

Report



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Chesterton Growth Scheme, Bicester, Oxfordshire

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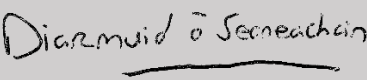
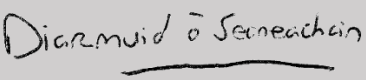
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Quality Assurance

ADAS Contract Code	ADAS Project Code	Document No.	Date Issued	
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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Ltd.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment



Summary

In January to March 2020, ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Kier Integrated Services and Clancy Docwra (KCD). The groundworks were for the upsizing of an existing sewerage connection and the excavation of four new manholes along an unnamed road in Chesterton, Bicester in Oxfordshire. The western end of the Route was located at SP 56751 21075 and extended east for approximately 85 m to terminate at SP 456825 21046.

The groundworks for Chesterton Growth lie within an area known for containing high concentrations of archaeological remains relating to Iron Age and Roman settlement and field systems located to the north of the site. The groundworks had the potential to impact Roman road (Akeman Street) which was thought to exist beneath the existing unnamed road.

Although the sewer trench and manholes were located within a rich archaeological area of potential, no archaeological features or artefacts were identified during monitoring of the groundworks.

The absence of archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring of the sewer trench and the manholes may be attributed to the relatively limited impact of the groundworks.

These results indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that the development resulted in no harm to the historic environment resource.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by *Clancy Docwra and Kier Integrated Services Ltd (KCD)*, and thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by Charlotte Barley, Peter Vellet and Andrew Brown. The report and supporting illustrations were prepared Charlotte Barley, and checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain. The archive was compiled by Charlotte Barley.

1 Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1.1 In *January to March 2020* ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for *Clancy Docwra and Kier Integrated Services Ltd (KCD)* of groundworks required for the upsizing of an existing sewerage connection and the excavation of four new manholes along an unnamed road in Chesterton, Bicester in Oxfordshire. The western end of the Route was located at SP 56751 21075 and extended east for approximately 85 m to terminate at SP 456825 21046. The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the groundworks (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The groundworks were carried out within the permitted development rights of the Client under the Electricity Act 1989, and therefore were not subject to a planning application.
- 1.1.3 Mr Richard Oram, the Local Authority Archaeologist for Oxfordshire, recommended archaeological monitoring should be carried out on the excavation of the proposed groundworks in an email brief dated the 5th September 2019.
- 1.1.4 It was considered that this part of the proposed development had particular potential to impact upon unknown buried archaeological remains as the groundworks were to be carried out along the line of a Roman road (Akeman Street) and in the vicinity of an area of previously recorded Roman burials (MOX5617).
- 1.1.5 RSK ADAS Ltd were instructed to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to carry out the required archaeological works and record any archaeological remains during the monitoring of the groundworks (ADAS, 2019).
- 1.1.6 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and the RSK Technical Manual (RSK 2019).
- 1.1.7 In carrying out this work the Client complied with their obligations to the historic environment, as outlined in Section 38 and Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989.

The Site, Location and Geology

- 1.1.8 The groundworks comprised the upsizing of an existing sewerage connection and digging of four new manholes.
- 1.1.9 The groundworks consisted of the excavation of a trench which was approximately 73 m in length and 1.5 m in width. The trench was approximately 1.8 m in depth at the western end of the works and approximately 2.0 m in depth at the eastern end of the works.

- 1.1.10 The underlying geology of the development area is recorded as sedimentary limestone from the Cornbrash Formation. This was formed between 168.3 and 163.5 million years ago during the Jurassic period. There are no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2020)
- 1.1.11 There is no borehole data of use near the location of the proposed Route (BGS 2020).

2 Objectives

Aims and Scope

- 2.1.1 The aims of this watching brief were:
- *To ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development area were identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;*
 - *To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence were recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard;*
 - *The specific aim of the fieldwork was to identify and record any unknown buried archaeological remains or artefacts that may be associated with the potential Roman road (Akeman Street);*
 - *To ensure that the fieldwork took place within, and contributes to the goals of the Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Hey G, and Hind J, 2014);*
 - *To report the results as appropriate.*

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4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Introduction

- 4.1.1 An online search was conducted which assessed the historic environment potential of a 300 m Study Area around the proposed works (ADAS, 2019). The results of this assessment are outlined below. All designated heritage assets are referred to in the text by their Historic England and/or

