



Department of Zoology and Administrative Modular Building Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation Report

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Modular Teaching Laboratories for the Departments of Zoology and Biochemistry

Archaeological Watching Brief and Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Ridge and Partners on behalf of University of Oxford to undertake an archaeological evaluation and a watching brief of the proposed site of temporary teaching laboratories between Mansfield and St Cross Road, Oxford. Six possible archaeological features were present but no finds or environmental information were recovered.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Ridge and Partners LLP for commissioning this project on behalf of the University of Oxford. Thanks are also extended to David Radford who monitored the work on behalf of Oxford City Council for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Mark Dodd, Adam Fellingham and Becky Peacock, who was supported by Magda Benysek, Tom Black, Gary Evans and Ashley Strutt. Survey and digitising was carried out by Ben Brown.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Ridge and Partners LLP on behalf of University of Oxford to undertake an archaeological watching brief and trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed development.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological work described in this report comprises three stages of investigations. The initial work comprised a watching brief to monitor the excavation of 11 geotechnical test pits. The second phase of work involved an archaeological evaluation of the site, comprising eight 10m long trenches. Finally, a further watching brief was commissioned during the excavation of pads and other dug features contributing to the foundation of the building.
- 1.1.3 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 17/01259/FUL). A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located between St Cross Road and Mansfield Road. The site is bounded to the east by St Cross Road, to the north by buildings that make up part of the university's science area, to the west by the University Club building and to the south by Balliol College Recreation Ground (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of an artificially levelled sports ground and lies approximately 61m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The site is located on the second gravel terrace of the River Thames with an underlying solid geology of Oxford Clay Formation. The superficial geology of the site is characterised as various undifferentiated river terrace deposits and alluvium (BGS Online).

1.3 Geophysical survey

- 1.3.1 A geophysical survey undertaken in June 2017 by Tony Johnson, University of Oxford, identified a possible curvilinear feature in the centre of the site (Fig. 2). No other archaeological features were identified; however, the underlying geology and above ground metallic structures are likely to have affected the results. Strong magnetic responses, especially along the northern site boundary, have been interpreted as representing modern disturbances.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.4.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in Desk-based Assessment (OA 2017), and is summarised here to provide context to the works.

Prehistoric

- 1.4.2 Worked flints have been recorded from approximately 175m to the north-east of the site and have been identified as being potentially Palaeolithic (HER: MOX9979). Neolithic activity has been encountered sporadically around the site. Neolithic pits were recorded during works at the Chemistry Research Lab, Mansfield College and within University Parks (Bradley *et al.* 2005, 193).
- 1.4.3 A single E-W ditch was identified during the Chemistry Research Lab excavations as dating from the Bronze Age. The ditch was interpreted as a boundary but may form part of an earlier cursus (Bradley *et al.* 2005, 194). A Bronze Age ditch terminus was also recorded approximately 100m to the north of the site (Anthony 2005, 130). Several curvilinear ditches, interpreted as round barrows, have been excavated during works at the Rex Richards Building 250m to the north of the site (Parkinson *et al.* 1996, 43-7). Further barrows are known from aerial photographs within University Parks to the north-east of the site.
- 1.4.4 Iron Age activity has also been recorded at the Rex Richards Building and the adjacent Rodney Porter Building. A small number of pits and ditches were excavated, containing Iron Age or early Roman pottery (Booth and Hayden 2000, 329). A further Iron Age ditch and a pit were found during excavations at Halifax House 100m to the north of the site (Anthony 2005). Earthworks identified through aerial photographs within University Parks have been interpreted as having Iron Age origins.

Romano-British

- 1.4.5 Evidence for Roman settlement, gullies, ditches and a timber structure, were recorded during excavations at Mansfield College, 100m to the west of the site. Two phases of settlement were present dating between the 1st- and 4th-centuries (Booth and Hayden 2000). Similar activity has been recorded at the nearby Chemistry Research Lab and at Halifax House (Anthony 2005, 136; Bradley *et al.* 2005, 145).

Early-Medieval

- 1.4.6 The site is located to the north of Anglo-Saxon burh, which is reflected in the distribution of evidence for early medieval activity to the south of the site. Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered during excavations off Jowett Walk, approximately 200m south of the site, although this was interpreted as being residual (HER: EOX1295; 4712).
- 1.4.7 It is likely that St Cross Road has early-medieval origins as it is site of St Cross Church and the Holywell Manor House, both constructed by the 11th-century. Samples recovered during excavations across the inner Civil War defensive bank at Savil House, approximately 100m to the west of the site, have been dated to AD 880-1045 (HER: MOX26855; EOX5894). While it is possible that the material is associated with an early plough soil disturbed while the defenses were constructed, it is more likely that the Civil War defenses are the hasty reworking of the early-medieval town defenses.

Later-Medieval

- 1.4.8 The medieval walls of the city of Oxford have been recorded to the south of Holywell Street. Excavations at Jowett Walk, 200m to the south of the site, revealed medieval tenement boundaries, building footprints and evidence of additional city walls. This area of occupation appears to have been abandoned by the 14th-century, and the city contracted back to Holywell Street (HER: EOX1295, 4712). Medieval quarry pits have been excavated adjacent to the site on St Cross Road and field boundaries have been recorded in Master's Field of Balliol College, approximately 50m to the south of the site.
- 1.4.9 The focus of medieval activity in the area was c 150m to the south-east, the site of Holywell Manor and St Cross Church. The manor house was rebuilt in the 16th-century by Merton College. Approximately 100m south-east of the site is the site of a former barn and possibly a granary belonging to Holywell Manor. Wadham College, 200m to the south-west of the site, was constructed on the remains of a medieval Austin Friary which had fallen into neglect by the time of the Dissolution.

Post-Medieval

- 1.4.10 The most significant post-medieval remains in the vicinity of the site are the aforementioned Civil War defenses. The routes of both the inner and outer circuits have been plotted based on various sources; the inner defensive are projected as skirting the southern edge of the site and the outer defenses probably encroaching on the eastern perimeter of the site, parallel to St Cross Road.
- 1.4.11 Evidence for extensive post-medieval activity is evident from Holywell Manor and the Church of St Cross, both structures having significant post-medieval elements. Excavations in the vicinity of Jowett Walk encountered post-medieval ditches, pits and postholes.
- 1.4.12 A review of the historic maps indicates the site remained in arable use until the 19th-century. The 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map identifies the site as part of the Merton Cricket Ground, reflecting its current use as playing fields.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
- iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity.
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation Methodology

2.2.1 Eight trenches were excavated by machine under supervision of an archaeologist (Fig. 2). When potential archaeological deposits were exposed, a sample of each feature or deposit was excavated by hand. In accordance with the methodologies outline in the written scheme of investigation, an appropriate photographic, drawn and written record was made of the evaluation and archaeological features.

