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The Warren
Chazey Court Farm
Caversham
Reading
Berkshire

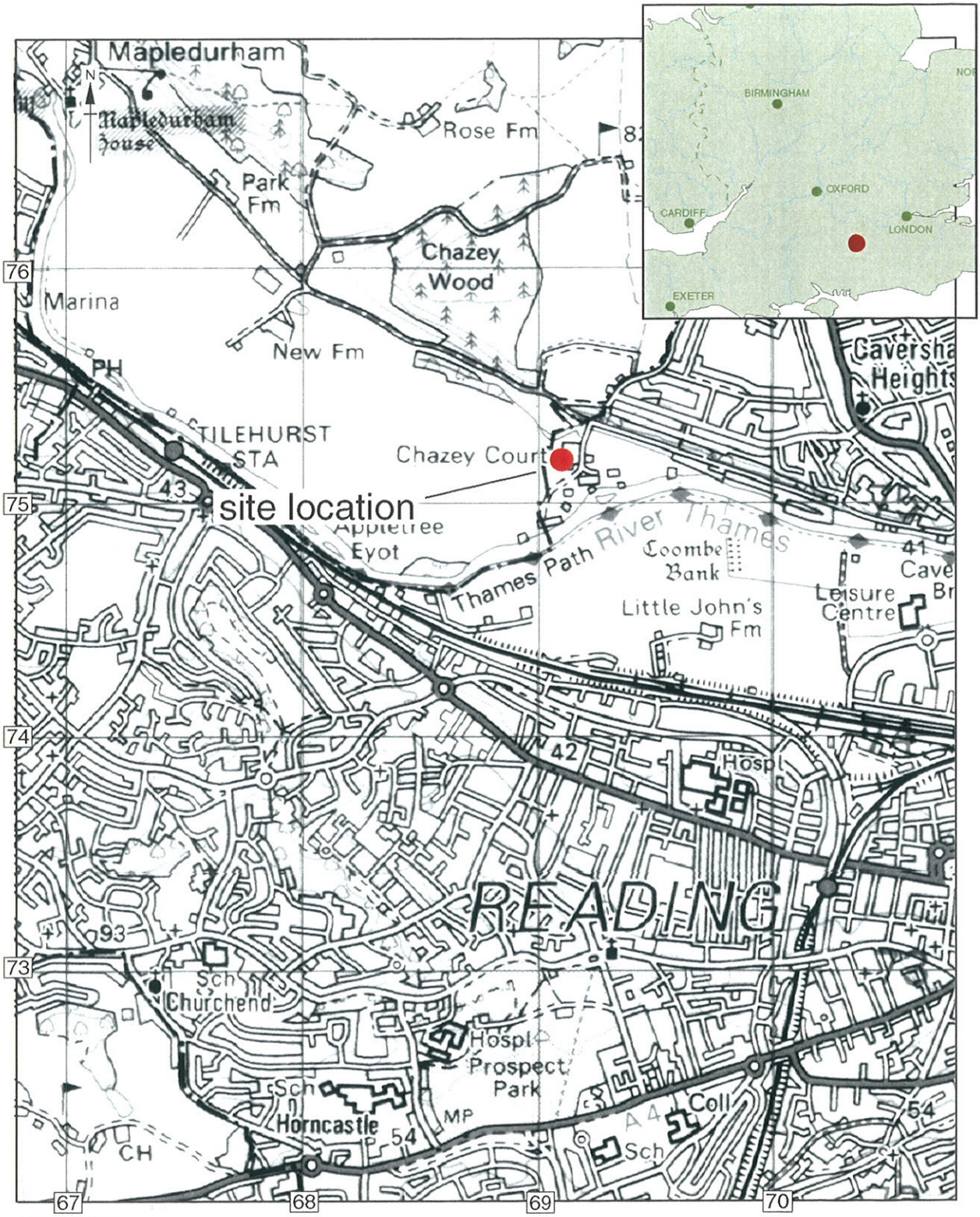
Archaeological Evaluation

Oxford Archaeology

1st August 2002

Client Name:
Williamson Associates Ltd
and Westfield Estates

Issue N^{O}: Draft
OA Job N^{O}: JN 1377
Planning Ref N^{O}: 96/0061 and 96/0062/LB
NGR:SU 6914 7518



Scale 1:25,000

Figure 1: Site location.

