

Site/Project Name: **Wantage Stockham House phase 1**

Site Code: **WASTOK 12**

Site/Project Type: **Watching brief**

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Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION Written scheme of investigation	13 sheets	Box 1 file 1
B	SITE DIARY Watching brief records sheets	3 sheets	Box 1 file 2
B	PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA Context checklist nos 101-2902 Trench & context sheets TR's 1-29	3 sheets as numbered	Box 1 file 3
B	CATALOGUE & PRIMARY DRAWINGS Plan list A4 plans Section list Sections	1 sheet 1 sheet 1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 4
C	FINDS SPECIALIST DATA Specialist data – all finds	1 A4 sheet	Box 1 file 5
C	FINDS BOX AND BAG LISTS Compendium Box contents sheets Finds context checklists	1 sheet 1sheet 1sheet	Box 1 file 6
D	CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS B/W index Digital image(original & final) Digital thumbnails	1 sheet 3 sheets 2 sheets	Box 1 file 7

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WANTAGE

STURKHAM HOUSE

WASTON 12-

INTRODUCTION

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Stockham House, Wantage, Oxfordshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Watching Brief

Centred on Grid Reference 4391758 188839

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), has been commissioned by CgMs Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical test pits at Stockham House, Wantage, Oxfordshire.
- 1.1.2 The work is being undertaken in advance of submission of a Planning Application for redevelopment of the land.
- 1.1.3 All work will be undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies (PPS5, The Vale of the White Horse Local Plan 2011).

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site comprises approximately 24 hectares of land situated to the west of Denchworth Road, north-west of Wantage, Oxfordshire. It is centred at Grid Reference 4391758 188839.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology across the northern part of the site is Gault Formation (mudstone) with Upper Greensand Formation (calcareous sandstone and siltstone) across the southern part. Superficial Head deposits overly the Upper Greensand Formation (BGS Sheet 253)
- 1.2.3 The topography of the site is mainly flat, gently sloping downwards to the northern and western limits of the site. It lies at an average of 88m above Ordnance Datum (OD), decreasing to 79.5m (OD) to the west and 84m (OD) to the north.
- 1.2.4 The route of the former Wilshire and Berkshire canal runs through the centre of the site. This is now in-filled in places and is lined with mature trees and vegetation. The nearest natural watercourse is Woodhill Brook, located to the west of the site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been detailed in a previous desk-based assessment (CgMs 2011), which is reproduced below.
- 2.1.2 No previous archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the site. Numerous investigations have been carried out within the urban development and historic core of Wantage, identifying extensive Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval occupation, with a particular focus for occupation activity at Denchworth Road and Mill Street over 350m and 680m south of the site. Four archaeological investigations have been carried out within 250m of the site. The results of these investigations will be discussed in the relevant sections below.

Prehistoric (Palaeolithic - Iron Age)

- 2.1.3 No HER or NMR records relating to the Prehistoric period are situated within or immediately adjacent to the site.
- 2.1.4 Little evidence for early prehistoric activity is recorded within the local landscape. Known Mesolithic activity is limited to a flint blade recovered during archaeological evaluation works at St Marys School over 1km south-east of the site. Bronze Age activity is similarly confined to isolated findspots (NMR 229195 - four palstaves c.250m



south of the site; HER 27448 - flint flake over 1km south of the site), re-deposited pottery fragments (250m east of the site) or small assemblages of flint artefacts or features discovered during archaeological excavation (a single ditch 340m south of the site, and pit containing middle Bronze Age pottery c500m north-east of the site). Situated further afield, over 1km south-east of the site, evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity was recorded during archaeological excavations at St Mary's School.

- 2.1.5 A similar absence of substantial evidence for settlement activity continues into the Iron Age period. Iron Age pottery sherds have been discovered during archaeological evaluations within the town area (Iron Age pottery and post holes 72m southeast of the site and Iron Age or Romano-British settlement 700m south-east of the site), but currently no evidence of any Late Iron Age pre Roman settlement has been identified in the Wantage area. The recent archaeological evaluation carried out to the north of the site at Grove Airfield identified two ditches and a gully of Iron Age date, representing Iron Age activity c.200m north of the site.
- 2.1.6 During this period it is understood that the landscape would have undergone woodland and scrub clearance for settlement and agriculture. Although the presence of residual, isolated artefacts and funerary activity further afield would suggest that the local landscape was utilised during this period, no evidence of definitive early and middle prehistoric settlement activity has been recorded within or in close proximity to the site. Iron Age activity has been recorded to the north of the site, but as yet is limited to ditch features of possible agricultural origin. The site itself may have remained an area of woodland, waste or agricultural hinterland during this period.
- 2.1.7 On current evidence, there is a moderate potential for archaeological activity dating to the late Prehistoric period to be present within the site.

Roman

- 2.1.8 The site is situated c 170m east of the projected route of the Roman Road from Oxford to Wantage. During the 1990s a series of archaeological investigations identifying Roman settlement activity were carried out within the Denchworth Road and Mill Street areas of Wantage situated 350m and 650m south of the site. On the results of the Mill Street excavations, the Roman activity identified was interpreted as a roadside settlement, with agricultural buildings and field systems to the rear of house plots on the road frontage. It was suggested that the Letcombe Brook may have formed a natural eastern limited to such activity. Smith's (Smith 1987) analysis of roadside settlements has shown that the house plot generally did not extend more than 50m back from the roadside, with agricultural land and field systems situated to the rear of the plots. The Mill Street excavation was situated approximately 200m from the projected Roman road within the agricultural landscape to the rear of the house plots.
- 2.1.9 However, the subsequent results of the Denchworth Road excavations raises the possibility that the Roman settlement was a villa estate centre or nucleated village rather than a roadside settlement.
- 2.1.10 Despite the uncertain form and extent of the known Roman settlement activity at Wantage, it is clear that on current evidence the site is situated beyond such recorded activity. Known activity within the site is limited to a single coin findspot which may simply demonstrate a level of background 'noise' associated with the nearby settlement activity, introduced to the area by agricultural processes.
- 2.1.11 The archaeological excavation results at Mably Way, situated c 200m east of the site, further supports the consideration that the site is situated beyond the Roman settlement



focus at Wantage. Although the evaluation at Mably Way initially identified the potential for Roman enclosures within the area, the subsequent archaeological excavation identified several linear features of which the majority were attributed to the modern or Post-Medieval field drainage system and ploughing. Although part of a Roman field system may have been identified, the dating evidence for this was sparse and therefore the interpretation speculative. The excavation concluded that the area is likely to have been situated on the outermost margins of the Roman settlement. The archaeological evaluation carried out to the north of the site at Grove Airfield identified a single ditch feature attributed to the Roman period.

- 2.1.12 The recording of Roman burials at Witan Way, north of Barwell and Belmont Farm may also suggest the presence of a Roman cemetery, traditionally positioned on the edge of a settlement, possibly indicating the northern limit of the Roman settlement situated c 160m southeast of the site.
- 2.1.13 Although the site is likely to have been situated beyond the focus of Roman activity, the area may have been situated within the agricultural landscape surrounding the known settlement activity to the south. The site may contain evidence of Roman field systems or associated agricultural activity.
- 2.1.14 On current evidence, the site is considered to have a low potential for Roman settlement activity and a moderate potential for archaeological deposits associated with agricultural practices.

Saxon-Early Medieval

- 2.1.15 No HER or NMR records relating to the Saxon - Early Medieval period are situated within or immediately adjacent to the site.
- 2.1.16 Documentary records confirm the presence of a Royal residence at Wantage in the 9th century and is reputed to be the birthplace of King Alfred. The location of this Saxon palace has been subject to speculation. The HER records one of six possible locations for the palace at Limborough Road with the NMR recording the location of the palace in the region of Mill Street. The Mill Street excavations did not establish whether there was any continuity of occupation and settlement between the last phase of Roman activity and the earliest Anglo-Saxon phase but demonstrated Anglo-Saxon activity to the west of Letcombe Brook. It is considered that the focus of the late Anglo-Saxon settlement shifted to the eastern side of Letcombe Brook, with the Medieval church of St Peter and Paul built on the site of an earlier Saxon Church or Minster situated over 800m south-east of the site. The early Medieval settlement developed around the church and Market Place. A number of archaeological evaluations within the town have recorded evidence of Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval activity.
- 2.1.17 Although Anglo-Saxon and early Medieval settlement activity is present at Wantage, the site itself lies over 500m north-west of such known activity and it is considered that the site lies beyond the extent of Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval settlement at Wantage.
- 2.1.18 During this period the site lay beyond the settlement extents of Wantage. The area may have formed part of the surrounding agricultural hinterland. As such, a low potential has been identified for the presence of Saxon-Early Medieval archaeological deposits or activity within the site.