2.3 Watching Brief Methodology

2.3.1 An archaeologist was present on site to monitor the excavation of each of the geotechnical test pits, foundation pads, piles and ground beams, as well as trenches for associated services and an attenuation tank. The foundation pads were arranged in a series of parallel lines, using a system of numbers along the length of the array and letters along the width, creating a unique label for each pad combining numbers and letters.

2.3.2 The excavations were recorded by photographic, drawn and written record.

Building 1

2.3.3 Foundations for Building 1, the southern of the two structures, were formed of 143 pads, 89 measuring 1m² by 0.5m (Type 1), 23 measuring 1.6m² by 0.5m (Type 2) and 31 measuring 1.3m² by 0.5m (Type 1). Prior to the excavation of any foundation pads the footprint of Building 1 was stripped of topsoil. Initial excavation comprised a single long trench encompassing 17 of the larger Type 2 pads which formed the central

foundations of the structure. Although not originally proposed, this methodology was utilised for all remaining pads. A total of nine north-south aligned trenches were excavated through the footprint of the structure encompassing the pads (Figs 4 and 5; Plate 1).

Building 2

2.3.4 Foundations for Building 2 comprised eight different varieties of pads ranging from 1.3m² by 0.5m to 2.4m by 2.2m by 0.5m, and ground beams used to straddle an existing service. Unlike Building 1, each pad location was excavated individually under archaeological supervision once topsoil had been removed from across the area (Fig. 6; Plate 2).

Attenuation tank

2.3.5 An area measuring 28m by 4m was stripped using a toothless bucket to enable the installation of an attenuation tank. The area was initially stripped to the natural geological horizon under archaeological supervision, further excavation down to impact depth was not monitored (Fig. 5).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the separate phases of fieldwork have been combined and are presented below, including a stratigraphic description of the trenches and test pits. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. No archaeological finds or environmental remains were recovered.
- 3.1.2 Representative shots of the test pits, evaluation and foundation watching brief are provided in Plates 1-4.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence was varied between the various areas of excavation with at least three types of geology being identified. For the purposes of discussion these have been classified as Type A, Type B and Type C, and were only recorded in detail in the test pits and evaluation. Type B appears to represent the earliest deposit observed and comprised soft sand, with occasional clay lenses and manganese stains (observed in Test Pits 1, 2 and 4 and Trenches 3 and 4; Plate 3). This was overlain by Type A, comprising a mixture of reddish brown and yellow brown, clay sand with rounded pebbles (observed in Test Pits 1, 3, 5 and 6 and Trenches 1, 4; Plate 4). In Trench 3 and Test Pit 4, the early sand deposit was overlain by deposit Type C, a layer of yellow brown, silty sand and gravel. These variations in natural geology were generally overlain by a subsoil layer approximately 0.15m thick. However, no subsoil was observed in Test Pit 4 or Trench 4. All test pits and trenches were sealed by a topsoil layer between 0.2 and 0.35m thick.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. The ground conditions were favourable to the identification of archaeological deposits.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Just six possible archaeological features were identified during the three phases of investigations. These include a possible ditch terminus in Test Pit 4, a possible ditch terminus or pit in Trench 1 and two possible pits in the centre of Building 1. Additionally, two possible pits were investigated in Trench 3 but suspected to be either tree bowls or geological in origin. No archaeological features were identified during works associated with Building 2 or the attenuation tank.

3.4 Test Pit 4

- 3.4.1 Feature 7 was observed in the section of Test Pit 4 (Fig. 3 and 7; Plate 5). It was cut into the upper geological horizon (Type C) with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. It measured at least 0.72m wide and 1.1m in length, with a depth of 0.56m. It contained a single sterile deposit of light grey brown, sandy silt with frequent, small rounded pebbles. This appears to be a ditch terminal, and remains undated.

3.5 Trench 1

3.5.1 Feature 102 was partially exposed in Trench 1 (Plate 6). This was slightly curvilinear or sub-oval in plan. It measured 0.84m wide and at least 1.85m in length, extending beyond the northern limit of the excavation, but appearing to terminate just within the southern edge. The feature had moderately sloped sides and a rounded base, 0.26m deep. It contained a single homogenous deposit of sterile, light grey brown, sandy silt. Interpretation of this feature is uncertain, and it is undated.

3.6 Trench 3

3.6.1 Two features were investigated in Trench 3.

3.6.2 Located at the southern end of the trench, Feature 302 was circular in plan and had steep sides and an irregular base. It measured 1.75m wide and 0.42m deep, extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It contained a single sterile mixed light grey and mid grey brown sandy gravel with clay fill. Given the mixed and sterile nature of the fill, and the features irregular profile, it was interpreted as tree bowl. The feature is undated.

3.6.3 A second feature, 304, was located at the northern end of the trench. Linear in plan but terminating within the trench, the feature appeared to be a ditch terminus. Excavation demonstrated the feature had an irregular profile measuring 0.6m wide and over 1m deep. The feature contained sterile fills and is believed to be of a geological origin.

3.7 Building 1

3.7.1 Two possible features, 1038 and 1040, were identified in the centre of Building 1, both cutting the subsoil (Fig. 5; Plate 8). Feature 1038 was 0.88m wide and 0.13m deep, and Feature 1040 was 0.67m wide and 0.14m deep (Fig. 7). Both features were subcircular in plan with shallow concave profiles and contained single, sterile fills. Although it is not possible to rule these features out as pits of anthropogenic origin, the sterile nature of the fills and the absence of material culture suggest there are likely to be the result of root disturbance or geological variation.

3.8 Finds summary

3.8.1 No artefacts were recovered during the investigations.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The fine weather experienced during the fieldwork meant that the ground conditions remained favourable throughout the investigations and did not hinder the excavation or recording of the deposits.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 No significant archaeological features were encountered during these investigations, of the six possible archaeological features identified the potential that they are natural or geological origin cannot be ruled out. The possible features were relatively shallow and are likely to have been truncated by subsequent agricultural activity and modern landscaping.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Feature 102 correlates well with the curvilinear geophysical anomaly recorded at this location. However, despite being reasonably well defined, it contained a sterile fill very similar to other patches of natural geology. It is therefore uncertain if this was of archaeological or geological origin.

4.3.2 The possible ditch terminus in Test Pit 4 was consequently demonstrated to be very similar to the probable tree bowl in Trench 3. Due to the limited portion observable within the test pit it is also uncertain if this was of archaeological or geological origin. On balance the lack of artefactual or palaeoenvironmental evidence in association with this possible features indicates that even if they were of archaeological origin, they existed in relative isolation, away from contemporary areas of significant activity.

4.3.3 The date and function of the two possible pits within the area of Building 1 was not ascertained and a natural or geological origin cannot be ruled. Similar features dating to almost every archaeological period are known within the vicinity of the site; the pits are not clearly associated with any of these concentrations of activity, and the features could date to almost any period.

