

# King Alfred's Academy Wantage Oxfordshire

## *Archaeological Watching Brief*



*for*  
Roberts Limbrick Ltd

*on behalf of*  
Vale Academy Trust

CA Project: 770648  
CA Report: 18088

August 2018



# King Alfred's Academy Wantage Oxfordshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	King Alfred's Academy
<b>Location:</b>	Wantage, Oxfordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	438715 187961
<b>Type:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>Date:</b>	24-26/10/2017, 6-8/11/2017, 14-15/11/2017, 20/11/2017, 24/11-8/12/2017, 12/12/2017, 8-9/01/2018, 17-26/01/2018, 16/05/2018, & 17-18/07/18
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	P17/V1325/FUL, P18/V1266/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Services
<b>Site Code:</b>	KAAW17

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of a new sports hall, relocation of modular classrooms at King Alfred's Academy, Wantage, Oxfordshire.

The watching brief identified a number of archaeological features within the relatively confined limits of the groundwork footprint. This included a possible Roman holloway or trackway and a series of intercutting ditches. These are likely associated with cropmarks immediately to the south west of the site, which have been identified on Lidar. This also correlates with the results of a previous phase of evaluation of the site, which identified a series of linear ditches.

The results would appear to indicate an agricultural landscape aligned along the course of the Roman trackway, with the field systems, and trackway likely to be associated with the Roman villa known to the north-west of the site at East Challow.

The recovery of residual Saxo/Norman pottery ties the site into the wider landscape of Saxon activity within the area, with the majority of that activity again focussed to the north west of the site at East Challow.

The earliest material recovered was Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered from within a ditch. This ditch appears to be aligned with the Roman trackway possibly indicating that the trackway has an earlier origin, or that the Roman trackway is following fields systems of earlier origin.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between October 2017 to July 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a sporadic archaeological watching brief for Roberts Limbrick Ltd, on behalf of Vale Academy Trust at King Alfred's Academy, Wantage, Oxfordshire (centred at NGR: 438715 187961; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning permission for a new sports hall, relocation of modular classrooms (moved from east site) and removal of existing sports dome was granted by Vale of White Horse District Council (ref: P17/V1325/FUL). An application had also been made for an access road for the new Sports Hall (P18/V1266/FUL) at King Alfred's Academy's West site.
- 1.3 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a brief by Hugh Coddington, the Archaeology Team Leader at Oxfordshire County Council (OCC 2017), the archaeological advisor to Vale of White Horse District Council (VWHDC) and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017a) and approved by the VWHDC acting on the advice of Hugh Coddington. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014).

### ***The site***

- 1.4 The development area is approximately 0.5ha, and is comprised of playing fields to the rear of King Alfred's Academy. It is bounded to the east by residential properties, to the west by agricultural fields, to the north by the buildings of the Academy and by further playing fields to the south. The Site is flat and lies at approximately 106m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Upper Greensand Formation, Calcareous Sandstone and Siltstone formed approximately 94 to 113 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, in an environment dominated by shallow seas. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2018).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND



- 2.1 Below is a succinct summary of the archaeological background of the Site, incorporating works recently undertaken by CA (2016, 2017 b-d) on and within the vicinity of the Site.

### **Roman**

- 2.2 During the Roman period, the principal settlement in the area was located in Wantage and was focussed around the modern Mill Street, situated approximately 800m to the east of the Site. This settlement is thought to have been located predominantly to the southeast of the north-east/south-west aligned Roman road linking Wantage with Oxford. The Roman road (the modern A338), which would have run approximately 600m to the south-east of the Site, may have contributed to the shaping of the landscape in the Roman period, by enabling the growth of small roadside settlements or scattered farmsteads. A Scheduled Roman villa site is also located approximately 1.3km to the west of Site, to the east of Cornhill Farm.
- 2.3 To the west of the development area, possible prehistoric or Roman trackways, boundaries, pits and parts of enclosures are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. A series of overlapping ditched boundaries appear to form trackways with wide funnel entrances, with a possible trackway or enclosure entrance leading directly into the western boundary of Site, and potentially through the proposed development area itself.
- 2.4 An evaluation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2016, 500m to the north-west of the Site, revealed archaeological features that likely represent a Roman rural settlement (CA 2016). The features discovered during this evaluation are likely associated with an extensive network of cropmarks identified in the area immediately to the south of the Site and related with an adjacent field system. The recovery of a small assemblage of pottery dated to between the 6th to 8th centuries AD may suggest the resumption of some form of agricultural activity in the early medieval period.

### **Medieval**

- 2.5 A series of linear soil marks, visible on aerial photographs, appear on the Tithe Map to be an extension of Green Lane (known as Shelley's Lane) running across East Challow Field towards Wantage, 250m to the south of Site.

## Recent Works

- 2.6 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 within the Site boundary (CA 2017b). Two trenches were excavated. Two undated linear ditches were identified within the western area of Site and residual prehistoric, Roman and medieval material was recovered from the subsoil horizons of both trenches, suggesting that activity dating to these periods may be located in close proximity.
- 2.7 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation of two areas approximately 350m to the north west of the Site was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2017 (CA 2017c, d) on land at Challow Park, East Challow, Oxfordshire. The excavation areas were targeted on remains identified by previous trial trenching. A small quantity of residual prehistoric and Roman material was found, the latter mostly within early medieval features and possible curated. The majority of features dated to the 6th to 7th centuries AD and included sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), several pits and a ditch. The nature of activities undertaken by the occupants of the early medieval site is uncertain, although it probably included crop processing on at least a subsistence level. The presence of a few Roman finds within one of the SFBs raises the possibility that the occupants were deliberately 'mining' or robbing a nearby Roman settlement and/or a villa, both of which are to the west of the site. Later remains comprised a ditch which produced a sherd of late medieval to early post-medieval pottery, and remains associated with 20th-century buildings which formerly occupied the site.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the Site during the course of the development groundworks;
  - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

- 3.2 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Chapters published 2006-2009) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017a). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundwork including excavation of access road, service trenches, soakaway, temporary classroom foundation foot pads and other associated groundworks (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service under accession number. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

#### 5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-5)

- 5.1 Trench numbers were assigned to major intrusive works in a continuing sequence from the trenches excavated during the evaluation (CA 2017b).

##### **Trench 3 (Figure 2)**

- 5.2 Natural geology **303** and **304**, silty clays of varying colours (greenish grey, greenish white and yellowish brown) was revealed within **Trench 3** at an average depth of 0.4m below present ground level. This was overlain by a light greyish brown clayey silt subsoil **302** which averaged 0.4m in thick, which was in turn sealed by made ground **301** 0.1m thick. These deposits were sealed by the modern topsoil playing field surface **300**. No finds or features were identified.



### **Trench 4 (Figure 2)**

- 5.3 **Trench 4** contained a similar sequence of natural geology, subsoil and topsoil to **Trench 3**. The topsoil **400** was stripped within the footprint of **Trench 4** and was 0.55m thick towards the northern edge of the excavation and 0.15m towards the southern edge. The natural geology was a light grey, and mid-yellow silt/clay geology **403**, with some sandstone inclusions. The natural geology was largely un-impacted across the excavated area which mostly stopped at the subsoil level **402**, only being reached in the excavated footpad foundations for the temporary classrooms. No finds or features were identified.

### **Trench 5 (Figure 2)**

- 5.4 **Trench 5** was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.4m, to the level of light grey clay/silt subsoil **501**. Natural geology was not encountered, and no finds or features of archaeological interest were identified.

### **Trench 6 (Figure 2, 3 & 4)**

- 5.5 In **Trench 6**, natural geology of light grey clay/silt **602** was encountered at an average depth of 0.45m, and was overlain by a silt/clay subsoil **601** and topsoil **600**. The earliest ditch, **627 / 625** was linear in plan and up to 2.78m wide, 0.41m deep with concave sides, a flat base and a rounded terminus. It was aligned approximately north west-south east and contained a single dark brown/grey silt/clay secondary fill **626** and **628** respectively. Ditch **627** was truncated by a series of recut ditches **617**, **619**, **621**, slightly curvilinear in plan and aligned approximately north east-south west. Each contained a single fill, **618**, **620** and **622** respectively. Ditch **621** contained pottery dated to the Iron Age/Roman period. This ditch continued south-west into area 16, and north east into Trench 18. A linear alignment of three undated post holes was also identified in the north west of the excavated area, **603**, **605** and **607** (only visible in section). These were recorded as circular in plan, up to 0.38 in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Ditch **609** and **611** which were the same as ditches **627**, and **619** respectively contained pottery dated to the Iron Age/Roman period.

