Land at Newnham Manor
Crowmarsh Gifford
Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

on behalf of
Avant Homes

CA Project: 770401
CA Report: 16481

September 2016
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Summary

Project Name: Land at Newnham Manor
Location: Crowmarsh Gifford Oxon
NGR: SU 461980 188840
Type: Evaluation
Date: 15 – 24 August 2016
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service
Site Code: CGO 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2016. The evaluation comprised the excavation of thirty five trenches measuring 30m in length.

Identified within the trenches was the Reading Way, a 17th century road with probable medieval origins which originally crossed the site from north to south before being re-routed further to the west in 1862. An undated pair of ditches were identified within two of the trenches and are likely to represent flanking drainage features associated with the road.

Within the main arable field a pair of ditches were identified crossing the site from west to east. The two ditches, which were identified within three trenches, covered an area of at least 150m in length. The undated ditches appeared to cut the subsoil from directly beneath the topsoil and are likely to represent post-medieval field boundaries.

Four pits were also recorded. Three shallow circular pits in trench 36 are post-medieval in date, whilst an undated pit in trench 18 contained mollusc species indicative of a generally shady localised landscape of open woodland and grassland. The woodland may be primary deciduous woodland, which could point towards an early possible prehistoric date for this feature.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation, on the behalf of Avant Homes, on land south of Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford (centred on NGR: SU 461980 188840; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a proposed planning application for a residential development with landscaping and associated works. The application is being prepared for submission to south Oxfordshire District Council, the local planning authority (LPA).

1.2 The LPA sought pre-application advice from their archaeological planning adviser, Richard Oram Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council (PAOCC). The LPA was advised that based on the archaeological potential of the site, that should an application be made, a predetermination archaeological investigation to establish whether archaeological features are present would be required. The current report constitutes the results of that archaeological investigation.

1.3 A geophysical survey of the site (where accessible) had been previously undertaken (AOC 2016) in order to inform the archaeological evaluation strategy.

1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Richard Oram. The fieldwork also followed Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014), the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager’s Guide (English Heritage 2006).

The site

1.5 The proposed development site is located within a campsite and on adjacent fields to the south-east of Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxfordshire within an area of land boarded by the A4074 Port Way to the east, Old Reading Road to the west with agricultural land and a light industrial unit to the south and with properties including Newnham Manor, along The Street to the north.

1.6 The site measures some 7.8 hectares in area. The north-west side of the site covers two fields set to grass or rough pasture forming part of a caravan park which
occupies the northern part of the site. Along the Old Reading Road the site is occupied by light industrial units and woodland and by two fields that are used intermittently for camping. To the south-west and east three arable fields are divided by hedgerows and mature trees.

1.7 The British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer website records the bedrock geology as chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (BGS 2016), overlain by freely draining loamy soils.

1.8 The ground within the site is generally level and is situated at a height of approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (OD)

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background below is drawn from the archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development site produced by Oxford Archaeology South (OAS 2012), which looked at the known and documented archaeological resource within a 1km Study Area of the site.

Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP - 43 AD)

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

2.2 There has been one recorded discovery of a Palaeolithic artefact found at Lonesome Farm (c.900m to the south east of the site).

2.3 Mesolithic flints have been recovered in four locations within the Study Area, although the descriptions and dating of all of the artefacts is not totally conclusive. All of these Mesolithic artefacts have however, been found within the gravel geology to the west of the site and not within the chalk geology on which the site lies.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

2.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age features and material has also been recorded in the vicinity. There has been a number of recorded Neolithic flint artefacts recovered from the surrounding area but none from within the site itself. Of greater significance are the presence of two Neolithic features, a ditch excavated to the north-west of the site and a cropmark to the south-east which has been interpreted as a potential Neolithic mortuary enclosure.
2.5 The surrounding area includes several sites of possible Bronze Age origin including a number of cropmarks which may represent the ploughed out remains of Bronze Age burial mounds. Such cropmarks are located both to the north of the site and to the south. The cropmark to the south is located on a north facing ridge, whilst the cropmarks to the north are located on a similar level to the site itself.

2.6 There have also been a large number of Bronze Age artefacts found within the River Thames which may be evidence in part of ritual deposition. Excavations at Grim’s Ditch, c.1km south-west of the site, recorded the only potential evidence of Bronze Age settlement evidence from the surrounding area, with the discovery of possible Bronze Age cultivation soils.

Iron Age

2.7 Grim’s Ditch, a significant Iron Age earthwork likely to mark a tribal boundary, is located c.840m to the south of the site. This embankment and ditch, which runs for 7km, was up to 10m wide, 3m deep and with a bank up to 7m wide and 2m high. Excavations along this Scheduled Monument have also recorded further Iron Age features.

Romano-British Period (AD 43-410)

2.8 Despite the excellent knowledge of the Upper Thames Valley for this period, there has been relatively little investigation of sites downstream from Dorchester. However, excavations to the north east of the site at Cold Harbour Farm have revealed a Roman settlement site of the 2nd-4th centuries AD, which is of interest due to its close association with two 3rd century coin hoards, and a small 4th century cemetery has also been recorded 660m north east of the proposed site, which included an inhumation in a lead lined coffin.