- HER reference numbers. Recorded previous archaeological investigations within the 300 m Study Area are referenced by their County Historic Environment Record (HER) Excavation Index number.
- 4.1.2 A search of Historic England datasets recorded no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or Grade II* Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Designated Wrecks, Designated Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the 300 m Study Area.
- 4.1.3 There is one Grade II Listed Building within the 300 m Study Area (1200177). This is a bridge which is located 200 m south-east of the groundworks. The bridge is described as a single span semi-circular arch built of course limestone rubble with flat stone copings (HE Heritage List 2020).
- 4.1.4 A search of available HER records revealed four non-designated heritage assets within the 300 m Study Area.
- 4.1.5 Online HER data records an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement located immediately to the north of the groundworks (MOX27405). This was described by the Local Authority Archaeologist as an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP; email dated 5th September 2019). The AHAP contains field systems and other buried archaeological settlement remains. Linear anomalies in the north-west of the AHAP consist of an apparent trackway oriented on a NW-SE alignment. Further parallel, linear ditch-like anomalies extend perpendicular from this trackway. The form is indicative of an Iron Age/Romano-British field system.
- 4.1.6 Within these potential enclosures are smaller discrete ditch-like anomalies and pits that suggest internal features and potential settlement remains are present. Parallel to Akeman Street in the southeast area, linear anomalies and a sub-circular enclosure have been recorded. These indicate that additional Iron Age and Romano British settlement remains are present in this location as well. (Heritage Gateway 2020).
- 4.1.7 The available online HER data includes one record for previously discovered Roman burials (MOX5617), which were located approximately 259 m to the east of the groundworks. These burials are described as a Late Romano-British cemetery which consisted of thirty inhumations dating between 300 and 409 AD (Heritage Gateway 2020).
- 4.1.8 The online HER records a findspot of a large sherd of hemispherical bowl decorated with rosettes and figures (MOX5602) which dates to the 2nd century AD. This was found beneath the roots of an upturned elm tree on the side of a ditch parallel to Akeman Street Roman road (Heritage Gateway 2020).
- 4.1.9 The remaining HER record (MOX26562) is for an area of later prehistoric occupation. This site also comprises Romano-British agricultural and mortuary remains and evidence of Post-medieval or later farming activity. It is located approximately 288 m to the north-east of the groundworks.
- 4.1.10 An online search of available records revealed two previous archaeological investigations within the 300 m Study Area.

- 4.1.11 The online HER records Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement activity approximately 285 m to the south of the groundworks (MOX5437). This site was identified during archaeological trial trenching carried out in March 1991. Features identified during the trial trenching included Bronze Age burials and Iron Age ditches. Further excavations took place in the northern extramural settlement of the small Roman town of Alchester (List Entry: 1006365) in advance of road construction on the A421. A body of data has been produced which sheds light on several aspects of the pre-Roman settlement in the area around Alchester and in particular, illuminates the development and decline of the extramural part of the Roman town. The main sites have long and complex stratigraphic sequences which permit the Roman occupation to be divided into closely dated periods, with slightly less well-defined Iron Age and early Anglo Saxon periods, which can form the basis of a detailed site narrative as well as providing a well-dated framework against which to view the wide range of artefactual and other data. The excavations have produced Neolithic/Bronze Age flint work, residual Beaker material and evidence for Middle Iron Age settlement, extensive activity throughout the Roman period and for post Roman burials. Smaller scale work elsewhere on the road scheme uncovered a Bronze Age burial, Late Iron Age to early Roman settlement, and elements of the field systems relating to the Roman town (Heritage Gateway 2020).
- 4.1.12 In 2013 an archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out ahead of the proposed development of a new Park and Ride facility (MOX26562). The site was located on the north-west periphery of Alchester Roman town, and just 200 m north-east of Akeman Street. Various undated pits or post holes were recorded, including two possible hearth pits. These were consistent with outlying settlement features. A single human cremation burial which contained hobnails and tacks but no other artefacts was interpreted as almost certainly of Roman date. The scarcity of burials on this site compared to the cemetery site just to the south (MOX5617) suggests this site lies on the edge of the burial zone. Ditches and gullies were the most common features encountered. They contained very few artefacts, indicating that this site lies within an area that was used predominantly as agricultural fields or enclosures since at least the Roman period. One ditch is almost certainly Roman. Many of the undated ditches were interpreted as field drains of 19th-20th century date. Further mapping of Iron Age and Roman features would help to define the extent of Alchester and add to understanding the agricultural hinterland of the settlement/town (Heritage Gateway 2020).
- 4.1.13 A follow up strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief identified later Prehistoric occupation. This included two phases of Romano-British activity (including mortuary activity, but insufficient evidence to suggest settlement) and a phase of Post-medieval or later farming activity. Evidence of Romano-British settlement and land-use was represented by ditches, enclosures and

pits, and four cremation burials and associated features. No association between the mortuary and agricultural activity was established (Heritage Gateway 2020).

- 4.1.14 Most recently in May 2019 a geophysical survey was carried out on land on at Burnehyll Community woodland to the immediate north of Akeman Street. The survey was carried out across 40.16 hectares and identified a possible 350 m long trackway with nearby rectilinear and curvilinear features. This was interpreted as an Iron Age or Romano-British field system. A sub-circular enclosure approximately 25 m by 35 m in size of probable Iron Age date was identified along the southern boundary of the surveyed area (Area 6). Other multiple responses indicative of small scale burning events were identified which may be associated with the archaeological features within the survey area (Salmon 2019).

5 Methodology

Introduction

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (ADAS 2019). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks to excavate the new sewer trench and manholes within the watching brief area.
- 5.1.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological watching brief 2014*.

Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

- 5.1.3 Modern brick, glass and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) identified in the topsoil and subsoil were noted during the monitoring but were not retained. Animal bone was identified within the subsoil and was noted during the monitoring but was not retained. No other artefacts or human remains were encountered during the watching brief. No archaeologically significant deposits were disturbed by the groundworks, so no environmental sampling was undertaken.

