxidised ware and other white ware respectively), Severn Valley ware O40, Savernake grog-tempered ware R95, and samian ware identified as Central Gaulish (S30) and not identified to source (S).
- B.2.9 Forms included dishes (JA, JB) with bead- and flanged rims in fabrics B30 and R30, jars and bowls or jars – very few identifiable to type – in shelly, reduced and oxidised wares, and mortaria in Oxford (M22, type KA) and other fabrics (M50, type KB). The source of the collared mortarium (KB) in a fine pink fabric (M50) could not be identified at this stage, but it is thought to have arrived from outside the region. The fabric resembles 2nd-century Caerleon ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, fabric CAR OX), but its attribution remains to be confirmed and its presence here would be unusual. Samian forms were limited to a Drag. 31-type dish.
- B.2.10 The level of pottery deposition increased in the late Roman period (c AD 240/50–410). Twenty-seven context-groups were assigned to this period. The groups were recovered from trenches 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, and 32, located in the south-central area of the site, and trenches 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 81, 83, 84, and 93, located in the central area.
- B.2.11 The period was the most diverse in terms of forms, fabrics and sources. The best-represented wares, each with over 20 sherds, comprised shelly ware (C11), which included material from the Harrold kilns and other South Midlands workshops, as well as more local sources, Oxford red colour-coated and oxidised wares (F51 and O11 respectively), unsourced reduced wares (R30), and West Oxfordshire reduced wares (R37). More Oxford products arrived in the form of fine reduced ware (R11), white-slipped oxidised wares (M31, Q21), and white ware (M22). Other notable wares included Dorset black-burnished ware (B11) and pink grogged ware (O81) from the Stowe/Buckingham area, the last as storage jars only.
- B.2.12 Jars, many broken at the rim, were largely unidentifiable to type, but rims attributed to type included narrow-mouthed (CC), medium-mouthed (CD), and high-shouldered, necked (CE) types, the last typically early Roman and probably residual here. Black-burnished ware-style dishes (JA, JB) and bowls (HB) were present in relatively quantity in black-burnished and reduced wares and included bead-rimmed, bead-and-flange

rimmed, and groove-rimmed types. Other bowls included a copy of samian form Drag. 38 in Oxford red colour-coated ware (F51, type HC) and a necked jar in Oxford fine oxidised ware (O11, type HD). Mortaria in colour-coated, white ware and white-slipped fabrics (M41, M22 and M31) also arrived from the Oxford industry. Forms in samian – by this time residual – included a Drag. 33 cup.

- B.2.13 There were other notable types of pottery in context-groups that were more broadly dated. Tankards (GA) were recorded in Severn Valley ware (O40) and fabric R37 – the type is not found within the Oxford repertoire – and recovered from contexts spot-dated to the 2nd or 3rd centuries. The fine reduced ware (R10) recovered from context 8211 (fill of ditch 8210) and 7303 (fill of ditch 7302), the latter spot-dated to the late Roman period, was very distinctive, having a very fine, black core, thin, brown margins, and grey surfaces. The pottery resembles a fabric identified at Cotswold Community on the Gloucestershire/Wiltshire border (Biddulph 2010, fabric R101), as well as Market Rasen fine reduced ware from Lincolnshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, fabric LMR FR). It seems more reasonable to ally the fabric with the former, but under microscopic examination, the fabrics are not absolutely identical, and so source remains unconfirmed.
- B.2.14 Evidence of use was occasionally recorded. Five vessels were sooted on the exterior surface, usually at the neck or shoulder, indicating that the vessels had been used as cooking pots. Forms were confined to medium-mouthed jars (CD), a wide-mouthed jar (CM), and an unspecified jar in fabrics C11, E80, R30, and R37. A sherd in fabric R90 had evidence of burning on the interior surface. Graffiti were recorded on a plain-rimmed dish (JA110) in fabric B30. These comprised three short, incised lines or notches on the rim and three opposite lines on the exterior junction of the base and wall, all made after firing. Such marks are not very uncommon on pottery in Roman Britain, but their meaning is unknown. A vessel in fabric E810, of which only the lower wall and base survived, had multiple perforations, made after firing, through the wall, indicating that the vessel, perhaps initially used as a standard jar, and been repurposed as a strainer, possibly a cheese-press.

Discussion

- B.2.15 The assemblage spans the late Iron Age to late Roman period, with deposition being concentrated in the late Roman period. It is difficult to be certain about when activity ceased. Some activity in the 4th century is indicated by the presence of a dish in Oxford red colour-coated ware (Young 1977, type C94), but 4th century material is not otherwise clearly indicated. Many groups have been dated no later than AD 300 on account of the presence of fabric R37, which was produced between the later 1st and end of the 3rd centuries, if not a little later (Booth 2011, 376). However, this should not necessarily be seen as the terminal date for activity, as a number of groups were dated more broadly to the late Roman period, and the paucity of exclusively 4th century material may reflect a greater preponderance of relatively long-lived forms and a supply pattern that was not over-reliant on the Oxford industry.

B.2.16 The pottery was recovered almost exclusively from both the south central and central areas of the site where geophysical anomalies indicate settlement activity. The pottery suggests that the activity spanned the Roman period in both those areas. However, based on sherd count, the late Iron Age/early Roman, early Roman and mid-Roman periods are better represented in the central area (Area B farmstead) than the south-central area (Area C farmstead) (Table B.2.4). The late Roman period was equally well represented in both areas.

Table B.2.4: Chronological distribution of pottery context groups by area

	Central	South Central
Ceramic phase		
LIA/Early Roman	13.10%	2.11%
Early Roman	12.78%	8.43%
Early/Mid Roman	0.64%	4.22%
Mid Roman	15.65%	6.33%
Mid/Late Roman	12.78%	27.41%
Late Roman	31.95%	31.02%
Roman	13.10%	20.48%
Total sherd count	313	332

B.2.17 The condition of the assemblage is mixed. The mean sherd weight (MSW; weight / no. sherds) of 19g is relatively high and reflects the presence of large sherds and well-preserved pottery. However, heavy storage jar and mortarium sherds have also contributed to the figure, and perhaps a truer picture of condition is provided by the mean EVE value (EVE / MV) of 0.1 EVE (or 10%), which points to a more fragmented assemblage. As noted, many rims were broken at the neck, making precise form identification difficult. Pottery groups were generally small; the average number of sherds per context (that is, pottery-containing contexts) is just 5 sherds. This value, however, encompasses a wide range, from 1 to 53 sherds. Some contexts contained substantial portions of vessels, among them context 1507 (fill of ditch 1506) and 9021 (fill of ditch 9020). Trenches containing the ‘best-preserved’ pottery – that is, trenches whose pottery is characterised both by relatively high MSW and high mean EVE values – include trenches 12, 15, 16, 25, 26, 30, and 90. The values suggest that these trenches were located in areas where pottery use and domestic activity were focused. That these trenches are mainly in the south-central area suggests that that area had more of a domestic emphasis compared with the central area, where activity may have been less intense or of a different character.

B.2.18 The range of forms and fabrics is typical of rural settlement in the region. The assemblage is broadly similar to the Yarnton assemblage (Booth 2011). Both the Begbroke and Yarnton assemblages were dominated by locally made wares. West Oxfordshire reduced ware (R37) made a significant contribution, and fine and specialist wares were supplied principally by the Oxford industry, which also increased its supply of reduced and oxidised wares in the late Roman period. Amphorae were present at Yarnton but absent at Begbroke, although this may simply be due to Yarnton’s larger assemblage. Given only four amphora sherds within an assemblage

of 8898 sherds at Yarnton (*ibid.*, table 14.19), no amphora sherds would be expected among the 652 sherds at Begbroke. Samian ware was present in similar proportions at both Yarnton and Begbroke.

B.2.19 Analysis of the Yarnton assemblage concluded that the settlement was low status (Biddulph 2011, 388–9) – the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project classifies the site as a farm (Allen *et al.* 2018) – although its trade and social networks, which connected the settlement to, say, the larger roadside settlements and major towns, led to the occasional arrival of more exotic or unusual material. On current evidence, the Begbroke assemblage is consistent with this picture.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.20 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and this it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the ‘Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology’ (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

B.3 Post-Roman Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 A total of 17 sherds (361g) of pottery were recovered from eight contexts. A range of pottery from the Saxon period up to the 19th century is represented.
- B.3.2 All the pottery was scanned during the present assessment and spot-dates were provided for each context. Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight and recorded on a spot-dating spreadsheet. The pottery is in a very fragmentary condition but some large fresh sherds are present.
- B.3.3 The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the range of fabrics were recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg decoration, etc.). Fabric codes referred to for the medieval wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) whereas post-medieval fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). Pottery of the early/mid-Saxon period has no established fabric codes in Oxfordshire due to its local variability and, in this report, its main characteristics are simply described. The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet (Table B.3.1) and therefore only summarised below.

Description

Table B.3.1: Description of post-Roman pottery by context

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
613	c 1700–1900?	1	7	Bo (body sherd) post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). Late-looking.
2306	c 1830–1900	1	3	Bo. Staffs refined whiteware with painted decoration (REFW PNTD). Small jar or jug neck/shoulder with traces of moulded dec and light green glaze ext.
2318	c 1700–1900	1	5	Bo. English stoneware with a brown salt glaze ext (ENGS, possibly LONS?). Bottle or jar?
3104	5–6C	3	39	Anglo-Saxon. Body sherds from at least 2 vessels in a coarse sandy quartz-gritted fabric. Rounded and angular quartz grits, milky or clear, some iron-stained. Also, some angular pinkish feldspar(?), rounded black-brown ironstone, pale grey sandstone or quartzite and sparse calcareous inclusions, plus sparse organic inclusions. 2x plain bos (1 vess) with black-firing fabric & smoothed ext surface. 1x decorated body sherd possibly from the upper wall of a carinated jar or bowl? Latter decorated all-over ext with multiple horizontal grooved lines and band of small ?inverted triangular stamps (minimum 4 present on sherd) and higher up a trace of a large circular(?) stamp or the edge of a facet? Latter in slightly finer fabric with more mica. Fabric also black, and sooted ext. Decoration style 5–6C. Fill of ditch 3103.

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
3105	5-6C	7	205	Anglo-Saxon. Base and body sherds from 4-5 vessels. Mostly in the same coarse sandy quartz-gritted fabric as in 3104. 1x large flattish/slightly sagging base sherd (weight 145g, thickness c13mm) with trace of basal angle/lower wall; latter crudely handmade with probable finger-tip impressions & wipings internally - caused by the potter. 1 sherd in a more uniformly coarse sandy fabric without grits or organics. 2x sherds in a very coarsely-gritted fabric including weathered quartz crystals and possibly quartz/mica clumps derived from weathered granite? 2x decorated sherds including small bo with horizontal grooves (JOINS 3104) and smallish bo with random fingernail-pinched rusticated decoration ext (latter also in coarse gritted fabric). [Also in context are 6 sherds (55g) residual Roman pottery]. Fill of ditch 3103.
4010	c 1780-1900	1	90	PMR. Flat base & lower wall from large jar or deep bowl. Late-looking with glossy dark brown glaze int.
8113	c 1780-1840	2	2	1 vessel. Transfer-printed Pearlware (PEAR TR). Footring base from thin-walled teabowl or teacup. Blue Chinese-style decoration int.
15701	c 1650-1800	1	10	Bo from jar or bowl? Brill post-medieval slipware (BRSL). Light orange-brown fabric with thin grey core. Int surface covered with white slip under a reduced greenish glaze (less likely a post-medieval Potterspury slipware?).
TOTAL		17	361	

Discussion

- B.3.4 The pottery comprises ordinary domestic wares typical of sites in the Oxfordshire area. It falls into two distinct groups: a group of early Saxon sherds, and a scatter of post-medieval sherds.
- B.3.5 The early Saxon pottery comprises a group of 10 sherds (244g) from two fills of ditch 3103. Cross-joining sherds suggest both context groups are part of the same contemporary pottery deposit. Sherds from two decorated vessels suggest a probable 5th to 6th century date for the deposit. The sherds (all body and base sherds) are in a fresh condition and represent at least five vessels. Most occur in a very coarse, sandy, quartz-gritted fabric with sparse organic inclusions. Some sherds in this fabric have rock inclusions possibly derived from weathered igneous rocks such as granite. Despite this the fabrics are probably of fairly local origin. Similar igneous inclusions have been observed in Saxon pottery from other sites in northern Oxfordshire, such as Bicester, and may be derived from local sandstones that contain rock fragments derived from much earlier sources, or from glacial deposits. One sherd is in a more uniform sandy fabric. Three sherds from two decorated vessels are present. Two joining sherds are from a highly decorated vessel decorated with multiple horizontal grooves and a band of small triangular stamps and possible traces of other stamps. This general style of decoration, and the angle of the sherds, suggests they come from the upper part of a carinated jar or bowl typical of the early Saxon period. The other

decorated sherd has pinched or 'rusticated' decoration, also typical of this early period. The undecorated sherds, all sandy wares with a low organic ('chaff') content, can only be ascribed a broad early/mid-Saxon dating. The assemblage may represent occupation debris from an undiscovered Saxon hut (or huts) in the near vicinity. As such, it may represent an extension of the much larger Saxon settlement at nearby Yarnton (Hey 2004).

- B.3.6 The second distinct group here consists of 7 sherds from 6 post-medieval vessels – all found as stray individual items in 6 contexts, probably furrows and ditch fills. The various types represented are nearly all commonplace local red earthenwares or Staffordshire-type tablewares of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.3.7 The pottery here has the potential to inform research through re-analysis - particularly when reviewed alongside further assemblages from any future excavations in the area of the present evaluation. Though small, the collection of Saxon pottery is a useful addition to our knowledge of pottery of this period from this part of the county. It is recommended that all the pottery should all be retained and properly catalogued at some point in the future. The decorated Saxon sherds should be illustrated and published at some stage.

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

- B.4.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 20 fragments (1826g) was recovered from trenches listed in Table B.4.1 below. The CBM is mostly Roman in date along with three modern fragments and three indeterminate fragments. The majority of the assemblage is moderately abraded with a mean fragment weight of 91g. Most of the fragments had only one complete dimension (thickness).
- B.4.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x20 hand lens.
- B.4.3 The numbers, weights and spot dates of fragments of CBM per trench are shown in Table B.4.1 and forms and spot dating have been summarised in Table B.4.2 below.

Table B.4.1: Summary of CBM by number and weight per trench

Trench/Spot date	Sum of Nos	Sum of Wt (g)
Roman	14	1682
13	1	14
15	1	46
16	1	21
19	4	703
24	3	47
81	1	351
83	1	279
84	1	132
92	1	89
Indeterminate	3	16
10	2	8
78	1	8
Modern	3	128
127	3	128
Total	20	1826

Table B.4.2: Summary of CBM by numbers and spot dates per trench

Form	Indeterminate	Modern	Roman	Total
Box flue			1	1
Brick (modern)		3		3
Brick (Roman)			1	1

Form	Indeterminate	Modern	Roman	Total
Roof tile - Flat			4	4
Roof tile - Imbrex			1	1
Roof tile - Tegula			2	2
Indeterminate	3		5	8
Total	3	3	14	20

Fabrics

B.4.4 The Roman fabric was an orange silty sandy clay with four fabrics represented with variations in the inclusions. The diversity in the types of fabrics suggests that the CBM may have been brought from multiple locations to the site or may have come from different settlement areas. These fabrics are similar to the Oxford Archaeology Roman CBM fabrics B, C, D and E recorded during the Gill Mill excavations (Poole 2018, 463–470):

- Fabric B: an orange fine micaceous silty clay, sometimes powdery and fairly soft containing red ferruginous grits up to 1mm long and cream clay pellets up to 2mm long
- Fabric C: a light brown moderately fine silty clay containing a moderate to high density of medium-coarse quartz sand (rounded/subrounded) and occasional other inclusions of red ferruginous pellets less than 1mm long
- Fabric D: an orange fine fabric (sometimes with a grey core) with very few inclusions
- Fabric E: orange with grey core and red ferruginous grit inclusions 2mm long and cream laminations or striations

B.4.5 One modern brick was also recorded in context 12707 and this was made from a pink-brown fabric with white and brown grits (up to 1.5mm long) within a fine silty clay matrix.

Roman CBM

B.4.6 A total of 14 fragments of CBM were identified as Roman within Trenches 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, 81, 83, 84 and 92. This included seven fragments of roof tile, one fragment of Roman brick, one fragment of box flue tile and five fragments of indeterminate form, which were made from a Roman fabric.

B.4.7 Two large fragments of tegula were recorded within contexts 1911 and 8330 and these were 18mm and 19mm thick respectively. They both had a rectangular flange (type A and A1) which was 24mm high and 24–25mm high. The tegula from context 8330 also had a groove at the base of the flange. Four fragments of flat tile were also recorded in contexts 1507, 1913, 2407 and 8408. These were 17–30mm thick and may have originated from the flat sections of tegula.

B.4.8 One small fragment of imbrex (89g) was recorded in context 9203 and this was 14mm thick with a slight curve to it. It has no surviving edges but had coarse moulding sand on the interior side.

- B.4.9 One fragment of possible brick (351g) was recorded in context 8121. This was 35mm thick and could have originated from a thin brick or from a very thick fragment of tegula. This brick contained fragments of limestone up to 6mm long, which suggests it was more likely to have derived from a brick, as the clay used in tegula manufacture tended to be finer.
- B.4.10 One fragment of box flue tile (58g) was recorded in context 1914. This was 15mm thick with five grooves on the top surface which were 2mm wide with ridges in between which were 3mm wide. This combing or keying effect is common with box flue tiles.

Modern CBM

- B.4.11 One fragment of highly abraded modern brick (128g) was recorded in context 12707. This was machine made with three straight edges and a small part of an impressed frog was present on one side.

Conclusions

- B.4.12 Roman CBM was recovered from fills of ditches in Trenches 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, 81, 83, 84 and 92. This included several large fragments of tegula which were minimally abraded. This suggests that there may be a good level of preservation of CBM within the site. In addition, the recovery of the Roman and indeterminate CBM (in Trenches 10 and 78) corresponds with the two possible areas of settlement within the site. The first group of CBM in Trenches 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, 24 were located in the southern part of the site in an area of densely packed intercutting enclosures and features recorded by the geophysical survey. The second group, in Trenches 78, 81, 83, 84 and 92 also correspond with another area of intensive activity including rectilinear enclosures.

Recommendations

- B.4.13 The Roman material should be retained as there is two areas of probable Roman settlement at the site, which may require further investigation.
- B.4.14 The fragment of modern brick can be discarded.
- B.4.15 The indeterminate material has limited research value and is highly abraded, so can be discarded.

B.5 Fired Clay

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

- B.5.1 A moderate quantity of fired clay (FC) amounting to 47 fragments weighing 1164g was recovered from Trenches 17, 20, 23, 26, 30, 72, 73, 75, 84, 89, 90, 138, 227, 230 and 263. Several fragments are well preserved and other fragments are moderately to highly abraded. Overall, the assemblage has a moderate fragment weight of 24.7g.
- B.5.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x20 hand lens. The assemblage has been summarised in Table B.5.1 and Table B.5.2 below.

Table B.5.1: Fired clay assemblage by trench (number and weight)

Trench	Sum of Nos	Sum of Wt (g)
17	1	6
20	2	87
23	2	15
26	1	15
30	1	28
72	1	1
73	6	95
75	3	106
84	3	19
89	2	2
90	3	19
138	7	443
227	7	316
230	2	5
263	6	7
Total	47	1164

Table B.5.2: Number of fired clay fragments by class and form

Class	Form	Sum of Nos
Furniture	Plate	4
Furniture?	Indeterminate	4
Structural	Oven?	2
Structural	Wall daub?	1
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	36
Total		47

Fabrics

B.5.3 The fragments were made from an orange, brown silty sandy clay with few inclusions.

Oven furniture

B.5.4 Eight fragments of fired clay were identified as oven furniture, including four fragments of indeterminate form and four fragments of possible oven plate.

B.5.5 The four fragments of possible oven plate were recorded in context 22715. These fragments were 18–27mm thick and each of them had two flat surfaces (top and bottom). One fragment had a slight curve to it and appeared to be a rough edge. These fragments may have formed part of a shelf within an oven, or a cover for an oven.

B.5.6 The four fragments of possible oven furniture of indeterminate form were recorded within context 13807. They may have originally formed part of oven bricks or props and were powdery and therefore may have been baked and not fired. The fragments were 14–47mm thick and were heated light grey. The largest fragment had a flat base and a roughly shaped sloped side. Another fragment had a flat base and a side edge which was angled at around 45 degrees. This fragment also had part of an abraded perforated hole on one side which was 10mm in diameter and 39mm long. It is possible this may have originated as part of a perforated triangular oven brick.

Structural fired clay

B.5.7 A small amount of fired clay (three fragments) had impressions of possible grass/straw or wooden rods.

B.5.8 Two fragments from context 2022 (fill of ditch 2021) had multiple impressions which were 1mm wide and up to 10mm long. The larger fragment had one flat surface which was discoloured grey. The fragments may have formed part of an oven structure which used grass or straw as an adhesive/binding agent.

B.5.9 One fragment of fired clay (64g) from context 7311 (fill of ditch 7310) had two impressions which were 90 degrees to each other. The first was a rod impression which was 13mm in diameter and the other was a larger fragment of wood which a flat base which was at least 24mm+ wide. The size and position of the impressions suggested that this fragment may have formed part of a wattle and daub structure. It was discoloured grey on side, and this suggests that this fragment may have survived by heating (perhaps a structural fire). A ring gully is recorded 15m east of Trench 73 on the geophysical survey, suggesting there may have been roundhouses within this area.

Indeterminate fired clay

B.5.10 The majority of the fired clay (36 fragments) was indeterminate in nature and was 2–20mm thick and was highly abraded. The function of these fragments cannot be determined.

Conclusions

- B.5.11 The majority of the fired clay was recovered from ditches with a smaller number from pits which were clustered in several areas across the site. The fired clay from Trenches 17, 20, 23, 26 and 30 was recovered from an area of dense intercutting ditches and enclosures as indicated by the geophysical survey. Fired clay from Trenches 72, 73, 75, 84, 89 and 90 were also recovered from an area of dense intercutting features and enclosures. Both of these may be areas of later prehistoric/Roman settlement as indicated by the CBM and other finds recovered from these trenches. Seven fragments of fired clay were also recorded in Trench 138 the centre of the site within a ditch, pit and ring gully. Fired clay was also recovered from three other trenches in the northern part of the site (Trenches 227, 230, 263).
- B.5.12 The presence of possible structural fired clay in Trench 73 is significant as wattle and daub from structures only tend to survive after accidental or deliberate firing. There may be more evidence of wattle and daub structures in this area of the site. Trench 20 also contained fragments with impressions of grass and straw, which may be indicative of an oven structure in this area.

Recommendations

- B.5.13 The structural fragments of fired clay and fragments of oven furniture should be retained. The rest of the fired clay should also be retained for now pending further possible work on the site.