2.9 The site is located 650m east of a probable Roman settlement site identified from aerial photographs. Roman pottery and tiles have also been recorded in this area. Other evidence of Roman activity, within the vicinity of the site comprises a few Roman features excavated at Howbery Park, c.815m to the north of the site.

The Anglo Saxon Period (AD410-1066)

2.10 The site is situated c.800m to the east of the town of Wallingford, and much of the history of Newnham Murren is linked to this larger settlement. Wallingford is first
recorded in a charter of c 895 and is also recorded in the 919 Burghal Hidage. The manor of Newnham Murren is first recorded in a charter of 966. The name ‘Newnham’ comes from New-ham’ or New Town. Until the 14th century, the manor was known as either Newnham-by-Wallingford or Newnham-by-Crowmarsh, but by the mid-14th century it had come to be known as Newnham Murren.

2.11 Despite the proximity to Wallingford, there have been no recorded Anglo Saxon features discovered to the east of the river. The only features recorded, Anglo Saxon pits (c.860m from the site) were made to the west of the river. However, there have been a number of Anglo Saxon artefacts recovered from closer to the site, including a spear, axes and a sword.

The Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1550)

2.12 It is believed that William the Conqueror crossed the River Thames at Wallingford Bridge (c.800m to the west of the site). The present stone bridge at Wallingford replaced a wooden structure in the 13th century. The Street, which runs just to the north of the site follows the alignment of the medieval Henley Way, which ran from Wallingford Bridge to London. This would have been a busy and important road prior to the construction of Abingdon Bridge in the early 15th century.

2.13 Despite being located within the Parish of Newnham Murren, the site is likely to have been located closer to the village of Crowmarsh Gifford than to Newnham Murren. The centre for the village of Newnham Murren during this period appears to have been within the south of the parish, as demonstrated by the earthworks of a Deserted Medieval Village c.785m to the south of the site, whilst the centre of Crowmarsh Gifford appears to have been located around the church c.365m to the north-west of the site.

2.14 Wallingford Castle (c.875m to the west of the site) was built in c 1067-71, and is central to the medieval town of Wallingford. Closer to the site are the possibly 12th century fortifications of a siege castle (c.525m to the north-west of the site). A siege castle is known to have been built close to Wallingford in 1139 and taken in 1153. Historic maps show earthworks, and excavations have uncovered evidence of 12th to 14th century occupation in this area (c.470m to the north-west of the site).

2.15 A road, the Reading Way shown on post-medieval maps as passing through the site may have been in use during the medieval period. The Parish Boundary between
the parishes of Crowmarsh Gifford and Newnham Murren is also shown on Davis’ 1793 map as running along the south of the site, which is the likely alignment of the boundary during the medieval period.

**Post-Medieval Period (AD1550 - Present)**

2.16 Davis’ map of the County of Oxfordshire from 1793 shows the site comprising mainly open land. A road runs down the centre of the site, but there is no other visible development within the site shown on this map. Davis’ map also shows two field boundaries within the western half of the site, which are no longer extant.

2.17 The earliest detailed map of the site is the 1847 Tithe Map of Newnham Murren. The Tithe Map shows the site lying mainly within open farmland of various types with the centre of the site occupied by two cottages and gardens. The road shown on Davis’ map is also shown here.

2.18 An Estate Map dating to 1855 lists the land on which the site lies in a similar way to that recorded by the Tithe Apportionment, although the eastern half of the site has been relisted as ‘plantation and orchard’ as opposed to pasture. This appears to be the first stage in the remodelling of the site.

2.19 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 shows the site to have become part of what appears to be an area of parkland. The western boundary of this parkland is formed by a new road, called Old Reading Road, whilst the old road, the Reading Way seems to have become a tree lined avenue, more a garden feature than a through road. The Reading Way was realigned in 1862, apparently to shorten the distance to Wallingford, and due to the poor state of the road. The field boundaries shown on earlier maps are still present, and an additional boundary has been established, which is still present today.

2.20 The majority of the Newnham Murren Estate was sold in 1913, and a map of the plots for sale shows that the parkland was not included in the sale. The division of the land by this date closely resembles the layout of the site today, although the usage of the site appears to all have been parkland. Cropmark linear features to the south east of the site may be field boundaries of the post-medieval period or may be field boundaries of an earlier date.
2.21 The site lies just south-east of the Red Line of the GHQ Reserve Positions established during World War II. This defensive line stretched west from Reading along the Thames.

2.22 Aerial photographs of the site from the 1960s still show it as mainly parkland. A road can be seen crossing the site from east to west, and some small structures can be seen, possibly caravans. By the aerial photographs of the late 1980s, the site can be seen to be under arable cultivation, and the current layout of the site is shown on the 1993 Ordnance Survey map.

Geophysical Survey

2.23 The archaeological geophysical (gradiometer) survey (AOC 2016) was undertaken to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains and to inform the trial trench evaluation strategy. Due to onsite restrictions comprising upstanding mature crops in the south east of the site and a caravan park to the north along with number of mature hedgerows and areas of woodland the area suitable for survey was limited.