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The Warren, Chazey Court Farm, Caversham Reading, Berkshire

NGR SU 6914 7518

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at The Warren, Chazey Court Farm, Caversham, Reading (NGR SU 6914 7518) on behalf of Williamson Associates Ltd and Westfield Estates Ltd. The evaluation revealed a series of linear features associated with low level agricultural activity of uncertain date, most probably linked to field drainage or land reclamation. A possible hollow or pond was found and there was evidence for a phase of re-roofing at the farm in the form of quantities of tile across the site. Most deposits were undated - a single deposit contained pottery suggesting a probable 16th century date

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In July 2002 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at The Warren, Chazey Court Farm, Caversham, Reading (NGR SU 6914 7518). The work was carried out on behalf of Williamson Associates Ltd and Westfield Estates Ltd, in respect of a planning application for the construction of a 78-bed nursing home with associated road improvements, a new garage and restoration of a tithe barn (Planning Application No. 96/0061 and 96/0062/LB).

1.1.2 A brief for the project was prepared by Babtie Group as archaeological representatives of Reading Borough Council. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by OA outlining how the brief was to be implemented, this was agreed with Mr Kevin Beachus of Babtie Group on behalf of Reading Borough Council.

1.1.3 The development site is situated at The Warren, Chazey Court Farm, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire and is 6.4 hectares in area (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is currently a farm and lies at *c* 41 m OD. The underlying geology is Thames gravels and sand.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site is situated immediately north of a bend in the River Thames and south-east of Chazey Wood. Palaeolithic hand axes have been found immediately west of the application site in South Oxfordshire. Also in South Oxfordshire, the discovery of a large assemblage of flint artefacts of later Neolithic to later Bronze Age date indicate the possibility of prehistoric settlement near to Chazey Court Farm.

1.3.2 Some 500 m south-west of Chazey Court Farm five pits and a circular cropmark are known from aerial photographs, and Reading Museum holds a number of objects recovered from a 1-km radius of the development site. These include Roman coins, a Saxon spearhead and 12-13th century pottery. The farm buildings are Listed (Babtie, June 2002).

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date character, significance, quality and state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the development. The degree of complexity of horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy was to be determined, as well as the range, quality and quantity of artefacts.

2.1.2 Attention was to be given to sites and remains of all periods including evidence for past environments, with provision for environmental sampling included.

2.1.3 The evaluation was to determine, if applicable, the relationship of above ground structures to surviving deposits below ground and to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion on the site and assess the degree of archaeological survival of all buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of nine trenches each measuring 30 m in length and 2 m in width except for Trenches 1 and 6, which measured 35 m and 25 m in length respectively (Fig. 2). Due to topographic restrictions it was not possible to excavate the proposed Trench 5. The overburden and topsoil was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, and archaeological deposits were sampled by hand and recorded.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 No samples were taken for environmental analysis.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 The results are presented by trench. Each trench and any significant archaeological remains within are described separately.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The underlying geology is composed of light yellow-brown Thames gravel and sand. This horizon was overlain by up to 0.4 m of a mid-reddish brown silty sand subsoil with occasional flint pebbles that sealed the archaeological deposits/features. The subsoil is in turn overlain by a dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil up to 0.4 m thick that includes a small percentage of small chalk particles.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 Except for Trenches 1, 8 and 9 all of the trenches contained archaeological features/deposits associated with former activity on the site.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trenches 1, 8 and 9

5.1.1 Trenches 1, 8 and 9 were located as shown in Figure 2. These trenches did not contain any features/deposits of archaeological significance. The base of the stratigraphic sequence in these trenches was the Thames gravels. The gravels lay below up to 0.4 m of a reddish brown silty sand subsoil. The sequence was sealed beneath c.0.4 m of dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil.