Medieval

- 2.1.19 During the Medieval period Wantage becomes an established market town, a fair was granted in 1213 but it is likely that a market existed prior to this owing to the prosperity



of the town in the 12th century. The growth and development of the Medieval town is unclear but is likely to have developed around the church of St Peter and St Paul, the Market Place and along Mill Street and Grove Street.

- 2.1.20 Despite the development and expansion of the Medieval town, the site remains over 650m north-west of the likely settlement extent. The site is likely to have been situated within the surrounding open field system agricultural landscape of Wantage. The NMR records the presence of ridge and furrow of possible Medieval or Post-Medieval origin across the central and southern areas of the site, evidence of ridge and furrow was also noted across the western extent of the site during the recent site visit.
- 2.1.21 During this period, the site remains beyond the settlement extent of Wantage. The site is likely to have remained an area of agricultural land, which may be further demonstrated by the presence of possible Medieval ridge and furrow identified across the southern and central extent of the site.
- 2.1.22 On this basis, a low potential for Medieval archaeological deposits or artefacts is considered for the site.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.1.23 Throughout the Post-Medieval and Modern period the site remains part of an agricultural landscape. The site is subject to initial piecemeal enclosure and later formal enclosure during the late 18th and early 19th century. The route of the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, which crosses through the centre of the site in a north-east to south-west orientation was constructed in 1810 and subsequently closed in 1914.
- 2.1.24 The collection of buildings at Stockham are not listed and are not identified within either the HER or the NMR. A structure has been at the location of the existing house since at least the late 18th century.
- 2.1.25 In these periods understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER and NMR.
- 2.1.26 The earliest map showing the site in any detail is a plan of the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, dated 1793. It shows the proposed route of the canal across a number of enclosed fields to the northwest of the town of Wantage. A single building is depicted towards the southwest corner of the site, in the location now occupied by Stockham House.
- 2.1.27 The route of the canal is only shown in the northeast corner of the site on the Wantage and Grove Inclosure map of 1803 perhaps indicating the extent of construction at this point.
- 2.1.28 The canal and four buildings in the location of Stockham House are shown very clearly on the 1844 Tithe map, along with the enclosed fields. A bridge is shown crossing the canal in the centre of the site, with a second bridge (later identified as Stockham Bridge) towards the west at where several field boundaries converge. The surrounding area comprises agricultural land made up of large enclosed fields.
- 2.1.29 By the publication of the 1883 Ordnance Survey the three enclosed fields in the southwest of the site have been opened into a single field. The fields are bounded by trees and hedges. Stockham Bridge is clearly identified as is Barwell Bridge in the northeast corner of the site. The unnamed bridge in the centre is depicted as a gap in the canal. The area of Stockham House (referred to simply as Stockham) shows an extensive range of buildings mostly to the west of the main house.



- 2.1.30 The 1912 Ordnance Survey identifies the canal as disused, despite the formal closure not taking place until 1914. The previously unnamed central bridge is identified as Hunters Bridge. A number of the former field boundaries have been dispensed with.
- 2.1.31 The 1960 Ordnance Survey shows much of the site as largely unchanged over the intervening 50 year period. The exception being that a field boundary has been removed in the northeast part of the site.
- 2.1.32 The north part of the canal within the site has been filled in by the 1970s (the infill material is claimed to be from Grove airfield when it was constructed during World War 2) and Wantage Research Laboratory has been constructed to the west. The land to the south of the site has also been developed as part of the expansion of Wantage. The structures making up Stockham Farm have also changed.
- 2.1.33 The Wantage Research Laboratory is replaced by a factory by the early 1980s. The site remains unchanged. No further changes occur within the site during the 1990s and the early 2000s, but planting along the route of the canal and in the east part of the site is shown on the 2011 Ordnance Survey.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 2.1.34 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within or in close proximity to the site.

Conservation Area and Listed Buildings

- 2.1.35 The Conservation Area of Wantage Town Centre is situated over 500m southeast of the site. It's setting or character will not be effected by the proposed development. There are no listed buildings situated within or in close proximity to the site that would be effected by the proposed development.
- 2.1.36 An appraisal of the historic built environment of Stockham Farm is discussed in a separate CgMs report (CgMs 2011).

Historic Landscape

- 2.1.37 The site is situated beyond the historic core of Wantage. From the Medieval period and possibly early, the site is situated within the agricultural hinterland of the settlement of Wantage. Cartographic evidence shows the site remains within an enclosed agricultural land up to present day with the exception of the construction of the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal in 1810. Throughout the 20th century, residential and industrial development surrounds the site.

Summary and Assessment of Significance

- 2.1.38 There are no heritage assets of national significance within the site. Known undesignated heritage assets situated within the site are limited to the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, remnants of Medieval or Post-Medieval ridge and furrow and a single Roman coin. The canal is considered to be of regional significance, while the other two heritage assets are considered to be of local significance.
- 2.1.39 The desk-based assessment has established that the site is considered to have a moderate potential for late Prehistoric activity. Although a low potential for Roman settlement activity is considered for the site, a moderate potential for associated agricultural practices may be present. The site is situated beyond the historic core of Wantage and as such a low potential is identified for the Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval and Medieval periods. Overall, a low potential is considered for the Post-Medieval period as the area remains an area of agricultural land. A greater potential for Post-



Medieval activity and structural remains will be present along the route of the former canal and in the vicinity of the Stockham Farm complex, such remains are considered to be of regional or local importance.

3 PROJECT AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief will be to:

- (i) preserve by record any archaeological deposits, structures or features encountered during the course of geotechnical test-pitting;
- (ii) seek to establish the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits, structures or features encountered within the scope of the ground intrusion;
- (iii) disseminate results through the production of a unpublished client (grey literature) report.

4 PROJECT SPECIFIC EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Scope of works

4.1.1 The watching brief will be maintained during the period of groundworks, which will include surface stripping, the excavation of the new swimming pool and any service trenches, landscaping works and any other significant invasive works.

4.1.2 A summary of Oxford Archaeology South's general approach to Watching Brief work can be found in Appendix A. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found as Appendices C-F.

4.1.3 Site specific methodologies will be as follows:

- (i) The test pits will be excavated by mechanical excavator (JCB or similar) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and taken down slowing in spits of approximately 0.20m.
- (ii) All excavated material will be visually examined for archaeological material.
- (iii) Spoil will be mounded at a safe distance from each excavation.
- (iv) Excavation will stop at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, which, if present, will be investigated by hand only if safe to do so.
- (v) Once any upper levels of archaeological remains have been recorded, excavation shall proceed to the required depth.
- (vi) Recording test-pit sections will take place from the side only.
- (vii) In the even of significant archaeological deposits being encountered, excavation of the test-pit will cease and Will Bedford of CgMs will be immediately informed.

4.2 Programme

4.2.1 The watching brief will continue until throughout the excavation of the geotechnical test-pits, which will take place from Monday 23rd of January 2012. The work is anticipated to last for two days.



- 4.2.2 The watching brief will be undertaken by a team consisting of a Project Officer, Dan Sykes, under the management of Katrina Anker, Project Manager.
- 4.2.3 All fieldwork undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (South) is overseen by the Head of Fieldwork, Dan Poore MIFA.

4.3 Site specific methodology

- 4.3.1 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (Appendices B, C, D and E respectively).

5 PROJECT SPECIFIC REPORTING AND ARCHIVE METHODOLOGY

5.1 Programme

- 5.1.1 The report will be completed within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.1.2 A digital copy of the report (.pdf) will be supplied to Will Bedford, CgMs. Bound copies will also be supplied, if required.

5.2 Content

- 5.2.1 The content of this report will be as defined in Appendix F.

5.3 Specialist input

- 5.3.1 OA has a large pool of internal specialists, as well as a network of external specialists with whom OA have well established working relationships. A general list of these specialists is presented in Appendix G; in the event that additional input should be required, an updated list of specialists can be supplied.

5.4 Archive

- 5.4.1 The site archive will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum Service following completion of the project.
- 5.4.2 A summary of OA's general approach to documentary archiving can be found in Appendix H.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Roles and responsibilities

- 6.1.1 The Project Manager has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. She delegates elements of this responsibility to the Project Supervisor, who implements these on a day to day basis.
- 6.1.2 The Director with responsibility for Health and Safety at OA is Robert Williams (Chief Operations Officer); he is advised by the OA Group Health and Safety Coordinator, Dan Poore (NEBOSH Level 3).

