Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Abingdon Common Oxfordshire

Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation

Ref: 114720.02
November 2016

wessexarchaeology

Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Abingdon Common, Oxfordshire

Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation

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Quality Assurance

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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Abingdon Common, Oxfordshire

Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CH2M to monitor ground investigation works in advance of a proposed flood storage area at Abingdon Common, Abingdon, Oxfordshire on National Grid Reference (NGR) 447240 196330. The ground investigations comprised nine test pits, five window samples and one exploratory borehole. This report presents the results of the archaeological monitoring, which was undertaken between the 17th and 20th October 2016.

The test pits, window samples and borehole were machine excavated under archaeological supervision. The deposits encountered consisted of natural, subsoils and ploughsoil, with part of a linear feature of uncertain date located in a test pit at the north-western end of the site and a cut feature in another test pit which contained 19th-century pottery sherds and other artefacts, possibly associated with the former Abingdon Racecourse. No further archaeologically significant remains were observed during the works.

Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Abingdon Common, Oxfordshire

Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Lindsay Meaklim of CH2M for commissioning the project. The fieldwork was undertaken by Liam Powell and the report was compiled by Sam Fairhead and Tracey Smith with illustrations by Rob Goller.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Ruth Panes.

Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Abingdon Common, Oxfordshire

Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CH2M to monitor ground investigation works in advance of a proposed flood prevention scheme at Abingdon Common, Abingdon, Oxfordshire on National Grid Reference (NGR) 447240 196330 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed scheme will consist of the construction of a bund/dam parallel to the A34. The area behind the bund/dam will operate as a Flood Storage Area, preventing or at least limiting, flooding downstream. The ground investigations, initially intended to be fourteen test pits and one borehole was changed to nine test pits, five window samples and one exploratory bore hole along the line of the dam/bund.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CH2M (2016b) and was submitted for approval by the Oxfordshire County Archaeological planning advisor. This document outlined the methodology and procedures required to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the ground investigation works.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located within four fields west of the town of Abingdon, bounded by the A415 Marcham Road to the north and the A34 to the east. To the west the fields are bounded by the Sandford Brook and to the south by the River Ock. The fields are prone to flooding and drainage ditches aligned east to west divide the individual land-parcels. The Site is fairly level at c. 53m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the Site is Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) Mudstone (British Geological Survey online viewer), overlain by superficial deposits of Alluvial (clay, silt, sand and gravel).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A detailed description of the archaeological background to the Site can be found in the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and Heritage Statement for the nearby St. Helens Mill flood defence scheme (CH2M 2016a). The following is summarised from the DBA and from the WSI (CH2M 2016b).

2.2 Summary

2.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site but there are two Scheduled Monuments nearby and multiple undesignated heritage assets, including an extensive fragmented field system and enclosures of unknown date. The remains of possible Bronze

Age round barrows (seen as cropmarks and mapped from aerial photographs on Abingdon Common) and additional cropmarks showing trackways, enclosures and ring ditches (probably Bronze Age) reveal that the Site lies within an important prehistoric landscape. The settlement of Abingdon and Marcham (to the east and west respectively), both contain numerous listed buildings.

2.2.2 The Site lies close to the historic core of Abingdon, which was a thriving settlement by the Late Iron Age, surrounded by defensive ditches (an oppidum). The area of the oppidum was in use throughout the Roman period, though it is possible that certain parts of the former Iron Age settlement had fallen into disuse. There was continuity of settlement from the Romano-British through to the early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) period.

2.2.3 The Site of Abingdon Common was utilised as Abingdon Racecourse (operative from approximately 1767 – 1875). This occupied the northern half of the Site and included two race tracks and a grandstand. Contemporary illustrations of the racecourse events show various temporary structures and tents.

2.2.4 Aerial photography of the surrounding area shows extensive Second World War remains, including several pillboxes, a series of practice trenches and an anti-tank trench.

2.2.5 The Site had not been subject to any known previous archaeological intervention. However, there was considered to be a high potential for archaeology based on its proximity to Abingdon.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 With due regard to the CIfA guidelines outlined in *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a), the principle aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify and record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices, in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* and other relevant by-laws of the CIfA.

3.1.2 Specific objectives defined by the WSI (CH2M 2016b) were:

- *To establish the presence of the prehistoric archaeological remains indicated by aerial photography on the line of the bund/dam. These features include an extensive fragmented field system, enclosures, an anti-tank obstacle and a practice trench;*
- *To determine whether there are further prehistoric archaeological remains in association with those features indicated by aerial photography.*
- *The level of activity during the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic was undoubtedly greater than had been appreciated previously. To improve our understanding, mitigation activities such as the proposed GI and this watching brief, should more actively seek evidence of both of these periods;*
- *The possibility of buried land surfaces from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Neolithic in areas of alluvium needs to be more fully investigated; therefore, the archaeological investigations should attempt to establish the presence of such surfaces in the area of the scheme.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 A detailed description of the watching brief methodology is set out in the approved WSI (CH2M 2016b).

3.2.2 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring by an experienced archaeologist of five window samples and nine test pits and one exploratory borehole along the line of the proposed dam / bund location. The mechanical excavation was, where possible, undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant supervision by WA. Machine excavation proceeded to the required geotechnical investigation levels. Where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, groundwork was temporarily halted whilst recording was carried out by WA staff.

3.2.3 A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras, and any archaeological features or deposits surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Over a period of four days only two archaeological features were recorded, an undated linear feature was revealed in one of the test pits, **TP 08** and a 19th-century dump deposit, in **TP 05**, possibly associated with the former Abingdon racecourse. No other features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

4.2 Test Pits 01 – 09

4.2.1 Test pits **01 – 04** were located at the southern end of the Site, aligned north to south, beginning with TP 01 (**Figure 1**). In all four test pits, natural sand and gravel deposits were encountered at a depth of between 0.55 and 0.70m below ground level (BGL) and recorded within each pit as contexts **103, 203, 303 and 403**. Excavation through the upper sandy natural in order to test the underlying stratigraphy revealed river gravels and stiff grey clays, with no evidence of human activity (**Appendix 1**). Overlying the natural was a deposit of light brown sandy clay subsoil, 0.30 – 0.45m in depth, with occasional flint fragments and carbonised wood flecks **102, 202, 302 and 402.** The uppermost deposit in all four test pits was a mid greyish-brown sandy clay-silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments **101, 201, 301 and 401**. This upper deposit was the existing plough soil and varied between 0.22 – 0.30m in depth (**Plate 1**).

4.2.2 Test Pits **05 – 09** were located along the northern extent of the site, arranged on an east/ west alignment, with TP 05 at the eastern end (**Figure 1**). Test pits 08 and 09 were repositioned to be south of a hedge line. In TP 06 to TP 09, geological natural was encountered at 0.60m BGL**.** This consisted of a stiff grey clay with occasional shell flecks **603** in TP 06 (**Plate 2**) and sandy gravels in TP 07, 08 and 09 recorded as **703, 805 and 903**. In TP 05, natural was recorded at 1.20m BGL and was the same grey clay as in TP 06; **506**. Overlaying the natural in all test pits was a deposit of mid yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional small stone fragments and chalk flecks, **505, 602, 702, and 902** averaging 0.30m in depth. This deposit was the same as the subsoil in the southern test pits, suggesting it extends across the Site. In TP 08 the subsoil overlay an earlier feature (4.2.4 below).

4.2.3 In **TP 05**, at the eastern end of the trench, the northern half of an irregular feature was exposed, which extended beyond the southern limit of the trench and cut through the subsoil 505. The cut of this feature, **502**, was semi-circular, suggesting either a partial pit or the end of a linear feature and was recorded as 0.41m in depth. Cut **502** was filled by a charcoal- rich, black silty-clay containing pottery sherds, glass, iron nails, burnt clay, and ash, suggestive of general debris being dumped in a single episode **504**. The secondary fill **503** was a deposit of ash containing clay tobacco-pipe stems and glass fragments, again indicative of a general dump of refuse (**Plate 3**). This feature may be associated with the Abingdon Racecourse or its clearance.

4.2.4 In **TP 08**, a linear feature was recorded at the western end of the trench, in excess of 1m in width and extending beyond the western limit of excavation, on a north/south alignment (**Plate 4**). The cut, **803**, displayed a moderately sloping side to a slightly concave base, 0.44m in depth and was recorded as having been cut through the natural sands and gravels 805, which were visible at 0.56m BGL. The linear feature was backfilled by a dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt, containing frequent pea grit gravel, carbonised wood flecks and one fragment of animal bone **804**. No dating evidence was recovered however, the fact that this feature appeared to be sealed by the subsoil 802, suggests it may have been an earlier field boundary ditch or grubbed-out hedge boundary. Overlying the backfill of this linear was subsoil **802**.

4.2.5 In all five of the northern test pits, the upper deposit was a mid brown, sandy clay-silt plough soil, averaging 0.30m thick, comparable to that in the southern test pits. Excavation below the upper natural for soil testing also revealed natural clays to varying depths (see **Appendix 1**).

4.3 Window Samples and the Borehole

4.3.1 Five of the originally proposed test pits were replaced by window samples The observed window samples (**Plate 5**) and borehole recorded the same soil profiles as in the test pits with no archaeological features or finds noted (**Appendix 1**).

4.4 Summary

4.4.1 The test pitting and sampling revealed the areas excavated to be mostly devoid of any archaeologically significant finds or features. Later ploughing of what had been common land will have disturbed any features which may have existed, whether predating or contemporary with, the racecourse. However, the remnant linear in Test Pit 08 and the pit in Test Pit 05 indicate that the bases of any larger features may yet survive intact, below the disturbed subsoil and plough soil. No features were found that were associated with World War II instalments visible on aerial photography, which were most likely to have coincided with the original location of Test Pit 08 (changed to Window Sample 4).

5 STORAGE AND CURATION

5.1 Museum

5.1.1 It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive will be donated to Oxfordshire museum service as the designated repository. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. The accession number for the archaeological investigation is OXCMS : 2016.199. In the interim the archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the unique Wessex project code **114720**.

5.2 Archive

5.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

5.2.1 All archive elements will be marked with the museum accession code, the project code **114720** and a full index will be prepared. The archive comprises the following:

1 Document wallet of paper records and A4 graphics

59 jpeg digital photographic images

5.2.2 A copy of the fieldwork report and ArcGIS Shapefiles of the surveyed spatial digital data of the watching brief area will be submitted to the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record.

5.3 OASIS

5.3.1 An OASIS online record has been initiated for the project and key fields with regard to the watching brief have been entered under OASIS ID **wessexar1-268130**. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission, including an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

5.4 Discard policy

5.4.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

5.5 Copyright

5.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations* 2003.

5.6 Security copy

5.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

Archaeology Data Services [ADS], 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good *Practice*

Brown, D.H., 2011 *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

CH2M, 2016a *St. Helen's Mill, Abingdon: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment and Heritage Statement*

CH2M, 2016b *Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Abingdon Common: Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of Archaeological Work*

SMA, 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

6.2 Websites

History of Abingdon Racecourse
http://www.greyhoundderby.com/Abingdon%20Racecourse.html

7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)
Test Pit 1			
101	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 - 0.22m
102	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.22 – 0.70m
103	Natural	Mid Orange brown sandy gravel and clay, very occasional very small flint fragments <5mm	0.70 – 1.45m
104	Natural	Light grey sandy gravel, occasional belemnite fossils, chalk fragments,	1.45 – 3.20m
105	Natural	Dark grey clay, firm and stiff.	3.20m -
Test Pit 2			
201	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.00 – 0.30m
202	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.30 – 0.70m
203	Natural	Mid Orange brown sandy gravel and clay, very occasional very small flint fragments <5mm	0.70 – 1.50m
204	Natural	Light grey clay, firm and stiff, occ. Mussel shells and fossils	0.50m –
Test Pit 3			
301	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.30m
302	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.30 – 0.55m
303	Natural	Mid Orange brown sandy gravel and clay, very occasional very small flint fragments <5mm	0.55m -
Test Pit 4			
401	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.27m
402	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.27 – 0.60m
403	Natural	Mid Orange brown sandy gravel and clay, very occasional very small flint fragments <5mm	0.60 – 1.10m
404	Natural	Light grey clay, firm and stiff, occ. Mussel shells and fossils	1.10m –
Test Pit 5			
501	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.00 – 0.25m
502	Cut	Irregular sub-circular / semi-circular cut of refuse pit, filled by 503 and 504	0.25 – 0.66m
503	Fill	Upper grey ashy fill of 502, containing clay tobacco pipe stem fragments and glass	0.25 – 0.50m
504	Fill	Lower fill of 502, carbonised wood rich ashy-clay, containing Iron nails, pottery sherds, glass, burnt clay	0.50 – 0.66m
505	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.25 – 1.20m

506	Natural		1.20m –
Test Pit 6			
601	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.20m
602	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.20 – 0.60m
603	Natural	Mid grey clay with yellow mottling, stiff, firm with occasional chalk flecks	0.60 – 1.00m
604	Natural	Mid grey clay with yellow mottling, stiff, firm with sandy patches	1.00 – 1.30m
605	Natural	Dark grey clay, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments.	1.30m –
Test Pit 7			
701	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.30m
702	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.30 – 0.68m
703	Natural	Mid yellow silty sand, loose, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	0.68 – 1.20m
704	Natural	Dark grey clay, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments.	1.20m –
Test Pit 8			
801	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.30m
802	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.30 – 0.56m
803	Cut	Linear cut oriented north – south, extending beyond the western limit of the test pit. Min 1m width, 0.44m depth remaining. Moderately sloping side. Filled by 804	0.56 – 1.00m
804	Fill	Fill of 803, dark grey / black sandy clay silt, frequent carbonised wood fragments, one piece of animal bone	0.56 – 1.00m
805	Natural	Mid yellow silty sand, loose, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	0.56 – 1.40m
806	Natural	Dark grey sand, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments.	1.40m –
Test Pit 9			
901	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.30m
902	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.30 – 0.58m
903	Natural	Bright yellow gravelly sand, loose, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	0.58 – 1.06m
904	Natural	Mid yellow silty sand, loose, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	1.06 – 2.00m
905	Natural	Dark grey sand, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments.	2.00m –
Bore Hole 1			
01	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.20m
02	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.20 – 1.20m
03	Natural	Mid yellow silty sand, loose, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	1.20 – 3.30m

04	Natural	Dark grey clay, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments	3.30m –
Window S. 1			
11	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.40m
12	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.40 – 1.80m
13	Natural	Mid yellow grey silty sand, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	1.80 – 2.70m
14	Natural	Dark grey clay, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments	2.70 – 3m
Window S. 2			
21	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.40m
22	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.40 – 1.70m
23	Natural	Mid yellow grey silty sand, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	1.70 – 3.00m
24	Natural	Dark grey clay, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments	3.00m –
Window S. 3			
31	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.0 – 0.40m
32	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	0.40 – 1.60m
33	Natural	Mid yellow grey silty sand, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	1.60 – 2.30m
34	Natural	Dark grey clay, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments	2.30 –
Window S. 4			
41	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	Depths not taken as
42	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	Excavating test pits
43	Natural	Mid yellow grey silty sand, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	“
44	Natural	Dark grey clay, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments	“
Window S. 5			
51	Deposit	Topsoil, mid grey-brown sandy clay-silt, occasional flint and chalk flecks	“
52	Deposit	Subsoil, Light yellow-brown sandy clay, firm, occasional flint and chalk flecks	“
53	Natural	Mid yellow grey silty sand, moderate gravel, occasional stones and flint fragments	“
54	Natural	Dark grey clay, occasional chalk flecks, shell fragments	“

7.2 OASIS

OASIS ID: wessexar1-268130

Project details

Project name	Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Abingdon Common Oxfordshire, watching brief October 2016
Short description of the project	In October 2016 a watching brief was undertaken to monitor ground investigation works in advance of a flood-alleviation scheme at Abingdon Common. Nine test pits, five window samples and one geotechnical borehole were monitored. One test pit revealed an undated linear feature, sealed by the subsoil. Another test pit contained a pit-like feature containing pottery and clay pipe associated with the 19th-century use of the site as Abingdon Racecourse Abingdon Racecourse (operative from approximately 1767 - 1875) which was situated in the northern half of the Site. No other archaeological deposits or features were present.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2016 End: 20-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	114720 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"'Watching Brief"'

Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	OXFORDSHIRE VALE OF WHITE HORSE ABINGDON Abingdon Common
Postcode	OX14
Study area	0.87 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SU 47395 96960 51.668949479462 -1.314593707395 51 40 08 N 001 18 52 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.5m Max: 53m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	CH2M Hill
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Liam Powell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Oxfordshire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	OXCMS : 2016.199
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Oxfordshire Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	OXCMS : 2016.199
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Diary","Report","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Abingdon Common, Oxfordshire, report on archaeological monitoring of ground investigation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith, T.
Other bibliographic details	114720
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	Bristol
Description	A4 bound booklet
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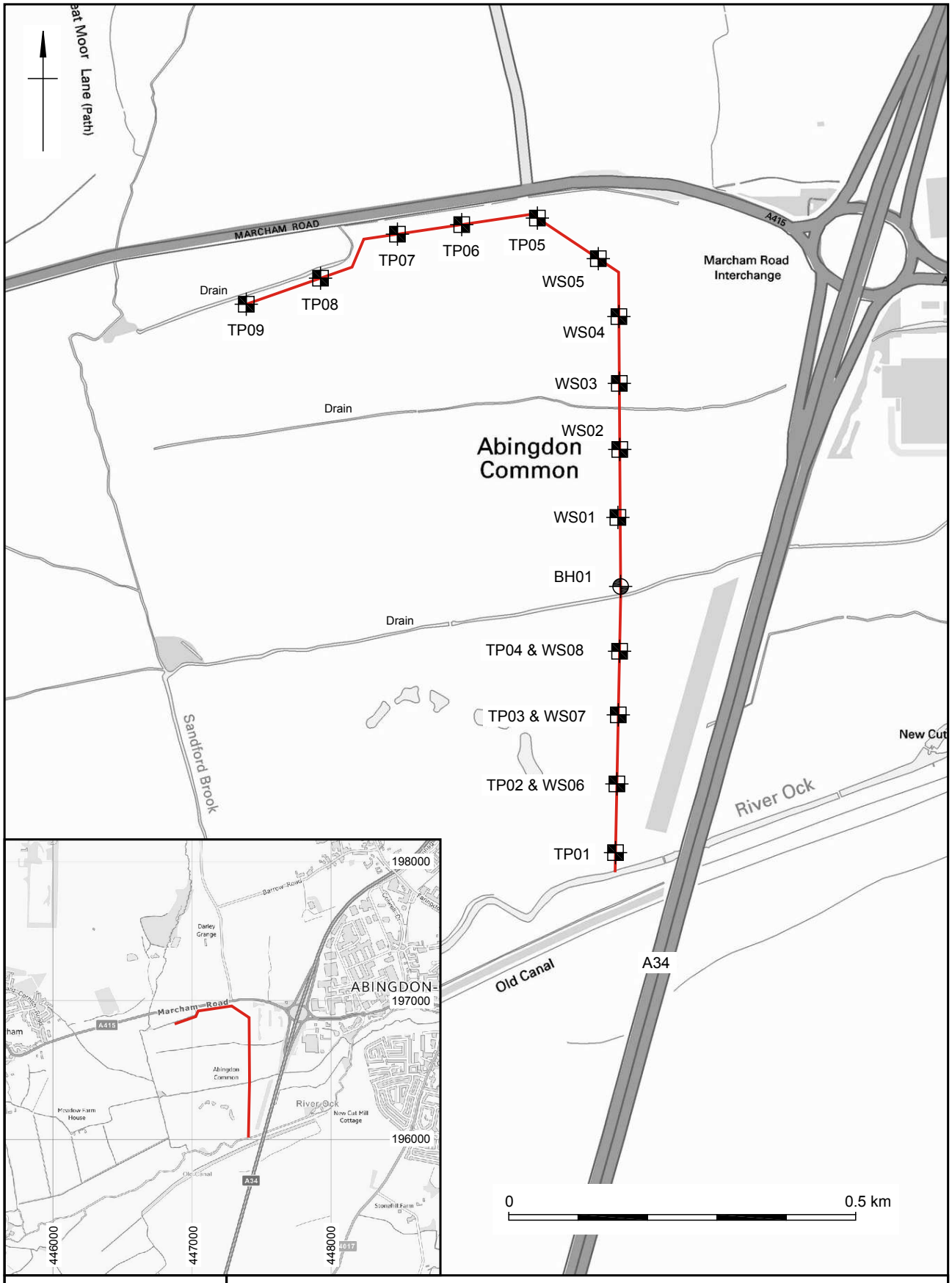

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Location plan

Figure 1

Plate 1: Test Pit 02, north-facing section, viewed from north

Plate 2: Test Pit 06, north-facing section, viewed from north

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Plate 3: Test Pit 05 and feature 503 in north-facing section, viewed from north

Plate 4: Test Pit 08 and feature 803 in north-facing section, viewed from north

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Plate 5: Window samples from WS 02

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