Post-Excavation Analysis

- 5.1.4 Modern brick, glass and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) identified in the topsoil and subsoil were noted during the monitoring but were not retained. Animal bone was identified within the subsoil and was noted during the monitoring but was not retained. No archaeological deposits were encountered during the watching brief, and therefore no post-excavation analysis was required.

Archives and Deposition

- 5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. No artefacts were recovered during the monitoring and therefore no artefacts will need to be deposited with an approved local

museum. A paper or digital archive will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Services within six months of the completion of the fieldwork under an accession number which will be issued upon deposition. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain. An OASIS form, ID reference adasuklt1-366926 has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of completion.

ADAS Project Team

- 5.1.6 Fieldwork was undertaken by Charlotte Barley, Andrew Brown and Peter Vellet. The report was written by Charlotte Barley and checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Barley and checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Charlotte Barley. The project was managed for ADAS by Andrew Brown.

6 Results

- 6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the monitoring results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendix A.
- 6.1.2 The watching brief area followed the sewer trench and manholes 01-04 for the groundworks (Figure 2; Plates 1-10). The groundworks consisted of topsoil being stripped from Manholes 01 and 04 using a mechanical excavator with a flat bladed 1.50m bucket to a depth of 0.20m under constant archaeological supervision. Within this stripped area, the sewer trench and manholes were dug using a mechanical excavator with a flat bladed bucket also under constant archaeological supervision. The works were completed over eighteen days (Friday 31st January to Friday 6th March 2020). The weather generally consisted of cloudy and wet, dull days with some occasional bright sunshine on (Plates 1 - 10).

Manhole 01

- 6.1.3 Manhole 01 measured 3.0 m in length by 3.0 m in width and was 1.40 m deep. The topsoil (1001) was approximately 0.2m deep and consisted of a mid-grey brown clay silt. This overlay 0.15-0.5 m of made ground (1002) containing brick, glass and ceramic drain fragments. This overlay a mid-orange brown silty clay subsoil (1003) measuring 0.7 m in depth. The undisturbed natural substrate (1004) underlay both of the above and was 0.2 m in depth. The natural was comprised of light orange brown silty clay with limestone - Cornbrash.
- 6.1.4 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the trench.

Manhole 02

- 6.1.5 Manhole 02 measured 3.0 m in length by 3.0 m in width and was 2.0 m in depth. The first layer (2001) was comprised of tarmac measuring 0.10 m in depth. This overlay concrete made ground comprising the road surface (2002) measuring 0.10 m in depth. This further overlay made ground (2003) which was also comprised of concrete and measured 0.30 m in depth. Beneath the made ground was a layer of re-deposited yellow Cotswold Stone (2004) approximately 0.3 m in depth. This overlay a mid orange brown silty clay subsoil (2005) measuring 0.75 m in depth. Beneath the subsoil, the natural substrate (2006) was comprised of a light orange brown silty clay, measuring 0.3 m in depth.
- 6.1.6 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the trench.

Manhole 03

- 6.1.7 Manhole 03 measured 3.0 m in length by 3.0 m in width and was 1.8 m in depth.
- 6.1.8 The uppermost layer (3001) was comprised of tarmac measuring 0.10 m in depth. This overlay concrete made ground comprising the road surface (3002) measuring 0.10 m in depth. This further overlay made ground (3003) which was also comprised of concrete and measured 0.30 m in depth. Beneath the made ground was a layer of re-deposited yellow Cotswold Stone (3004) approximately 0.5 m in depth. This overlay a light orange brown silty clay subsoil (3005) measuring 0.5 m in depth. Beneath the subsoil, the natural substrate (3006) was comprised of a light orange brown silty clay, measuring 0.3 m in depth.
- 6.1.9 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the trench.

Manhole 04

- 6.1.10 Manhole 04 measured 4.0 m in length by 4.0 m in width and was 1.70 m deep.
- 6.1.11 Manhole 04 measured 3.0 m in length by 3.0 m in width and was 1.40 m deep. The topsoil (4001) was approximately 0.2 m deep and consisted of a mid-grey brown clay silt. This overlay 0.5 m of made ground (4002) containing brick, glass and ceramic drain fragments. This overlay a mid-orange brown silty clay subsoil (4003) measuring 0.55 m in depth. Beneath the subsoil was a layer of crushed stone, thought to possibly be the Roman road of Akeman Street. The stones were visible only in section where the trench stops along the Unnamed Road. Upon excavation of the sewer trench, this layer was determined to be a re-deposited layer of crushed Cotswold stone measuring 0.3 m in depth. The undisturbed natural substrate (4004) underlay the above and was 0.3 m in depth. The natural was comprised of light orange brown silty clay with limestone – Cornbrash.

6.1.12 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the trench.