Trench 2

5.1.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4) was located towards the northern part of the application site immediately south of Trench 10. The trench was orientated east-west and measured 30 m in length. The natural gravel (202) was cut by a single ditch feature (203) observed at the west end of the trench (Fig. 4). The ditch was a right angled linear cut with steeply sloped sides and a flat base and was 1 m wide at the top and 0.18 m deep. Ditch 203 was aligned north-east/south-west and turned through 90° to run north-east to south-east. Owing to the amount of ground water it was not possible to excavate both sections of feature 203. A north-east facing section through the NE-SW portion of the feature revealed that it was filled by a single dark yellowish brown silty sand (204) that contained occasional small sub-angular flint fragments but no archaeologically dateable finds. Ditch 203 had probably formed part of a simple field drainage system or perhaps a small boundary feature, though no associated bank material was observed. The fill of ditch 203 and the natural gravel were overlain by a former soil horizon (207) and then the present topsoil (200), with a combined thickness of 0.8 m. (Fig. 4)

Trench 3

5.1.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 4) was situated 15 m south of Trench 2 and orientated east-west. The trench was 2 m wide and 30 m long. A single archaeological feature was observed cut through the gravel at the west end of the trench. The feature was a linear cut (303) orientated north-south. The cut measured 0.8 m in width at the top and had a

depth of 0.28 m. A north facing section through the feature revealed two distinct fills. The basal fill (304) was a dark blue-grey silty sand that was 0.06 m thick. This fill was a typical alluvial deposit being laid down while the ditch was waterlogged, either through its intended function, or during flooding. Fill (304) did not produce any dateable artefacts. Deposit (304) was overlain by a more substantial deposit of dark grey-brown silty sand (305) up to 0.26 m thick. This fill formed the remaining bulk of the feature and did not yield any finds. Deposit (305) and the natural gravel was sealed beneath 0.44 m of subsoil (301), which was in turn sealed below 0.4 m of topsoil (300 - Fig. 4)

Trench 4

5.1.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 3) was the most westerly of the trenches and was orientated north-south. The natural sand/gravel was cut by a number of linear features. At the north end of the trench, two parallel linear features (412 and 414) were observed. Feature 412 was a north-east/south-west orientated linear feature with a rounded *terminus*. The edges of the feature sloped down to a concave base. The cut was 0.8 m wide and had a depth of 0.18 m. The total exposed length of the feature was 1 m. The only fill of feature 412 was a mid grey silty clay with occasional poorly-sorted charcoal flecks and sub-angular flint fragments (413). Linear feature 414 was situated 0.5 m north of 412 and on a similar alignment. The feature was exposed across the width of the trench and was 0.56 m wide and 0.12 m deep. The edges of this feature were short and steep though the southern edge was slightly longer and gentler than the northern edge. The base of the feature was concave and it was filled by a single mid-grey brown silty clay (415) similar to that which filled 412. Neither fill produced artefacts and the silty nature of the material would suggest that the gullies were land drainage features that filled naturally.

5.1.5 A north-east to south-west orientated feature with a rounded *terminus* was located 6.5 m south of feature 412. This feature 407 was 1.3 m long and 0.84 m wide with a depth of 0.35 m. The edges of the cut were steep and the base was concave and filled with two distinct deposits. The basal fill (408) was 0.08 m thick and was composed of a re-deposited natural material formed by primary erosion that produced no finds. The bulk fill of gully 407 was a mid-grey brown silty clay with occasional small charcoal flecks and sub-angular flint fragments (409). This fill was up to 0.35 m thick and produced fragments of animal bone and fragments of ceramic building material.