### **Trench 7 (Figure 2)**

- 5.6 **Trench 7** was located immediately south and to the west of **Trench 6** and consisted of excavation to a depth of 0.3m, reaching the brownish grey silt/clay subsoil **701**. Natural geology was not encountered, and no finds or features of archaeological interest were identified.

### **Trench 8 (Figure 2 & 6)**

- 5.7 **Trench 8** was excavated to maximum depth of 2m, with natural geology **802** a mottled light grey clay/silt encountered at 0.65m. This was overlain by light grey clay/silt subsoil **801** and a dark grey/brown clay/silt topsoil **100**. A possible hollow way **805** of approximately 3.4m wide was identified. It contained a possible cobbled surface **807** which consisted of firmly packed sub angular siltstone fragments, although whether this was deliberately placed or naturally derived was not possible to determine within the confines of the trench. An absence of stone at the northern and southern sides of the cut is perhaps indicative of wheel rutting. Surface **807** was overlain by a secondary fill of firm dark brownish grey silt/clay **806** of 0.3m thickness which contained occasional charcoal fragments, and Roman and medieval pottery. Fill **806** was in turn overlain by subsoil **808** which also represented a tertiary in-filling of the depression left by the hollow way after it fell out of use.

### **Trench 9 (Figure 2)**

- 5.8 Feature **903** is a possible continuation of hollow way **805** and continues on the same alignment as the known cropmarks to the west. The upper fill **904** of cut **903** was formed of firm dark grey/brown silt/clay with charcoal inclusions. It was partially exposed in section to a maximum depth of 0.9m below the present ground surface but not excavated. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature other than a flint flake.

### **Trench 10 (Figure 2)**

- 5.9 **Trench 10** was stripped down through the natural geology, **1002**, light yellow/grey silt/clay to a depth of 1m. The top geological make up consisted of light grey brown sand/silt topsoil to a depth of 0.1m and mid-grey/brown sand/silt subsoil to a depth of 0.3m. The trench shows signs of modern disturbance throughout with single fragment of Saxo/Norman pottery recovered from the subsoil.

### **Trench 11 (Figure 2)**

- 5.10 Located to the southeast of **Trench 10**, **Trench 11** consists of the same geological sequence as trench 10; topsoil (**1100**) to a depth of 0.15m, subsoil (**1101**) to a depth of 0.3m and the natural geology (**1102**) excavated to a depth of 1m. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified.

### **Trench 12 (Figure 2, 4 and 5)**

- 5.11 **Trench 12** was located south of **Trench 3** running on a southeast – northwest alignment and excavated to a maximum depth of 2.65m, running parallel to the current gymnasium building before turning to the northeast and running along the edge of **Trench 6**. To the south east of edge of **Trench 6**, **Trench 12** turns again and continues on a southwest – northeast alignment before ending at the north eastern aspect of **Trench 11**. The geological makeup varies across the trench, from dark grey clay/silt topsoil (**1200**) to a depth of 0.42m overlaying mid-brown grey silt/clay made ground (**1201**) to a depth of 1.02m. This made ground is only present on and to the north of the visible terracing, to the south of the terracing it is replaced by subsoil **1209**, a light grey silt/clay to a depth of 1.02m. The natural substrata is similar to elsewhere on site with a compact light grey clay/silt with orange mottling (**1202**) to a depth of 1.02-1.53m covering a compact dark grey silt/clay (**1203**) from >1.53m, the depth of this layer was not identified within the trench. A compact mid-grey silt/clay (**1210**) was identified to the south – east of the trench, at a depth of 1.52-1.64m with no visible interface with natural **1203** and probably is a continuation of this natural.
- 5.12 A series of southwest – northeast ditches were located throughout **Trench 12**, correlating with features located within **Trench 6** and **Trench 14**. Ditch sections **1213** and **1218** on average were 1.6m wide with a depth of 0.3m with a gentle sloping sides and concave profile; they contained a single mid-brown grey solid silt/clay secondary fill (**1214** and **1219** respectively) and correlates to known crop marks to the southeast. The second ditch (sections **1215** and **1220**) was 1.45m wide and a depth of 0.3, also contained a single brown/grey silt/clay secondary fill (**1216** and **1221**), and was truncated by section **1213**. A continuation of hollow way **805** and **903** (**1205**) was identified on a northeast – southwest alignment containing a single dark grey/brown silt/clay (**1206**), measuring 2.2m wide and 0.4m deep, with signs of truncation to the south east relating to the construction of the school buildings and land management. A fill of treethrow **1211** contained residual Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery.

### **Trench 13 (Figure 2)**

- 5.13 **Trench 13** was located to the north of the site and involved the stripping of the top 0.15m of the mid yellow brown clayey sand made ground (**1300**). Patches of mid-grey sand/clay was present throughout the trench relating to bioturbation from the surrounding trees. A single concrete slabbed pathway (**1301**) was removed on a north-south alignment. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified.

### Trench 14 (Figure 2)

- 5.14 Directly to the east and adjacent to **Trench 6**, **Trench 14** shared the same geological matrix and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.65m. Layer **1400** comprised dark brown/grey silt/clay topsoil from a depth of 0-0.3m, capping a underlying mid-brown grey silt/clay subsoil, **1401**, to a depth of 0.5m. Multiple layers of natural geology was recorded with the uppermost fill, **1402**, a light grey clay/silt measured to a depth of 0.5-1.1m overlying mid-grey/brown silt/clay (**1403**:1.1-1.55m) and very light grey with orange mottling (**1404**: 1.55-2.15m). At the base of **Trench 14** mid-grey clay/silt (**1409**) was identified at a depth of 2.15-2.4m covering **1410**, dark grey clay/silt was recorded from 2.4m.
- 5.15 A continuation of ditches located in **Trenches 6** and **12** are visible within **Trench 14** continuing on a northeast southwest alignment. Ditch **1405** (same as sections **615**; **621**; **1213** and **1218**) cut earlier ditches **1407** (same as sections **611**; **613**; **619**; **1215** and **1220**) and **1412** (same as sections **617** and **629**). These ditches were recorded in plan and not fully excavated.

### Trench 15 (Figure 2)

- 5.17 **Trench 15** was monitored to a depth of 0.62m where the uppermost natural, light grey clay/silt (**1502**) was located. The topsoil, **1500**, a dark grey/brown silt/clay was found at a depth of 0.3m, with **1501**, mid-brown/grey silt/clay subsoil at an average depth of 0.43m. To the south of the trench modern aggregates, **1503** was identified at a depth of 0.27m and corresponds with the back filling of **Trench 7**. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified.

### Trench 16 (Figures 2 & 6)

- 5.18 Modern topsoil and paving with associated aggregates overlay subsoil to a combined depth of 0.50m. At this point five closely grouped, undated ditches were observed on the same south-west / north-east orientation. The largest ditch **1610** which measured 1.68m in width by 0.41m in depth is a continuation of ditch **615 / 619 / 621** observed in **Trench 6**. Immediately to the north, ditch **1612** ran for some 12m and measured 0.42m in width, **1614** measured in excess of 15m by 0.63m in width and 0.22m in depth, **1616** measured 12m in length by 0.74m in width and 0.19m in depth and **1618** measured up to 5m by 0.97m in width by 0.06m in depth. Further to the north, ditch **1620** ran on the same alignment to the other ditches in **Trench 16** and measured in excess of 5m in length by 0.43m in width and 0.09m in

depth. The compacted brown silty clay contained 46 pieces of Middle Bronze Age pottery, and one piece of residual Roman pottery.

### **Trench 17 (Figure 2)**

- 5.19 **Trench 17** monitored the excavation of footings up to a maximum 1.75m in depth around the perimeter of the stripped site area. No new features or deposits were observed within the exposed trenches which measured up to 1m in width.

