JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

AT

OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, CONDICOTE, CHELTENHAM,

GLOUCESTERHSIRE GL54 1ES

NGR SP 15455 28438

NOVEMBER 2022

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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Old School House, Condicote, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire (NGR SP 15455 28438). The site lies immediately east of the Scheduled monument of Condicote Henge (SM 140, HA 1003332). The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to monitor the groundworks associated with the construction of a replacement rear extension, and investigate and record any archaeology that may be uncovered or damaged by groundworks. During the course of this archaeological watching brief no archaeology was discovered. This absence of evidence may be explained by the sparsity of archaeological deposits, features or material in the immediate vicinity outside of Condicote henge. Another factor which may explain the lack of archaeological evidence witnessed during this phase of work is due to the truncation witnessed at this area of the site associated with the previous construction and development of the property.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

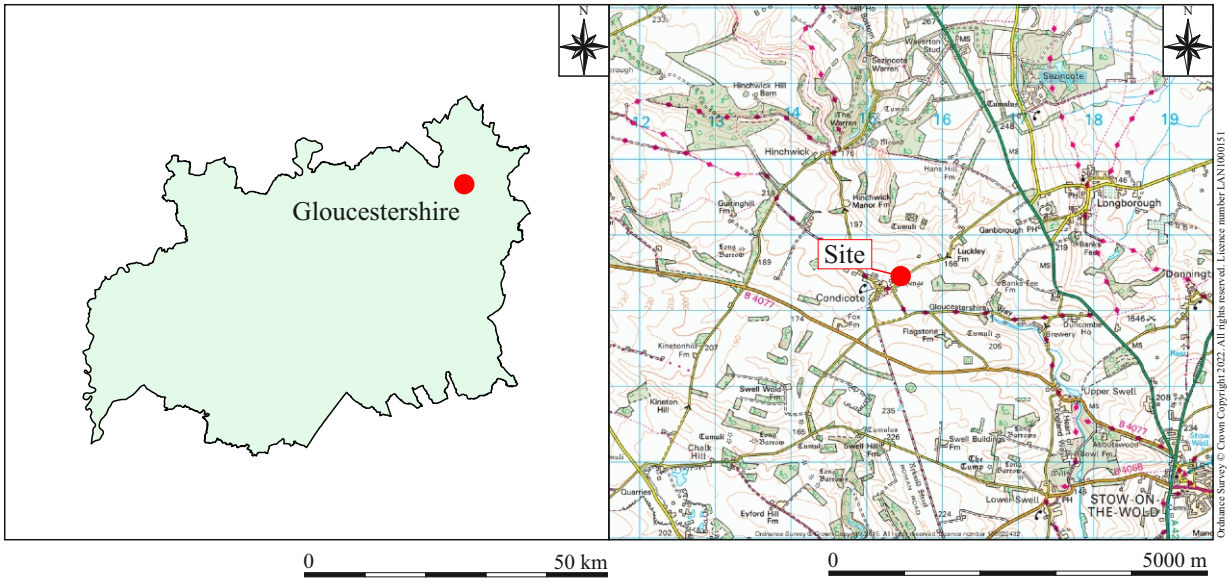
The development site is located on the east side of the village on the north side of the road running through the henge monument (NGR SP 15455 28438). The site lies at approximately 188m OD. The underlying geology is Taynton Limestone Formation.

1.2 Planning Background

Cotswold District Council granted planning permission for the **erection of replacement extension, installation of dormer windows and associated modifications to dwelling** at Old School House, Condicote, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL54 1ES (22/00435/FUL) Due to the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains a condition has been attached to the permission.

> *5 No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*
>
> *Reason: It is important to agree a programme of archaeological work in advance of the commencement of development, so as to make provision for the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains that may be destroyed by ground works required for the scheme. The archaeological programme will advance understanding of any heritage assets which will be lost, in accordance with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework*

In line with this, a watching brief was to be maintained during the course of building operations or construction works on the site.



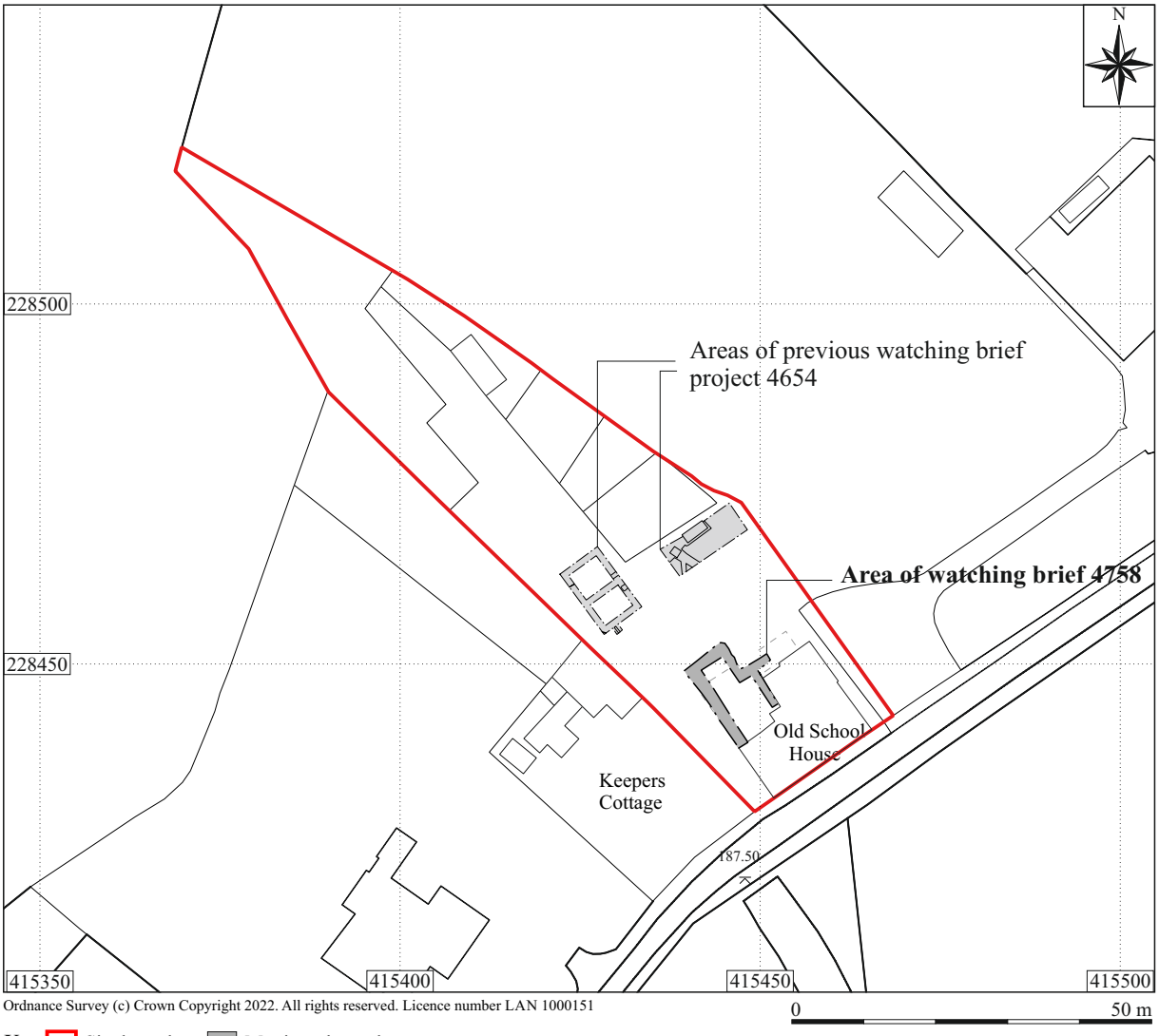


Figure 1: Site location

1.3 **Archaeological Background**

The site lies immediately east of the Scheduled Monument of Condicote Henge (SM GC 140, HA 1003332) which is a sub-circular henge monument defined by two concentric ditches with a bank between them. The monument survives partly as earthworks and partly as cropmarks. The internal diameter of the bank is circa 112 metres, thus enclosing around 0.9 hectares. The presence and location of entrances is uncertain, with parts of the bank, ditches and interior obscured by buildings and a minor road. Watching briefs were undertaken in 1938 (roadside water main) and 1952-3 (building operations) and confirmed the presence of internal and external ditches but failed to recover any dating evidence. Two small areas within the henge were excavated in 1977 in advance of building work (Saville 1983), and a section dug across the inner ditch. The interior contained recent and natural features, although some flint flakes were found in the upper fills of some of the latter. The inner ditch was near vertical-sided, flat-bottomed, and measured 4.2 metres wide and 2.4 metres deep below modern ground level. The ditch fill included pottery (possibly Beaker), animal bones, charcoal and burnt stones, much of it apparently representing a deliberate act of deposition from the henge interior. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from charcoal and burnt wood, both falling in the 18th century BC (uncalibrated), suggesting the possibility of a later Neolithic origin. Roman pottery came from the upper fill (and a single Iron Age sherd had been reported on an earlier occasion). A watching brief in 1991 observed only modern finds, while another in 1992 along the course of the Condicote to Lasborough Sewer noted pit-like features immediately north-west of the henge in a geophysical survey. In addition, short irregular linear features adjacent to the bank on the west side were suggested to represent the remnants of a discontinuous outer ditch mirroring the more complete outer ditch visible on the east side (Pastscape 2009).

