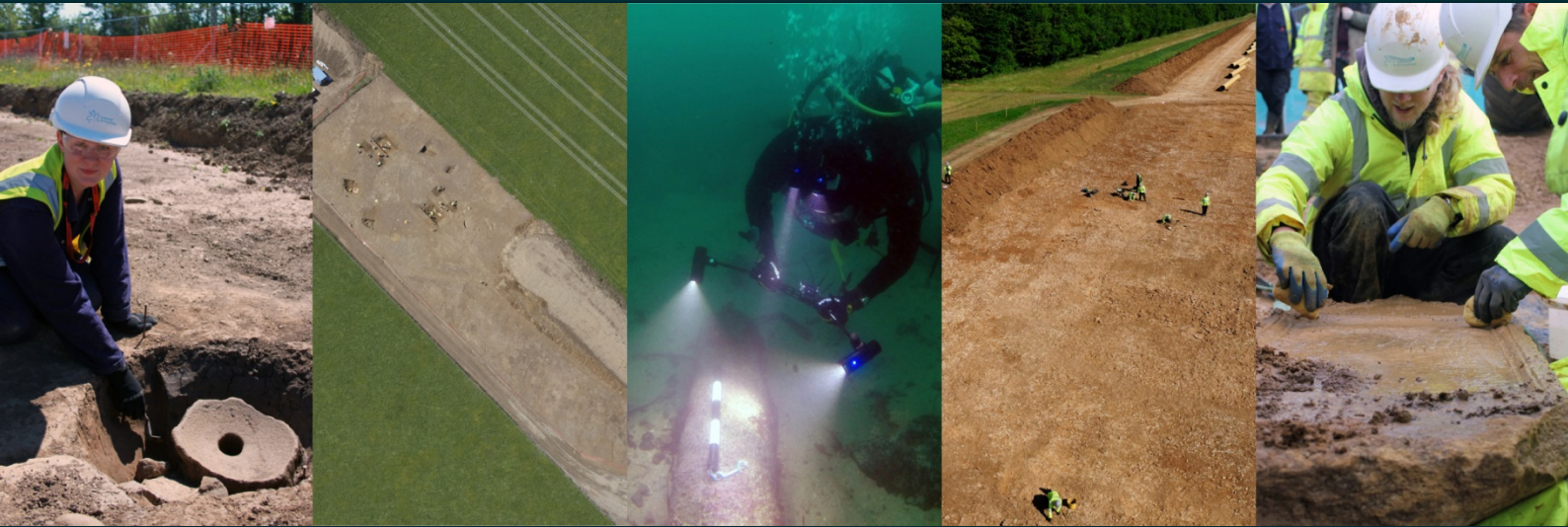




Former Oakfield Campus Swindon Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Nationwide Building Society

CA Project: CR0062
CA Report: CR0062_1

May 2019



Former Oakfield Campus Swindon Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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A	23 May 2019	Jonathan Orellana	Alex Thomson	Final		Laurie Coleman

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Former Oakfield Campus
Location:	Marlowe Avenue, Swindon, Wiltshire
NGR:	417352 185032
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	1–10 May 2019
Planning Reference:	SBC ref: S/19/0192
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Swindon Museum and Art Galleries
Accession Number:	SWIMG: 2019.36
Site Code:	OCS 19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April and May 2019 on land at the Former Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire. A total of twenty-two trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a number of ditches that appear to correspond to historic field boundaries and contained late post-medieval/modern pottery. A copper alloy stud of 18th to 19th century date was recovered, along with one sherd of residual Roman pottery.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 1 May and 10 May 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at the Former Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 417352 185032; Fig. 1), for Nationwide Building Society.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (SBC ref: no. S/19/0192) made to Swindon Borough Council (SBC) for the erection of 239 residential units and associated infrastructure. The evaluation was recommended by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council (WC), the archaeological advisor to SBC.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019a) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2016).

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area measures approximately 5.4ha in extent and lies in the south-eastern part of Swindon, some 2.5km east of the town centre. The site is bounded to the north-east by allotments, to the south-west by Marlowe Avenue, to the north-west by private development and to the north-west by Greenbridge Road. The site lies at approximately 101m AOD and slopes gently to the south.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation, formed during the Jurassic era (BGS 2019). The natural geological substrate was identified in all but one of the excavated trenches and consisted of yellowish-brown and bluish-grey silty-clays.



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development site has been the previous subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (CA 2019b) and a geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2019). The following text is summarised briefly from these sources, which should be referred to for a full archaeological background.
- 2.2 No activity relating to the prehistoric period have been recorded adjacent to the site. The archaeological desk-based assessment considers the potential for prehistoric activity within the site to be limited (CA 2019b).
- 2.3 Ermin Street Roman road passed 1.6km to the north-east of the site (*ibid.*). A roadside Roman town is also recorded c.1.6km from the site, generally accepted to be Durocornovium, which was occupied from the mid-1st century. Trial trenching to the south-west of Covingham c. 350m to the east of the site revealed a ribbon of Roman suburban settlement running alongside the Roman Road Ermin Street, and through the entire length of the evaluated area. Finds of Roman pottery and a coin are also noted within the vicinity including pottery discovered during the building of the now demolished Park Grammar School within the site (*ibid.*).
- 2.4 During the medieval period, the site lay within the agricultural hinterland of the known medieval settlements of Swindon itself (Newport Street, the earliest recorded part of Swindon lies c. 2.3km to the south-west), Stratton St Margaret (c. 2km to the north) and Walcot. On the evidence of this settlement pattern there is little potential for currently unrecorded medieval remains, other than agricultural features, within the site (*ibid.*).
- 2.5 Historic mapping of the site is characterised by agricultural land use until the 1960s when the now-demolished Park Grammar School was built (*ibid.*).
- 2.6 A geophysical survey of the site undertaken in 2019 (AS 2019) identified a number of weak positive responses, although these lacked clear definition and could not be confidently interpreted. However, several linear trends were highlighted, potentially representing former field boundaries. Widespread magnetic debris was also identified across large areas of site and is likely associated with the construction of the former school buildings and associated landscaping (*ibid.*).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 As defined in the WSI (CA 2019a), the objective of the evaluation was to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the Swindon Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 22 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Of these, 19 trenches were 50m long and 3 trenches were 30m long. All trenches were 1.9m wide. The locations and lengths of Trenches 18 and 20-22 were adjusted slightly on site to avoid identified underground services. T22 was split to avoid a possible underground service.
- 4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will

be deposited with the Swindon Museum and Art Galleries under accession number SWIMG: 2019.36, along with the site archive.