### **Trench 18 (Figure 2)**

- 5.20 **Trench 18** monitored the stripping of the access road for the Sport Hall. Topsoil and modern aggregates overlay the natural where the natural was encountered. A number of modern foundations and rubble deposits were also encountered. Ditch **1809** was linear in plan with moderate straight sides and a flat base, and was filled with **1804** a dark greyish brown compact sandy clay with sub-angular greensand stone inclusions. It is a continuation of **Ditch 1621**, and contained prehistoric pottery.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. All finds have been cleaned, quantified by material type in each context and recorded to an Excel spreadsheet. Codes approximating the National Roman Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and Mellor's (1994) type series have been applied and are given in **bold** below.

### *Pottery*

- 6.2 A total of 67 sherds (1360g) of pottery was recovered from 11 deposits. The earliest material (46 sherds, weighing 1154g) was recovered from ditch 1620 (fill 1621). No rim or other featured sherds are present and the suggested Middle Bronze Age dating is based on the coarse flint-tempered fabric, and sherd thickness (typically 15-25mm).
- 6.3 Pottery dating from the Iron Age or Roman periods, amounting to six sherds (48g), was recovered from ditch/hollow way 609 (fill 610), ditch 611 (fill 612) and 621 (fill 622) and hollow way 805 (fill 806). All occur in quartz-rich or grog-tempered fabrics. An additional bodysherd occurring in a quartz-rich fabric, recovered from ditch 1809 (fill 1814), is of a carinated vessel, probably of early to middle Iron Age date.

comprises a quartz-rich A further two sherds, securely dateable to the Roman period, were recovered from two deposits. These comprise a sherd of central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian ware, of broad 2nd century date from ditch 1620 (fill 1621) and a wheelthrown greyware base from topsoil 1601.

- 6.4 The remaining 12 sherds (37g) consist of post-Roman dated pottery. The group comprises three sherds of shell-tempered fabric (**OXR**) of Saxo-Norman date. The inclusions have leached due to the soil conditions. One sherd recovered as residual material from tree throw 1211 (fill 1212) features scored decoration and is dateable to the 11th and 12th centuries. Also recovered from this deposit is a sherd of South Hampshire ware of 13th to 15th century date. Trench 17 (deposit 1709) also produced seven sherds (40g) of probable medieval-dated, hard quartz-rich sherds (**ABA** and **OXAG**). One quartz-rich sherd, recovered from hollow way 805 (fill 806) is of medieval or post-medieval dating.

#### *Other Finds*

- 6.4 Five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered; four from topsoil deposits 400 and 1001. Of this group, one fragment is of glazed tile, of probable 16th to 18th century date. The remainder is too fragmentary to assign form, but are of probable medieval or post-medieval date.
- 6.5 Two prehistoric worked flints (49g) were recovered from ditch 627 (fill 628) and hollow way 903 (fill 904). Both are flakes, which cannot be closely dated.
- 6.6 A single metal item, a copper alloy cartridge casing was recovered from topsoil 400. The .303 cartridge was manufactured in Guisely, North Yorkshire in 1942 and is a Mark VII. Two iron items, both of uncertain date, were recovered from topsoil deposit 1001.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1 A series of three environmental samples (60 litres of soil) were taken from ditch/hollow way 627, and ditches 615 and 617 within Trench 6 with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site.
- 7.2 A single sample (ten litres of soil) was taken from within Trench 16 to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site.

7.3 It was also hoped that any environmental remains may assist in dating these features. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.4 The samples were assessed and recorded in Table 1 in Appendix C. The presence of mollusc shells has also been noted and nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

#### *Trench 6*

7.5 The flots were relatively small in size with high numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. No charred material was recovered from fills 616 (sample 2) and 620 (sample 3) of ditches 615 and 619 respectively. A few small charcoal fragments were noted in sample 1 from fill 628 of ditch/hollow way 627.

7.6 A few shells of the open country species *Pupilla muscorum* were recorded from fill 628 (sample 1) of ditch/hollow way 627 and of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica* from fill 620 (sample 3) of ditch 619.

#### *Trench 16*

The fill (1621, sample 4) within undated ditch 1620 contained minimal amounts of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. No other plant remains were found within the sample.

7.8 The environmental remains provide no indication of the date of this deposit and no firm evidence for any specific activity taking place on site such as metalworking or charcoal production.

7.9 The environmental samples provide no indication of any specific settlement activity taking place in the immediate vicinity or any suggestion of the likely date of these deposits due to the paucity of environmental material recovered.

#### ***Animal Bone***

7.10 Thirteen fragments of animal bone (14g) were recovered from deposits **628**, a fill of ditch **627** and deposit **806**, a fill of holloway **805**. Artefacts dating to the medieval/post-medieval period were also recovered from **806**, while deposit **628** remains undated. The material was fragmentary and only moderately well preserved

a combination of factors that have rendered the bone entirely unidentifiable to element and species. No useful interpretative information was obtained.

## 8. DISCUSSION

8.1 Despite the limited impact of the groundworks associated with the watching brief, a number of archaeological features were identified. This included a possible hollow way identified in **Trenches 8, 9 and 12** and a series of intercutting ditches and post holes within **Trench 6** and intercutting ditches in **Trench 12**.

8.2 It is highly likely that these features are closely associated with the cropmarks seen on aerial photographs, to the south west of the Site. While not able to discern any direct relationship with the features on site, it is possible that the features may in part represent continuations of the linear cropmarks immediately west of the Site boundary.

8.3 The features identified likely relate to the wider agricultural periphery centred around a probable enclosed settlement visible as cropmarks to the south west of the site. They may also be associated with the large Roman settlement identified at East Challow approximately 550m to the north-west (CA 2016).

8.4 The recovery of residual Saxo/Norman pottery ties the site into the wider landscape of Saxon activity within the area, with the majority of that activity focussed to the north west of the site at East Challow.

8.5 The earliest material recovered was Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered from within a ditch. This ditch appears to be aligned with the Roman trackway possibly indicating that the trackway has an earlier origin, or that the Roman trackway is following fields systems of earlier origin. This ditch also contained a residual piece of Roman pottery, indicating the boundary was likely extant in the Roman period.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Noel Boothroyd, Steve Bush, Jeremy Clutterbuck, Adam Howard, Tim Sperring, Joe Whelan, Brian Whitehead, and Sam Wilson. The report was written by Steven Bush, Adam Howard, Joe Whelan and Sam Wilson.



The finds, animal bone, and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden, Sharon Clough, and Sarah Wyles respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt.			0-0.15 (0.15)
3	301	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey brown silt with redeposited natural which is a yellow grey silty clay.			0.15-0.25 (0.1)
3	302	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown clayey silt, common sub rounded silt stone same as or less than 50mm.			0.25-0.65 (0.4)
3	303	Layer		Natural	Mid green grey silty clay.			0.65-0.85 (0.2)
3	304	Layer		Natural	Green white and yellow brown silt stone with in mid greenish grey silty clay.			>0.85
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt.			0-0.35 (0.35)
4	401	Layer		Silt levelling	Light greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.			0.35-0.43 (0.08)
4	402	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay, signs of bioturbation.			0.43-0.73 (0.3)
4	403	Layer		Natural	Light grey weathered chalk in a light brown grey silty clay, contains iron mottling.			>0.73
4	404	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow with iron mottling silty clay, compact.			.0.73
4	405	Layer		Foot pad	contains sand stone and yellow clay, compact.			>1.05
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt.			0-0.25 (0.25)
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey clayey silt, evidence of modern disturbance.			>0.25
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, signs of bioturbation throughout, rare flecks of degraded silt stone same as or less than 30mm, friable.			0-0.28 (0.28)
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay, rare inclusions of sub angular silt stone same as or less than 30mm, solid.			0.28-0.45 (0.17)
6	602	Layer		Natural	Light grey clayey silt, abundant silt stone inclusions, contains orange mottling.			0.45-1.2 (0.75)
6	603	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan with steep sides and flat base.	0.3	0.38	0.1
6	604	Fill	603	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey brown silty clay mixed with natural, Common silt stone.	0.3	0.38	0.1
6	605	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan with steep sides and flat base.	0.3	0.34	0.13
6	606	Fill	605	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey brown silty clay mixed with natural, Common silt stone.	0.3	0.34	0.13
6	607	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan only visible in section, not recorded.	NA	NA	NA
6	608	Fill	607	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey brown silty clay mixed with natural, Common silt stone.	NA	NA	NA
6	609	Cut		Ditch/Hollow ay	Linear feature with convex , concave break of slope and flat base on a northwest southeast alignment.	0.6	0.47	0.28