B.6 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.6.1 A total of 39 pieces of stone were retained along with a single piece of shale. These were examined by eye for signs of working or use and used pieces more closely examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens.
- B.6.2 A large unshaped piece of sandstone (SF1) was recovered from context 1213. There is a shallow circular hollow in one face which is worn and which measures 130mm in diameter x 35mm in maximum depth. The wear in this hollow could have resulted either from its use as a small mortar or its use as a pivot stone, although its fairly shallow for the latter use. A fragment of plain lathe-turned shale armlet was found in context 7303; this could date to the Iron Age onwards (Allason Jones 2002, 128).
- B.6.3 Small quantities of burnt stone were recovered from seven contexts. This is mostly reddened through exposure to extreme heat, but a cobble from context 29923 is highly blackened.
- B.6.4 The shale armlet should be retained. The retention of the mortar/socket stone should be discussed with the receiving museum. All remaining stone can be discarded.

B.7 Spindle Whorl

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.7.1 A single fired clay spindle whorl weighing 29g was found in context 26408 (Table B.7.1). This is a little damaged but of Walton Rogers C2 type and with a perforation of 7mm in diameter, it is likely to be Saxon rather than Iron Age in date (Walton Rogers 2007).

B.7.2 The spindle whorl should be retained.

Table B.7.1: Fired clay spindle whorl

Ctx	SF	Function	Notes	Size	Wt (g)
26408	2	Spindle whorl	Rounded whorl with symmetrically rounded sides with a slight straightening and probably evenly sized faces although one is damaged. Broadly of C2 type. Perforation measuring 7mm in diameter	Measures 35mm in diameter x >19mm in thickness	29

B.8 Mortar

By Kirsty Smith

B.8.1 Two fragments of possible mortar (10g) or conglomerate building material were recorded in context 1216, which was a fill of ditch 1215. The two amorphous fragments were made from a cream limestone which was roughly mixed and included a large amount of chalk grits and shell inclusions.

B.9 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.9.1 This evaluation brought to light a moderate sized assemblage (Table B.9.1) of 56 struck flints, very minimal amounts of burnt unworked material (23 fragments weighing just 28g) and a very large quantity of natural fragments (311), many of which have been discarded. The flint assemblage comprised 17 flakes, seven blade forms (three blades and four bladelets) for a relatively high blade index of 29.17%, a figure usually associated with early prehistoric activity (Ford 1987). Tools comprised a retouched flake and a side scraper while between two and four other pieces showed signs of probable use. Fine shatter from samples (29) and a piece of irregular waste completed the assemblage which lack cores and related material and did not contain diagnostic tool forms. Burning was very rare at 3.7% (just one piece) while breakage was very common at 59.26% and was likely this high due to the frequency of blade forms which

have a tendency towards breaking and the fact that most of the assemblage was residual. This was further highlighted by the lack of any artefact concentration with no more than three significant pieces in any one context.

Table B.9.1: Flint assemblage composition

CATEGORY TYPE	Total
Flake	17
Blade	3
Bladelet	4
Blade index	29.17% (7/24)
Irregular waste	1
Sieved chip	29
Scraper side	1
Retouched flake	1
Total	56
Burnt unworked	Na
No. burnt (%)	3.70% (1/27)
No. broken (%)	59.26% (16/27)
No cores and core dressing (%)	0% (0/27)
No. retouched (%)	7.41% (2/27)

The Assemblage

- B.9.2 Ditch fill 9316, ditch 9314 contained the largest assemblage of significant pieces at three and comprised a blade, flake and the sole piece of irregular knapping waste recovered. Many of the samples taken produced larger assemblages although almost always these comprised little more than a single flake or blade alongside fine sieved chips, some of which were of debatable origin and were often in such poor condition that determining if they were struck, or just mechanical shatter was extremely difficult. Context 11902 had the largest assemblage of six pieces, four of which were sieved chips while one of the two flakes present was possibly natural.
- B.9.3 Blade forms were found scattered across the evaluation area with no obvious concentration. Examples were found in trenches 17, 19, 22, 25, 77, 92 and 93 with the groups around trenches 92–93 being the most promising. Here, tree-throw 9206, fill 9207 yielded a soft-hammer struck side trimming bladelet with clear platform abrasion in relatively good condition and may represent a broadly contemporary feature. Buried soil 9302 produced a side scraper alongside a thin misc. trimming flake with linear platform that may also be early in date. Finally, there was the aforementioned ditch fill 9316, ditch 9314 with its quite fine distal side trimming blade segment with signs of possible sue. While at least some of these early forms were residual, there is a hint oat a focus in this area.

B.9.4 The remaining tool form was a retouched side trimming flake from ditch 3213, fill 3214. This piece was in poor condition but did have a faceted platform, something that is very rarely seen after the Early Bronze Age. Another early bladelet form was recovered from trench 25, context 2517. This proximal segment of an inner bladelet had a punctiform platform with edge abrasion and was clearly early in date while another proximal bladelet segment from context 704 also displayed edge abrasion.

Discussion

B.9.5 The main area of interest with this assemblage is the quantity of early forms present here. While there are no diagnostic tools or cores from here, there were several early blades or bladelets that most likely date from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. These were heavily dispersed around numerous contexts and trenches but with one possible concentration around trenches 92–93. These balder forms were generally in good condition suggesting that while residual, these pieces had not moved far from their primary context.

B.9.6 In contrast to the clear presence of early forms, no flints were recovered that typify later prehistoric activity. One retouched flake could possibly be seen as being later Neolithic in character based on its platform technology but there was a total lack of squat hard-hammer forms, cortical platforms, heavy platform spurs that typify mid-late Bronze Age or later flintwork.

B.9.7 Any further work in this evaluation area may expect to encounter significant flintwork of early prehistoric date. Such periods tend to have small dense concentrations of *in situ* or near *in situ* flintwork surrounded by a much lower-level background scatter and it would appear as if the early flintwork from this evaluation represents such a background scatter with the potential for further work to encounter the more intensive flint-rich industrial component of such a task-scape.

Methodology

B.9.8 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (eg Bamford 1985, 72–77; Healy 1988, 48–9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

B.10 Metalwork

By Anni Byard

Introduction and Methodology

B.10.1 The evaluation produced 22 iron and one copper alloy objects weighing a total of 495g across 11 trenches. The objects were rapidly scanned, and details entered in an excel spreadsheet. This is retained in the site archive.

Results

B.10.2 Several trenches produced singular iron nails and / or iron scrap and small bars / large nails of indeterminate date (Trenches 5, 21, 66, 73, 84, 185). Trench 23 produced the tip of a modern plough share, and Trench 90 produced a probable joiner's dog of Roman to early post-medieval date.

B.10.3 Trenches 19 and 20 both produced an iron tool of possible Roman date. The objects have small wedge-shaped blades at the end of a square shank which, at the opposing end, tapers into a small, flattened tip. The thin flattened tips are of the incorrect form for styli, so it is suggested that these small spatulate tools may have been chisels for fine woodworking.

B.10.4 Of note is the single piece of copper alloy from Trench 138. This is a U-shaped rim that would have fitted over the possible wooden rim of a small bucket or vessel. A small flange appears to have a rivet hole to attach the fitting to the vessel's rim. Enough of the rim curvature survives to suggest a vessel diameter of c 14cm. Although the date of the fitting is uncertain, the patina and size are suggestive of a Roman, or more likely, Anglo-Saxon date. It is possible that this is the rim from a Saxon 'bucket', objects often associated with graves of the 5th to 7th centuries AD.

Recommendations and Retention

B.10.5 Most of the iron items from the evaluation are undated nails and iron fragments. A small number of iron items (the spatulate tools and the joiner's dog) should be retained but the remainder can be discarded. The copper alloy 'bucket' rim is potentially an important discovery and should be retained. It should also be illustrated and included in any final site report. A short note about the object should be published in local journal *Oxoniensia*.

B.11 Glass

By Anni Byard

Introduction and Methodology

B.11.1 The evaluation produced 14 fragments of glass from four trenches. Weighing a total of 209g, the assemblage was rapidly scanned, and details entered in an excel spreadsheet. This is retained in the site archive.

Results

B.11.2 All of the glass in the assemblage is post medieval or modern (20th century) in date. Four refitting fragments of a dark olive green, cylindrical wine bottle of late 18th or early 19th century date was recovered from Trench 22.

B.11.3 A moulded bottle shard of late 19th or early 20th century date was recovered from Trench 194, while Trenches 72 and 23 produced shards from moulded bottles of 20th century date. Trench 23 also produced several fragments of modern window glass, possibly agricultural (greenhouse) glass.

Recommendations and Retention

B.11.4 All the glass recovered during the evaluation is relatively modern in date and has no further interpretive value. It has been recorded and can therefore be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Lauren McIntyre

Introduction

- C.1.1 Human bone was found in a total of three contexts, including 3219 (fill of grave 3218) and 3225 (fill of grave 3223) in Trench 32, and 11708 (fill of ditch terminus 11705) in Trench 117). Articulated skeletons 3220 and 3224 were found in graves 3218 and 3223 respectively but were left *in situ* as only the legs and feet extended into the trench. The skull, upper body and pelvis were located beyond the limit of excavation in both cases. Both burials are currently undated.
- C.1.2 All bone was osteologically examined and recorded with reference to national standards (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

Results

- C.1.3 Osteological observations are summarised in Table C.1.1 for each context. All the bones were relatively well preserved; they all had suffered post-mortem surface erosion, although this was not extensive (consistent with McKinley's 2004, 16 erosion scores 1 and 2; see Table C.1.1).
- C.1.4 A total of 27 fragments was recovered from grave fill 3219. These comprised one fragment of possible sphenoid and 26 fragments which could not be identified to skeletal element. No indicators of sex or age had survived. Two fragments of bone could not be identified as animal or human. The inability to identify all human bone to skeletal element limits observation of the number of individuals represented by this material to at least one.
- C.1.5 The bones from grave fill 3225 comprised nine right foot bones, including a navicular, second metatarsal, fifth metatarsal, four proximal foot phalanges (including one for the first digit) and two intermediate foot phalanges. The similar size and texture of these nine bones suggests that they all came from the same foot. Further, their size and robusticity were in keeping with an adult individual aged over 18 years (Scheuer and Black, 2000). It was not possible to estimate the sex of the individual, but evidence of joint disease was observed in the form of marginal osteophytes around the proximal joint margin of the proximal foot phalanx for the first metatarsal. Osteophytes are new bone which forms at the margins of joint surfaces as a response to wear and tear on the joint (Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin, 1998: 94–6).
- C.1.6 An unfused right humerus was recovered from ditch fill 11708. It was 64mm in length, indicating an age of less than 6 weeks, so the bone likely belonged to a neonate individual aged 0–1 month (Maresh 1970). The sex of the individual could not be estimated.

Table C.1.1: Osteological Summary. NB: U = unknown; MT = metatarsal; R = right

Context	Grade	Skeletal Elements	Age	Sex	Pathology
3219	2	1x skull fragment - sphenoid? 26x unidentified fragments. 2x fragments cannot be identified as animal or human	U	U	-
3225	1	1x R navicular, 1x R MT2, 1x R MT5, 4x R proximal foot phalanges (inc. for MT1), 2x R intermediate foot phalanges	Adult >18 yrs	U	Marginal osteophytes
11708	2	1x unfused R humerus	Neonate (01–month)	U	-

Discussion

- C.1.7 The human skeletal remains represent at least three individuals, including one adult, one neonate and one unaged individual. The adult had joint disease in their foot. No other osteological information, such as that pertaining to sex, stature, non-metrics and other disease was observed.
- C.1.8 Given that articulated skeletons were found in graves 3218 and 3223, it can be assumed that the human bone recovered from fills 3219 and 3225 belong to these individuals. The unidentified fragments may be residual within the grave backfill. In the event of future archaeological investigation of the site, it is recommended that skeletons 3220 and 3224 are fully excavated, recorded, recovered, and reunited with the bones described above.
- C.1.9 The disarticulated neonate humerus may indicate that further burials are close by, but have been disturbed later activity (eg ploughing). Alternatively, human remains are often found in non-funerary features, such as in storage pits and ditches, on prehistoric (and occasionally Roman) sites indicating a diversity of mortuary practices during this time (Pearce 2013, 146; Booth and Madgwick 2016). Additionally, the Middle Saxon settlement at Yarnton, located 1.6km to the south, was associated with a cemetery of 7 east-west aligned burials (Hey 2004).
- C.1.10 The human skeletal remains from Begbroke are currently held at Oxford Archaeology under Ministry of Justice burial licence 22–0298. This licence is valid until the 27th of November 2027, the date by which the remains are to be deposited at the local receiving museum (Oxfordshire County Museum). If deposition is delayed beyond this date, a further Ministry of Justice burial licence deferral application must be completed.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Adrienne Powell

Introduction

- C.2.1 Animal bone was recovered from 150 contexts from 60 of the excavated trenches: the assemblage comprises a total of 1867 fragments (22.870kg) recovered by hand excavation and a further 701 fragments (428g) retrieved from the >10mm, 10–4mm and 4–2mm residues fractions from the environmental samples. Based on ceramic spot-dates, the bone comes from contexts ranging from Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, and post-medieval in date.
- C.2.2 The assemblage has been recorded on a ‘by context’ basis: for each context, or bag, the number of fragments identifiable to taxon has been recorded, as well as the number of specimens for each taxon providing ageing, sexing or biometric data. Conjoining recent fragments have been counted as one. The presence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology was noted and the overall condition of the bone in each context has been graded on a scale of 1 = excellent, to 5 = very poor, just identifiable as ‘bone’.

Discussion

- C.2.3 The bone was predominantly in good condition overall with few trenches (10, 23, 66, 71, 272) producing bone in poor condition (Table C.2.1). Carnivore gnawed and burnt bone was present in contexts from all phases but was not particularly frequent, occurring in 39 and 20 contexts, respectively.
- C.2.4 Contexts dated as Bronze Age produced little bone and only one identifiable specimen, a fragment of cattle (*Bos taurus*) (Table C.2.2).
- C.2.5 Contexts spot-dated as Iron Age produced the second largest phased group but the material is dominated by bone from the middle Iron Age context 22805 (pit 22803) and the Iron Age context 12704 (ditch 12703) which together account for 78% of the hand retrieved assemblage and 80% of the identifiable specimens (NISP). The large size of the 22805 assemblage is due to the fragmentary remains of at least four skulls: an adult equid (*Equus* sp.) plus neonatal, immature and adult cattle specimens. No butchery was noted on these at evaluation. Adult and juvenile sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) bones are also present as well as a single pig (*Sus domesticus*) specimen and a small number of frog or toad (*Anura*) bones (Table C.2.3). Context 12704 is dominated by a partial dog (*Canis familiaris*) skeleton including right mandible (showing congenital absence of the M3), ribs, vertebrae and limb bones. The distal shafts of both femora and proximal shafts of both articulating tibias show large areas of periostitis indicating a pathological condition. The few cattle and sheep/goat bones from the context are in slightly poorer condition than the dog. The rodent bones in the middle Iron Age context 22706 (sample 155) were not identifiable beyond ‘small rodent’.

- C.2.6 The spot-dated Roman assemblage is slightly larger than that from the Iron Age and the late Roman group is the largest sub-assemblage. The Roman assemblage as a whole is dominated by the remains of cattle and sheep/goat. These include three articulating bone groups (ABGs): the large number of general Roman sheep/goat bones is due to the presence of a partial, butchered, animal in context 7704 (ditch 7703), including skull, limbs and vertebrae; context 1919 (ditch 1918) has a cattle metacarpal and articulating first phalanx; and late Roman context 2611 (ditch 2605) has articulating cattle humerus, radius and ulna plus a left and right pair of metacarpals which, on the basis of size and similar condition, could be from the same animal. The unusually large number of pig specimens in the mid-late Roman context 9103 (ditch 9102) is the result of a fragmented immature skull. If this skull is excluded, then equid bones outnumber those of pig in the Roman assemblage; dog is only represented by four specimens. Sample residues produced a larger suite of microvertebrate taxa than recovered from the Iron Age, including water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), shrew (Soricidae), snake and frog/toad. The amphibian bones were particularly frequent (NISP = 53) in sample 115 from context 7704.
- C.2.7 The two Saxon contexts, 3104 and 3105 (ditch 3103) contained little bone, only two specimens each of cattle and sheep/goat. However, they did produce the only bird bone in the assemblage, a shaft fragment from a goose sized radius.
- C.2.8 The post-medieval contexts also contained little identifiable bone: 8113 contained a single rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) bone and 15701 a single sheep/goat bone.
- C.2.9 In addition to the ABGs present in the Iron Age and Roman assemblages, context 2112, undated at evaluation, contained most of an equid skeleton in a disarticulated state. Ribs and vertebrae from all regions of the spine are present as well as the major limb bones from both fore and hind limbs, although feet are only represented by one metapodial and two first phalanges. The head and both scapulae and innominates are missing. Three very worn cheek teeth are present but appear to be from a smaller animal than indicated by the post-cranial material. The bones show evidence of pathology in the form of early spondylosis on three thoracic vertebrae and arthrosis on one of the phalanges. Although the carcass had obviously been dismembered before deposition, no butchery marks were noted on the bones during the evaluation.
- C.2.10 Butchery evidence was not common, being observed in only seven of the contexts, of Roman or Saxon date. Pathological specimens were noted in eleven contexts, Iron Age, Roman and undated, and include non-metric variations, trauma, arthroses and probably infections.
- C.2.11 Specimens providing demographic and size information are relatively common overall, as a proportion of the identifiable bone, even when the bones from the ABGs are excluded from the figures (Table C.2.4).

Conclusions

- C.2.12 The evaluation assemblage demonstrates the survival of bone in good condition with good representation of ageable and measurable specimens and preservation of

pathologies and butchery evidence. Further excavation at this site is likely to recover an interesting assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.13 The assemblage has not been recorded in full and should be retained and analysed together with material recovered from subsequent excavation at the site.

Table C.2.1: Condition of the animal bone

Spot date	1	2	3	4	5	Total
M-LBA			1			1
LBA			2			2
Est/EIA				1		1
EIA		1				1
MIA		6	2			8
M-LIA		1				1
IA	2	6	2			10
LIA-ER		6	3	2		11
ER	1	10	1			12
E-MR			2			2
MR	1	3	3			7
M-LR	3	5				8
LR	4	10	5	1		20
Roman	3	10	4			17
Early medieval		2				2
Post-medieval	1		1			2
Undated	5	24	20	2		51
Total	20	84	46	6	0	156

Table C.2.2: Hand retrieved animal bone

Spot-date	no.	Weight (g)	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Badger?	Rabbit	Bird	NISP
M-LBA	1	19									0
LBA	16	62	1								1
Est/EIA	4	5									0
EIA	1	17	1								1
MIA	414	3407	32	12	1	25					70
M-LIA	2	4									0
IA	136	1222	15	9	2	2	44				71
LIA-ER	84	663	7	2	1						10
ER	54	834	6	7	2	1					16
E-MR	4	97	2			1					3

Spot-date	no.	Weight (g)	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Badger?	Rabbit	Bird	NISP
MR	34	510	6	4			1				11
M-LR	97	707	5	2	19	1					27
LR	198	2265	34	8		5	1				48
Roman	143	3460	21	30	3	9	1				64
Early medieval	13	168	2	2						1	5
Post-medieval	3	19		1					1		2
Undated	477	9478	29	27	12	119	10	1			198
Total	1681	22937	161	104	40	163	57	1	1	1	527

Table C.2.3: Identifiable animal bone from samples

Spot-date	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Dog	Rodent	Shrew	Snake	Frog/toad	NISP
MIA	1	6		3			11	21
LIA-ER						3		3
MR			1	1				2
LR	1	2		4			1	17
Roman		11		7	1		64	83
Undated	2						1	3
Total	4	19	1	15	1	3	86	129

Table C.2.4: Specimens providing demographic and biometric data, excluding equid, sheep/goat and dog ABGs

Phase	Measurable elements	Ageable mandibles	Ageable epiphyses	Sexable elements
M-LBA				
LBA				
Est/EIA				
EIA		1		
MIA	22	6	11	3
M-LIA				
IA	3	1	7	3
LIA-ER	1	1	2	
ER	3	1	2	
E-MR	1		1	
MR	2	2	2	1
M-LR			2	
LR	9	1	20	2
Roman	9	1	14	1
Early medieval			1	
Post-medieval	1		1	
Undated	25	5	15	2
Total	77	19	78	12

C.3 Fish Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

- C.3.1 Five fragments of fish bone were recovered from the dried residues of sieved soil samples during the evaluation at Begbroke Innovation District (BEG22).
- C.3.2 These have been recorded with reference to the author's comparative collection of fish remains.
- C.3.3 Two eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) vertebrae came from sample 113 from Romano-British ditch fill 7219, an unidentified branchiostegal ray fragment came from Romano-British ditch fill 7303 (sample 114) and a single eel vertebra and a possible burbot (*Lota lota*) left articular came from Romano-British ditch fill 7704 (sample 115).
- C.3.4 Eels spend most of their life in freshwater and would have been easily available in the rivers and streams close to the site. Burbot is the only freshwater codfish but is now thought to be extinct in the UK. This example comes from a small fish of c 25cm total length. While known to have been found in eastern England and the fens, it has been postulated that burbot may have once been found in the Thames (Muus and Dahlstrøm 1971, 154–5) but concrete evidence is lacking. If correct, this find adds weight to the suggestion and other evidence of young burbot has been recovered from sites in Oxford including Oxford castle (Nicholson 2019). Burbot inhabit the edges of streams and rivers and can be caught on eel lines set overnight (Muus and Dahlstrøm 1971, 155).

Recommendations for Retention/Dispersal

- C.3.5 The fish remains should be retained in the archive. The possible burbot is potentially very significant as its original distribution is unclear, especially with regard to whether it was ever present in the River Thames, and new techniques for species identification – eg through proteomics – are possible for future checking of the identification.

C.4 Marine Shell

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

- C.4.1 A single marine shell in good condition, was recovered by hand collection during the evaluation at Begbroke Innovation District (BEG22).
- C.4.2 The shell is from the fill of n-s ditch 26707 in Trench 267 which is currently undated and comprises a single left valve of European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), weighing 14g in total. The shell has little obvious damage, slight markings may be the result of burrows of bristle worm (*Polydora ciliata*). A break to the edge may be from opening the shell but this is unclear.
- C.4.3 The presence of the shell in a site in Oxfordshire is evidence of marine foods being transported from the coast. The lack of dating evidence for the feature however means that it is not possible to further interpret this currently.

Recommendations for Retention/Dispersal

- C.4.4 The quantity of marine shell recovered during this evaluation is slight. This should be held with the archive until all works are completed. If further marine shell is recovered from the site as part of the current investigation, then it would be appropriate to include this shell with the remainder of the assemblage. If no further marine shell is present once all works are completed, and the feature remains undated, it could be discarded.

C.5 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

- C.5.1 One hundred and sixty samples in total were taken during evaluation works for the Begbroke Innovation District, comprising samples taken for a range of environmental and geoarchaeological purposes. Sampling was undertaken following standard guidelines (Historic England 2011; OA 2017).
- C.5.2 This report mainly concerns the 31 bulk samples that were taken for the recovery of ecofacts and artefacts and which were processed by water flotation primarily to recover charred plant remains (CPR). In a few cases, 1L subsamples were taken from the bulk samples and these were processed in addition, specifically for the recovery of anaerobically preserved material or waterlogged plant remains (WPR) as described below.
- C.5.3 Two samples were taken from fills with human skeletal remains to help facilitate recovery of small bones (referred to as Bones and Artefacts or B&A samples from this point forward).

C.6 Charred Plant Remains (bulk sample flot and residue)

Method

- C.6.1 After subsampling, the 31 bulk samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh, both were dried in a heated room. The residue fractions (ie the material which did not float) were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.
- C.6.2 Nomenclature for identified species follows Stace (2010). Identifications are made with reference to Jacomet (2006) for cereals and chaff, Cappers *et al.* (2006) for non-cereal taxa and Schweingruber (1990) for charcoal.