4.3.4 Current land use as a sports ground implies that there has inevitably been a degree of landscaping within the site. It is difficult to ascertain the extent of this work but the lack of any subsoil deposit towards the southern limit of the site certainly implies a degree of truncation in this area at least.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Watching brief - Test Pits 1-11						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.2-0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	<0.65	Natural (Type A) – Firm reddish brown, clay silt with rounded pebbles	-	-
4	Layer	-	>0.1	Natural (Type B) – Soft light brown sand, with occasional clay lenses	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.48	Natural (Type C) – Compact, mid yellow brown, silty sand with frequent pebbles	-	-
6	Void	-	-	-	-	-
7	Cut	0.72	0.56	Possible tree throw hole	-	-
8	Fill	0.72	0.56	Fill of 7 – light grey brown, sandy silt with frequent pebbles	-	-

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a possible ditch terminus or natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark reddish brown, clay sand and gravel.					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
102	Cut	0.84	0.26	Ditch terminus or natural depression	-	-
103	Fill	0.84	0.26	Fill of 102, moderately compacted, light grey brown, sandy silt	-	-
104	Layer			Natural (Type A)	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow brown and reddish brown, clay sand.					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

202	Layer	-	-	Natural (Type A)	-	-
203	Void	-	-	-	-	-
204	Cut	0.65	0.28	Geological feature		
205	Fill	0.65	0.28	Fill of 204		

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow brown, silty sand and gravel (307), and light brown sand (308).					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
302	Cut	0.93	0.42	Probable tree throw	-	-
303	Fill	0.93	0.42	Fill of 302, light grey and mid grey brown, sand and gravel with clay.	-	-
304	Cut	0.6	1.2	Geological feature		
305	Fill	0.6	0.18	Fill of 304, light grey, silty sand		
306	Fill	0.6	1.00	Fill of 304, light yellow brown, silty sand		
307	Layer	-	-	Natural (Type B)		
308	Layer	-	-	Natural (Type C)		

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a mixed natural geology of clay sand (401) and sand (402).					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.92	Natural (Type A)	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural (Type B)	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural geology of sand (502) and clay sand (503).					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.55
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

502	Layer	-	0.22	Natural, possible Pleistocene alluvium	-	-
503	Layer	-	-	Natural (Type C)	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural geology of sand (602) and clay sand (503).					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.55
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	0.20	Natural, possible Pleistocene alluvium	-	-
603	Layer	-	-	Natural (Type C)	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural geology of sand (702) and clay sand (703).					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.55
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.15	Natural, possible Pleistocene alluvium	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Natural (Type A)	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural geology of sand (802) and clay sand (803).					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.55
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	0.20	Natural, possible Pleistocene alluvium	-	-
803	Layer	-	-	Natural (Type A)	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural geology of sandy clay (902 and 903).					Length (m)	55
					Width (m)	1.80

					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	0.28	Natural, possible Pleistocene alluvium	-	-
903	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Watching brief – foundation pads and services - archaeological features						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1038	Cut	0.88	0.13	Pit. Sub-circular, shallow concave base with moderately sloped sides.		
1039	Fill	0.88	0.13	Fill of pit 1038. Firm, dark orangish brown with patches of darker brown, sandy silt, frequent small angular flint pebbles, occasional small angular limestones, very frequent charcoal flecks.		
1040	Cut	0.67	0.14	Pit. Sub-circular, shallow, concave base with moderately sloped sides.		
1041	Fill	0.67	0.14	Fill of pit 1040. Firm, dark orangish brown with patches of darker brown, sandy silt, frequent small angular flint pebbles, occasional small angular limestones, frequent charcoal flecks.		

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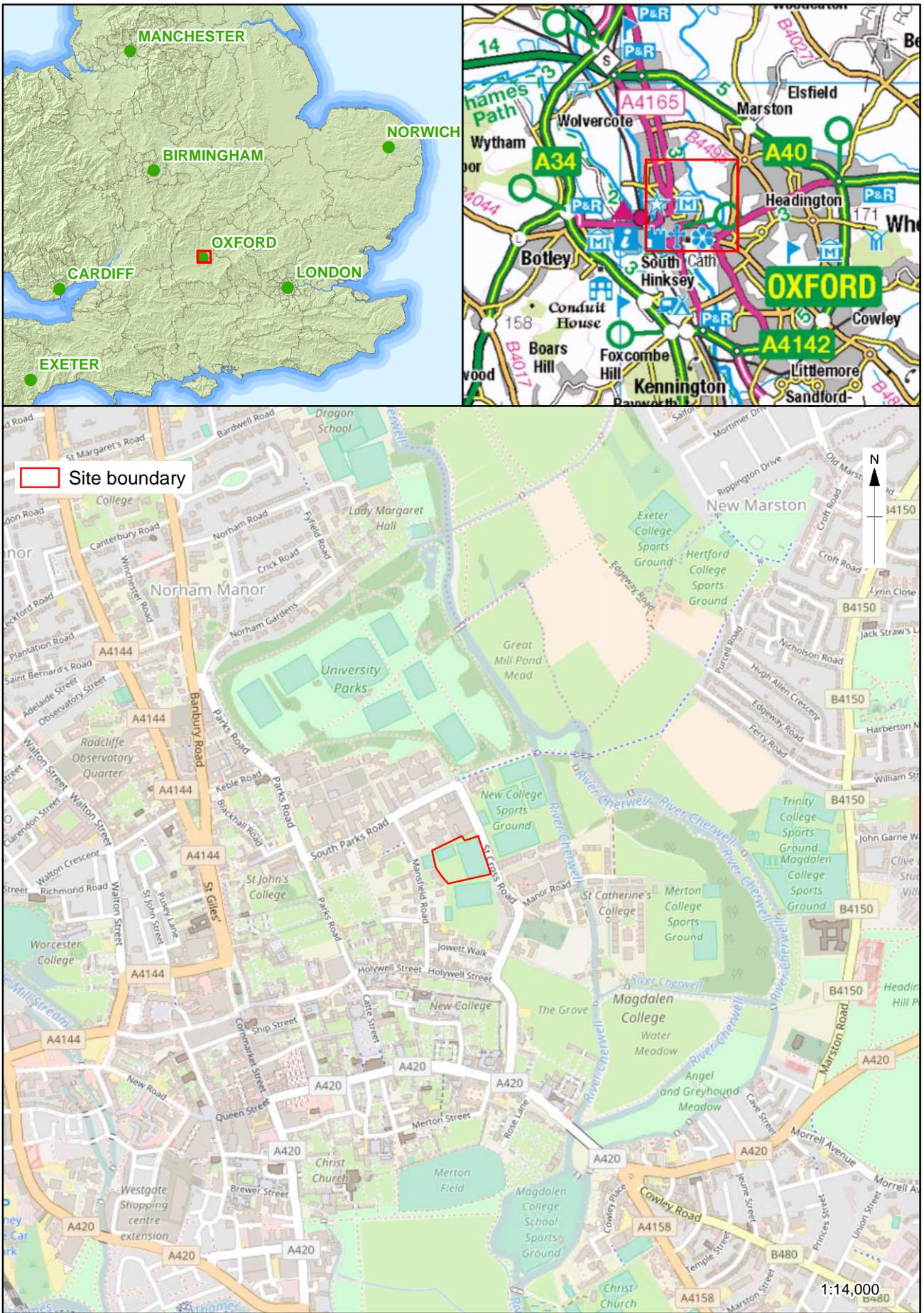
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Parkinson, A, Barclay, A, and McKeague, P, 1996 The excavation of two Bronze Age barrows, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* **61**, 41-64