5.1.6 Features 412, 414 and a tree throw pit (406) were sealed beneath a layer of reddish brown silty sand (404). This deposit sloped markedly from the southern end of the trench (where it had a maximum thickness of 0.6 m), to the north end where it was only 0.25 m thick. Towards the mid-point of Trench 4, the subsoil (404) was completely truncated by 411, a broad feature that may have been linear in shape. Cut 411 was 6.55 m wide and up to 0.8 m deep and filled by at least one fill (410). A second much larger fill (402) may have been part of the feature but is more likely unrelated (see below). Deposit (410) was a mid greyish brown silty clay with a slight greenish hue that contained occasional poorly-sorted charcoal flecks and some small flint and chalk fragments. The fill was 0.42 m thick with a pronounced dip in the middle and produced a number of tile fragments along with animal bones and

pottery sherds with a broad date range spanning the 13th-16th centuries, with the presence of a sherd of Border Ware of 16th-18th century date suggesting the assemblage from the deposit is later rather than earlier.

5.1.7 At the south end of Trench 4 there was a substantial series of deposits that had resulted in a considerable raising of the ground surface. The base of the sequence of deposits at this end of the trench were laid directly on to the subsoil (404), from the surface of which a sherd of 19th-century pottery was recovered. Layer (403) was a firm deposit of white and yellow chalk and sand, 0.36 m thick and up to 1.34 m wide. Layer 403 was interpreted on site as the remains of a pathway or trackway orientated east-west and possibly associated with the southern boundary of the North Field of the farm, or simply a dumped deposit sealed by a buried former topsoil 402. In the south-east corner of Trench 4 was a pit that cut through both the layers 404 and 403. The pit (418) was observed in section (Fig. 3) to be 0.86 m wide and 0.56 m deep, with steep 45° edges and a narrow concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit of dark reddish brown silty sand (419) that produced no finds but included small poorly-sorted charcoal flecks and chalk fragments. A layer of re-deposited natural (420) up to 0.4 m thick sealed both the fill of pit 418 and part of the chalky deposit (403). A ditch feature (416) was also identified cutting layers 403 and 404. This feature was 1.2 m wide and up to 0.6 m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The ditch was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown silty sand (417) similar to deposit 419 - neither fill produced dateable artefacts.

5.1.8 The deposits identified and described above were all sealed beneath layer 402 (section 400, Fig. 3). This layer was very substantial and ran the length of Trench 4. It was composed of a firm, dark grey brown silty sand 0.74 m thick that sealed the fills of features 416 and 411 and overlay the subsoil horizon (404). This layer has been interpreted as a buried topsoil and indeed merges almost imperceptibly with the modern topsoil (400) towards the north end of trench 4. A sherd of 20th century pottery was recovered from this layer.

5.1.9 A large deposit of firm, dark brown silty sand and chalk (401) was identified at the south end of Trench 4. This deposit contained a large quantity of brick and also some blocks of chalk. The deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.4 m and an exposed width of 4.25 m. This deposit appears to have formed a bank that ran east to west across the southern end of the North Field. The stratigraphic sequence was capped by up to 0.3 m of dark grey brown silty sand topsoil (400, Fig. 3)

Trench 6

5.1.10 Trench 6 was located in the southern part of the application area and was orientated east to west. The trench was 25 m long. The natural gravel was cut by a single small linear feature located 1.5 m from the east end of the trench. The feature (606) was aligned east to west and was 3.25 long although the feature petered to the west rather than ending in a defined *terminus*. The feature was formed of a shallow and narrow linear cut 0.25 m wide and only 0.04 m deep. The feature may have represented a truncated shallow gully or even the remains of a wheel rut. The cut was filled by a single compact mid grey brown silty sand (605) that did not produce dateable artefacts. Deposit 605 was sealed beneath a layer of reddish brown silty sand subsoil

some 0.2 m thick. The subsoil was sealed by 0.22 m of dark greyish brown sandy loam (602), which formed a buried topsoil horizon below a layer of compact crushed chalk. The layer of chalk (601) was between 0.08 m and 0.13 m thick and may have formed a surface associated with the building immediately to the north. The stratigraphic sequence was topped by up to 0.10 m of modern dark grey-brown topsoil.