6	610	Fill	609	Secondary fill	Dark brown grey silty clay, common siltstone inclusions same as or less than 50mm, solid.	0.6	0.47	0.28
6	611	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex , concave break of slope and flat base on a northeast-east southwest-west alignment, half excavated.	0.8	0.59	0.22
6	612	Fill	611	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, abundant silt stone inclusion same as or less than 50mm, solid.	0.8	0.59	0.22
6	613	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top and steep sides, concave break of slop with flat base on a northeast south west alignment, machine excavated.	1	1.18	0.56
6	614	Fill	613	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, abundant silt stone inclusion same as or less than 50mm, solid., machine excavated.	1	1.18	0.56
6	615	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top and uneven steep sides and concave profile, on a northeast - southwest alignment.	1	1.74	0.59
6	616	Fill	615	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown silty clay, common silt stone inclusions same as or less than 30mm, solid, machine excavated.	1	1.74	0.59
6	617	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top and gentle sloping sides and flat base.	0.9	0.56	0.15
6	618	Fill	617	Secondary fill	Light grey brown silty clay, abundant silt stone same as or less than 30mm, solid.	0.9	0.56	0.15
6	619	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top and gently sloping sides, concave profile on a northeast - southwest alignment.	0.8	10.4	0.26
6	620	Fill	619	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, abundant silt stone inclusions same as or less than 30mm, solid,	0.8	1.04	0.26
6	621	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with slight bend to the north, convex top and steep sides, uneven base with concave break of slope, on a northeast southwest - alignment.	0.7	1.14	0.44
6	622	Fill	621	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown silty clay with common silt stone inclusions same as or less than 50mm, solid.	0.7	1.14	0.44
6	623	Cut		Ditch	Circular in plan with steep sides and convex top, flat base, northeast - southwest.	0.36	0.39	0.14
6	624	Fill	623	Secondary fill	Dark brown grey silty clay, solid.	0.36	0.39	0.14
6	625	Cut		Ditch/Hollow ay	Linear feature with convex top and steep sides, flat base, on a northeast southwest alignment,	1.56	0.91	0.2
6	626	Fill	625	Secondary fill	Dark brown grey silty clay, common siltstone inclusions, solid.	1.56	0.91	0.2
6	627	Cut		Ditch/Hollow ay	Linear feature with convex top with a concave profile and flat sides, on a northwest south east alignment northeast - southwest alignment, machine excavated.	1.05	2.78	0.41

6	628	Fill	627	Secondary fill	dark brown grey silty clay common siltstone inclusions, solid, machine excavated.	1.05	2.78	0.41
6	629	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top with gently sloping sides, no base truncated by ditch 611, on a east - west alignment.	>0.2	0.28	0.1
6	630	Fill	629	Secondary fill	Light grey brown silty clay with abundant silt stone same as or less than 50mm.	>0.2	0.28	0.1
6	631	Layer		Natural	Mid grey silty clay with orange mottling, Common silt stone inclusions same as or less than 50mm, friable.			1.2-1.6 (0.4)
6	632	Layer		Natural	Very light grey with orange mottling clayey silt, compact.			>1.6
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, flecks of degraded silt stone same as or less than 30mm, signs of bioturbation throughout.			0- 0.25 (0.25)
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay, rare inclusion of sub angular silt stone same as or less than 50mm.			>0.25
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt.			0-0.3 (0.3)
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey clayey silt, evidence of modern disturbance.			0.3-0.65 (0.65)
8	802	Layer		Natural	Light grey clayey silt with orange mottling, abundant silt stone inclusions same as or less than 0.3m, solid.			0.65-1.05 (0.4)
8	803	Layer		Natural	Mid grey silty clay with orange mottling, common silt stone inclusions same as or less than 50mm, solid.			1.05-1.75 (0.7)
8	804	Layer		Natural	Very light grey with orange mottling clayey silt, solid.			>1.75
8	805	Cut		Holloway	Linear feature with convex top, and gentle sloping sides. Not bottomed, on a northeast southwest alignment.	0.8	3.4	0.3
8	806	Fill	805	Secondary fill	Dark brown grey silty clay, common silt stone inclusions same as or less than 10mm, firm.	0.8	3.4	0.3
8	807	Deposit	805	Cobbled surface	Mid yellow grey silty clay, very abundant sub angular siltstone fragments same as or less than 0.25m, very firm.	0.8	3.4	NA
8	808	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay, possible silting over Holloway 805.			NA
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt.			0-0.15 (0.15)
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay, very rare CBM fragments same as or less than 20mm.			0.15-0.6 (0.45)
9	902	Layer		Natural	Light grey brown clayey silt with rare yellow mottling.			>0.6
9	903	Cut		Holloway	Linear feature on a northeast - southwest alignment, partially uncovered, not excavated.	0.6	4.5	>0.2
9	904	Fill	903	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown silty clay with rare charcoal smears same as or less than 20mm, upper fill, unexcavated.	0.6	4.5	>0.2

10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Disturbed topsoil, light/med grey brown sandy silt, friable.			0-0.1 (0.1)
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Disturbed subsoil, mid grey brown sandy silt, friable.			0.1-0.3 (0.2)
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Light yellow grey silty clay, firm			>0.3
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Disturbed topsoil, light/med grey brown sandy silt, friable.			0-0.15 (0.15)
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Disturbed subsoil, mid grey brown sandy silt, friable.			0.15- 0.3 (0.15)
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Light yellow grey silty clay, firm, with rare patches of chalk.			>0.3
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt.			0-0.42 (0.42)
12	1201	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown grey silty clay, rare silt stone inclusion same as or less than 50mm, located around visible terracing.			0.42- 1.02 (0.6)
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Light grey clayey silt with orange mottling, abundant silt stone inclusions same as or less than 0.3m, solid.			1.02- 1.53 (0.51)
12	1203	Layer		Natural	Dark grey silty clay, rare orange mottling and silt stone inclusions same as or less than 50mm.			>1.53
12	1204	Layer		Natural	Very light grey with orange mottling clayey silt, solid.			>1.4
12	1205	Cut		Holloway	Linear feature with convex top and concave profile, truncated by the construction of the school building, on a northeast - southwest alignment.	0.6	2.2	0.4
12	1206	Fill	1205	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown silty clay, friable, machine excavated.	0.6	2.2	0.4
12	1207	Cut		Sandpit	Modern sand pit.	4	0.6	0.42
12	1208	Fill	1207	deliberate backfill	Fine yellow sand.	4	0.6	0.42
12	1209	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey silty clay, rare inclusion of silt stone same as or less than 50mm, located to south of terracing, friable.			0.7- 1.02 (0.32)
12	1210	Layer		Natural	Mid grey silty clay with orange mottling, common silt stone inclusions same as or less than 50mm, solid.			1.52- 1.64 (0.12)
12	1211	Cut		Tree-throw	Sub circular in plain with steep uneven sides and uneven base, not fully uncovered as outside watching brief area.	>5	>2	0.15
12	1212	Fill	1211	Back fill	Dark brown grey silty clay, rare silt stone inclusions same as or less than 50mm, solid.	>5	>2	0.15
12	1213	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top and concave profile, on a northeast - southwest alignment, machine excavated.	2	1.55	>0.3
12	1214	Fill	1213	Secondary fill	Mid brown grey silty clay, common silt stone sand stone inclusion same as or less than 50mm, solid, machine excavated.	2	1.55	>0.3
12	1215	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top and gentle sloping sides, flat base, truncated by 1213.	2	0.4	>0.3
12	1216	Fill	1215	Secondary fill	Light brown grey silty clay, solid.	2	0.4	>0.3

