

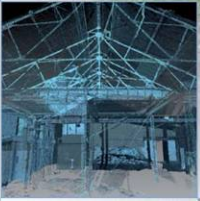
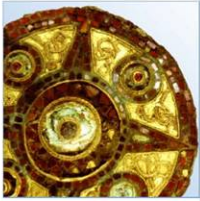
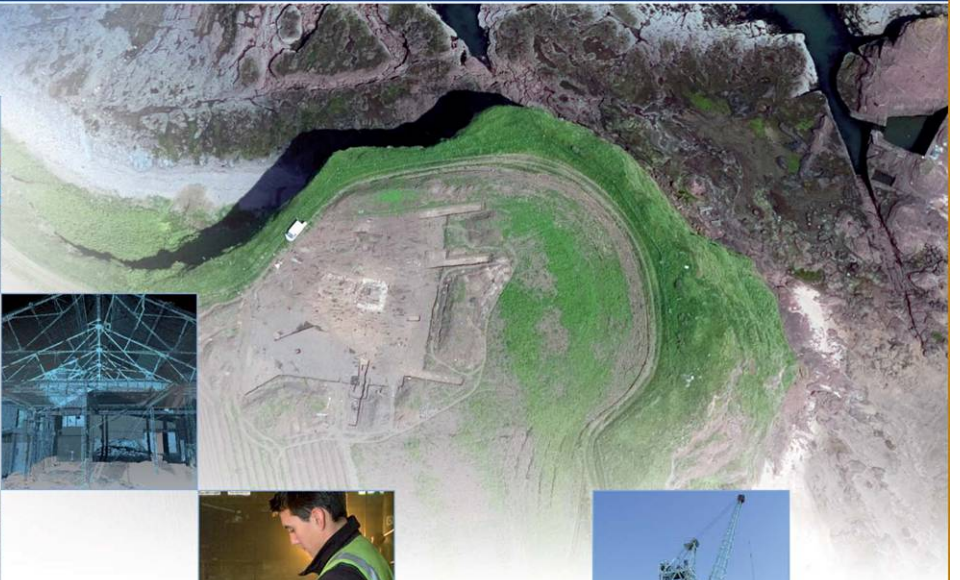
Brize Norton Airfield, Oxfordshire. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

National Grid Reference Number: SP 3000 0680

AOC Project no: 7929

Site Code: OXCMS 2007.102

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Brize Norton Airfield, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at Brize Norton Airfield, Oxfordshire on behalf of the Enviro Consulting Ltd, acting on behalf of the Defence Estates. The aim of the watching brief was to record any archaeological remains exposed during the development.

The watching brief comprised the archaeological monitoring of ground works at the site between the 5th and 7th, 11th-12th and 17th-20th September 2007, the 17th and 24th January 2008 and 3rd and 4th March 2008.

Natural sandy terrace gravels were identified at 74.59mOD. Sealing the gravels was a layer of naturally accumulated subsoil, which was in turn sealed by dark organic topsoil.

A ditch, two pits and a stone-lined well were identified during the programme of archaeological monitoring. One of the pits dates to the 13th or possibly 14th centuries, while the other features were identified as post-medieval or modern.

Artefactual evidence recovered from the 13th-14th century pit included animal bone, two sherds of mid 11th to 12th century pottery, five fragments of floor tile dated to the 12th to 13th century, a possible fragment of glazed ridge tile, a fragment of roof tile, and an incomplete iron knife dated to the 13th or 14th century.

The post-medieval or modern ditch recorded during the Newt Pond excavation contained three articulated juvenile pig skeletons. The very good condition of the bone indicates that these burials are recent. Environmental evidence from the ditch fill included undiagnostic charcoal, and a range of plant remains including a number of mineralised seeds of grape, cinquefoil, bramble, and buttercup, and a grain of wheat. The sample was also rich in land snail shells and modern roots which is indicative of modern disturbance.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site is located at Brize Norton Airfield, Oxfordshire (Figure 1). It is irregular in shape and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 3000 0650, situated to the southeast of Carterton (Figure 2).
- 1.1.2 Currently the site is occupied by Brize Norton Airfield. The proposed development is for new hard-standings for the RAF fleet.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey South Solid map indicates that the site is situated upon Cornbrash but also close to the boundary of the Great Oolite beds to the north.
- 1.2.2 The site occupies a relatively flat area at approximately 80m OD.
- 1.2.3 No geotechnical investigations have been conducted within the proposed development area.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The site lies within land occupied by the RAF Air-to-Air Refuelling (AAR) fleet and Strategic Air Support. As such it is not covered by the usual planning regulations. The Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) to the Defence Estates, Richard Osgood, advised that the groundworks were to be subject to an archaeological Watching Brief.
- 1.3.2 The scheme involved the construction of new hard-standings for the RAF fleet, and the construction of a new pond to counteract the scheme's environmental effects. This involved ground disturbance potentially detrimental to below-ground archaeological deposits. The Brief produced by the Defence Estates Environmental Support Team (2007) states that the site is partially occupied by the Marsh Haddon deserted medieval village, covering approximately 1 hectare.
- 1.3.3 A Desk Based Assessment was not required prior to the commencement of the watching brief due to the limited scale of the development.
- 1.3.4 This document details the results of an archaeological watching brief, undertaken to identify any archaeological remains that may be threatened by the proposed development. All works were undertaken by professional archaeologist in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2007).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims of the Watching Brief were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.

- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.

1.4.2 The specific objectives of the Watching Brief were to:

- Determine the presence of any remains of Marsh Haddon deserted medieval village.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the medieval development and chronology of Marsh Haddon.

1.4.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A 'Brief for Archaeological Recording' was produced by Richard Osgood, the Environmental Adviser (Archaeology) for the Defence Estates (Defence Estates Environmental Support Team 2007). The information below is drawn from that document. Please refer to the main document for further information.

2.2 No previous archaeological investigations are known to have occurred on the site. The 'Brief for Archaeological Recording' states that there are a number of entries in the Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for archaeological sites, features or chance finds 'outside the wire' but in close proximity to the RAF base (Defence Estates Environmental Support Team 2007). These include an Iron Age settlement (monument OX 157) and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Monuments OX 1498 and 1499, located at c.SP3003 0813 and SP3054 0819 respectively). Additionally, finds of prehistoric flints (OX 5461 - SP3110 0815), a Neolithic Axe (OX 15810 - SP31090749), Romano-British pottery (OX 4248 - SP3020 0744 & OX 11880 - SP30510809), and medieval pottery (OX 2279 - SP30070755) would tend to indicate that this is a very rich archaeological landscape.

2.2 Within the base there is one known entry - to the east. This is D1065 Marsh Haddon deserted medieval village. Located at SP 303 064, this former settlement covers approximately a hectare.

2.3 The principal feature on site is the airfield. It was established in 1935 and officially opened on 13th August 1937. The station was used for various forms of flying training until July 1942, when it became the home of the Heavy Glider Conversion Unit (HGCU), later renamed No. 21 HGCU, which remained at RAF Brize Norton until 31st December 1945 (Royal Air Force 2008).

2.4 Between March and October 1944 Brize Norton airfield was used as a base for parachute and glider operations by Nos. 296 and 297 Squadrons, both equipped with Albemarles. These squadrons were used for D-Day landings in June 1944, the assault on Arnhem in September 1944 and contributed to the war-time supply lines (Royal Air Force 2008).