<u>Landscape and Setting: Barrows</u>
The area around Condicote is one of the richest historic landscapes in the Cotswolds generally. In the Condicote and Hinchwick area there are a series of monuments that exist or are claimed as existing but often have little definition of form (Yeates 2006a 1000-1003), and even less contextualisation.

This said, it does appear to be the case that the Condicote landscape is undoubtedly part of an extremely complex landscape, and associated with Condicote Henge or its development over time. This potential complex landscape was noted early on by O'Neil (1957, 141-146) and Saville (1983, 21-47) with the area around the Condicote Henge monument containing the densest population of barrows in the whole of the Cotswold region. Significant long barrows have been noted on the Longborough Ridge, on the slopes above the villages of Upper and Lower Swell, Cow Common, Eyford Hill, and Long Ground Covert, to name but a few.

Due north of Condicote Henge is Eubury Camp (0o) that will be discussed further later. Located within this camp is a Roman pottery scatter associated with a stone scatter (JMHS 9, HER 531: 415380 228880). It is believed that this is the location of a Roman building located internally to the camp. A Bronze Age ring-ditch (JMHS 10, HER 39930: 415680 228830) believed to be the location of a former barrow lies roughly in line with the moon rise at the northern major standstill. It appears to be a north-east outrider for the henge. The tumuli to the south-east of Sezincote (JMHS 11, HER 133: 416800 2323059) lie in a location where the moon's

major northern rise is located. The Summer Solstice sunrise would be in a location to the south of Sezincote called Golden Barrows, presumably an area named from some now degraded barrows, which presumably had a legendary tradition associated with treasure. The area of the moon's minor standstill rise would be in the location of Ganborough and Longborough from Condicote Henge.

To the east of Condicote Henge there is a linear feature believed to be a bank and ditch (JMHS 12, HER 39946: 415780 228470) aligned south-west to north-east that appears to have three maculae to the east and also a recognised barrow (JMHS 13, HER 15467: 415750 228480). The term maculae refer to a blotch appearance that is believed to be associated with an unrecognised feature. The most southerly of the maculae lies approximately due east of the henge and is in a location to be associated with an Equinox sun-rise, and moon rises that are due east. The Equinox sun-rise would be located in a V-shaped dip in the eastern horizon, with a possible summit set in that gap that lies above Donnington. The parish boundary loops around the summit of this hill as though it is traversing a feature that no longer exists. The recognised barrow (JMHS 14, HER 39946: 415780 228470) in this group of cropmarks is at about 75o from north.

A scheduled and double set of bowl barrows lie at Pegler's Knob (JMHS 15, HER 215, 2334: 416730 227650). The larger of the barrows has a historically recorded name of Twisebeorge in 779. The barrows have also been referred to as Alcot Barrow by Witts. Little Beorh (JMHS 16, HER 2697: 416500 227600) for which the exact significance is not known. This is near the mid-Winter sunrise line of sight. The moon's major southern standstill rise there is over Lock Hill, where a scatter of flint implements including four arrowheads and over 20 barbed and tanged flints (JMHS 17, HER 6967: 416300 227200). Though not a monument the scatter of these flints may indicate that features existed or still survive undetected.

The Poleswood East long barrow above Swell (JMHS 18, HER 230: 417170 226525) appears to be in a location from the henge monument where it would respect the location of the moon's major southern standstill. The positioning of the long barrow west of Lower Swell (JMHS 19, HER 227: 417030 225800) and the Poleswood South long barrow (JMHS 20, HER 228: 416730 226370) are located as if they were built in alignment with the centre of Condicote Henge.

The tumuli on the Tump, the north (JMHS 21, HER 234: 416608 225921) and the south barrow (JMHS 22, HER 233: 416605 225880), are potentially associated with the astronomical movements around Condicote Henge.

The tumulus to the west of Swell Hill Farm in Old Furze Covet (JMHS 23, HER 194: 414946 226354) appears to be in the right location for the moon's movements. The Cow Common Longbarrow (JMHS 24, HER 183: 413520 226274) and the tumulus immediately to the south appear to be located where the moon's major standstill set would be located, and the entrance to the henge. There are a cluster of barrows around the long barrow on Cow Common. Indeed the Eyford Hill and Cow Common barrow cemeteries are located in an area of significance from Condicote Henge.

A group of monuments are located on the west horizon or ridge as though they may be significant for the henge, but for which the reason they are placed where they are

has not been fathomed. These include the tumuli to the north of Barton Larches, the tumulus on Oathill, and the long barrow to the south of Guitinghill Farm.

The location of a pair of twin barrows called Twam Beorgum (JMHS 25, HER 2695: 414390 227880, HER 2696: 414500 227880) were located to the east of Fox Farm and are about 240o around from the centre of Condicote Henge. These barrows are in a location where they could be associated with the movement of the moon.

A circular enclosure thought to be the remains of a round barrow (JMHS 26, HER 39906: 413980 227720) lies near Swell Wold Farm. The barrow is located at about 242-243o from the centre of Condicote Henge.

It should be noted that the church of Saint Nicholas at Condicote (JMHS 27, HER 2700: 415100 228300) is orientated towards the centre of the henge monument, which implies that it is on an older site and uses the henge monuments structures significance for orientation. Roman pottery was claimed by Royce to have been recovered from the churchyard, and a single sherd from the Green.

The tumulus towards Hinchwick (JMHS 28, SAM 182, HER 28848: 414820 229000) is at about 319-322o and is in about the right location for the major northern standstill moon set. It is the henge's north-west outrider.

Landscape and Setting: Other Monuments

A number of later monuments were constructed in the area, which included undated camps and also Iron Age and Roman period sites.

Of the other monuments in the environs of Condicote village it is claimed that a substantial camp was said to exist to the west of the village. There are descriptions of a great camp in 1861 (Royce 1861, 12), which could not be confirmed in the VCH (1965, 64) or in the RCHME (RCHME 1976, 39). Evidence has been found that may start to confirm and locate the site of this camp. In 1992 during the laying of a sewer it was noted that part of a ditch 6m wide and 1m deep was located on the north-west side of the village (Bateman 1993). The ditch is of defensive proportions and is called a linear feature (JMHS 29, 415144 228426). The ditch was noted as having two fills, the upper one contained post-medieval sherds. If the camp was evident in 1861 and is not now then the accompanying bank was flattened at the end of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century. This would explain the post-medieval pottery in the upper fill of this feature. It is not possible to plot the line of this ditch on aerial photographs, but if we use the points of Ryknild Street where the road deviates it is possible to suggest a circular or oval camp. One further factor about this landscape, is that it is one that is dominated by the underlying geology. However, where Condicote Henge and Eubury banks are located the soil spreads of these archaeological sites mask the geology. It is the case that this area on the north-west side of Condicote also has its geology masked by soil spreads.

The name Eubury Camp (JMHS 30, HER 235: 415700 228800) appears to have been applied initially to a site to the north of Condicote; it is described by Witts towards the end of the 19th century (1883, 21). A map of Condicote dated to the early 19th century (D6755/1/4/17) records the field A6 as being called Yewbury Ground. In 1965 the site was described as being considerably eroded by agricultural activity (VCH 1965, 64), and in 1976 any remains were interpreted as natural (RCHME 1976,

xxxii). In 1989 fieldwork on the site identified pottery scatters of an early to middle Iron Age and a Roman date (Rawes 1990, 195), which is accounted above as the building appears to be located due north of the centre of the henge monument.

Descriptions from 1803 refer to Hinchwick Camp (RCHME 1976: xxxii, 39), located on a promontory to the north of the Dickler, which was levelled before this date. In 1965 (VCH 1965, 64) a roughly circular shaped camp covering 1 acre or 0.4ha was described (JMHS 31, HER 2733: 415010 230200). Neolithic and Bronze Age materials have been recovered from a steeply sided hill spur covering 5ha. Aerial photographs (OS173289-10439-177) appear to show a possible ditch cutting off the promontory of this spur (JMHS 32: 415058 229526).

The line of the Avenue heads towards Fox Farm. However, one thing that could be considered is the suggestion that the road Ryknild Street (JMHS 33, HER 6666: 417100 222160) links a number of earlier sites. The Roman road called Ryknild Street runs to the west of Condicote village). It approaches the village from the south coming over the dominant rounded hill to the south of the village, where there is a slight alteration of the course of the Roman road on the summit of the hill. It also alters its course again to the west of the village in the vicinity where the western camp has been postulated. To the south of the rounded hill Ryknild Street is projected as having a straight course to Slaughter Bridge, which is adjacent to the Farnworth Gravel Pits and the votive wells of the goddess Cuda and her companions near the confluence of the Eye / Codeswellan. If one projects this line further it runs to Salmonsbury, an Iron Age site that overlies an earlier Neolithic Causeway Camp.

In the vicinity of Swell Wold Farm are the remains of an Iron Age or Roman rectangular enclosure measuring 47m by 44m (JMHS 34, HER 39905: 413900 227700). The site is said to have entrances in the north-west, north-east and south-east sides. The enclosure lies on a valley slope above the river Eye / Codeswellan. Rectangular enclosures of this nature can be identified as having a religious component, although this cannot be confirmed as yet. A further rectilinear enclosure of an Iron Age or Roman date has been identified to the northwest of Condicote (JMHS 35, HER 39875: 414480 229170). The site measures 53m by 40m.

The church of St Nicholas at Condicote (JMHS 36, HER 44936: 415163 228339) was established as a chapel initially by the 12th century before becoming a church in the late 13th century (VCH 1965: 63-72).

This list of sites is by no means exhaustive and more peripheral sites could be added, such as that at Salmonbury.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To make a record of any significant archaeological remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains

In particular:

- To record any further evidence of archaeological remains relating to the prehistoric and Roman landscapes.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Gloucestershire County Council Archaeologist, the archaeological advisors to the Cotswold District Council.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).

3.2 Methodology

The ground works comprised a single stage of works, which initially included the demolition of existing walls prior to the excavation of new footings for the planned extension. These new footings comprised five connecting trenches located to the rear of the property, largely within the footprint of a now demolished earlier extension, and covering an area of approximately 13m by 10.6m. The footings measured between 1-1.4m in width and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below ground level, and a minimum of 0.56m below ground level.

No archaeological horizons were encountered during the works. In absence of any archaeological features or horizons encountered during the groundworks, sections were carefully scanned and representative sections were cleaned and recorded appropriately. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

The resultant spoil from the works was carefully visually scanned, especially for finds relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods as well as any material associated with Condicote Henge.

4 RESULTS

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts, numbers in ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material, while numbers in bold indicate structural features.

The earliest recorded deposit was a natural limestone (5). This was seen throughout the excavated area, and comprised a firm, light greyish-yellow limestone. The thickness of this natural deposit was greater than 0.5m.

In the north-east area of the site, trench cut 6, for modern services, could be seen to cut into the natural (Section 4). The cut of this service trench housed an electricity cable and was filled by fill (7), a loose, light greyish-yellow, sand. Stratified above this was a loose, mid reddish-brown deposit of made ground (8), associated with the construction of the former extension and the patio area adjoining the rear of the house

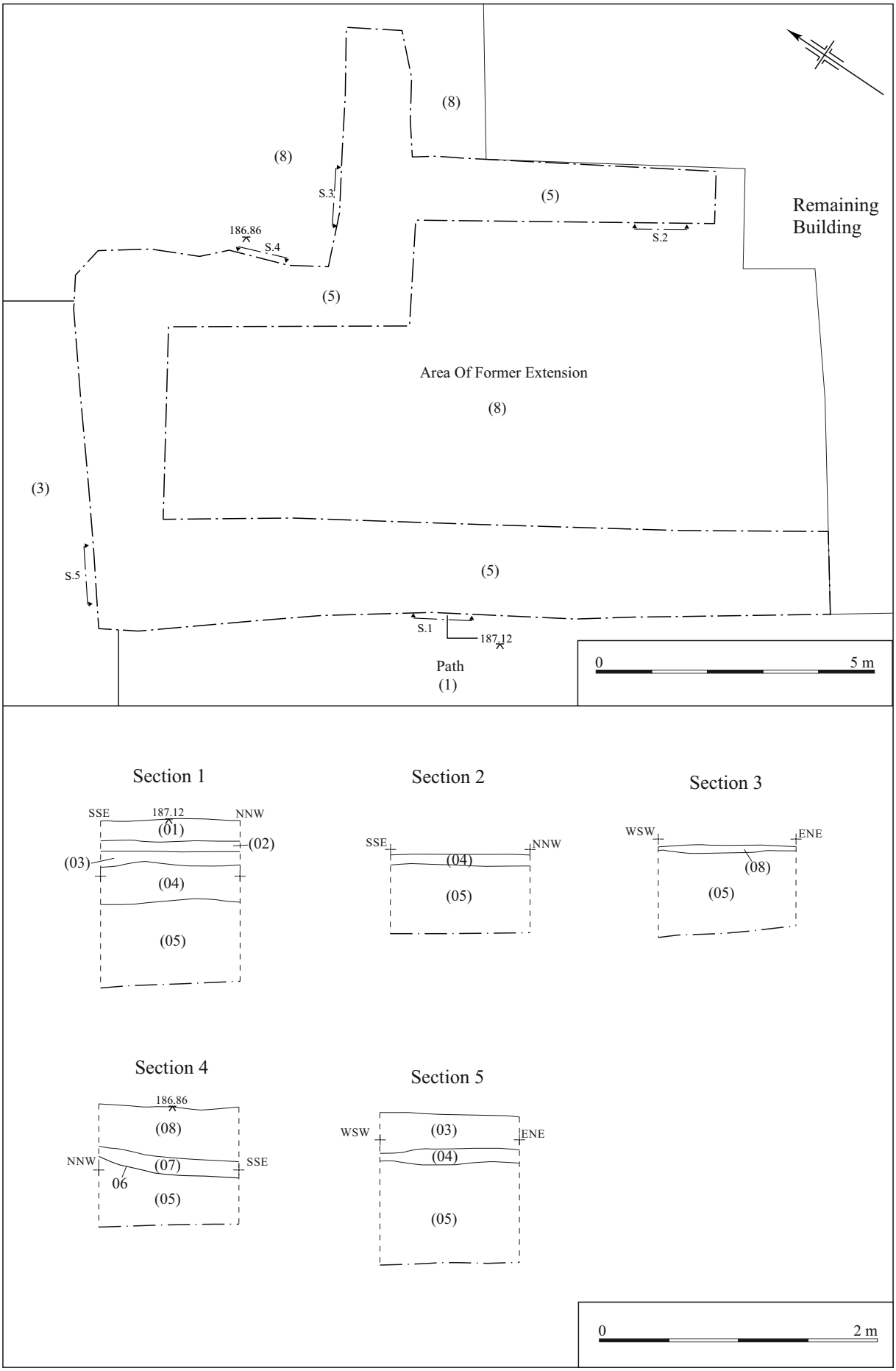


Figure 2: Plans of excavated areas and sections

Plate 1. Site prior to ground reduction

(Sections 3 and 4). This made ground deposit was seen across the majority of the area of the footings, and measured >13m in length and >8.8m in width, and seen to vary in thickness between 0.04m to 0.4m in thickness.

Overlying the natural limestone (5), and only seen in the south-western section of the westernmost footing, was seen a deposit of subsoil (4) (Sections 1, 2 and 3). This was composed of a friable, mid yellowish-brown, sandy-loam with frequent, poorly sorted natural stone inclusions. This varied in thickness between 0.08m to 0.3m across the site, and covered an area >1m in width by >13m in length. Above subsoil (4) was a deposit of topsoil (3) (Section 1 and 5). Its maximum thickness could be seen in section 5 as 0.5m.

Plate 2. Section 3 (Left). Section 4 (Right)

Along the south south-western limit of excavation of the site ran a modern path which had partially truncated the topsoil (3). Here, directly overlying the topsoil (3), was a packing layer (2) of loose, mid reddish-brown sand, over which the modern gravel path (1) was constructed.

Whilst careful monitoring for any finds was undertaken for all of the deposits encountered, no archaeological material was identified or recovered.

Plate 3. Section 5

Reliability of Results

The reliability of the results is considered to be good. The groundworks were undertaken in clear weather, which aided in the good horizon clarity of deposits and features, where observed.

5 FINDS

No artefactual evidence was recovered during this phase of watching brief excavations.

6 DISCUSSION

The watching brief aimed to identify the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, with a particular focus on prehistoric and Roman periods, as well as any further evidence pertaining to the Condicote Henge scheduled monument. During the course of this archaeological watching brief no archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified. The only remains seen during this course of groundworks related directly to the recently demolished extension of the property.

7 ARCHIVE

A Digital Archive is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services (ID 4758) and will be made available upon request (to admin@jmheritageservices.co.uk). Digitised copies of all the primary records will be made publicly available as appendix to the Final Report submitted to OASIS (ID johnmoor1_511178).

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

John Moore Heritage Services, 2022. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief at Old School House, Condicote, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL54 1ES.* Unpublished.

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CONTEXT CHECKLIST

Site Name: CONDICOTE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE -4758	Site Code: COOSH 22

Context No.	Type	Relationships	~~Dug~~ DR & SHT	Drawn		Levels	Photos	Comments
				Section	Plan			
(1)	DEPOSIT		1	S.1	GPS	GPS		MODERN GARDEN PATH
(2)	DEPOSIT			S.1				PACKING FOR MODERN PATH
(3)	DEPOSIT			S.1, S.2, S.3				TOP SOIL
(4)	DEPOSIT			S.1, S.2, S.3, S.5				SUB SOIL - B-HORIZON
(5)	NATURAL			S.1, S.2, S.3, S.4, S.5				NATURAL
[6]	CUT	~~CUT OF MODERN~~ FB (7)		S.4				CUT OF MODERN DITCH [6]
(7)	FILL	FO [6]						FILL OF MODERN DITCH [6]
(8)	DEPOSIT							DISTURBED MODERN LAYER (8)

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CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type	Site Code	Context
		DEPOSIT	COOSH 22	(1)

Plan No. P.1 on Drawing Sheet No. 1	Section No. S.1 on Drawing Sheet No. 1	Add. Sheet —

DEPOSIT
1 Compaction 2 Colour
3 Composition 4 Inclusions
5 Horizon clarity 6 Comments
7 Method & Conditions

CUT
1 Shape in plan 2 Corners
3 Break of slope-top 4 Sides
5 Break of slope-base 6 Base
7 Orientation 8 Inclination of axis
9 Truncation 10 Fill Nos.
11 Other comments

Dimensions
Length: >1m
Thickness/Depth: 0.12m
Width: >1m

Description 1. FIRM 2. LIGHT BROWNISH GREY 3. SAND 4. NONE 5. CLEAR 6. GRAVEL GARDEN PATH. 7. MACHINE EX

Stratigraphic matrix

This context is: (1)

(2)

(3)

BELOW
Under: — Filled by: — Cut by: —

CONTEMPORARY
Group No.: — Same as: —

ABOVE
Over: (2) Fill of: — Cuts: —

Physical Relationship

Interpretation & Discussion: Internal (External) Structural Other (specify)

GRAVEL PATH.

Environmental Samples
Nos:

Small Finds: —

FINDS
none pot CBM fauna flora flint glass metal burntmat.
[X] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Other finds (specify):

Provisional Date: MODERN

Checked by (on site): *Date:*

Completed by: BB **Date:** 27/7/22

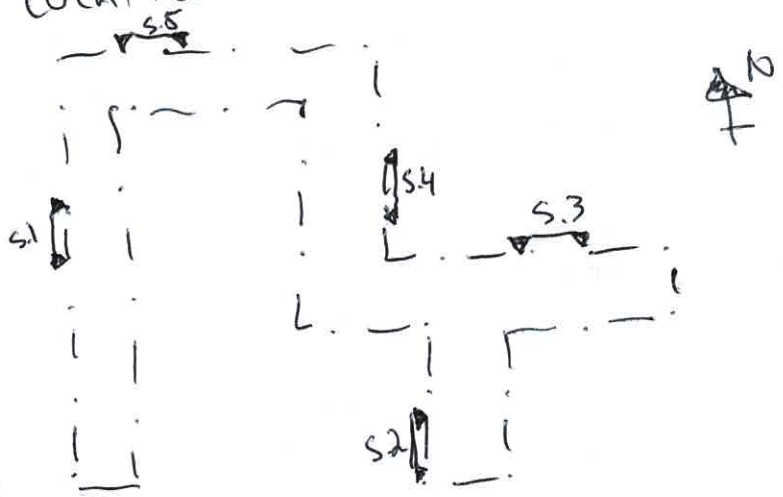
Checked by (office): *Date:*

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Sketch Profile/Plan	Context: (1)

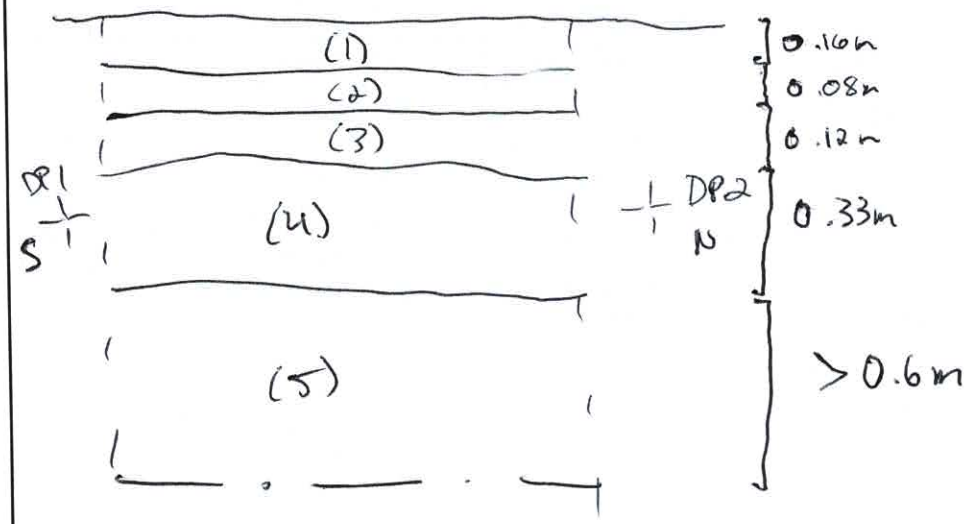
NTS

LOCATION



SECTION

S.1



LEVELS

On Plan: GPS On Section: S.1 Drawing Sheet Nos: 1

PHOTOS

Digital Nos: B&W (Please use the following conventions: **F**= film no. & **No.**=frame no.)

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES — CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type	Site Code	Context
		DEPOSIT	COOSH 22	(2)

Plan No. P.1 on Drawing Sheet No.	Section No. S.1 on Drawing Sheet No. 1	Add. Sheet —

DEPOSIT
1 Compaction 2 Colour
3 Composition 4 Inclusions
5 Horizon clarity 6 Comments
7 Method & Conditions

CUT
1 Shape in plan 2 Corners
3 Break of slope-top 4 Sides
5 Break of slope-base 6 Base
7 Orientation 8 Inclination of axis
9 Truncation 10 Fill Nos.
11 Other comments

Dimensions
Length: >1m
Thickness/Depth: 0.08m
Width: >1m

Description 1. LOOSE 2. MID REDDISH BROWN 3. SAND 4. NONE 5. CLEAR 6. FOUNDATION LEVEL FOR GRAVEL PATH (1). 7 MACHINE EX.

Stratigraphic matrix

This context is: (2)

(1)

Physical Relationship

BELOW
Under: (1) Filled by: — Cut by: —

CONTEMPORARY
Group No.: — Same as: —

ABOVE
Over: (3) Fill of: — Cuts: —

Interpretation & Discussion: Internal External Structural Other (specify)

PACKING LAYER FOR MODERN GRAVEL PATH (1)

Environmental Samples
Nos: —

Small Finds: —

FINDS
none pot CBM fauna flora flint glass metal burntmat.
[X] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Other finds (specify):

Provisional Date: MODERN

Checked by (on site): *Date:*

Completed by: BB **Date:** 27/7/22

Checked by (office): *Date:*

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES — CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type	Site Code	Context
		DEPOSIT	COOSH 22	(3)

Plan No. P.1 on Drawing Sheet No.	Section No. S.1 on Drawing Sheet No. 1	Add. Sheet —

DEPOSIT
1 Compaction 2 Colour
3 Composition 4 Inclusions
5 Horizon clarity 6 Comments
7 Method & Conditions

CUT
1 Shape in plan 2 Corners
3 Break of slope-top 4 Sides
5 Break of slope-base 6 Base
7 Orientation 8 Inclination of axis
9 Truncation 10 Fill Nos.
11 Other comments

Description 1. LOOSE 2. MID GREYISH BROWN 3. SANDY LOAM 4. FREQ SUB ANG. STONE (5-30mm), MOD SORTED 5. CLEAR 6 — 7 MACHINE EX.

Dimensions
Length: >1m
Thickness/Depth:
Width: >1m

Stratigraphic matrix

This context is: (3)

(1)

(4)

Physical Relationship

BELOW
Under: (2) Filled by: — Cut by: —

CONTEMPORARY
Group No.: — Same as: —

ABOVE
Over: (4) Fill of: — Cuts: —

Interpretation & Discussion: Internal External Structural Other (specify)

TOPSOIL

Environmental Samples
Nos: ~

Small Finds: —

FINDS
none pot CBM fauna flora flint glass metal burntmat.
[X] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Other finds (specify):

Provisional Date: UNDATED

Checked by (on site): *Date:*

Completed by: BB **Date:** 27/7/22

Checked by (office): *Date:*

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES — CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type	Site Code	Context
		DEPOSIT	COOSH 22	(4)

Plan No. P.1 on Drawing Sheet No.	Section No. S.1 ; S.2 on Drawing Sheet No. 1	Add. Sheet

DEPOSIT
1 Compaction 2 Colour
3 Composition 4 Inclusions
5 Horizon clarity 6 Comments
7 Method & Conditions

CUT
1 Shape in plan 2 Corners
3 Break of slope-top 4 Sides
5 Break of slope-base 6 Base
7 Orientation 8 Inclination of axis
9 Truncation 10 Fill Nos.
11 Other comments

Description 1. FRIABLE 2. MID YELLOWISH BROWN 3. SANDY LOAM 4. FREQ STONE (5-100mm), MOD. SORTED. 5. CLEAR 6. — 7. MACHINE EX

Dimensions
Length: >1 m
Thickness/Depth: 0.3m
Width: >1m

Stratigraphic matrix

This context is: (4)

(3) above

(5) below

Physical Relationship

BELOW
Under: (3) Filled by: — Cut by: —

CONTEMPORARY
Group No.: — Same as: —

ABOVE
Over: (5) Fill of: — Cuts: —

Interpretation & Discussion: Internal External Structural Other (specify)

SUB-SOIL, - B- HORIZON

Environmental Samples
Nos: —

Small Finds: —

FINDS
none pot CBM fauna flora flint glass metal burntmat.
[X] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Other finds (specify):

Provisional Date: UNDATED

Checked by (on site): *Date:*

Completed by: BD **Date:** 27/7/22

Checked by (office): *Date:*

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES

CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type	Site Code	Context
		~~DEP~~ NATURAL	COOSH 22	(5)

Plan No. P.1 on Drawing Sheet No.	Section No. S.1, S.2 on Drawing Sheet No. 1	Add. Sheet —

DEPOSIT
1 Compaction 2 Colour
3 Composition 4 Inclusions
5 Horizon clarity 6 Comments
7 Method & Conditions

CUT
1 Shape in plan ~~2 Corners~~
3 Break of slope-top ~~4 Sides~~
5 Break of slope-base 6 Base
~~7 Orientation~~ 8 Inclination of axis
~~9 Truncation~~ 10 Fill Nos.
~~11 Other comments~~

Dimensions
Length: >1m
Thickness/Depth: >0.5m
Width: >1m

Description 1. FIRM 2. LIGHT GREYISH YELLOW 3. STONE IN SANDY MARRIX 4. STONE 5. CLEAR 6 — 7. MACHINE EX

Stratigraphic matrix

This context is: (5)

(4)

Physical Relationship

BELOW
Under: (4) Filled by: — Cut by: —

CONTEMPORARY
Group No.: — Same as: —

ABOVE
Over: — Fill of: — Cuts: —

Interpretation & Discussion: Internal External Structural Other (specify)

NATURAL LIMESTONE IN SANDY MATRIX

Environmental Samples
Nos: —

Small Finds: —

FINDS
none pot CBM fauna flora flint glass metal burntmat.
[X] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Other finds (specify):

Provisional Date: UNDATED

Checked by (on site): *Date:*

Completed by: BB **Date:** 27/7/22

Checked by (office): *Date:*

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES — CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type	Site Code	Context
		CUT	COOSH 22	[6]

Plan No. GP3 on Drawing Sheet No.	Section No. S.4 on Drawing Sheet No.	Add. Sheet

DEPOSIT
1 Compaction 2 Colour
3 Composition 4 Inclusions
5 Horizon clarity 6 Comments
7 Method & Conditions

CUT
1 Shape in plan 2 Corners
3 Break of slope-top 4 Sides
5 Break of slope-base 6 Base
7 Orientation 8 Inclination of axis
9 Truncation 10 Fill Nos.
11 Other comments

Description 1. RECTILINEAR 2. N/A. 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. N/A. 6. N/A. 7 N/A 8. N/A 9 N/A 10 =(7) 11. CUT FOR ELECTRICAL WIRES. FEATURE DIMENSIONS NOT VISIBLE IN SECTIONS

Dimensions
Length: >1m
Thickness/Depth: ≥ 0.12 m
Width: NOT MEASURABLE.

Stratigraphic matrix

This context is: [6]

(7)

(5)

Physical Relationship

BELOW
Under: — Filled by: (7) Cut by: —

CONTEMPORARY
Group No.: — Same as: —

ABOVE
Over: — Fill of: — Cuts: (5)

Interpretation & Discussion: Internal External Structural Other (specify)

CUT OF MODERN DITCH WITH SAND FILL (7).

Environmental Samples
Nos: —

Small Finds:

FINDS
none pot CBM fauna flora flint glass metal burntmat.
Other finds (specify):

Provisional Date: MODERN

Checked by (on site): *Date:*

Completed by: BB **Date:** 28/7/22

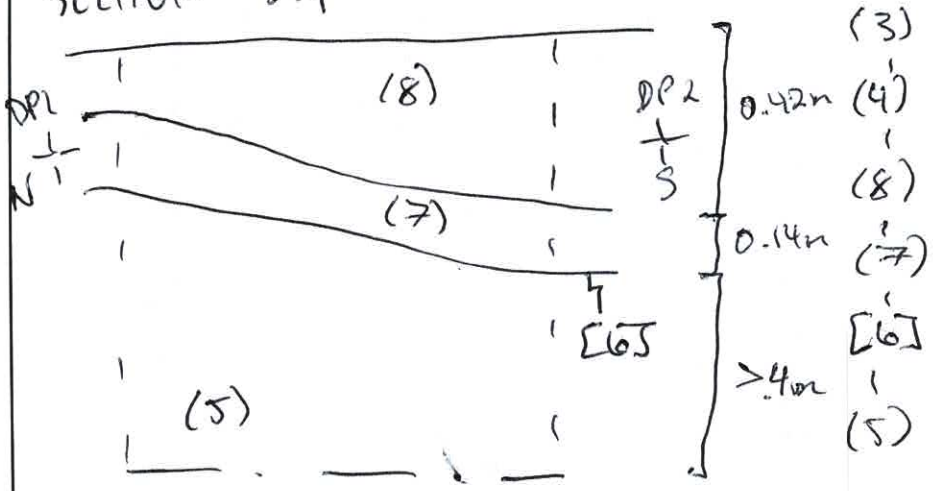
Checked by (office): *Date:*

Sketch Profile/Plan	Context: [6]

SEE (1)

NTS

SECTION S.4



LEVELS

On Plan: GPS On Section: S.4 Drawing Sheet Nos: 1

PHOTOS

Digital Nos: B&W (Please use the following conventions: **F**= film no. & **No.**=frame no.)

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES — CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type	Site Code	Context
		FILL	COOSH 22	(7)

Plan No. GP5 on Drawing Sheet No.	Section No. S.4 on Drawing Sheet No. 1	Add. Sheet —

DEPOSIT
1 Compaction 2 Colour
3 Composition 4 Inclusions
5 Horizon clarity 6 Comments
7 Method & Conditions

CUT
1 Shape in plan 2 Corners
3 Break of slope-top 4 Sides
5 Break of slope-base 6 Base
7 Orientation 8 Inclination of axis
9 Truncation 10 Fill Nos.
11 Other comments

Description 1. LOOSE 2. LIGHT GREYISH YELLOW 3. SAND 4. ~~NONE~~ VISIBLE 5. CLEAR 6 PACKING FILL FOR MODERN ELECT. DITCH [6] 7. MACHINE EXC.

Dimensions
Length: >1m
Thickness/Depth: 0.14m
Width: NOT MEASURABLE

Stratigraphic matrix

		(8)		
This context is:		(7)		
		[6]		

Physical Relationship

BELOW
Under: (8) Filled by: — Cut by: —

CONTEMPORARY
Group No.: — Same as: —

ABOVE
Over: (5) Fill of: [6] Cuts: —

Interpretation & Discussion: Internal External Structural Other (specify)
DELIBERATE FILL OF MODERN DITCH [6].

Environmental Samples
Nos: —

Small Finds: —

FINDS
none pot CBM fauna flora flint glass metal burntmat.
[X] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Other finds (specify):

Provisional Date: MODERN

Completed by: BB **Date:** 28/7/22

Checked by (on site): *Date:*

Checked by (office): *Date:*

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES — CONTEXT RECORDING SHEET

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type	Site Code	Context
		~~LAYER~~ DEPOSIT	COOSH 22	(8)

Plan No. GPS on Drawing Sheet No.	Section No. S.4 on Drawing Sheet No. 1	Add. Sheet —

DEPOSIT
1 Compaction 2 Colour
3 Composition 4 Inclusions
5 Horizon clarity 6 Comments
7 Method & Conditions

CUT
1 Shape in plan 2 Corners
3 Break of slope-top 4 Sides
5 Break of slope-base 6 Base
7 Orientation 8 Inclination of axis
9 Truncation 10 Fill Nos.
11 Other comments

Description 1. LOOSE 2. MID REDDISH BROWN 3. VARIABLE, DISTURBED CONTEXT 4. NONE VISIBLE 5. CLEAR 6. LAYER DISTURBED BY MODERN FOOTINGS OF EARLIER STRUCTURE. 7. MACHINE EX.

Dimensions
Length: >1m
Thickness/Depth: 0.42 m
Width: >1m

Stratigraphic matrix

This context is: (8)

(4)

(7)

Physical Relationship
BELOW Under: (4) Filled by: — Cut by: —
CONTEMPORARY Group No.: — Same as: —
ABOVE Over: (7) Fill of: — Cuts: —

Interpretation & Discussion: Internal External Structural Other (specify)
LAYER OF DISTURBED MATERIAL, PROBABLY DELIBERATE BACKFILL FOR FOOTINGS OF EARLIER EXTENSION STRUCTURE.

Environmental Samples Nos: —

Small Finds: —

FINDS
none pot CBM fauna flora flint glass metal burntmat.
☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Other finds (specify):

Provisional Date: MODERN

Checked by (on site): *Date:*

Completed by: RB **Date:** 28/7/22

Checked by (office): *Date:*

John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES

DRAWING SHEET CHECKLIST

SITE NAME: CONDICOTE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE 4758	SITE CODE: COOSH 22	SHEET No: 1

Drawing Sheet Number	Plan Numbers	Section Numbers	Sheet Size (A1,A4 etc)
1		S.1, S.2, S.3, S.4, S.5	A4

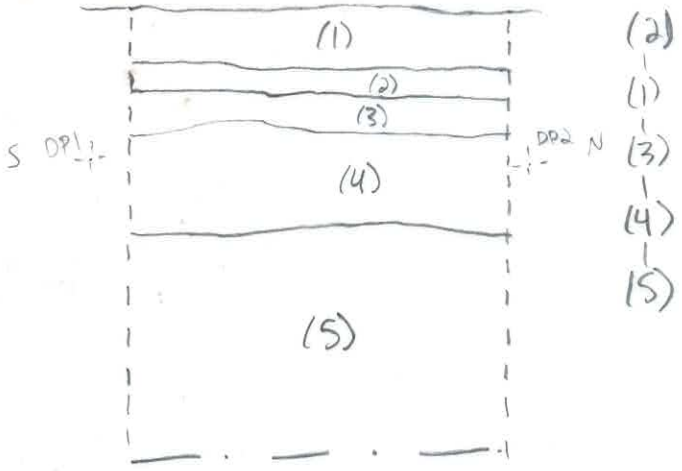
John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES

SECTION RECORD SHEET

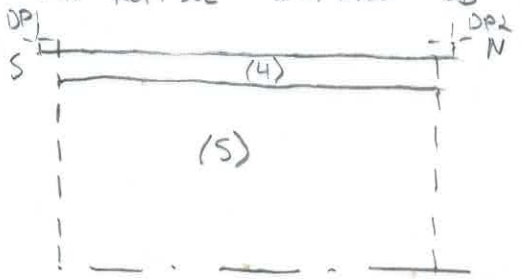
Site Name: CONDICOTE - OLD SCHOOL HOUSE -4758	Site Code: COOSH 22	Sheet No. 1

Section No.	Contexts/description	Scale	Drawn By/ Date	Sheet Size A1, A4 etc	Drawing Sheet Number	On plan Number
S.1	REP. SEC. OF WESTERNMOST FOOTING. (1), (2), (3), (4), (5)	1x1m	BB 27/7/22	A4	1	
S.2	REP SEC OF EASTERNMOST FOOTING. (3), (4), (5)	1x1m	BB 27/7/22	A4	1	
S.3	REP. SEC. OF FOOTING NEAR STANDING STRUCTURE, (3), (4), (5)	1x1m	BB 28/7/22	A4	1	
S.4	REP SEC OF FOOTING NORTH OF S.3, (5), [6], (7), (8)	1x1m	BB 28/7/22	A4	1	
S.5	REP SEC OF NORTHERNMOST FOOTING, (3), (4), (5)	1x1m	BB 28/7/22	A4	1	

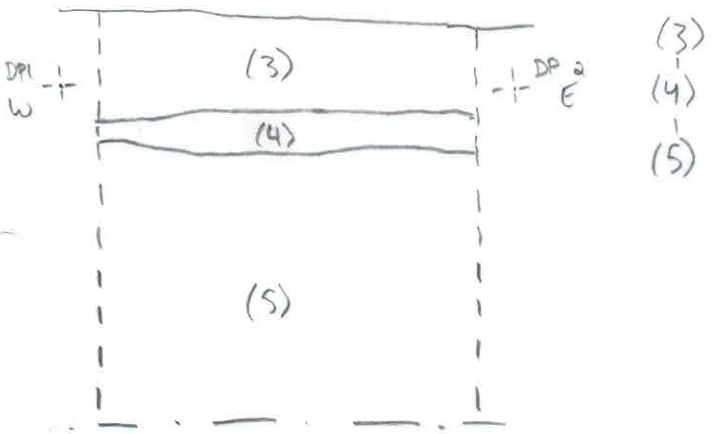
COOSH 22 S.1 1:20 0.2m
WEST REP. SEC. 27/7/22 BB



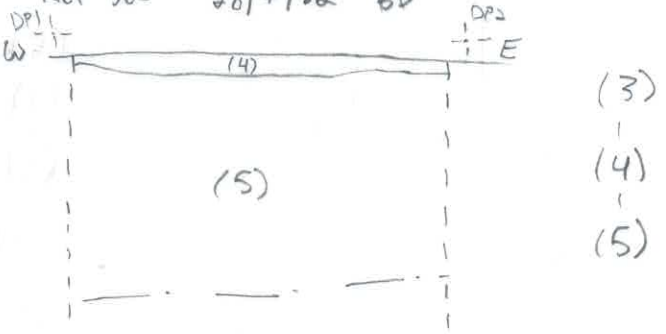
COOSH 22 S.2 1:20 0.2m
EAST REP. SEC 27/7/22 BB



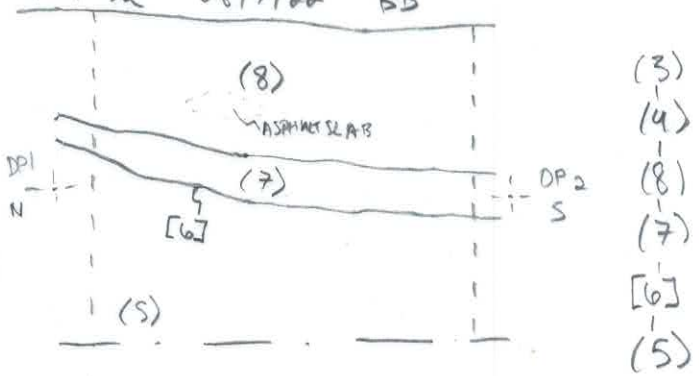
COOSH 22 S.5 1:20 0.2m
NORTH REP SEC 28/7/22 BB



COOSH 22 S.3 1:20 0.2m
REP SEC 28/7/22 BB



COOSH 22 S.4 1:20 0.2m
REP SEC 28/7/22 BB



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

OLD SCHOOL HOUSE
CONDICOTE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

JUNE 2022

Document Information	
Title	Data Management Plan
Author	Simona Denis
Description	This document describes the type of data that was acquired and generated during the archaeological project, the way the data is managed and stored, and the mechanisms to preserve and share the data.

Document History				
Version	**Status**	**Date**	**Author**	**Changes from the previous version**
1.0	Draft	16/05/2019	Simona Denis	Not applicable
2.0	Final Template	17/05/2019	Simona Denis	Minor edits
3.0	Final	14/01/2020	Simona Denis	File migration
4.0	Final	19/08/2020	Simona Denis	File migration
5.0	Final	03/09/2020	Simona Denis	Minor edits to created data table
6.0	Final	24/02/2021	Simona Denis	Minor edits to backup location
7.0	Final	25/03/2021	Simona Denis	Edits to metadata
8.0	Draft	16/06/2022	Gavin Davis	Project-specific edits

Document Control Grid					
Revision	**Status**	**Date**	**Author**	**Checked by**	**Reason for revision**
1.1	Draft	17/05/2019	Sarah Doherty	Simona Denis	Minor edits
3.1	Draft	16/01/2020	Simona Denis		Minor edits
3.2	Draft	14/08/2020	Simona Denis		GPS metadata section edits
3.3	Draft	18/08/2020	Simona Denis		Minor edits
6.1	Draft	25/03/2021	Simona Denis		Formatting
7.1	Draft	24/11/2021	Simona Denis		Bibliography update Minor edits to Data Set ID Formatting
7.2	Draft	31/12/2021	Simona Denis		Minor edits to Responsibilities and Resources
8.1	Final	21/08/2023	Simona Denis		Revision for final project archive

Section 1 – Administrative Data
Data Set ID
Site code: COOSH 22 JMHS project no: 4758 OASIS ID: johnmoor1-511178
Project Name
Condicote, Old School House
Data Set Description
Nature of project: Watching Brief Aims of investigation: to record any further evidence of archaeological remains relating to the prehistoric and Roman landscapes Investigation techniques: The ground works comprised the demolition of existing walls prior to the excavation of new footings for the planned extension. These new footings comprised five connecting trenches located to the rear of the property, largely within the footprint of a now demolished earlier extension, and covering an area of approximately 13m by 10.6m. The footings measured between 1-1.4m in width and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below ground level, and a minimum of 0.56m below ground level Purpose: Erection of replacement extension
Project Funder
Withheld
Project Manager
John Moore (Director), John Moore Heritage Services
Principal Investigator
Brandon Braun (Project Officer), John Moore Heritage Services
Data Contact Person
Simona Denis (Archive Manager), John Moore Heritage Services
Data Management Policies and Guidance
• Archaeology Data Service, 2022 *Instructions for Depositors* • Australian Research Data Commons, 2022 *Data Management Plans* • Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Historic England 2019 *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* • Digital Curation Centre, 2013 *Checklist for Data Management Plan* v.4.0 Edinburgh • Digital Preservation Coalition 2015 *Digital Preservation Handbook*, 2nd Edition. Technical Solutions and Tools • Duranti, L., Suderman, J. and Todd, M., 2005 *A Framework of Principles for the Development of Policies, Strategies and Standards for the Long-term Preservation of Digital Records*. The InterPARES 2 Project • Foster, M. 2019 *Work digital/think archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations.* DigVentures • Historic England, 2018 *Historic England Excavation Recording Manual* • International Standards Organization (2003) standards: *Reference Model (ISO 14721:2003)* • John Moore Heritage Services, 2023 *POL0006: Quality Control Policy Statement* • John Moore Heritage Services, 2023 *POL0010: Digital Archives Preservation Policy Statement* • John Moore Heritage Services, 2023 *POL0014: Data Protection Policy Statement* • John Moore Heritage Services, 2023 *Archive Guidelines. Draft* • John Moore Heritage Services, 2022, *Old School House, Condicote, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL54 1ES Archaeological Watching Brief. Written Scheme of Investigation* • Paul, S. (ed), 2021 *Gloucestershire Archaeological Archives Standards. A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Gloucestershire* • The National Archives, 2011 *Digital Preservation Policies: Guidance for archives* • Thomas, S. 2009 *A Guide to Archival and Related Standards*. Society of Archivists Data Standard Group • Whyte, A., Wilson, A. 2010, *How to Appraise and Select Research Data for Curation*. DCC How-to Guides. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre

Section 2 – Data Collection

Assessment of Existing Data

Existing quantitative and qualitative data provided by third parties as well as non-proprietary data were accessed/re-used/re-evaluated and the generated information were supplement the data collected during the project. Selected generated data were incorporated in the final report text included in the project archive.

Created Data

This table summarises the data types, formats and archive volume for this project.

File Type	File Format	Data Archive Estimated Volume
Text	.odt	None
	.docx	None
	.doc	3 files, 25,776,000 bytes
	.pdf	2 files, 2,842,000 bytes
Spreadsheet	.xlsx	None
	.ods	None
Raster Image	.jpg	35 files, 218,417,676 bytes
	.tiff	None
Vector Graphic	.cdr	3 files, 4,491,000 bytes
Geospatial Vector Data	shp/.shx/.dbf	9 files, 144,000 bytes

Data Collection Standards and Methodologies

- Analogue data sets

Acquisition standards are defined against the following:
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
English Heritage, 2015 *Digital Image Capture and File Storage*
John Moore Heritage Services, 2022 *Field Handbook. Draft*
Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994 *Archaeological Site Manual*. Third Edition

- Digitised data sets

Acquisition standards are defined against the following:
The National Archives, 2016 *Digitisation at The National Archives*
Thomas, S., 2009 *A Guide to Archival and Related Standards*. Society of Archivists Data Standard Group

- Born-Digital data sets

Creation standards are defined against the following:
Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity, 2011 *Guides to Good Practice*
Cole, S., 2015 *Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guidelines for Best Practice*. English Heritage

Data Storage and File Naming System

- The working project archive is stored in a dedicated project folder in the 'Projects' partition of the company's server
- All files were renamed following the company's file naming format, based on ADS standard and including version control, as laid out in JMHS' *Archive Guidelines*
- All files included in the working project archive include
  - Company's project identifier
  - File descriptor
  - Version number

All files are organised following the company's project folder structure laid out in JMHS' *Archive Guidelines*

Quality Control

- All mechanical and electronic equipment used in the collection of data was calibrated prior to use and are periodically checked
- All collected data will be checked during project delivery

Section 3 – Documentation and Metadata

Data Documentation

Data documentation is compliant with the WSI and Archaeology Data Service requirements and is provided via

- Collection-level metadata providing a detailed overview of the collection

- File-level metadata providing details of each data group and individual files

All data included in the project archive was migrated to

- widely supported open international standards
- most recent format version

Metadata

All metadata were created in compliance with relevant ADS standards, and specify for all file types:

  - File name
  - File format
  - Language
  - Creation/conversion software and version
- In addition, metadata for document files indicate:
  - Title
  - Abstract
  - Name of the creators
  - Page count
  - Publishing details
- In addition, metadata for raster image files indicate:
  - Caption
  - Subject keywords
  - Period
  - Name of the creator
  - Copyright holder
  - Location
  - Date of the capture of the image
- In addition, metadata for vector graphic files indicate:
  - Caption
  - Description
  - Name of the illustrator
  - Copyright holder
  - Period of creation
  - Location
  - Conventions used in the illustration
  - Location
- In addition, metadata for geospatial vector data files indicate:
  - Type of element captured
  - Type of features and/or contexts represented
  - Purpose of data collection
  - Data source and type
  - Data accuracy level
  - Coordinate system used
  - Method of capture
  - Name of surveyor
  - Method of capture
  - Name of surveyor

Section 4 – Ethics and Intellectual Property

Legal and Regulatory Framework

The following acts and directives were taken into consideration:

- Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018
- EU Copyright Directive 2001
- Data Protection Act 1998
- Current best practice

Personal Data

Personal data were collected in the form of:

- Project Team Members
  - Name

Personal Data Management

Management of personal data is carried out in compliance with John Moore Heritage Services' Data Protection Policy Statement.

- Written consent to process and share with the repository personal data was secured for the use specified below:
  - Project Team Members: Names are included in the project archive
- Files containing personal data are:
  - Password-protected
  - Securely stored on a server partition with restricted access
  - Kept only as long as necessary for the relevant, valid purposes

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

- Copyright Holder: John Moore Heritage Services is the copyright holder of any collected and created data included in the project archive in all forms of records and media
- Permission to Reuse Third-Party Data: formal consent to include, reuse and share data generated by external specialists will be secured
- Licence of Copyright: John Moore Heritage Services will grant to Archaeology Data Service perpetual and royalty-free licence throughout the world to:
  - reproduce all or any part of the project archive for the purposes of research, study, conservation or publicity relating to Archaeology Data Service
  - display copies of all or part of the project archive in any medium
  - publish any part of the project archive in any form or medium
  - permit third parties to do any of the above

Section 5 – Storage and Backup

Storage System Details

- Long-term preservation of electronic records is ensured by storage on magnetic media on a Synology NAS server device with a storage capacity of 5.4TB
- The device is part of a network based on the client-server model with servers situated in separate geographical locations (JMHS's main office in Wheatley and the Director's office in Launton, Bicester)
- The system is managed via Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
- The system is set as a Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) and failover

Security Copies

- Back-up of raw digital data generated during fieldwork was provided by secure remote access to the company's server
- Digital copies of the primary records were made immediately upon completion of fieldwork and stored on the company's server
- Security copies of all archive records and born-digital files were made in digital format and stored on the company's server

Data Storage and Access

Data storage

- Main and secondary servers are set up to constantly synchronise, effectively creating two copies of each file at any time
- Two additional copies of all files are created via backups:
  - The main server backs up to the Synology C2 Cloud Backup Server daily, starting at 17:30
  - The secondary server backs up to a local drive daily, starting at 17:30
- Versioning of files and backups is available for 30 days
- Multiple recovery methods are used, depending on the nature of the failure

Data access

- The company's server is accessible through a secure log-in by authorised staff on and off-site, via any web browser
- Secure access to the server is granted by a two-factor authentication method. Access to server's

partitions containing sensitive data is restricted to authorised users through role-based access control

Section 6 – Selection and Preservation

Appraisal and Selection of Data

All data generated by all stages of the project is stored on the company's server. An appraisal of the digital data was carried out at the project report stage. A further assessment was carried out prior to the completion of the project, in order to select data for long-term curation.

The assessment of each dataset's value was carried out by the Post-Excavation Project Team and was based on the following criteria:

- Relevance
- Scientific/Historic value
- Uniqueness
- Non-Replicability
- Potential for redistribution

The selection of data was agreed with all relevant stakeholders.

Data Reuse

The project results failed to reveal any evidence relating to the prehistoric and Roman occupation in the Condicote area.

The results might be:

- used to aid the future management of the archaeological site

Selection Review Points

Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan were revised in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and updated at the following stages:

- Project Design
- Archive Preparation

Selected Data Preparation

Selected data was normalised and organised in standardised folders, to guarantee consistency and retrievability, and to prevent data loss.

Normalisation included:

- Format migration to widely supported open international standards
- Version migration to most recent format version
- File naming normalisation to ADS standards
- Organisation in the predefined file structure

Metadata compliant with ADS standards will be generated for all selected data

Long-Term Preservation of Selected Data

Selected data was transferred to the appropriate repository:

- Digital data: selected data was prepared for long-term curation and transferred to the CoreTrustSeal certified Archaeology Data Service via OASIS

Long-Term Preservation of Deselected Data

- Long-term preservation of electronic records is ensured by storage on magnetic media on a server device. The device is part of a network based on the client-server model, available online and securely accessible remotely via any web browser.
- The digital archives preservation strategy ensures that two copies of all born-digital items as well as digital surrogates of primary records are made available on two different server devices (server and backup) situated in separate locations (JMHS's main office in Wheatley and the Director's office in Launton).

Section 7 – Data Sharing

Data Accessibility

Final Results will are made available via the following:

- Project final results for all types of recording actions were made publicly available in digital format via the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigations
- Summaries will be made publicly available via submission to relevant local, regional or period journals, to be included in the 'round-up' sections. Where significant discoveries are made, notes

will also be sent to national journals All selected data will be made available upon direct request for reuse, re-analysis, re-interpretation, and re-publication by secondary researchers
Intellectual Property
• John Moore Heritage Services holds the copyright of any collected and created data included in the project archive in all forms of records and media • Digital elements of the project archive disseminated via ADS will be licenced under a creative commons licence • A data sharing agreement will regulate the access and use of data by secondary researchers as appropriate
Long-Term Access
Long-term access to data is granted via deposition with the Archaeology Data Service via OASIS

Section 8 – Responsibilities and Resources
Responsibilities
Roles and responsibilities were as follows: • Project Team Members (Fieldwork): Collection and storage of analogue data sets • Project Team Members (Post-Excavation): Storage and backup of analogue data sets, creation of digitised and born-digital data sets, data quality, data archiving and metadata production for all data sets • External company (Oxford Mac Solutions Ltd): Data storage and backup management • Post-Excavation Manager (Simona Denis): Implementation of relevant policies, implementation, review and revision of the DMP, supervision of collection, production, storage, backup and management of all data sets, management of data selection, archiving and metadata production for all data sets, data sharing, project archive transfer
Resources
Resources required to prepare selected data and implement the DMP were covered by standard John Moore Heritage Services resources and project budget.

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

OLD SCHOOL HOUSE
CONDICOTE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SELECTION STRATEGY

JUNE 2022

Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	John Moore	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Simona Denis	
Organisation	John Moore Heritage Services	
Stakeholders		**Date Contacted**
Collecting Institution	Archaeology Data Service	10/01/2022
County Archaeological Services	Cotswold District Council	22/11/2022
Project Lead	John Moore	16/12/2021
Resources		
No unusual resources required in addition to JMHS normal operating equipment and staff		
Context		
The full aims and objectives of the project are detailed in the approved WSI. The aims of the projects were to investigate the prehistoric and Roman landscaping activities in the Condicote area. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.		

Section 1 - Digital Data			
Stakeholders			
Project Manager	John Moore		
Archaeological Archive Manager	Simona Denis		
Digital Repository	Archaeology Data Service		
Selection			
Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)	The DMP (in attachment) is accessible upon request and located as outlined in Sections 5 and 6 All relevant standards, policies and guidelines are listed in Section 1		
De-Selected Digital Data	Digital files were reviewed following the approval of the final report by the Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services and only the most recent versions was retained. Files will be made available to the public upon request (to admin@jmheritageservices.co.uk). Security copies of all primary records were made in digital format and stored on the Company's server, together with final versions of all born-digital files. The procedure is outlined in the DMP (in attachment) Section 6 and JMHS POL0010 Digital Archives (available upon request)		
Amendments			
Date	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**
21/08/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision informed by the selection of the final project archive	John Moore Simona Denis Archaeology Data Service

Section 2 - Documents			
Stakeholders			
Project Manager	John Moore		
Archaeological Archive Manager	Simona Denis		
Repository Representative	Alison Brookes		
Selection			
Selected Documents	None		
De-Selected Documents	The primary records were not selected for retention due to the results detailed in the final report, which indicate the project is to be considered a 'sterile project' as per CIfA guidance (https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects). Digital copies of all primary records are maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be made publicly available as an appendix to the Final Report submitted to information-gathering tool OASIS (ID johnmoor1-513504), for public release in the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library. The procedure is outlined in the DMP (in attachment) Section 6 and JMHS POL0009 Archives (available upon request)		
Amendments			
Date	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**
21/08/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision informed by the selection of the final project archive	John Moore Simona Denis Alison Brookes

OASIS Summary for johnmoor1-511178

OASIS ID (UID)	johnmoor1-511178
Project Name	Old School House, Condicote, Gloucestershire
Sitename	Old School House, Condicote, Gloucestershire
Sitecode	COOSH 22
Project Identifier(s)	4758, COOSH 22
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	22/00435/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	John Moore Heritage Services
Project Dates	26-Jul-2022 - 28-Jul-2022
Location	Old School House, Condicote, Gloucestershire NGR : SP 15455 28438 LL : 51.9542191565319, -1.77651890516535 12 Fig : 415455,228438
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Gloucestershire District : Cotswold Parish : Condicote
Project Methodology	The ground works comprisedthe demolition of existing walls prior to the excavation of new footings for the planned extension. These new footings comprised 5 connecting trenches located to the rear of the property, largely within the footprint of a now demolished earlier extension, and covering an area of approximately 13m by 10.6m. The footings measured between 1-1.4m in width and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below ground level, and a minimum of 0.56m below ground level.
Project Results	The watching brief aimed to identify the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, with a particular focus on prehistoric and Roman periods, as well as any further evidence pertaining to the Condicote Henge scheduled monument. During the course of this archaeological watching brief no archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified. The only remains seen during this course of groundworks related directly to the recently demolished extension of the property.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual
HER	Gloucestershire HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	John Moore
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

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