Sewer Trench

6.1.13 The sewer trench measured 67 m in length by 1.5 m in width and was 1.8 m in depth. The uppermost layer (5001) was comprised of tarmac and was approximately 0.10 m in depth. This overlay concrete made ground comprising the road surface (5002) measuring 0.10 m in depth. This further overlay made ground (5003) which was also comprised of concrete and measured 0.30 m in depth. Beneath the made ground was a layer of re-deposited yellow Cotswold Stone (5004) approximately 0.5 m in depth. This overlay a light orange brown silty clay subsoil (5005) measuring 0.5 m in depth. Within the subsoil, disarticulated animal bone was noted during the monitoring, but was not retained. Beneath the subsoil, the natural substrate (5006) was comprised of a light orange brown silty clay, measuring 0.3 m in depth.

6.1.14 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the trench.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were observed during the archaeological monitoring in any of the four manholes or the sewer trench.

7.1.2 The archaeological monitoring revealed that manholes 02 and 03 and the sewer trench were comprised of made ground and built up for the existing road surface.

7.1.3 Manholes 01 and 04 were located 2 m from the road surface and comprised topsoil and made ground overlying subsoil and the existing sewer trench. Manhole 04 revealed a concentration of limestone 0.3 m in depth which was initially thought to relate to the Roman road of Akeman Street. Upon excavation of the sewer trench, this layer was determined to be re-deposited crushed Cotswold stone of no archaeological significance. Disarticulated animal bone was noted during the monitoring within the subsoil of the sewer trench, but was not retained.

7.1.4 The absence of archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring may be attributed to the relatively limited ground impact of the sewer trench and manholes.

7.1.5 These results indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that the development resulted in no harm to the historic environment resource.

8 References

ADAS 2019 *Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording: Chesterton Growth Scheme, Bicester, Oxfordshire*. Unpublished Written Scheme of Investigation

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Heritage Gateway 2020 Available at: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx> [accessed March 2020].

Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Manhole 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1001	Layer	Topsoil – Mid-grey brown clayey silt	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.2 m
1002	Layer	Made Ground – brick, glass and ceramic drain fragments	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.5 m
1003	Layer	Subsoil – Mid-orange brown silty clay	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.7 m
1004	Layer	Natural substrate – Light orange brown silty clay	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.2 m

Manhole 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
2001	Layer	Made Ground – Tarmac of existing road surface	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.10 m
2002	Layer	Made Ground – concrete of existing road surface	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.10 m
2003	Layer	Made Ground – concrete of existing road surface	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.30 m
2004	Layer	Made Ground – re-deposited crushed yellow Cotswold stone	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.5 m
2005	Layer	Subsoil – Mid-orange brown silty clay	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.75 m
2006	Layer	Natural substrate – Light orange brown silty clay	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.3 m

Manhole 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
3001	Layer	Made Ground – Tarmac of existing road surface	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.10m
3002	Layer	Made Ground – concrete of existing road surface	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.10 m
3003	Layer	Made Ground – concrete of existing road surface	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.30 m
3004	Layer	Made Ground – re-deposited crushed yellow Cotswold stone	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.5 m
3005	Layer	Subsoil – mid-orange brown silty clay	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.5 m
3006	Layer	Natural substrate – Light orange brown silty clay	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.3 m

Manhole 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
4001	Layer	Topsoil – Mid-grey brown clayey silt	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.2 m
4002	Layer	Made Ground – brick, glass and ceramic drain fragments	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.5 m
4003	Layer	Subsoil – Mid-orange brown silty clay	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.55 m
4004	Layer	Natural substrate – Light orange brown silty clay	3.0 m	3.0 m	0.3 m

Sewer Trench

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
5001	Layer	Made Ground – Tarmac of existing road surface	67 m	1.5 m	0.10 m
5002	Layer	Made Ground – concrete of existing road surface	67 m	1.5 m	0.10 m
5003	Layer	Made Ground – concrete of existing road surface	67 m	1.5 m	0.30 m
5004	Layer	Made Ground – re-deposited layer of crushed yellow Cotswold stone	67 m	1.5 m	0.5 m
5005	Layer	Subsoil – mid-orange brown silty clay	67 m	1.5 m	0.5 m
5006	Layer	Natural substrate – Light orange brown silty clay	67 m	1.5 m	0.3 m

Appendix B: The Finds

No archaeologically significant artefacts were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring.

Appendix C: Oasis Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-366926

? Project details

Add or edit entries

Project name	Chesterton Growth Scheme, Bicester Oxfordshire
Short description of the project	In January to March 2020, ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Kier Integrated Services and Clancy Docwra (KCD). The groundworks were for the upsizing of an existing sewerage connection and the excavation of four new manholes along an unnamed road in Chesterton, Bicester in Oxfordshire. The western end of the Route starts at location SP 56751 21075 and travels east to SP 456825 21046. The groundworks for Chesterton Growth lie within an area known for containing high concentrations of archaeological remains relating to Iron Age and Roman activity in the forms of a settlement and field systems located to the north of the site. The groundworks had the potential to impact the possible Roman road (Akeman Street) which was thought to exist beneath the existing unnamed road. Although the sewer trench and manholes were located within a rich archaeological area of potential, no archaeological features or artefacts were identified during monitoring of the groundworks. The absence of archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring of the sewer trench and the manholes may be attributed to the relatively limited impact of the groundworks. These results indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that the development resulted in no harm to the historic environment resource.
Project dates	Start: 31-01-2020 End: 06-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CHG19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Status Incomplete

? Project location

Add or edit entries

Site location	OXFORDSHIRE CHERWELL CHESTERTON Chesterton Growth scheme
Postcode	OX26 1XA
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - SP 56825 21046 LL - 51.884635238116 -1.174291604486 (decimal) LL - 51 53 04 N 001 10 27 W (degrees) Line
Site coordinates	NGR - SP 56751 21075 LL - 51.884903518971 -1.17536198632 (decimal)

LL - 51 53 05 N 001 10 31 W (degrees)
Line

Status **Incomplete**

? Project creators

Add or edit entries

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project design originator	Andrew Brown
Project director/manager	Andrew Brown
Project supervisor	Andrew Brown

Status **Incomplete**

? Project archives

Add or edit entries

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Oxfordshire Museum Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Oxfordshire Museum Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph"

Plates



Plate 1: Topsoil Strip of Manhole 01 looking south



Plate 2: Post-excavation shot of Manhole 01 showing stratigraphy looking south-west



Plate 3: Post-excavation shot of Manhole 02 showing stratigraphy looking north-east



Plate 4: Post-excavation shot of trench between Manhole 02 and Manhole 01 showing services looking west



Plate 5: Post-excavation shot of Manhole 03 showing stratigraphy looking north-east



Plate 6: Oblique working shot of Manhole 03 showing stratigraphy looking east



Plate 7: Section Manhole 04 leading to the sewer trench showing what was thought to be the possible Roman road (Akeman Street) looking north-east



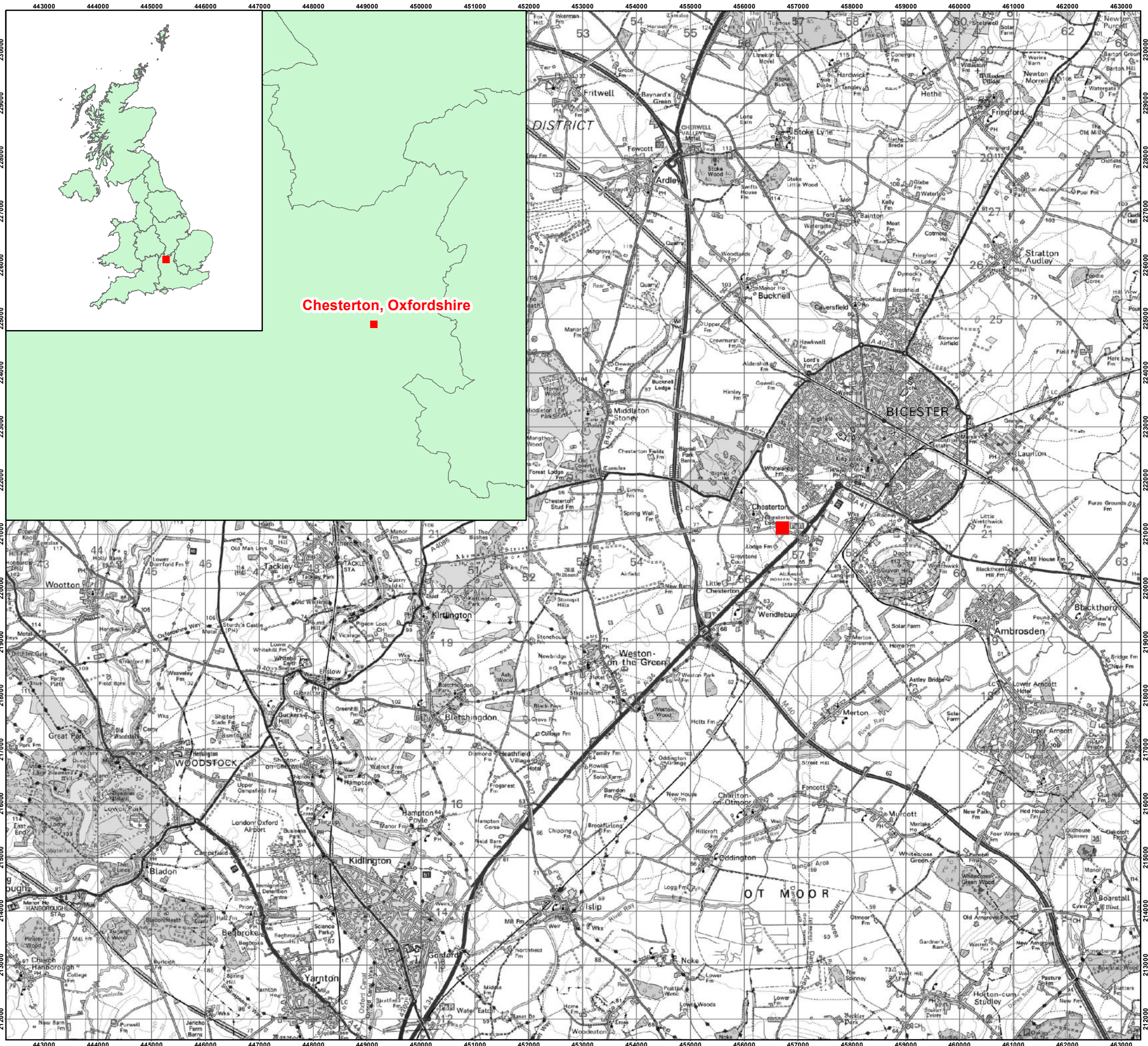
Plate 8: Post-excavation shot of Manhole 04 showing stratigraphy and existing sewer pipe looking south-west



Plate 9: Post-excitation shot of the sewer trench at the north-western end of the works showing the stratigraphy looking north-east



Plate 10: Post-excitation shot of the sewer trench at the south-eastern end of the works showing the stratigraphy looking north-east



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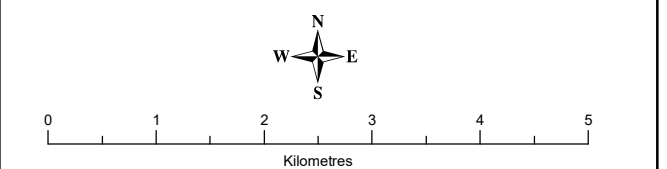
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Figure 1: Location of the Groundworks


■ Site Location

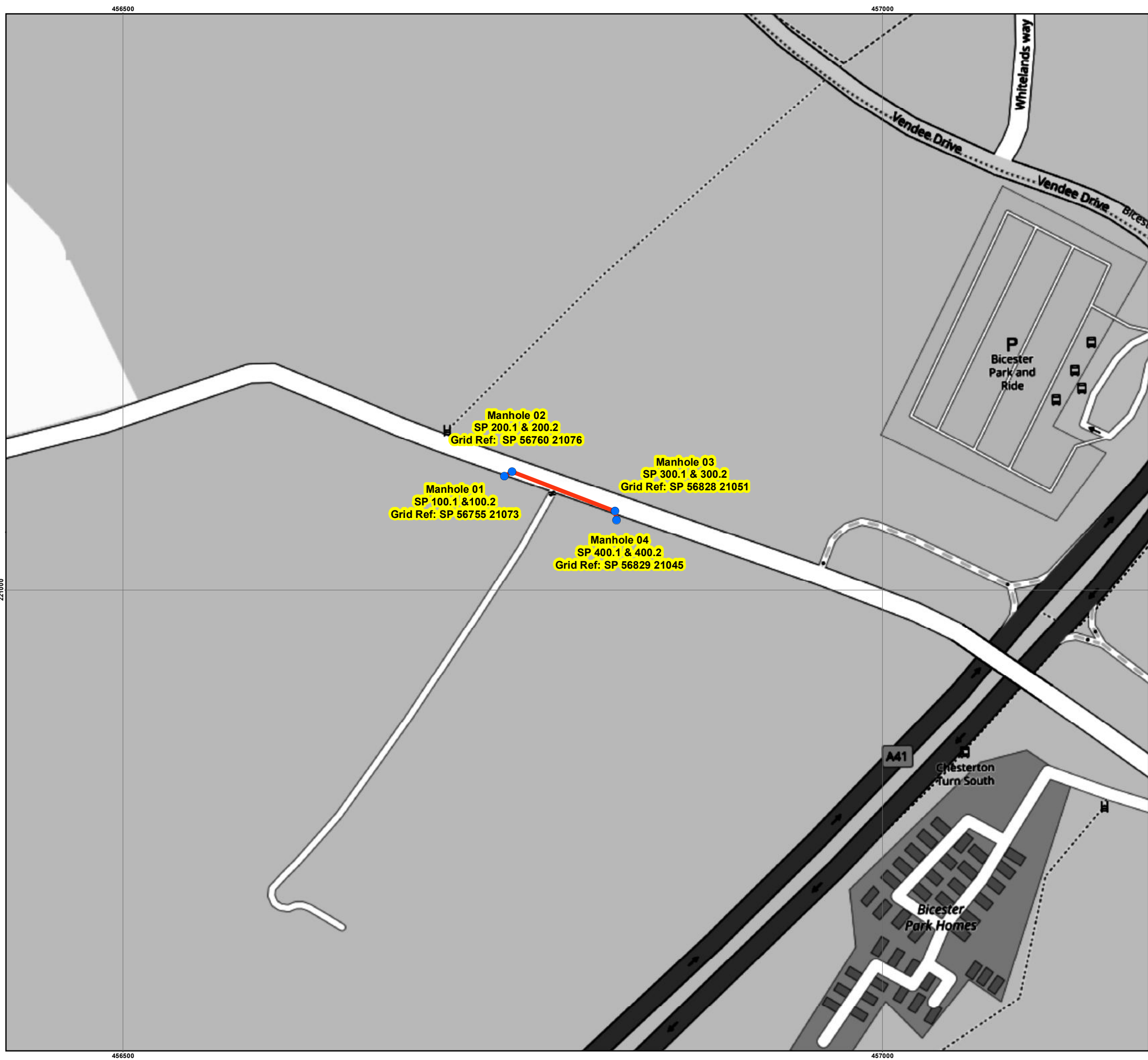
Drawn by: Charlotte Barley Date: 11.03.2020
 Verified By: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain Date: 11.03.2020



Scale 1:70,000 at A3 size
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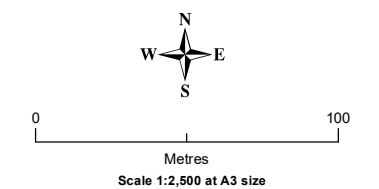
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Figure 2: Location of the Manholes and Sewer Trench

- Sewer Trench
- Manholes 01-04

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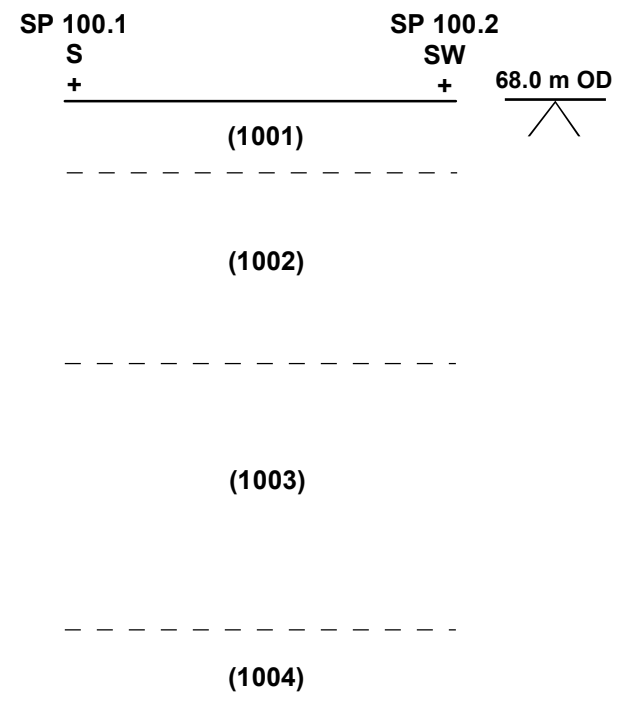
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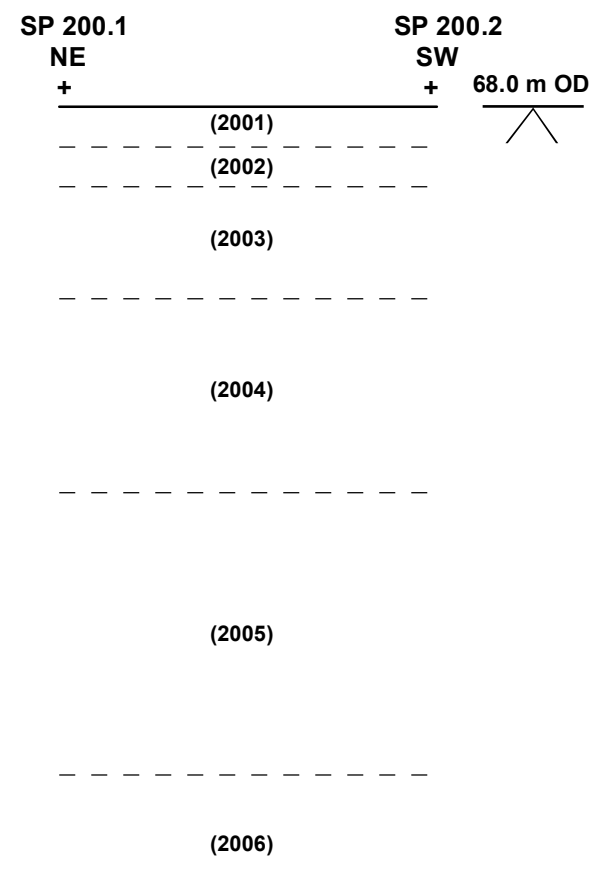
Figure 3: Representative Sections Of Manhole 01 and Manhole 02



Section 1: North-east facing section of Manhole 01



Plate 2: North-east facing section of Manhole 01



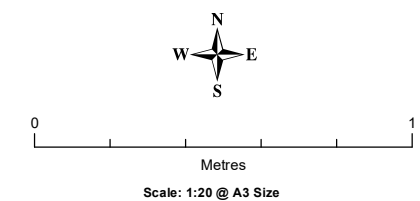
Section 2: South-west facing section of Manhole 02



Plate 3: South-west facing section of Manhole 02

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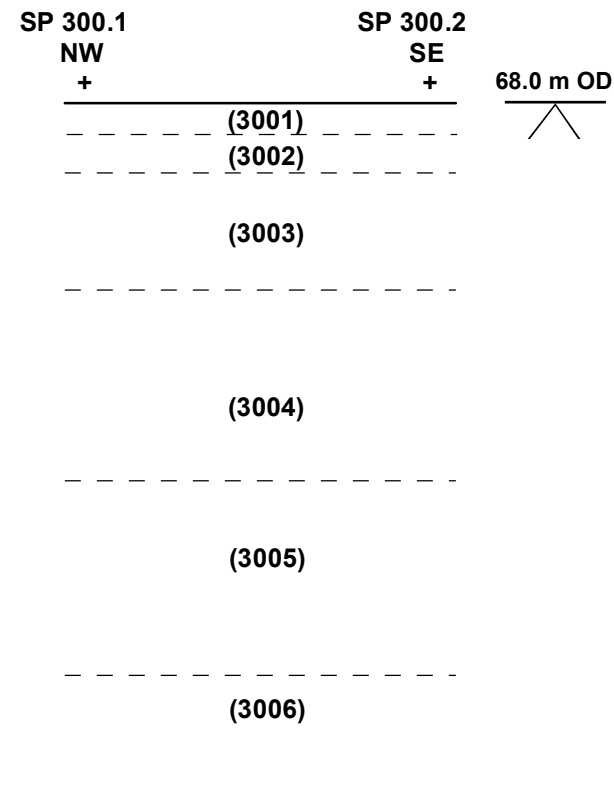
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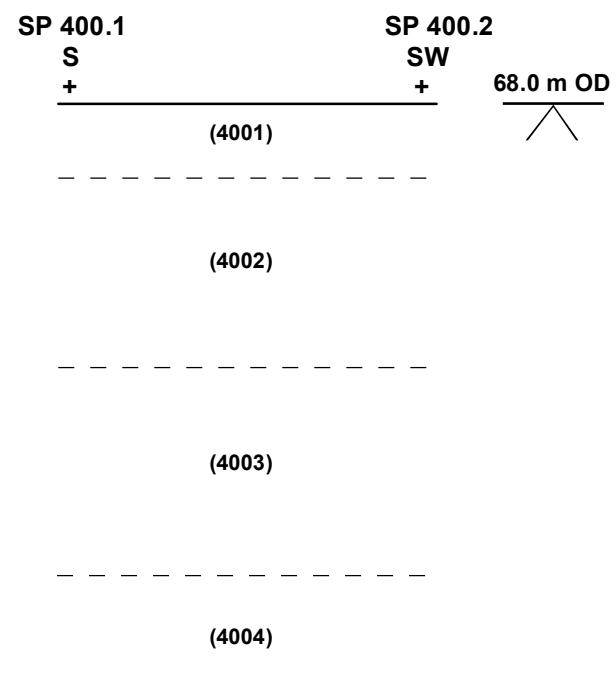
Figure 4: Representative Sections of Manhole 03 and Manhole 04



Section 3: South-west facing section of Manhole 03



Plate 6: West facing section of Manhole 03



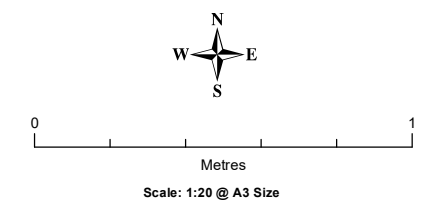
Section 4: North facing section of Manhole 04



Plate 8: North facing section of Manhole 04

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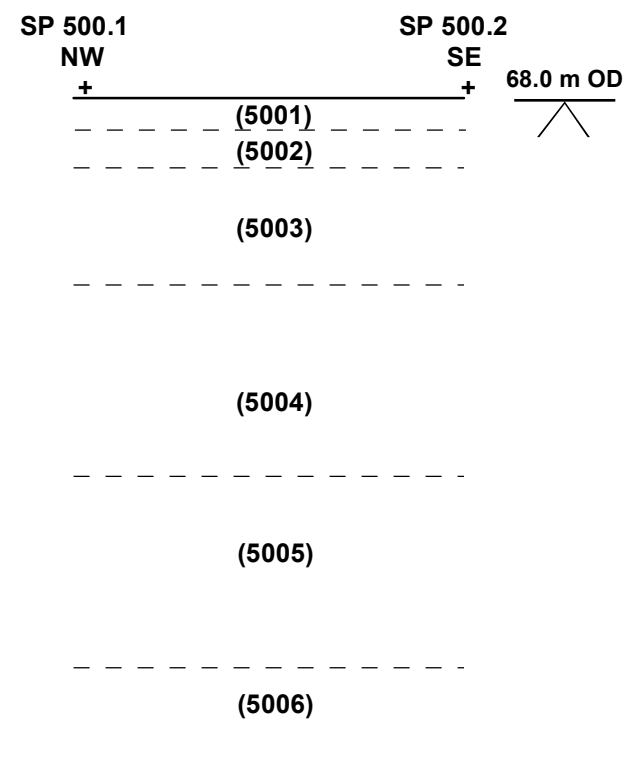
Verified By: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain Date: 11.03.2020



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Figure 5: Representative Section of the Sewer Trench



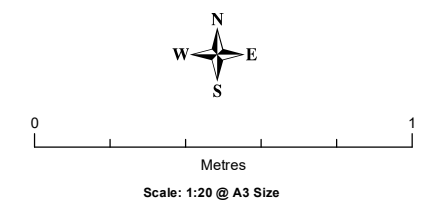
Section 5: South-west facing section of the sewer trench



Plate 9: South-west facing section of the sewer trench

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