2.5 The great change to the use of the airfield was in 1951, when the USAF (United States Air Force) formally accepted control of RAF Brize Norton. The first American aircraft to arrive at RAF Brize Norton were 21 B36 Convair Peacemaker bombers. The first jet bombers to land here were B47 Stratojets in September 1953. The B-47 was the first line of America's strategic defence in the late 1950s and early 1960s, standing guard with nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union, the last one returning to the United States in April 1965 (Royal Air Force 2008).

- 2.6 On 1st April 1965 the Royal Air Force took back control of RAF Brize Norton and it became a Transport Command airfield. New hangars were constructed, and the base was home to Nos. 10, 53, 99 and 511 Squadrons. Early in 1972, the station became part of No. 46 Group, Strike Command and, in October 1975, became part of No. 38 Group, Strike Command. Tactical support for combat rather than Cold-War deterrence was provided by the base during the Falklands conflict in 1982 (Royal Air Force 2008).
- 2.7 During the First Gulf War of 1991, air-to-air refuelling (AAR) support for the RAF was provided; the US Navy and Marine Corps also benefited. Over the years, the station maintained its links with the USAF, hosting several large-scale USAF tanker deployments and culminating in a major operational deployment providing support for the Kosovo air campaign. Most recently, RAF Brize Norton has played a significant role in the campaign against terrorism. The base is still operational (Royal Air Force 2008).

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 An archaeologist was present to observe ground works, positioned outside the working area of the mechanical excavator, in the normal working arrangement, at times entering the trench to carry out close inspection or record limited sections.
- 3.2 Machining of the proposed groundworks was undertaken with a flat bladed bucket (toothless) in horizontal spits.
- 3.3 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations consisted of:
- Hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed
 - The collection of dating evidence from *in-situ* deposits and spoil scans.
 - A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the ground works.
 - A record of the datum levels of all deposits.
- 3.4 Records were produced using pro-forma context and trench record sheets and by the single context planning method, compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994).
- 3.5 A record of the full sequence of all deposits as revealed in the Watching Brief were made, and plans and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale.
- 3.6 All excavation, recording and reporting was carried out in line with current best archaeological practice and conformed to both local and national standards and guidelines, including both English Heritage and IFA guidelines.
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).

- Institute of Field Archaeology – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IFA 1992).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994, revised 2001). Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 1997).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

- 3.7 Bulk samples of a minimum 30 litres were taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data.
- 3.8 All identified finds and artefacts of potential archaeological significance were collected and retained. Finds were scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. All finds and samples were treated in a proper manner and to standards determined by the recipient museum. Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2.
- 3.9 The landowner and the relevant museum were contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Area A – Aircraft Service Platform and Batch Compound

- 4.1.1 The proposed aircraft service platform is situated within the centre of the base (Figure 2). It was roughly rectangular in shape, measuring about 168 m². No archaeological remains were uncovered from within this area.
- 4.1.2 The stratigraphic model exposed from this excavation comprised natural orange and blue mottled silty clay, overlying a shallow deposit of humic brown topsoil.

4.2 Area B – Drainage Trench

- 4.2.1 The excavation of the drainage trench revealed a stratigraphic sequence which did not reach the natural clay observed within Area A. Subsoil (1/003) was identified between 1m and 0.4m below the surface of the trench; this was mid yellowish brown loose sandy silt. Two pits and a stone lined well cut subsoil (1/003). The trench had already been excavated by the on-site contractors prior to the arrival of the AOC Supervisor. We had not been informed of the site work commencement. This limited the recording on site.
- 4.2.2 Pit [1/005] was 2.50m wide and about 1m deep it was filled by loose dark brown sandy silt (1/004); it contained frequent angular stones and occasional fragments of blue willow pattern transfer printed pottery dated to the 19th century (Appendix B and Figure 4).
- 4.2.3 Pit [1/007] lay roughly 3m to the west of [1/005]; it was about 2m wide and 1.8m deep (Figure 4). This pit was also filled with loose dark brown sandy silt (1/006). The finds recovered from pit [1/007] (fill (1/006) consist of animal bone, two sherds of pottery, five fragments of floor tile, a possible fragment of glazed ridge tile and another fragment of roof tile, and an incomplete iron knife (Appendix B). The pottery is mid 11th to 12th century, but abraded, and the floor and roof tile is late 12th to 13th century. The knife has a scale tang, which is a type that is believed to have been introduced in the 13th or 14th century. This feature is therefore likely to date to the 13th or 14th century. The High Medieval period, when population and economic activity were at their maximum, ended in the mid 14th century with the Black Death (1348), economic decline, and the desertion or contraction of villages and towns. This suggests that the feature probably dates to before the mid 14th century. The animal bone consists of eight fragments from pig, cattle, sheep, and horse. A cattle metacarpal had knife marks probably made during skinning.
- 4.2.4 About 50m west of the two pits was a stone-lined well with associated lead pipes was recorded. It measured about 1.50m in diameter and 2m in depth. Although no dating artefacts were found the well was dated to the late post-medieval period mainly on the basis of building techniques.
- 4.2.5 The features were sealed by dark brown, loose sandy silt (1/002); a secondary subsoil, and above this was humic, mid brown, clayey silt topsoil (1/001). Post-medieval pottery and modern brick and glass were recovered from layer (1/002), the latest artefacts being 20th century. Both (1/004) and (1/006) had similar appearance to layer (1/002).

4.3 Area C – Newt Pond

- 4.3.1 A circular newt pond was constructed within the north eastern corner of the aircraft base, to the north of Area B (Figure 2). It measured 10m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of over 2m. It was constructed as a counteractive measure for the proposed schemes environmental effects.
- 4.3.2 During the excavation of the newt pond the natural gravely clay deposit (2/004) was encountered at a level of 74.59m OD, this was overlaid by 0.30m thick subsoil (2/003), which was moderately compacted, mid grey-brown sandy clay. Above this was a 0.10m thick layer of loose yellow sandy gravel, (2/002) containing post medieval glass, CBM and pot sherds. This was made ground, a levelling deposit. These deposits were sealed by 0.18m thick topsoil (2/001); this was soft, mid orange-brown clayey silt containing occasional modern building material and metal objects.
- 4.3.3 The excavation of the newt pond revealed a single shallow ditch [2/005] cut directly into the natural gravely clay (2/004), (Plate's 1 & 2).



Plates 1 & 2 – Ditch [2/005]

- 4.3.4 The ditch was orientated northwest-southeast, running across the centre of the area and measuring 10m in length (maximum length of the trench), 2m wide and only 0.25m in depth. The ditch was filled by firmly compacted mid brown-grey sandy clay (2/006) with frequent sub rounded pebbles and occasional snail shells.
- 4.3.5 Two 1m wide slots were hand excavated in fill (2/006) of ditch [2/005]. No precise dating materials were recovered from the excavation, but three pig skeletons, (2/007) and (2/011), were recovered from the fill. A possible horseshoe nail was present in (2/011) (Appendix B).



Plate 3 – Pig Skeleton (2/006)

- 4.3.6 An environmental sample from fill (2/006) produced some undiagnostic iron slag, undiagnostic charcoal, and a range of plant remains (Appendix B). The plant remains include a number of mineralised seeds of grape, cinquefoil, bramble, and buttercup, and a grain of wheat. Mineralisation of these indicates that there was cess in the feature, and some of the seeds are likely to have been consumed as food.
- 4.3.7 Towards the north edge of the trench a pit [2/010] was recorded that cut through the ditch. The pit was oval in plan; 1.1m long, 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled by moderately firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional roots (2/008). Excavation of this revealed the presence of a third pig skeleton (2/009) which was laid at the bottom of pit [2/010].
- 4.3.8 The three articulated pig skeletons were of juveniles; less than a year old (Appendix B and Plate 3). The very good condition of the bone, including fragile parts which have usually disintegrated in older contexts, indicate that these burials are recent. Ditch [2/005] is therefore also modern and not archaeologically significant.

