Cotswold Archaeology

Land east of Banbury, J11 M40
Banbury
Oxfordshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Pegasus Group

on behalf of:
Greystoke Land

CA Project: MK0839
Site Code: LEBA22

December 2022

Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

Land east of Banbury, J11 M40
Banbury
Oxfordshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: MK0803
Site Code: LEBA22

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FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of Land east of Banbury, J11 M40, Banbury, Oxfordshire (centred at NGR: 447651 242107). This WSI has been prepared for Pegasus Group (PG), acting on behalf of Greystoke Land.

1.2. The evaluation results will inform an outline planning application for 140,000sqm of employment floor space, offices and associated infrastructure, which will be made to Cherwell District Council (CDC).

1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by PG in discussion with Oxfordshire County Council Archaeology Service (OCCAS), the archaeological advisor to CDC. This WSI will be submitted to OCCAS for review.

1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *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 proposed development site is approximately 66.15ha in extent and lies directly east of M40 Junction 11. The site is bounded to the north and east by agricultural land, to the south by the A422 and to the west by the A361. The site is divided into several field parcels which are defined by mature hedgerows, trees, and agricultural fencing. These fields are currently in pastoral use. Huscote Farmhouse, a derelict farm dwelling, is located within the central northern part of the site with associated disused farm buildings. The boundaries of the site are defined by more hedgerows, mature trees, and small pockets of woodland. The site slopes up from west to east being approximately 100 AOD in the west to approximately 150m AOD at the easternmost extent of the site.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped predominantly as Charmouth Mudstone Formation, with Dyrham Formation Siltstone and Mudstone in the eastern limits of the site. Both deposits were formed in the Jurassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The archaeological background of the site has been previously presented as part of a Heritage Statement (PG 2022) and geophysical survey (HA 2022). The following represents a summary of these sources.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43) and Roman (AD43 – 410)

2.2. No Prehistoric or Romano-British remains have been recorded within the site; however, activity has been recorded within the wider site environs. A scatter of Mesolithic flints has been found *c.* 900m south-south-west of the site. Late Neolithic pits and ditches were excavated *c.* 900m west-south-west of the site in the area of the later medieval settlement of Old Grimsbury. Neolithic to Bronze Age flints and evidence of Romano-British settlement has been excavated *c.* 950m north-west of the site in the area of the later medieval village of Hardwick. Neolithic pits, ditches and associated finds, a possible Bronze Age bucket urn, and a late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead or small settlement were excavated *c.* 975m north-west of the site.

2.3. Cropmarks have identified a possible Prehistoric or Romano-British settlement c. 950 north-east of the site. A potential Iron Age to Romano-British settlement, represented by geophysical anomalies, interpreted as rectilinear enclosures, a possible trackway, and round houses, has been recorded *c.* 600m north-north-west of the site at its nearest point. A possible late Prehistoric rectangular enclosure visible as cropmarks on aerial photos, is located *c.* 710m west-northwest of the site. Geophysical survey has revealed a potential Prehistoric to Romano-British multi-phase settlement *c.* 800m north of the site.

2.4. Two conjectured routes of a Roman road known as the 'Port Way' are plotted in an area over 600m south of the site, although the existence of the road has not been verified through evaluation. The trajectory of one conjectured route is shown extending in the direction of the western extent of site; however, this appears to have been arbitrarily plotted with no basis in recorded archaeology.

Early medieval (410 - 1066) and medieval (1066 – 1539)

2.5. No medieval features are recorded within the site. The geophysical survey has identified ridge and furrow present in all areas of the site bar the eastern limits of the site where the topography is at its steepest. The ridge and furrow earthworks present

on site are extent in some areas. Ridge and furrow earthworks are also recorded in the wider area of the site.

2.6. The possible site of a medieval mill is plotted *c.* 250m west-northwest of the site. The earthworks of a former leat are reported to be extant although the mill itself has been lost. This was recorded as Huscote Mill on late 18th-century mapping and it has been speculated that a mill may have been extant since the 11th century.

2.7. A possible medieval enclosure is recorded between *c.* 300m and 460m east of the site, although the identification of this feature is based on cropmarks observed on aerial photographs and it has not been evaluated. The character, origin, and function of any buried remains are ultimately unknown.

2.8. Several deserted medieval villages are recorded in the wider environs of the site, including Nethercote *c.* 500m to the south; Old Grimsbury and an associated late Anglo-Saxon field system between *c.* 900m and 1km to the west; Hardwicke *c.* 950m north-west. A possible windmill site and area of medieval agricultural activity have also been plotted over 600m north-northwest of the site.