2.24 The survey identified a number of geophysical anomalies relating to modern services. Within the two larger arable fields to the east only tentative discrete trends and possible geological features were recorded, but the majority of the site appeared to be void of significant archaeological anomalies.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the trial trench evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.

3.2 Specific aims were to target the results of the geophysical survey and determine the nature, date and character of the identified anomalies. The evaluation also sought to establish how accurate the results of the geophysical survey are in establishing the archaeological potential of the site.
3.3 In accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the PAOCC acting on behalf of the LPA to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 35 trenches; comprising 31 no x 30m in length by 2.3m in width trenches, with four trenches being reduced in length due to the presence of buried services, mature trees and newly planted saplings. The lengths of the reduced trenches measured 17.5m, 17m, 10m and 7m respectively. Two other trenches (6 & 13) were abandoned and could not excavated due to a large dump of modern building materials within an area of heavily overgrown vegetation (Tr 6) and the presence of live services (Tr 13). The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual. The final ‘as dug’ locations of the trenches are shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2).

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites, as a result three deposits were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.
4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. **RESULTS (FIGS 2-12)**

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. The natural substrate across the site consisted of clayey silty chalk with occasional flint inclusions which became slightly more common to the west of the site. This was overlain by a pale grey brown subsoil with an average depth of 0.20m (locally deeper). The topsoil with an average depth of 0.35m consisted of a dark yellow brown clayey silt with rare flint inclusions.

5.2 The following trenches were devoid of archaeological activity and are summarised in appendix A; 1 - 5, 7 - 10, 14 - 15, 17, 19 - 20, 22 - 26, 28 - 31, 33 & 34. Within these trenches two modern pits containing CBM were recorded but not excavated within trench 17 and an area of modern disturbance containing buried tree stumps was recorded in trench 22. Two modern post holes which contained the remains of timber posts were also noted in trench 25. Several features of geological origin were noted within trench 34. The excavation of one 3403, confirmed their natural origin.

**Trench 11 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)**

5.3 The location of trench 11 was altered on site to avoid newly planted saplings and a stacked bonfire. The trench revealed a pair of parallel ditches running approximately north – south. Ditches 1103 and 1105 could not be excavated due to the depth of overburden within this trench. The two ditches continued south into trench 12.

**Trench 12 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)**

5.4 Trench 12 contained a gully and a ditch which both continued north into trench 11. 1203 was an undated V-shaped gully which measured 0.44m in width by 0.15m in depth and was filled with 1204, a grey brown clayey silt. Immediately east of the gully an undated ditch 1207 was recorded. This ditch, a broad U-shaped feature
measured 1.95m in width by 0.23m in depth was filled with 1208, a grey brown clayey silt. The eastern end of the trench consisted of a buried road surface, the former Reading Way. This road is shown on 17th century maps and may have been in use during the medieval period before being diverted further to the west in 1862. The evaluation trench came down onto the road surface but did not cut into it. The road 1214, consists of a series of compacted aggregates with chalk / limestone rubble evident as a foundation layer.

_Trench 16 (Fig 2)_

5.5 Trench 16 contained two unexcavated features, a gully and a ditch both of which extend into the eastern trenches. Ditch 1603 measured 1.1m in width and 1605, a gully measured 1m in width.

_Trench 18 (Figs 2 & 7)_

5.6 Trench 18 contained an undated oval shaped pit. 1803 measured at least 2.3m in length by 2.15m in width by 0.71m in depth. It contained a grey brown clayey silt fill with a wide diversity of molluscs being evident. Environmental sample <3> was taken from this deposit which confirmed that the pit may have been open within a primary deciduous woodland.

_Trench 21 (Fig 2 & 8)_

5.7 A single feature, ditch 2103 runs along trench 21. This ditch is a continuation of ditch 1603 seen in trench 16 and which continues east into trenches 27 and 35. The U-shaped ditch measured 1.7m in width by 0.59m in depth and was filled with a grey brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered but it did appear to be cut through the subsoil from the base of the ploughsoil suggesting a more recent, post-medieval date.

_Trench 27 (Figs 2 & 9)_

5.8 A ditch and a gully both cross the trench and are a continuation of the two features within trench 16. Ditch 2703 measured 1.5m in width and remained unexcavated, although this feature was excavated as 2103 in trench 21 (This ditch also possibly extends east into trench 35).

5.9 A V-shaped gully 2705, measuring 1.05m in width and filled with a grey brown clayey silt was excavated, but contained no dateable material. A sub-rectangular natural feature 2707, a possible former badger sett, was found at the northern end of
the trench. Environmental sample <2> taken from this feature indicated its location within a primary deciduous woodland was likely.

**Trench 32 (Figs 2 & 10)**

5.10 The geophysical survey indicated a large area of possible geological disturbance around trench 32. Excavation revealed at least four areas of disturbance within the trench. A single hand dug test pit (TP1) examined area 3205, a rapidly infilled hollow, and demonstrated the deposit (3206) consisted of a grey brown clayey silt with redeposited chalk inclusions. Nine sherds of medieval pottery dating from between the twelfth – fifteenth centuries, animal bone and an iron nail were recovered from the deposit which measured 0.37m in depth. Fragments of medieval pottery and animal bone were also recovered from the surface of the other features within trench 32. Environmental sample <3> was retained from the test pit and demonstrated the infilled hollow was located within a well-established open landscape and was unlikely to represent an infilled pond or similar wetland feature.