Results

- C.6.3 Summary sample and flot assessment data is presented in Table C.6.1. Soil colour description was determined using a Munsell Soil Colour chart with soil texture described using published guidelines (Historic England 2015). Most samples contained little identifiable charred material, but for a few richer samples basic taxonomic identifications are provided using only presence/absence (Table C.6.2). Finds from the residues are briefly listed but will be included in the relevant specialist assessments.

Trench 5

- C.6.4 Sample 3 from fill 504 of ditch 503 produced a flot rich in charred material and a summary of the taxa present is given in Table C.6.2. Charred grain is abundant and includes both spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), the former identification based on the presence of numerous spelt glumes and some rachis fragments but it is likely that much of the wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain is spelt. The wheat grain is in mixed condition with some grains being clinkered and/or fragmented. Some grains also appear to have partially collapsed, a possible indicator of sprouting but this is not true of most of the material. A good number of charred legumes were also recovered with a range of sizes present, possibly representing both cultivars and smaller vetches.
- C.6.5 The weed assemblage is also diverse with charred seeds of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) being numerous. Charred seeds of dock (*Rumex* sp.), knapweed (*Centaurea* sp.) and goosefoots (Amaranthaceae) were also identified amongst others. Many of these plants are commonly found in or at the side of arable fields. Bones, burnt flint and burnt stone were recovered from the residue.

Trench 6

- C.6.6 Sample 7 from fill 617 of ditch 612 produced an organic-rich flot. No charred material was present with all material being anaerobically preserved. Consequently, the components of this sample are described in the Waterlogged Plant Remains section of this report, below. Bone was recovered from the residue.

Trench 8

- C.6.7 Sample 6 from fill 810 of ditch 808 also produced an organic-rich flot. A small number of charcoal fragments are present, but all recovered seeds are anaerobically preserved and described in the Waterlogged Plant Remains section, below. Bone was recovered from the residue.

Trench 11

- C.6.8 Sample 44 was from buried soil 1101 and produced a poor flot. Charred wheat grain and a fragment of a large legume were identified, with most of the flot volume otherwise consisting of modern plant debris. Bone, iron and pottery were recovered from the residue.

Trench 13

- C.6.9 Sample 64 was from buried soil 1302 and produced a poor flot. A possible wheat grain fragment and some charcoal was recovered. Bone, flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.

Trench 23

- C.6.10 Sample 8 from fill 2323 of cut 2317 produced a flot consisting only of charcoal. Most of the fragments have one or more planes <2mm in size and are unsuitable for identification work. Bone was recovered from the residue.

Trench 24

C.6.11 Sample 28 from buried soil 2404 produced a flot with some identifiable charred remains. Charred wheat grains alongside charred seeds of sedge (*Carex* sp.), dock and grass (Poaceae) were recovered along with a fragment from a large legume. Bone and pottery were recovered from the residue.

Trench 45

C.6.12 Sample 2 from fill 4509 of ditch 4508 produced a poor flot. An indeterminate grain fragment and a legume fragment are present. Bone, flint and burnt stone were recovered.

Trench 54

C.6.13 Sample 1 from fill 5404 of pit 5403 produced a charcoal rich flot. Charcoal is mostly ring porous with oak (*Quercus* sp.) being commonly identified. The overall condition of the charcoal is fair to poor with many fragments showing distortion and radial cracking is common. No bones or artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 66

C.6.14 Sample 116 from fill 6612 of palaeochannel 6611 produced an organically rich flot. Barring a few fragments of charcoal all other material was anaerobically preserved and will be considered in the Waterlogged Plant Remains section of this report. A fragment of burnt flint was recovered from the residue.

Trench 72

C.6.15 Sample 111 from fill 7215 of ditch 7214 produced a rich flot. The charred grain consists of wheat, barley and oat (*Avena* sp.). That the wheat is predominantly or entirely spelt is inferred by the numerous spelt glume bases; there are also rachis fragments and oat awns in the flot. Fragmentation, clinkering and collapsing of the wheat grains is common, with barley often in much better condition.

C.6.16 The weed assemblage is diverse with a more complete list of identified taxa recorded in Table C.6.2. Stinking chamomile is common along with occasional goosefoots, dock and wild radish (*Raphanus raphnistrum*). Many of these plants are common weeds of arable fields. Charred legumes are present but rare. Bone, flint and pottery was extracted from the residue.

C.6.17 Sample 113 from fill 7219 of ditch 7218 produced a rich flot. Charred wheat and barley are common with spelt glume bases again demonstrating the presence of spelt wheat. Charred seeds again include stinking chamomile, dock and goosefoot. Bone, including fish bone, fired clay, flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.

Trench 73

C.6.18 Sample 114 from fill 7303 of ditch 7302 again included some charred cereal grains. Wheat grain is present but is in poor condition. Other charred material includes seeds of grass and dock along with small legumes. Bone, including fish bone, fired clay and pottery were recovered from the residue.

Trench 74

C.6.19 Sample 112 from fill 7415 of ditch 7413 produced a small flot. The few glume bases were intact enough to identify as spelt, suggesting the wheat grain is probably also spelt with some possible barley grains also present. Bone, flint and pottery was recovered from the residue.

Trench 77

C.6.20 Sample 115 from fill 7704 of ditch 7703 produced a poor flot. Charred wheat grains, along with charred dock and sedge seeds are present. Bone, iron, pottery and slag was recovered from the residue.

Trench 89

C.6.21 Sample 110 from fill 8911 of pit 8910 produced a very poor flot. A very degraded grain fragment is the only example of a cereal. Flint and fired clay were extracted from the residue. The residue also contained heavily encrusted charcoal that did not float and includes oak and hazel.

Trench 90

C.6.22 Sample 66 from fill 9010 of pit 9009 produced a poor flot. A significant portion of the flot volume consists of fine sand and modern rooting. Some charred wheat grains and charred dock seeds were identified. Recovered artefacts include bone, iron, pottery and slag.

Trench 93

C.6.23 Sample 109 from buried soil 9302 produced a poor flot. Fragments of possible charred wheat are present along with several dock seeds, not all of which are certainly charred. A piece of flint was recovered from the residue.

Trench 117

C.6.24 Sample 136 from fill 11708 of ditch 11707 produced a very poor flot. Modern plant debris was noted along with the burrowing mollusc, *Cecilioides acicula*. The sample was primarily taken due to the presence of possible human bone in the ditch. A single fragment of bone and flint was recovered from the residue.

Trench 119

C.6.25 Sample 135 from buried soil 11902 produced no significant charred material. The residue produced some bone and flint.

Trench 138

C.6.26 Sample 158 from fill 13805 of ring gully 13804 produced a poor flot. A single clinkered grain, possibly wheat, was recovered. Flint was recovered from the residue.

C.6.27 Sample 160 from fill 13815 of ditch 13813 produced a poor flot which includes a single charred speedwell seed (*Veronica* sp.). Flint was recovered from the residue.

Trench 162

C.6.28 Sample 65 from fill 16212 of pit 16210 produced a charcoal dominated flot. Both ring porous and diffuse porous fragments are present with elm (*Ulmus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and apple/hawthorn (Maloideae) being identified. Alongside the charcoal,

there are also charred speedwell and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) seeds. Burnt stone was recovered from the residue.

Trench 191

C.6.29 Sample 90 from buried soil 19102 produced a poor flot. A few fragments of flint were extracted from the residue.

Trench 212

C.6.30 Sample 156 from fill 21206 of pit 21205 produced a poor flot. Grain is clinkered and charred speedwell seeds were identified. Bone and flint were recovered from the residue.

Trench 227

C.6.31 Sample 155 from fill 22706 of pit 22705 produced a poor flot. Material includes indeterminate grain, speedwell seeds and glume base fragments. Unquantifiable fragments from legumes and other seeds have not been recorded or identified. Bone, fired clay, flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.

Trench 228

C.6.32 Sample 157 from fill 22805 of pit 22803 produced a poor flot. Bone, flint and pottery was recovered.

Trench 230

C.6.33 Sample 159 from fill 23013 of pit 23012 produced a poor flot. A charred indeterminate grain is present along with charred grass seeds and rare glume base fragments. Bone, flint, fired clay, pottery and slag were all recovered from the residue.

Trench 267

C.6.34 Sample 153 from buried soil 26702 produced a poor flot mainly consisting of modern seeds and rooting. Flint was recovered from the residue.

Trench 272

C.6.35 Sample 154 from fill 27208 of pit 27207 produced a poor flot. Indeterminate grain is present as is a small legume. Rare stem/twig roundwood fragments are noted in the charcoal and the burrowing mollusc, *Cecilioides acicula*, is also present. Residue sorting produced bone, fired clay, flint and pottery.

Trench 299

C.6.36 Sample 67 from fill 29923 of ring ditch 29922 produced a poor flot. Charred wheat grains are present along with bedstraw seeds and grass seeds. Pottery was recovered from the residue.

Discussion

C.6.37 Although many samples contained few charred remains, there is clearly some potential for the recovery of charred material on site as demonstrated by a small number of richer samples. Some areas clearly have higher potential than others with

significant recovery noted for trenching around Sandy Lane where previous Roman settlement activity has been evidenced.

- C.6.38 Preservation of charred remains within and between samples has also been variable. In the grain-rich assemblages, the wheat is often fragmented or clinkered whilst the barley is usually in much better condition, for reasons which are not obvious but may relate to how the cereals were stored and dried.

Middle Iron Age

- C.6.39 Four samples are from contexts dated to the Middle Iron Age. Recovery of charred material from these samples was very limited but does indicate possible agricultural activity. Glume wheat was being cultivated based on the presence of sparse glume base fragments, but as these could not be identified beyond *Triticum* sp. it is not possible to determine whether spelt and/or emmer (*T. dicoccum*) was being cultivated.

Late Iron Age and Roman

- C.6.40 Thirteen samples have a late Iron Age or Roman spot date. Several deposits that clearly relate to agricultural activity are present and these samples include a diverse assemblage of both cultivated and 'wild' species. Wheat, barley and oat are all present in the samples from this phase of activity and we can infer that at least the majority of wheat is spelt based on the presence of numerous spelt glume bases in the assemblage.
- C.6.41 Many of the wild species are often viewed as cornfield weeds or crop contaminants and their presence alongside 'chaff' suggests many of these deposits include cereal processing waste, possibly mixed with general domestic waste and it is not certain whether these deposits can be attributed to single events. There is potential for some of the grain to have been disposed of due to spoilage but this characteristic does not extend to all the grain.
- C.6.42 Samples 3, 111, 113 and 114 all include sufficient charred material to merit further consideration alongside other samples recovered during a future excavation at the site.

Undated

- C.6.43 The remaining samples currently originate from undated contexts and most of these samples had low levels of charred recovery. Charcoal rich samples 1, 65 and 110 are all undated and are the only ones with significant material recovery. The charcoal in sample 110 is in very poor condition and is not recommended for further analysis and initial assessment of sample 1 indicates that oak is predominantly present, making it a poor candidate for radiocarbon dating.
- C.6.44 Sample 65 is of interest however with a broader mix of taxa including elm being identified in the charcoal. Given interest surrounding the elm decline further analysis and possible dating of this sample during further work could be considered. Some of the charcoal is from shorter-lived taxa which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- C.6.45 Sample 116, from palaeochannel 6611 included no significant charred material but the abundant anaerobically preserved seeds could be used for radiocarbon dating.

Recommendations for Retention/Disposal

C.6.46 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete but most are not expected to require further work and these could be disposed of prior to deposition, after a review. However, several flots as indicated above, do offer potential for further work during the analysis phase of site works and these should be deposited as part of the final archive.

Table C.6.1: Assessment of Bulk (CPR) samples

Sample no	Context no	Feature	Trench	Date	Sample vol (L)	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Molluscs	Soil Description
1	5404	5403	54		6	125	++++						7.5YR 4/4 loamy sand
2	4509	4508	45		40	60	+	+			+		10YR 5/4 clay
3	504	503	5	RB	30	200	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++		10YR 3/1 sandy silt loam
6	810	808	8		15	50	++			(++++)			10YR 5/6 and 10YR 3/1 silty clay.
7	617	612	6		5	60				(++++)			10YR 3/3 silty clay.
8	2323	2317	23		17	60	+++						10YR 3/4 silty clay loam
28	2402	2402	24	RB	36	200	+++	+		++	+		7.5YR 3/2 silty clay loam
44	1101	1101	11	RB	40	50	+	+			+		10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
64	1302	1302	13	RB	40	40	++	+					7.5YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
65	16212	16210	162		36	50	+++			+			5YR 4/4 loamy sand
66	9010	9009	90	LIA/RB	40	65	++	+		+			7.5YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
67	29923	29922	299	MIA	25	20	+	++		+			7.5YR 4/4 sandy silt loam
90	19102	19102	191		40	20	++						7.5YR 4/4 sandy loam
109	9302	9302	93		26	30	++	+		+			5YR 5/3 silt loam

Sample no	Context no	Feature	Trench	Date	Sample vol (L)	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Molluscs	Soil Description
110	8911	8910	89		15	10	++++	+					10YR 4/6 loamy sand
111	7215	7214	72	RB	40	155	+	++++	++++	++++	+		10YR 3/3 silty clay loam
112	7415	7413	74	RB	38	30	++	++	+	+			5YR 5/3 sandy loam
113	7219	7218	72	RB	40	40	+	+++	+++	+++			7.5YR 2/1 sandy loam
114	7303	7302	73	RB	32	30	++	+++	+	+	+		7.5YR 4/3 silty clay loam
115	7704	7703	77	RB	40	20	++	+		++			10YR 3/4 sandy silt loam
116	6612	6611	66		30	350	+			(++++)			10YR 3/1 silt loam.
135	11902	11902	119		38	30							7.5YR 4/6 sandy silt loam
136	11708	11707	117		20	20	+						5YR 5/6 loamy sand
153	26702	26702	267		40	30	+						7.5YR 4/6 sandy silt loam
154	27208	27207	272	LIA/RB	18	30	++	+			+		5YR 4/6 sandy loam
155	22706	22705	227	MIA	39	30	+	+	+	+			10YR 3/6 sandy loam
156	21206	21205	212		16	10	+	+		+			5YR 4/6 sandy loam
157	22805	22803	228	MIA	34	15	+			+			5YR 5/4 loamy sand
158	13805	13804	138	LIA/RB	8	10	+	+					5YR 5/3 sandy loam
159	23013	23012	230	MIA	25	20	+	+	+	+			5YR 3/4 sandy loam
160	13815	13813	138	LIA/RB	33	10	+			+			5YR 3/4 sandy loam

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5–25), +++=common (25–100), ++++=abundant (100+). Other charred quantifies nuts and legumes. Where semi-quantitative scores are in brackets the items are uncharred.

Table C.6.2: Taxa presence/absence for the richer Bulk (CPR) samples

		Sample	3	111	113
		Context	504	7215	7219
		Feature	503	7214	7218
Cultivars	Common Name				
<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat		x	x	x
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Barley		x	x	x
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat			x	
Legume	Legume (Pea/vetch)		x	x	
Weeds					
Fabaceae	Pea Family			x	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish		x	x	
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Field Penny-cress			x	
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	Knotweed			x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock		x	x	x
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot		x	x	x
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	Knapweed		x	x	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile		x	x	x
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge		x		

C.7 Bones and artefacts from sieved samples

Method

- C.7.1 Two samples were taken for the recovery of human skeletal remains. Both samples were wet sieved to 2mm with the residues then dried in a heated room. The dry residue was then sorted by eye to recover all skeletal material and any other artefacts that might have been present.
- C.7.2 Samples both had a volume of 10L and human bone was recovered from the residues of both (Table C.7.1). The recovered material will be considered by the relevant specialist.

Table C.7.1: Summary of Bulk (B&A) samples

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature	Sample vol (L)	Soil Description	Human bone recovered
4	3219	3218	10	10YR 4/3 sandy clay	+++
5	3225	3223	10	10YR 4/3 sandy clay	++

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5–25), +++=common (25–100)

C.8 Waterlogged Plant Remains

C.8.1 Three samples were found to consist predominantly of anaerobically preserved material. This was noted in sample 7 before processing and so a 1L subsample was taken and processed specifically to recover this material. The dry flot from sample 7 along with the dry flots from samples 6 and 116 are also considered here.

Method

C.8.2 The 1L subsample from sample 7 was carefully sieved by hand with both a flot and heavier residue component collected in separate 250µm meshes. Both components were bagged wet with a small amount of water to preserve the material and stored in a cooled room. The flot was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to assess the organic content and identify seeds.

Results

C.8.3 A summary of the subsample is presented in Table C.8.1 with a species breakdown (presence/absence only) for all samples with anaerobically preserved material in Table C.8.2.

C.8.4 Trench 6 (Plate 6)

C.8.5 Sample 7 was from fill 617 of ditch 612. Species common to both flots include buttercup (*Ranunculus repens/acris/bulbosus*) crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), brambles (*Rubus* sp(p).), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and sedges (*Carex* spp.).

C.8.6 The 1L subsample also contained water flea (*Daphnia* sp.) ehippia, rare insect fragments and was dense in wood fragments and fine rooting. Seeds from elder (*Sambucus nigra*), thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* type) and fragments likely to be from bulrush (*Typha* sp.) were also identified in the subsample. Rare, charred seeds of stinking chamomile are also present. The wood fragments are degraded and soft, offering no potential for any identification work.

Trench 8

- C.8.7 Sample 6 was from fill 810 of ditch 808. Species are similar to that of sample 6 with buttercup, crowfoot, bramble and nettle all being identified. Elder seeds are also common.

Trench 66

- C.8.8 Sample 116 was from fill 6612 of paleochannel 6611. A large quantity of woody material is present in the flot. Seeds of buttercup, crowfoot, brambles and elder were identified. Amongst the non-seed material an immature hazel nut was found along with an alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) catkin. *Daphnia ephippia* are also present.

Discussion

- C.8.9 There is clearly good potential for anaerobic preservation in the lower lying parts of the site and this will need to be considered during further works with an appropriate strategy in place to recover material from viable deposits.
- C.8.10 Anaerobic preservation usually allows recovery of material which does not survive charring and as such provides a much broader insight into the local flora and landscape. The species may also relate to human activity. Although limited in these samples, there is clear potential for insects to be preserved in some deposits.
- C.8.11 The samples with anaerobic preservation are currently undated. However, they do include species that were not identified in the charred assemblages and, once all works are complete and full phasing of the site can be determined, they have potential for radiocarbon dating as well as providing proxies for landscape reconstruction.

Recommendations for Retention/Disposal

- C.8.12 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete. The wet subsample flot includes material not identified at this stage in the dry flot and should be retained until all works are complete. Waterlogged material is challenging to archive so any material deemed to be of especial significance will need selecting and extracting for deposition as the full flot will not normally be suitable for long term retention in the archive.

Table C.8.1: Assessment of 1L WPR subsample: all material is waterlogged except where stated

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature	Trench	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Woody material	Fruit/nut	Seeds	Insects	Molluscs	Charred	Other	Soil Description
7	617	612	6		50	+++		+++	+		+	++	10YR 3/3 silty clay

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5–25), +++=common (25–100), ++++=abundant (100+)

Table C.8.2: Taxa presence/absence for samples with anaerobically preserved material. (Bulk and subsample combined for sample 7)

	Sample	6	7	116
	Context	810	617	6612
	Feature	808	612	6611
Taxa	Common Name			
<i>Ranunculus repens/acris/bulbosus</i>	Buttercup	x	x	x
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	x	x	x
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Hawthorn			x (cf)
<i>Rubus</i> spp.	Bramble	x	x	x
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	x	x	x
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel			x
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade		x	
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettles	x	x	
<i>Stachys</i> sp.	Woundwort		x	
Lamiaceae (<i>Salvia</i> type)	Claries			x
<i>Cardus/Cirsium</i> type	Thistle		x	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	x	x	x
<i>Typha</i> sp.	Bulrush		x	
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Sedge	x	x	

C.9 Geoarchaeological Report

By Dr David Kay

Introduction

C.9.1 Opportunistic sample columns were taken from the exposed sections of seven of the buried soil deposits uncovered across the site, those specifically targeted for sampling being located in Trench 191 in Area A, Trenches 93, 119 and 267 in Area B, and Trenches 11, 13 and 24 in Area C. These trenches were selected as they typically contained the best-preserved buried soils within their respective areas, and together form a representative overview of these deposits across the site (see Fig. 7; Plate 7 in main text). In each case, sampling targeted both the main palaeosol deposit itself, as well as the overlying and underlying layers (see Plate 47 in main text). In the main, the overburden consisted of the modern agricultural solum whilst the underlying layers comprised subsoils primarily associated with the buried palaeosol itself. Each column consisted of a two-three block sediment samples taken for potential soil micromorphological analysis, alongside a vertical suit of small bulks samples taken in 10 cm spits, suitable for various geochemical assays. A single larger monolith sample was also taken for lab assessment, and as insurance for any other environmental investigations (eg pollen) that may be warranted in the future. OSL tube samples were further taken from each buried soil layer, as well as the contexts immediately above and below, to be used for absolute dating purposes should they be required. Apart from these palaeosols, the only other specifically geoarchaeological sample taken from the site was a sediment block from a seemingly gleyed deposit visible in the baulk section of Trench 185. All these samples are listed in Table C.9.3.

Method

- C.9.2 In terms of in-field procedures, all sample columns were selected and executed by a specialist geoarchaeologist, often with additional hands-on help from field staff, with each sample column being completed inside a single day. Conditions were generally good, with fair weather or relatively light rain. The exception was Trench 31, which flooded rapidly after heavy rain, necessitating temporary abandonment of the sample column followed by pumping out and re-execution the following day.
- C.9.3 As the individual samples from each column overlap in coverage, only the full sequence monoliths were then opened in the lab for further inspection, in order to verify/amend in-field descriptions. The exception to this rule was again the smaller sediment block taken from Trench 185, as this was a unique sample with no matching monolith. A summary of this subset of eight samples is given in Table C.9.1 below.
- C.9.4 The sedimentary sequence for each lab-recorded sample was recorded on a summary proforma in accordance with Historic England guidelines for geoarchaeology (Historic England 2015), following standard methodologies based on Jones *et al.* (1999). This includes a description of compaction, texture, sorting, texture and inclusions, with reference to a Munsell Soil Colour Chart under ambient light conditions for colour.

Comment was also made on the nature of observable contacts/boundaries indicative of erosion or truncation. Photos were then taken for each sample after cleaning and analysis for further records. The full logs for each sample are presented in Table C.9.2.