- 4.5 A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 – 7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds can be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

- 5.2 The general stratigraphic sequence identified across site was broadly uniform, with the natural geological substrate observed at an average depth of 0.65m below present ground level. The natural was sealed by c. 0.15m–0.3m of subsoil in Trenches 1-4 only, and within all other trenches by made-ground deposits suggestive of recent levelling activities. The subsoil and made-ground deposits were, in turn, sealed by topsoil or modern surfacing.

- 5.3 Overall, there was limited correlation to the preceding geophysical survey, with archaeological features and deposits recorded in Trenches 5-8, 15 and 19. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the remaining trenches, except field drains and modern made-ground deposits, such as within Trench 16. Deposit 1601 measured at least 1.2m in thickness, and consisted of mixed clay and modern crushed brick and tile. A large area of magnetic disturbance was identified in the south-east of the site and it is probable that this spread of made-ground extends across much of this area.

Trench 5

- 5.4 Two parallel north-west/south-east orientated ditches, 502 and 505, were identified in the central part of Trench 5. Both ditches correlated well to the preceding geophysical survey. Ditch 502 measured at least 1.8m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.33m in depth and contained two silty-clay fills, 503 and 504, from which two fragments of post-medieval/modern ceramic building material (CBM) were retrieved. Ditch 505 measured at least 1.8m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.25m in depth, and contained silty-clay fill 506, from which a single sherd of pottery, of broad Roman date, was recovered.

Trench 6 (Fig. 4)

- 5.5 North/south aligned ditch 604 was revealed in the centre of Trench 6 (Fig. 4, Sec. AA), measuring 2m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.13m in depth. It contained clay-silt fill 605, from which one sherd of 18th-century pottery was recovered. Ditch 604 was located in an area of magnetic disturbance identified by the geophysical survey and did not correlate to any highlighted anomalies.

Trench 7

- 5.6 In the north-eastern end of Trench 7, ditch 703 was identified on a north-east/south-west alignment. Ditch 703 measured at least 1.8m in length, 1.4m in width and 0.41m in depth and contained silty-clay fill 704, which yielded one sherd of pottery, dating to the late 18th to 19th centuries, alongside ceramic building material, burnt flint and a single rabbit bone. Ditch 703 correlated to a short, linear geophysical anomaly, although likely is part of one feature that continues to the south, into Trenches 8 and 15.

Trench 8 (Fig. 5)

- 5.7 North/south aligned ditch 803 was identified in Trench 8 (Fig. 5, Sec. BB), measuring at least 1.8m in length, 1.9m in width and 0.88m in depth. It contained silty fills 804, 805 and 806, from which no artefactual material was recovered. Ditch 803 was identified in an area containing a number of discrete geophysical anomalies. The anomalies may potentially mask the continuation of the feature to the north and south, into Trenches 7 and 15.

Trench 15

- 5.8 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1503 was identified within the western end of Trench 15, measuring at least 1.8m in length, 2.5m in width and 0.55m in depth. It contained clay-silt fill 1504 from which artefactual material including post-medieval glass, six fragments of iron nail and a copper alloy decorated stud (Fig. 7), dateable to the 18th to 19th centuries, was recovered. The ditch did not correlate to any anomalies identified by the previous geophysical survey, although is likely to be a continuation of the ditch seen to the north in Trenches 7 and 8.

Trench 19 (Fig. 6)

- 5.9 East/west aligned ditch 1905 (Fig. 6, Sec. CC) was identified within Trench 19 and measured at least 2m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.21m in depth. It contained silty-clay fill 1906, from which no dating evidence was recovered.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from five ditch fills. The recovered material dates to the Roman and post-medieval/modern periods, and quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabric codes, in parenthesis in the text and in Appendix B, were created for the purpose of this report.

Pottery: Roman

6.2 An unfeatured bodysherd (1g) in a fine, oxidised, micaceous fabric (OXI) was recovered from fill 506 of ditch 505 and is most likely of Roman date.

Post-medieval/modern

6.3 Two sherds (2g) from this date range were retrieved from ditch fills 605 and 704 and included white salt-glazed stoneware (WSG), dating to the 18th century, and refined whiteware (RW), dateable to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

Ceramic building material

6.4 Three fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval/modern date (491g), were recovered from two ditch fills (503 and 704). Those from fill 503 of ditch 502 are identifiable as brick and drainpipe fragments.

Other finds

6.5 Three fragments of dark green-coloured glass, from a wine/spirits bottle of post-medieval date, were recorded from fill 1504 of ditch 1503.

6.6 Six iron fragments were also recovered from ditch fill 1504. Those which could be classified were identifiable as nails of uncertain date.

6.7 Ditch fill 1504 also produced a copper alloy stud (1g), which is missing its shaft (Fig. 7). The upper surface is decorated with red and green enamel, with a shamrock or clover in the centre. Traces of gilding are visible on the underside. This item probably dates to the 18th or 19th century.