**Trench 35 (Figs 2 & 11)**

5.10 A single ditch was recorded crossing trench 35: 3503 measured 0.75m in width and 0.26m in depth and was filled with a grey brown clayey silt 3504, which contained a single sherd of Romano-British pottery. This feature corresponds with a geophysical anomaly and appears to be on the same alignment as ditch 2703 within trench 27 and may be its continuation.

**Trench 36 (Figs 2 & 12)**

5.11 Three circular pits were recorded in trench 36. Two extended out of the trench with the third located centrally. This pit 3605, measured 2.3m in diameter by 0.31m in depth. The base of the pit contained a dump of post-medieval CBM and animal bone. The single fill consisted of a grey clayey silt with redeposited chalk inclusions.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from excavation was hand-recovered from 12 deposits (ditch, pit, infilled hollow, topsoil and subsoil). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included a note of any evidence for

**Pottery: Roman**

6.2 An unfeatured bodysherd (4g) in a grog-tempered, wheel-thrown fabric (GT) was retrieved from fill 3504 of ditch 3503. This pottery, in poor to moderate condition, is likely to date to the 1st or 2nd centuries AD.

**Medieval**

6.3 Medieval pottery totals 14 sherds (139g) from five deposits. Most are in a moderately abraded condition and two sherds from fill 3206 of pond / hollow 3205 display external sooting.

6.4 Two unfeatured bodysherds of Kennet Valley ware (East Wiltshire ware) (OXAQ) were recovered from topsoil 200 and fill 3206 of possible pond 3205. This ware type was produced in the Savernake/Braydon Forest area and is commonly found in Oxfordshire, dating to the 12th to early 15th centuries (Mellor 1994, 100–6). Brill Boarstall ware (OXAW) was represented by two sherds, including a fragment of a jug or pitcher handle featuring stabbed decoration, from topsoil 3100. This type of pottery was manufactured at Brill and Boarstall in Buckinghamshire during the 13th and 14th centuries (ibid., 111–40). A total of ten sherds of Oxford ware (OXY), produced at kilns in north Oxfordshire from the mid-11th to late 13th centuries (ibid., 63–71), was recorded from three deposits. Included are a rimsherd from a vessel with a thickened, everted rim from topsoil 2900 and a glazed bodysherd.

**Post-medieval**

6.5 The only pottery from this date range (10g) is a sherd of Glazed earthenware (GLEW), which dates to the mid 16th to 18th centuries, from topsoil 3300.

**Lithics**

6.6 A total of three worked flints (64g) and three pieces of burnt, unworked flint (45g) was retrieved from two deposits and as unstratified finds. Single flint flakes were recovered from subsoil 2801 and unstratified. The unstratified flake is thick and has suffered moderate degrees of edge damage, rolling and recortication. The flake from subsoil 2801 is thin and in a sharp, unrecorticated condition. Neither can be dated more closely than to the prehistoric period. A small, multi-platform core was
recorded in subsoil 1701. It had been used for the manufacture of bladelets and flakes, which allows dating to the Mesolithic period, although it is clearly residual.

**Ceramic building material**

6.7 Pit 3605 (fill 3606) produced 13 fragments of ceramic building material (11.472kg) of post-medieval date. These comprise three fragments of flat roof tile, eight fragments of brick and two fragments of curved brick: the latter may have been used around cornices or window mouldings. The brick fragments included one measuring 4½ x 2" which is probably of 17th century date. The remainder most likely date to the 18th century: five have been overfired to a grey colour and all of these feature partially vitrified surfaces.

**Metal objects**

6.8 Two metal objects were recorded. From fill 3206 of pond 3205 was an iron nail of uncertain date. Topsoil 3100 produced a fragment from a copper alloy .303 (7mm) rifle/machine gun cartridge – a type which was in use from the late 19th to mid 20th centuries.

7. **THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

**Animal Bone**

7.1 Animal bones amounting to 51 fragments (194g) were recovered via a combination of hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from six features. The material was poorly preserved displaying heavy surface erosion and both historical and modern fragmentation, rendering 84% of the assemblage unidentifiable to species level. A single fragment (3g) was recovered in association with medieval artefacts, from deposit 3204 a fill of a possible pond feature 3203. Identified as vertebrae fragment of a cattle size mammal, clear and repeated cut marks were present that are indicative of kitchen waste and meal preparation.

7.2 The remaining 50 fragments (191g) in the assemblage were recovered from deposit 3206 in association with medieval pottery and deposits 1804, 2708, 3210 and 3608 which remain undated. As stated the bone was poorly preserved but it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*) pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.), horse (*Equus callabus*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*). No cut and/or chop marks relating to butchery
practices were observed and no other interpretative inference could be drawn beyond species identification.

**Samples**

7.3 A series of three environmental samples (59 litres of soil) were taken from a range of features within three trenches to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.4 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 3 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded and these are tabulated in Table 4 in Appendix C. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

7.5 The flots varied in size with generally relatively low quantities of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation.