2.9. The ridge and furrow within the site and recorded early medieval and medieval remains in the wider vicinity suggest that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the surrounding villages.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and modern (1801 – present)

2.10. The presence of ridge and furrow earthworks within the site and in the site environs has been discussed above and may represent continuity of agricultural practices into the post-medieval period. It is perhaps notable that the evaluation works undertaken immediately west of the site revealed buried plough furrows of likely post-medieval, not medieval, date, although earlier medieval ploughing activity could not be ruled out. The ridge and furrow earthworks identified within the site by the geophysical survey is generally parallel with the long axis of each field.

2.11. The route of the turnpike road between Banbury and Lutterworth is plotted immediately north-west of the site and partially overlapping the site boundary. There is no evidence for this turnpike road on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. Another turnpike road which connected Banbury to Buckingham is recorded immediately south of the site, with this being partially fossilised in present-day Banbury Lane.

2.12. The boundary of Overthorpe Hall Park adjoins the south-east edge of the site but does not extend into it. This parkland was laid out around the hall at its centre (*c.* 175m from the site boundary) which was formerly known as Overthorpe Lodge. The hall, which has since been converted to a school, is set within the remains of its informal gardens and is accompanied by some surviving ancillary structures.

2.13. Seale's Farm is recorded between *c.* 50m and 125m north-east of the site. This is a historic farmstead thought to be of 17th-centuty origins which is now a Grade II Listed asset.

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 CDC, as advised by OCCAS, 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* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).

3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation is to investigate accuracy of the geophysical survey, the results of which may have been limited by the presence of green waste of site (HA 2019).

3.3. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas* (Hey & Hind 2014) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts. Research aims and objectives will be reviewed and refined, and any further suitable themes/ contributions will be identified as the fieldwork and post-excavation work progresses.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 148 trenches measuring 30m long by 2m wide, representing a 2% sample of the site, in locations shown on in Fig.2. A contingency for the excavation of a further 2% sample of the site could be utilised

where excavated remains provide inconclusive results or are of particular significance and require further evaluation to resolve. Any such contingency will only be implemented following consultation and agreement between representatives of the Client and the OCCAS.

4.2. The trench plan has been designed to investigate anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, to test the apparently blank areas in the survey results and as a means of prospection for remains of a type or period that may not respond to geophysical survey.

4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica. 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 OCCAS.

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. Spoil heaps will be metal detected and scanned for finds which will be retained in line with the retention strategy outlined in section 4.8 below.

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. Any machine excavation of features that is required will be agreed with the OCCAS prior to implementation.

4.7. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled by a mechanical excavator. No trenches will be backfilled without the agreement of the OCCAS.

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 OCCAS, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

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 the client, OCCAS and the Oxfordshire and West Berkshire Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer (FLO). Findings will be reported to the coroner within 14 days of discovery, in accordance with procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (and the 2003 amendment to the Act to include prehistoric objects such as Bronze Age metalworking hoards and other non-precious metal items). All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be undertaken immediately suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein.

Human remains

4.16. Upon discovery of human remains, CA will notify the client and the OCCAS. 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* (CIfA 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. PROGRAMME

5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require 5 weeks. It is anticipated that analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 4-6 weeks depending upon the results of the fieldwork.

6. PROJECT STAFF

6.1. This project will be under the management of Adrian Scruby, 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.

6.2. The field team will primarily consist of 6 staff (X1 Project Officer, X1 Project Supervisor and X4 Archaeologists).

6.3. 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 MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA), Agata Kowalska BA, MA MSc PCifA (CA)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

6.4. 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.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

7.1. 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.

7.2. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client and to the OCCAS thereafter for comment and agreement prior to the production and submission of a final version for planning purposes. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the client, the OCCAS and the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except

where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with GIS shapefiles containing data for the areas investigated, including the final plan.

Academic and public dissemination

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

7.4. 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.

7.5. 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

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

7.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the Oxfordshire Museums Service guidelines.

7.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, 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.

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

Selection strategy

7.10. 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.

7.11. 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 postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

7.12. 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

7.13. 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.

7.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to Oxfordshire Museums Service with the documentary and material archive. Selected digital files will be transferred 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* (2017), 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* (2017) 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.

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 OCCAS so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work. Trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the OCCAS.

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 7.

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

AAF (Archaeological Archive Forum) 2011 Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation

ADS (Archaeology Data Service) 2021 Guidelines for Depositors https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml

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HA (Headland Archaeology) 2022 Land East of J11, M40, Banbury. *Geophysical Survey Report*

HE (Historic England) 2008, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3: Excavation*.

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Hey, G. & Hind, J. 2014. *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas. Project Report.* Oxford Wessex.

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

PG (Pegasus Group) 2022 Land east of Junction J.11, M40, Banbury: *Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*

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) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
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)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr 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) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (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) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

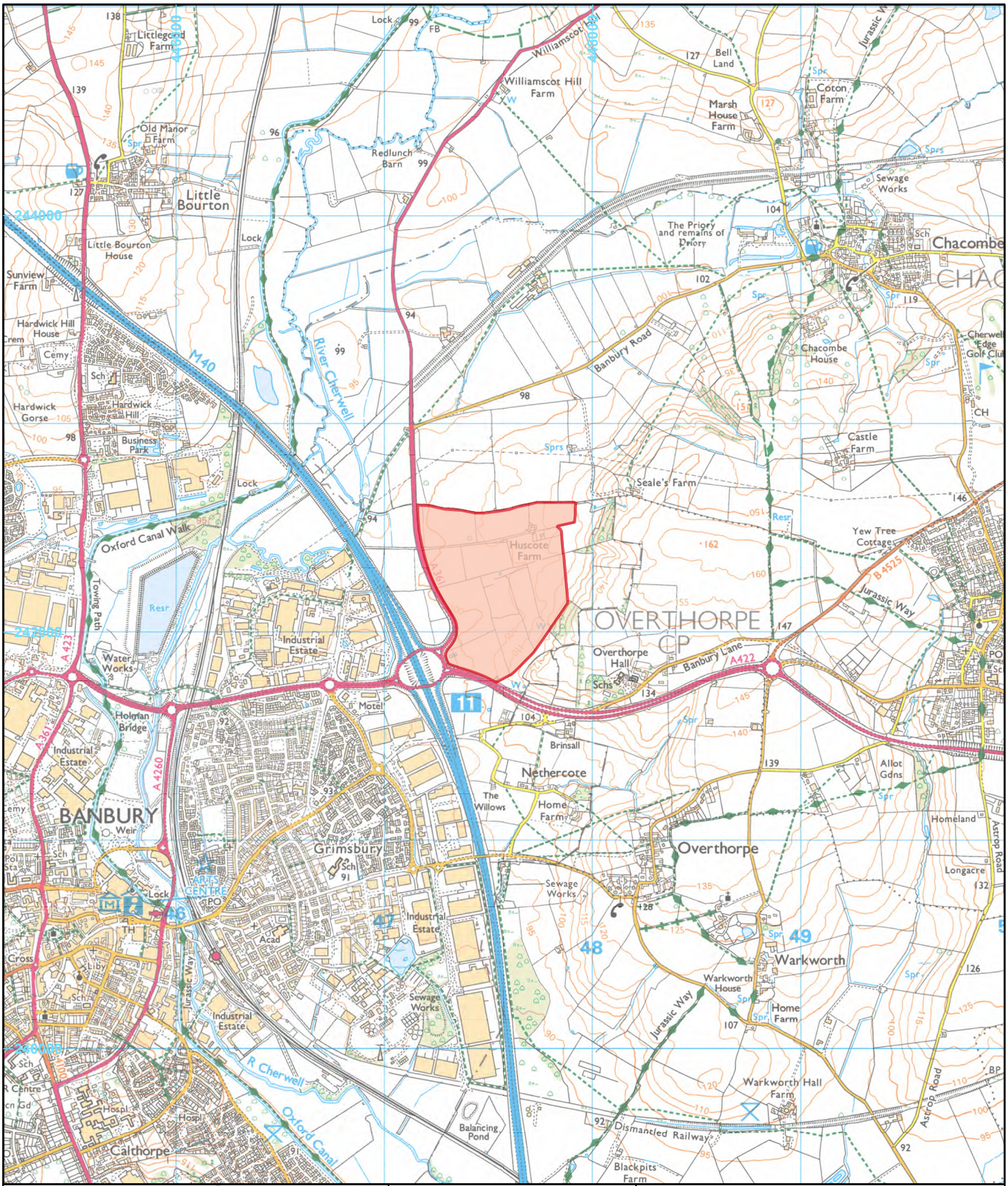
Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	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)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological remains

Animal bone	Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr 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) Emma Aitken BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Charlotte L. Molloy BA Hons MSt (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Agata Kowalska BA MA MSc PCifA (CA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
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	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr 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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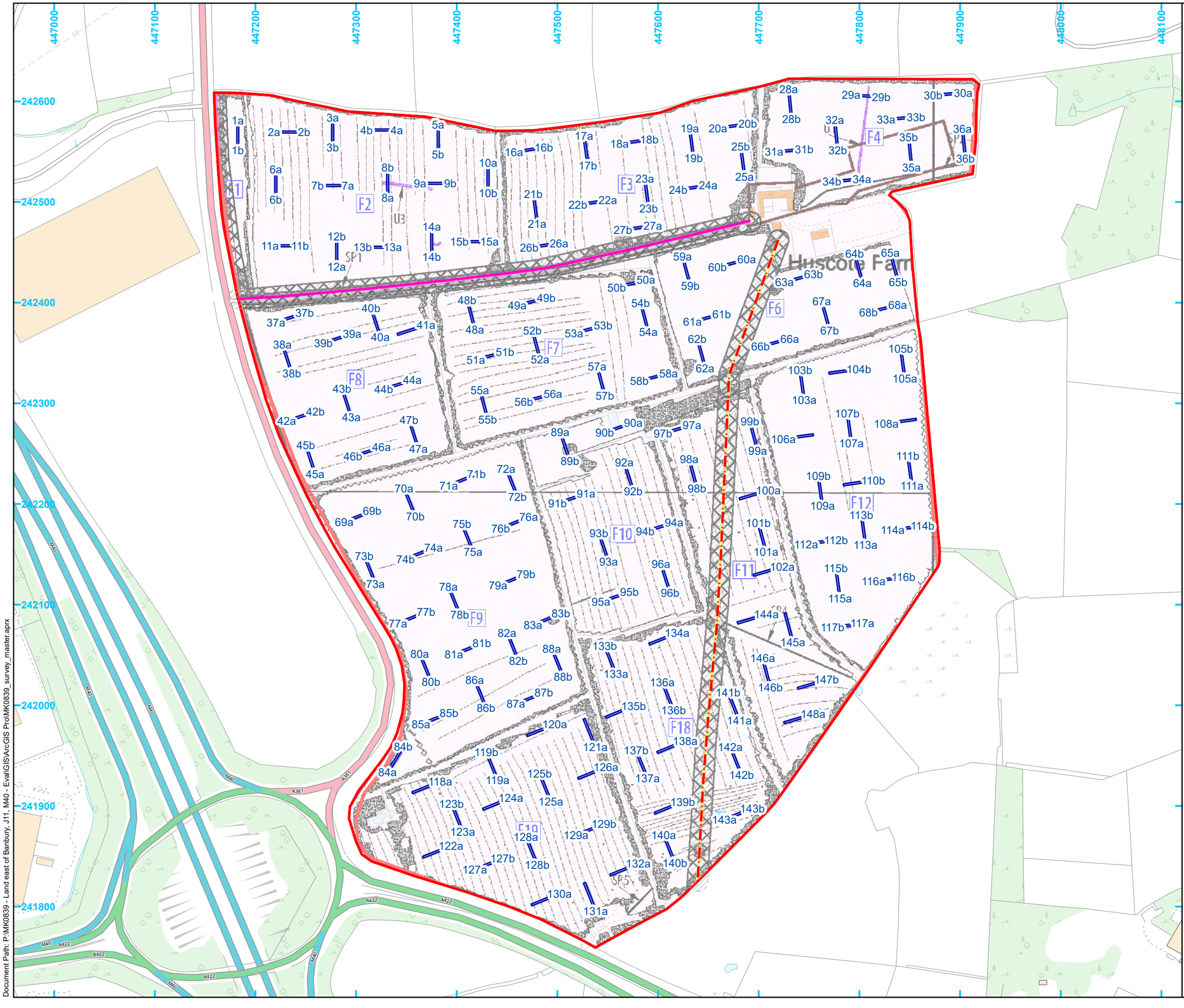
PROJECT TITLE
Land East of J11, M40, Banbury, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	DGL	PROJECT NO.	MK0839	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DGL	DATE	05/12/2022	1
APPROVED BY	JN	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

Document Path: P:\MK0839 - Land east of Banbury, J11, M40 - Eval\GIS\ArcGIS Pro\MK0839_survey_master.aprx



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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Constraint (10m)
- Electricity
- Telecoms

Geophysical Survey Results (Headland Archaeology, 2022)

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
dipolar isolated	ferrous material
magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
dipolar linear	service pipe
magnetic enhancement	uncertain
linear trend	ridge and furrow
linear trend	geological variation

ABBREVIATIONS

SP - service pipe

U - uncertain

0 150m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land East of J11, M40, Banbury, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

PROPOSED TRENCH PLAN OVERLAIN ONTO GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

DRAWN BY	DGL	*PROJECT NO*	MK0839	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	DGL	*DATE*	08/12/2022	2
APPROVED BY	JN	*SCALE@A3*	1:3,500	

Document Path: P:\MK0839 - Land east of Banbury, J11, M40 - Eval\GIS\ArcGIS Pro\MK0839_survey_master.aprx

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