JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

AT

2 CHURCH VIEW, BAMPTON,

OXFORDSHIRE

NGR SP 31309 03195

NOVEMBER 2023

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FIELDWORK	Robyn Tranter
FIELDWORK DATE	19th October 2023 and 20th October 2023
REPORT ISSUED	15th November 2023
ENQUIRIES TO	John Moore Heritage Services Unit 10, Wheatley Business Centre, Old London Road, Wheatley OX33 1XW Tel: 01865 358300 Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk
JMHS Project No:	4971
OASIS No:	johnmoor1-520451
Site Code:	BACV23
Archive Location:	The documentary and physical archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services (ID 4971) and will be transferred to the Oxfordshire County Museum Service with the accession number OXCMS:2023.140. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

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Summary
John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at 2 Church View, Bampton, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 31309 03195). The purpose of the watching brief was for the monitoring of a hand dug L-shape foundation trench for the construction of a new extension attached to the rear of the existing property. During the course of the watching brief a series of made ground deposits and possible archaeological deposits were identified. No archaeological features were identified within any of these deposits. The majority of finds recovered were modern pottery, china, animal bone and clay pipes which were not retained. The earliest deposit recorded contained finds of medieval pottery and animal bone which were retained.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site is located on the western edge of the historic core of Bampton, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 31309 03195), south-east of the Church of St Mary.

The site lies at approximately 70m OD. The underlying geology is Oxford Clay and West Walton formations, with superficial deposits of Summertown-Radley sands and gravels.

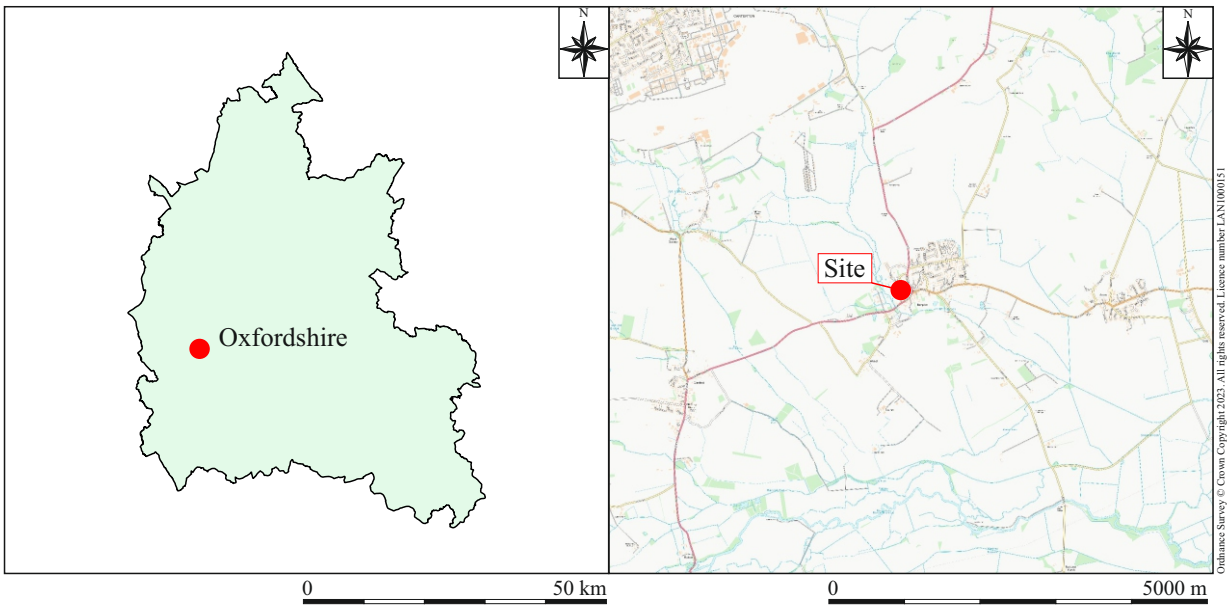
1.2 Planning Background

West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) granted planning permission to replace an existing lean-to kitchen roof and erection of single-storey rear extension. Due to the archaeological and historical importance of the surrounding area a condition was attached to the permission requiring a watching brief to be maintained during the course of building operations or construction works on the site.

5. The applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall be responsible for organising and implementing an archaeological watching brief, to be maintained during the period of construction/during any groundworks taking place on the site. The watching brief shall be carried out by a professional archaeological organisation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has first been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological importance on the site in accordance with the NPPF (2021).

6. Following the approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation referred to in condition 5, no development shall commence on site without the appointed archaeologist being present. Once the watching brief has been completed its findings shall be reported to the Local Planning Authority, as agreed in the Written Scheme of investigation, including all processing, research and analysis necessary to produce an accessible and useable archive and a full report for publication which shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within two years of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.



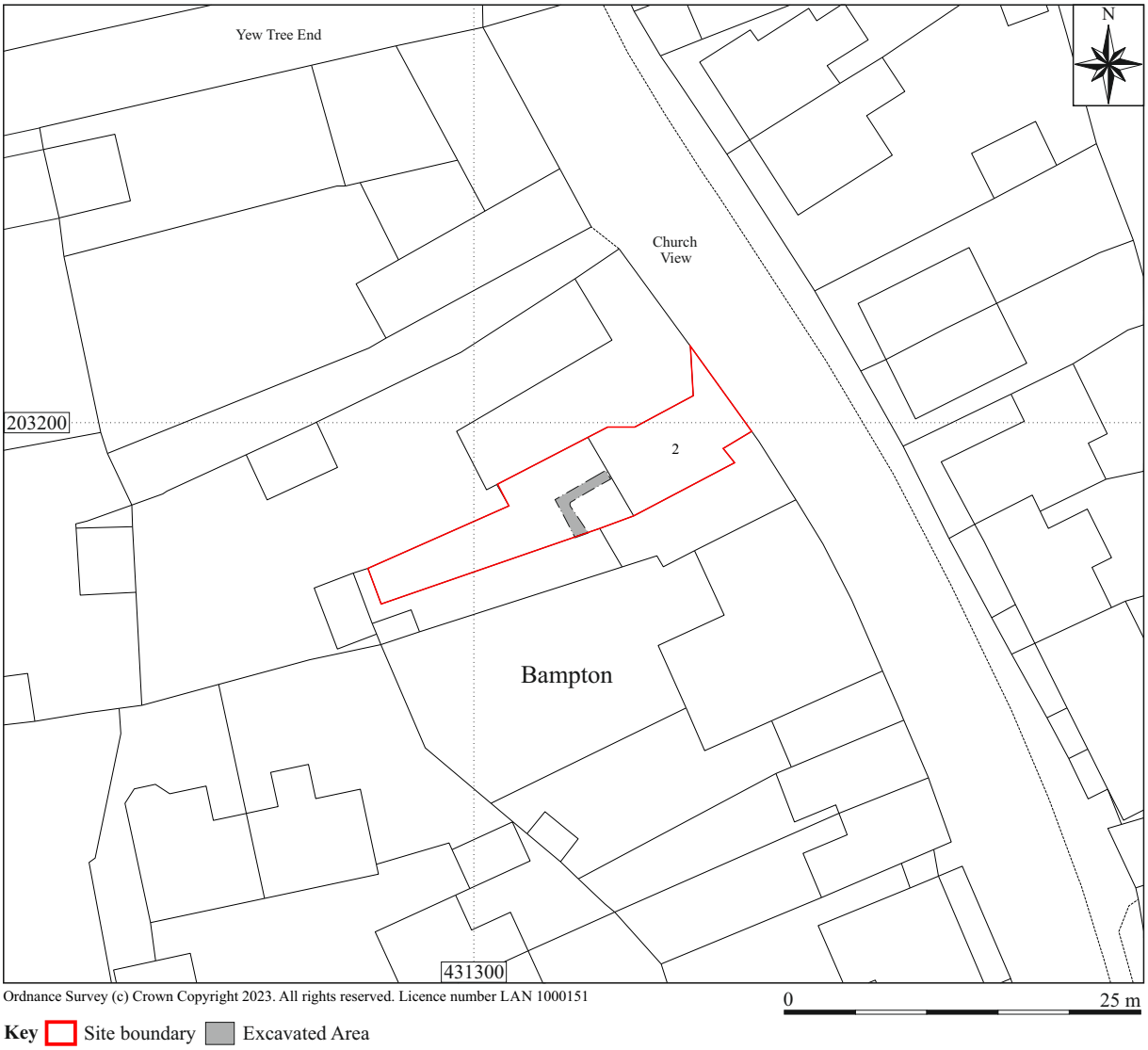


Figure 1: Site location

Reason: To safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological importance on the site in accordance with the NPPF (2021).

1.3 Archaeological Background

The site is located in an area of archaeological interest c.100m south of the 10th/11th century St Mary's Church. This church was originally part of the Saxon minister, and Saxon burials have been recorded within the churchyard. Iron Age features, foundations of a Medieval barn and Saxon pottery have also been identified to the south-west of the site. Pits and ditches along Church View have been recorded, dating to the 11th and 13th centuries.

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 during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.
- To record the extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

In particular:

- To investigate any evidence related to Iron Age features and Anglo Saxon and Medieval archaeology recorded in the areas.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services (OCAS), the archaeological advisors to the West Oxfordshire District Council.

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

3.2 Methodology

The foundation trench was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.76m-1.96m and a width of 1m, under archaeological monitoring. The north-east to south-west side measured 4.2m in length and the south-east to north-west side measured 2.9m in length. A series of made ground and archaeological deposits were observed within the trench. No archaeological features were identified during the excavations.

The natural geology horizon was not reached during excavations of the trench.

Plate 1: Plan shot of L-shaped foundation trench during excavations. Looking east.

Finds identified during archaeological monitoring of the lower deposits in the excavations were retained and possibly date to the late medieval period/early post-medieval period. Modern finds recovered during excavation were not retained.

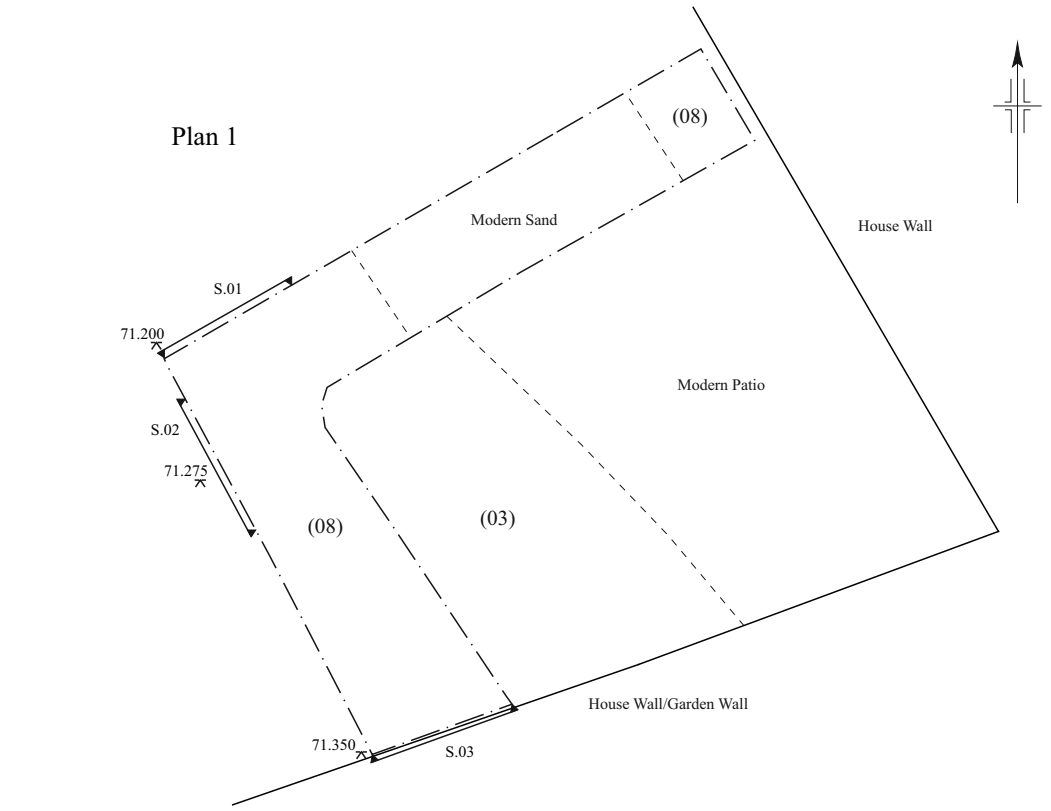
Where archaeological horizons were encountered they were cleaned by hand and excavated appropriately. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

The resultant spoil from the works was visually scanned, especially for finds relating to the Iron Age, Anglo Saxon and medieval periods.

4 RESULTS (Figure 2)

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 loose, mid brownish-grey, gravelly-silt (08) (Figure 2, Sections 1-2; Plate 2-3) with frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions. This deposit was observed throughout most of the base of the foundation trench excavation, but was not observed in the south-east end of the south-east to north-west aligned side of the trench. The deposit measured greater than 0.34m in thickness and contained finds of pottery and animal bone, possibly dating to the late-medieval period.



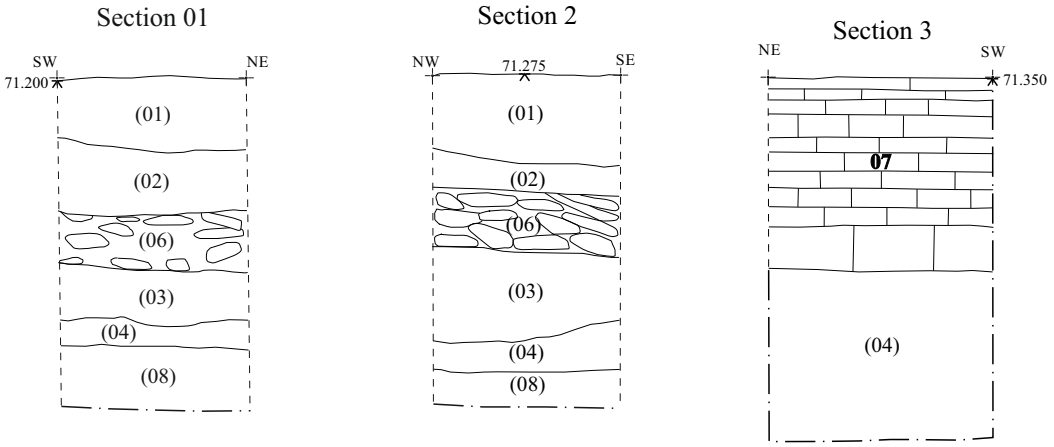


Figure 2: Plan of excavated area and Sections

Sections 0 2 m

Plan 0 2.5 m

Overlying this was a deposit of loose, mid orangey-grey, sandy-gravel (04) (Figure 2, Sections 1-3; Plates 2-4) with frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions. The deposit contained finds of fragmented animal bone (not retained) and measured between 0.18m and 0.26m in thickness.

This deposit was overlain by a compact, mid greyish-brown, clayey-sand (03) (Figure 2, Sections 1-2; Plates 2-3). The deposit contained rare inclusions of sub-rounded stones and finds of post-medieval pottery and animal bone (not retained). It measured between 0.26m and 0.5m in thickness.

Overlying deposit (03) was a made ground deposit of demolition rubble (Figure 2, Sections 1-2; Plates 2-3), comprised of a loose, mid greyish-brown, clayey-silt (06) mixed with frequent, large inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones which made up demolition rubble and the remains of a collapsed, pre-existing garden wall. The remains of this wall are not considered to be archaeological. The deposit measured between 0.28m and 0.34m in thickness and was sterile of finds and dating material.

The rubble deposit (03) was overlain by another made ground deposit comprised of a loose, mid orangey-grey, silty-gravel (02) (Figure 2, Sections 1-2; Plates 2-3) with frequent inclusions of large sub-angular stones and rubble. The deposit measured between 0.17m to 0.4m in thickness and contained finds of post-medieval glazed pottery, clay pipe, glass and animal bone (not retained). The deposit was likely formed from demolition rubble resulting from previous works on site.

Plate 2: Representative section, Section 01. Looking north-west.

Plate 3: Representative section, Section 02. Looking south-west.

Plate 4: Representative section, Section 03. Looking south-east.

The latest observed deposit during watching brief excavations was a topsoil deposit (Figure 2, Sections 1-2; Plates 2-3) comprised of loose, dark brownish-grey, clayey-silt (01) with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal. The deposit measured between 0.3m and 0.58m in thickness and contained modern finds of modern glazed pottery and china, animal bone and clay pipe (not retained). This deposit was not observed in Section 03 of the foundation trench. Instead a modern standing, retaining garden wall was observed.

Within the south-east section in the south-east to north-west aligned side of the trench, a modern standing garden wall **07** (Figure 2, Section 3; Plate 4) was observed. The wall comprised of ten courses of full-faced limestones measuring approximately 0.3m x 0.2m and 0.2m x 0.1m in size. The wall had no clear bonding material but the stones sat within a surrounding clayey-silt deposit, likely to be remaining topsoil (01). The wall measured 1.16m-1.18m in height, 0.3m in depth and greater than 0.6m in length. This wall sat directly above deposit (04) with no other deposits identified within the section.

Reliability of results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The archaeological watching brief excavations took place over two consecutive days of overcast weather. Heavy rain during the week and overnight had left the ground quite saturated however, horizon clarity of deposits did not appear to be hindered by this.

5 FINDS

5.1 **Pottery** *by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised five sherds with a total weight of 163g. It is all medieval, and all occurred in a single context, (08). It was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1994), as follows:

OXAM: **Brill/Boarstall Ware**, AD1200 – 1600. 4 sherds, 137g.
OXBB: **Minety-type Ware**, early 13th–16th century. 1 sherd, 27g.

The fragments of OXAM are all bodysherds from glazed jugs while that of OXBB was from the rim of a wheel-thrown jar with a deep, lid-seated profile and internal glazing. The latter is likely to date to the mid-13th century or later (Vince 1984, 257). The wares are common finds in the region. The sherds are mostly large and fresh and appear reliably stratified.

6 DISCUSSION

The watching brief aimed to identify the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, with particular focus on Iron Age, Saxon and medieval remains. During the course of the archaeological observations, a series of made ground and archaeological deposits were uncovered. Most of these contained material finds dating to the post-medieval period and largely weren't retained. The earliest deposit recorded (08), contained fragmentary remains of animal bone and pottery, dating to the medieval period, with a particular sherd of pottery dating to the mid 13th century or later. No archaeological features or finds relating to any other period were uncovered during the watching brief excavations.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents
The archive consists of the following:

Paper record	Physical record	Digital record
Project Brief	Finds	Digitised primary records
Written Scheme of Investigation		Digitised drawings
Project Report		Synthesised registers
Primary Site Records		QGIS files
		Digital photographs
		Report text files

The documentary and material archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Oxfordshire County Museum Service with accession number OXCMS:2023.140. The digital archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

John Moore Heritage Services 2023 22/02954/HHD – *2 Church View, Bampton, Oxfordshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief.* Unpublished.

Mellor, M, 1994 Oxford Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region. *Oxoniensia* **59**, 17-217

Vince, AG, 1984 Late Saxon and medieval pottery in Gloucestershire in A Saville (ed.) *Archaeology in Gloucestershire. From the Earliest Hunters to the Industrial Age*, 248-75

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

2 CHURCH VIEW,

BAMPTON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN AND SELECTION STRATEGY

SEPTEMBER 2023

Document Information	
Title	Data Management Plan and Selection Strategy
Author	Simona Denis
Description	This document describes the type of data that was acquired and generated during the archaeological project, the way the data will be selected, managed and stored, and the mechanisms to preserve and share the data; it also describes the criteria for the selection of the data, documents and materials to be included in the final project archive

Document History				
Version	**Status**	**Date**	**Author**	**Changes from the previous version**
1	Final	23/08/2023	Simona Denis	Not applicable
2	Draft	07/09/2023	Simona Denis	Project-specific edits

Document Control Grid					
Revision	**Status**	**Date**	**Author**	**Checked by**	**Reason for revision**
1.1	Final	30/08/2023	Simona Denis		Edits to table formatting
2.1	Draft	07/11/2023	Simona Denis		Report completion

Section 1 – Administrative Data		
Data Set ID	Site Code	BACV 23
	JMHS Project No.	4971
	OASIS ID	johnmoor1-520451
	ADS ID	TBC
	Accession No.	OXCMS:TBC
Project Name	2 Church View, Bampton	
Data Set Description	Nature of Project	Watching Brief
	Aims of Investigation	to investigate any evidence related to Iron Age features and Anglo Saxon and medieval archaeology recorded in the area
	Investigation Techniques	The foundation trench was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.76m-1.96m and a width of 1m, under archaeological monitoring. The north-east to south-west side measured 4.2m in length and the south-east to north-west side measured 2.9m in length. A series of made ground and archaeological deposits were observed within the trench
	Purpose	replace existing lean-to kitchen roof and erection of single-storey rear extension
Project Funder	Withheld for GDPR compliance	
Project Manager	Gavin Davis Alessandro Guaggenti	Project Manager, John Moore Heritage Services Project Manager, John Moore Heritage Services
Principal Investigator	Robyn Tranter	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 Green, V., 2023 *2 Church View, Bampton, Oxfordshire Design Brief for Archaeological Watching Brief.* Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services 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* John Moore Heritage Services, 2023 *22/02954/HHD – 2 Church View, Bampton, Oxfordshire OX18 2NE Archaeological Watching Brief. Written Scheme of Investigation* The National Archives, 2011 *Digital Preservation Policies: Guidance for archives* Oxfordshire County Museum Service, 2023 *Requirements for Transferring Archaeological Archives 2023-2024* Thomas, S., 2009 *A Guide to Archival and Related Standards*. Society of Archivists Data Standard Group Tranter, R. 2023 *Archaeological Watching Brief at 2 Church View, Bampton, Oxfordshire*. John Moore Heritage Services Report no. 4971 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 and re-evaluated, and the generated information supplemented the data collected during the project. Selected generated data were incorporated in the final report text and will be included in the project archive	
Data Collection Standards and Methodologies	Analogue data sets acquisition standards	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

		English Heritage, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*. 2nd Edition 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	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 creation standards	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		
Created Data	This table summarises the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for this project			
	File		Data Archive Estimated Volume	
	Type	Format	No. of Files	No. of Bytes
	Text	.odt	0	0
		.doc	4	12,000,000
		.docx	0	0
		.pdf	4	90,000
	Spreadsheet	.xlsx	1	20,000
	Raster Image	.jpg	10	42,500,000
	Vector Graphic	.svg	1	1,500
		.dxf	0	0
	Photogrammetry	.obj/.mtl/.jpg	0	0
	Geospatial Vector Data	shp/.shx/.dbf	3	20,500
		.qgz	1	300,000
Data Storage and File Naming System	The working project archive is stored in a dedicated project folder in the 'Projects' partition of JMHS's server. All files will be: ❿ renamed following JMHS's file naming format, based on ADS standard and including version control, as laid out in JMHS' *Archive Guidelines* ❿ organised following JMHS's project folder structure laid out in JMHS' *Archive Guidelines* All files included in the final project archive will indicate: ❿ Company's project identifier ❿ Repository accession number ❿ Site code ❿ File descriptor ❿ Version number			
Quality Control	❿ All mechanical and electronic equipment used in the collection of data was calibrated prior to use and are periodically checked ❿ All collected data was checked during project delivery			

Section 3 – Documentation and Metadata		
Data Documentation	Data documentation will be compliant with the Project Brief, Written Scheme of Investigation, Oxfordshire County Museum Service and ADS requirements and will be provided via: ❿ Collection-level metadata providing a detailed overview of the collection ❿ File-level metadata providing details of each data group and individual files All data included in the final project archive will be migrated to: ❿ widely supported international standards ❿ most recent format version	
Metadata	All metadata will be created in compliance with relevant ADS standards	
	Metadata for all files include	File name File format Language Creation/conversion software and version
	Text Metadata for text files include	Title Abstract Name of the creator(s) Page count Publishing details
	Metadata for spreadsheet files include	Title Description

		Name of the creator(s) Copyright holder Date of creation Worksheet name Worksheet purpose Number of rows in each worksheet Field name Description of field contents
	Metadata for raster image files include	Caption Subject keywords Period Name of the creator Copyright holder Location Date of the capture of the image
	Metadata for vector graphic files include	Caption Description Name of the illustrator Copyright holder Period of creation Location Conventions used in the illustration Location
	Metadata for geospatial vector data files include	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

Section 4 – Ethics and Intellectual Property	
Legal and Regulatory Framework	Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018 EU Copyright Directive 2001 Data Protection Act 1998 Current best practice
Collected Personal Data	Donor ➓ Name ➓ Address Project Team Members ➓ Name External Specialists ➓ Name
Personal Data Management	Management of personal data will be carried out in compliance with JMHS' Data Protection Policy Statement. Written consent to process and share with the repository personal data will be secured for the use specified below: ➓ Donor: Name and address will be included in the transfer of ownership documentation ➓ Project Team Members: Names will be included in the project archive ➓ External Specialists: Names will be included in the project archive and in the licence of copyright documentation Files containing personal data will be: ➓ Password-protected ➓ Securely stored on a server partition with restricted access ➓ Kept only as long as necessary for the relevant, valid purposes
Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)	➓ Copyright Holder: JMHS is the copyright holder of any collected and created data included in the project archive in all forms of records and media ➓ Permission to Reuse Third-Party Data: formal consent to include, reuse and share data generated by external specialists will be secured ➓ Licence of Copyright: JMHS will grant to the Oxfordshire County Museum Service and ADS 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 the Oxfordshire County Museum Service and ADS ↘ 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 ➓ 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) ➓ The system is managed via Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) ➓ The system is set as a Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) and failover
Security Copies	➓ Back-up of raw digital data generated during fieldwork is provided by secure remote access to JMHS's server. Where internet access for data backup is not available, a security copy of the raw data will be transferred onto a portable device ➓ Digital copies of the primary records will be made immediately on completion of fieldwork and/or at the earliest opportunity and stored on JMHS's server ➓ Security copies of all archive records and born-digital files will be made in digital format and stored on JMHS's server
Data Storage and Access	Data storage ➓ Main and secondary servers are set up to constantly synchronise, effectively creating two copies of each file at any time ➓ 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 ➓ Versioning of files and backups is available for 30 days ➓ Multiple recovery methods are used, depending on the nature of the failure Data access ➓ JMHS's server is accessible through a secure log-in by authorised staff on and off-site, via any web browser ➓ 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 JMHS's server. An appraisal of the digital data will be 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 will be carried out by the Post-Excavation Project Team and will be based on the following criteria: ➓ Relevance ➓ Scientific/Historic value ➓ Uniqueness ➓ Non-Replicability ➓ Potential for redistribution The selection of data will be agreed with all relevant stakeholders (Project Team Members, Repository, Local Authority, External Specialists, and Landowner)
Data Reuse	The project results provided limited new research data regarding the medieval occupation of Bampton. The results might be: ➓ included in the Historic Environment Record ➓ reused to conduct new studies ➓ used to validate research findings ➓ used to aid the future management of the archaeological site
Selection Review Points	Data Management Plan and Selection Strategy was revised in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and will be updated at the following stages: ➓ Project Design ➓ Project Reporting ➓ Archive Preparation Prior to the transfer, Data Management Plan and Selection Strategy will be finalised in agreement with all stakeholders
Selected Data Preparation	Selected data will be normalised and organised in standardised folders, to guarantee consistency and retrievability, and to prevent data loss. Normalisation will include: ➓ Format migration to widely supported international standards ➓ Version migration to most recent format version ➓ File naming normalisation to ADS standards ➓ Organisation in the predefined file structure Metadata compliant with ADS standards will be generated for all selected data
Long-Term Preservation of Selected Data	➓ Physical archive: documentary and material project archives will be transferred to the Oxfordshire County Museum Service. The documentary archive will include hard copies of all the digital-born data selected for long-term curation ➓ Digital data: selected data will be prepared for long-term curation and transferred to the CoreTrustSeal certified ADS, via ADS-Easy and/or OASIS V, as appropriate. A further copy of the full digital archive will be maintained on JMHS's servers; additionally, selected digital archives will be made publicly available via JMHS's website. Contact was made with the Oxfordshire County Museum Service regarding the deposition of the project archive
Long-Term Preservation	➓ Long-term preservation of electronic records will be ensured by storage on magnetic media on a server

of Deselected Data	device. The device is part of a network based on the client-server model, available online and securely accessible remotely via any web browser ➓ 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, Bicester)

Section 7 – Data Sharing	
Data Accessibility	Final Results will be made available within 12 months from the completion of fieldwork ➓ Project final results for all types of recording actions will be made publicly available in digital format via the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigations ➓ Complete final reports for recording actions yielding notable results will be made available in digital format via JMHS's website ➓ 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 Primary and Digital Data will be made available after the completion of the documentation process ➓ All selected data will be made available upon direct request for reuse, re-analysis, re-interpretation, and re-publication by secondary researchers
Intellectual Property	JMHS holds the copyright of any collected and created data included in the project archive in all forms of records and media ➓ Digital elements of the project archive disseminated via ADS will be licenced under a creative commons licence ➓ 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 will be granted via deposition with the Oxfordshire County Museum SErvice and ADS; additionally, selected digital data will be made accessible to the public via JMHS's website

Section 8 – Responsibilities and Resources		
Responsibilities	Fieldwork Project Team Members	Collection and storage of analogue data sets
	Post-Excavation Project Team Members	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
	Oxford Mac Solutions Ltd	Data storage and backup management
	Post-Excavation Manager	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
Stakeholders	Project Manager	Gavin Davis, John Moore Heritage Services Alessandro Guaggenti, John Moore Heritage Services
	Archive Manager	Simona Denis, John Moore Heritage Services
	Collecting Institutions	Oxfordshire County Museum Service Archaeology Data Service
	County Archaeological Services	Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services
	Landowner/Developer	Withheld for GDPR compliance
	Specialists	Paul Blinhorn Rebecca Gordon
Resources	Resources required to prepare selected data and implement the DMP were covered by standard John Moore Heritage Services resources and project budget; No unusual resources were required in addition to JMHS normal operating equipment and staff. ➓ Repository charges were estimated using the Oxfordshire County Museum Service charges list and included in the project budget. ➓ Digital Repository charges were estimated using the ADS Costing Calculator and included in the project budget	

Section 9 – Digital Data Selection Strategy	
Data Management Plan	The procedure is outlined in Sections 2, 3 and 6 and in the JMHS POL0010 Digital Archives (available upon request)
De-Selected Digital Data	Digital files will be reviewed following the approval of the final report by the Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services and only the most recent versions will be retained. Files will be made available to the public upon request (to admin@jmheritageservices.co.uk) and via deposition with Archaeology Data Service. 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**
	07/11/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	Archaeology Data Service Simona Denis Alessandro Guaggenti

Section 10 – Documents Selection Strategy				
Selected Documents	All primary records except superseded documents were selected for inclusion in the final Archaeological Archive			
De-Selected Documents	Superseded primary records were not selected for inclusion in the final Archaeological Archive. Digital copies of the superseded primary records are maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be made publicly available upon request (to admin@jmheritageservices.co.uk)			
Amendments	**Date**	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**
	07/11/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	Oxfordshire County Museum Service Simona Denis Alessandro Guaggenti

Section 11 – Bulk Finds Selection Strategy				
Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project as outlined in the WSI, Brief, Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment, the Oxfordshire County Museum Service and material-specific guidance				
Uncollected Materials	None			
Selected Materials	➓ All materials recovered during fieldwork werereturned to JMHS offices for cleaning and assessment ➓ The material archive will be reviewed and selected based on the results and recommendations of the specialists, the Oxfordshire County Museum Service collection policy and the Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment recommendations. The selection will take place during the archive completion			
De-Selected Materials	➓ All bulk finds will be assessed and recorded to appropriate standards ➓ Materials not selected for retention will be returned to the landowner, retained for reference purposes and/or reburied in a geo-located position to prevent re-entering the archaeological record			
Amendments	**Date**	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**
	07/11/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	Oxfordshire County Museum Service Simona Denis Alessandro Guaggenti Paul Blinkhorn Rebecca Gordon

Section 12 – Environmental Remains Selection Strategy				
Selected Materials	No environmental samples were collected			
De-Selected Materials	None			
Amendments	**Date**	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**
	07/11/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	Simona Denis Alessandro Guaggenti

OASIS Summary for johnmoor1-520451

OASIS ID (UID)	johnmoor1-520451
Project Name	2 Church View, Bampton
Sitename	2 Church View, Bampton
Sitecode	BACV 23
Project Identifier(s)	4971, BACV 23
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	22/02954/HHD
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	John Moore Heritage Services
Project Dates	19-Oct-2023 - 20-Oct-2023
Location	2 Church View, Bampton NGR : SP 31309 03195 LL : 51.726604663267366, -1.548105407648057 12 Fig : 431309,203195
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Oxfordshire Local Authority District : West Oxfordshire Parish : Bampton
Project Methodology	The foundation trench was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.76m-1.96m and a width of 1m, under archaeological monitoring. The north-east to south-west side measured 4.2m in length and the south-east to north-west side measured 2.9m in length. A series of made ground and archaeological deposits were observed within the trench. No archaeological features were identified during the excavations.
Project Results	The watching brief aimed to identify the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, with particular focus on Iron Age, Saxon and medieval remains. During the course of the archaeological observations, a series of made ground and archaeological deposits were uncovered. Most of these contained material finds dating to the post-medieval period and largely weren't retained. The earliest deposit recorded (08), contained fragmentary remains of animal bone and pottery, possibly dating to the medieval period. No archaeological features or finds relating to any other period were uncovered during the watching brief excavations.
Keywords	Sherd - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private individual
HER	Oxfordshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	G Davis, A Guaggenti
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

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