**Trench 18**

7.6 The fill 1804 (sample 3) within undated pit 1803 contained a hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) haw and a small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm.

7.7 The mollusc assemblage contained shells of a wide diversity of species. These included high numbers of those of the open country species *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, *Pomatias elegans*, *Cochlicopa* sp. and *Cepaea* spp., and the shade-loving species *Carychium tridentatum*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Aegopinella pura*, *Vitrea* spp. and *Acanthinula aculeata*.

7.8 The charred remains may be indicative of hedgerow/scrub remains. The mollusc assemblage appears to be indicative of a local landscape of a generally shady environment of possibly open woodland and grassland.
**Trench 27**

7.9 No charred plant remains were recovered from fill 2708 (sample 1) within the undated possible former badger sett 2707. There were only a few charcoal fragments noted within this deposit.

7.10 The mollusc assemblage again contained shells of a wide diversity of species. These included high numbers of those of the open country species *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, *Pomatias elegans*, *Cochlicopa* sp. and *Punctum pygmaeum*, and the shade-loving species *Carychium tridentatum*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Aegopinella pura*, *Vitrea* spp. and *Acanthinula aculeata*. There were also a few shells of some rarer species, *Vertigo pusilla*, *Lauria cylindracea* and *Ena montana*.

7.11 The mollusc assemblage may be indicative of a generally shady localised landscape of open, possibly primary deciduous, woodland and grassland.

**Trench 32**

7.12 A small amount of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains, weed seeds including those of oat (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and charcoal fragments were recorded from fill 3206 (sample 2) part of the infilling of a possible pond / hollow 3205. This small quantity of remains may well be representative of wind-blown debris. Free-threshing wheat became the predominant wheat in Southern Britain from the Saxon period (Greig 1991) and this assemblage may be fairly recent.

7.13 There was a lower diversity of species within the mollusc assemblage from this deposit. The assemblage included high numbers of shells of those of the open country species *Pupilla muscorum*, *Helicella itala*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica* and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*.

7.14 This assemblage is indicative of a well-established open landscape. There is no evidence of a former pond within the assemblage composition.
Summary

7.15 There is no evidence from the samples for any settlement activities taking place in the immediate vicinity of trenches 18 and 27. There is some indication from the environmental remains of a small amount of activity in the area of trench 32 but this could be relatively recent.

7.16 The mollusc assemblages from trenches 18 and 27 appear to be indicative of a generally shady localised landscape of open woodland and grassland. The woodland may be primary deciduous woodland, which could point towards an early date for these features. The assemblage from trench 32, however, is indicative of a well-established open environment.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 A total of ten individual ditches / gullies were identified within six separate evaluation trenches. Whilst mostly undated it is probable they form four separate boundaries. To the east of the site two ditches and two gullies extend across several trenches on a north-west / south-east orientation for at least 150m in length and are likely to represent post-medieval field boundaries (The ditch in trench 21 appears to be cut from immediately beneath the topsoil, cutting through the subsoil).

8.2 In the southwest of the site a pair of parallel ditches appear to follow the route of the 17th century road, the Reading Way. Whilst remaining undated, it is possible these features represent drainage for the former roadway. The Reading Way which may have medieval origins was revealed and recorded within trench 12 where it survives as a metalled surface with rubble foundations. The road was re-routed further to the west in 1862 to what is now known as the Old Reading Road, with the former stretch of the road becoming part of a private tree lined avenue running south from Newnham Manor. Today the route of the former road now survives only as an overgrown trackway / line of vegetation within the site.

8.3 The number of geophysical anomalies which corresponded with archaeological features was very low with only a single gully in trench 35 accurately matching. The geophysical survey did however identify a large area of ‘probable geological’ disturbance around trench 32. Upon excavation this trench was found to contain four large amorphous features which the excavators originally thought they may have represented either infilled ponds or quarrying hollows. Pottery and animal bone
found within the backfilled features suggest a medieval or post-medieval date for the infilling. The subsequent palaeoenvironmental evidence demonstrated no evidence for these features having been marshy or wet ground, so in probability they may represent rapidly backfilled quarry hollows.

8.4 There is no evidence from the environmental samples for any settlement activities taking place in the immediate vicinity of trenches 18 and 27. The mollusc assemblages from trenches 18 and 27 appear to be indicative of a generally shady localised landscape of open woodland and grassland. The woodland may be primary deciduous woodland, which could point towards an early date for these features. The molluscs from trench 32 however are indicative of a well-established open environment with a medieval or early post-medieval date.