4.4 Finds

- 4.4.1 The pottery recovered from the site consists of two abraded medieval sherds in a sand-tempered fabric from (1/006), and a number of post-medieval sherds from the 16th to 17th centuries to the 19th century.

- 4.4.2 The ceramic building material contained five fragments of medieval floor tile with green glaze, a medieval roof tile and a medieval glazed roof tile, all from (1/006).
- 4.4.3 The only glass and brick recovered are modern.
- 4.4.4 An incomplete iron knife with broken blade and tang from (1/006) is medieval. A scale tang with a possible rivet hole can be seen on the X-ray plate.
- 4.4.5 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from (1/006). Three juvenile pig skeletons are probably modern.
- 4.4.6 A fossil, identified as an ammonite, was recovered as an unstratified find on site by the groundworkers. Ammonites were open sea creatures that became extinct at the end of the Cretaceous period. The presence of the ammonite fossil has been recorded in the site archive. The object will be retained by the Defence Estate for display at the Brize Norton site.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The watching brief met its primary objective: to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains. A single pit of medieval date was found, which contained a modest assemblage of artefacts and animal bone. The presence of a medieval pit indicates some activity on site during the medieval period. Although the finds add to the known medieval history of the local area, they do not add to our knowledge of the Deserted Medieval Village.
- 5.2 The other features are of 19th century date or later and of little archaeological significance.
- 5.3 There may have been a degree of horizontal truncation on the site, as suggested by the lack of building foundations associated with the features, and by the presence of made ground and levelling layers.
- 5.4 No further fieldwork or post-excavation work is recommended.
- 5.5 Publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix C). A summary of the site will be published by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) (South Midlands) within an annual summary of the fieldwork projects within their region.

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Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Appendices

APPENDIX A – CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.40m
1/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17m
1/003	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	>0.60m
1/004	Fill of pit 1/005	2.50m	-	>1m
1/005	Cut of pit	2.50m	-	>1m
1/006	Fill of pit 1/007	2m	-	>1.8m
1/007	Cut of pit	2m	-	>1.8m
2/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18m
2/002	Made ground	12m	6m	0.10m
2/003	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30m
2/004	Natural	Trench	Trench	-
2/005	Cut of ditch	10m	1.5m	0.16m
2/006	Fill of ditch 2/005	10m	1.5m	0.16m
2/007	Skeleton	-	-	-
2/008	Fill of pit 2/010	1.10m	0.40n	0.30m
2/009	Skeleton	-	-	-
2/010	Cut of pit	1.10m	0.40n	0.30m
2/011	Skeleton	-	-	-

APPENDIX B – FINDS REPORTS

The Pottery

By Elke Raemen (incorporating comments by Luke Barber)

The earliest fragments recovered from the site consist of two abraded body sherds in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with moderate chalk temper to 2mm. The pieces were recovered from [1/006] and date to the mid 11th to 12th century.

Two sherds of 16th- to 17th- century date were recovered from subsoil [1/002]. These consist of a glazed red earthenware deep bowl rim fragment and an all over glazed hollow-ware jar or jug base fragment.

In addition [1/002] contained a glazed red earthenware large-handled storage jar rim fragment, dating to the 19th century. Two blue transfer printed china plate fragments (willow pattern) of 19th-century date were recovered from pit [1/005] ([1/004]).

The Ceramic Building Material

By Elke Raemen

Pit [1/007] (fill [1/006]) contained five high fired medieval floor tile fragments. The pieces are moderate fine sand-tempered with a dull olive green glaze. Pieces contain moderate crushed flint-tempering to 2mm. Due to their fragmentary nature, no complete measurements could be taken. The pieces date to the late 12th to 13th century.

The same context also contained a possible glazed ridge tile of late 12th- to 13th- century date. The piece is highly fired in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with moderate quartz inclusions to 1mm and exhibits a patchy, thin olive green glaze as well as a rough underside.

Also from [1/006] is a medium fired piece of sparse fine sand-tempered roof tile with rare iron oxide inclusions to 1mm and occasional clay pellets to 4mm. The piece is undiagnostic but is likely to be of 13th century date.

A 20th-century frogged brick fragment (64 mm high) was recovered from [1/002]. The piece is from the "London Brick Company" and is in a highly fired, sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with many inclusions including occasional iron oxides to 2mm and moderate chalk to 3mm.

The Glass

By Elke Raemen

A single glass sherd was recovered from [1/002]. The piece consists of a dark green wine or beer bottle base and dates to the mid 19th to mid 20th century.

The Ironwork

By Elke Raemen

Only two pieces of ironwork were produced by the excavations. The ironwork is in poor condition with stone concretions.

A single nail was recovered from [2/011]. The piece is extremely corroded with stones concretions obscuring the head and was not considered to benefit from X-radiography. The piece represents either a general

purpose nail or possibly a horseshoe nail. However, as the head is concealed, no definite identification can be made.

Pit [1/007] (fill [1/006]) contained an incomplete iron knife (OXCMS07:102). The blade and tang are broken. The knife (34g) consists of a long, thin blade with a cutting edge rising to the horizontal back and a scale tang showing a possible rivet hole on the X-radiograph.

Discussion

The knife is from a context dated by pottery to the mid 11th to 12th century. However, these sherds are fairly abraded and may be residual. Scale-tang knives are believed to have been introduced in the 13th or 14th century (Goodall 1993, 128). Given the dating evidence from the pottery and ceramic building material, it is likely to be of late medieval date.

The possible horseshoe nail was recovered from an undated context but believed to be fairly modern based on the preservation of the animal bone. The corrosion level suggests the nail is likely to be older and therefore earlier than the context from which it was recovered.

The Animal Bone

By Gemma Driver

Introduction

The animal bone assemblage consisted of three articulated, juvenile pig skeletons, [2/007], [2/009], [2/011] and fragments of cattle, sheep, pig and horse found in the sub-soil, [1 and 2/006]. Table 1 summarises the number of fragments recovered from each context.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	No. Frag	No. iden frag
(2/009)	[2/010]	389	301
(2/011)	[2/005]	345	296
(2/007)	[2/005]	246	210
(1/006)	(1/007)	38	25

Table 1: The number of fragments produced by each context

Methodology

Where possible the bones have been identified to element and species taking sides into consideration. The elements have been recorded according to the part and proportion of the bone present. Any butchery, evidence of burning and pathology was noted. Tooth wear was recorded using Grant (1982). The assemblages primarily consisted of juvenile bones which are unsuitable for measuring but can be aged using Silver (1969)

NISP total were then calculated and include all skeletal elements such as skull fragments, ribs and vertebrae. MNI counts were then calculated using the most common element and taking sides into consideration.

NISP/MNI

NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) counts were calculated for each context and shown in Table 2.

CONTEXT	PIG	CATTLE	SHEEP	HORSE
(2/009)	301			
(2/011)	296			
(2/007)	210			
(1/006)	9	2	12	2

Table 2: NISP counts for each context

The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) counts were also calculated for each context and are shown in Table 3.

CONTEXT	PIG	CATTLE	SHEEP	HORSE
(2/009)	1			
(2/011)	1			
(2/007)	1			
(1/006)	1	1	1	1

Table 3: MNI counts for each context

Discussion

Context (1/006) produced just eight fragments of bone and included sheep, horse and cattle. One fragment of cattle Metacarpal displayed horizontal knife marks mid-shaft. These knife marks are likely to have been made during the skinning process (Binford 1981).