APPENDIX C**SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

Site name:	Oxford Teaching laboratory modules for depts. of Zoology and Biochemistry
Site code:	OXZOOB17
Grid Reference	SP 51827 06782
Type:	Evaluation and intermittent Watching Brief
Date and duration:	June to August 2017
Area of Site	5150m ²
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS:2017.116
Summary of Results:	Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Ridge and Partners on behalf of University of Oxford to undertake two watching brief programmes and an archaeological evaluation of the proposed site of temporary teaching laboratories on an area of open sports ground between Mansfield and St Cross Road. Just five possible archaeological features were observed, and no finds or environmental information were recovered.

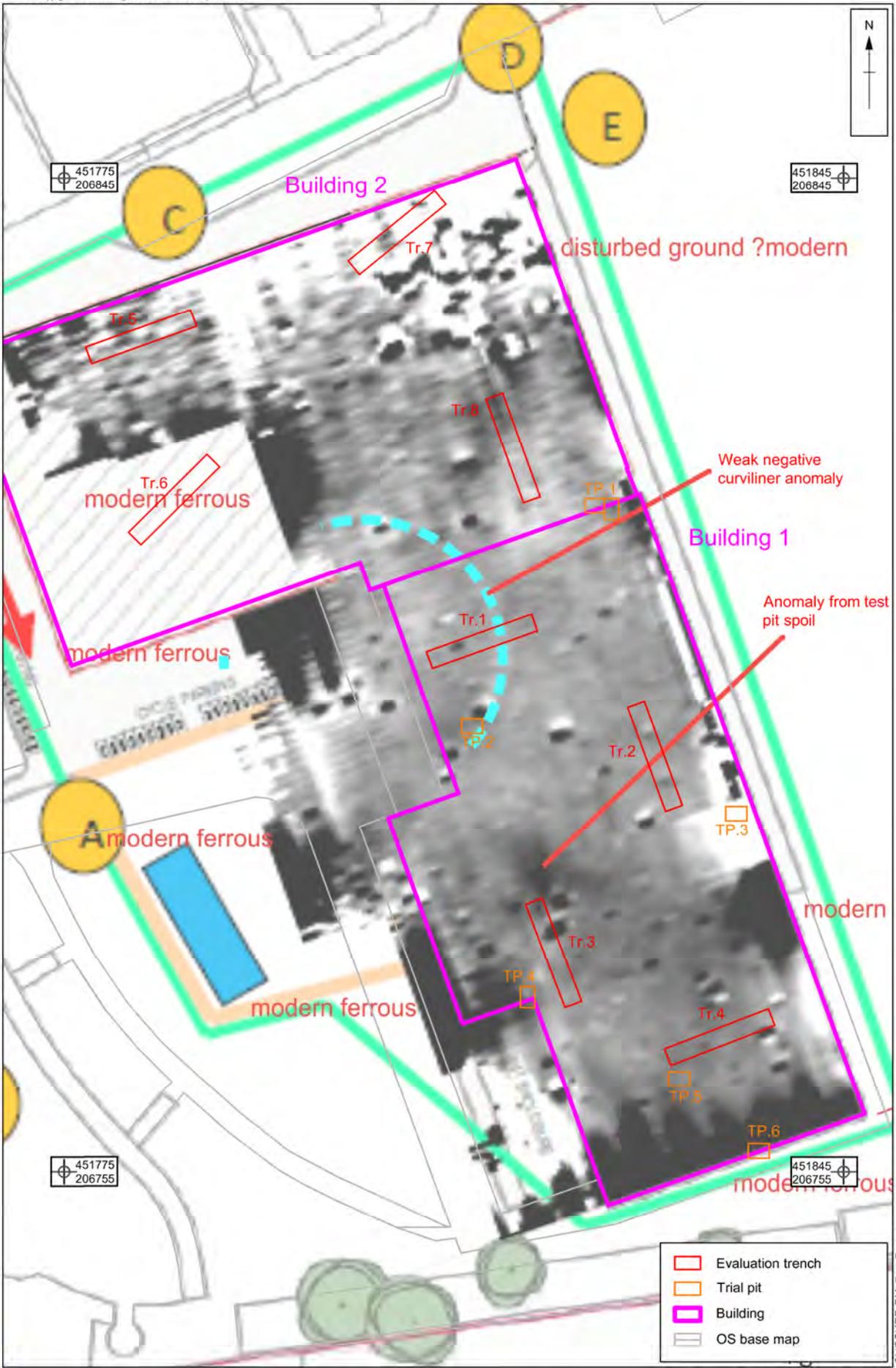


X:\Oxford Department of Zoology\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\OXZOODBA_Figure1.mxd matt.bradley*30/03/2017

(c) OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

Figure 1: Site location

X:\Oxford Department of Zoology\010Geomatics\02 CAD\OXZOOB17_2020-01-13.dwg\Fig2\aidan.farman* 13 Jan 2020