9. **CA PROJECT TEAM**

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Joe Whelan, assisted by Stephanie Duensing, Jack Marten-Jones, Tim Sperring, Tim Street. The report was written by Joe Whelan. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Sarah Wyles respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Andrew Donald. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

10. **REFERENCES**


BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology viewer_google/gooleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology viewer_google/gooleviewer.html)

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Davies, P. 2008 Snails Archaeology and Landscape Change, Oxford, Oxbow Books

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 National Planning Policy Framework


Kerney, M.P. 1999 Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland, Colchester, Harley


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### APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cxt.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Fill of</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>W (m)</th>
<th>Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dark brownish grey clayey sand which is friable. Modern debris 5-10%.</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown which is friable but firm, clayey silt. Rare natural flint &lt;5% at 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
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<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish yellow silty chalk which is compact. Rare natural flint inclusions 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
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<td>Dark brownish grey clayey sand which is friable. Modern debris 5-10%.</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown which is friable but firm, clayey silt. Rare natural flint &lt;5% at 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Natural</td>
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<td>25.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark brownish grey clayey sand which is friable. Modern debris 5-10%.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown which is friable but firm, clayey silt. Rare natural flint &lt;5% at 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Layer</td>
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<td>Light greyish yellow silty chalk which is compact. Rare natural flint inclusions 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
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<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. No inclusions.</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable but firm. No inclusions.</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. Rare natural flint &lt;5%.</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
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<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. No inclusions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;5% natural flint, 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. Rare natural flint 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tr6</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>700</td>
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<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish yellow clayey silt. Very rare flint inclusions.</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>701</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Pale grey brown silty clay.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Clayey chalk, otherwise inclusion free.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Grass on top.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Chalk flecking very common throughout.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Pale greyish white chalky clay which is very compact and firm.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Grass on top.</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>901</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Chalk flecking very common throughout.</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>902</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Pale greyish white chalky clay which is very compact and firm.</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Rare natural flint 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Rare natural flint &lt;5%, 0.02-0.05m and chalk flecking.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1002</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. Very rare natural flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Modern debris 5-10%. Rare amount of natural flint.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1101</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable but firm. &lt;5% chalk flecking.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1102</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. Patches of greyish brown, indicating rooting/animal disturbance.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Cut of ditch.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1104</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of ditch [1103].</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1105</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Cut of ditch.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1106</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of ditch [1105].</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Rare natural stone and modern rubble &lt;5%.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. No inclusions.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1202</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk with patches of root/animal disturbance.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Gully</td>
<td>Linear, parallel sides. Moderate sides with moderate break of slope. Concave base. N-S alignment.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable but firm. &lt;5% chalk flecking.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Investigated and turned out to be animal disturbance, most likely a badger set.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1205</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is loose and soft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1207</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Linear, parallel sides. Moderate sides which are slightly concave with gradual breaks of slope. Concave base. N-S alignment.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1208</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1207</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable but firm. &lt;5% chalk flecking.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Mid reddish brown sandy silt which is compact. 20% Sub-anglual flint &lt;0.04m.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Light reddish brown sandy silt which is friable. 70% gravel.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Light greyish white chalk which is compact (road foundation).</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1212</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Dark blackish brown sandy silt which is friable but firm. 75% Gravel and sub-angular flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Mid reddish yellow silty sand which is friable. 90% gravel &lt;0.03m.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>1.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cxt.</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Fill of</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>W (m)</td>
<td>Depth</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1214</td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Group number for road inc (1209), (1210), (1211), (1212) and (1213).</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1215</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Cut for Plastic waterpipe.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of field drain [1215].</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tr 13</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Not Excavated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. No inclusions.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1401</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable but firm. Chalk flecking throughout.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1402</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. Rare natural flint &lt;5%.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Rare inclusions of natural flint 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable with chalk flecking &lt;5%.</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Chalk flecking.</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable with chalk flecking.</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1602</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1703</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Pale greyish white chalky clay which is very compact and firm.</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1704</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1703</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [1703]. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Wood in fill.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>&gt;2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1705</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Cut of modern feature. Unexcavated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1706</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [1705]. Light greyish brown clayey silt. Very common amount of stone.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Cut of modern feature. Unexcavated.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1708</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [1707]. Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. Wood in fill.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>&gt;4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Rare sub-angular flint &lt;0.03m.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Chalk flecking.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish brown silty chalk which is compact. Rare natural flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Oval/sub-circular. Moderate sides with gentle breaks of slope. Sub-rounded base.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Mid-light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable but firm. 10-20% snail remains and chalk flecking. Very rare charcoal flecking.</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. No inclusions.</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Rare flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. Rare flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. No inclusions.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Rare flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. Rare flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>T Throw</td>
<td>Oval. Concave and irregular sides. Concave and irregular base. N-S alignment.</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is compact. Chalk flecking.</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Vegetation on top.</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2101</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Chalk flecking very common throughout.</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2102</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Pale greyish white chalky clay which is very compact and firm.</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2103</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Linear, parallel sides. Moderate breaks of slope. Flat base. NW-SE alignment.</td>
<td>&gt;11.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2104</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>2103</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable and soft. Moderate amount of chalk flecking. Very rare amount of charcoal flecking.</td>
<td>&gt;11.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Rare natural flints 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2201</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. 5% chalk flecking.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2202</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2203</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Modern disturbance. Unexcavated.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2204</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>2203</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [2203]. Visible modern ceramics, wood timbers, etc.</td>
<td>&gt;7</td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2300</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Rare natural flints 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2301</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. 5% chalk flecking.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2302</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. Rare natural flints 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2401</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. 5% chalk flecking.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2402</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cxt.</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Fill of</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>W (m)</td>
<td>Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2501</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2502</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2503</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Modern posthole with remains of timber post. Unexcavated.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2504</td>
<td>Fill 2503</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [2503].</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2505</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Modern feature.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;0.54</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2506</td>
<td>Fill 2505</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [2505].</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;0.54</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2601</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2602</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2700</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2701</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2702</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2703</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Linear, parallel sides. NW-SE alignment. Seen in Tr16 and Tr21 i.e. [1603] + [2103]. Unexcavated.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2704</td>
<td>Fill 2703</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of greyish brown clayey silt which is friable and soft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2705</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Linear, parallel sides. Rounded and concave sides. Rounded and concave base. NW-SE alignment.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2706</td>
<td>Fill 2705</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable/loose. &lt;1% chalk flecks &lt;10mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;2.3</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2707</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Bio-turbation</td>
<td>Sub-rectangular with sub-rounded corners. Steep - vertical sides. Flat - concave base. NE-SW alignment.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2708</td>
<td>Fill 2707</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky silt which is friable.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2800</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2801</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2802</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2900</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2901</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2902</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is friable. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Chalk flecking.</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3002</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. &lt;5% Rare natural flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3100</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3101</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Chalk flecking.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3102</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white silty chalk which is compact. &lt;5% Rare natural flint &lt;0.05m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3200</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Rare sub-angular flint &lt;0.03m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3201</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. Chalk flecking and rare angular flint 0.02-0.05m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3202</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light brownish white with patches of mid greyish brown chalky clay which is compact. Rare flints &lt;0.06m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3203</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>Cut for possible pond.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;3</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3204</td>
<td>Fill 3203</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [3203].</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;7</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3205</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>Irregular, sub-rectangular cut - possible pond.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;7.5</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3206</td>
<td>Fill 3205</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [3205].</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;7.5</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3207</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>Cut for possible pond.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3208</td>
<td>Fill 3207</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [3207].</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3209</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Pond</td>
<td>Sub-rectangular cut - possible pond.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3210</td>
<td>Fill 3209</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Fill of [3209].</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3300</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3301</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3302</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3400</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Vegetation on top.</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3401</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Light greyish brown clayey silt which is compact and firm. Sparse amount of chalk flecking/rubble (&lt;10mm).</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3402</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Pale greyish white chalky clay which is very compact and firm. Sparse amount of sub-angular flint (&lt;30mm) throughout.</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3403</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>Sub-oval, irregular in plan. Sub-rounded corners. Moderate sides which are irregular. Gradual breaks of slope. Flat base.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;2.5</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cxt.</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Fill of</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>W (m)</td>
<td>Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3404</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>3403</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Pale greyish brown clayey silt which is friable and soft. Rare amount of chalk flecking (&lt;10mm) throughout.</td>
<td>&gt;2.5</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3500</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3501</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3502</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3503</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Linear, parallel sides. Moderate and concave sides. Rounded breaks of slope. Rounded and concave base. E-W alignment.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;2.9</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3504</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>3503</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable/loose. &lt;1% flint/stones/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td>&gt;2.9</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Mid brownish grey clayey silt which is very dry and crumbly. 19th century ceramic shards.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3601</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid yellowish brown silt clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3602</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light greyish white chalky clay which is compact. Rare natural flint inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3603</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Circular in plan. NE-SW alignment. Unexcavated.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;1.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3604</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>3603</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Light brownish grey clayey silt with 30% greyish white chalk. Friable.</td>
<td>&gt;1.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3605</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Circular in plan. Vertical and straight sides. Flat base. NW-SE alignment.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3606</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>3606</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Light brownish grey clayey silt with 30% greyish white chalk. Friable. Flint and brick rubble throughout.</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3607</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Circular in plan. NE-SW alignment. Unexcavated.</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;1.8</td>
<td>&gt;0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3608</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>3608</td>
<td>Single fill</td>
<td>Light brownish grey clayey silt with 30% greyish white chalk. Friable.</td>
<td>&gt;1.8</td>
<td>&gt;0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3700</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Topsoil</td>
<td>Dark greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3701</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Mid greyish brown clayey silt which is friable. &lt;1% sub-angular flint/stone/chalk &lt;30mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3702</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Light whitish brown chalky clay which is compact. No inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