7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A single fragment of animal bone (2g) was recovered from fill 704 of ditch 703, together with artefactual material dating to the late 18th to 19th centuries. The material was well preserved and identifiable as an almost complete tibia of a rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). No evidence of butchery was present and no information, other than species identification, was obtained.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation identified seven ditches in the central part of the site. Five of these ditches contained artefactual material dating predominantly to the post-medieval period.
- 8.2 There was a variable correspondence between the evaluation results and those of the previous geophysical survey. Three of the ditches exposed by the evaluation corresponded to linear geophysical anomalies, although three other ditches had not been identified. There were also several geophysical anomalies which did not correspond to below-ground archaeological features.
- 8.3 Ditches 502 and 505 in Trench 5 probably represent a post-medieval double boundary ditch. Of these, ditch 502 produced post-medieval/modern material, although parallel ditch 504 contained a single sherd of pottery of probable Roman date. It is likely that this is residual and may be derived from the nearby Roman activity previously identified (see Archaeological Background above).
- 8.4 Ditches 703, 803 and 1503 correspond to the line of a former field boundary depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map for the Parish of Swindon, with the boundary shown as extant until the middle of the 20th century (coinciding with the construction of the former school buildings). The 19th-century date for this feature is further supported by the recovery of material dating to this period from ditches 703 and 1503. Whilst undated, ditch 1905 corresponds to a former field boundary shown on the same historic mapping. Ditch 604 contained 18th-century pottery and is probably part of the same field system.

8.4 The deep made-ground deposit encountered in Trench 16 possibly relates to a canal feeder seen on historic mapping, and detected by the geophysical survey as a large area of magnetic disturbance. During the construction of the school in the 20th century this channel would have been backfilled, whilst the wider site area would have been levelled. The deposits of made-ground seen in a number of the excavated trenches may be derived from the excavation of the foundations of the former school buildings, which were then used to level the area of the school playing fields, potentially also indicated truncation of the previous subsoil horizon in all areas excepting in the north-west of site, around Trenches 1-4.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by Parris Stubbings, Tim Brown and Jake Godfrey. The report was written by Jonathan Orellana. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

10. REFERENCES

AS (Archaeological Surveys Ltd) 2019 *Oakfield Campus, Marlowe Avenue, Swindon: Magnetometer Survey Report*, AS ref: **J786**

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 13 May 2019

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019a *Former Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019b *Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, CA Report No. **19013**



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.15	
1	101	Layer		subsoil	mid grey clayey silt			0.15	
1	102	Layer		made-ground	mid reddish brown silty clay			0.2	
1	103	Layer		natural substrate	light orangey brown with grey mottling				
2	200	Layer		topsoil	dark brown sandy silt			0.2	
2	201	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.3	
2	202	Layer		made-ground	mid brownish grey silty clay			0.3	
2	203	Layer		natural substrate	light orangey grey clay				
3	300	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.16	
3	301	Layer		subsoil	mid brownish grey clayey silt			0.3	
3	302	Layer		made-ground	dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.35	
3	303	Layer		natural substrate	light orangey grey clay				
4	400	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.25	
4	401	Layer		subsoil	mid grey clayey silt			0.25	
4	402	Layer		made-ground	dark brown sandy silt			0.15	
4	403	Layer		made-ground	dark reddish brown sandy clay			0.15	
4	404	Layer		natural substrate	light greyish orange clay				
5	500	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay			0.35	
5	501	Layer		natural substrate	mid yellowish brown and bluish clay				
5	502	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping side and concave base		0.8	0.33	
5	503	Fill	502	1st fill of ditch	dark greyish brown silty clay		0.8	0.33	Post-med/mod
5	504	Fill	502	2nd fill of ditch	light yellowish grey silty clay		0.7	0.18	
5	505	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping side and concave base		0.65	0.25	
5	506	Fill	505	single fill of ditch	dark greyish brown silty clay		0.65	0.25	Roman?
6	600	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.36	
6	601	Layer		made ground	mid bluish grey silty clay			0.27	
6	602	Layer		made-ground	mid brown clayey silt with red mottling			0.25	
6	603	Layer		natural substrate	light orangey brown clay				
6	604	Cut		ditch	N/S orientated, moderate sloping side and concave base		0.5	0.13	
6	605	Fill	604	single fill of ditch	mid brown clayey silt with red mottling		0.5	0.13	C18
7	700	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.4	
7	701	Layer		made-ground	dark bluish brown silty clay			0.3	
7	702	Layer		natural substrate	mid reddish brown clay				
7	703	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping sides and concave base		1.4	0.41	
7	704	Fill	703	single fill of ditch	dark reddish brown silty clay		1.4	0.41	LC18-C19
8	800	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.2	
8	801	Layer		made-ground	mid greyish brown silty clay			0.45	
8	802	Layer		natural substrate	light grey silty clay				
8	803	Cut		ditch	N/S orientated, steep sides and concave base		1.9	0.88	
8	804	Fill	803	1st fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay		1.1	0.63	
8	805	Fill	803	2nd fill of ditch	dark brownish grey clayey silt		1.9	0.69	
8	806	Fill	803	3rd fill of ditch	light greyish brown silty clay		1.65	0.34	
9	900	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.3	