Sample <1> from (2/006) produced three fragments of pig bone including a complete third phalange and an ulna epiphysis. These small bones are in good condition with little surface weathering.

Two slots excavated through ditch [2/005] produced two pig skeletons, [2/007] and [2/011], recovered from the fill [2/006]. Pit [2/010] also produced a pig skeleton [2/009] within the fill [2/008]. All three skeletons were nearly complete and consisted of juvenile bones. The bones were in good condition with little surface weathering and only the craniums were particularly fragmented. The majority of the epiphyses were present as were other small, fragile bones such as phalanges, tarsals and carpals. Using Silver (1969) we can calculate the age at death of the animals to less than one year. All three skeletons had unfused pelvis, proximal radii, and distal humerus. None of the skeletons displayed signs of butchery, burning or pathology.

It is unlikely that the three pig skeletons are archaeological or of any great age due to the good condition of the bone and the presence of the epiphyses which are fragile and usually lost through archaeological site formation processes or due to burial conditions.

Environmental Samples

by Lucy Allott

A single environmental sample <1> taken from context [2/006] during the archaeological watching brief has revealed a small but interesting assemblage of environmental remains. This sample was processed by AOC using flotation and the flot and residues were passed to ASE for analysis and reporting. The flot is rich in land snail shells (70%) and modern roots (approximately 10%) that are likely to indicate evidence for modern disturbances within the deposit and therefore caution should be taken in interpreting any archaeological material from this feature.

The remaining archaeological material from the flot and the residue includes mineralised and concreted macrobotanical remains of seeds from *Vitis vinifera* L. (grape), cf. *Potentilla* (cinquefoil), *Rubus* sp. (bramble), *Ranunculus* sp. (buttercup), and 1 *Triticum* sp. grain. These mineralised remains may indicate the presence of cess within this feature. In addition small quantities of indeterminate charred plant material, charcoal fragments and several large mammal bones (see finds report) are also present. The charcoal assemblage consists predominantly of vitrified fragments that may be of industrial origin and are unsuitable for identification. Unfortunately the non-vitrified charcoal fragments that are present are too small to identify.

The Slag

by Elke Raemen

The environmental residue (<1>) from [2/006] contained a number of iron concretions (<2g), as well as two slag droplets. The droplets are from ironworking but undiagnostic of process. There is too little evidence to suggest metalworking.

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Animal Bone Data

OXCMS07 3593

CONTEXT	PERIOD	SPECIES	ELEMENT	SIDE	QUANT	CODE	DENTAL	COMMENTS
[2/009]		PIG	MAND	L	1	COMP	dp2,dp3,dp4D,M1B	
[2/009]		PIG	MAND	R	1	FRAG	dp2,dp3,dp4D,M1B	M2 visible in crypt but below head of bone
[2/009]		PIG	MAX	L	1	FRAG	dp2,dp3,dp4?,M1,M2	
[2/009]		PIG	MAX	R	1	FRAG	dp2,dp3,dp4	
[2/009]		PIG	MAX	R	1	FRAG	dp4?,M1	
[2/009]		PIG	MAX	L	1	FRAG	UPPER INCX2	
[2/009]		PIG	MAX	R	1	FRAG	UPPER INCX2	
[2/009]		PIG	INC		3			
[2/009]		PIG	LP1?		1			
[2/009]		PIG	M2		1		CUSP ONLY, NO ROOTS, UNWORN	
[2/009]		PIG	MAND H	R	1	FRAG		
[2/009]		PIG	ISCHIUM	R	1	A33		ACET UNFUSED
[2/009]		PIG	ISCHIUM	L	1	A33		ACET UNFUSED
[2/009]		PIG	ILLIUM	L	1	A33		
[2/009]		PIG	ILLIUM	R	1	A33		
[2/009]		PIG	PUBIS	R	1	A33		ACET UNFUSED
[2/009]		PIG	FEM EPI	R	1	H02		
[2/009]		PIG	RAD	L	1	A22		
[2/009]		PIG	RAD	R	1	A22		
[2/009]		PIG	TIB EPI	L	1	H20		
[2/009]		PIG	TIB EPI	R	1	H20		
[2/009]		PIG	TIB EPI	R	1	H02		
[2/009]		PIG	TIB EPI	L	1	H02		
[2/009]		PIG	HUM EPI	R	1	H02		
[2/009]		PIG	HUM EPI	L	1	H02		
[2/009]		PIG	ASTR	L	1	A11		JUV
[2/009]		PIG	ASTR	R	1	A11		JUV
[2/009]		PIG	CALC	L	1	B01		JUV
[2/009]		PIG	CALC	R	1	A21		
[2/009]		PIG	MC4	R	1	A12		
[2/009]		PIG	MC3	R	1	A12		
[2/009]		PIG	MC3	L	1	A12		
[2/009]		PIG	MT4	R	1	A12		

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[2/009]	PIG	MT4	L	1	A12	
[2/009]	PIG	MT3	R	1	A12	
[2/009]	PIG	MT3	L	1	A12	
[2/009]	PIG	MT2	L	2	A12	
[2/009]	PIG	MC2		2	A12	
[2/009]	PIG	MC5	R	1	A12	
[2/009]	PIG	MC4	L		F02	
[2/009]	PIG	MC5	L	1	A12	
[2/009]	PIG	MT5	L	1	A13	
[2/009]	PIG	MP EPI	R	4	H02	
[2/009]	PIG	MP EPI	L	3	H02	
[2/009]	PIG	MP		2	F02	
[2/009]	PIG	PATELLA	R	1	A11	JUV
[2/009]	PIG	PATELLA	L	1	A11	JUV
[2/009]	PIG	STERNUM		3	A33	
[2/009]	PIG	V BOD		25	A33	UNFUSED
[2/009]	PIG	V BOD EPI		31	H22	
[2/009]	PIG	AXIS		1	A33	
[2/009]	PIG	VC		9	FRAG	BODIES UNFUSED
[2/009]	PIG	VT		11	FRAG	BODIES UNFUSED
[2/009]	PIG	VL		10	FRAG	BODIES UNFUSED
[2/009]	PIG	V		19	FRAG	JUV
[2/009]	PIG ?	RIB		45	FRAG	
[2/009]	PIG	CRAN		14	FRAG	
[2/009]	PIG	TA/CA SES		21		JUV
[2/009]	PIG	HUM EPI		3	H20	TUBERCULUM MAJUS AND 2XMINUS
[2/009]	PIG	FEM EPI		1	FRAG	
[2/009]	PIG	RAD EPI		1	FRAG	
[2/009]	PIG	RAD EPI	L	1	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	RAD EPI	R	1	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	RAD EPI	R	1	H02	
[2/009]	PIG	ULNA EPI	R	1	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	ULNA EPI	L	1	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	CALC EPI	L	1	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	CALC EPI	R	1	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	FIB		1	F02	
[2/009]	PIG	PHG1	L	4	A12	

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[2/009]	PIG	PHG1 EPI	L	2	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	PHG 1	R	3	A12	
[2/009]	PIG	PHG1 EPI	R	2	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	PHG 2	L	1	H20	
		PHG 2				
[2/009]	PIG	EPI	L	3	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	PHG 2	R	6	H20	
		PHG 2				
[2/009]	PIG	EPI	R	3	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	PHG 3	L	2	A11	JUV
[2/009]	UNI			88		
[2/009]	PIG?	SCAP		5	FRAG	
[2/009]	PIG?	FEM EPI		2	H20	
[2/009]	PIG	FEM	L	1	A22	
[2/009]	PIG	FEM	R	1	A22	
[2/009]	PIG	TIB	L	1	A22	
[2/009]	PIG	TIB	R	1	A22	
[2/009]	PIG	HUM	L	1	A22	
[2/009]	PIG	HUM	R	1	A22	
[2/009]	PIG	SCAP	L	1	F01	GLENOID POROUS
[2/009]	PIG	SCAP	R	1	F01	GLENOID POROUS
[2/009]	PIG	ULNA	L	1	A21	
[2/009]	PIG	ULNA	R	1	A21	
[2/011]	PIG	ISCHIUM	R	1	FRAG	ACET UNFUSED
[2/011]	PIG	ISCHIUM	L	1	FRAG	ACET UNFUSED
[2/011]	PIG	PHG2	R	1	A13	
[2/011]	PIG	PHG1	L	1	H20	
[2/011]	PIG	MT3	L	1	A12	
[2/011]	PIG	MC4	L	1	A12	
[2/011]	PIG	MC3	L	1	A13	
[2/011]	PIG	MP	R	3	H02	
[2/011]	PIG	MT4	R	1	A13	
[2/011]	PIG	MC3	R	1	E10	
[2/011]	PIG	MP		1	E10	
[2/011]	PIG	CALC		1	H20	
[2/011]	PIG	RAD	R	1	H20	

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[2/011]	PIG	RAD	R	1	H02		
[2/011]	PIG	FEM EPI		1	H20		
[2/011]	PIG	HUM	R	1	H02		
[2/011]	PIG	HUM	L	1	H02		
[2/011]	PIG	TAR/CAR		13			
[2/011]	PIG	INC		2			
[2/011]	PIG	Udp3		1			
[2/011]	PIG	Ldp3		1			
[2/011]	PIG	LM		1		Cusp only, unworn	
[2/011]	PIG	VT		11	FRAG		BODIES UNFUSED
[2/011]	PIG	VL		5	FRAG		
[2/011]	PIG	VC		6	FRAG		
[2/011]	PIG	V		30	FRAG		
[2/011]	PIG	RIB		72	FRAG		
[2/011]	PIG	V BOD		38			
[2/011]	PIG	V BOD EPI		18	FRAG		
[2/011]	UNI			49			
[2/011]	PIG	FEM	L	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	FEM	R	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	TIB	L	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	TIB	R	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	RAD	L	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	RAD	R	1	A22		
[2/011]	PIG	SCAP	L	1	A11		GLEN POROUS
[2/011]	PIG	SCAP	R	1	F01		GLEN POROUS
[2/011]	PIG	HUM	R	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	HUM	L	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	TIB	L	1	H20		
[2/011]	PIG	TIB		1	H02		FRAGMENT ONLY
[2/011]	PIG	HUM		1	H20		
[2/011]	PIG	TIB	L	1	H20		
[2/011]	PIG	RAD	L	1	H02		
[2/011]	PIG	RAD	R	1	H20		
[2/011]	PIG	ULNA	R	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	ULNA	L	1	A33		
[2/011]	PIG	ASTR	L	1	A11		
[2/011]	PIG	ASTR	R	1	A11		

BRIZE NORTON AIRFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

[2/011]		PIG	ILLIUM	L	1		UNFUSED
[2/011]		PIG	ILLIUM	R	1		UNFUSED
[2/011]		PIG	MAND		1	FRAG	
[2/011]		PIG	MAX		3	FRAG	
[2/011]		PIG	MAX	L		FRAG	M1,M2 UNWORN
[2/011]		PIG	MAND	R	1	FRAG	dp3?
[2/011]		PIG	INC		4		
[2/011]		PIG	MOL		1	FRAG	CUSP ONLY, UNWORN
[2/011]		PIG	UM	L			
[2/011]		PIG	CRAN		29	FRAG	
[2/011]		CS	SCAP		2	FRAG	
[2/011]		PIG	CALC	R	1	A31	
[2/011]		PIG	AXIS		1	FRAG	
[2/011]		PIG	SCAP		1	FRAG	
[2/011]		PIG	Ldp2	L	1		
[2/011]		PIG	Ldp2	R	1		
[2/011]		PIG	Ldp3		1		
[2/011]		PIG	Udp		1		
[2/011]		PIG	MAX		1		1XINC
[2/011]		PIG	MOL		2	FRAG	CUSP ONLY, UNWORN
[2/011]		PIG	ATLAS		1	FRAG	
[2/011]		PIG	MAND H		1	FRAG	
[2/011]		PIG	PHG1	L	1	A31	
[2/011]		PIG	PHG1	R	1	A31	
[2/011]		PIG	PHG2	R	1	A31	
[2/011]		PIG	PATELLA	R	1	A11	POROUS
(1OR2?)6	<1>	PIG	PHG3	L	1	A11	
(1OR2?)6	<1>	PIG	ULNA EPI		1	H20	
(1OR2?)6	<1>	PIG	TA/CA		1	FRAG	
(1OR2?)6		PIG	PHG3	R	1	A11	
(1OR2?)6		PIG	FIB		1	E30	
(1OR2?)6		PIG	MC4	L	1	A13	
(1OR2?)6		PIG	MT2	L	1	A13	
(1OR2?)6		PIG	MOL		1	FRAG	CUSP ONLY, UNWORN
(1OR2?)6		PIG	PHG2	L	1	A31	
(1OR2?)6		SS	RIB		6	D00	

BRIZE NORTON AIRFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

(1OR2?)6	SS	UPM	L	1		
(1OR2?)6	C	MOL		1	FRAG	
(1OR2?)6	UNI			40		<1cm
1/006	C	MT	R	1	F01	3X HORIZONTAL KNIFE MARKS BELOW FRACTURE
1/006	H	MT	L	2	D00	2XCONJOINING FRAG
1/006	S	MAX		2	FRAG	
1/006	S	UM		1	FRAG	
1/006	S	MOL		2	FRAG	
1/006	UNI			3		
[2/007]	PIG	SCAP	L	1	B01	
[2/007]	PIG	SCAP	R	1	B01	
[2/007]	PIG	MAX+CRA	L	1	FRAG	Udp3,Udp4,UM1,UM2
[2/007]	PIG	MAND	L	1	FRAG	dp2,dp3,dp4D,MIB
[2/007]	PIG	MAND	R	1	FRAG	dp2,dp3,dp4d,M1B
[2/007]	PIG	HUM	L	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	HUM	R	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	RAD	L	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	RAD	R	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	TIB	L	1	C30	
[2/007]	PIG	TIB	R	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	ULNA	L	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	ULNA	R	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	FEM	L	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	FEM	R	1	A33	
[2/007]	PIG	RIB		39	D00	
[2/007]	PIG	MC3	L	1	E10	
[2/007]	PIG	MC4	R	1	A13	
[2/007]	PIG	MC4	L	1	A13	
[2/007]	PIG	MC5	L	1	A13	
[2/007]	PIG	MT4	R	1	A13	
[2/007]	PIG	CALC	R	1	A31	
[2/007]	PIG	ASTR	R	1	A11	
[2/007]	PIG	VL		9	FRAG	
[2/007]	PIG	VT		7	FRAG	
[2/007]	PIG	VC		5	FRAG	V BODIES UNFUSED

BRIZE NORTON AIRFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

[2/007]	PIG	V		4	FRAG		
[2/007]	PIG	V BODIES		10			
[2/007]	PIG	V BODY EPI		13	FRAG		
[2/007]	PIG	CRAN		4	FRAG		
[2/007]	PIG	HUM		1	H20		
[2/007]	PIG	RAD	R	1	H02		
[2/007]	PIG	RAD	R	1	H20		
[2/007]	PIG	ILLIUM	R	1			UNFUSED
[2/007]	PIG	ILLIUM	L	1			UNFUSED
[2/007]	PIG	MAND H		1	FRAG		
[2/007]	PIG	MAX	R	1		M1,M2	
[2/007]	PIG	MAX			FRAG		
[2/007]	PIG	CANINE		1		CUSP ONLY, V SMALL	
[2/007]	UNI			36			
[2/007]	PIG	ISCHIUM	L	1			UNFUSED
[2/007]	PIG	ISCHIUM	R	1			UNFUSED
[2/007]	PIG	TIB	L	1	H20		
[2/007]	PIG	TIB	R	1	H20		
[2/007]	PIG	TIB	L	1	H02		
[2/007]	PIG	HUM	L	1	H02		
[2/007]	PIG	HUM	R	1	H02		
[2/007]	PIG	HUM		4	H20		2XMAJOR,2XMINOR
[2/007]	PIG	FEM	L	1	H20		
[2/007]	PIG	FEM	R	1	H20		
[2/007]	PIG	FEM	R	1	H02		
[2/007]	PIG	FEM	L	1	H02		FRAG ONLY
[2/007]	PIG	RAD	L	1	H20		
[2/007]	PIG	RAD	R	1	H02		
[2/007]	PIG	MP	R	1	H02		
[2/007]	PIG	MC4	L	1	A13		
[2/007]	PIG	MC2	R	1	A13		
[2/007]	PIG	MP		1	B03		
[2/007]	PIG	MT4	L	1	A13		
[2/007]	PIG	MT3	L	1	E10		
[2/007]	PIG	ATLAS		1	FRAG		
[2/007]	PIG	CALC	L	1	A31		
[2/007]	PIG	ASTR	L	1	A11		

[2/007]	PIG	FIB		1	A11	
[2/007]	PIG	V BODIES		18	FRAG	
[2/007]	PIG	INC		1		
[2/007]	PIG	CRAN		6	FRAG	
[2/007]	PIG	TIB EPI		1	FRAG	
[2/007]	PIG	TAR/CAR		3		
[2/007]	PIG	V BOD EPI		25	FRAG	
[2/007]	PIG	Ldp2?		1		
[2/007]	PIG	PHG1	L	1	A21	
[2/007]	PIG	PHG1	L	2	H20	
[2/007]	PIG	PHG2	R	1	A31	
[2/007]	PIG	MP		1	F03	
[2/007]	PIG	TEETH		2	FRAG	CUSPS ONLY

CONTEXT	FEATURE	No. Frag	No. iden frag
(2/009)	[2/010]	389	301
(2/011)	[2/005]	345	296
(2/007)	[2/005]	246	210
(1OR2/006)	Sub-soil	38	25

MNI

CONTEXT	PIG	CATTLE	SHEEP	HORSE
(2/009)	1			
(2/011)	1			
(2/007)	1			
(1OR2/006)	1	1	1	1

NISP

CONTEXT	PIG	CATTLE	SHEEP	HORSE
(2/009)	301			
(2/011)	296			
(2/007)	210			
(1OR2/006)	9	2	12	2

CODES

A	Complete
B	Complete accept proximal end
C	Complete accept distal end
D	Shaft only
E	Proximal end only
F	Distal end only
G	Proximal/Medial + distal/lateral ends, shaft missing
H	Epiphysis only

0	Absent
1	Present
2	Unfused: epiphysis present
3	Unfused: epiphyses absent
4	Fusion line visible

APPENDIX C – OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-54968

Project details

Project name	Brize Norton Airfield
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at Brize Norton Airfield, Oxfordshire on behalf of Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) of Defence Estates. The watching brief comprised the archaeological monitoring of ground works at the site. A ditch, two pits and a stone lined well were identified during the archaeological monitoring.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2007 End: 04-03-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	OXCMS 2007.102 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PITS X2 Post Medieval
Monument type	STONE LINED WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Defence Estates in line with best practice

Project location

Country England

Site location OXFORDSHIRE WEST OXFORDSHIRE CARTERTON Brize Norton Airfield

Postcode OX18 3

Study area 168.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SP 3000 680 51.7586111111 -1.565277777780 51 45 31 N 001 33 55 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 74.52m Max: 74.59m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Defence Estates
originator

Project design Enviros Consulting Ltd
originator

Project Andy Leonard
director/manager

Project Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence
director/manager

Project supervisor Dan Eddisford

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Project supervisor Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Paul Harris

Type of Defence Estates
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Defence Estates
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Oxford County Museum Service
recipient

Physical Archive oxcms:2007.102
ID

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones'

Physical Archive 3 x pig skeletons`
notes

Digital Archive Oxford County Museum Service
recipient

Digital Archive ID oxcms:2007.102

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
available

Digital Archive Jeg peg files
notes

Paper Archive Oxford County Museum Service
recipient

Paper Archive ID oxcms:2007.102

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet', 'Drawing', 'Matrices', 'Microfilm', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Brief for Archaeological Recording

Author(s)/Editor(s) Osgood, R

Date 2007

Issuer or publisher Defence Estates

Place of issue or Salisbury
publication

Description A4 printed document

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title BRIZE NORTON AIRFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE: A WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Title BRIZE NORTON AIRFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

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APPENDIX D – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

BRIZE NORTON AIRFIELD, OXFORDSHIRE A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out a methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief works on the site of the proposed development of Brize Norton Airfield, Oxfordshire (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is irregular in shape and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 300 065, situated to the southeast of Carterton (Figure 2).
- 1.3 Currently the site is occupied by Brize Norton Airfield. The proposed development is for new hard-standings for the RAF fleet.
- 1.4 This WSI details how the Watching Brief will be undertaken. The Scope of Works covered by the Watching Brief is given in Section 6 below. All works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The site lies within land occupied by the RAF Air-to-Air Refuelling (AAR) fleet and Strategic Air Support. As such it is not covered by usual planning regulations. The Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) of Defence Estates has decided that the groundworks be subject to an archaeological Watching Brief.
- 2.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared to satisfy the requirement within the Brief supplied by Enviros, on behalf of the Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) of Defence Estates, for a detailed project design for the archaeological investigation.
- 2.3 The Brief states that the site is partially occupied by the Marsh Haddon Deserted Medieval Village, covering approximately 1 Hectare. However, this is situated below a considerable depth of made ground.
- 2.4 The proposed scheme involves the construction of new hard-standings for the RAF fleet. This will involve ground disturbance potentially detrimental to below ground archaeological deposits.
- 2.5 The archaeological investigation is required to record any archaeological deposits uncovered during the groundworks.
- 2.6 A Desk Based Assessment has not been required as part of this process due to the limited scale of the development. The WSI fulfils the requirement for a detailed archaeological project design for a Watching Brief.
- 2.7 This WSI conforms to the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 1997).

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey South Solid map indicates that the site is situated upon Cornbrash but also close to the boundary of the Great Oolite beds to the north.
- 3.2 The site occupies a relatively flat area at approximately 80m OD.
- 3.3 No geotechnical investigations have been conducted within the proposed development area.

4 Archaeological And Historical Background

- 4.1 No previous archaeological investigations are known to have occurred on the site. The Brief states that there are a number of entries in the Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for archaeological sites, features or chance finds 'outside the wire' but in close proximity to the RAF base. These include an Iron Age settlement (monument OX 157) and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Monuments OX 1498 and 1499 - these located at c SP3003 0813 and SP3054 0819). Additionally finds of Prehistoric flints (OX 5461 - SP3110 0815), a Neolithic Axe (OX 15810 - SP31090749), Romano-British pottery (OX 4248 - SP3020 0744 & OX 11880 - SP30510809), and medieval pottery (OX 2279 - SP30070755) would tend to indicate that this is a very rich archaeological landscape.
- 4.2 Within the base there is one known entry - to the east. This is D1065 Marsh Haddon Deserted Medieval Village. Located at SP303064, this former settlement covers approximately a hectare.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the Watching Brief are defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- 5.2 The specific objectives of the Watching Brief are to:
- Determine the presence of any remains of Marsh Haddon deserted medieval village.
 - Assess the potential of the site to inform on the medieval development and chronology of Marsh Haddon.
- 5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Scope of Works

6.1 The planned works are shown in Figure 2 and consist of:

- The aircraft service platform.
- The temporary haulage route
- The new pond
- The new drainage pipe
- The Batcher compound

6.2 A Watching Brief will be maintained throughout these works.

7 Strategy

7.1 Fieldwork procedures will follow AOC Archaeology Group Ltd *Fieldwork Sector On-Site Handbook*, dated May 2003 (AOC 2003).

7.2 The excavation, recording and reporting will conform with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
- English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
- Institute of Field Archaeology – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IFA 1992).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1994).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 1997).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

7.3 All works will also be informed by:

- Council for British Archaeology – *First Aid For Finds* (Second Edition) (CBA 1987).
- Museum of London – *Archaeological Site Manual* (Third Edition) (MoL 1994).

7.4 Insurances, copyright and confidentiality, and standards are defined in Appendix 1.

7.5 A unique site code for the project has been obtained from Oxfordshire County Museums Service, this is: **oxcms: 2007.102**.

7.6 The Watching Brief will be undertaken by a Project Supervisor under the overall direction of Ron Humphrey, Project Manager of AOC Archaeology Group. Further staff will be made available as required.

7.7 The Watching Brief will be carried out during ground reduction on the site. During the course of the groundwork, the scale and scope of the Watching Brief may be reviewed, in consultation with

Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology). Should practical considerations mean that the scope of the groundworks has to be changed, the Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) will be consulted.

- 7.8 The Watching Brief will be monitored by Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) and Ron Humphrey for AOC Archaeology.

8 Methodology

- 8.1 The archaeologist will be present to observe ground works, positioned outside the working area of the mechanical excavator, in the normal working arrangement. If access to the trench is needed the machine will cease operations and if necessary relocate to ensure safe access. Subject to safe access, the archaeologist will enter the trench to carry out close inspection or record limited sections.
- 8.2 Machining will be done with a flat bladed bucket (toothless), and in horizontal spits.
- 8.3 If an area is excavated to a vertical depth beyond 1.2m, recording will be conducted from ground level, and no archaeologist will enter an unshored excavation in excess of 1.2m.
- 8.4 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, will consist of:
- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
 - The collection of dating evidence from *in-situ* deposits and spoil scans.
 - A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
 - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.
- 8.5 Records will be produced using either *pro-forma* context or trench record sheets and by the single context planning method and will be compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994).
- 8.6 A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the Watching Brief will be made. Plans and sections of features will be drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10.
- 8.7 Bulk samples of a minimum 30 litres will be taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data. Provision will be made for column and other appropriate samples to be taken. Sampling methods will follow English Heritage guidelines (EH 2002).
- 8.8 Any finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The coroner's office will be informed. If removal is essential, excavation, recording and removal will only take place under the relevant Home Office licence and local authority environmental health regulations.
- 8.9 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003), including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

- 8.10 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material, i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological representative of the local authority and the receiving museum.
- 8.11 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.
- 8.12 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*.
- 8.13 At the beginning of the project (prior to commencement of fieldwork) the landowner and the relevant museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.

9 Report and Archive Preparation

9.1 Watching Brief Report

- 9.1.1 The Watching Brief Report will be completed within four weeks of the end of fieldwork, subject to the availability of specialist reports. An interim statement of results can be prepared within a week, if required.
- 9.1.2 The Watching Brief Report will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of the site.
 - A location plan of the trenches and/or other type of fieldwork strategy employed.
 - Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising per trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.
 - Consideration to the methodology will be given along with a confidence rating for the results.
 - For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects, especially where they form part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures defined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition 1991 will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. It will then be agreed with the local authority's archaeological advisor, which aspects will need to be taken forward to the report stage.
- 9.1.3 The content and style of the report will be as defined in the Brief.
- 9.1.4 A list of specialist staff that may be used for analysis of samples and artefacts is given in Appendix 2.
- 9.1.5 Copies of the Watching Brief Report will be issued to the Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) for approval. Once approved, two copies of the report will be sent to the project

sponsor, the County Archaeologist, the county SMR Manager, NMR and the local studies Library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A pdf version on disk will also be submitted to the project sponsor.

- 9.1.6 An OASIS form will be completed and an electronic copy of the Evaluation Report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) subject to the approval of the Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology).

9.2 Archive

- 9.2.1 Following completion of each stage or the full extent of the fieldwork (as appropriate) the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the receiving local museum. The excavation archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR) before post-excavation analysis begins or as soon after as can be arranged.

- 9.2.2 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*. On completion of the project the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the receiving museum.

9.3 Further Work

- 9.3.1 In the event that further work is to be undertaken on the site, the further analysis and publication of the Watching Brief and subsequent archives will be undertaken together, subject to the approval of Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology). In the event that no further work is required, or that further work will only proceed a substantial period of time after the Watching Brief Report, the further analysis and publication of the Watching Brief archive should proceed.

- 9.3.2 On completion of the archive an Assessment Report will be prepared. This will include:

- an illustrated summary of the results to-date indicating to what extent the project aims were fulfilled
- a summary of the quantities and potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, artefacts, dating and palaeoenvironmental data
- proposals for analysis and publication.
- The proposals for analysis and publication will include:
 - a list of the revised project aims arising from the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment
 - a method statement which will make clear how the methods advocated are those best suited to ensuring that the data-collection will fulfil the stated aims of the project
 - a list of all tasks involved in meeting the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format
 - details of the research team and their projected work programmes in relation to the tasks. Allowance will be made for general project-related tasks such as project meetings, management, editorial and revision time
 - a publication synopsis indicating publisher, report format and content shown by chapters, section and subheadings with the anticipated length of text sections and proposed number of illustrations.

- 9.3.3 The Assessment Report with the analysis and publication proposals will be submitted to Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) for approval.
- 9.3.4 Any significant variation in the project design, including timetables, proposed after the agreement of the proposals must be acceptable to Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology).
- 9.3.5 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The suitable level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the project results, but as a minimum the basic requirements of Appendix 7.1 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) will be met.

10 Health and Safety

- 10.1 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment.
- 10.2 The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health and Safety Policy. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the archaeological team are present on the site.
- 10.3 A **H & S Risk Assessment** is included as Appendix 3.
- 10.4 Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which will be issued as necessary. Facilities will be made available on site for washing.

11 General

- 11.1 The methodologies of the WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with Defence Estate's Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) in advance of implementation.
- 11.3 The scope of fieldwork is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. AOC Archaeology attempts to foresee all possible site specific problems and make allowances for these. However there may on occasion be unusual circumstances, which have not been included in the programme and costing. These can include:
- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc.;
 - extensions to feature excavation sample sizes requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor;
 - complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.

12 Bibliography

AOC Archaeology Group Ltd (2003). *Fieldwork Sector On-Site Handbook*.

Council for British Archaeology (1987). *First Aid For Finds* (Second Edition).

Defence Estates Environmental Support Team (2007). *Brize Norton ASP Project – Contractors batching plant, site office and temporary haul road – Brief for Archaeological Recording*

Department of the Environment (1990). *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)*.

English Heritage (1991). *Management of Archaeological Projects*.

English Heritage London Region (1992). *Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) Archaeological Guidance Paper: 5*.

English Heritage (1998a). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*. (English Heritage London Region).

English Heritage (1998b). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports*. (English Heritage London Region).

English Heritage (2002). *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

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Institute of Field Archaeologists (1997). *Code of Conduct*.

Museum of London (1994). *Archaeological Site Manual* (3rd ed).

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983). *Conservation Guidelines No 2*.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990). *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Detailed location plan

APPENDIX 1: GENERAL

Insurances

1. AOC holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details can be supplied on request.
2. AOC will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:
 - damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor)
 - the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way light air or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
 - any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
 - injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents servants or their contractors (not being employed by AOC Archaeology or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto)
3. Where excavation has taken place evaluation trenches will be backfilled with excavated material but will otherwise not be reinstated unless other arrangements have previously been agreed. Open area excavations normally will not be backfilled but left in a secure manner unless otherwise agreed.

Copyright and Confidentiality

4. AOC 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 an exclusive license to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
5. AOC will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
6. AOC will advise the Client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not AOC's copyright.
7. AOC undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition AOC further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Clients respect AOC's and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

Standards

8. AOC conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
9. Project Directors normally will be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
10. Where practicable AOC will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in order that information about particular sites is disseminated both ways (subject to client confidentiality).

APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST STAFF

The following specialist staff may be used on this project depending on the type of artefacts and soil samples recovered during the course of the fieldwork.

Macroscopic plant remains	John Giorgi	MoLSS
Soils and sediments analysis	Jane Corcoran	MoLSS
Palaeoenvironmental archaeology	John Giorgi	MoLSS
Human remains	Melissa Melikian	AOC
Conservation	Amanda Clydesdale	AOC
Building material	Ian Betts	MoLSS
Lithics	Tony Grey	MoLSS
Mammal and bird bone	Kevin Rielly	MoLSS
Prehistoric pottery	Charlotte Thompson	MoLSS
Roman pottery	Fiona Seely	MoLSS
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Lucy Whittingham	MoLSS
Metal	Lyn Keyes	MoLSS
Glass	Angela Wardle	MoLSS

APPENDIX 3: RISK ASSESSMENT

Project Title	Brize Norton Airfield, Oxfordshire: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief	7929
		Sheet
		Revision
HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN - RISK ASSESSMENT		1

A **HAZARD** is the potential to cause harm

A **RISK** is the likelihood of a particular event happening

TASK: Archaeological Investigation

HAZARD	A SEVERITY OF HAZARD 0 = No Hazard 5 = Could result in death	B RISK LEVEL 0 = Not likely 5 = Very likely	A x B HAZARD RISK ANALYSIS	PLANNED MITIGATING MEASURES	C REVISED SEVERITY OF HAZARD	D REVISED RISK LEVEL	C x D REVISED RISK HAZAR ANALYSIS D
Use of mechanical plant to excavate/drill	5	3	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers to be trained to CITB (or equivalent) standard and in possession of necessary certification The location and state of services to be determined, before work commences, by study of Service plans Area to be excavated to be checked with Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to commencement of excavation All staff to wear high-visibility waistcoats, eye protection, hard hats and protective boots (boots preferably conforming to BS 1870 Pt.1). Staff to remain in drivers view at all times and alert the driver to their presence. One staff member to guide machine operators. Staff not to stand or work within the swing area of the machine arm 	2	2	4
Use of Hand Tools	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff will assess tools to ensure they are suitable and fit for their purpose 	1	2	2
Storage and removal of spoil from site	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spoil and any loose material will be temporarily stored at least 1.5m from the edge of the trench 	1	2	2

HAZARD	A	B	A x B	PLANNED MITIGATING MEASURES	C	D	C x D	
	SEVERITY OF HAZARD 0 = No Hazard 5 = Could result in death	RISK LEVEL 0 = Not likely 5 = Very likely	HAZARD RISK ANALYSIS		REVISED SEVERITY OF HAZARD	REVISED RISK LEVEL	REVISED RISK ANALYSIS	HAZARD
Open trenches with unstable sides	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No deep excavation to occur within 5m of existing buildings or beneath the canopy of mature trees Staff must not stand within 1m. of unshored test pit edges. Staff must not go beyond safety fences without authorization Staff will not enter an unshored excavation in excess of 1.2m depth 	2	2	4	
Noise from machinery	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to wear appropriate ear defenders when noisy machinery is in operation 	1	1	1	
Live services exposed/damaged during works	5	3	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Service plans to be studied prior to commencement of work Location and state of Services to be determined, before work commences, by use of a CAT scanner Supplies to be disconnected prior to inspection of damage Unexpected services found during works should be left partially exposed, marked and recorded until inspected by suitably qualified staff (Principal Contractor) Further machine excavation will be restricted to minimum distance of 1m. from location of identified services, to create a 2m. wide beam over the position of services. Broken drainage and sewage pipes to be treated with particular care, especially during periods of rainfall. Staff to avoid contact with any discharge until inspected by suitably qualified staff from the Principal Contractor. 	2	2	4	
Hazardous toxic substances uncovered during works	5	3	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If encountered such substances are to be identified (if possible) and work in trench to cease. All staff must be aware that if they see patches of thick black material, blue powder or yellow powder, they should keep clear. Staff should be specifically aware of the possible presence of cement bonded asbestos Staff must be aware that if they smell unusual smells – especially rotten egg smells – they should keep clear If tar like substances come into contact with the skin they must be washed off with 	2	2	4	

HAZARD	A SEVERITY OF HAZARD 0 = No Hazard 5 = Could result in death	B RISK LEVEL 0 = Not likely 5= Very likely	A x B HAZARD RISK ANALYSIS	PLANNED MITIGATING MEASURES	C REVISED SEVERITY OF HAZARD	D REVISED RISK LEVEL	C x D REVISED RISK HAZAR D ANALYSIS
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a proprietary cleaner, followed by soap and water In the event of a suspect material no staff to enter the area until Principal Contractor has issued approved clearance. Do not smoke or use naked flames on site Food is only to be eaten in the designated area Do not eat food on site without washing hands first 			
Restricted access	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site will be secure in order to prevent unauthorized access to the excavations 	1	1	1
Staff working alone	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work should be organized so that no member of staff is beyond the vision of others If this is not possible then regular and frequent checks on staff are to be made 	2	1	2
Weils Disease	4	4	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear gloves Always wash hands before eating/drinking/smoking Avoid unnecessary contact with eyes, mouth and nose using dirty hands. All cuts and skin abrasions to be immediately washed and dressed Deep cuts – seek medical attention and advise medical staff of work in 'Weils contaminated area' 	2	2	4
Manual Handling: Over exertion, dropping, failure to assess the lift, incorrect lifting cuts, strains, back injuries etc	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use mechanical means if possible or seek help from others. PPE Knowledge of weight to be lifted 	3	1	3

Prepared by: Andy Leonard

Date: September 2007

Signed as having read and understood:

Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____

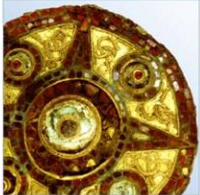
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Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Name: _____ Signed _____ Date _____





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