Table C.9.1: Summary of lab-recorded samples

Sample number	Sample type	Elevation top (m bgl)	Elevation base (m bgl)	Length (m)	Section	Contexts
<12>	Monolith	0.58	1.08	0.5	S.2400	(2402), (2404), (2405)
<31>	Monolith	0.13	0.63	0.5	S.1100	(1100), (1101), (1103)
<51>	Monolith	0.32	0.82	0.5	S.1305	(1301), (1302), (1303)
<68>	Block	0.7	0.84	0.14	n/a	(18503), (18504)
<75>	Monolith	0.34	0.84	0.5	S.19100	(19101), (19102), (19103)
<96>	Monolith	0.17	0.67	0.5	S.9302	(9300), (9301), (9302), (9303)
<117>	Monolith	0.19	0.69	0.5	S.11900	(11900), (11901), (11902), (11903)
<137>	Monolith	0.14	0.64	0.5	S.26703	(26700), (26701), (26702), (26703), (26704)

Results

C.9.5 The results of this lab-based inspection of monolith samples have largely verified the initial suppositions of in-field geoarchaeological description. In that vein, each sample column clearly does capture a buried soil layer, though the characteristics of these soils varies across the site. The best preserved is assuredly the spread associated with the southern concentration of predominantly Roman archaeological features within Area C to south of Sandy Lane, represented here by samples <12>, <31> and <51>. Of these, samples <12> and <31> themselves offer the best evidence of a significantly enriched A(h)-horizon buried topsoil, with large amounts of humic material being added to improve fertility, water retention and general soil structure. The question remains as to whether this enrichment was the result of deliberate anthropogenic action or the unintentional knock-on effect of non-pedogenically directed cultural activity. In other words, do these enriched soils primarily evidence agricultural activity or more generalised occupation horizons, or indeed a combination thereof? To this end, the comparatively less humic palaeosol preserved in sample <51> is notable for lying outside of the main concentration of associated archaeological features, though here taphonomic factors such as more recent disturbance and potential down-profile leaching must also be considered.

C.9.6 In comparison to this cross-deposit catena, sample columns taken north of Sandy Lane each targeted one of the separate palaeosols encountered there. Sample <96> again

shows that the best preserved of these buried soils lies in direct association with the larger concentration of predominantly Roman archaeological features, though to a comparatively lesser degree than those to the south. As with the sampled palaeosols in Area C, these buried A-horizons are underlain by yellowy, argillic Bt-horizon subsoils elsewhere hypothesised to derive from colluvial redeposited late Pleistocene/early Holocene supranatural deposits. Samples <75>, <117> and <137> then capture a series of far less substantial palaeosols from across Areas A and B. Again, it cannot currently be said whether the less humic nature of these soils derives from their initial formation, or through subsequent taphonomic conditions related to their position on the higher ground of the Summertown-Radley terrace itself. Lab analysis of sample <137> also confirms its relative disparity with regards to the buried soil layer it captures, which appears more similar to the overlying modern solum in many respects, particularly with regard to the reddish, poorly developed associated B-horizon subsoil.

- C.9.7 Lab analysis did then recognise some sedimentological features not identified from in-field observations. The most notable of these is the tentative separation of layer (1101) in sample <31> into a multi-layer buried solum comprising an upper Ah- and lower Bh-horizon. Other palaeosol layers were not stratigraphically separated, though it was possible to identify the lenses of greatest *in situ* preservation (generally across the centre and/or lower parts of the context) and give measurements accordingly to guide any future subsampling (see Table C.9.2).
- C.9.8 Finally, subsequent inspection of the opportunistic block (sample <68>) taken from across layers (18503) and (18504) in Trench 185 of Area A supports the in-field interpretation of this feature as a periodically waterlogged depression. Here, the slight gleying of the constituent silts and clays within the groundmass suggests a low energy and partially anaerobic deposition environment, whilst pervasive reprecipitated manganese staining points towards repeated wetting and drying episodes indicative of seasonally changing ground conditions.

Table C.9.2: Sediment logs from lab-recorded samples

Sample	Top (m)	Base (m)	Lithology	Context	Description
<12>	0	0.23	Silt loam	(2404)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 3/1. Slight orangey ferric mottling across lower part of context. Firm, slightly friable texture. Very few rootlets. Few subangular-subrounded granules. Very few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. Bh-horizon subsoil formed from admixture of modern agricultural solum (2400–2401) and underlying buried palaeosol.

Sample	Top (m)	Base (m)	Lithology	Context	Description
<12>	0.23	0.4	Silt loam	(2402)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/1 transitioning to 10 YR 2/1. Context appears slightly darker in colour and more humic from 0.29 m. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few subangular-subrounded granules. Very few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Slight ferric staining of groundmass. Clear boundary. <i>Probable buried Ah-horizon palaeosol, with significant added humic anthropogenic content.</i>
<12>	0.4	0.5	Silty clay loam	(2405)	Munsell: 10 YR 4/1. Common orangey ferric mottling of groundmass. Firm, plastic texture. Common subangular-subrounded granules and pebbles (including few < 10 mm). Diffuse boundary. <i>Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon associated with upper palaeosol, possibly incorporating coarser clasts from underlying terrace sands and gravels (2411).</i>
<31>	0	0.13	Silt loam	(1100)	Munsell: 10 YR 3/3. Common rootlets. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few subangular-subrounded granules. Very few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>A-horizon agricultural topsoil under arable field.</i>
<31>	0.13	0.24	Silt loam	(1101)	Munsell: 10 YR 3/1. Silt loam, but with slightly greater clay fraction than modern topsoil above. Firm texture. Few rootlets. Very few subangular-subrounded granules. Very few subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>Buried Ah-horizon palaeosol.</i>
<31>	0.24	0.4	Silt loam	(1101)	Munsell: 10 YR 3/2. Silt loam, slightly less clayey than upper part of context. Firm, slightly friable texture. Very few small patches of orangey iron oxide staining of groundmass. Very few rootlets. Few subangular-subrounded granules. Few subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>Enriched Bh-horizon associated with overlying palaeosol (context only divided in lab analysis).</i>
<31>	0.4	0.5	Sandy loam	(1103)	Munsell: 10 YR 5/8. Sandy loam/loamy sand (sand fraction increases irregularly with depth). Loose, highly friable texture. Frequent subangular-

Sample	Top (m)	Base (m)	Lithology	Context	Description
					subrounded granules and pebbles. <i>Sands and gravels of Summertown-Radley terrace.</i>
<51>	0	0.12	Silt loam	(1301)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 3/3. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets. Few subangular-subrounded granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.</i>
<51>	0.12	0.3	Silt loam	(1302)	Munsell: 10 YR 3/2. Slightly darker and seemingly better preserved from 0.21–0.27 m. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets. Few subangular-subrounded granules. Very few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>Buried A-horizon palaeosol, though seemingly admixed and possibly somewhat truncated by modern B-horizon above.</i>
<51>	0.3	0.5	Clay loam	(1303)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 4/4. Some darker mottling and sub-vertical staining from humified roots across top of context, groundmass gets yellower with depth. Firm, slightly plastic texture. Few subangular-subrounded granules and pebbles. <i>Somewhat argillic Bt-horizon associated with buried palaeosol above.</i>
<68>	0	0.085	Clay loam	(18503)	Munsell: 2.5 Y 4/4. Occasional purplish manganese staining of groundmass. Clay loam with moderate sand fraction. Firm texture. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Very few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Very few plant rootlets. Very few flecks of charcoal (< 1 mm). Diffuse boundary. <i>Possible gleyed colluvium or water lain deposit from a scrape or seasonally wet boggy ground.</i>
<68>	0.085	0.14	Sandy clay loam	(18504)	Munsell: mottled 2.5 Y 3/3 with 2.5 YR 2.5/2. Greener colouration derived from down-profile illuviation of silty-clays from context above. Dark purplish mottling derived from manganese precipitates staining groundmass. Firm texture. Common subrounded-subangular granules. Very

Sample	Top (m)	Base (m)	Lithology	Context	Description
					few subangular-subrounded pebbles. <i>Illuviated and repeatedly saturated sandy deposit across top of Summertown-Radley terrace.</i>
<75>	0	0.1	Silt loam	(19101)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 4/4. Silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Firm, slightly friable texture. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Few subangular-subrounded granules and pebbles. Few rootlets. Diffuse boundary. <i>Colluvially derived B-horizon subsoil.</i>
<75>	0.1	0.34	Silt loam	(19102)	Munsell 10 YR 3/3 (3/4 across top of context, 3/6 across base) – darker and generally better preserved between 0.16–0.315 m. Silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Very few inclusions of charcoal (< 5 mm). Diffuse boundary. <i>Buried A-horizon palaeosol, with signs of disturbance across both upper and lower boundaries.</i>
<75>	0.34	0.5	Sandy loam	(19103)	Munsell: 10 YR 4/6. Firm but friable texture. Few rootlets. Few subangular-subrounded granules. <i>Sandy colluvium, likely outwash derived from upslope terrace deposits.</i>
<96>	0	0.085	Silt loam	(9300)	Munsell: 10 YR 3/4. Silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Firm, slightly friable texture. Common rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>Agricultural A-horizon topsoil.</i>
<96>	0.085	0.23	Silt loam	(9301)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 3/4. Silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.</i>
<96>	0.23	0.36	Silt loam	(9302)	Munsell: 10 YR 3/3. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets across upper part of layer. Few subangular-subrounded granules. Very few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Very

Sample	Top (m)	Base (m)	Lithology	Context	Description
					few inclusions of charcoal (< 5 mm). Clear boundary. <i>Possibly somewhat disturbed buried A-horizon palaeosol.</i>
<96>	0.36	0.5	Loam	(9303)	Munsell: 10 YR 3/6 to 4/6 (gets gradually yellower with depth). Firm, slightly friable texture. Common subangular-subrounded granules and pebbles. <i>B-horizon subsoil associated with overlying A-horizon palaeosol.</i>
<117>	0	0.11	Silt loam	(11900)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 3/2. Silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Firm, slightly friable texture. Common rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Clear boundary. <i>Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.</i>
<117>	0.11	0.24	Silt loam	(11901)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 3/4. Silt loam with moderate sand fraction. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Very few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Clear boundary. <i>B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.</i>
<117>	0.24	0.365	Loam	(11902)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/3. Slightly siltier at top and sandier towards base of context. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>Possibly somewhat disturbed buried A-horizon palaeosol.</i>
<117>	0.365	0.5	Sandy loam	(11903)	Munsell: 5 YR 4/6. Some darker sub-vertical staining from root humification. Somewhat firm, but friable texture. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Very few rootlets. <i>Interface subsoil deposit across top of Summertown-Radley terrace deposits, likely originally Pleistocene in date but with later input from overlying palaeosol.</i>

Sample	Top (m)	Base (m)	Lithology	Context	Description
<137>	0	0.085	Loam	(26700)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/3. Firm, slightly friable texture. Common rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules. Few subangular-subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>Ploughed A-horizon topsoil under arable field.</i>
<137>	0.085	0.18	Loam	(26701)	Munsell: 5 YR 3/4. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>B-horizon subsoil underlying upper ploughsoil.</i>
<137>	0.18	0.265	Loam	(26702)	Munsell: 7.5 YR 3/3. Firm, slightly friable texture. Few rootlets. Common subangular-subrounded granules and pebbles. Diffuse boundary. <i>Buried A-horizon palaeosol, appears very similar to modern topsoil.</i>
<137>	0.265	0.36	Sandy loam	(26703)	Munsell: 5 YR 3/4. Firm, slightly friable texture. Frequent subangular-subrounded granules. Common subangular-subrounded pebbles. Diffuse boundary (at least regards colour, textural boundary is clear in increased coarse clast content of context below). <i>B-horizon subsoil associated with overlying buried A-horizon palaeosol, appears relatively similar to modern subsoil.</i>
<137>	0.36	0.5	Sandy loam	(26704)	Munsell: 5 YR 3/3. Firm but friable texture. Very few rootlets. Frequent subangular-subrounded granules and pebbles. <i>Interface deposit marking upper surface of Summertown-Radley terrace.</i>

Discussion and Recommendations

C.9.9 It is immediately clear that this site is unusual in both the spatial coverage and variety of the buried soils preserved within its overarching sediment sequence, and particularly to the degree to which they are associated with extensive archaeology. This presents an equally unusual opportunity to learn a great deal more about floodplain-edge ecotonal environments and the human use/modification of them through time. Within the local context of the extended Thames Valley system, this site has potentially much to add to our understanding of the history of both the Thames itself and the adjacent Cherwell, situated as it is within the relict floodplain of a relict palaeochannel between the two. Further laboratory research into these buried soils could thus greatly assist in building interpretations of the how local land use changed

from prehistory through to more recent centuries, with especial focus likely to concentrate on the late Iron Age through to Roman periods.

- C.9.10 The buried soil deposits from Trenches 11, 13 and 24, associated with the Area C farmstead, are particularly important in this regard, as they are both the best preserved from the wider site and appear to be the most anthropogenically influenced via the concerted input of organic matter. They thus appear characteristic of organic-enriched layers often identified as ‘European dark earths’, which are most frequently associated with the revival of agricultural activity within late/post-Roman and medieval urban centres. However, as Macphail *et al.* (2003) point out, the term ‘dark earth’ is often ascribed to a wide variety of deposits irrespective of their individual formation processes, which in doing so occludes the possible full range of human activity they may evidence. The existence of rural dark earth deposits further complicates this picture, as they blur the possible distinctions between occupation and agricultural deposits, as well as those between sediments associated with current anthropogenic activity and post-abandonment processes (cf Nicosia *et al.* 2017).
- C.9.11 In the case of the above trenches at Begbroke, such rural ‘dark earths’ appear both in direct association with settlement archaeology (seemingly contemporaneous with ongoing occupation activity) as well as towards the fringes of the settlement in what might otherwise be interpreted as primarily agricultural land. Their comparative analysis (both micromorphological and geochemical – pH, phosphates, loss-on-ignition, magnetic susceptibility, etc.) thus has the potential to greatly add to our understanding of these deposits, including their variable expression and differential formation processes on both a site by site basis (being rural rather than the more usual urban context in this instance) and at a much finer-grained intra-site scale (ie across individual structures, exterior spaces and topographic settings). At Begbroke, this would further enable the interrogation of the relationship between Roman activity and their seemingly preferential occupation/use of colluvially-derived clayey soils on the slopes just above the eastern/south-eastern floodplain, in contrast to the much sparser Iron Age occupation of these areas relative to the general concentration of prehistoric activity atop the central ‘bench’ of the Summertown-Radley terrace and along the Rowel Brook.
- C.9.12 A programme of full analysis of all the buried soil profiles across the site would expand this view even further, permitting the interrogation of the relationships between so-called ‘dark earths’ and other, less obviously enriched buried horizons. In this regard, micromorphological analysis would be especially suited to assessing the post-depositional histories of these deposits, with a view to establishing if observed differences are primarily the result of variable depositional environments (including those induced by different land-use practices) or instances of post-depositional disturbance/modification. As such, any further archaeological mitigation at this site should incorporate a detailed sampling strategy designed to preserve these deposits *in situ* during initial stripping works, and to recover the greatest amount of data as possible once they are exposed (for instance by implementing sample columns akin to those used during this evaluation). Dating such sequences will be crucial to this process, of which the simplest and most efficient means is via stratigraphic association

with spot-dated archaeological features. Such dating proved only sporadically possible during this evaluation, with the buried horizons within the Area B and c settlement areas appearing to be broadly contemporaneous with their later Iron Age to Roman occupation. However, even this conclusion remains tentative at present, whilst the age of the other buried soils is an even greater unknown.

C.9.13 As a further note, efforts should also be made during any future mitigation works to define the spatial extent of the possibly gleyed deposit encountered in Trench 185, and to further investigate its depositional history (again, micromorphological analysis would be best suited to this task). Though seemingly, innocuous, this deposit could reveal much about past land-use practices across the higher-ground of the terrace itself, in contrast to the more slope-centred settlements discussed above. Moreover, any deeper and more saturated parts of this deposit could also hold potential for the recovery of important palaeoenvironmental remains.

C.9.14 In summary, in-field evaluation and post-excavation assessment has served to establish:

- the presence of multiple buried soil deposits across the wider site, including their general extent and depth (Table 1 in main text);
- to confirm that these soils belong to several different groups rather than one homogenous deposit (Fig. 7 in main text);
- to identify those deposits displaying the greatest *in situ* preservation and potential for future data recovery, ie primarily those associated with 'dark earth' settlement horizons;
- to posit the presence of a possible seasonal 'scrape' in the vicinity of Trench 185;
- to identify a series of research themes for which the study of these deposits would be ideally suited, both in terms of specific site interpretation and wider implications; and
- to stress the importance of designing a detailed sedimentary sampling strategy from the onset of any future mitigation works at this site.

C.9.15 The samples collected during this evaluation project are intended to act as reserve 'back-ups' in the event that future mitigation work is not conducted across all the areas here identified as containing/having the potential to contain important buried soil horizons. Should this be the case, then samples from storage may be used alongside those directly collected from excavated contexts to better fulfil the site/landscape-wide interpretative potential inherent to these sediments. This is especially true for contexts where relative/stratigraphic dating may not be achievable, in which case the OSL samples already collected could serve as an affecting means of pursuing an absolute resolution to such questions. In that vein, it is recommended that all samples listed in Table C.9.3 are retained in OA storage until the finalisation of any future mitigation work and associated post-excavation analysis. In the meantime, all data included in this report, alongside the photographic record of the assessed samples, will be deposited with the rest of the project archive in accordance with OA policy.

Table C.9.3: Summary of geoarchaeological samples

Sample number	Sample type	Area	Trench	Section	Context
<9>	OSL (absolute dating)	C	24	S.2400	(2401)
<10>	OSL (absolute dating)	C	24	S.2400	(2402)
<11>	OSL (absolute dating)	C	24	S.2400	(2405)
<12>	Monolith (misc.)	C	24	S.2400	(2402), (2404), (2405)
<13>	Block (micromorphology)	C	24	S.2400	(2402), (2405)
<14>	Block (micromorphology)	C	24	S.2400	(2402), (2404)
<15>	Block (micromorphology)	C	24	S.2400	(2404)
<16>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2401)
<17>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2401)
<18>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2404)
<19>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2404)
<20>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2404)
<21>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2404)
<22>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2402)
<23>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2402)
<24>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2402)
<25>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2405)
<26>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2405)
<27>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	24	S.2400	(2405)
<29>	OSL (absolute dating)	C	11	S>1100	(1100)
<30>	OSL (absolute dating)	C	11	S.1100	(1101)
<31>	Monolith (misc.)	C	11	S.1100	(1100), (1101), (1103)
<32>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1100)
<33>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1100)

Sample number	Sample type	Area	Trench	Section	Context
<34>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1100)
<35>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1101)
<36>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1101)
<37>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1101)
<38>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1101)
<39>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1101)
<40>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1103)
<41>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	11	S.1100	(1103)
<42>	Block (micromorphology)	C	11	S.1100	(1101), (1100)
<43>	Block (micromorphology)	C	11	S.1100	(1101), (1103)
<45>	OSL (absolute dating)	C	13	S.1305	(1301)
<46>	OSL (absolute dating)	C	13	S.1305	(1302)
<47>	OSL (absolute dating)	C	13	S.1305	(1303)
<48>	Block (micromorphology)	C	13	S.1305	(1301), (1302)
<49>	Block (micromorphology)	C	13	S.1305	(1302), (1303)
<50>	Block (micromorphology)	C	13	S.1305	(1303)
<51>	Monolith (misc.)	C	13	S.1305	(1301), (1302), (1303)
<52>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1301)
<53>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1301)
<54>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1301)
<55>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1302)
<56>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1302)
<57>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1302)
<58>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1302)
<59>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1303)

Sample number	Sample type	Area	Trench	Section	Context
<60>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1303)
<61>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1303)
<62>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1303)
<63>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	C	13	S.1305	(1303)
<68>	Block (micromorphology)	A	185	n/a	(18503), (18504)
<69>	OSL (absolute dating)	A	191	S.19100	(19101)
<70>	OSL (absolute dating)	A	191	S.19100	(19102)
<71>	OSL (absolute dating)	A	191	S.19100	(19103)
<72>	Block (micromorphology)	A	191	S.19100	(19102), (19101)
<73>	Block (micromorphology)	A	191	S.19100	(19102)
<74>	Block (micromorphology)	A	191	S.19100	(19102), (19103)
<75>	Monolith (misc.)	A	191	S.19100	(19101), (19102) and (19103)
<76>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	A	191	S.19100	(19100)
<77>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	A	191	S.19100	(19101)
<78>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	A	191	S.19100	(19101)
<79>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	A	191	S.19100	(19101)
<80>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	A	191	S.19100	(19102)
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<86>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	A	191	S.19100	(19103)
<87>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	A	191	S.19100	(19103)

Sample number	Sample type	Area	Trench	Section	Context
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<94>	Block (micromorphology)	B	93	S.9302	(9302), (9303)
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<96>	Monolith (misc.)	B	93	S.9302	(9300), (9301), (9302), (9303)
<97>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	93	S.9302	(9300)
<98>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	93	S.9302	(9300)
<99>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	93	S.9302	(9300)
<100>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	93	S.9302	(9301)
<101>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	93	S.9302	(9301)
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<106>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	93	S.9302	(9303)
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<117>	Monolith (misc.)	B	119	S.11900	(11900), (11901), (11902), (11903)
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<121>	OSL (absolute dating)	B	119	S.11900	(11902)
<122>	OSL (absolute dating)	B	119	S.11900	(11903)

Sample number	Sample type	Area	Trench	Section	Context
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<130>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	119	S.11900	(11902)
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<137>	Monolith (misc.)	B	267	S.26703	(26700), (26701), (26702), (26703), (26704)
<138>	Block (micromorphology)	B	267	S.26703	(26701), (26702)
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<148>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	267	S.26703	(26703)

Sample number	Sample type	Area	Trench	Section	Context
<149>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	267	S.26703	(26703)
<150>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	267	S.26703	(26703)
<151>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	267	S.26703	(26704)
<152>	Small bulk (geochemistry)	B	267	S.26703	(26704)

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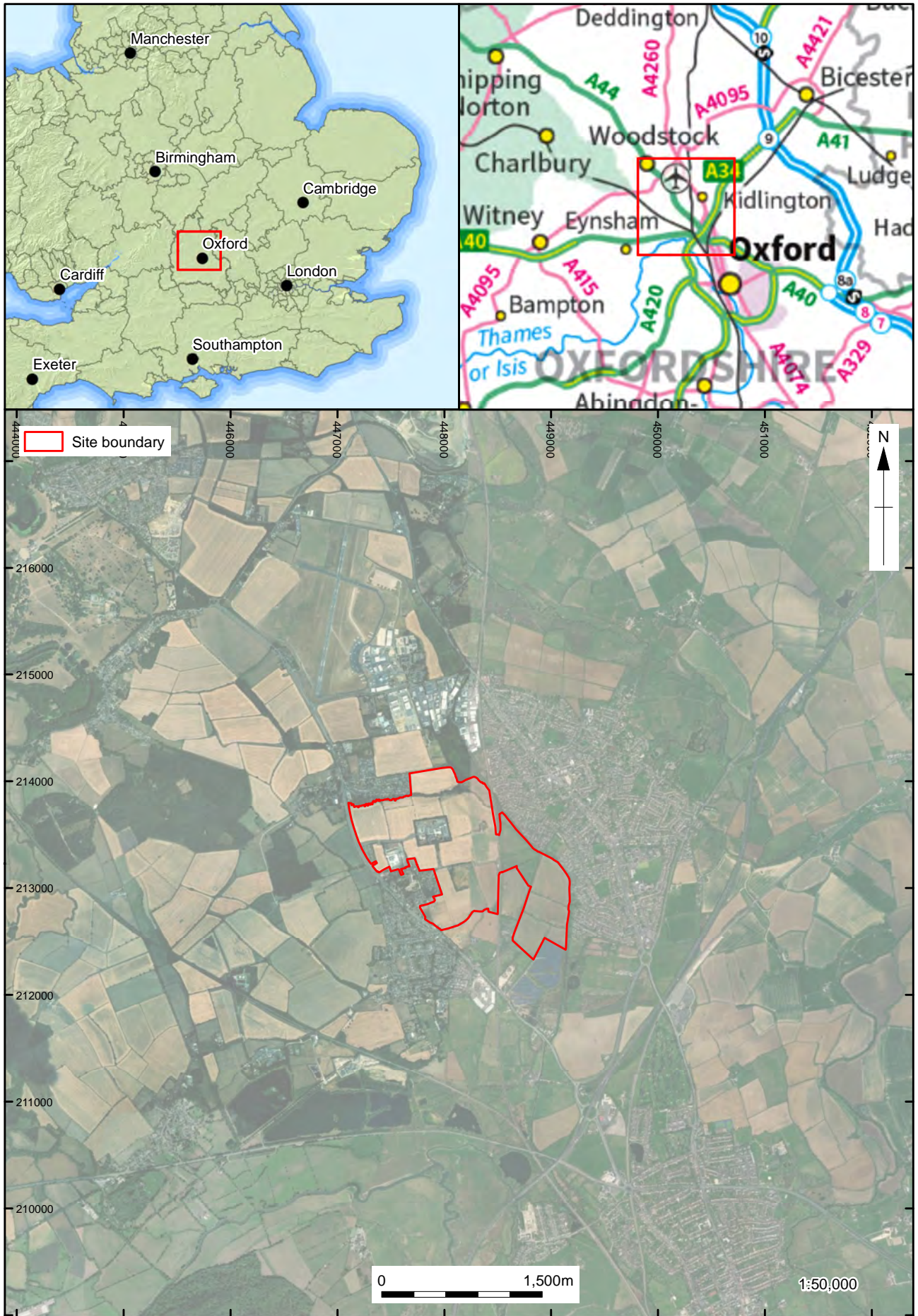
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Figure 1: Site location

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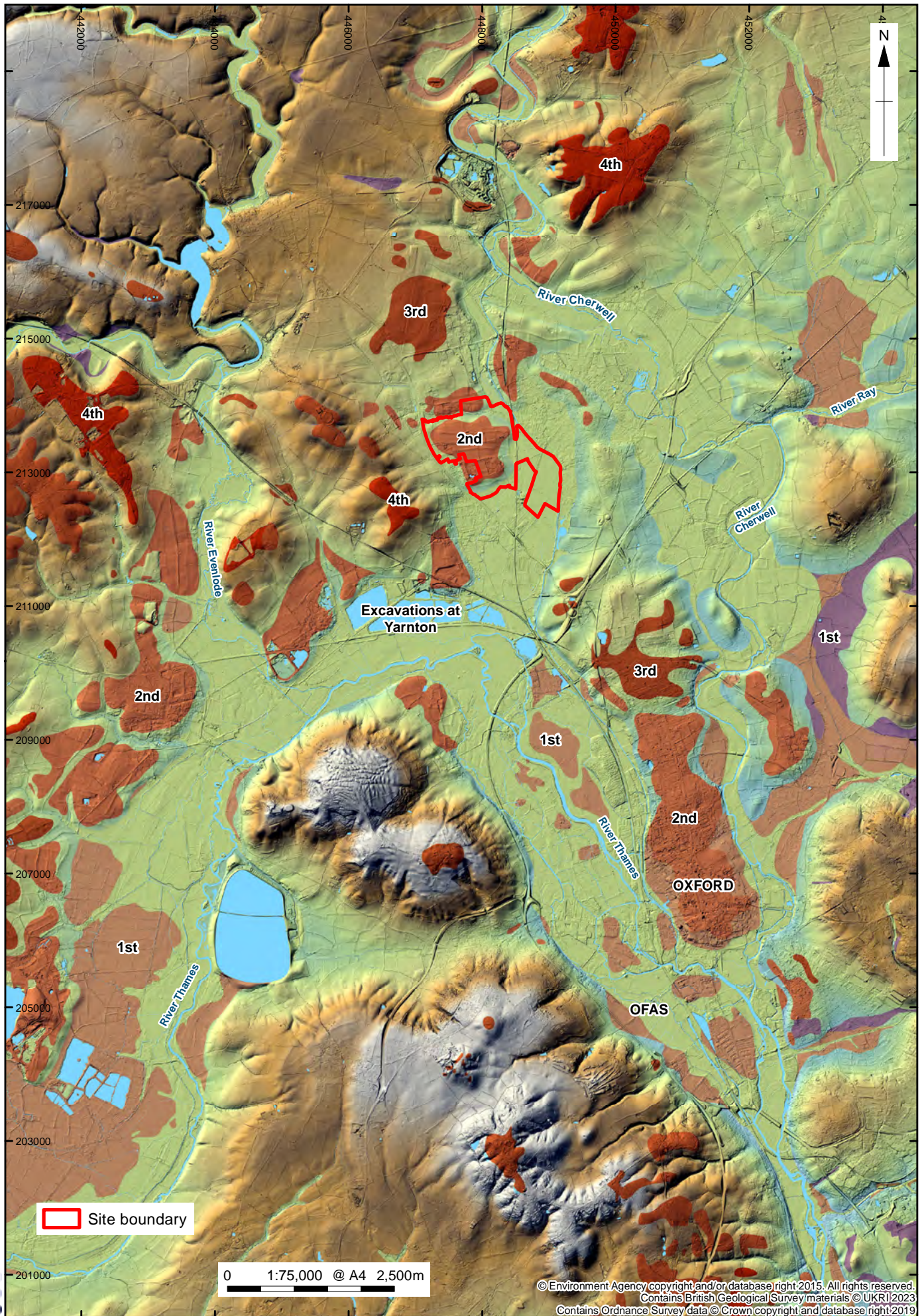
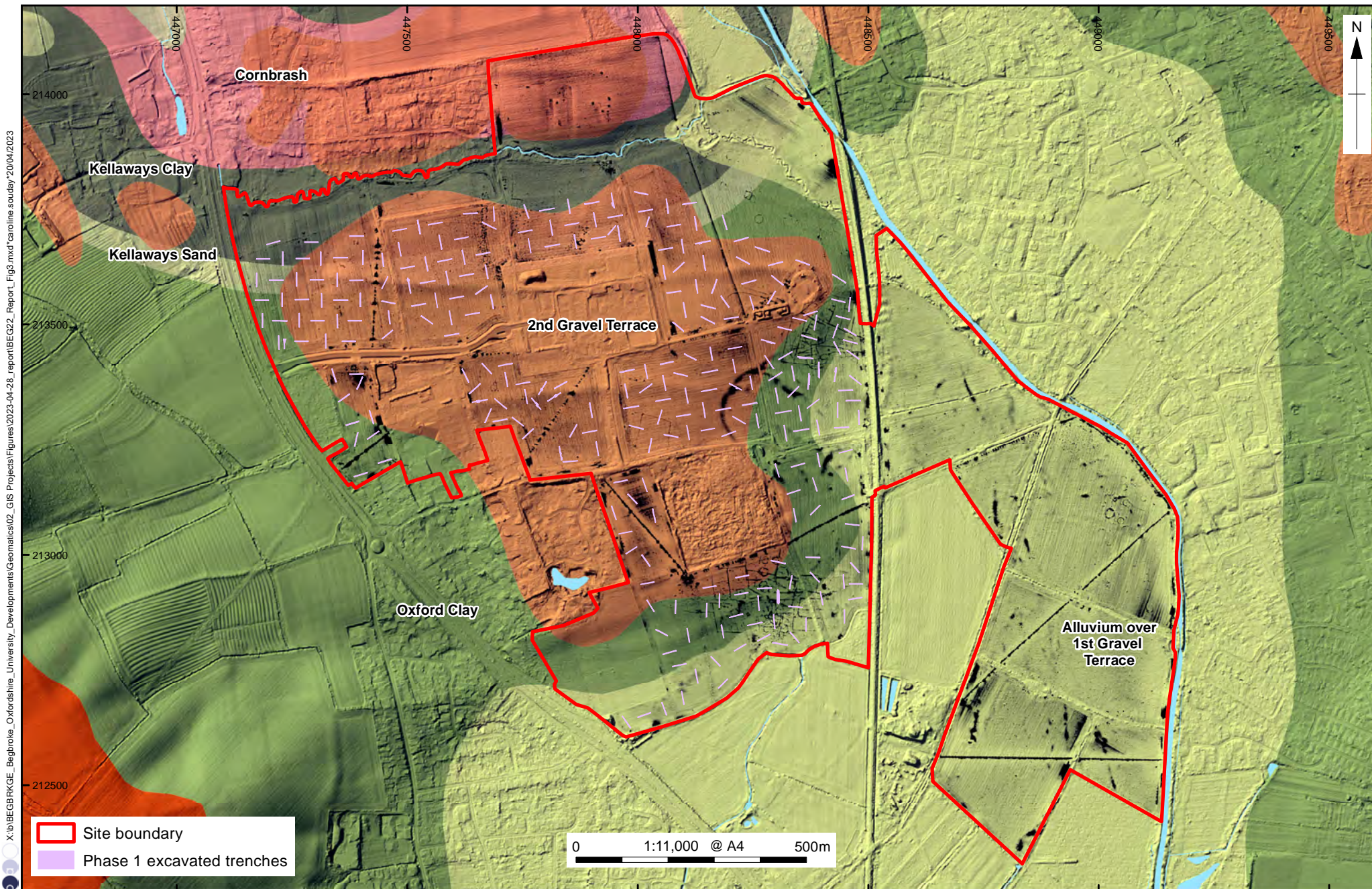
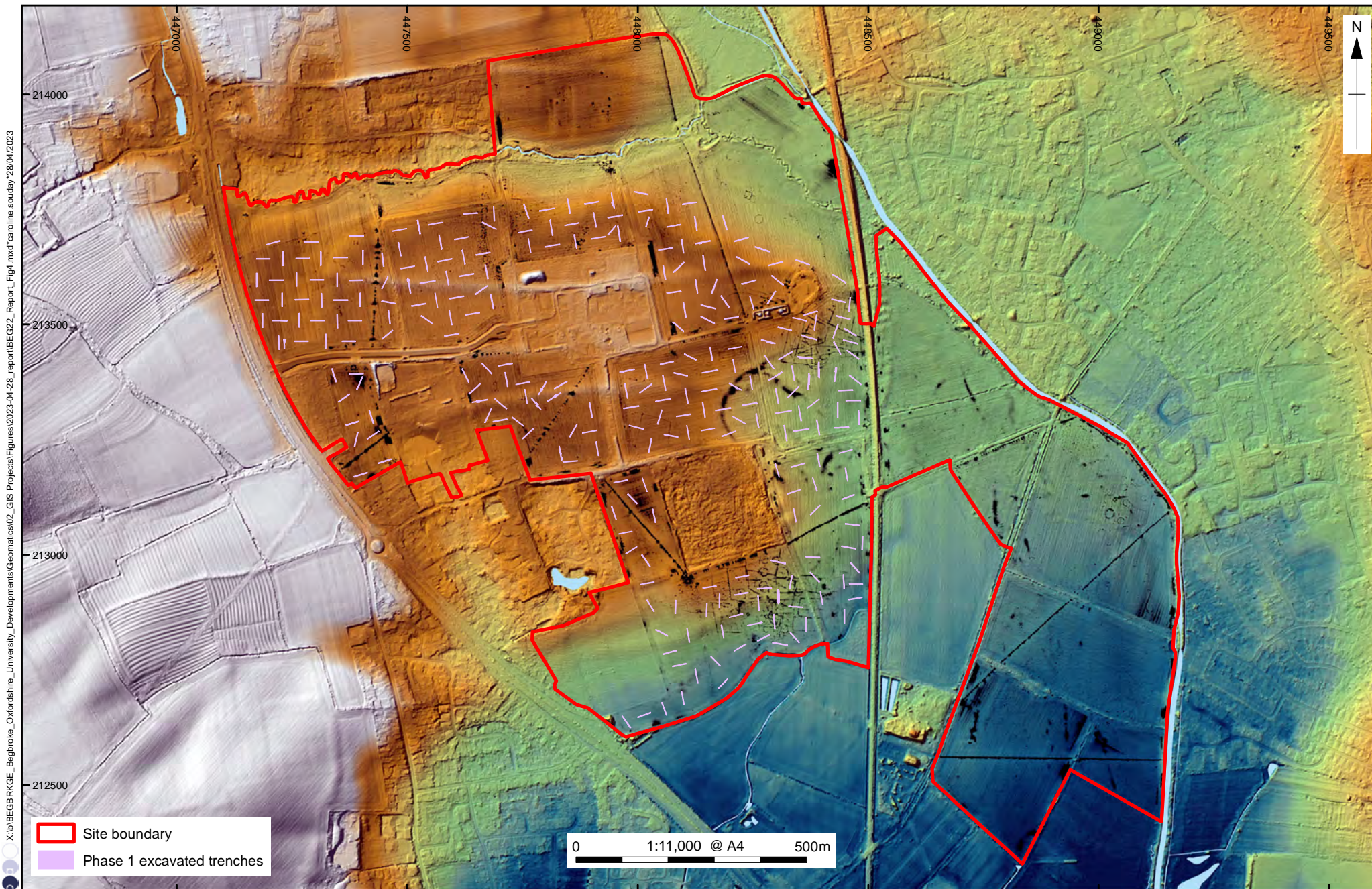


Figure 2: Begbroke wider landscape: LiDAR DTM, overlain with BGS superficial geology illustrating the extent of mapped 1st Northmoor (upper floodplain), 2nd Summertown-Radley, 3rd Wolvercote and 4th Hanborough Pleistocene River Terraces



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Figure 3: Mapped BGS superficial and bedrock geology overlain by EA LiDAR data (1m DTM hillshade) magnetometer survey results and archaeological trench array



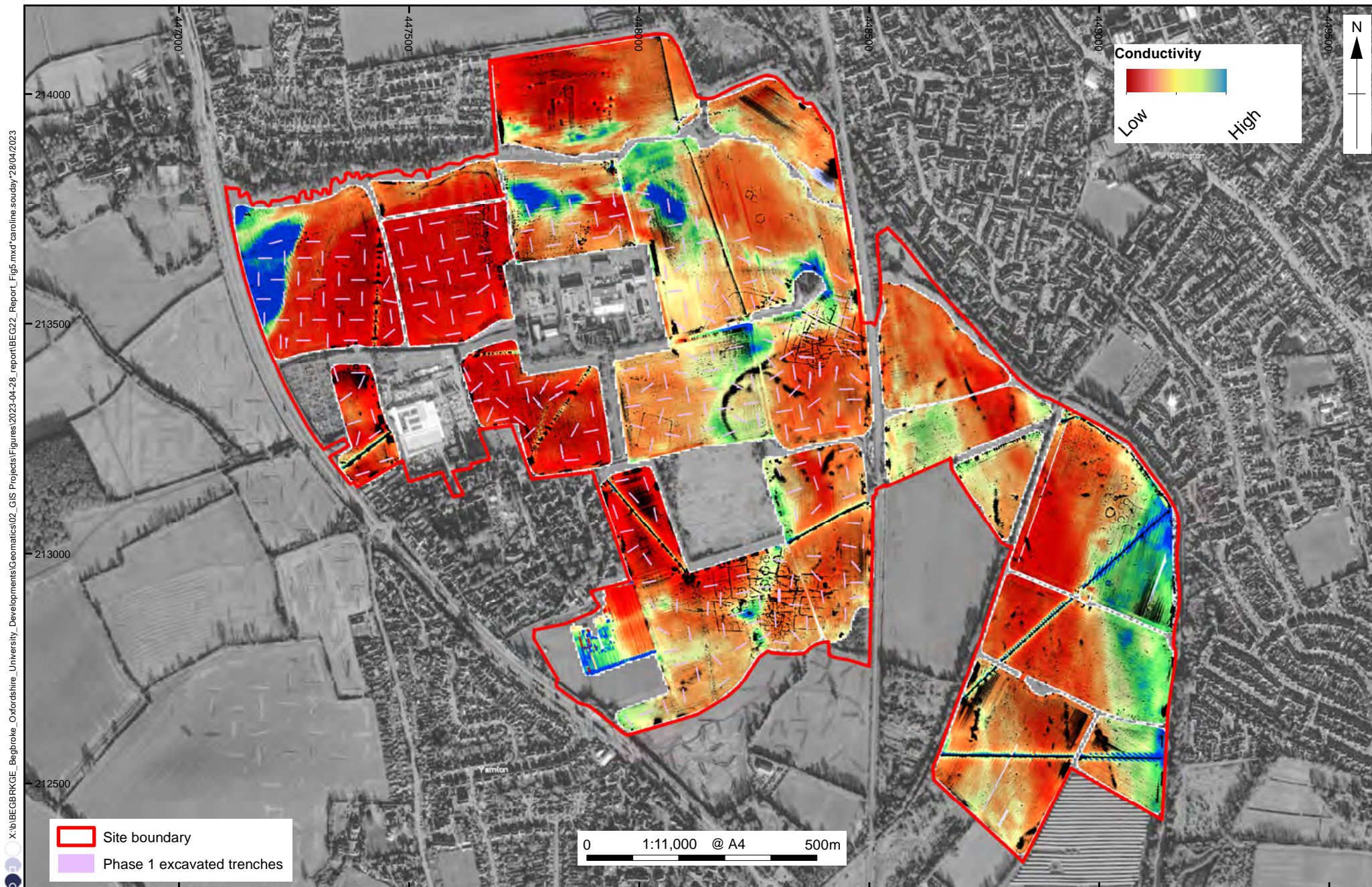
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Site boundary
 Phase 1 excavated trenches

0 1:11,000 @ A4 500m

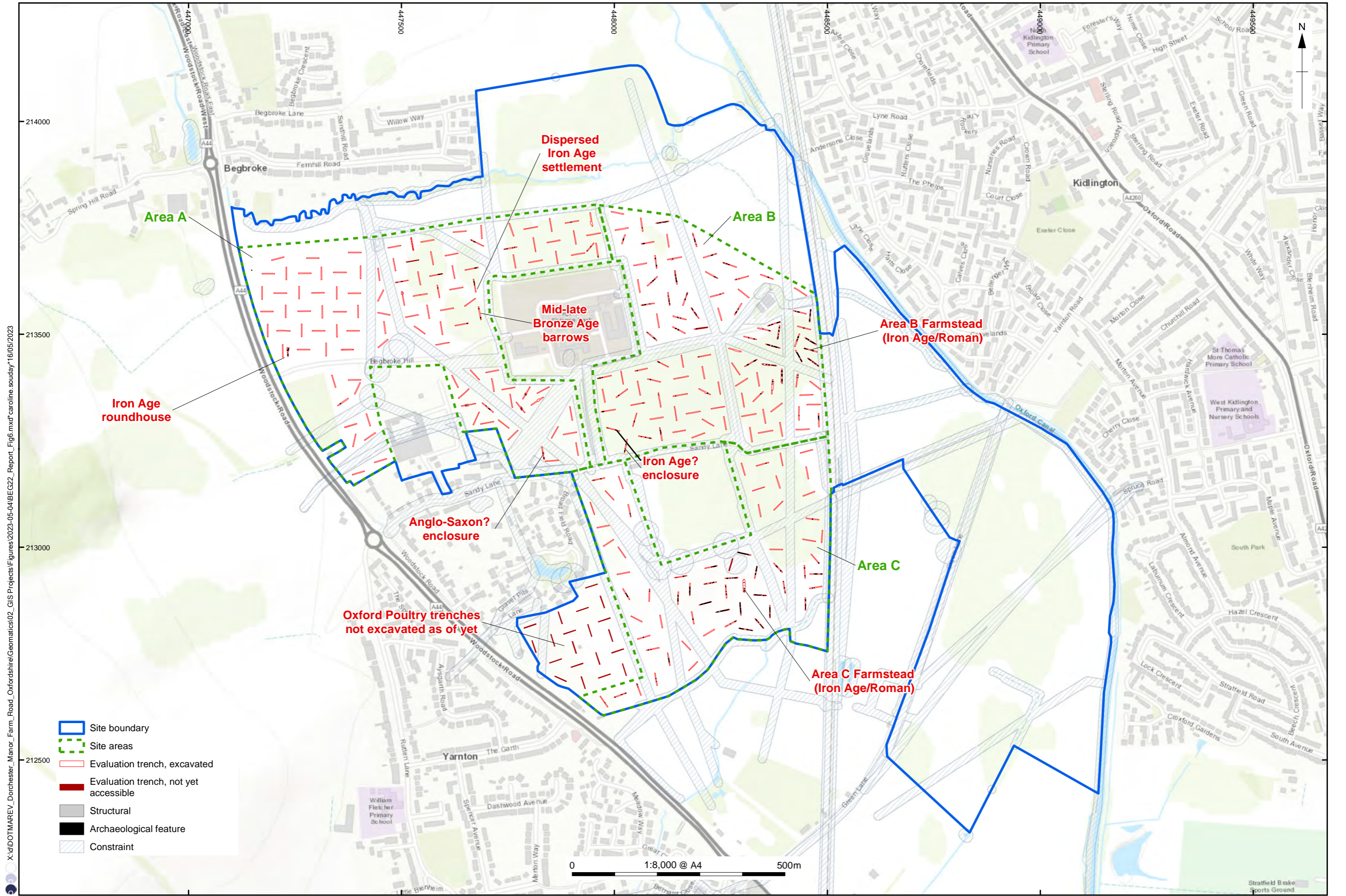
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Figure 4: EA LIDAR data (1m DTM hillside and elevation), magnetometer survey results and archaeological trench array



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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 5: Magnetometer and satellite imagery (May 2020) overlying EM data (blue and green is high conductivity, red and yellow is low)



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Fig. 6 Overall trench plan summarizing archaeological trenching results

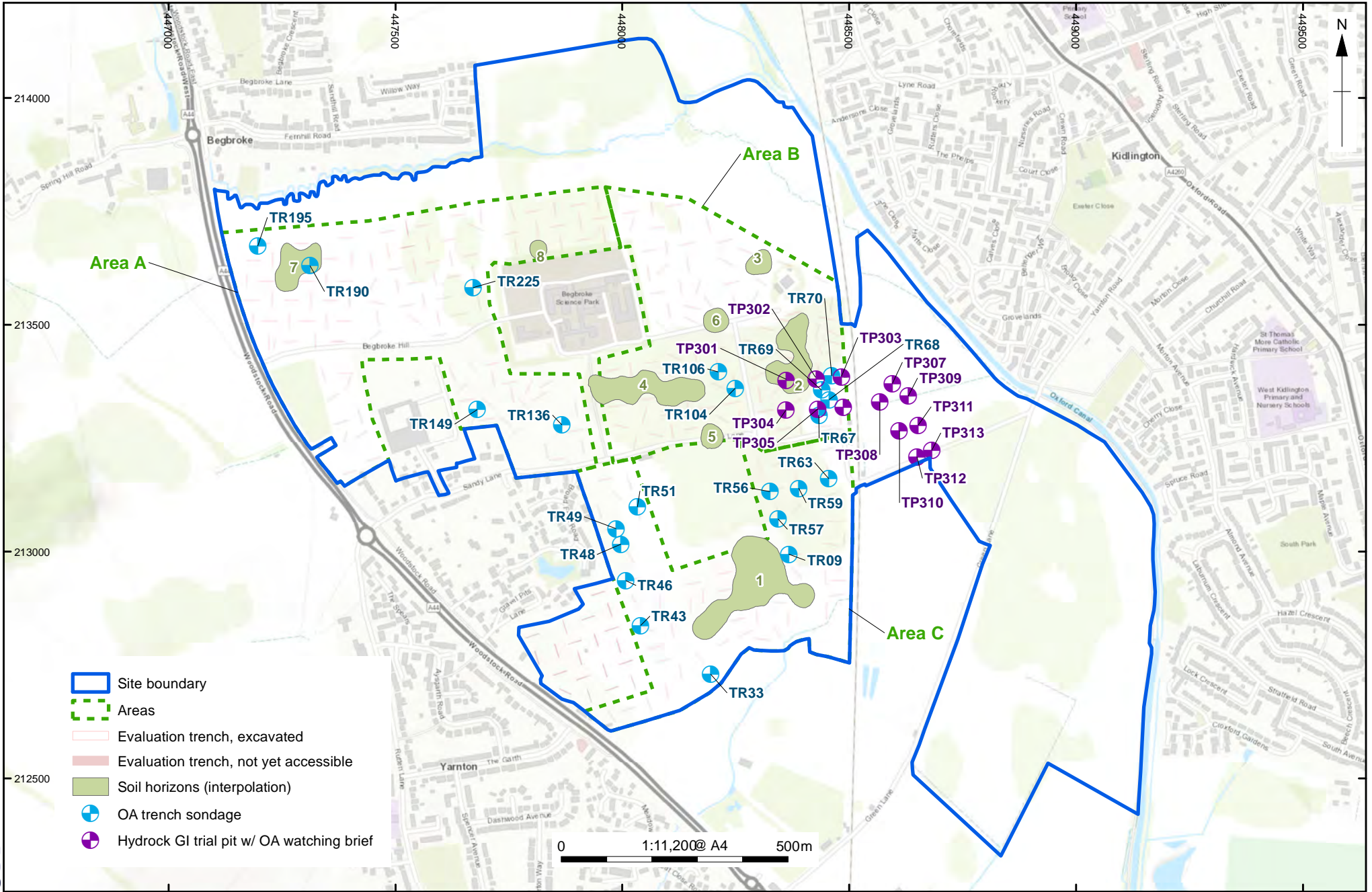


Figure 7: Ground investigation watching brief locations and buried soils identified during trenching



Figure 8: Summary trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet A

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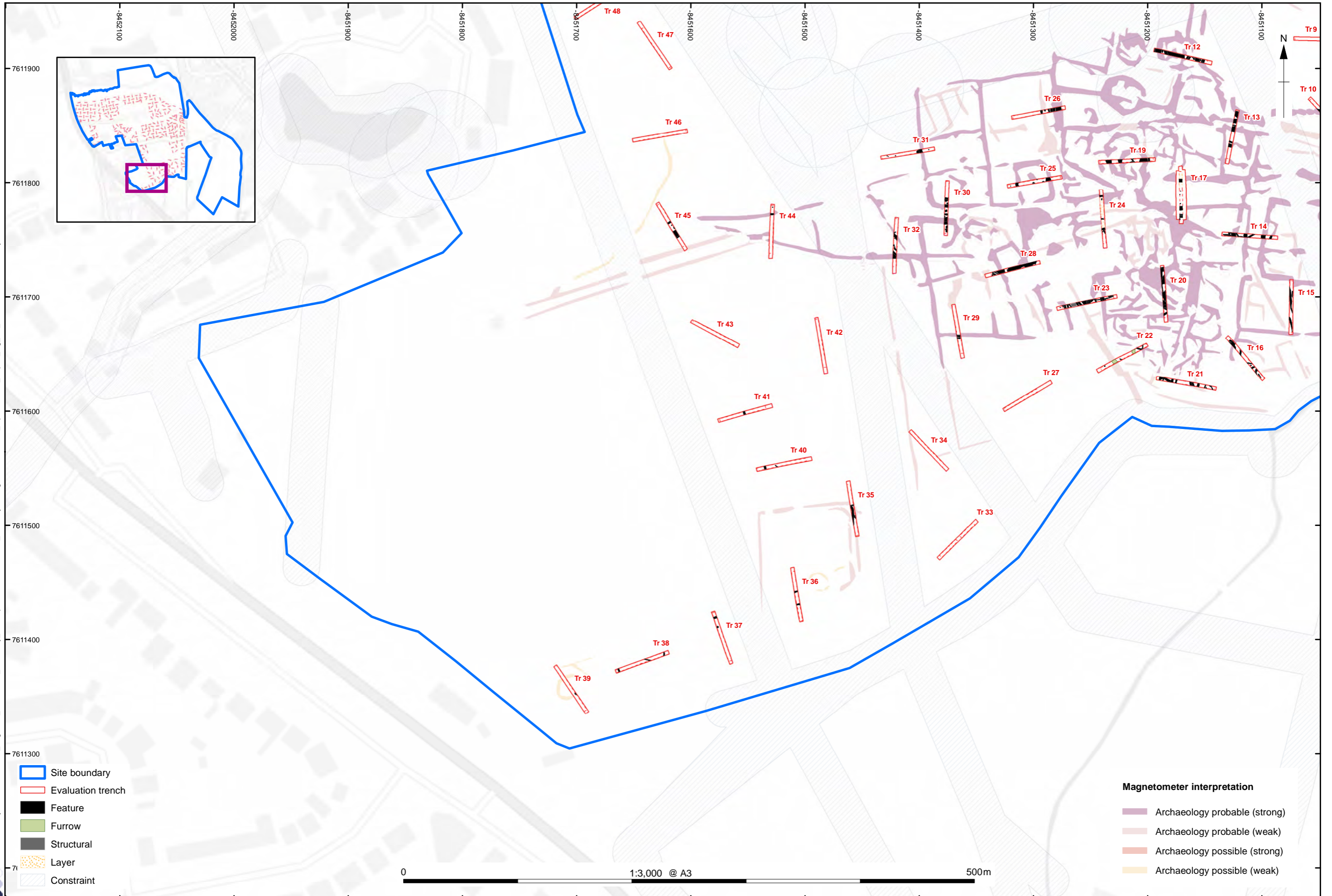
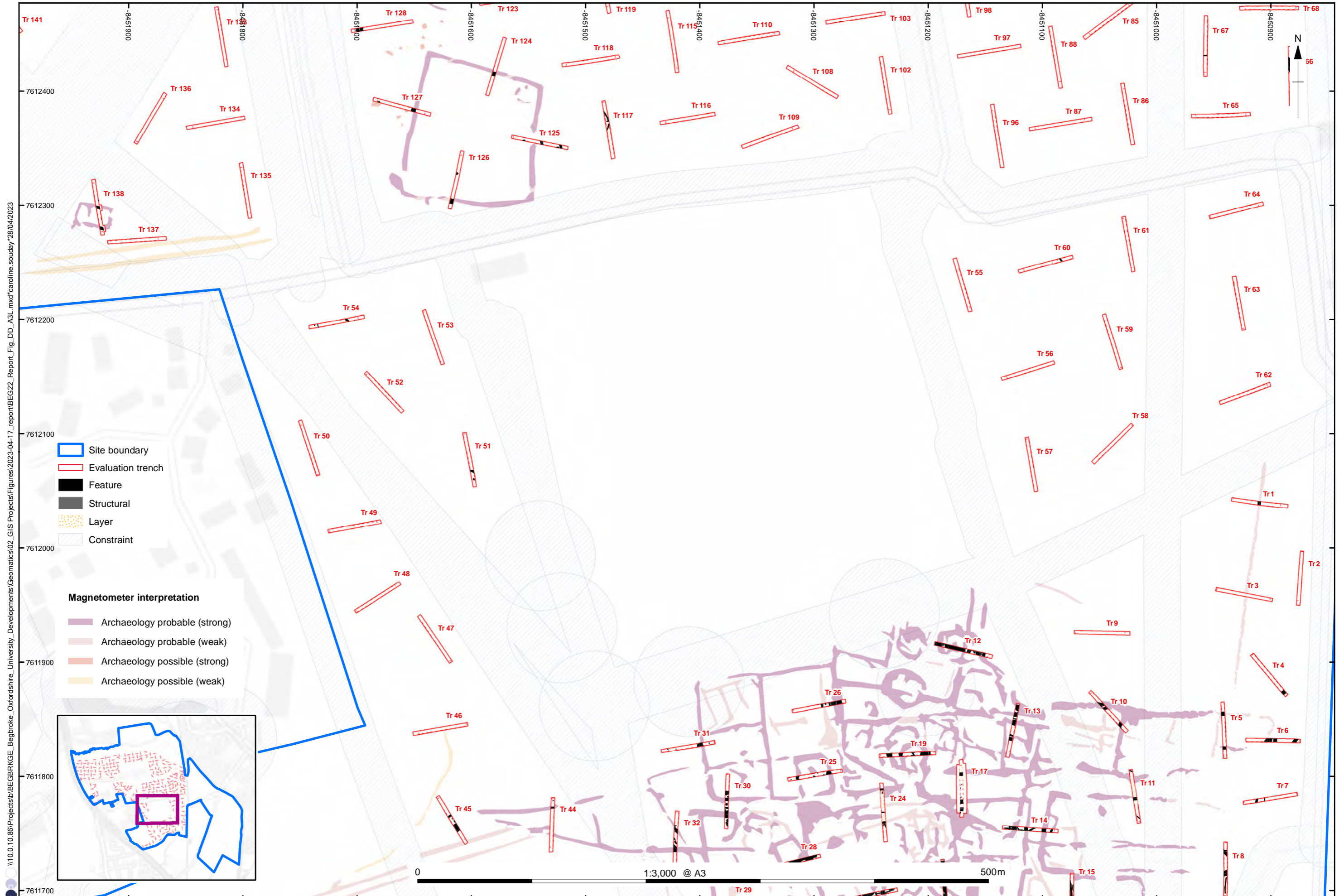
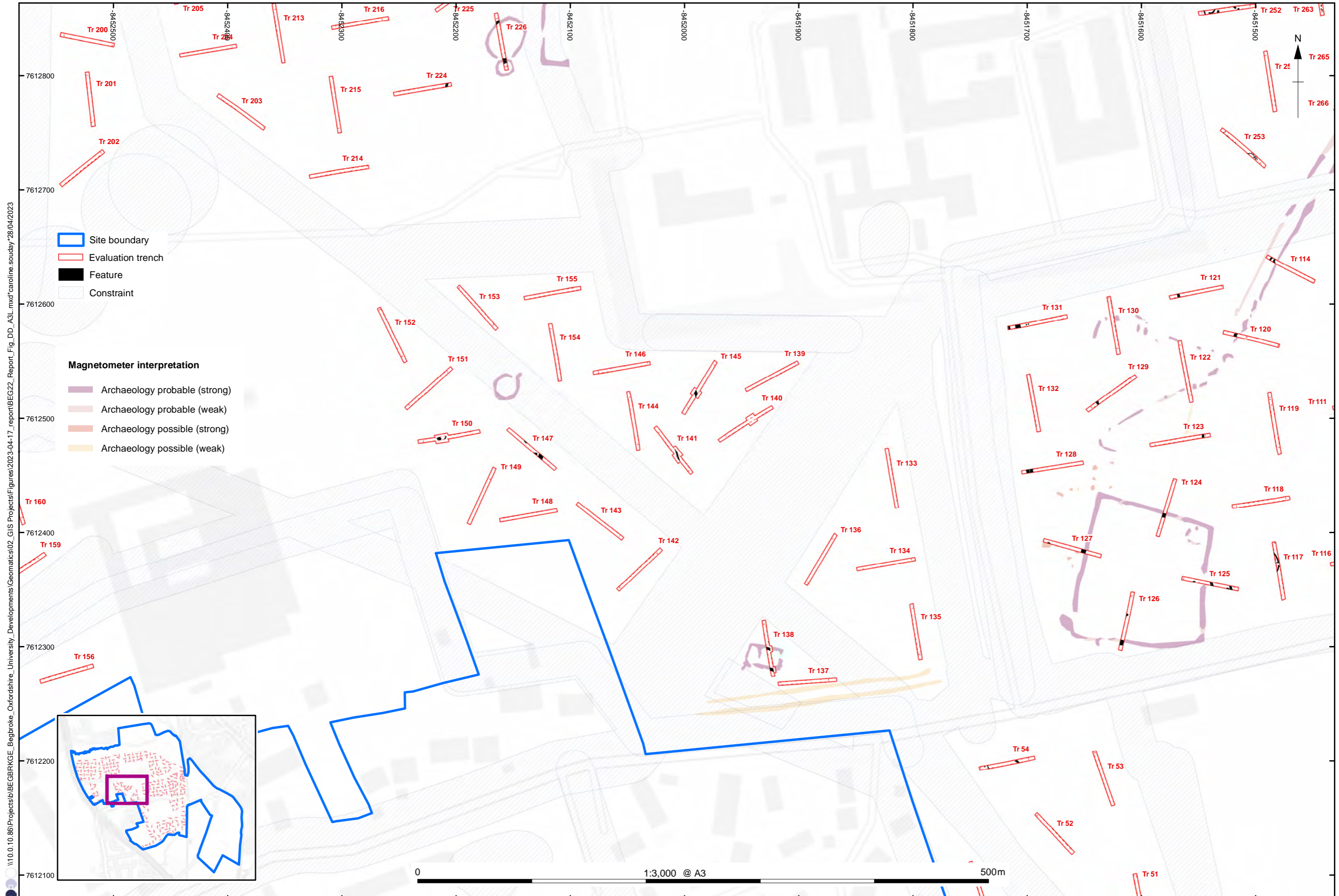


Figure 9: Summary trench plan overlaying magnetometer results, sheet B



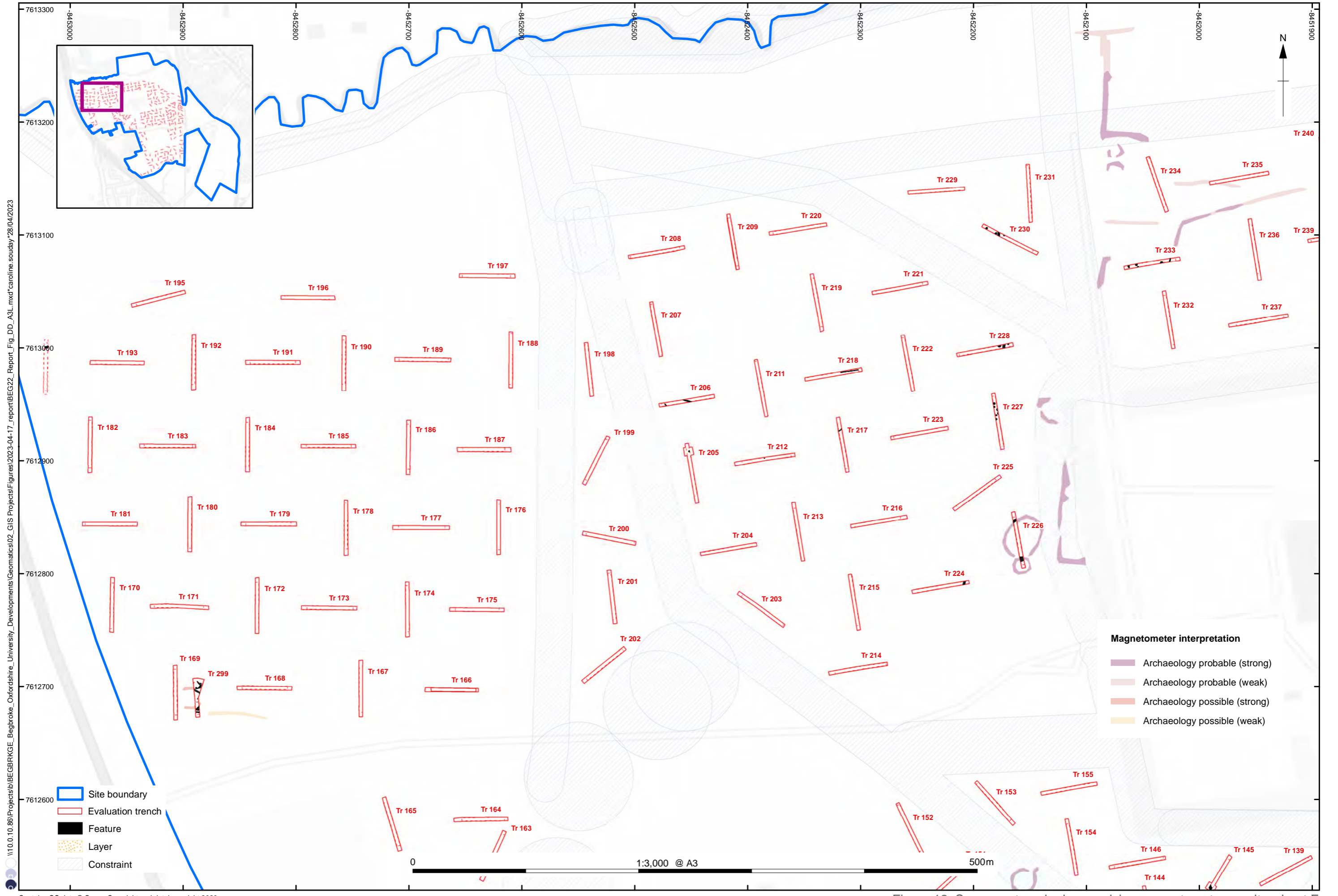
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Figure 10: Summary trench plan overlaying magnetometer results, sheet C



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Figure 11: Summary trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet D



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Figure 12: Summary trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet E



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Figure 13: Summary trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet F

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Figure 14: Summary trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet G



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Figure 15: Summary trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet H

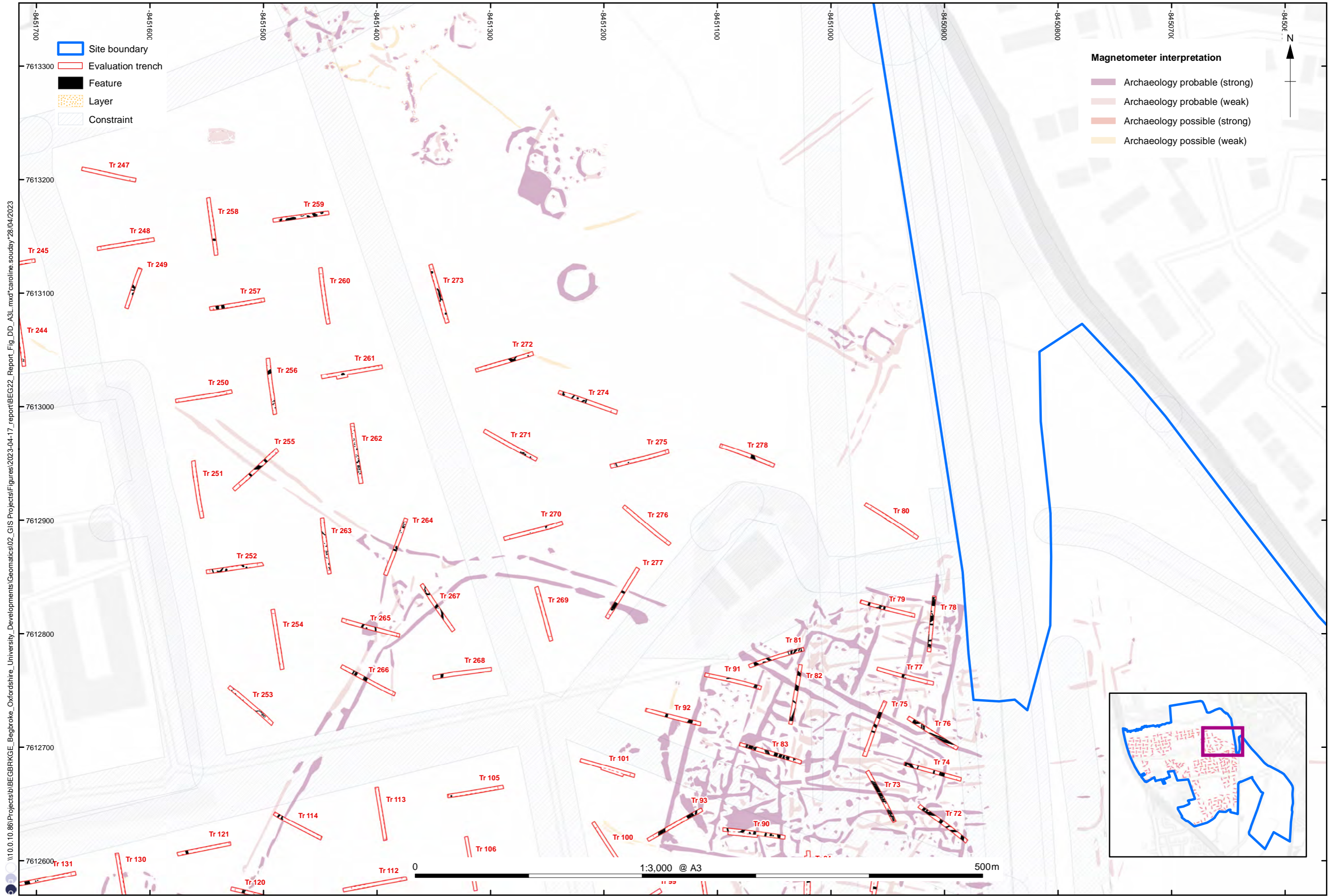
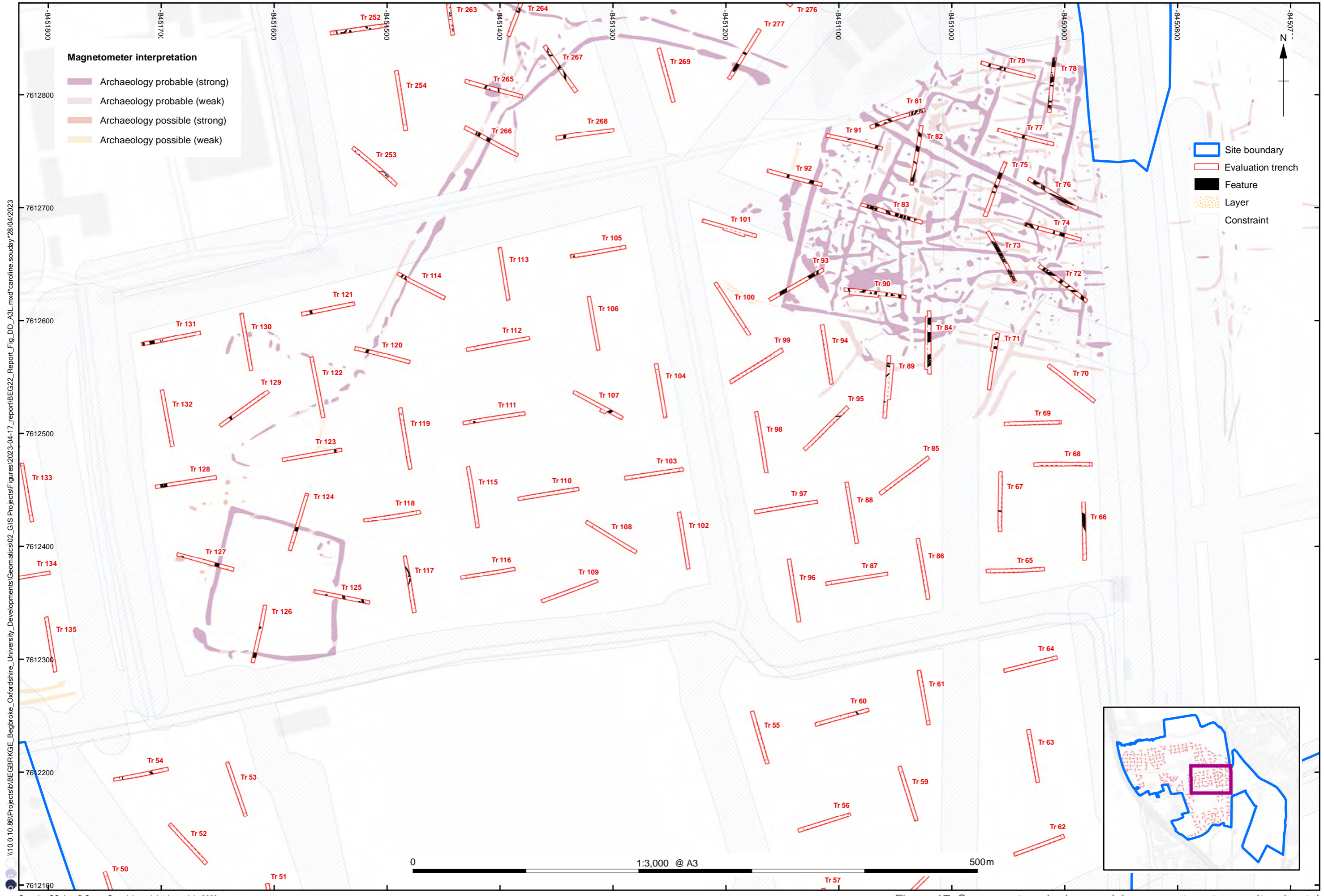


Figure 16: Summary trench plan overlaying magnetometer results, sheet I



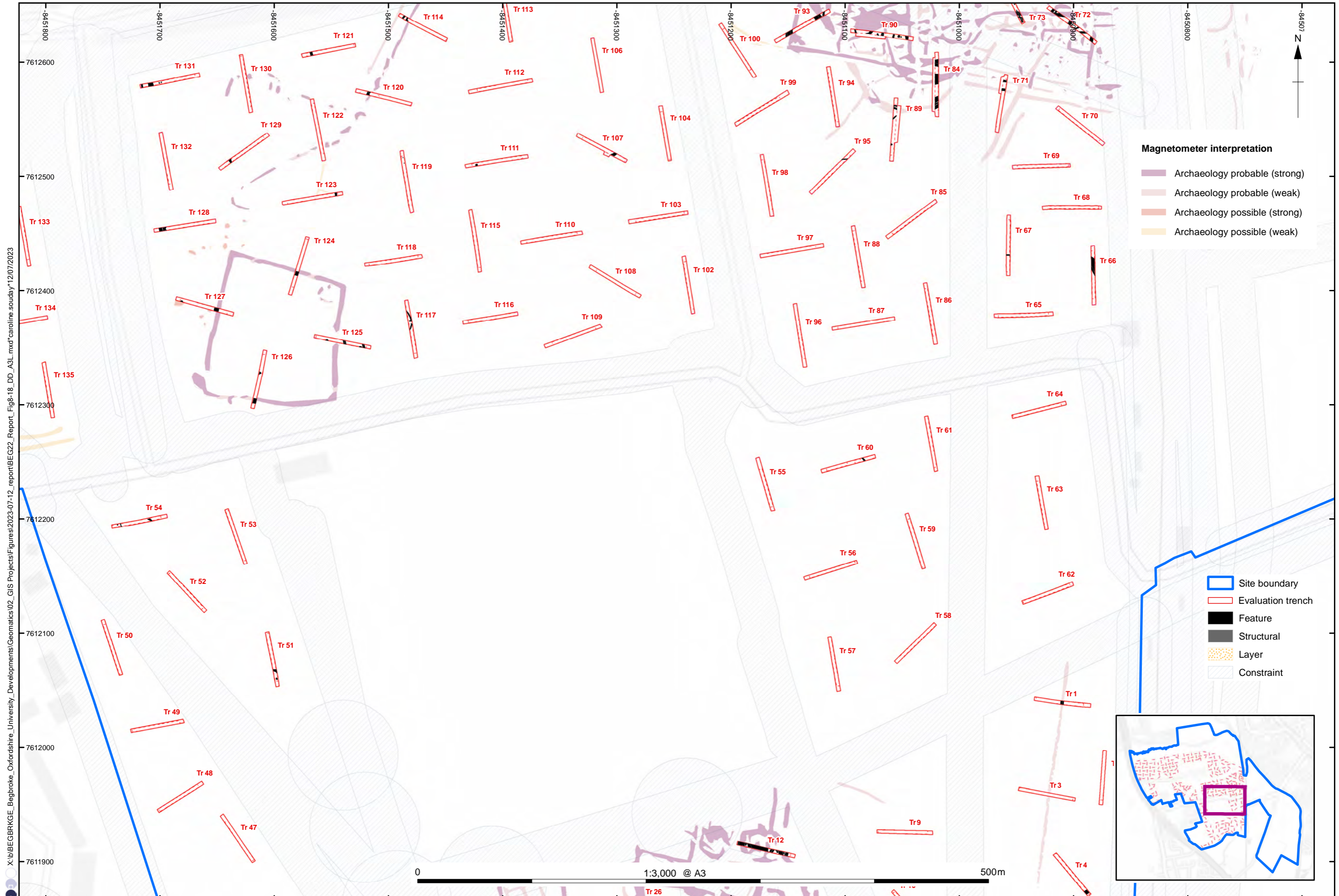
Magnetometer interpretation

- Archaeology probable (strong)
- Archaeology probable (weak)
- Archaeology possible (strong)
- Archaeology possible (weak)

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Feature
- Layer
- Constraint

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Figure 17: Summary trench plan overlaying magnetometer results, sheet J



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Figure 18: Summary trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet K

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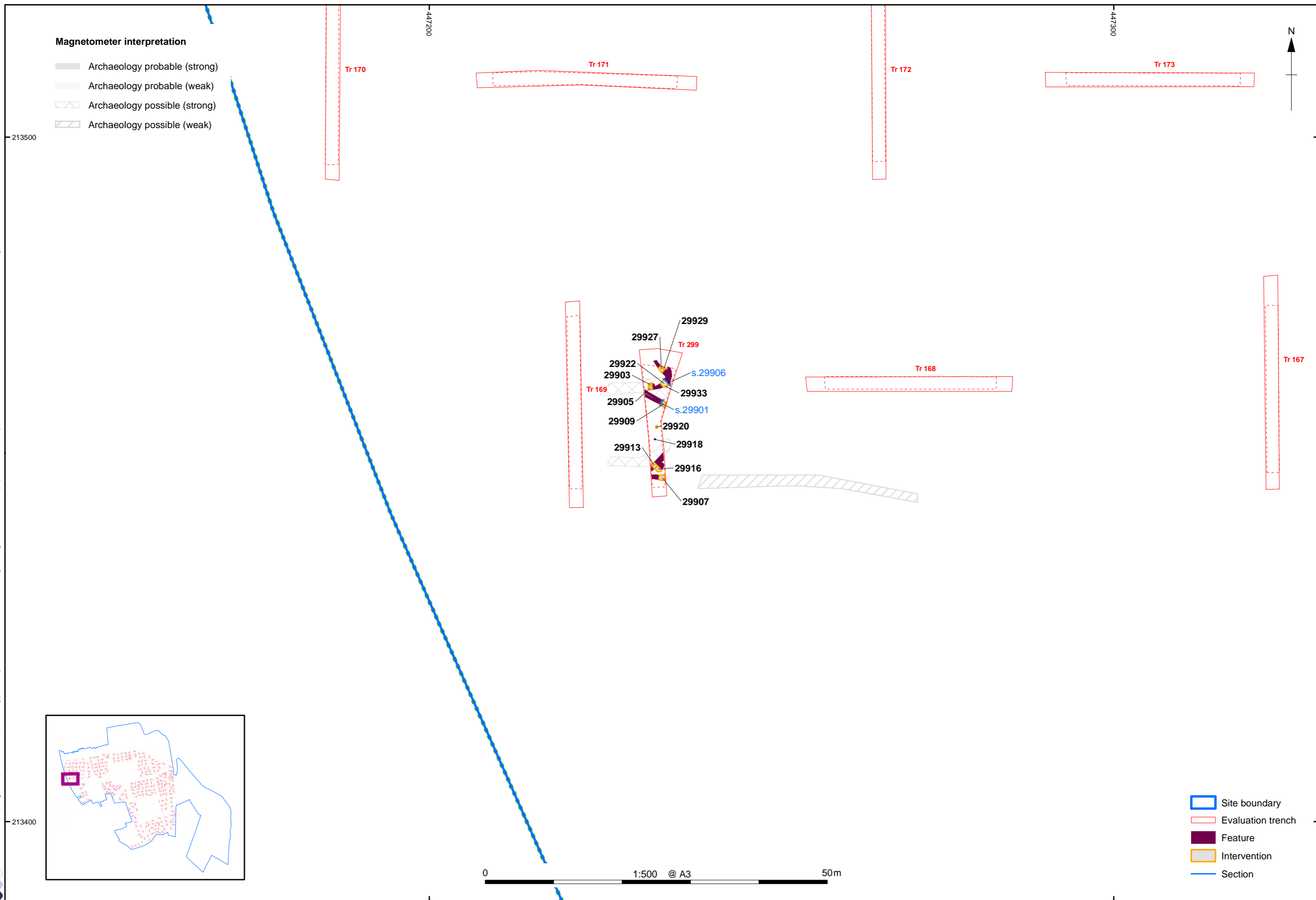


Figure 19: Detailed trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet L

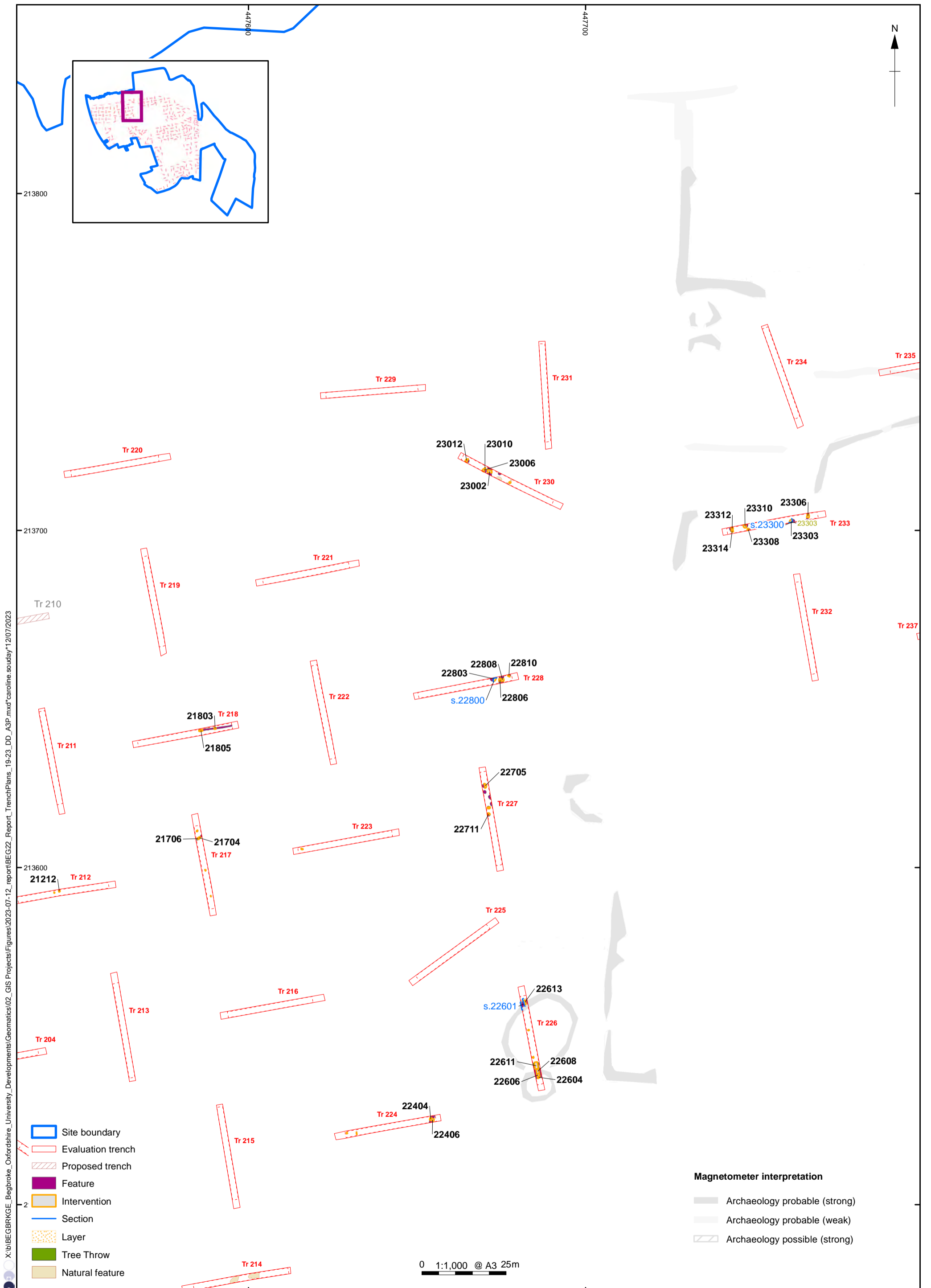
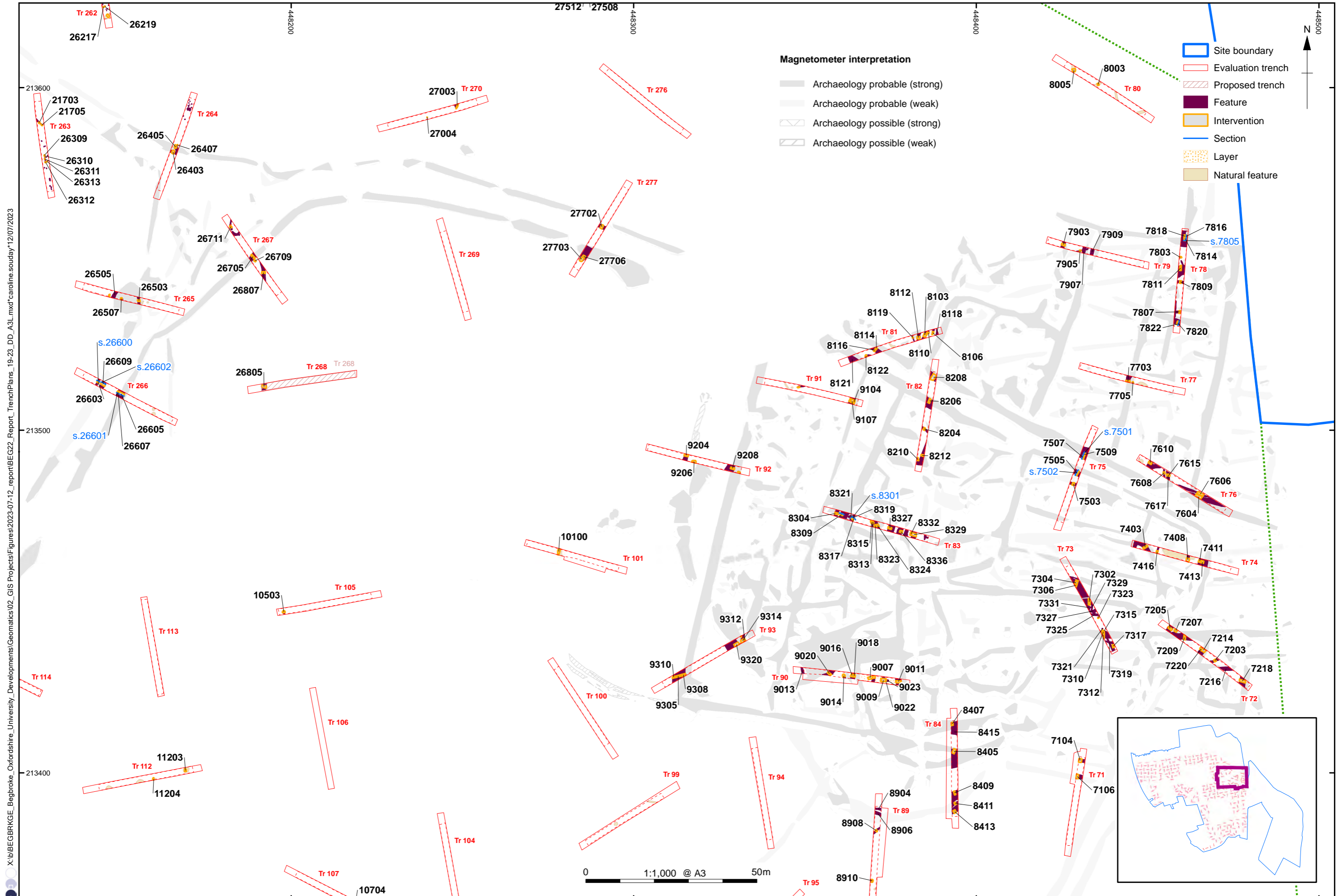
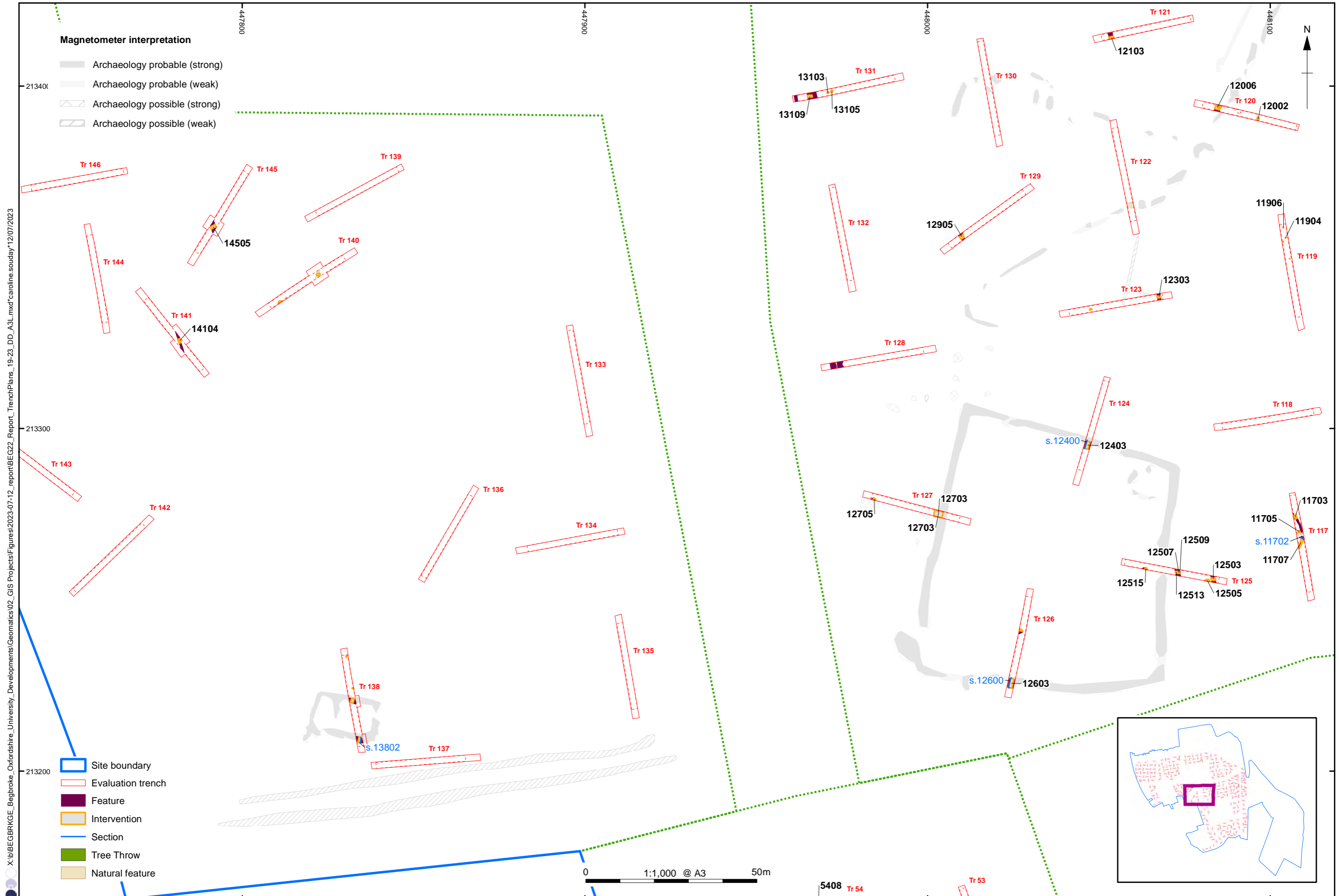


Figure 20: Detailed trench plan overlaying magnetometer results, sheet M



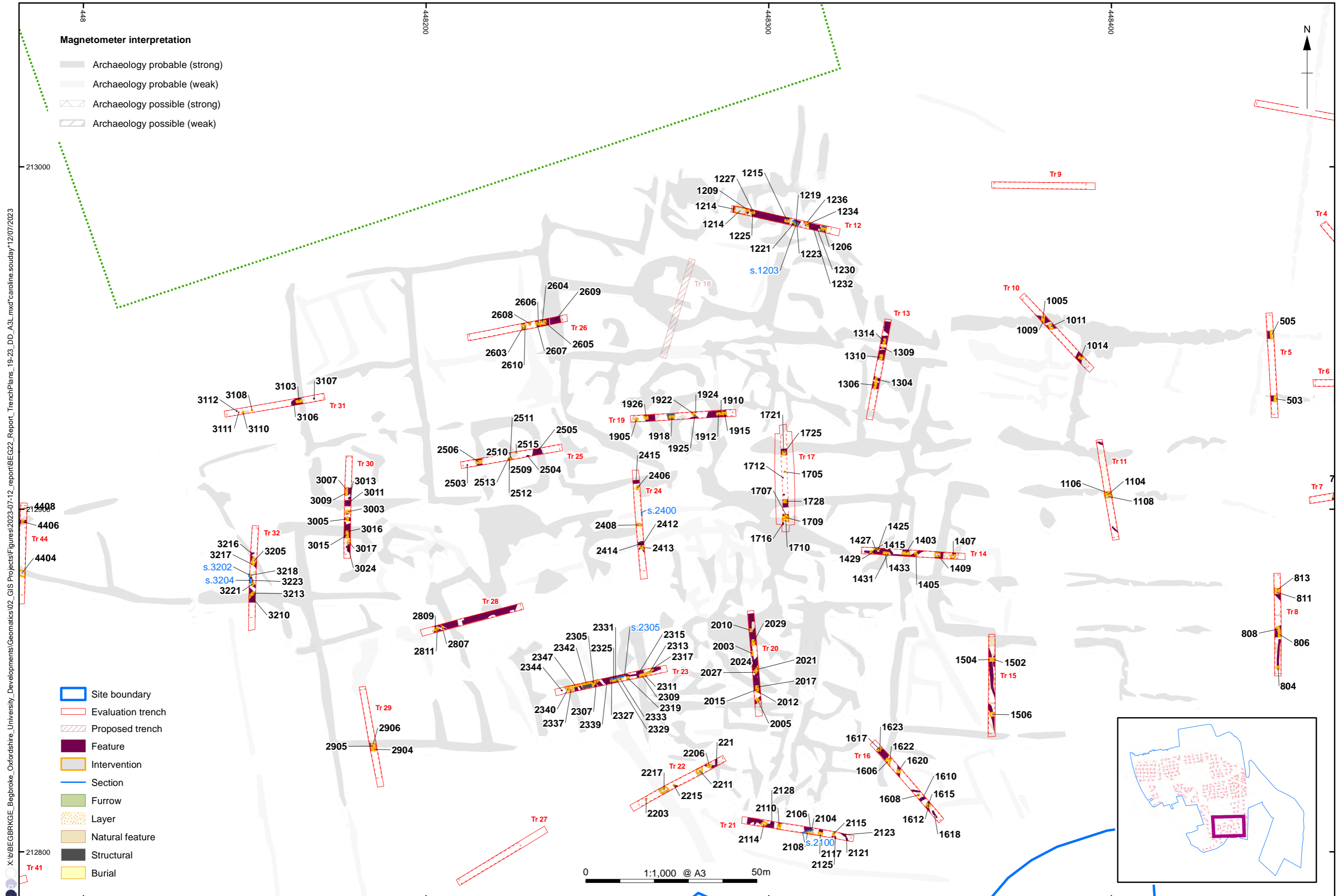
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Figure 21: Detailed trench plan overlaying magnetometer results, sheet N



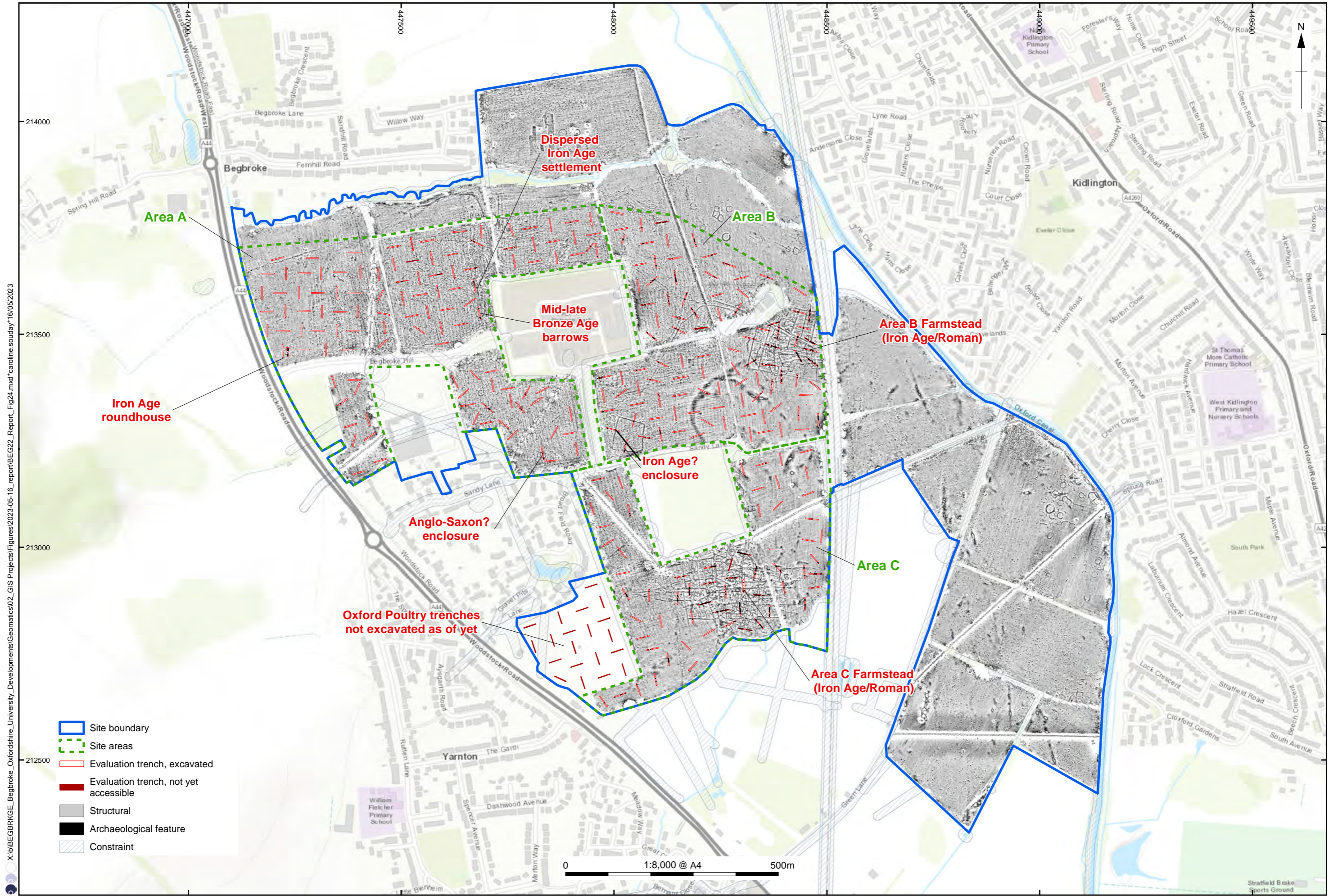
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Figure 22: Detailed trench plan overlaying magnetometer results, sheet O



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Figure 23: Detailed trench plan overlying magnetometer results, sheet P



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Figure 24: Overall trench plan overlying magnetometer results, summary view

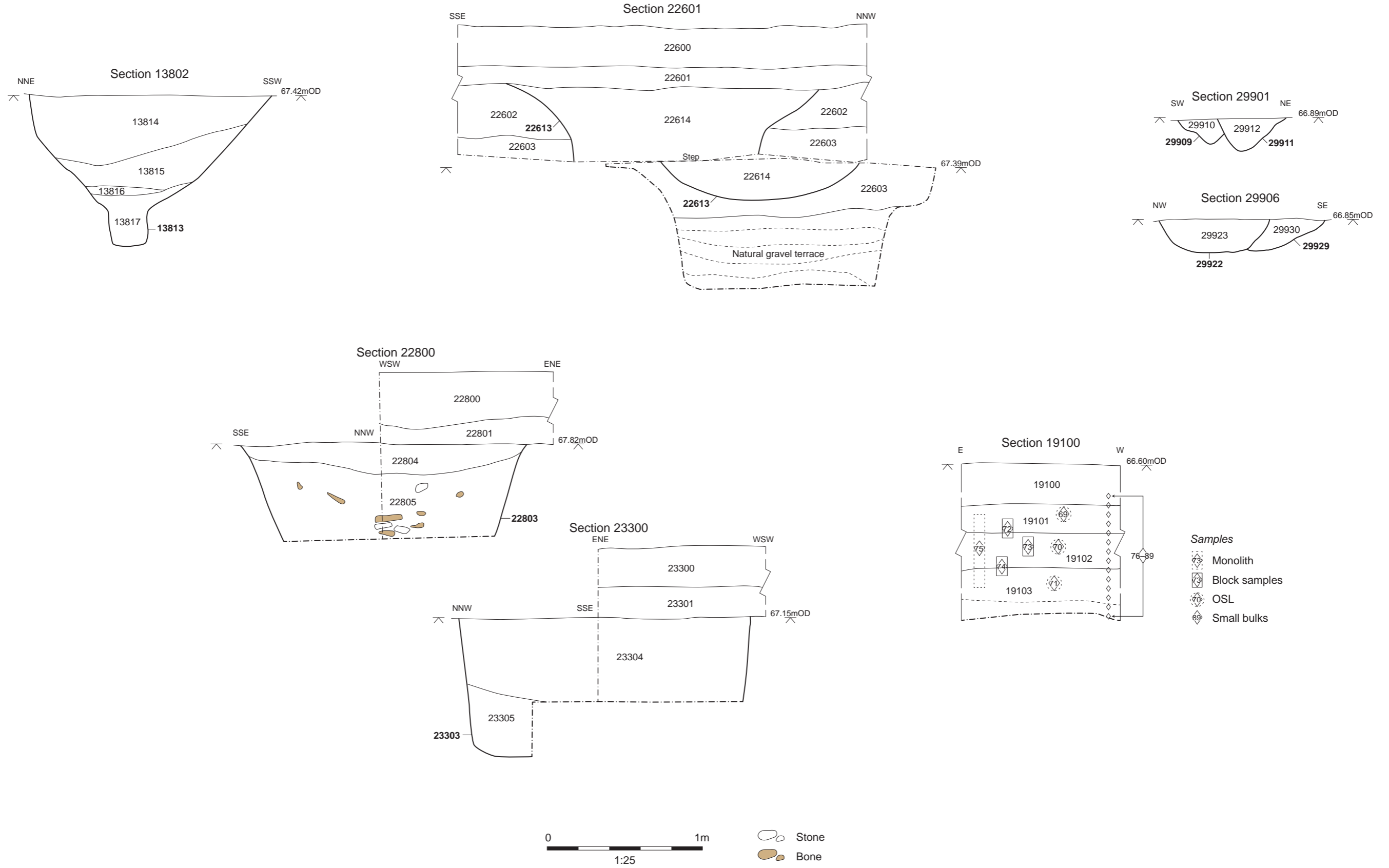


Figure 25: Area A sections

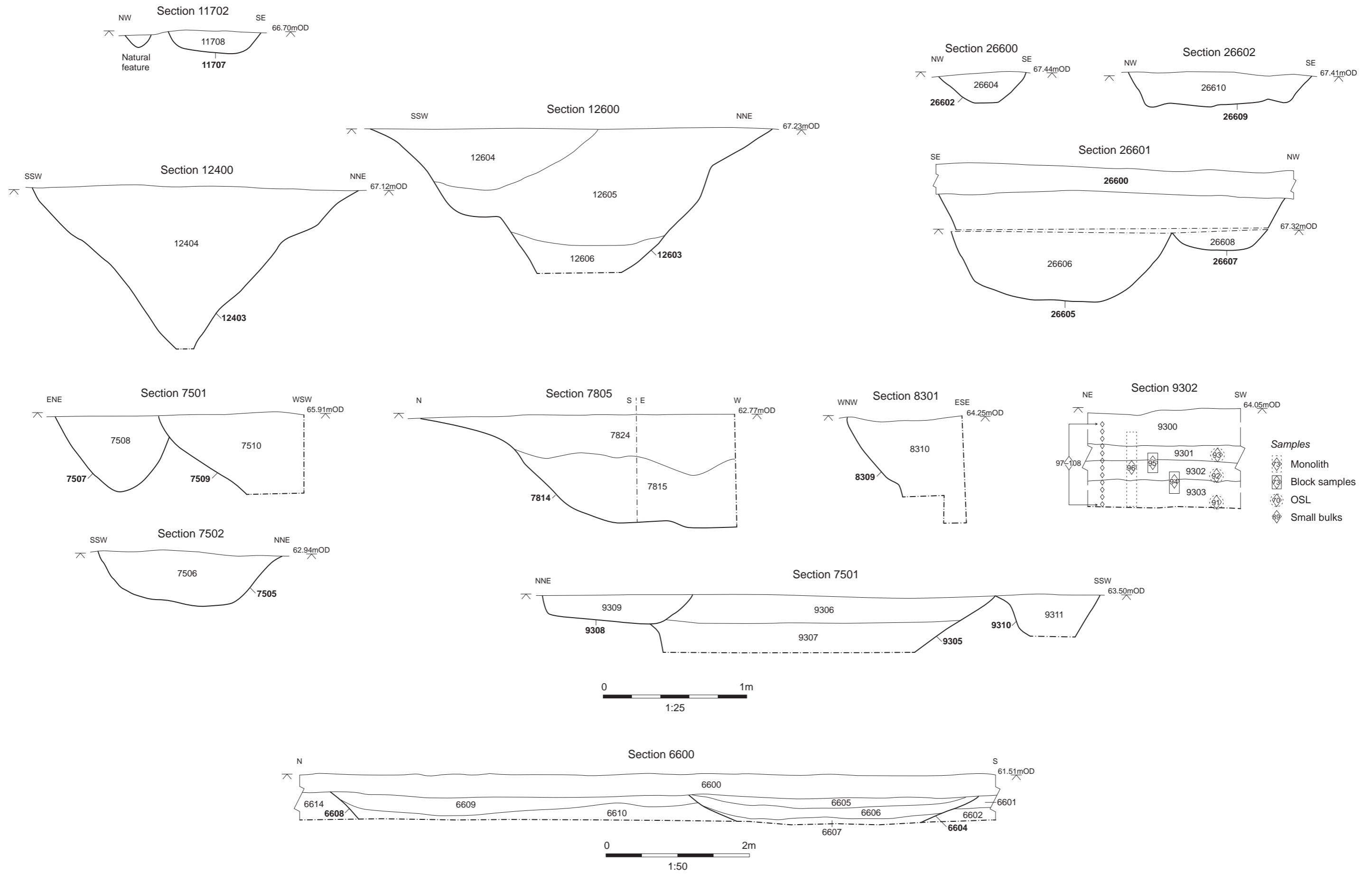


Figure 26: Area B sections

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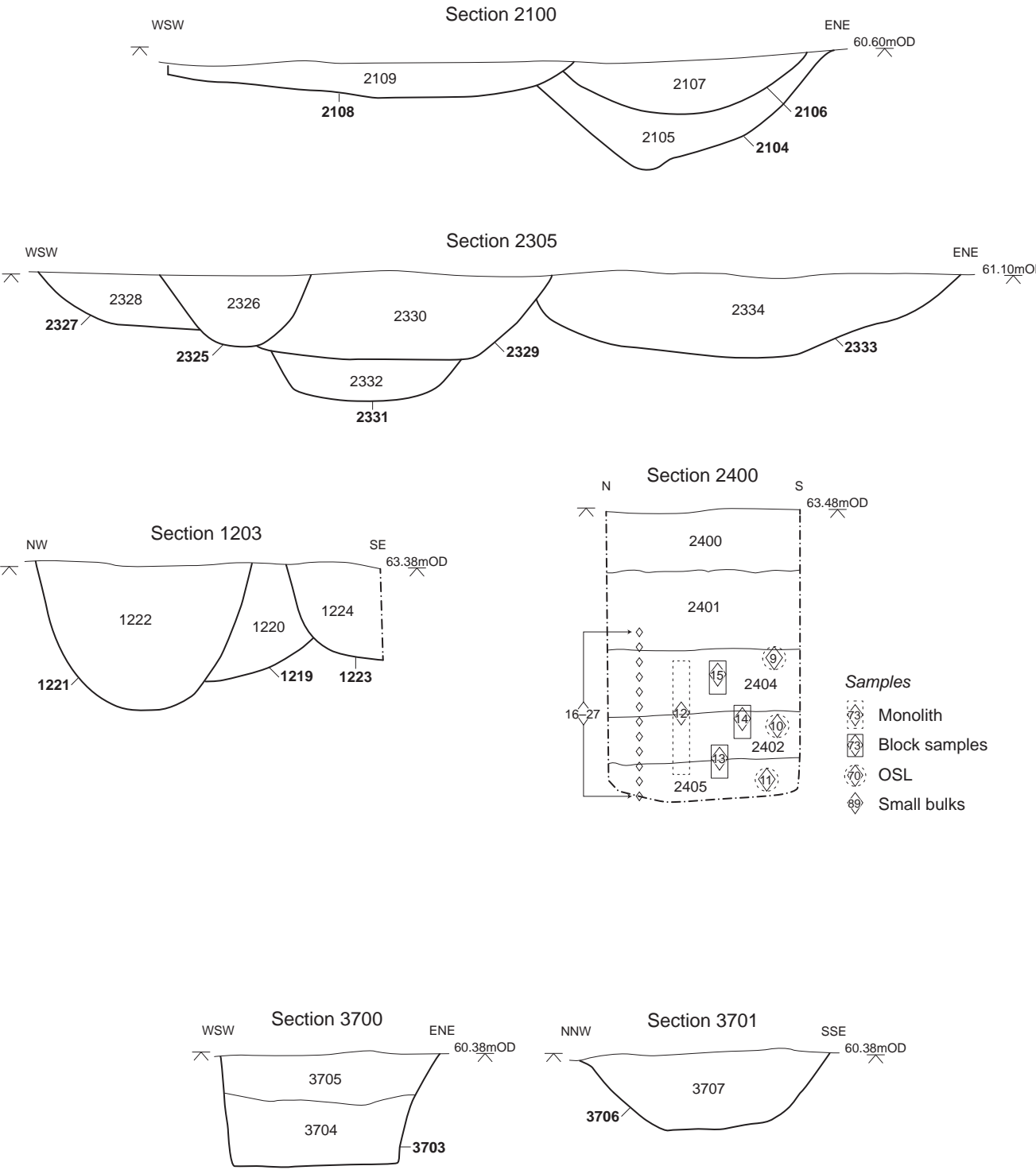


Figure 27: Area C sections

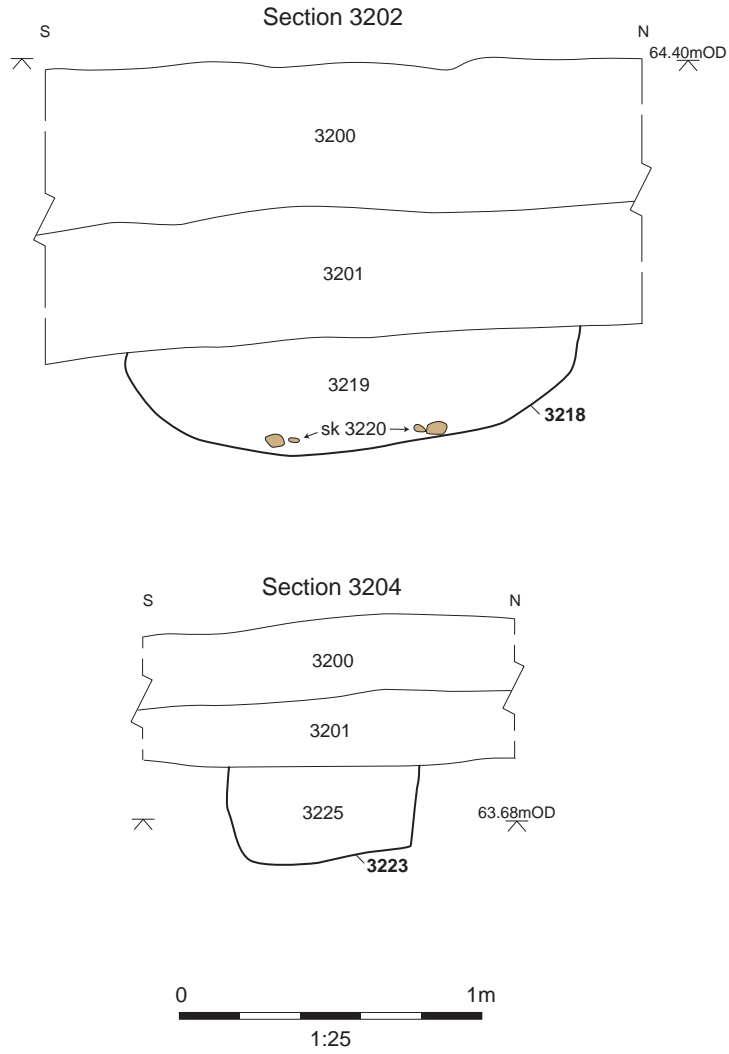


Figure 28: Burial sections (Trench 32)



Plate 1: Trench 138, Section 13802, late Iron Age/Roman to early Medieval enclosure ditch 13813



Plate 2: Trench 226, Section 22600, mid-/late Bronze Age ring ditches 22604, 22606, and 22608



Plate 3: Trench 228, Section 22800, Iron Age pit 22803



Plate 4: Trench 233, Section 23300, Iron Age pit 23303



Plate 5: Trench 299, Section 29901, Iron Age ring gullies 29909 and 29911



Plate 6: Trench 299, Section 29906, Iron Age ring gully 29922, pit 29929 and posthole 29933



Plate 7: Trench 191, Section 19100, showing buried soil horizon 19102



Plate 8: Trench 66, Section 6600, southern edge of floodplain palaeochannel sequence



Plate 9: Trench 75, Section 7501, northern settlement track/droeway boundary ditches 7507 and 7509



Plate 10: Trench 75, Section 7502, southern settlement track/droeway boundary ditch 7505



Plate 11: Trench 78, Section 7805, enclosure ditches 7818, 7820 and 7822 within settlement area



Plate 12: Trench 83, Section 8301, enclosure ditch 8309 within settlement area



Plate 13: Trench 93, Section 9302, showing buried soil horizon 9302



Plate 14: Trench 93, Section 9302, targeted sampling of buried soil horizon 9302



Plate 15: Trench 93, Section 9300, external settlement boundary ditches 9305, 9308 and 9310



Plate 16: Trench 117, Section 11702, ring ditch 11702



Plate 17: Trench 124, Section 12400, northern rectangular enclosure ditch 12403



Plate 18: Trench 126, Section 12600, southern rectangular enclosure ditch 12603



Plate 19: Trench 266, Section 26600, western track/droeway ditch 26603



Plate 20: Trench 266, Section 26602, western track/droeway ditch 26609



Plate 21: Trench 266, Section 26601, eastern track/droeway ditches 26607 and 26607



Plate 22: Trench 12, Section 1203, enclosure ditches 1219, 1221 and 1223 within settlement area



Plate 23: Trench 21, Section 2100, enclosure ditches 2104, 2106 and 2108 within settlement area (including modern land drain)



Plate 24: Trench 23, Section 2305, enclosure ditches 2325, 2327, 2329 and 2333, and pit 2331 within settlement area



Plate 25: Trench 24, Section 2400 showing buried soil horizon 2402



Plate 26: Trench 32, Section 3202, skeleton 3220 within grave cut 3218



Plate 27: Trench 32, Section 3202, skeleton 3220 within grave cut 3218



Plate 28: Trench 32, Section 3204, skeleton 3224 within grave cut 3223



Plate 29: Trench 32, Section 3204, skeleton 3224 within grave cut 3223



Plate 30: Trench 37, Section 3700, pit 3703 outside of settlement area



Plate 31: Trench 37, Section 3701, ditch 3706 outside of settlement area



Plate 32: Trench 238, Trench shot (Area A)



Plate 33: Trench 299, Trench shot (Area A)



Plate 34: Trench 124, Trench shot (Area B)



Plate 35: Trench 83, Trench shot (Area B)



Plate 36: Trench 69, Trench shot (Area B, floodplain)



Plate 37: Trench 103, Trench shot (Area B, spring-line)



Plate 38: Trench 21, Trench shot (Area C)



Plate 39: Trench 37, Trench shot (Area C)



Plate 40: Trench 6, Representative section at eastern end of trench, showing early Holocene alluvium and illuviated terrace deposits



Plate 41: Trench 44, Representative section at southern end of trench, showing accumulation of early Holocene colluvium beneath modern solum



Plate 42: Trench 149, Representative section, showing Pleistocene 'head' deposits at base of exposed sequence



Plate 43: Trench 140, Representative section, showing cross-section through colluvial plough headland



Plate 44: Trench 113, Representative section, showing terrace deposits directly underlying modern solum



Plate 45: Trench 104, Representative section at northern end of trench, showing leached E-horizon subsoil at head of spring-line



Plate 46: Trench 104, Representative section at southern end of trench, showing argillic colluvial subsoils underlying spring-line



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