9	901	Layer		natural substrate	mid orangey brown silty clay				
10	1000	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay			0.35	
10	1001	Layer		made-ground	mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.15	
10	1002	Layer		natural substrate	light brownish yellow clay with flint inclusions				
11	1100	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt			0.25	
11	1101	Layer		made-ground	mid brownish grey and blue clay			0.3	
11	1102	Layer		natural substrate	light brownish grey clay				
12	1200	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.4	
12	1201	Layer		made-ground	mid brownish grey silty clay			0.25	
12	1202	Layer		natural substrate	light grey clay with flint inclusions				
13	1300	Layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt			0.35	
13	1301	Layer		made-ground	mid greyish brown silty clay			0.4	
13	1302	Layer		natural substrate	light grey clay with flint inclusions				
14	1400	Layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay			0.25	
14	1401	Layer		made ground	dark greyish brown clay			0.6	
14	1402	Layer		made-ground	mid brownish grey silty clay			0.4	
14	1403	Layer		natural substrate	light orangey grey clay with patches of blue clay				
15	1500	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.45	
15	1501	Layer		made-ground	mid orangey brown silty clay			0.35	
15	1502	Layer		natural substrate	firm mid orangey grey clay				
15	1503	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping side and flat base		2.5	0.45	
15	1504	Fill	1503	single fill of ditch	dark reddish brown clayey silt		2.5	0.45	Post-medieval
16	1600	Layer		topsoil	dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.4	
16	1601	Layer		made ground	dark bluish grey clay containing frequent modern brick and tile			>1.2	
17	1700	Layer		tarmac surface	compact dark tarmac			0.07	
17	1701	Layer		bedding	light yellowish grey sandy gravel			0.3	
17	1702	Layer		made ground	dark bluish grey clay with occasional modern CBM			0.22	
17	1703	Layer		made ground	dark bluish black silty clay			0.22	
17	1704	Layer		made ground	dark brownish grey clay			0.15	
17	1705	Layer		natural substrate	firm mid greyish brown clay				
18	1800	Layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand with frequent modern rubble			0.4	
18	1801	Layer		made ground	mid yellowish brown silty clay			0.3	
18	1802	Layer		natural substrate	mid bluish grey clay with brown patches				
19	1900	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent modern rubble			0.3	
19	1901	Layer		made ground	mid brownish grey clayey silt			0.22	
19	1902	Layer		made ground	light grey sandy gravel			0.1	
19	1903	Layer		made ground	mid greyish brown silty clay			0.35	
19	1904	Layer		natural substrate	mid bluish grey silty clay				
19	1905	Cut		ditch	E/W orientated, moderate sloping sides and concave base		0.58	0.21	
19	1906	Fill	1905	single fill of ditch	dark brownish grey silty clay		0.58	0.21	
20	2000	Layer		tarmac surface	compact dark tarmac			0.1	
20	2001	Layer		made ground	light yellow sand with frequent modern rubble			0.4	
20	2002	Layer		made ground	dark grey sandy gravel			0.15	
20	2003	Layer		made ground	concrete and brick rubble with frequent limestone			0.55	
20	2004	Layer		natural substrate	firm mid bluish grey clay				

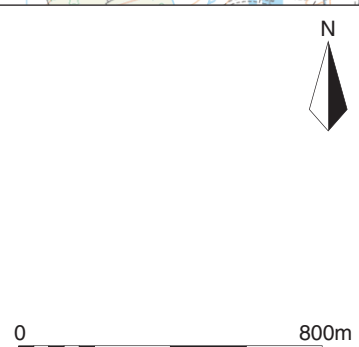
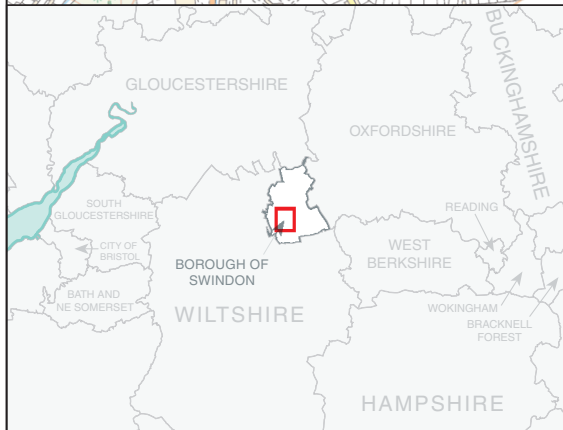
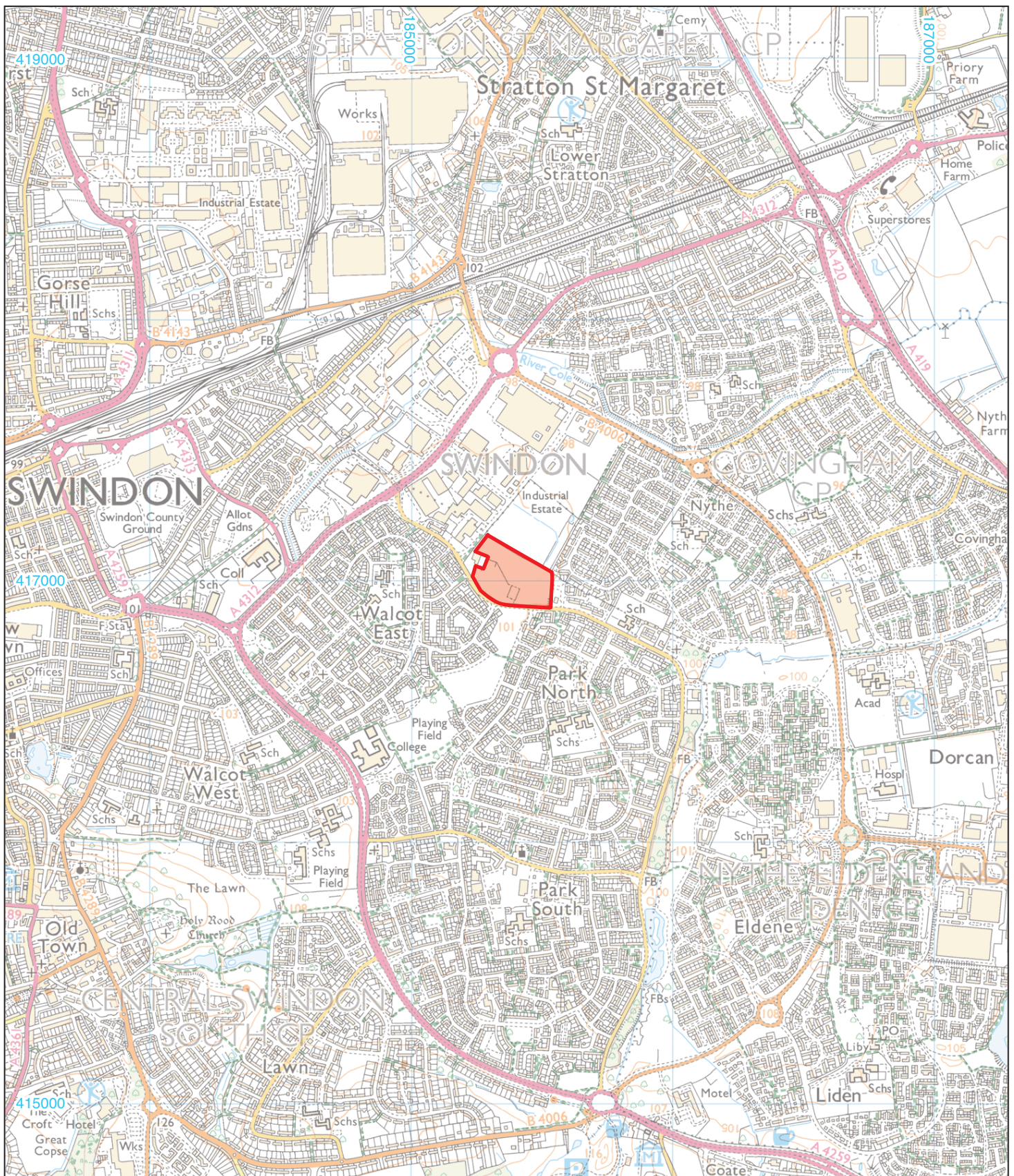
21	2100	Layer		topsoil	light yellowish brown silty sand with abundant modern rubble			0.3	
21	2101	Layer		made ground	mixed of concrete rubble			0.8	
21	2102	Layer		made ground	mid greyish brown silty sand with modern rubble			0.3	
21	2103	Layer		natural substrate	firm mid bluish grey clay				
22	2200	Layer		tarmac surface	compact dark tarmac			0.1	
22	2201	Layer		bedding	light yellowish grey sandy gravel			0.45	
22	2202	Layer		bedding	light pinkish grey sand			0.45	
22	2203	Layer		made ground	mixed dark grey silty clay			0.5	
22	2204	Layer		natural substrate	dark bluish grey clay				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
503	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material	Brick, drainpipe		2	485	Post-medieval/modern
506	Roman? Pottery	Fine, oxidised fabric	OXI	1	1	Roman?
605	Post-medieval pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware	WSG	1	1	C18
704	Post-medieval/modern pottery Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material Burnt flint Animal bone	Refined whiteware Fragment	RW	1	1	LC18-C19
				1	6	
				1	2	
				1	3	
1504	Post-medieval glass Iron Copper alloy	Bottle Nails, fragments Stud		3	10	Post-medieval
				6	60	
				1	1	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Former Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2019 on land at the Former Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire. A total of twenty-two trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified a number of ditches that appear to correspond to historic field boundaries and contained late post-medieval/modern pottery. One sherd of residual Roman pottery was also recovered.	
Project dates	1–10 May 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (CA 2019) Geophysical survey (AS 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Former Oakfield Campus, Marlowe Avenue, Swindon, Wiltshire	
Study area	c. 5.4ha	
Site co-ordinates	417352 185032	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Swindon Museum and Art Galleries SWIMG: 2019.36	Pottery, metal, glass
Paper	Swindon Museum and Art Galleries SWIMG: 2019.36	Trench forms, context sheets, section drawings
Digital	Swindon Museum and Art Galleries SWIMG: 2019.36	Digital survey, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Former Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report CR0062_1		

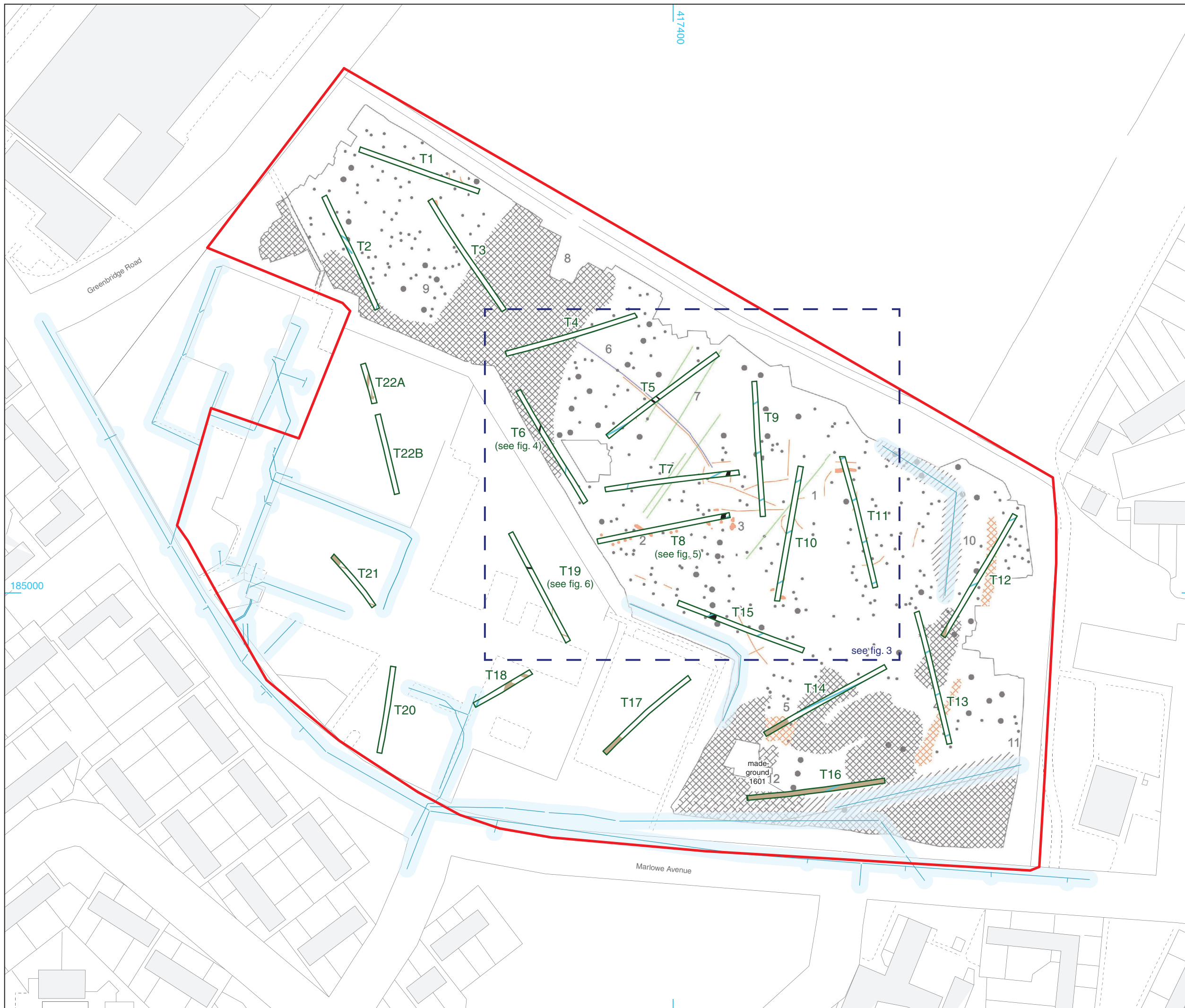



Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Former Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20.05.19	1
APPROVED BY	JO	SCALE@A4	1:20,000	

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
 - Evaluation trench
 - Archaeological feature
 - Modern
 - Field drain
 - Service and 3m buffer
- Geophysical survey results
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd. 2019)
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
 - Linear anomaly associated with landscaping/agriculture
 - Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility e.g. subsoil
 - Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
 - Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
 - Magnetic response - associated with sports field
 - Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
 - Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
 - Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline/cable/service
 - Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



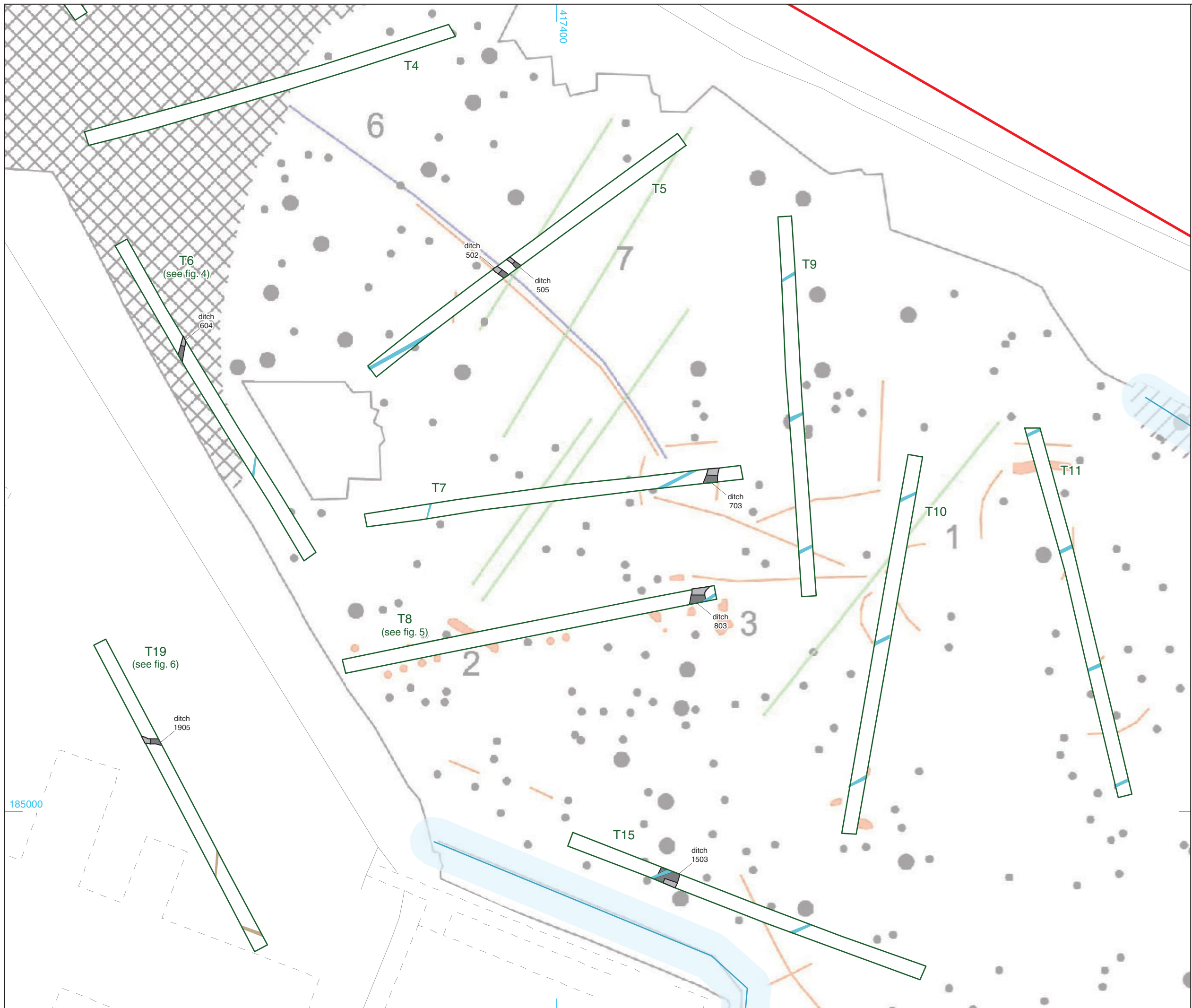
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Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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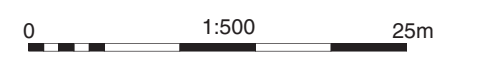
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	CR0062	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20.05.19	2
APPROVED BY	JO	SCALE@A3	1:1250	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Modern
- Field drain
- Service and 3m buffer

- Geophysical survey results (Archaeological Surveys Ltd. 2019)**
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly associated with landscaping/agriculture
- Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility e.g. subsoil
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
- Magnetic response - associated with sports field
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline/cable/service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



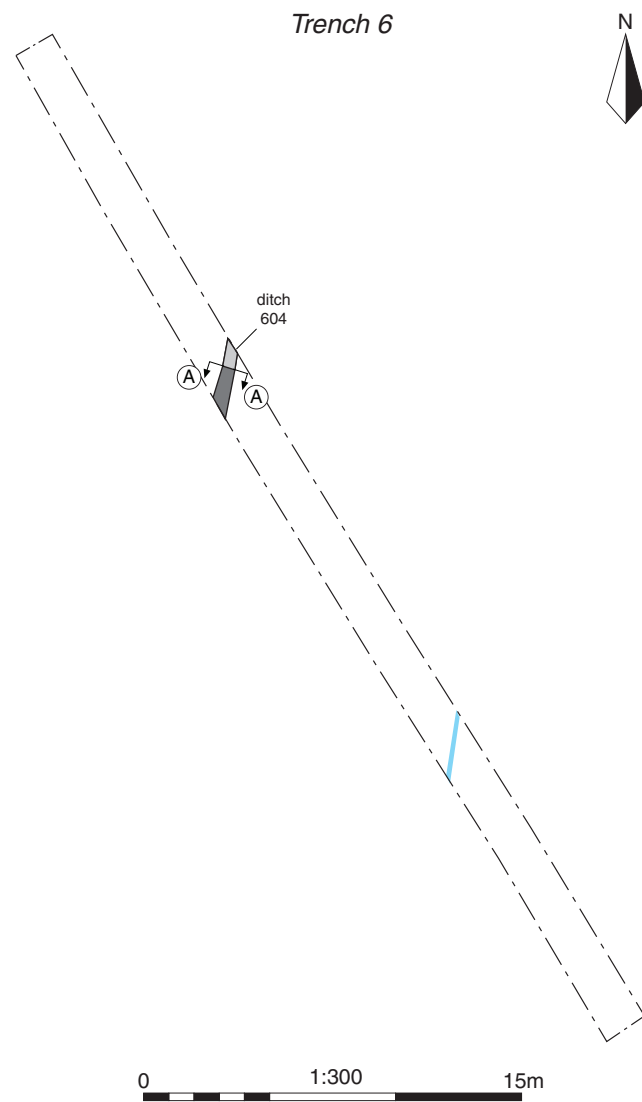
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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

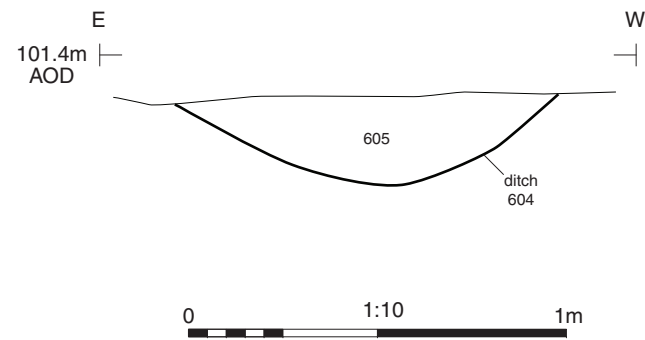
PROJECT TITLE
 Former Oakfield Campus, Swindon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0062	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 20.05.19	3
<small>APPROVED BY</small> JO	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	



Section AA



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Section location



Ditch 604, looking south (0.3m scale)

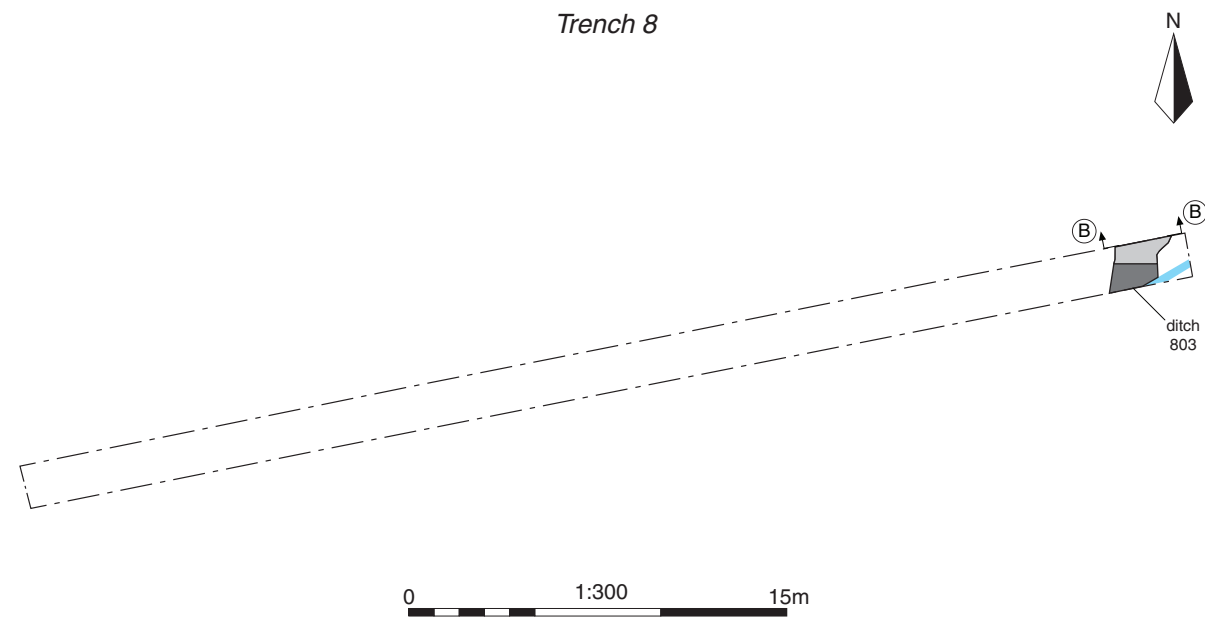

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk





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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: Plan, section and photograph

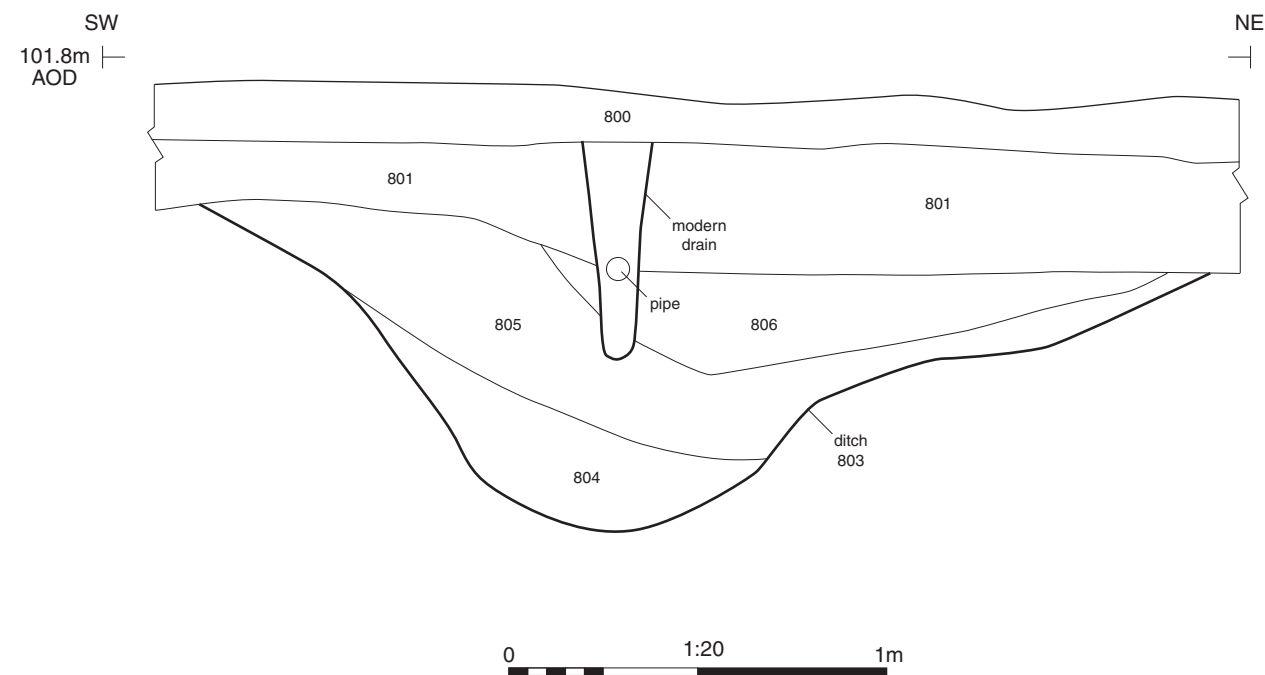
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APPROVED BY	JO	SCALE@A3	1:300; 1:10	

Trench 8



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Field drain
-  Section location

Section BB



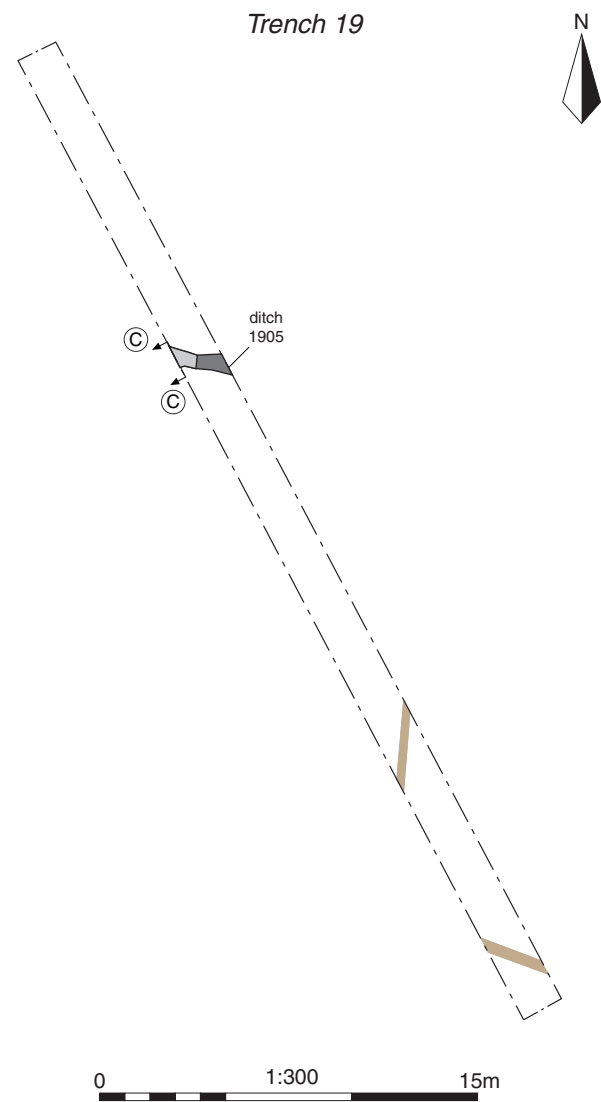
Ditch 803, looking north (1m scale)


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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

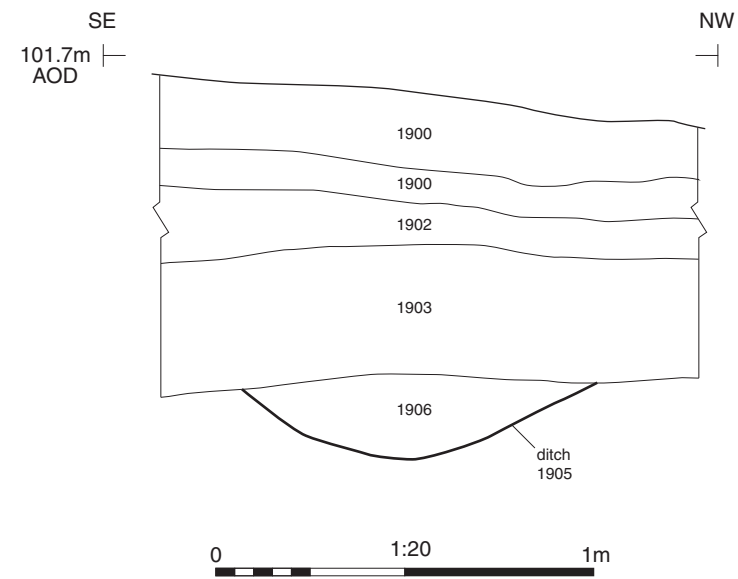
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8: Plan, section and photograph

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APPROVED BY	JO	SCALE@A3	1:300; 1:20	



Section CC



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Modern
-  Section location



Ditch 1905, looking south-west (1m scale)


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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 19: Plan, section and
 photograph**

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Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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APPROVED BY JO SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

7

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