6.2 Method statement and risk assessment

- 6.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to health and safety can be found in Appendix I. A risk assessment has also been undertaken and approved and will be kept on site, along



with OA's standard health and safety file, which will contain all relevant health and safety documentation.

6.2.2 The Health and Safety file will be available to view at any time.

7 REFERENCES

CgMs, 2011 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Stockham House, Wantage, Oxfordshire.



OA STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY APPENDICES

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by the accompanying detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

Copies of all OA internal standards and guidelines referred to below are available on request.

APPENDIX A. GENERAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

A.1 Standard methodology – summary

Mechanical excavation

- A.1.1 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB or 360° tracked excavator with a 1.8 m to 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator will be used.
- A.1.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- A.1.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.
- A.1.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- A.1.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.
- A.1.6 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material in reverse order of excavation, but will otherwise not be fully reinstated.

Hand excavation

- A.1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- A.1.8 Within significant archaeological levels the minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.
- A.1.9 It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- A.1.10 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits, which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

Recording

- A.1.11 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.



- A.1.12 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.
- A.1.13 Plans will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10 or recorded using geo-referenced digital photography.
- A.1.14 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- A.1.15 A register of plans will be kept.
- A.1.16 Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
- A.1.17 A register of sections will be kept.
- A.1.18 Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- A.1.19 A full black and white and colour (digital) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- A.1.20 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- A.2.1 The Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:
- Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation
 - Standard and Guidance for Excavation
 - Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
- A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).
- A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

APPENDIX B. GEOMATICS AND SURVEY

B.1 Standard methodology – summary

- B.1.1 The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.
- B.1.2 It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It



- establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.
- B.1.3 The survey will be conducted using a combination of Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM) where appropriate, hand-measured elements and GPS (Global Positioning System).
- B.1.4 Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GPS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.
- B.1.5 All control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GPS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. All stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.
- B.1.6 Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.
- B.1.7 Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be logged onto the field computer and uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. The software in the field computer will be verified and all cabling between the GPS and/or TST and computer will be checked. Prior to conducting the survey the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept to record daily tasks and conditions.
- B.1.8 All spatial data will be periodically downloaded onto a field computer, and backed up onto CD, or DVD. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.
- B.1.9 All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw format and translated during the download process this shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.
- B.1.10 A weekly summary of survey work will be produced to access development and highlight problems. This information also will be recorded on the weekly survey journal. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly and a copy returned to Oxford on a weekly basis.
- B.1.11 A site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GPS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.
- B.1.12 Excavated archaeological interventions and areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn. At least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GPS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the



DPs as reference points and digitised following OA's digitising protocols. For further details on hand planning procedure please refer to the fieldwork guidelines.

- B.1.13 Where appropriate rectified photography may be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for rectified photography.
- B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.
- B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.
- B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.
- B.1.17 All digital data will be backed up incrementally on CD or DVD. On each Friday the entire data directory will be backed up and returned to Oxford where it will be copied onto the OA projects server. Each CAD drawing will contain an information layout which will include all the relevant details appertaining to that drawing. Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all raw measurements will be made available as hard copy for archiving purposes.

B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- B.2.1 English Heritage (2009), Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage
- B.2.2 English Heritage (2006), Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Practise
- B.2.3 English Heritage, (2007) Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording practise

B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures
- B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols
- B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols
- B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Summary of Standard methodology

- C.1.1 Different environmental and geoarchaeological sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Where possible an environmental and/or geoarchaeological



specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies. Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by English Heritage and Oxford Archaeology. A register of samples will be kept. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (eg. OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

- C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.
- C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with an appropriate specialist.
- C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen and other microflora and microfauna and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

C.2 Relevant Industry Standards and Guidelines

- C.2.1 Brunning, R. 1996. Waterlogged wood: the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of structural wood. English Heritage Guidelines
- C.2.2 English Heritage 2001. Archaeometallurgy. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001.01.
- C.2.3 English Heritage 2011. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (second edition).
- C.2.4 English Heritage 2004. Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates.
- C.2.5 English Heritage 2006. Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates.
- C.2.6 English Heritage 2007. Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.
- C.2.7 English Heritage 2008. Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology.



C.2.8 English Heritage 2008. Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains.

C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

C.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 2005. Environmental Sampling Guidelines, 2nd ed.

APPENDIX D. ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

D.1 Summary of Standard methodology

- D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Head of Finds. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.
- D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Head of Finds with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.
- D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.
- D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the department manager before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.
- D.1.5 Finds falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, and the relevant Finds Liaison Officer (FLO), who is the designated county treasure co-ordinator, the landowner and the County Archaeologist. A Treasure Receipt will be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding that the find is Treasure. The Treasure Receipt and Report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.
- D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Head of Fieldwork and the Head of Post-excavation. Project managers will keep the Head of Finds informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.



- D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into account the requirements of the receiving museum. Primary data recording count and weight of fragments by material from each context is recorded on the site database.
- D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).
- D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.
- D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.
- D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the department storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Head of Finds.
- D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Finds department holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.
- D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the department prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the head of finds to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- D.2.1 UKIC, 1983, Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- D.2.2 UKIC, 1988, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- D.2.3 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via <http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm>
- D.2.4 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998, First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- D.3.1 Allen, L, and Cropper, C (internal publication only) Oxford Archaeology Finds Manual.



APPENDIX E. BURIALS

E.1 Summary of Standard methodology

- E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.
- E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.
- E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with IFA (Roberts and McKinley 1993) and English Heritage and The Church of England guidelines (Mays 2005). For crypts and post-medieval burials the recommendations set out by the IFA (Cox 2001) in *Crypt Archaeology: an approach*, are also relevant.
- E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the English Heritage and Church of England (2005) document *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*, skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.
- E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.
- E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (post-1907) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.
- E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).
- E.1.8 Soil samples will be taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (circa. less than 5 years) will normally be recovered as bulk samples. Soil samples will also be taken from graves that appear to contain no human bone.
- E.1.9 Burials (including the skeleton, cremation, coffin fittings, coffin, urn, grave goods / other) will be recorded by photographic and written record using specialised pro forma context sheets, although these records may only include schematic representations of the location and position of the skeletons, depending on the nature and circumstances of the burial.
- E.1.10 Where necessary, hand drawn plans (usually at 1:10, sometimes 1:5) will be made, especially of contexts where required details cannot be adequately seen using digital rectified photography (for example, urned cremations; undisturbed hob nails).
- E.1.11 Levels will be taken. For inhumations this will be on the skull, pelvis and feet as a minimum.
- E.1.12 Human remains that are exhumed will be bagged and labelled according to skeletal region and carefully packed into suitable containers (for example, acid free cardboard



- boxes) and transported to a suitable storage location. Any associated coffins and coffin fittings will be contained with the human remains wherever possible.
- E.1.13 Unurned cremations will not usually be half sectioned or excavated in spits, but recovered as a bulk sample.
- E.1.14 Wherever possible, urned cremations will be carefully bandaged, recovered whole and will be excavated in spits in the laboratory, as per the recommendations of McKinley (2004).
- E.1.15 Unless deemed osteologically or archaeologically important disarticulated bone / charnel will be collected and reserved for re-burial if immediate re-internment as close to its original position is not practicable. In some instances, a rapid scan of this material may be undertaken by a qualified osteologist, if deemed relevant.
- E.1.16 If undisturbed, pyre sites will normally be excavated in quadrants, at the very least in 0.5 m blocks of 0.5 m spits.
- E.1.17 Pyre debris dumps will be half sectioned or quadrant and will be subject to 100% sampling.
- E.1.18 Wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including fixing nails will be recorded on a pro forma coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded by reference to Reeve and Adams (1993) and the unpublished master catalogue that is being compiled by OA. Where individual types cannot be paralleled, they will be drawn and/ or photographed and assigned a style number. Biographical details obtained from legible departum plate inscriptions will be recorded and further documentary research will be made.
- E.1.19 Funerary structures, such as brick shaft graves and/or vaults will be hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Location, dimensions and method of construction will be noted, and the structure added to the overall trench plan.
- E.1.20 Memorials, including headstones, revealed within the areas of development will be recorded irrespective of whether they are believed to be in situ.
- E.1.21 Where required, memorials will be accorded an individual context number and will also be included as part of the grave group, if the association with a burial is clear.
- E.1.22 Memorials will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets, based on and following the guidelines set out by Mytum (2002), and will include details of:
- Shape
 - Dimensions
 - Type of stone used
 - Iconography (an illustration may best describe these features)
 - Inscription (verbatim record of inscription; font of the lettering)
 - Stylistic type

E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- E.2.1 Cox, M, 2001 Crypt archaeology. An approach. IFA Paper No. 3
- E.2.2 Mays, S, 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from
- E.2.3 Christian Burial Grounds in England. Church of England and English Heritage.



- E.2.4 McKinley, J, and Roberts, C, 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 13
- E.2.5 McKinley, J, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Brickley, M, and McKinley, J (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 7. 9-13.
- E.2.6 Mytum, H, 2000 Recording and Analysing Graveyards. CBA Handbook No. 15.
- E.2.7 Reeve, J, and Adams, M, 1993 The Spitalfields Project. Volume I – The Archaeology Across the Styx. CBA Research Report No. 85

E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- E.3.1 Loe, L, 2008 The Treatment of Human Remains in the Care of Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology internal policy document.
- E.3.2 Excavating and recording human remains. Oxford Archaeology internal guidelines document.

APPENDIX F. REPORTING

F.1 Summary of Standard methodology

- F.1.1 For Watching Briefs and Evaluations, the style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
 - Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
 - A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
 - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
 - An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.
- F.1.2 For Excavations, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design will generally be prepared, as prescribed by English Heritage Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2006, Section 2.3. This will include a Project Description containing:
- A summary description and background of the project.
 - A summary of the quantities and assessment of potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data. Detailed assessment reports will be contained within appendices.
 - An explicit statement of the scope of the project design and how the project relates to any other projects or work preceding, concurrent with or following on from it.



- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
 - A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and the current post-excavation assessment process.
- F.1.3 A section on Resources and Programming will also be produced, containing:
- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken, along with an explanation of how the project team will communicate, both internally and externally.
 - A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the revised research aims.
 - A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
 - A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
 - A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.
- F.1.4 The Project Design will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.
- F.1.5 Under certain circumstances (eg with very small mitigations), and as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, a formal Assessment and Project Design may not be required and either the project will continue straight to full analysis, or a simple Project Proposal (MoRPHE 2006 Section 2.1) will be produced prior to full analysis. This proposal may include:
- A summary of the background to the project
 - Research aims and objectives
 - Methods statement outlining how the aims and objectives will be achieved
 - An outline of the stages, products and tasks
 - Proposed project team
 - Estimated overall timetable and budget if appropriate.
- F.1.6 Once the post-excavation Project Design or Project Proposal has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or his appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.
- F.1.7 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results and will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. An



OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for each project as per English Heritage guidelines.

F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

F.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) adheres to the national standards in post-excavation procedure as outlined in English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; EH 2006). Furthermore, all post-excavation projects take into account the appropriate regional research frameworks as well as national research agendas such as the Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE; EH 2008).

APPENDIX G. LIST OF SPECIALISTS REGULARLY USED BY OA

G.1.1 Below are two tables, one containing 'in-house' OA specialists, and the other containing a list of specialists who are regularly used by OA..

Internal archaeological specialists used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lisa Brown	Early Prehistoric pottery	BA, PGDip, Mlitt, MifA
Paul Booth	Iron Age and Roman pottery	BA, FSA, MifA
John Cotter	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, Clay Pipe and CBM	BA (Hon.), MifA
Cynthia Poole	CBM and Fired Clay	BA (Hon.), MSc
Edward Biddulph	Roman Pottery	BA (Hon.), MA, MifA
Ian Scott	Metalwork and Glass	BA (Hon.)
Dan Stansbie	Roman Pottery	BA (Hon.), MA, MifA
Leigh Allen	Metalwork and worked bone	BA (Hon.), PGDip
Dr Ruth Shaffrey	Worked stone artefacts	BA, PhD
Julian Munby	Architectural Stone	BA, FSA
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Fish and Bird Bone	BA (Hon.), MA, D.Phil, MifA, FSA Scot
Elizabeth Huckerby	Pollen and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, MifA
Lena Strid	Animal bone	MA
Dr Wendy Smith	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, PhD, MifA
Andrew Bates	Animal Bone	BA, MA
Dr Denise Druce Pollen	Charred plant remains and charcoal	BA, PhD, MifA
Liz Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA, Msc
Nicola Scott	Archaeological archive deposition	BA



Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Mike Donnelly	Flint	Bsc, MifA

External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lynne Keys	Slag	BA (Hon.)
Quita Mould	Leather	BA, MA
Penelope Walton Rogers, The Anglo Saxon Laboratory	Identification of Medieval Textiles	FSA, Dip.Acc
Dana Goodburn Brown	Conservation	BSc (Hon.), BA, MSc
Steve Allen, York Archaeological Trust	Conservation	BA, MA, MAAIS
Dr Richard McPhail	Soils, especially Micromorphology	BA (Hon.), MSc, PhD
Dana Challinor	Charcoal	MA (Hon.), MSc
Dr Nigel Cameron	Diatoms	BSc, MSc, PhD
Dr David Smith	Insects	BA (Hon.), MA, PhD
Professor Adrian Parker	Phytoliths and pollen	Bsc (Hons.), D.Phil
Dr David Starley	Slag	BSc, PhD
Wendy Carruthers	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	
Dr Sylvia Peglar	Pollen	PhD
Dr John Whittaker	Ostracods and Foraminifera	BA (Hons), PhD
Dr John Crowther	Soil Chemistry	MA, PhD
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeology	Bsc, PhD
Professor Mark Robinson	Insects, molluscs, waterlogged plant remains	MA, PhD
Dr Dan Miles	Dendrochronology	D.Phil, FSA
Dr Jean-luc Schwemmer	Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating	PhD
Dr David Higgins	Clay Pipe	BA, PhD, MifA
Dr Hugo Lamdin Wymark	Flint	BSc, PhD, FSA Scot, MifA



APPENDIX H. DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVING

H.1 Standard methodology – summary

- H.1.1 The documentary archive constitutes all the written, drawn, photographic and digital records relating to the set up, fieldwork and post-excavation phases of the project. This documentary archive, together with the artefactual and environmental ecofact archive collectively forms the record of the site. The report is part of the documentary archive, and the archive must provide the evidence that supports the conclusions of the report, but the archive may also include data which exceeds the limitations of research parameters set down for the report and which could be of significant value to future researchers.
- H.1.2 At the outset of the project OA Archive department will contact the relevant local receiving museum or archive repository to notify them of the imminent start of a new fieldwork project in their collecting area. Relevant local archiving guidelines will be observed and site codes, which integrate with the receiving repository, will be agreed for labelling of archives and finds.
- H.1.3 During the course of the project the Archive department will assist the Project Manager in the management of the archive including the cataloguing and development technique suitable for photographic archive requirements.
- H.1.4 The site archive will be security copied either by microfilming and the master sent to English Heritage as part of the National Archaeological Record or it will be digitally scanned and stored in a dedicated archive section of the OA computer network. A copy of the work as microfiche diazo or .pdf/a on disk will be sent to the receiving museums with the hard copy. This will act as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.
- H.1.5 Born digital data where suitable will be printed to hard copy for the receiving museum but if the format is such that it needs maintaining in digital form a copy will be sent to the receiving museum by CD. Back-up copies will be stored on the OA digital network and or posted to the ADS in accordance with AAF & ADS guidelines. In most cases a digital copy of the report will be included in the OASIS project library hosted by ADS.
- H.1.6 Prior to deposition the Archive department will contact the museum regarding the size and content of the archive and discuss any retention and dispersal policies which may be applicable in line with local and SMA Guidelines ' Selection, Retention & Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' 1993
- H.1.7 The site archive will then be deposited with the relevant receiving museum or repository at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected. The documentary archive will include correspondence detailing landowner consent to deposit the artefacts and any copyright licences in accordance with the receiving museum guidelines.
- H.1.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide a licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- H.1.9 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.



H.1.10 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

H.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- H.2.1 At the end of the project the site archive will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the following national guidelines:
- H.2.2 The 2007 AAF guide Archaeological Archives A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Brown D.
- H.2.3 The IFA Standard & Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
- H.2.4 The UKIC's Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage
- H.2.5 The MGC's Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections
- H.2.6 Local museum guidelines such as Museum of London Guidelines: (<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposResource>) will be adopted where appropriate to the archive collecting area.
- H.2.7 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.

H.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- H.3.1 The OA Archives Policy.

APPENDIX I. HEALTH AND SAFETY

I.1 Summary of Standard Methodology

- I.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the OA Health and Safety Policy (Revision 13, August 2009), the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.
- I.1.2 Where a site is covered by the The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan.
- I.1.3 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively.
- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
 - Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
 - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), and



- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995).

OXCMS: 2012.14

WANTAGE
STOCKHAM HOUSE

WASTOK 12

B. SITE DIARY

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Wantage]

Site[Stockham House phase 2] Site code[WASTOK 12 phase 1]

Line 2: Excavators name[K Anker]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	✓
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

DAVID - ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE *W1300012*

SITE NAME *STOCKHAM House*

DATE *23.1.12*

NGR

County

Start Time

8.00

Finish Time

4.00

Milage

Previous Visit *-*

Visit By

DM.

Type of construction work *GEOMETRIC RYS.*

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes: *yes 1x family - TP 5.*

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Records?



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE *W15010012*

SITE NAME *STOCKHAM HOUSE*

DATE *24.1.12*

NGR

County

Start Time

8

Finish Time

4

Milage

Previous Visit

23.1.12

Visit By

DM

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Records?



WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE *WA180042*

SITE NAME *STOCKHAM HOUSE*

DATE *15-1-12*

NGR

County

Start Time

8.00

Finish Time

2.00

Milage

Previous Visit

24-1-12

Visit By

TM

Type of construction work

Contacts made

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Records?

OXFORD - 2012 . 14

WANTAGE

STOCKHAM HOUSE

WASTOK 12.

B. PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Wantage]

Site[Stockham House phase 2] Site code[WASTOK 12 phase 1]

Line 2: Excavators name[K Anker]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Eco fact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE ^{WASTONIC}
12

SITE NAME STOCKHAM HOUSE, WANTAGE

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
101	LAYER						TOPSOIL	DS
102	LAYER						SUB	
103	LAYER						NAT.	
201	"						TOP	
201	"						NAT.	
301	"						TOP	
302							NAT	
401							TOP	
402							NAT.	
501	↓						TOP	
502	CUT		FB 503				CUT CULLY	
503	FILL		FO 502				FILL OF CULLY	
504	LAYER						NAT.	
601							TOP	
602							NAT	
701							TOP	
702							SUB	
703							NAT.	
801							TOP	
802							NAT.	
901							TOP	
902							NAT.	
1001							TOP	
1002							SUB	
1003							NAT.	
1101							TOP	
1102							NAT.	
1201							TOP	
1202							NAT.	
1301							TOP	
1302							NAT.	
1401	↓						TOP	↓

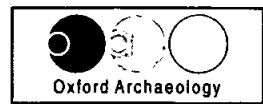


CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE **WASTOK
12**

SITE NAME **STOCKHAM HOUSE, WAINAGE**

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
1402	LAYER						SUB. RUBBLE	DS
1403							NAT BURIED SOIL?	
1404							NAT.	
1501							TOP	
1502							MOD.	
1503							BACKFILL.	
1601							TOP	
1602	FILL						FURROW FILL	
1603	LAYER						NAT.	
1701							TOP	
1702							MOD.	
1703							NAT.	
1801							TOP	
1802							LEVELLING	
1803							MOD.	
1804							NAT.	
1901							TOP	
1902							NAT.	
2001							TOP	
2002							MOD.	
2003	WALL						WALL	
2101	LAYER						TOP	
2102							SUB.	
2103							NAT.	
2201							TOP	
2202							NAT.	
2301							TOP	
2302							RAMBL	
2303							LAYER	
2304							NAT.	
2401							TOP	
2402							SUB.	



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 1	
Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference		Field No. (
Length 2	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.5	Was archaeology present? NO		
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?		Were finds recovered? NO	

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
101	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.15 - YELL BROWN CLAY SILT.
102	0.35 - MILK GREEN BROWN CLAY SILT < 5% FINE FLINTS.
	WEATHERED (MOTTLED) LIMESTONE INCLUSIONS
103	Natural (describe) LIGHT GREEN CLAY → 2m+

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder DJA
Date 23.1.12



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 2
Trench orientation E-W		Grid reference		Field No. 1
Length 2	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.25	Was archaeology present? No.	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?		Were finds recovered?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
201	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.25 - DARK BROWN CLAY SILT. V. DUCK ROOT FAULTS
202	SUBSOIL DETERMINED / DARK BROWN CLAY SILT WITH LENTICLES NR BOTTOM
203	Natural (describe) BELOW 0.25m DEEP - MID BROWN GREY SILT CLAY.

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder *PA*
Date 23.1.12



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 3
Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference		Field No. (
Length 2.	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.25	Was archaeology present? NO.	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?		Were finds recovered?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
301	Present topsoil/ploughsoil - MID BROWN CLAY SILT 1 x BURNT FLINT NOTED < 20mm V. OR FLINT FRAGS
302	Natural (describe) GREEN SILT CLAY.

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder TS
Date 23.1.12.



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 4
Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference		Field No. 1
Length 2	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.25	Was archaeology present? NO	
Plan Nos?	Section Nos?	Were finds recovered?		

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
401	Present topsoil/ploughsoil mid green brown clay silt
402	Natural (describe) yellow / clay silt clay.

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder Tm
Date 23.1.12.



SITE WARSTOCK 12	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 5
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Trench orientation		Grid reference		Field No. 1
Length	Width 0.6.	Average depth to top of natural 0.25.	Was archaeology present? YES.	
Plan Nos? 501		Section Nos? 501		Were finds recovered? YES.

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
501	Present topsoil/ploughsoil
502	CUT - > 0.6m LONG / 0.74m WIDE / 0.46m DEEP
503	FILL - BANK ABOVE CLAY CUT. 10% flint frags ≤ 100mm φ. N. SIDE 80-90° S. SIDE - 30-50° FLAT BASE - KEYS/WIDENS TO WEST
504	Natural (describe) <u>GREY SILT CLAY</u> / CALCAREOUS CLAY SILT WITH DEGRADED CONCRETE/LIMESTONE FRAGMENTS.

Brief description of archaeology/comments (AS 602)

Recorder TJA
Date 23.1.12

SITE <u>WASTOCK 12</u>		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. <u>6</u>
Trench orientation <u>N-S</u>	Grid reference		Field No. <u>1</u>	
Length <u>2</u>	Width <u>0.6</u>	Average depth to top of natural <u>0.25</u>	Was archaeology present? <u>N</u>	
Plan Nos ?	Section Nos ?	Were finds recovered? <u>N</u>		

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
<u>601</u>	<u>Present topsoil/ploughsoil</u> <u>0.25</u>
<u>602</u>	<u>Natural (describe)</u> <u>GREEN CALCAREOUS SILT CLAY</u> <u>-20-30% CHALK /</u> <u>FRAGS</u> <u>LIMESTONE</u> <u>5% FINST</u> <u>FRAGS</u>

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Handwritten notes and sketches in the description area, including a large irregular shape drawn across the rows.

Recorder <u>[Signature]</u>
Date <u>23.1.12</u>



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 7
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Trench orientation E-W	Grid reference		Field No. 1
Length 2.5	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.45	Was archaeology present? NO
Plan Nos ?	Section Nos ?		Were finds recovered? NO

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
701	Present topsoil/ploughsoil - BROWN CLAY SILT - 0.25m
702	SUBSOIL - RIDGE (+ FURROW) DEPOSIT - 0.20m PLIABLE - MID BROWN / GREY CLAY SILT - 20-30% CLAY / 5% FINE INCL. Limestone frags
703	Natural (describe) ^{ERTHEN} LOOSE DEGRADED LIMESTONE/SAND

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder [Signature]
Date 23.7.12



SITE <i>NASTOCK 2.</i>		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. <i>8</i>
Trench orientation <i>N-S</i>		Grid reference		Field No. <i>1</i>
Length <i>2.5</i>	Width <i>0.6</i>	Average depth to top of natural <i>0.3</i>	Was archaeology present? <i>NO</i>	
Plan Nos ?		Section Nos ?		Were finds recovered ?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
<i>801</i>	<i>Present topsoil/ploughsoil MID BROWN CLAY SILT. 0.30m</i>
<i>802</i>	<i>Natural (describe) GREEN SILT CLAY WITH 20% LIMESTONE CHUNK FLATS 10mm Ø</i>

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder <i>TD</i>
Date <i>23.1.12</i>



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 9
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Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference		Field No.
Length 2.5	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.3	Was archaeology present? No	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?	Were finds recovered? No	

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
101	Present topsoil/ploughsoil - 0.3 m THICK BROWN CLAY SILT
102	Natural (describe) - GRAY SILT CLAY WITH LIMESTONE/CHALK/FELS AS BENCH

Brief description of archaeology/comments

AS BENCH

Recorder **TB**
Date **23.1.12.**



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 10	
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Trench orientation NW-SE		Grid reference		Field No. 1	
Length 3m	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.40	Was archaeology present? No		
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?		Were finds recovered?	

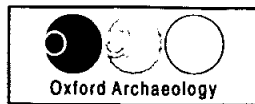
If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
1001	Present topsoil/ploughsoil BROWN CLAY SILT - 02
1002	MID-DARK GRAY CLAY SILT < 5% CHALK FRAGS (WCL) 020
1003	Natural (describe) LIGHT GRAY / GREEN SILT CLAY WITH LUMINOUS CHALK FRAGS

Brief description of archaeology/comments
≤ 10mm φ

Recorder D
Date 23.1.12



SITE <i>WASTOCK 12</i>		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 12 <i>11</i>
Trench orientation <i>NE SW</i>		Grid reference		Field No. <i>1</i>
Length <i>2.5</i>	Width <i>0.6</i>	Average depth to top of natural <i>0.2</i>	Was archaeology present? <i>No</i>	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?		Were finds recovered? <i>NO</i>

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
<i>1101</i>	<i>Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.2m TOPSOIL AS ENCUMBER</i>
<i>1107</i>	<i>Natural (describe) YELLOW/BROWN/GREY SILT CLAY <5% LIMESTONE INCL.</i>

Brief description of archaeology/comments *INCL.*

Recorder *TJA*
Date *23.1.12*



SITE <i>WASTOCK 12</i>	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. <i>12</i>
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Trench orientation <i>E-W</i>	Grid reference	Field No. <i>1</i>
Length <i>2.3m</i>	Width <i>0.6</i>	Average depth to top of natural
Plan Nos ?	Section Nos ?	Was archaeology present ? <i>NO.</i>
		Were finds recovered ?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
<i>1201</i>	<i>Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0-25</i>
<i>1202</i>	<i>Natural (describe) DARK GREY SILT CLAY ≤ 5% LIMESTONE FRAGS ≤ 20mm Ø</i>

Brief description of archaeology/comments

	Recorder <i>D₁</i>
	Date <i>24.1.12</i>

SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 13
Trench orientation E-W		Grid reference		Field No.
Length 3	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.3.	Was archaeology present? No.	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?		Were finds recovered?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet.
If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
1301	Present topsoil/ploughsoil
1302	Natural (describe) ^{SILT} BANK GREEN SLT (AS TP 12)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder T.M.
Date 24.1.12



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 14
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Trench orientation N-S	Grid reference		Field No. 1
Length 2.3	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 2/5	Was archaeology present? NO
Plan Nos?	Section Nos?	Were finds recovered?	

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
1401	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.25
1402	BAKELIN DEPOSITS - GRACK / MIXED SOILS etc.
1403	-0.3 - ORGANIC DARK BROWN SILTS - 1m. section?
1404	Natural (describe) 0.5 + - DARK GREEN BROWN CLAY

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder Tm
Date 24.1.12



SITE
WASTOCK 12

EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET

Trench No.
15

Trench orientation **E-W.**

Grid reference

Field No.

Length **2.3**

Width **0.6**

Average depth to top of natural **0.7**

Was archaeology present? **No.**

Plan Nos ?

Section Nos ?

Were finds recovered ?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
1501	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.2
1502	0.5 mid brown clay silt - rubble/re-bar/conc. (backfill)
1503	2.5+ - mixed dark green clay silt / brown clay silt (^{NOT} ^{BOTTOMED}) - mixed backfill - limestone frags/bottles clay/mc? / etc
1505	<i>Excavated soil</i> Natural (describe) 2.5m

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder **TD**
Date **24.1.12**

SITE <i>WASTOCK 12</i>		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. <i>16</i>
Trench orientation <i>N-S</i>		Grid reference		Field No.
Length <i>2.3</i>	Width <i>0.6</i>	Average depth to top of natural <i>1m</i>	Was archaeology present? <i>NO</i>	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?		Were finds recovered?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
<i>1601</i>	<i>Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.4</i>
<i>1602</i>	<i>0.6 - mid BANK GREEN CALCAREOUS SILT CLAY - FILLING HU</i>
<i>1603</i>	<i>Natural (describe) GREEN / BANK CALCAREOUS SILT / CLAY / LIMESTONE <50m></i>

Brief description of archaeology/comments

	Recorder <i>[Signature]</i>
	Date <i>24.1.12</i>



SITE <i>WASTON 12</i>	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. <i>18</i>
Trench orientation <i>N-S</i>	Grid reference		Field No.
Length <i>0.3</i>	Width <i>0.6</i>	Average depth to top of natural <i>1.5</i>	Was archaeology present? <i>No</i>
Plan Nos?	Section Nos?		Were finds recovered?
<p>If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.</p>			
Context check list / Descriptions			
Context No.	Description		
<i>1801</i>	<i>Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.2</i>		
<i>1802</i>	<i>0.8 - RUBBLES / GRAY CLAY SILT - MAKE-UP / LEVELLING</i>		
<i>1803</i>	<i>0.3 - LIMESTONE SLAB PATH - incl. REBAR</i>		
<i>1804</i>	Natural (describe) <i>GREEN BROWN SILT CLAY.</i>		
Brief description of archaeology/comments			
			Recorder <i>DS</i>
			Date <i>24.1.12</i>



SITE <i>WATSOCK 12</i>		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. <i>19</i>
Trench orientation <i>N-S</i>		Grid reference		Field No.
Length <i>3</i>	Width <i>0.6</i>	Average depth to top of natural <i>0.35</i>	Was archaeology present? <i>No.</i>	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?		Were finds recovered?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
<i>1901</i>	<i>Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.35</i>
<i>1902</i>	<i>Natural (describe) MID GRAY SILT CLAY - < 5% < 15mm LIMESTONE</i>

Brief description of archaeology/comments

 	Recorder <i>D</i> Date <i>24.1.12</i>
--	--

SITE WATSTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 20
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Trench orientation EW		Grid reference		Field No.
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Length 3	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural ?	Was archaeology present ?
----------	-----------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------

Plan Nos ?	Section Nos ?	Were finds recovered ?
------------	---------------	------------------------

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
2001	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.2
2002	- RUBBLE/MID GREEN BROWN CLAY SILT - BRICK/CONC etc.
	2.5 mt - BRICK WITH IN-SITU FEW? ALIGNED STEEN AT DEPTH.
	(2003)
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder TB
Date 24.1.12.



SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 21
Trench orientation E-W.		Grid reference		Field No. 1
Length 3	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? NO	
Plan Nos?	Section Nos?		Were finds recovered?	

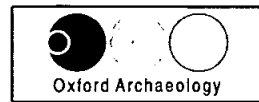
If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
2101	Present topsoil/ploughsoil DARK BROWN CLAY SILT - 0.2 m.
2102	MID-DARK 80% CLAY SILT 10% < 10mm Limestone/CHALK. 0.22 m
2103	Natural (describe) LIGHT-MID GREEN GRAY 20% LIMESTONE/CHALK SANDS 30mm φ.

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder JD
Date 25.1.12



SITE <i>WASTOCK 12</i>	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. <i>22</i>
---------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------

Trench orientation <i>N-S</i>	Grid reference	Field No.
Length <i>3</i>	Width <i>0.6</i>	Average depth to top of natural
Plan Nos ?	Section Nos ?	Was archaeology present ? <i>NO.</i>
		Were finds recovered ?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
<i>2201</i>	<i>Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.28m mid-bank area brown clay silt.</i>
<i>2202</i>	<i>Natural (describe) ^{water /} mid grey clay silt.</i>

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder <i>TZ</i>
Date <i>25.1.12.</i>



SITE WARSTOCK 12	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No.
			23

Trench orientation ← W		Grid reference		Field No.
Length 3	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? No.	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?	Were finds recovered?	

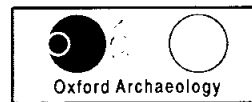
If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
2301	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.25
2302	MID GREEN CLAY SUIT 0.30 - 'MBR'
2303	LIGHT BROWN/GREEN CLAY SUIT 0.20 - 20% < 10um of limestone
2304	Natural (describe) LIGHT GREEN/GREEN SUIT CLAY 10% ≤ 5um of limestone

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder *[Signature]*
Date 25.1.12



SITE MASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 24
Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference		Field No. 1
Length 3	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? NO	
Plan Nos?		Section Nos?	Were finds recovered?	

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
2401	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.32
2402	S. SOIL - 0.25 - MID GREEN BROWN CLAY SILT. NO VIS INCL.
2403	Natural (describe) MID GREEN CLAY <10% LIMESTONE INCLS ≤10mm

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder **TJ**
Date **25.1.12.**



SITE WASTOCK 12	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 26
---------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------

Trench orientation	Grid reference	Field No.	
Length	Width	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ?
Plan Nos ?	Section Nos ?	Were finds recovered ?	

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

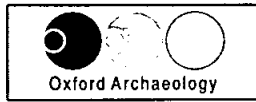
Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
2601	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0-2
2602	0.55 - mid-bank green brown clay silt - mod pot / bricks
2603	Natural (describe) AS 2602

Brief description of archaeology/comments

2602 - hump in landscape - probs UCLAST
FROM DITCH TO SOUTH

Recorder <i>DG</i>
Date 25.1.12.



SITE <i>WASTOCK 12</i>	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. <i>27</i>
----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Trench orientation <i>E-W</i>	Grid reference	Field No.
Length <i>3</i>	Width <i>0.6</i>	Average depth to top of natural <i>0.5</i>
Plan Nos ?	Section Nos ?	Was archaeology present ? <i>NO</i>
Were finds recovered ?		

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet.
If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
<i>2701</i>	Present topsoil/ploughsoil <i>0.5</i>
<i>2702</i>	Natural (describe) <i>grey / green ^{shd.} clays.</i>

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder <i>D</i>	Date <i>25.1.12.</i>
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SITE WASTOCK 12		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 28
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Trench orientation E-W		Grid reference		Field No.
Length	Width	Average depth to top of natural 0.28	Was archaeology present ?	
Plan Nos ?		Section Nos ?		Were finds recovered ?

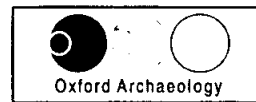
If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
2801	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.28
2802	Natural (describe) MID GREEN SILT CLAY v. ORC FIND ^{50mm}

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Recorder TG
Date 25.1.12.



SITE WASTOCK 12	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 29
---------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------

Trench orientation E-W	Grid reference	Field No.
Length 3	Width 0.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.3
Plan Nos ?		Section Nos ?
		Were finds recovered ?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
2901	Present topsoil/ploughsoil
2902	Natural (describe) MID GRAY CLAY SILT v. OIL FURTS/UNDESIGNATED

Brief description of archaeology/comments **< 2% ?**

Recorder [Signature]
Date 25.1.12.

OXCMS: 2012.14

WANTAGE SICKHAM
HOUSE

WASTOK 12.

B. CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS

PRIMARY DRAWINGS

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Wantage]

Site[Stockham House phase 2] Site code[WASTOK 12 phase 1]

Line 2: Excavators name[K Anker]

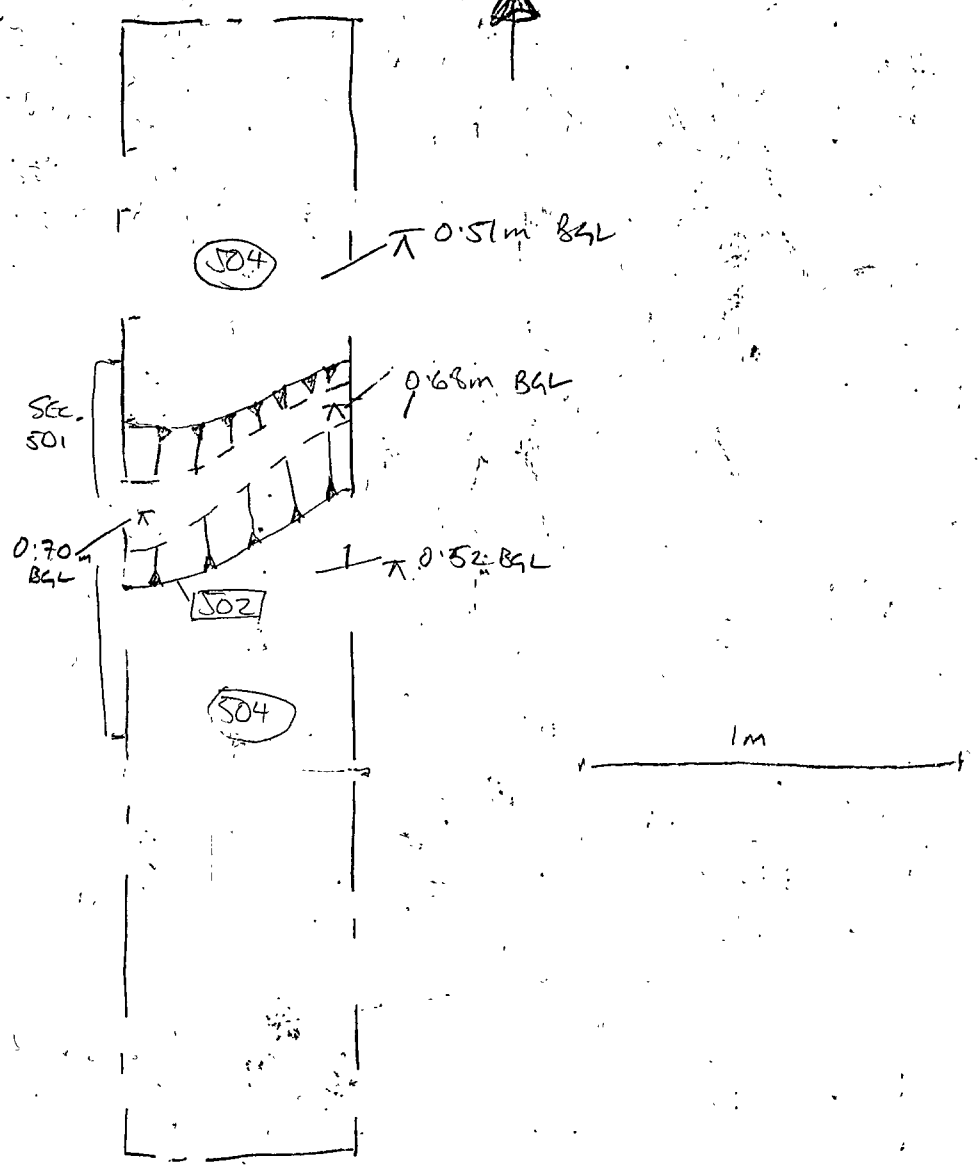
Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

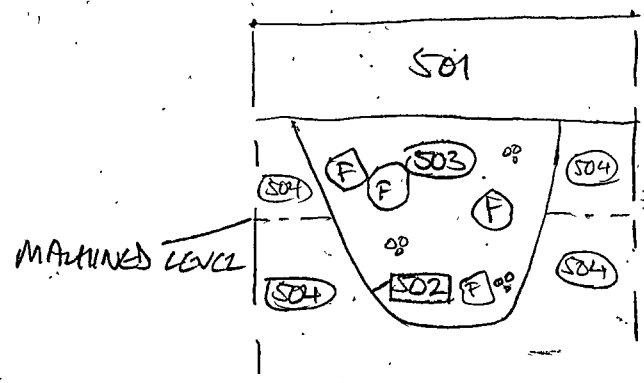
Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

WASTON 12
1:20



WASTOK 12
1170

E. RAUNZ



1 m

OXCM.S: 2012.14

WANTAGE
STOCKHAM HOUSE
WASTOK 12

~~C. FINDS SPECIALIST DATA~~

C. FINDS SPECIALIST
DATA

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of copies: 2

Headings

Site information

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Site[Stockham House phase 2] Site code[WASTOK 12 phase 1]

Line 2: Excavators name[K Anker]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
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B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	✓
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

WASTOCK 12

The Pottery

identified by Edward Biddulph

Context	Description	Date
503	3 sherds shell and sand-tempered pottery, possibly part of a large storage jar, 16g	?IA/Roman

Recommendations

The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

The Bone

by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description	Date
503	3 fragments (1 burnt), 13g	

Recommendations

The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

The burnt unworked flint

by Geraldine Crann.

Context	Description	Date
503	3 fragments, 8g	

Recommendations

The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

The burnt stone

by Geraldine Crann.

Context	Description	Date
503	A single fragment, 47g	

Recommendations

The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work

OXCMS: 2012.14

WANTAGE
STOCKHAM HEUSE
WASTOK 12. (P1)
C FUNDS BOX/BAG LISTS.

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Wantage]

Site[Stockham House phase 2] Site code[WASTOK 12 phase 1]

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Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
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Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
WASTOK 12	WASTOKWB	Stokholm House, Wantage		

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: WASTOK 12 and invoice code: WASTOKWB

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Animal Bone		1	3	13		MISC.01 - mixed box
Burnt Flint, Unworked		1	3	8		MISC.01 - mixed box
Burnt Stone		1	1	47		MISC.01 - mixed box
Pottery		1	3	16		MISC.01 - mixed box
	Totals:		10	84 g		

Total No of Boxes:	+	Miscellaneous Box Sizes:
1 miscellaneous boxes		MISC.01 Size 5

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code WASTOK 12	Material: Miscellaneous
Box Size Size 5	Box No MISC.01 Accession No

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
---------	-------	------------	---------------	-----------	------------	---------	-----------	------------	---------------	-----------	------------

503		1	3	Animal Bone	13						
503		1	3	Burnt Flint, Unworked	8						
503		1	1	Burnt Stone	47						
503		1	3	Pottery	16						

No of Contexts: 4 **Total Bags:** 4
Total Objects: 10 **Total Weight:** 84

OXCMS: 2012.14

WANTAGE
STOCKHAM HOUSE
WASTOK 12

D. CATALOGUE OF PHOTOS.

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County[Oxon] Parish:[Wantage]

Site[Stockham House phase 2] Site code[WASTOK 12 phase 1]

Line 2: Excavators name[K Anker]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



35mm
DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET - B/W

SITE CODE
WARSTOCK 12.

SITE NAME STOCKHAM HOUSE WB (7D.)

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
23.1.12	1	W	TPS - [502] - S. 501		TZ
	2	W	"		
	3	W	"		
	4	W	"		
	5	N	TPS - [502] - ORZ. PLAN		
	6	N	"		
	7	N	"		
	8	N	"		



DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE
W4306K12

SITE NAME Stocknam House

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
23.1.12	1	N	TP 1		D
	2	NE	"		
	3		GLUEON SHOTS OF FLOOR TO TOP OF HOUSE		
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
	9				
	10	N	TP 2 - SECTION	1x1	D
	11	N	TP 3 - SECTION	1x1	
	12	W	TP 4 - "	1x1	
	13	W	TP 5 - CUT [502] - SEC	1x1 WB	
	14	W	"	WB	
	15	N	TP 5 [502] PLAN	WB	
	16	N	"	WB	
	17	E	TP 6	1x1 WB	
	18	W	TP 5 [502] - S. 501	WB	
	19	W	"	WB	
	20	N	TP 5 [502] - DRL. PLAN SHOT	WB	
	21	N	"	WB	
	22	N	TP 7	WB	
	23	E	TP 8	WB	
	24	E	TP 9	WB	
	25	NE	TP 10	WB	
	26	NE	TP 11	WB	
24.1.12	27	NE	TP 12		
	28	N	TP 13		
	29	W	TP 14		
	30	N	TP 15		
	31	W	TP 16		
	32	W	TP 17		
	33	W	TP 18		
	34	W	TP 19		
	35	W	TP 20		
25.1.12	36	S	TP 21		
	37	E	TP 22		
	38	N	TP 23		

Sheet1

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Site Code: WASTOK 12		Site Name: Wantage Stockham House			
2	Site shot	Archive Shot				
3	Number	Number	View	Description	Initials	Date
4	0001	0001	N	Test pit 1	DM	23/01/12
5	0002	0002	NE	Test pit 2	DM	23/01/12
6	0003	0003		General shots of field to NW of house	DM	23/01/12
7	0004	0004		General shots of field to NW of house	DM	23/01/12
8	0005	0005		General shots of field to NW of house	DM	23/01/12
9	0006	0006		General shots of field to NW of house	DM	23/01/12
10	0007	0007		General shots of field to NW of house	DM	23/01/12
11	0008	0008		General shots of field to NW of house	DM	23/01/12
12	0009	0009		General shots of field to NW of house	DM	23/01/12
13	0010	0010	N	Test pit 2 section 1x1m	DM	23/01/12
14	0011	0011	W	Test pit 3 section 1x1m	DM	23/01/12
15	0012	0012	W	Test pit 4 section 1x1m	DM	23/01/12
16	0013	0013	W	Test pit 5 cut [502] 1x1m	DM	23/01/12
17	0014	0014	W	Test pit 5 cut [502] 1x1m	DM	23/01/12
18	0015	0015	N	Test pit 5 [502] plan	DM	23/01/12
19	0016	0016	N	Test pit 5 [502] plan	DM	23/01/12
20	0017	0017	E	Test pit 6 1x1m	DM	23/01/12
21	0018	0018	W	Test pit 5 [502] S. 501.	DM	23/01/12
22	0019	0019	W	Test pit 5 [502] S. 501.	DM	23/01/12
23	0020	0020	N	Test pit 5 [502] oblique plan shot	DM	23/01/12
24	0021	0021	N	Test pit 5 [502] oblique plan shot	DM	23/01/12
25	0022	0022	N	TP 7.	DM	23/01/12
26	0023	0023	E	TP 8.	DM	23/01/12
27	0024	0024	E	TP 9.	DM	23/01/12
28	0025	0025	NE	TP 10.	DM	23/01/12
29	0026	0026	NE	TP 11.	DM	23/01/12
30	0027	0027	NE	TP 12.	DM	24/01/12
31	0028	0028	N	TP 13.	DM	24/01/12
32	0029	0029	W	TP 14.	DM	24/01/12
33	0030	0030	N	TP 15.	DM	24/01/12
34	0031	0031	W	TP 16.	DM	24/01/12
35	0032	0032	W	TP 17.	DM	24/01/12
36	0033	0033	W	TP 18.	DM	24/01/12
37	0034	0034	W	TP 19.	DM	24/01/12
38	0035	0035	W	TP 20.	DM	24/01/12
39	0036	0036	S	TP 21.	DM	25/01/12
40	0037	0037	E	TP 22.	DM	25/01/12
41	0038	0038	N	TP 23.	DM	25/01/12
42	0039	0039	W	TP 24	DM	25/01/12
43	0040	0040	W	TP 25	DM	25/01/12
44	0041	0041	E	TP 26	DM	25/01/12
45	0042	0042	N	TP 27	DM	25/01/12
46	0043	0043	N	TP 28	DM	25/01/12
47	0044	0044	N	TP 29	DM	25/01/12
48						
49	0101	0101		ID shot Film 1.	JES	30/07/12
50	0102	0102	NW	TR 43 1x2m 1x1m WB	JES	30/07/12
51	0103	0103	NW	TR 43 1x2m 1x1m NB	JES	30/07/12
52	0104	0104	N	Pit [4305] s.4301 1x1m WB	JES	30/07/12
53	0105	0105	N	Pit [4305] s.4301 1x1m NB	JES	30/07/12
54	0106	0106	SE	Post hole [4308] s.4302 1x0.5m WB	JES	30/07/12
55	0107	0107	SE	Post hole [4308] s.4302 1x0.5m NB	JES	30/07/12
56	0108	0108	NE	Trench 44 1x1m 1x2m	KM	31/07/12
57	0109	0109	NE	Trench 44 1x1m 1x2m	KM	01/08/12
58	0110	0110	N	S.4401 ditch [4403] 1x1m	KM	01/08/12
59	0111	0111	N	S.4401 ditch [4403] 1x1m	KM	01/08/12
60	0112	0112	NW	Trench 44 sample section 1x1m	KM	01/08/12
61	0113	0113	NW	Trench 44 sample section 1x1m	KM	01/08/12
62	0114	0114	NW	Trench 45 1x1m 1x2m – subsequently re-machined	KM	01/08/12
63	0115	0115	NW	Trench 45 1x1m 1x2m – subsequently re-machined	KM	01/08/12
64	0116	0116	NW	S.4501 ditch [4503] 1x1m	KM	01/08/12
65	0117	0117	NW	S.4501 ditch [4503] 1x1m	KM	01/08/12
66	0118	0118	SW	S.4500 sample section 1x1m	KM	01/08/12
67	0119	0119	SW	S.4500 sample section 1x1m	KM	01/08/12



WASTOK12_0001.jpg



WASTOK12_0002.jpg



WASTOK12_0003.jpg



WASTOK12_0004.jpg



WASTOK12_0005.jpg



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