CHECKED BY: Ben Brown

Figure 2: Geophysical survey results, test-pits and trench locations

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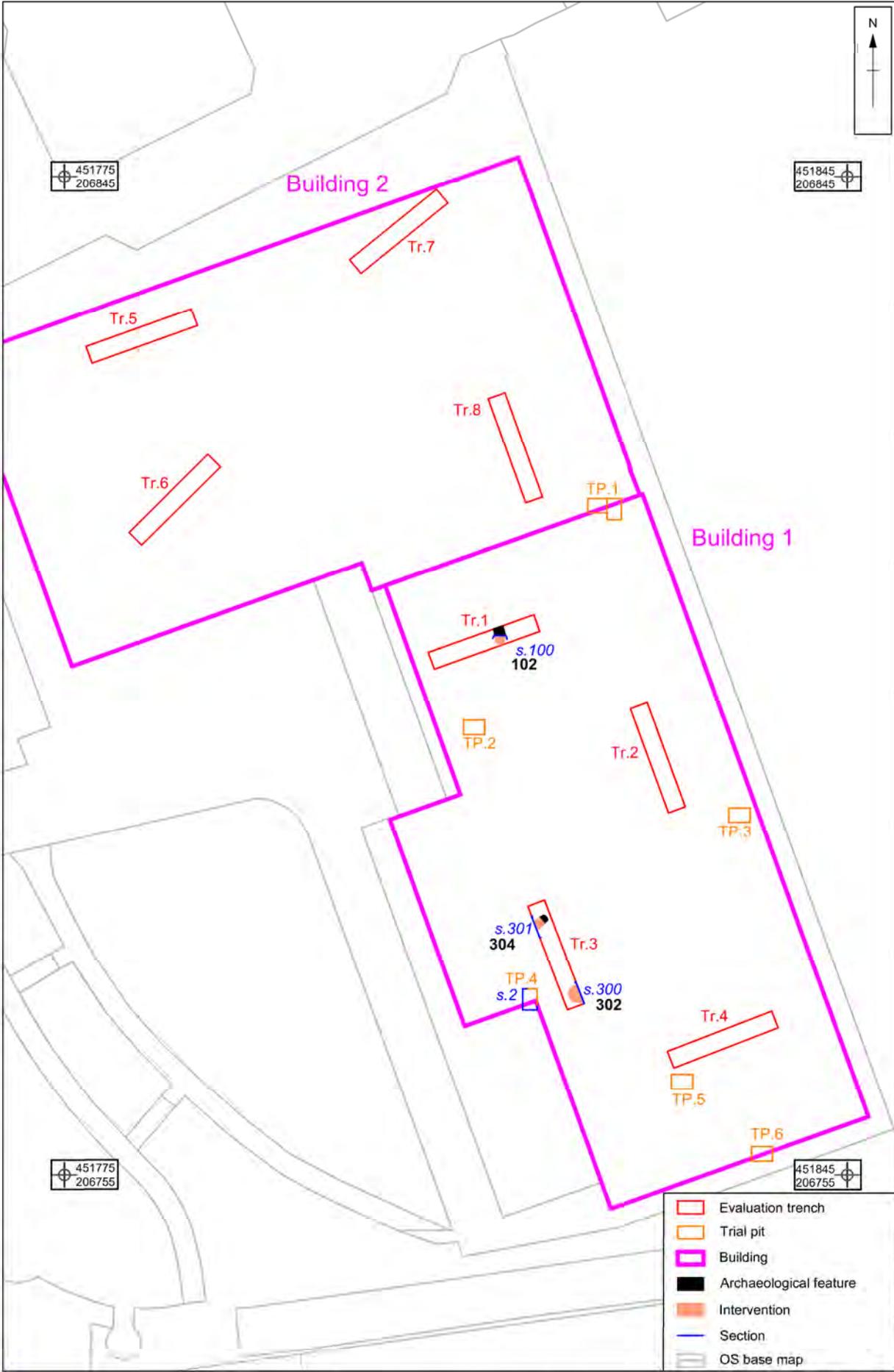
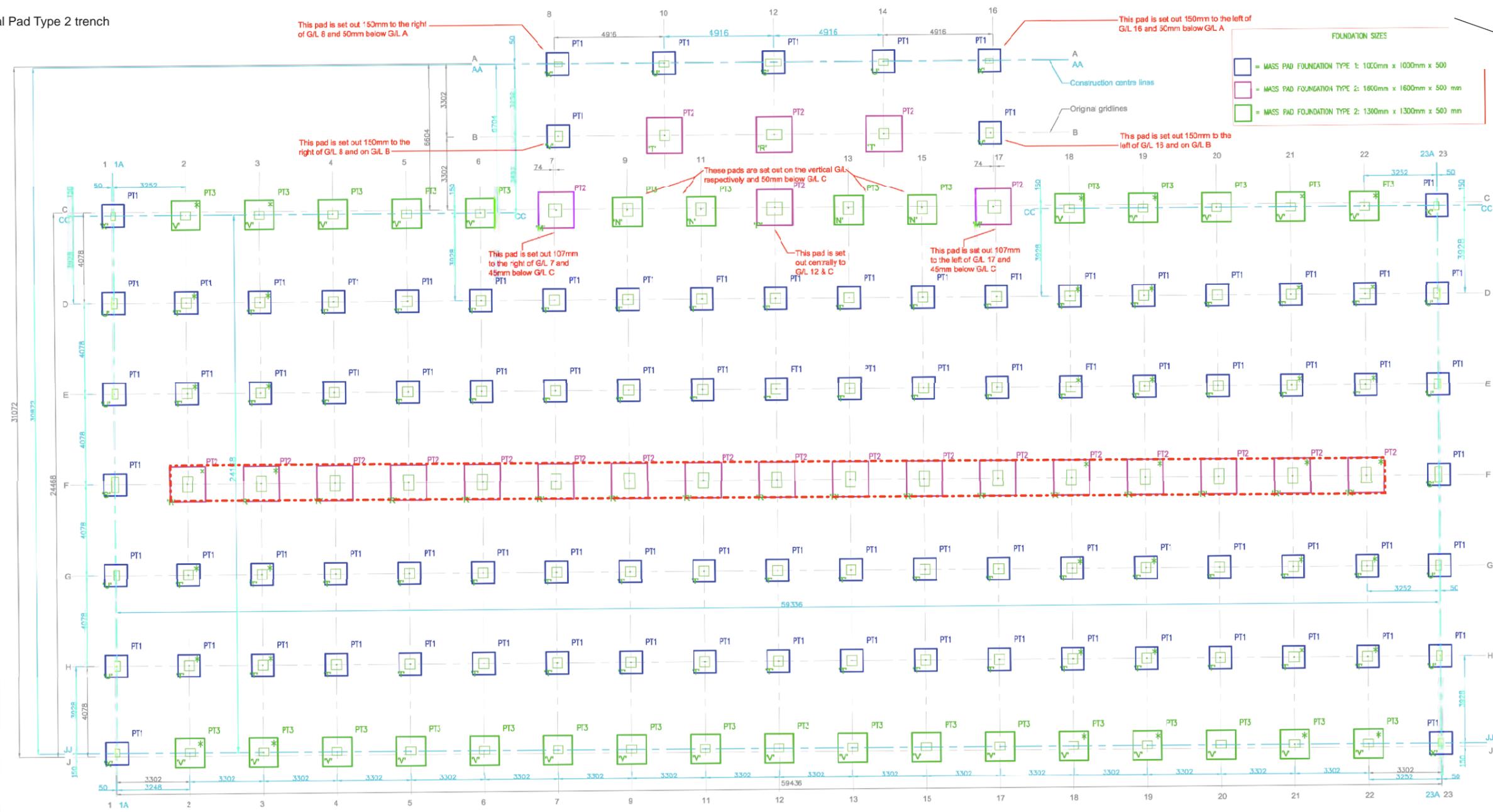


Figure 3: Test pits and trenching results

CHECKED BY: Ben Brown

Central Pad Type 2 trench

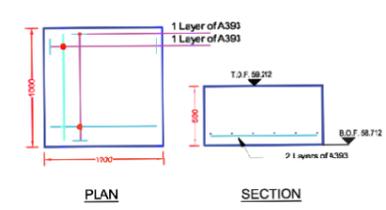


FOUNDATION SIZES

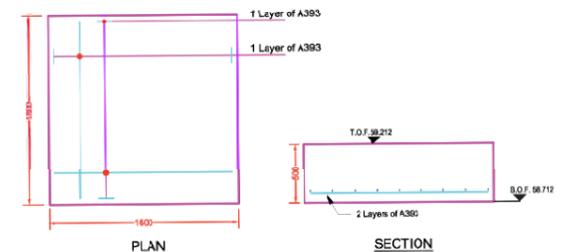
- = MASS PAD FOUNDATION TYPE 1: 1000mm x 1000mm x 500
- = MASS PAD FOUNDATION TYPE 2: 1600mm x 1600mm x 500 mm
- = MASS PAD FOUNDATION TYPE 3: 1300mm x 1300mm x 500 mm

FOUNDATION LAYOUT

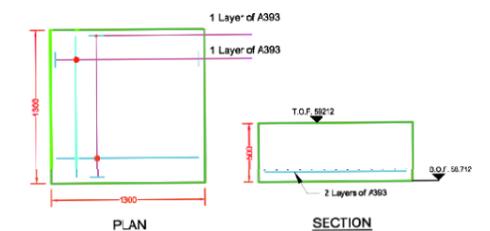
PAD TYPE 1 (PT1)



PAD TYPE 2 (PT2)



PAD TYPE 3 (PT3)

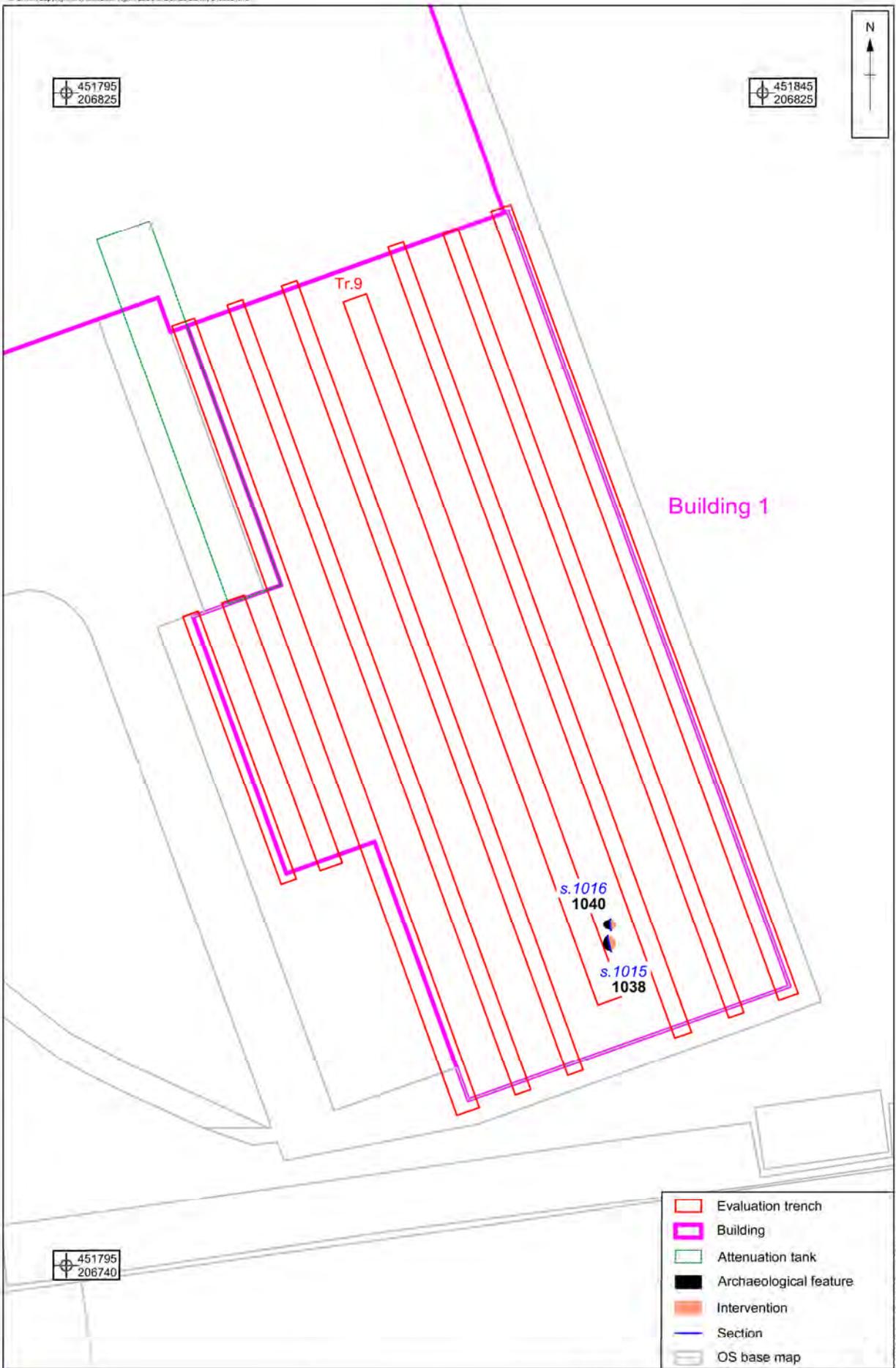


Not To Scale

Figure 4: Building 1 foundation proposal

X:\Oxford Department of Zoology\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\WB\OXZOOBWB_Foundations.mxd\gary.jones*19/07/2017

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CHECKED BY: Ben Brown

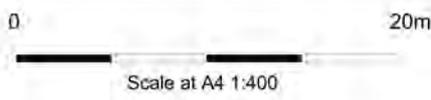
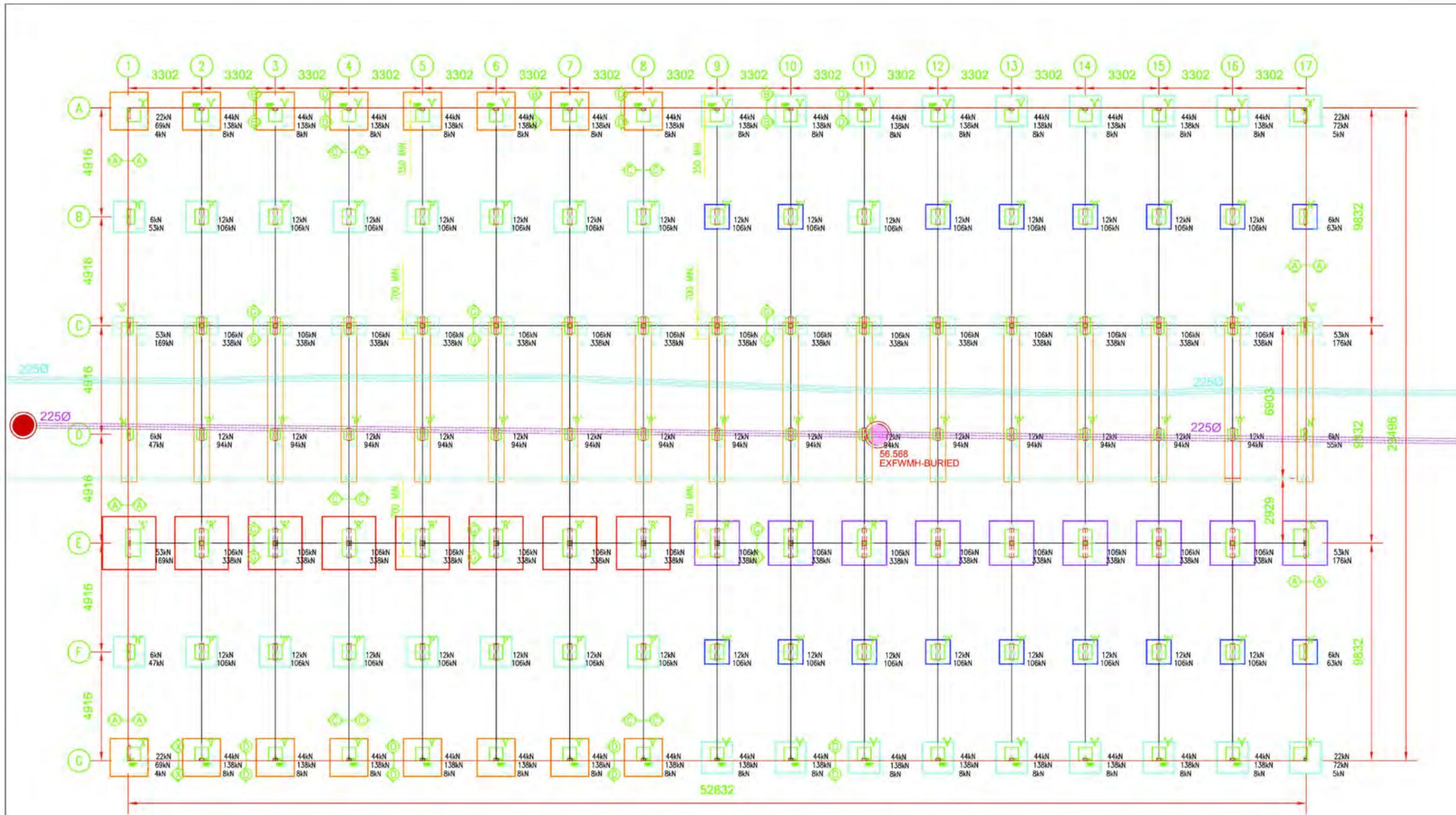


Figure 5: Building 1 and attenuation tank results



NOTES:

1. All Dimensions in millimeters unless noted otherwise;
2. Bottom of all foundation pads should be minimum 300mm into virgin ground;
3. Top of all foundation pads level = 59.212 m, Finished Floor level = 59.60 m;
4. Minimum thickness of foundation pad is 550mm;
5. Minimum Concrete strength = C32/40;
6. Concrete classification = DS-2 & AC-2;
7. Concrete Tolerance = -5 to +0mm;
8. Please read the drawing in conjunction with Portakabin drawing no. 14198-PTK-00-F1-DR-S-102_B;
9. Unless noted otherwise, all foundation pads are to be centre to original gridlines.
10. Pads associated with detail P and R is set out centrally to gridlines.
11. 2 layer of A393 reinforcement (Ø10 - 100 mm c/c) to be placed at the bottom for all the pads with a minimum of 75 mm cover
12. The length of the pile to be confirmed by the piling subcontractor.

0	10/07/17	For Review	CCRK
REV	Date	Description	Drawn/Checked



Natta Building Company Ltd
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 reception@natta.co.uk
 www.natta.co.uk

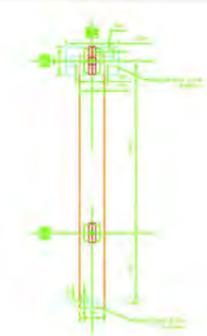
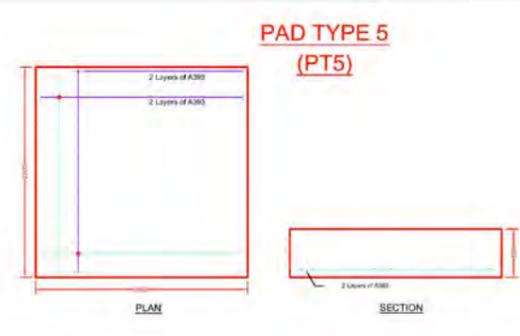
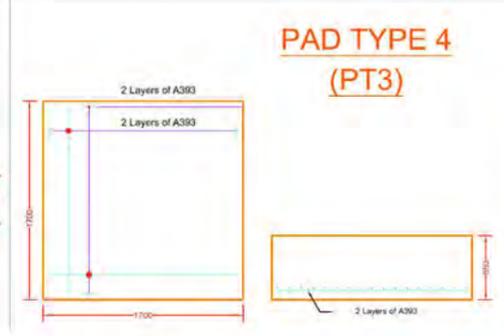
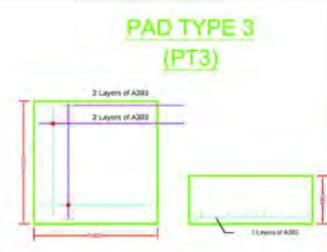
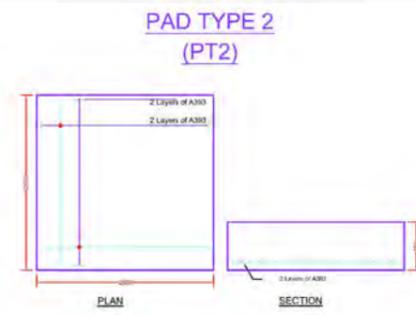
Client:
Portakabin Group

Project and Drawing Title:
**Oxford University - Zoology Research Lab
 Pad Foundation Details**

Status:
For Review

Date: 10/07/17	Paper Size: A1	Revision: 0
Scale: N.T.S.	Drawn by: CC	Checked by: RK

Drawing Number:
NATTA-C5815-D-B3-100-MFD



FOUNDATION SIZES

 	= MASS PAD FOUNDATION TYPE 1: 1100mm x 1100mm x 550 mm
 	= MASS PAD FOUNDATION TYPE 2: 900mm x 900mm x 550 mm
 	= MASS PAD FOUNDATION TYPE 3: 1400mm x 1400mm x 550 mm
 	= MASS PAD FOUNDATION TYPE 4: 1700mm x 1700mm x 550 mm
 	= MASS PAD FOUNDATION TYPE 5: 2400mm x 2400mm x 550 mm

Figure 6: Building 2 foundation proposal

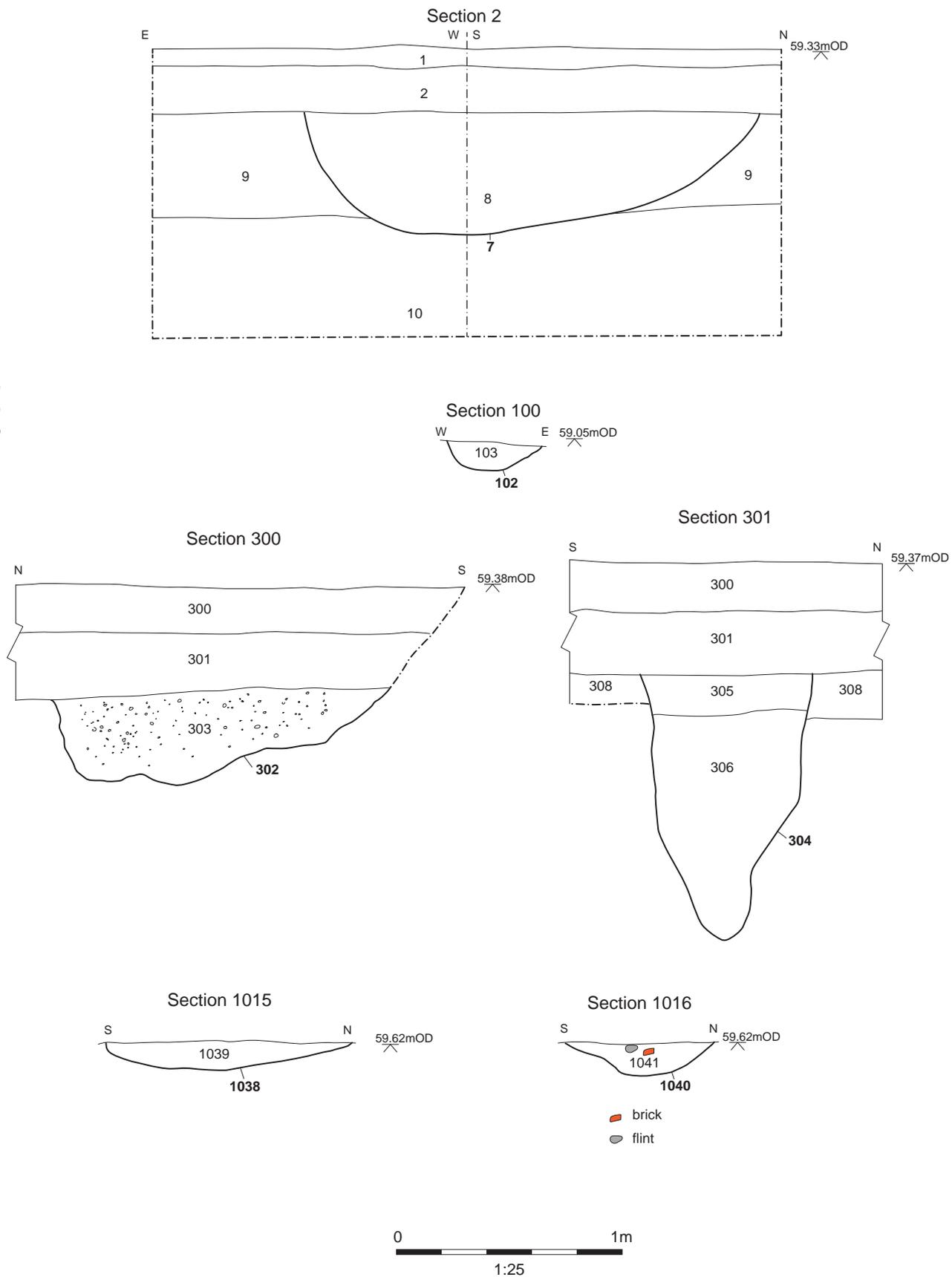


Figure 7: Sections 2, 100, 300, 301, 1015 and 1016



Plate 1: Building 1 foundation pad trench, view to S



Plate 2: Building 2 foundation pad trench, view W



Plate 3: Test Pit 2, view to N



Plate 4: Trench 4, view to S



Plate 5: Test Pit 4, possible ditch terminus 7, view to S



Plate 6: Trench 1, possible ditch terminus 102, view to S

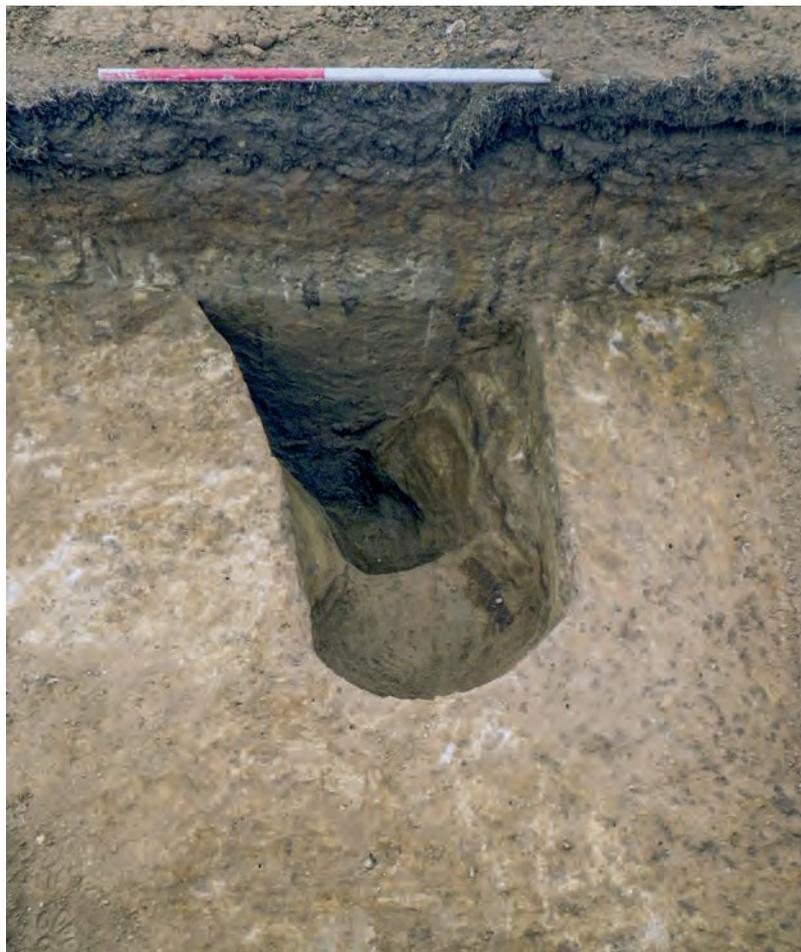


Plate 7: Trench 3, geological feature 304, view to W



Plate 8: Pits 1038 and 1040, view to W



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