## Table 1: Finds concordance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Spot-date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Worked flint</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Medieval pottery</td>
<td>Kennet Valley ware (East Wiltshire ware)</td>
<td>OXAQ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>C12-C15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>Worked flint</td>
<td>Core</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2801</td>
<td>Worked flint</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2900</td>
<td>Medieval pottery</td>
<td>Oxford ware</td>
<td>OXY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>MC11-LC13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3100</td>
<td>Medieval pottery</td>
<td>Brill Boarstall ware Oxford ware</td>
<td>OXAW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>LC19-MC20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3204</td>
<td>Medieval pottery</td>
<td>Brill Boarstall ware Shell casing Oxford ware</td>
<td>OXAW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>C13-C14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3206</td>
<td>Medieval pottery</td>
<td>Kennet Valley ware (East Wiltshire ware) Oxford ware Nail</td>
<td>OXAQ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>C12-C15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medieval pottery</td>
<td>Iron Burnt flint</td>
<td>OXY</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>MC11-LC13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medieval pottery</td>
<td>Glazed earthenware</td>
<td>GLEW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>MC16-C18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3606</td>
<td>Roman pottery</td>
<td>Grog-tempered fabric</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C1-C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3606</td>
<td>Post-medieval ceramic building material</td>
<td>Brick, flat roof tile</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11472</td>
<td>C18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cut</th>
<th>Fill</th>
<th>BOS</th>
<th>SUS</th>
<th>EQ</th>
<th>Canid</th>
<th>LM</th>
<th>MM</th>
<th>Ind</th>
<th>un-id SS</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Weight (g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3203</td>
<td>3204</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Modern/undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2707</td>
<td>2708</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3205</td>
<td>3206</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3209</td>
<td>3210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3607</td>
<td>3608</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bos = cattle; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canid = dog; LM = cattle size mammal; Ind – indeterminate; Un-id SS = unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

