

**Symmetry Park
Ardley
Oxfordshire**

*Method Statement for
an Archaeological Evaluation*



for:
Environmental Dimension
Partnership

CA Project: MK1066

March 2024



Symmetry Park Ardley Oxfordshire

Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: MK1066

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FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION PLAN

FIGURE 2 TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Method Statement (MS) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for residual trenching at Symmetry Park, Ardley, Oxfordshire centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): 455362 229178 (Figure 1). This Method Statement has been prepared for Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), hereafter referred to as “the client”).
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the erection of buildings comprising logistics (Use Class b8) and ancillary office (Use Class E(g)(i)) floorspace, which will shortly be submitted to Cherwell District Council.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by the Local Planning Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Oxfordshire County Council (hereafter referred to as the “the curator”) and accompanies a WSI (EDP 2024). This Method Statement will be submitted to curator for review.
- 1.4. This Method Statement has been guided in its composition by:
- local standards/guidance documents
 - *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2023);
 - *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2023);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); and
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The site is located immediately to the east of the junction between the A43 and B4100 and 0.5km north-east of Junction 10 of the M40 near Ardley, Oxfordshire.
- 1.6. The site comprises two land parcels of land covering an area of approximately 77.81ha, the larger parcel being located north of the B4100 road, and the smaller located to the south. These two land parcels are comprised of eight agricultural, arable fields which are defined by field boundaries and hedgerows. The surrounding landscape is generally low-lying agricultural land.

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- 1.7. The nearest settlement is Stoke Lyne, approximately 873m east of the Site. Ardley/Fewcott is located about 1.2km south-west and Fritwell is located c. 2km to the west, both of which are beyond the M40.
 - 1.8. The surrounding landscape is generally low lying. The Moto Cherwell Valley motorway services and the Travelodge Bicester Cherwell Valley, within the service station, are located within 100m of the southern boundary of the southern parcel, and an Esso service station (Baynards Green Service Station) is located approximately 100m west of the northern parcel's western boundary on the A43/B4100 roundabout junction. Baynards Green Farm, to the west now converted to a commercial estate, is located immediately beyond the Esso service station.
 - 1.9. The underlying geology within the site largely comprises sedimentary bedrock of the White Limestone Formation formed approximately 168 to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period, with Jurassic Forest Marble Formation and Bladon member mudstone and limestone in the central eastern part of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS Online 2022).
 - 1.10. The site lies at an elevation of approximately 115m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), although it gently slopes downwards towards the east and south, to an elevation of c. 110m aOD.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. An Archaeological and Heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken to inform the Outline planning application (EDP, updated January 2024). This document, as well as the fieldwork reports noted below will be submitted with the planning application.
- 2.2. A key observation made in the DBA was that the site contained cropmarks that were recorded from aerial photographs, and which almost certainly related to buried archaeological remains.

Previous works

- 2.3. A programme of archaeological geophysical survey was carried out in two phases across the site, the first in 2015 and the second in 2021, both by ASWYAS. These surveys identified various anomalies that were thought to be archaeological in origin.

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- 2.4. An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out between August and November 2022 by Cotswold Archaeology (2023). The evaluation targeted geophysical anomalies and wider coverage across the development footprint. A total of 168 trenches were dug providing a 4% sample of the land at the site, although six of the originally planned trenches were not excavated to the north-east of the site, due to upstanding agricultural crop. However, no archaeology was identified within the trenches that were available to investigate in Field 3, although the isolated remains of a backfilled stone lined well, visible on historic mapping, was located within a hedgerow in the south-west corner of the field. This omission of the six trenches was agreed at the time with CDC's archaeological advisor.
- 2.5. The archaeological remains that were recorded by the trial trenching, were predominantly focused to the east and south of the site.
- 2.6. The earliest remains recorded within the site were settlement and funerary remains dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age, with indication that activity continued into the 1st century AD, suggesting a 'transitional period' into the Roman period.
- 2.7. This phase was most prevalent in the east of the site. Four burials were identified along with several ditches and a ring gully, which is indicative of an Iron Age round house, each containing pottery sherds dating to the 1st century AD. Occasional further, more dispersed, evidence of Iron Age activity was recorded elsewhere within the site including a pit/ditch in the southern parcel of the site, a gully terminus at the western edge of the site, and several discrete posthole features at the north-east of the site.
- 2.8. The second phase of activity, dated to the Roman period. This phase was again focused to the east and south of the site. To the east a series of stone walls and ditches were recorded which thus far have been dated by associated pottery to between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, with many ditches providing evidence of re-cutting and re-use. These features corresponded to an area of aerial photograph cropmarks and geophysics anomalies (ASWYAS, 2021) and have been interpreted by Cotswold Archaeology as the remains of a "villa rustica" or large barn along with associated agricultural land management.
- 2.9. To the south, a pair of double ditches were recorded forming a projected north/south trackway route. This trackway which was previously identified by the geophysical

survey (ASWYAS, 2021) and was tentatively dated by Cotswold Archaeology to the Romano-British period from pottery found in a single ditch section, but which may also be residual.

- 2.10. The third phase related to early medieval activity and is focused on the south of the site. This comprised two sunken feature buildings (SFB), which correspond to features identified by the earlier geophysical survey (ASWYAS, 2021). Saxon pottery and several loom weights were recovered from the fills of the SFBs, and the finds indicate that they can be broadly dated between the 7th and 8th centuries AD. Two additional potential SFBs were recorded in plan but were not excavated; these features are thought likely to also date to the early medieval period.
- 2.11. Occasional undated features were also recorded, this included several ditches and gullies focused on the western edge of the site, from which no finds were recovered.
- 2.12. Elsewhere within the site, features related to 1) medieval to post-medieval practices, comprising ridge and furrow cultivation features and former field boundaries across the site, and 2) post-medieval quarrying practices, comprising quarry pits in the south (F1 and F7) and west of the site, as well as two to the east. Whilst these quarry pits were not dated by finds, field name evidence from 19th century mapping indicates the known use of the site for quarrying in the post-medieval period, before becoming enclosed in the 18th century. As such, the latest form of these quarry pits, as reflected in the archaeological remains, is most likely post-medieval in date.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Oxfordshire County Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2023).
- 3.2. A specific objective will be to ascertain whether these residual trenches in Field 3 are devoid of archaeological activity like those previously recorded in the western and

central part of the field, or whether remains associated with the western periphery of the Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead extend into the eastern extent of field.

- 3.3. A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 5).
- 3.4. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the Solent and Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 8no. trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m (Figure 2).
- 4.2. The trenches have been located to evaluate part of the site that was not previously evaluated due to access issues.
- 4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They will be scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The positions of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of the curator.
- 4.4. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.5. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total

Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.

- 4.6. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 (above). At the evaluation stage, there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Excavation (where undertaken) will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be carried out in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted at a later date.
- 4.7. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled by a mechanical excavator.

Artefacts

- 4.8. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Environmental remains

- 4.9. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.10. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and the curator but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

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- 4.11. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.12. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.13. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.14. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

- 4.15. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify client and the curator immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. CA will also comply with the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

- 4.16. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times.
- 4.17. Small slots will be hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will

not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible.

- 4.18. Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

- 5.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:
- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - a description and illustration of the site location;
 - a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
 - a description of the evaluation results;
 - an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
 - a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
 - a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
 - plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of

trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;

- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;
 - processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

5.2. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to client and curator for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

Academic and public dissemination

5.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the evaluation results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal.

5.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

5.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

5.6. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the relevant recipient museum guidelines. The archive will also be prepared in accordance with:

- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020);
- *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011);
- *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019); and
- *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA/Historic England 2019; updated March 2022).

5.7. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and the Oxfordshire Museum Service guidelines.

5.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological works at the site (if required), the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.

5.9. CA will make arrangements with the Oxfordshire Museum Service for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

5.10. As noted in para. 4.8, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

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- 5.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material post-dating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

- 5.12. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

- 5.13. All born-digital and digitally transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 5.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to The Oxfordshire Museum Service with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives*, it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

6. PROGRAMME

- 6.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require 4-5 days.
- 6.2. It is anticipated that the draft report will be issued within six weeks of the completion of archaeological fieldwork.

7. PROJECT STAFF

7.1. This project will be under the management of Richard Greateorex, MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.

7.2. The field team will consist of a maximum of 2no. staff (1no. Project Officer, and 1no. Archaeologists).

7.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA (CA), Stephen Benfield BA (CA), Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) and Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA) and Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Holly Rogers BA (Hons) MSc (CA), Keith Wilkinson PhD (ARCA)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

7.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

- 9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

- 10.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the curator so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.
- 11.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 5.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

- Archaeological Services WYAS, 2015. *Junction 10, M40, Ardley, Oxfordshire; Geophysical Survey.*
- Archaeological Services WYAS, 2021. *Land at Symmetry Park Ardley, Oxfordshire; Geophysical Survey.*
- British Geological Survey 2022 *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed 9 February 2022
- Cotswold Archaeology, 2023, *Symmetry Park Ardley Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation. AN0619_1*
- EDP 2024, *Symmetry Park, Ardley, Archaeological and Heritage Assessment. edp2355_r014.*
- EDP 2024, *Symmetry Park, Ardley, Written Scheme of Investigation edp2355_r022e.*
- Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2023 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Hey and Hind, 2014, *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas.*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

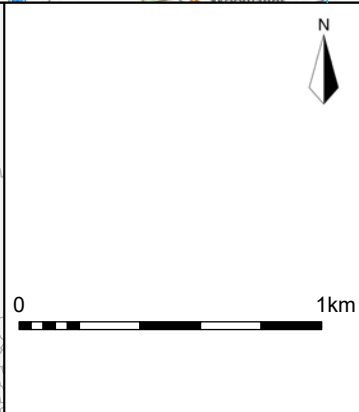
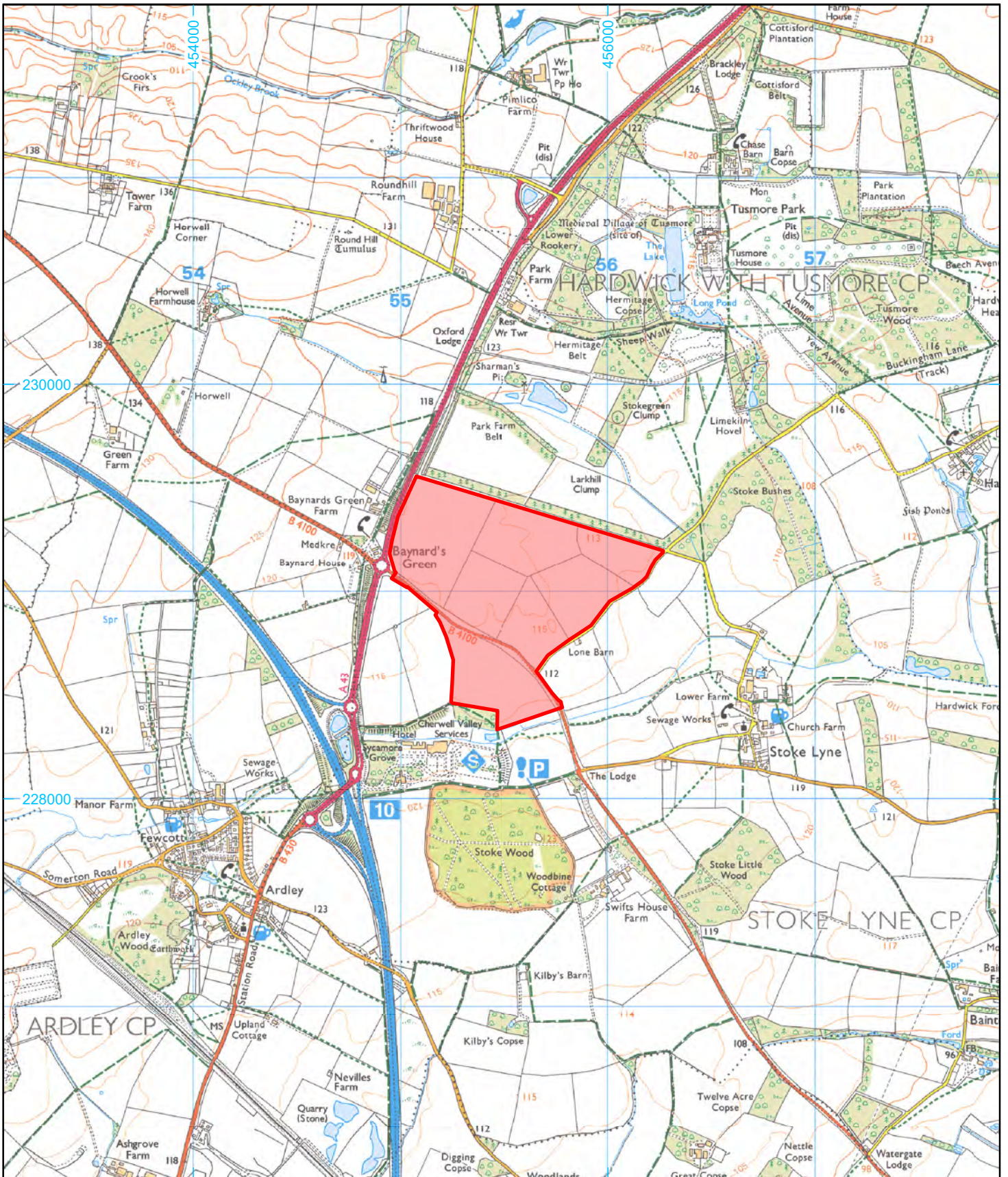
Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIfA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PHd MCIfA Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIfA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)

Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (freelance) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIfA (CA) Steve Benfield CA I Riddler PhD (freelance) Alison Sheridan PhD (National Museum of Scotland)
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss BA, AlfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance) Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) I Riddler PhD (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance) Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIfA (freelance) Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIfA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) Sarah Paynter PhD (Historic England) Rachel Tyson PhD (freelance) Hugh Wilmott PhD (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss (CA) Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Andrew Brown PhD (British Museum) Richard Kelleher PhD (Fitzwilliam Museum) Philip de Jersey PhD (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Sue Harrington PhD (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIfA (freelance)
Biological remains	
Animal bone	Clare Randall MCIfA (CA) Matilda Holmes BSc MSc PhD ACIfA (freelance) Andrew Clarke ACIfA CA Julie Curl (freelance)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA) Frankie Wildmun (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)

Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Pollen	Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIfA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Sheils Bordman (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Holly Rogers BA (Hons) MSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Derek Hamilton PhD (SUERC) Frances Healey PhD (freelance) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)



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PROJECT TITLE
 Symmetry Park,
 Ardley, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY KW **PROJECT NO.** MK1066 **FIGURE NO.**
CHECKED BY REG **DATE** 22/03/2024
APPROVED BY REG **SCALE @ A4** 1:25,000 **1**



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Previously unaccessible area
- AN0619 evaluation trench
- AN0619 evaluation feature



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PROJECT TITLE
**Symmetry Park,
 Ardley, Oxfordshire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Residual trench location plan
 showing previous evaluation trenches**

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	MK1066	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	REG	DATE	22/03/2024	2
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:5,000	

Document Path: P:\MK1066 Symmetry Park, Ardley, Oxfordshire Eval\GIS\ArcGIS Pro\MK1066_survey_master_WS1.aprx

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