12	1217	Layer		Made ground	Mid red brown modern aggregates.			
12	1218	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top and gently sloping sides cut by trench 11 to the west, flat base, oblique section in trench, on a northeast - southwest alignment.	>2.6	1.66	0.3
12	1219	Fill	1218	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty clay, solid.	>2.6	1.66	0.3
12	1220	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature with convex top with gentle sloping sides and flat base, oblique section in trench, on a northeast - southwest alignment.	0.7	1.45	0.29
12	1221	Fill	1220	Secondary fill	Mid brown grey silty clay, solid.	0.7	1.45	0.29
13	1300	Layer		Made ground	Mid yellow brown clayey sand, Signs of bioturbation throughout, abundant gravel and modern aggregates same as or less than 50mm.			>0.15
13	1301	Layer		Path	Pavement slabs approx. 0.6 x 0.6m.			0-0.06 (0.06)
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, signs of bioturbation throughout, rare flecks of degraded silt stone same as or less than 30mm, friable.			0-0.3 (0.3)
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay, rare inclusions of sub angular silt stone same as or less than 30mm, solid.			0.3-0.5 (0.2)
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Light grey clayey silt, abundant silt stone inclusions, contains orange mottling.			0.5-1.1 (0.6)
14	1403	Layer		Natural	Mid grey silty clay with orange mottling, Common silt stone inclusions same as or less than 50mm, friable.			1.1-1.55 (0.45)
14	1404	Layer		Natural	Very light grey with orange mottling clayey silt, compact.			1.55-2.15 (0.6)
14	1405	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature on a east west alignment, unexcavated.	>4	>0.8	NA
14	1406	Fill	1405	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, abundant silt stone inclusions same as or less than 50mm, solid, unexcavated.	>4	>0.8	NA
14	1407	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature on a northeast - southwest alignment, unexcavated.	>0.4	0.4	NA
14	1408	Fill	1407	Secondary fill	Light grey brown silty clay with abundant silt stone same as or less than 50mm, solid, unexcavated.	>0.4	0.4	NA
14	1409	Layer		Natural	Mid grey clayey silt with orange mottling, solid.			2.15-2.4 (0.25)
14	1410	Layer		Natural	Dark grey clayey silt, compact.			>2.4
14	1411	Void		Void	Void	NA	NA	NA
14	1412	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature on a northeast - southwest alignment, gentle concave profile, machine excavated.	>0.1	0.4	0.1
14	1413	Fill	1412	Secondary fill	Light grey silty clay, solid, machine excavated.	>0.1	0.4	0.1
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, signs of bioturbation throughout, rare flecks of degraded silt stone same as or less than 30mm,			0-0.3 (0.3)

					friable.			
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay, rare inclusions of sub angular silt stone same as or less than 30mm, solid.			0.3-0.43 (0.13)
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Light grey clayey silt, abundant silt stone inclusions, contains orange mottling.			>0.43
15	1503	Layer		Made ground	Back fill of Trench 7 containing modern aggregates.			0-0.27 (0.27)
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Contains plastic, CBM and modern wooden stakes.			0.00-0.22
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	mid greenish grey sandy silt.			0.22-0.60 (0.38)
16	1602	Void		Void	Void			
16	1603	Layer		Made ground	modern gravel, light whitish yellow sandy gravel, firm.			0.60-0.71 (>0.11)
16	1604	fill	1606	modern	mid red compact sandy clay, running surface for long jump.	13	3.1	0.45-0.80 (0.35)
16	1605	Layer		Natural	mid yellow grey compact sandy clay with orange mottling. Common sub angular gravel.			0.60-0.71 (>0.11)
16	1606	Cut		modern	Long jump. Linear, running NW-SE, sealed by subsoil, lined with wooden boards.			0.45-0.80 (0.35)
16	1607	Fill	1606	sand pit	sand pit of long jump. Light yellow loose sand. Sealed by topsoil.	4	3.5	0.22-0.55 (0.33)
16	1608	Layer		Made ground	mid reddish brown compact modern hard-core.	10	2	0.00-0.25
16	1609	Fill	1622	Secondary fill	dark brownish grey firm silty clay. <5% <20mm greensand stone.	>20.00	4	0.4
16	1610	cut		Ditch	linear E-W running. Straight sides moderate angle with sharp break at top. Flat base with concave break.	>13.00	1.68	0.41
16	1611	fill	1610	Secondary fill	dark greenish brown compact silty clay. <5% <40mm sub angular sandstone inclusions. Good clarity with natural.	>13.00	1.68	0.41
16	1612	Cut		Track/boundary ditch	NE-SW running linear. Irregular sides, moderate angle sharp break at top. Rounded concave base.	>12.10	0.42	0.13
16	1613	Fill	1612	Secondary fill	mid grey compact silty clay. <1% <45mm limestone pebbles. Good clarity with 1605 natural.	>12.10	0.42	0.13
16	1614	Cut		Track/boundary ditch	NE-SW running linear. Irregular sides, NW: gentle angle, SE: moderate angle. sharp break at top. Irregular concave base.	>15.04	0.63	0.22
16	1615	Fill	1614	Secondary fill	mid grey compact silty clay. <1% <45mm limestone. Good clarity with 1605 natural	>15.04	0.63	0.22
16	1616	Cut		Track/boundary ditch	NE-SW running linear. Concave sides, moderate angle, sharp break at top. Concave base.	>11.76	0.74	0.19



16	1617	Fill	1616	Secondary fill	mid grey compact silty clay.<1% <35mm angular stone. Good clarity with 1605 natural.	>11.76	0.74	0.19
16	1618	Cut		Track/boundary ditch	NE-SW running linear. Straight sides, gentle angle sharp break at top. Flat base. Heavily truncated	>4.53	0.97	0.06
16	1619	Fill	1618	Secondary fill	Light Yellowish grey compact silty clay. <1% <30mm angular limestone inclusions. Good clarity with 1605 natural.	>4.53	0.97	0.06
16	1620	Cut		ditch	NE-SW running linear. Concave sides, gentle angle, sharp break at top. Concave base.	>0.9	0.43	0.09
16	1621	Fill	1620	Secondary fill	mid greenish brown compact silty clay. <1% <10mm sub angular greensand stone. Good clarity with 1605 natural.	>0.9	0.43	0.09
16	1622	Cut		trackway	NE-SW running linear. Sharp break at top, concave sides, gentle angle. Flat base.	>20.00	4	0.4
16	1623	Cut		Posthole	sub circular in plan. Sharp break at top, NE side: concave, steep angle. SW side: straight steep angle. Flat base.	0.35	0.35	0.12
16	1624	fill		Secondary fill	Dark greenish brown compact silty clay. <1% <20mm sub angular greensand stone. <1% <10mm charcoal flecks. Good clarity with 1605 natural.	0.35	0.35	0.12
17	1700	Layer		Redeposited Topsoil	Redeposited Topsoil (Pads A-F)	<1.70		0.3
17	1701	Layer		Building Stone	Red brown (Pad F only)	<1.70		0.05
17	1702	Layer		Building Stone	Brown purple (Pad F only)	<1.70		0.05
17	1703	Layer		Natural	Olive brown with sandstone	<1.70		>0.75
17	1704	Cut		Holloway	Cut of Holloway (same as [805] [905] [1203])	<1.70		<1.05
17	1705	Fill		Fill of Holloway	Dark olive grey fill of Holloway (Pad B)	<1.70		<1.05
17	1706	Layer		Crushed concrete	Crushed Concrete (Pads A-F, G, H)	<1.70		0.15
17	1707	Layer		Redeposited Gravel	Redeposited yellow brown gravel (Pads A-F, G, H)	<1.70		0.2
17	1708	Layer		Redeposited Stone	Redeposited grey stone (Pads A-F, G, H)	<1.70		<0.60
17	1709	Unstratified		Finds from topsoil & spoil				
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown calcareous friable clayey silt	39m	4.25	0-0.18
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Modern aggregate, demolition rubble			0-.18+
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Greyish white chalk			
18	1803	VOID						
18	1804	Layer		Deposit	Remnant subsoil, dark greenish grey silty clay with sub-angular sandstone inclusions			
18	1805	Cut			Cut of modern foundation			
18	1806	Fill	1805		Fill of modern foundation			

18	1807	Cut			Cut of modern foundatio			
18	1808		1807		Fill of modern foundation			
18	1809	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan with moderate straight sides and a flat base	0.97	1.75	0.46
18	1810	Cut			Cut of modern foundation			
18	1811	Fill	1810		Fill of modern foundation			
18	1812	Cut			Cut of modern rubble deposit			
18	1813	Fill	1812		Fill of modern rubble deposit			
18	1814	Fill	1809	Secondary Fill	Dark greyish brown compact sandy clay with sub-angular greensand stone inclusions	0.97	1.75	0.46

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
400	Copper alloy	.303 cartridge		1	8	
	CBM	glazed tile and frags		4	24	
610	IA/Roman pottery	Grog-tempered	Gt	1	13	IA-RB
612	IA/Roman pottery	Sandy ware	Qz1	1	8	IA-RB
622	IA/Roman pottery	burnt fine sandy ware	Qz2	1	20	IA-RB
628	Burnt flint	discarded		1	51	
	Flint	flake		1	22	
806	IA/Roman pottery medieval/post-medieval pottery	Burnt food residue.	Qz2	2	5	Med- Pmed
		Qz and ironstone	lqz	1	19	
904	Flint	flake		1	27	
1001	CBM	tile		1	35	Med
	Iron	Ra. 1. possible catch component		1	20	
	Iron	Ra. 2. ?nail		1	2	
	Medieval pottery	Shelly leached	Sh	1	1	
	CBM	tile		1	37	
1212	Medieval pottery	Sandy ware; green glaze	MedQz1	1	3	Med
	Medieval pottery	Sandy ware; scored decoration	<b>OXR</b>	1	11	
	Medieval pottery	leached shell; body	<b>OXR</b>	1	3	
1601	Roman pottery	wheel thrown OX/GW base	GW	1	59	
1611	Fired clay	amorphous		10	30	
1621	Bronze Age pottery	large, coarse vessel	Fl	46	1154	
	Roman pottery	Lezoux samian; footring base	<b>LEZ SA2</b>	1	12	C2
1709	medieval pottery	Sandy ware; unglazed	<b>OXAG</b>	3	12	
	medieval pottery	Sandy ware; unglazed	<b>ABA</b>	4	28	
1814	Prehistoric pottery	Sandy ware; carinated bowl	<b>Qz2</b>	1	10	EIA

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 1:** Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
<b>Trench 6 - Undated Ditches</b>											
627	628	1	20	60	80	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (*)
615	616	2	20	50	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
619	620	3	20	40	80	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (*)
<b>Trench 16 – Undated Ditch</b>											
1621	1620	4	10	2	<1	-	-	-	-	**	-

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 5–19 items; \*\*\* = 20–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items, Moll-t = land snails

**Table 2:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

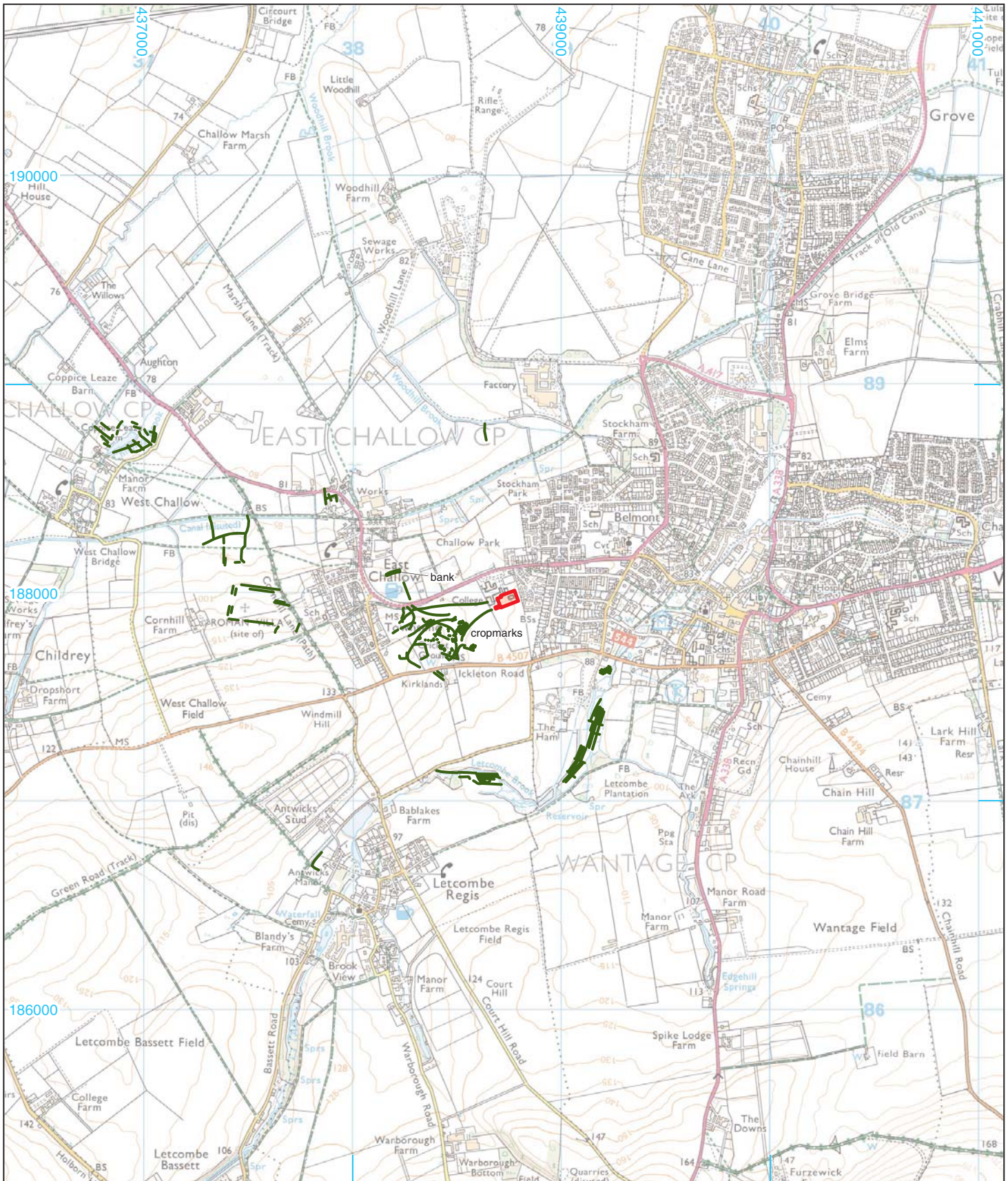
Cut	Fill	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
<b>medieval/post-medieval</b>					
805	806		3	3	9
<b>undated</b>					
627	628			10	5
<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Weight</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>

LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	King Alfred's Academy, Wantage, Oxfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a new sports hall, relocation of modular classrooms and associated groundworks at King Alfred's Academy, Wantage, Oxfordshire.</p> <p>The watching brief identified a number of archaeological features within the relatively limited confines of the groundworks. This included a possible Roman hollow-way or trackway and a series of intercutting ditches. These are likely associated with the cropmarks visible immediately to the south west of the site, which have been identified on Lidar. This also correlates with the results of a previous phase of evaluation of the site, which had identified linear ditches.</p> <p>The results would appear to indicate an agricultural landscape aligned along course of the Roman trackway, with the field systems, and trackway likely to be associated with the Roman villa known to the north-west of the site at East Challow.</p> <p>The recovery of residual Saxo/Norman pottery ties the site into the wider landscape of Saxon activity within the area, with the majority of that activity happening to the north west of the site at East Challow.</p>	
Project dates	Site visits between October 2017 – May 2018	
Project type	Watching brief	
Previous work	CA, 2017, King Alfred's Academy, Wantage, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation. CA typescript report 17218	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	King Alfred's Academy, Wantage, Oxfordshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	438715 187961	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Hugh Coddington	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Noel Boothroyd, Steve Bush, Jeremy Clutterbuck, Adam Howard, Joe Whelan, Brian Whitehead and Sam Wilson	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Oxfordshire Museums Service	Ceramics, animal bone, flint etc
Paper	Oxfordshire Museums Service	Context sheets, trench sheets, photo registers etc
Digital	Oxfordshire Museums Service	Digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *King Alfred's Academy, Wantage: Archaeological Watching Brief*. CA typescript report **18088**



- Site
- Cropmark  
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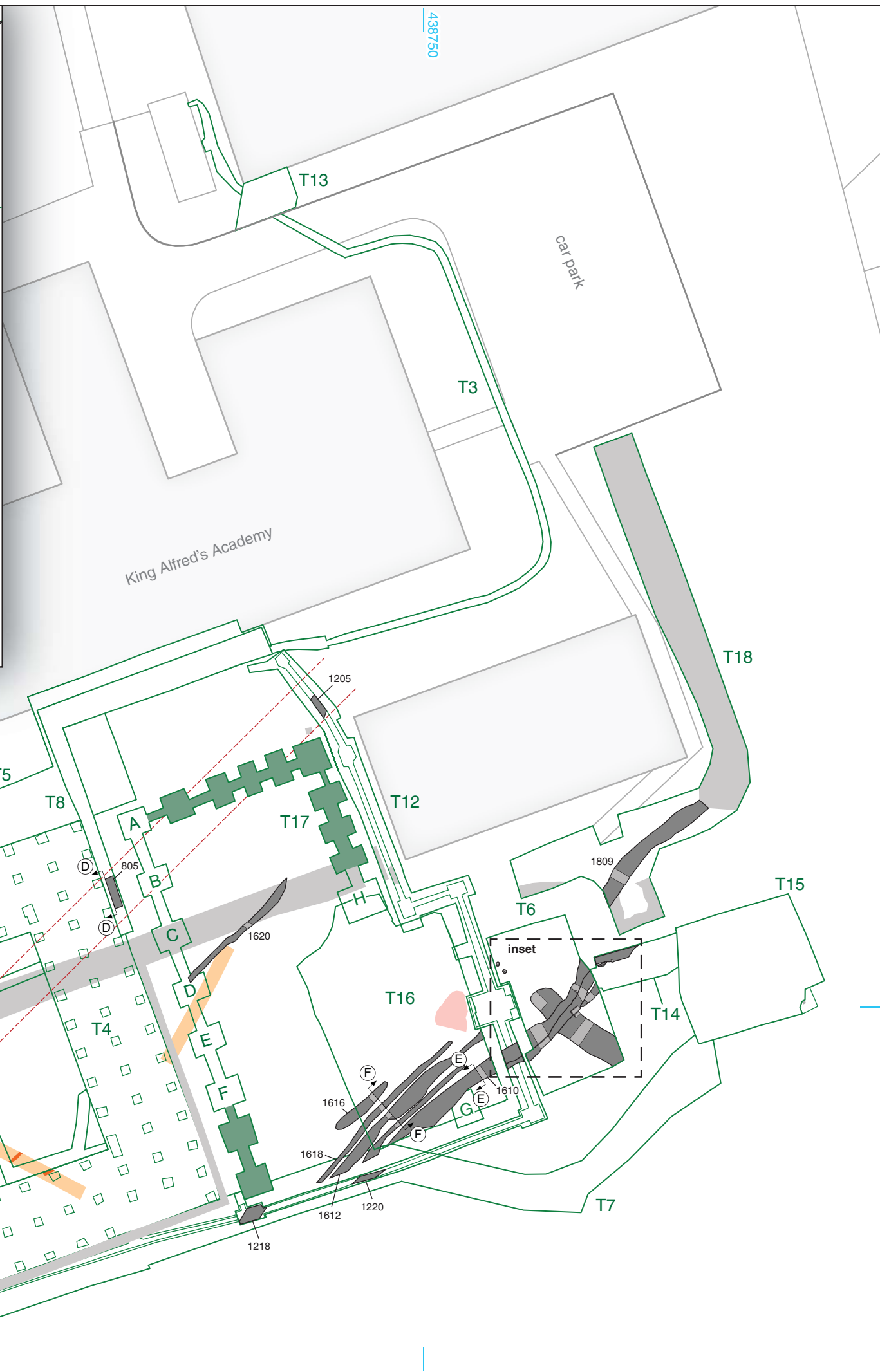
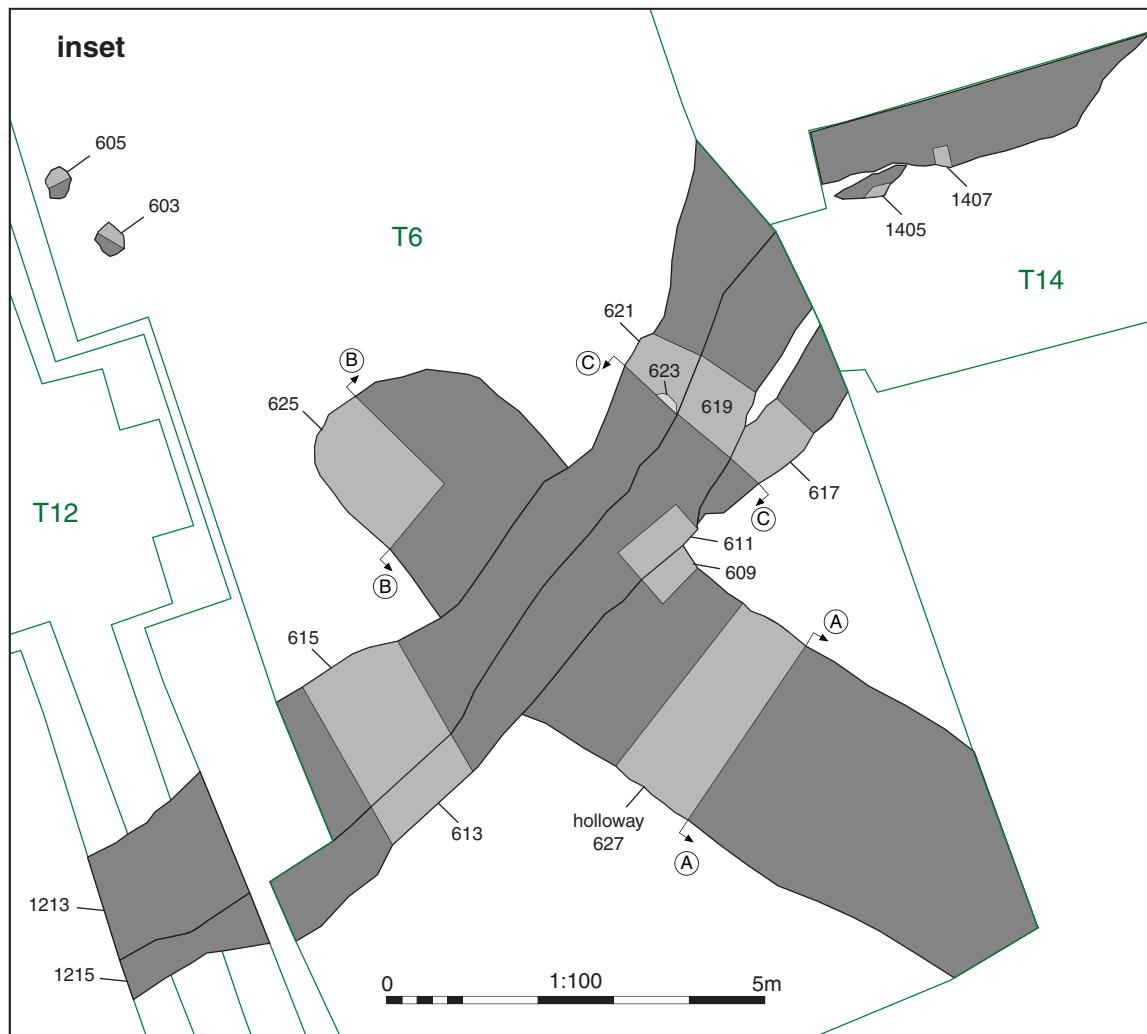


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**PROJECT TITLE**  
King Alfred's Academy, Wantage,  
Oxfordshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	770648	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/02/2018	
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	<b>1</b>



- Observed groundworks
- Unobserved groundworks
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Modern feature
- Treethrow
- Cropmark
- Evaluation trench (CA 2017)
- Archaeological feature
- A A Section location



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PROJECT TITLE  
**King Alfred's Academy, Wantage, Oxfordshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan showing archaeological features**

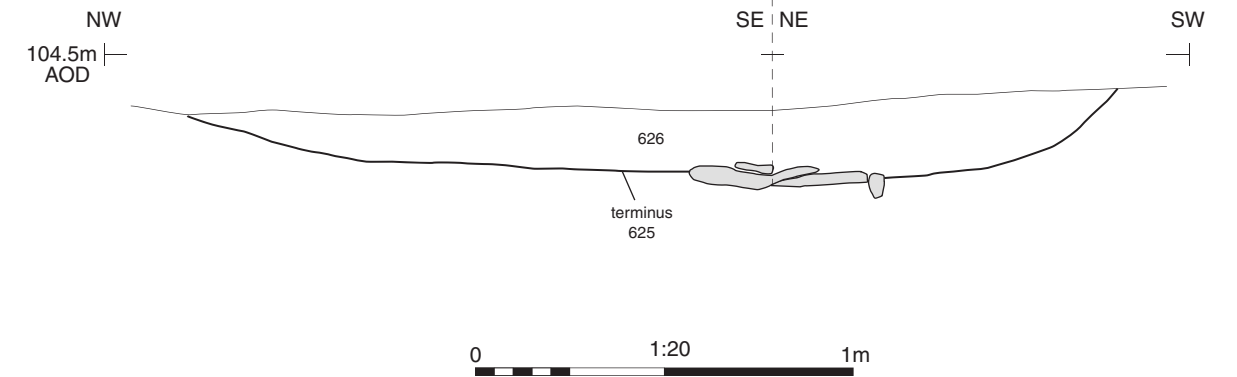
DRAWN BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY	EE/RP DJB RK	PROJECT NO. DATE SCALE @A3	770648 20/07/2018 1:500 / 1:100	FIGURE NO. <b>2</b>
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Section AA



Section BB



Holloway 627, looking south-east (2m scale)

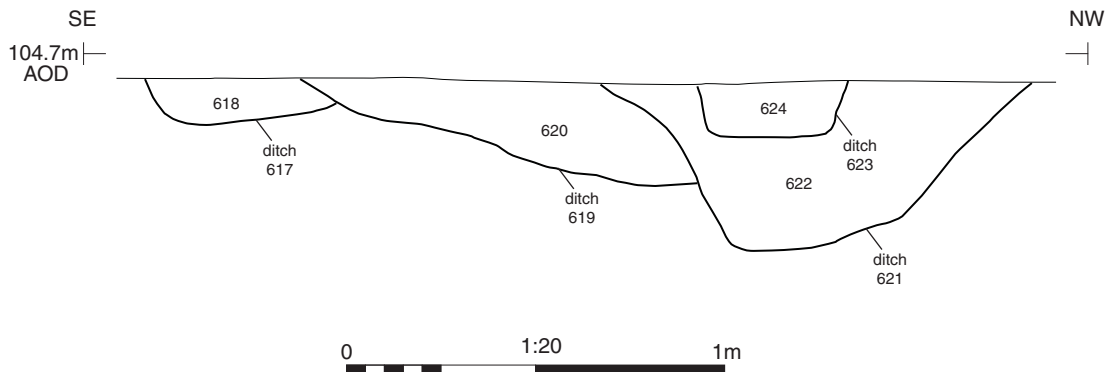

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PROJECT TITLE  
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 Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Holloway 627 and terminus 625,  
 sections and photograph**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	770648	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/02/2018	3
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Section CC



Ditches 613 and 615, looking south-west (2m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

King Alfred's Academy, Wantage,  
 Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 6, section and photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/02/2018	
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:20	<b>4</b>



Ditch 1218, looking south-east (1m scale)



Ditch 1220, looking south (1m scale)

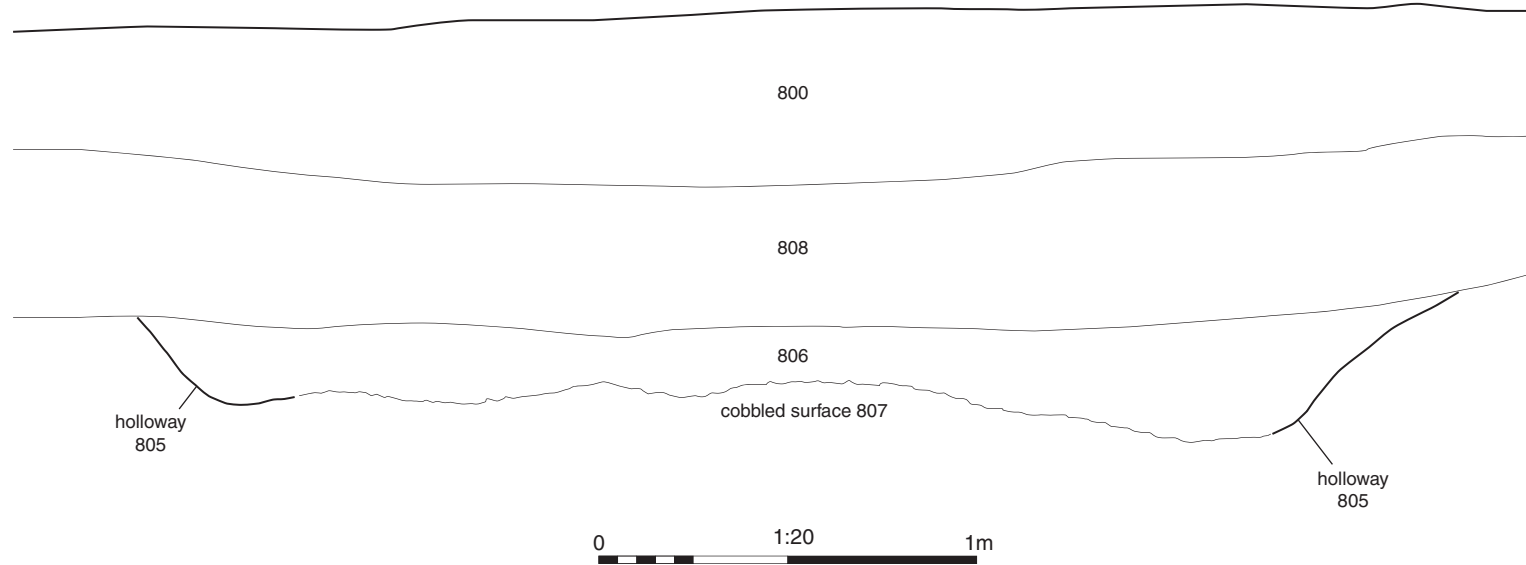


Ditches 1213 and 1215, looking south-east (1m scale)

Section DD

SE  
104.7m  
AOD

NW



Holloway 805, looking south-west (2m scale)



Holloway 1205, looking south-east (1m scale)

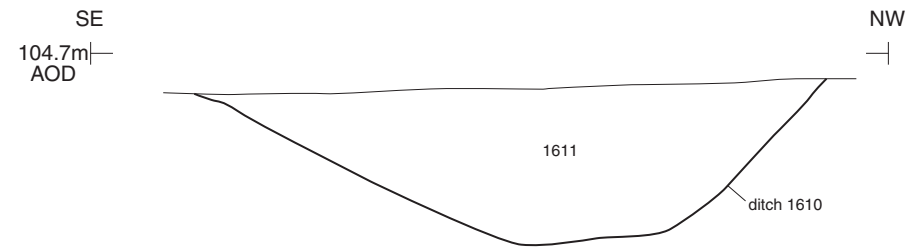

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PROJECT TITLE  
**King Alfred's Academy, Wantage,  
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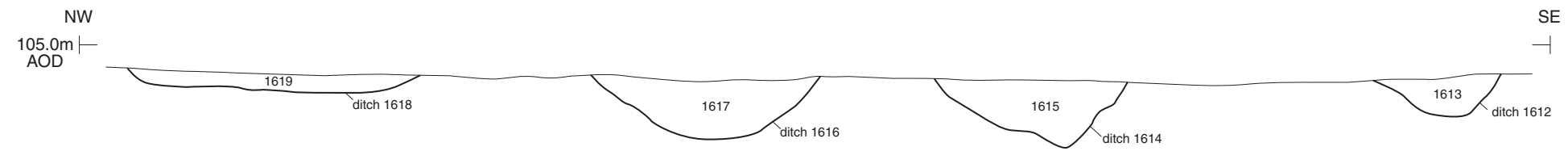
FIGURE TITLE  
**Holloways 805 and 1205, sections and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	770648	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/02/2018	6
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE @A3	1:20	

Section EE



Section FF



Ditch 1610, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



Ditches 1612, 1614, 1616 and 1618, looking north-east (scales 0.2m, 0.3m, 0.4m and 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE  
 King Alfreds Academyn, Wantage,  
 Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 16: sections and photographs**

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