Table 3: Samples. Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Processed vol (L)</th>
<th>Unprocessed vol (L)</th>
<th>Flot size (ml)</th>
<th>Roots %</th>
<th>Grain</th>
<th>Chaff</th>
<th>Cereal Notes</th>
<th>Charred Other</th>
<th>Notes for Table</th>
<th>Charcoal &gt; 4/2mm</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trench 18 Undated Pit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Crataegus haw</td>
<td><em>/</em></td>
<td>Moll-t (*****</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench 27 Undated ?Possible old badger sett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2707</td>
<td>2708</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><em>/</em></td>
<td>Moll-t (*****</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trench 32 Modern ?Possible Pond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3205</td>
<td>3206</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>F-t wheat + barley grain frags</td>
<td>Avena, Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus</td>
<td><em>/</em>*</td>
<td>Moll-t (*****</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, Moll-t = land snails
Table 4: Samples. Assessment table of the mollusc assemblages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>TR18</th>
<th>TR 27</th>
<th>TR 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>undated</td>
<td>undated</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>2707</td>
<td>3205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Context</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>2708</td>
<td>3206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Vol (L)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Open country species**
- Pupilla muscorum
- Vertigo pygmaea
- Helicella itala
- Vallonia costata
- Vallonia excentrica

**Intermediate species**
- Trochulus hispidus
- Pomatias elegans
- Cochlicopa spp.
- Cepaea spp.
- Punctum pygmaeum
- Euconulus fulvus

**Shade-loving species**
- Carychium tridentatum
- Discus rotundatus
- Oxychilus cellarius
- Aegopinella nitidula
- Aegopinella pura
- Clausilia bidentata
- Cochlodina laminata
- Acanthinula aculeata
- Helicogona lapicida
- Lauria cylindracea
- Vertigo pusilla
- Ena montana
- Merdiger obscura
- Vitrea spp.

**Burrowing species**
- Cecilioides acicula

**Approx totals**
- 100+

Key: C = 1–4 items; B = 5–9 items; A = 10+ items
### APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

#### PROJECT DETAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Name</strong></th>
<th>Land at Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford Oxon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short description (250 words maximum)</strong></td>
<td>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2016. Thirty five trenches were excavated which revealed a 17th century road the Reading Way with a pair of probable flanking drainage ditches, in addition to several former field boundary ditches of likely post-medieval date and several undated pits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project dates</strong></td>
<td>15 – 24 August 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project type</strong></td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous work</strong></td>
<td>Geophysical survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future work</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PROJECT LOCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Site Location</strong></th>
<th>Land at Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford Oxon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study area (M²/ha)</strong></td>
<td>7.8 Ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)</strong></td>
<td>SU 461980 188840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PROJECT CREATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of organisation</strong></th>
<th>Cotswold Archaeology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Brief originator</strong></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Design (WSI) originator</strong></td>
<td>Cotswold Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Manager</strong></td>
<td>Damian De Rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Supervisor</strong></td>
<td>Joe Whelan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONUMENT TYPE</strong></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SIGNIFICANT FINDS

| **none** | |

#### PROJECT ARCHIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</strong></th>
<th>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical</strong></td>
<td>Oxfordshire Museum Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paper</strong></td>
<td>Oxfordshire Museum Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Digital</strong></td>
<td>Oxfordshire Museum Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Land at Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford Oxon. CA typescript report 16841
Site location plan

Land at Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxfordshire

Reproduced from the 2016 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109
Ditches 1103 and 1105, looking south (1m scales)
Trench 12, showing the former Reading road in foreground and gully 1203 and ditch 1207 to the west (2m scale)
Section BB

Pit 1803, looking north-east (1m scale)
Section CC

Ditch 2103, looking east (1m scale)
Section DD

Gully 2705, looking west (1m scale)
Section EE

Test Pit 1, showing feature 3205, looking east (1m scale)
Section FF

Ditch 3503, looking west (0.4m scale)
Section GG

Pit 3605, looking south (1m scale)
Andover Office
Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

\textit{t:} 01264 347630

Cirencester Office
Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

\textit{t:} 01285 771022

Exeter Office
Unit 8
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

\textit{t:} 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office
41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK1 3HA

\textit{t:} 01908 564660

\textit{e:} enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk