

Land north of Milton Road Adderbury Oxfordshire

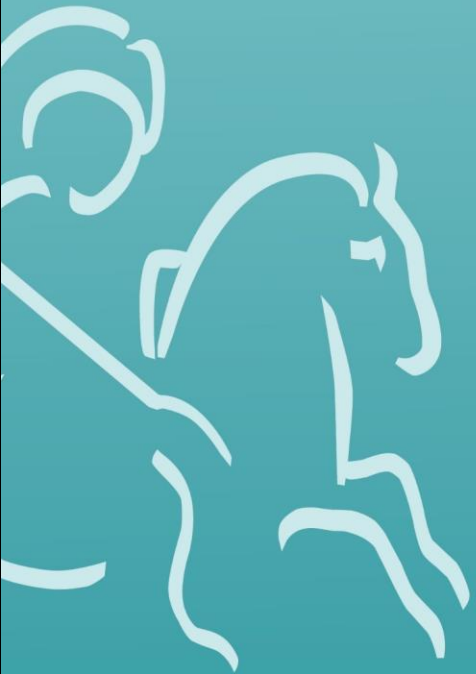
*Supplementary Method Statement for
an Archaeological Watching Brief*



for:
Adderbury Parish Council

CA Project: 18/00220/F

October 2022



Land north of Milton Road Adderbury Oxfordshire

Supplementary Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief

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FIG. 2 PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT OVERLAIN ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND TRIAL TRENCH RESULTS

FIG. 3 PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Supplementary Method Statement (SMS) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological watching brief to be maintained on land north of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire (the Site; centred at NGR: SP 46270 35110 – see Fig. 1). This SMS has been prepared on behalf of Adderbury Parish Council.
- 1.2. Cherwell District Council (CDC) has granted full planning permission for *Change of use of agricultural land to sport/recreation and community use on Land North Of Milton Road Adderbury Oxfordshire (18/00220/F)*. Planning permission is subject to a suite of conditions, 4 and 5 of which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3. Consultation with the Oxfordshire County Archaeology Services (OCAS; Richard Oram), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, determined that the first stage of work should comprise a trench-based evaluation, with the need for and extent of any subsequent mitigation works to be determined based upon the results of the trial trenching. The detailed methodology for the trial trenching and an overarching methodology for any subsequent mitigation works was subsequently set out in a WSI for Archaeological Investigation (CA 2018) approved by the OCAS, and the trial trenching was undertaken in February 2019. This identified archaeological remains in parts of the Site (see section 2 below), as a result of which OCAS have identified a requirement for mitigation works comprising a requirement for archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during any groundworks likely to expose, damage or destroy the identified remains (see section 4 below).
- 1.4. This SMS should be read in conjunction with the approved WSI for Archaeological Investigation and will be submitted to the OCAS for review and approval prior to the commencement of works.
- 1.5. This SMS has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (HE 2015a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (HE 2015b).

The site

- 1.6. The development area is approximately 3.7ha in size and consists of lands located north of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 46270 35110). The site, which lies at approximately 99.7m aOD, is currently in agricultural use and is bounded to the north by rough pasture, to the east by recent residential development, to the west by commercial/ industrial premises and to the south by Milton Road.
- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as ferruginous limestone and ironstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded. (BGS 2018). The soils are mapped as freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscapes 2018)

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

- 2.1. Until comparatively recently little evidence of prehistoric settlement activity had been recorded within the village - a scatter of Neolithic flints was recovered c.325m to the north-west recovered (MOX4458), while to the east and north-east of the village respectively stray finds of Bronze Age (MOX4435) and Iron Age pottery (MOX4434) have been made.
- 2.2. Archaeological investigations, comprising an evaluation (CA 2016) and subsequent excavation, recently undertaken in connection with residential development immediately to the east of the site uncovered a small complex of ritual monuments probably dating to the Early Bronze Age period, along with a trackway of Roman date and a medieval hollow-way. Early Bronze Age monuments comprised the truncated remains of a hengiform enclosure approximately 16m diameter, of which only the ditches survived, associated with a close-set ring of substantial sub-circular postholes with a central pit/posthole and an off-centre sub-rectangular pit containing burnt timbers. To the south-east of these features was a ring-ditch approximately 18m in diameter. Radiocarbon dates obtained from hazel charcoal from the central pit of the post setting and on yew charcoal from the fill of the ring ditch returned Early Bronze Age and late medieval to modern dates respectively.

Roman

- 2.3. There are two known Roman period sites within the wider parish, the nearest being at Bodicote to the north. In addition, c.300m to the north-west evidence of a Roman

building, a possible villa (PRN 26327), has been recorded. This comprises evidence of paving stones, roof slates, burnt stones and a significant amount of pottery mostly comprising coarse cooking pots. Further evidence, associated with a possible villa site was recorded c.600m to the west of the site this included pottery, roof and flue tiles and dressed stone. These were discovered in 1965 upon converting an area of former permanent pasture to agricultural use. Finds also included an undated cremation, found during trial trenching and field walking (EOX71) (MOX3749).

Saxon and Medieval

- 2.4. The name Eadburggebyrigg appears in the Anglo-Saxon charter in a will (dated AD 990 - 995) by a woman named Wynflaed. The name of the settlement meaning Eadburga (a female name) and byrig or burg meaning fortified settlement. The popular theory is that the name refers to St. Eadburga, daughter of the king of Mercia who died in AD 650. However, there are a number of other quite prominent individuals of the same name who could have been the person in question. Little else in terms of known or potential sites of early medieval activity or in terms of recovered artefacts is recorded in the area.
- 2.5. By the 11th century the village was one of the centres of a large royal estate. At the time of the Conquest, the parish was divided into three manors; in the control of the Crown, the Bishop of Winchester and the Earl of Stafford respectively. The Bishop of Winchester's manor was gifted in 1381 to New College, while the King's manor and that of the Earl of Stafford were victims of the Reformation. To the west of the site Le Hall Place, a medieval manor house dating to the 14th century was the focus of the emerging settlement at West Adderbury.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 2.6. The 16th and 17th centuries saw the expansion of the village and by 1665 Adderbury East was comparable in size to Bloxham and Deddington, with several substantial houses. Growth continued into the 18th century, with nearly 1200 occupants registered by the early 19th century. This was partly due to an influx of aristocrats drawn to the area by hunting opportunities and by the Astrop Spa. The large manorial houses of Cross Hill, Little Manor and Home Farm House were all constructed during this period of growth, together with cottages and houses along the routes up to the manors, along Cross Hill Road. These lay c.200m to the north of the site. A second

cluster of early building focused on Horn Hill Road and Tanners Lane, immediately west of the site.

- 2.7. The economic prosperity of the village relied principally on agriculture, though trading, to the local markets at first, had begun by the medieval period. Later the cutting of the Banbury to Oxford canal between 1778 and 1870, which passed 2km to the east of the village greatly improved communications and served to encourage growth. This was followed in 1887 with the opening of the Banbury to Cheltenham branch of the Great Western Railway which ran through Adderbury to meet the Oxford and Birmingham line at King's Sutton Junction. The station was closed in 1951 to passengers and to all traffic by 1962.

Previous archaeological work

- 2.8. A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over the site in July 2018. A number of possible archaeological features were detected, comprising two potential trackways and other ditch-like features. A possible sub-circular feature was also visible, although its exact origin remains unclear. The basal remains of a ridge and furrow field system was also visible across the site (SUMO 2018). A trial trench evaluation was then subsequently undertaken in February 2019. The trenching largely confirmed the results of previous geophysical survey and confirmed the presence of a potential curvilinear/circular feature measuring approximately 30m in diameter on land adjacent to the hengiform and ring ditch features investigated to the east in 2016 (CA 2016). Other features identified included a series of large boundary ditches forming rectangular enclosures, north/south aligned furrows, and east/west aligned drainage gullies (CA 2019 & Fig 2).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief are:
- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 6).

-
- 3.2. The specific objective of the watching brief is to investigate and record any additional features and/ or further exposures of the remains identified during the previous evaluation stage, particularly the circular ditched feature in trench 9, and the prehistoric remains to the east of the Site.
- 3.3. If significant archaeological remains are identified the watching brief 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 watching brief should be permanently maintained during the period of intrusive groundworks. The watching brief will comprise the observation by a competent archaeologist of intrusive groundworks associated with the development (Fig. 3). These works are currently anticipated to comprise the machine excavation of raft/ floor slabs and service trenches for the new sports hall. Parking areas will be a grass-crete or similar construction and are not anticipated to require works that would penetrate beneath the base of the existing topsoil.
- 4.2. Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the groundworks contractors under archaeological supervision. Where practical, mechanical excavators will be fitted with toothless grading buckets, although toothed buckets and breakers may be used if necessary to remove difficult deposits.
- 4.3. If archaeological features/deposits are exposed, then construction groundworks in the affected area(s) will be temporarily halted so that the monitoring archaeologist is given sufficient time to investigate and record those features to an appropriate standard.
- 4.4. Any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. 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.

- 4.5. In the event of archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support excavation and recording to a proportionate standard, or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach (such as contingency excavation), the OCAS will be contacted immediately. Destructive work in the affected area(s) will cease until agreement has been reached on an appropriate archaeological response.

Artefacts

- 4.6. 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

- 4.7. 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* (HE 2015c) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.8. 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 OCCAS but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.9. 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.

- 4.10. 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.
- 4.11. 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.
- 4.12. 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

- 4.13. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify the OCAS immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

- 4.14. Upon discovery of human remains, CA will notify the OCAS immediately. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times. Where human remains are encountered, these will not be excavated unless their disturbance by the development is unavoidable. In cases where 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* (HE 2018) and *Guidance for Best*

Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (APABE 2017).

5. PROJECT STAFF

5.1. This project will be under the management of Adrian Scruby, Principal Fieldwork Manager, Milton Keynes (the Project Manager). The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the watching brief during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.

5.2. The field team will consist of a Project Leader, supplemented by additional Archaeologists as necessary.

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

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez MCIfA (CA) and Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (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)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

5.4. 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.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

6.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the watching brief 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 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 watching brief results;
- a description of the watching brief results;
- an interpretation of the watching brief 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 monitored areas in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each monitored area, or part of monitored area, 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 orientation 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 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

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- 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.

6.2. The draft watching brief report will be distributed to the OCAS for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format, except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the OHER along with GIS shapefiles containing data for the areas investigated, including the final plan.

Academic and public dissemination

6.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the watching brief results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal. Should the results of the watching brief be of such significance as to warrant a full, staged, programme of post-excavation assessment, the production of an updated project design and publication then the scope of those works and an appropriate timetable will be agreed with OCAS.

6.4. 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.

6.5. 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

- 6.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and Oxfordshire Museums Service guidelines (OMSG 2021). In line with OMSG, the Oxfordshire Museums Service will be contacted at least one month in advance of the start of fieldwork.
- 6.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014b; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (AAF 2011) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (EAC 2019), as well as the relevant Oxfordshire Museums Service guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with Oxfordshire Museums Service collection policy.
- 6.8. CA will make arrangements with Oxfordshire Museums Service for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. To facilitate the deposition of the archive, the report will clearly indicate if the transfer of title has been signed.
- 6.9. The accession number will be included in the report, and the HER will be informed once the archive has been deposited.

Selection strategy

- 6.10. As noted in para. 4.6, 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 modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 6.11. 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

- 6.12. 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* (ADS 2021)

Data management

- 6.13. 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.
- 6.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to Oxfordshire Museums Service with the documentary and material archive; a copy of the digital archive will be also 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* (HE 2015d). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1. 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.

8. INSURANCES

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

9. MONITORING

- 9.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the OCAS at least two weeks in advance, so that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1. 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 2014c; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.
- 10.2. 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.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1. It is not anticipated that this watching brief will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the watching brief results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1. 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.

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- 12.2. 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.

13. 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>

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

BGS (British Geological Survey), 2018. *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 30 October 2018

CA, 2016. *Land North of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. Cotswold Archaeology report number 16649

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 *Land North of Milton Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (updated October 2020)

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (updated October 2020)

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014c *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment* (updated October 2020)

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2017 *Technical Paper No 7. Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2019 *Code of Conduct*

EAC (Europae Archaeologia Consilium) 2019 *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1*

HE (Historic England) 2015a *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation*

HE (Historic England) 2015b *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

HE (Historic England) 2015c *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd Edition)

HE (Historic England) 2015d *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

HE (Historic England) 2018 *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*

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

OMSG (Oxfordshire Museums Service Guidelines) 2021 *Requirements for Transferring Archaeological Archives 2020-2021*

<https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/file/museums/archaeologicalarchive-transfer-procedures.pdf>

Soilscapes, 2018. *Soilscapes soil type viewer* <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>
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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

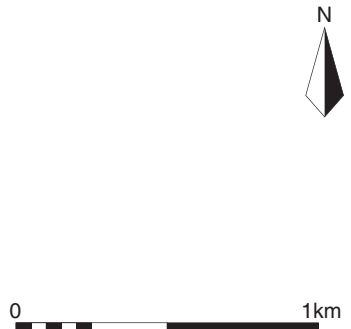
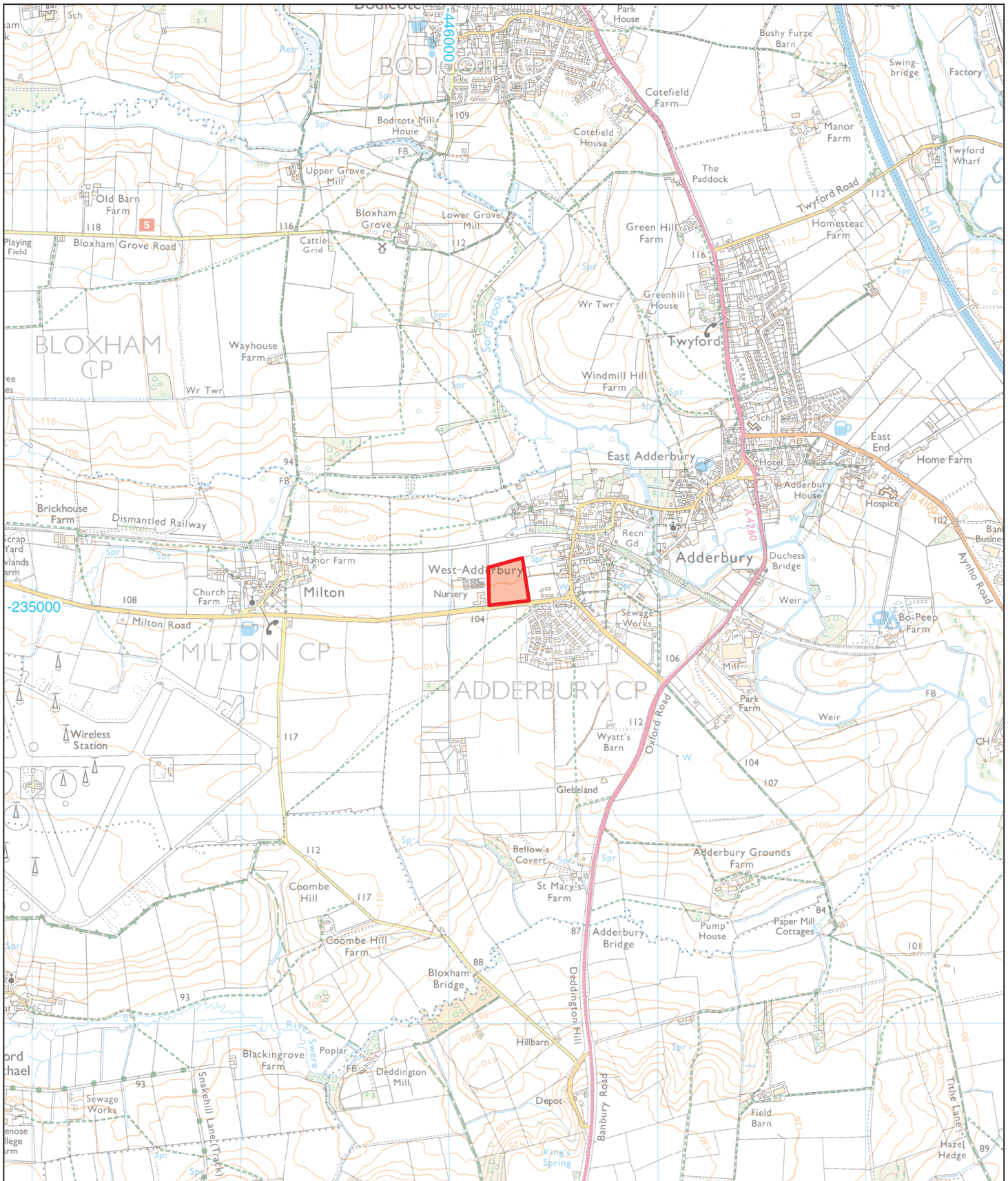
Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) 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 (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 (CA) Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (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) 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) 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)
<i>Biological remains</i>	
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) Anna West BSc (CA) 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)

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)
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	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)



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

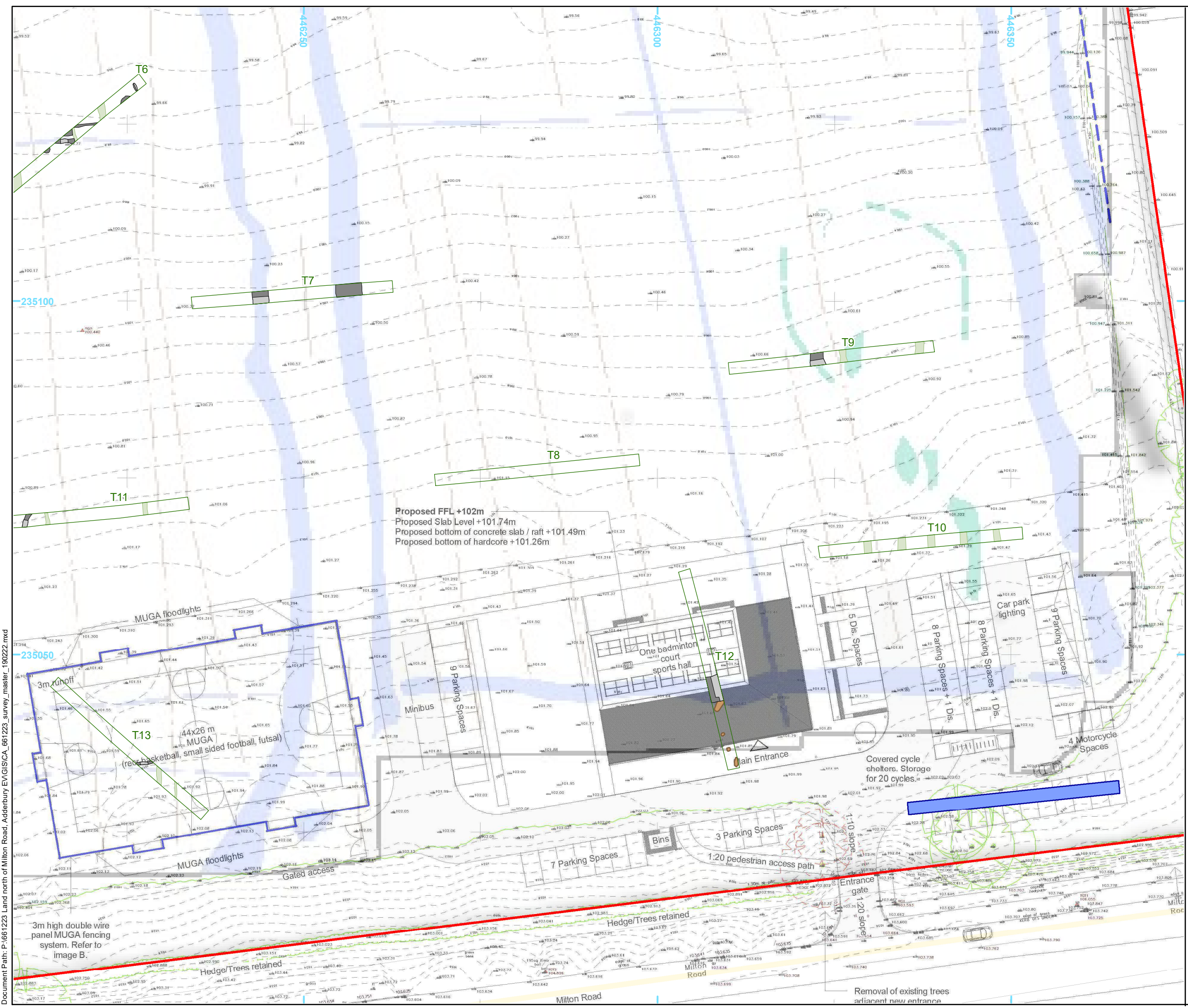
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land north of Milton Road, Adderbury,
 Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	661223	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/03/19	
APPROVED BY	AS	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Limit of excavation bottom
- Cut feature

Geophysical Survey Key
 SUMO Geophysics Ltd

	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Ferrous



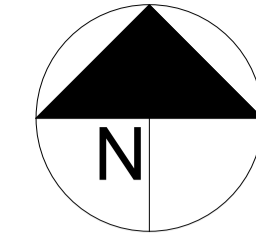
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land north of Milton Road,
 Adderbury, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 DfcdcgYX`gJhY`Unci hcj Yf`UJb`cb
 [Ycd\ ngJWJ`gi fj YmUxX`f`J
 fYbW`Jb[`fYgi`fg`

DRAWN BY KW **PROJECT NO** 661223 **FIGURE NO.**
CHECKED BY **DATE** 26/07/2022 **&**
APPROVED BY APS **SCALE@A3** 1:500



DRAFT



C	LB	Addition of assumed slab levels (tbc by structural and civil engineer)	07.04.22
B	LB	Incorporating new topo, SEI input and layout changes to the kitchen / cafe	22.03.22
A	GO	Issue for comments	03.06.21

Rev	Drawn	Revision Description	Date
Status	Preliminary		

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1 College Place
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Lathams

ARCHITECTURE + URBANISM

Project
Aderbury Sports & Community Building

Client
Aderbury Parish Council

Drawing Title
Site Plan as Proposed

Drawing Number	Revision
7354 (20)01	C

Scale	Date
1:500	17.05.21

Drawn	Checked
LB	CT

Lathams Job Number
7354

Original Size
A1

All dimensions shown indicatively, all subject to detailed design and Engineer's input, and coordination with Topo survey.
DRAFT FOR INFORMATION ONLY

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