Trench 7

5.1.11 Trench 7 (Fig. 5) was orientated north-west/ south-east and measured 30 m in length. The only feature (703) of archaeological significance was located near the east end of the trench. The feature was a circular linear cut with a projected diameter of c. 2 m, though only about 25% of it was exposed in the trench. The cut was 0.7 m wide and 0.4 m deep. The edges were fairly steep breaking on to a concave base. The gully was filled by a single fill (704) composed of friable dark grey silty clay that did not produce finds. Deposit (704) was sealed beneath 0.4 m to 0.6 m of the typical subsoil (701). The sequence was capped by up to 0.3 m of topsoil (Fig 5)

Trench 10

5.1.12 Trench 10 (Fig. 5) was located at the north of the development area (Fig 2). The trench was orientated north-west/south-east and measured 30 m in length. A single pit, 1003, was identified cutting the subsoil (1001), 14 m from the south-east end of the trench. The pit was 1.2 m wide at the top and filled with a dark brown and red topsoil-like fill (1004) with modern finds. Towards the north-west end of the trench was a north to south aligned linear feature (1005). This feature was 1.5 m wide and up to 0.3 m deep and cut through the natural gravel (1002). The edges were regular and sloped at 45° on to a flattish base. The fill of 1005 was a firm blue-grey silty sand (1006) that did not yield any dateable artefacts. The form and fill of 1005 would suggest that this feature was associated with land drainage. The natural and the fill of 1005 were sealed by up to 0.5 m of mid brown silty sand subsoil (1001) overlain in turn by 0.2 m of dark greyish brown topsoil (1000).

Modern animal burials

5.1.13 Trenches 6, 7 and 8 all contained several animal burials of probable modern date. These were not excavated for health and safety reasons. The burials were planned but no further work on them undertaken.

5.2 Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 18 sherds with a total weight of 389 g. All the pottery was medieval or later, and consisted of types well known in the Reading area. Consequently, the fabrics were given the same codes as used for the material from the Reading Waterfront excavations (Underwood, 1997), as follows:

FL: Flint-tempered ware. 12th–13th century, 1 sherd, 10 g.
SM: Medieval sandy ware. 12th–13th century, 5 sherds, 71 g.
SI: Medieval Sandy ware II. 12th–13th century, 3 sherds, 44 g.

SMg: Brill/Boarstall ware, 13th–16th century, 1 sherd, 21 g.
Sg: Surrey whiteware. Mid 13th–mid 15th century, 5 sherds, 194 g.
BEW: Border Ware. Mid 16th–18th century. 1 sherd, 10 g.
WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares. 19th–20th century, 1 sherd, 32 g.

In addition, the following was noted:

English Yellow-glazed earthenware. *c* 1785-1835. 1 sherd, 7 g.

5.2.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The majority of the material came from a single context, 410 that contained a group of material with a broad date range spanning the 13th to the 16th centuries. A single sherd of Border Ware (BEW) is later and suggests a general date for the pottery from layer 410 of 16th century date, though it is possible that the sherd is intrusive.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	SM		SI		FL		SMg		Sg		BEW		Yellow		WHEW		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
400															1	32	20thC
404													1	7			L18thC
410	5	71	3	44	1	10	1	21	5	194	1	10					M13thC-16th*
Total	5	71	3	44	1	10	1	21	5	194	1	10	1	7	1	32	

*border ware (BEW) possibly intrusive. See text

Other Finds by Leigh Allen

5.2.3 A total of 16 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 2145g was recovered from four contexts on the site. For the purposes of this assessment only the form of the tile, the dimensions and any obvious features have been noted. An assessment of the fabric has not been undertaken at this stage although the OA holds a number of fabric series' from sites in Reading with which the Caversham material could be compared.

Context	***Pottery spot date***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Comments***
400	20th century	Fragment of flat tile	Thickness 19mm	-
404	18th century	Fragment of peg tile	Thickness 15mm Peg hole diameter 13mm	Surviving perforation is in one corner so it probably originally had 2 perforations.
404	18th century	Fragment of peg tile	Thickness 13mm Peg hole diameter 14mm	Bulge of clay around hole on the underside
404	18th century	Fragment of flat	Thickness	

		tile	15mm	
409	-	Fragment of peg tile	Thickness 16mm Peg hole diameter 17mm	
409	-	Fragment of flat tile	Thickness 16mm	
409	-	Fragment of flat tile	Thickness 16mm	
410	Mid 13th century-16th century	Fragment of peg tile	Thickness 16mm Width 175mm Peg holes 14mm square	Complete width Square holes
410	Mid 13th century-16th century	Fragment of peg tile	Thickness 16mm Peg hole diameter 15mm	
410	Mid 13th century-16th century	Flat tile fragment	Thickness 17mm	Patch of green glaze
410	Mid 13th century-16th century	Flat tile fragment	Thickness 15mm	Splash of red brown glaze
410	Mid 13th century-16th century	Flat tile fragment	Thickness 14mm	Splash of red brown glaze
410	Mid 13th century-16th century	Flat tile fragment	Thickness 11mm	Patch of green glaze
410	Mid 13th century-16th century	Curved fragment	Thickness 15mm	Patch of green glaze

5.2.4 The fragments are all from roof tiles the majority of which are peg tiles. There is a single fragment of simple curved ridge tile and a number of glazed fragments. The assemblage is medieval/post-medieval in date.

5.2.5 Two fragments of oyster shell were recovered from contexts 400 and 410.A fragment from a clay pipe stem was recovered from context 400. A nail with a rectangular section shank and a worn lozenge shaped head was recovered from context 410.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 The field evaluation at Chazey Court Farm did not uncover any archaeological remains of significant complexity or remarkable quality.

6.1.2 Except for the build up of deposits and inter-cutting relationships encountered at the south end of Trench 4 there was no significant stratigraphic depth observed across the application area.

6.1.3 In most trenches the archaeology was confined to simple gully like features cut in to the natural Thames gravel and sealed beneath uniform subsoil and topsoil horizons.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 The evaluation revealed a series of linear features associated with low level agricultural activity most probably linked to field drainage or land reclamation.

6.2.2 A possible pond feature was noted in Trench 4 and tiles found across the site suggest a period of re-roofing at the farm. No certain evidence of medieval occupation was found across the site, and the finds assemblage was unremarkable in character.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context Number	Type	Thickness	Width	Finds Present	Date	Comments
100	Deposit	0.4 m	2 m		Modern	Topsoil
101	Deposit	0.4 m	2 m			Subsoil
102	Deposit		2 m			Natural
200	Deposit	0.46 m	2 m		Modern	Topsoil
201	Deposit	0.38 m	2 m			Subsoil
202	Deposit		2 m			Natural
203	Cut	0.18 m	1 m			Gully
204	Deposit	0.18 m	1 m	None		Fill of 203
300	Deposit	0.4 m	2 m			Topsoil
301	Deposit	0.44 m	2 m			Subsoil
302	Deposit		2 m			Natural
303	Cut	0.28 m	0.8 m			Ditch
304	Deposit	0.06 m	0.8 m	None		Fill of 303
305	Deposit	0.24 m	0.8 m	None		Fill of 303
400	Deposit	0.32 m	2 m	Pot, Bone, Fe, CBM	Modern	Topsoil
401	Deposit	0.4 m	4.24 m	CBM		Chalky Layer
402	Deposit	0.74 m	2 m	None		Plough Soil
403	Deposit	0.36 m	1.34 m	None		Sandy Chalk Deposit
404	Deposit	0.6 m	2 m	CBM		Subsoil
405	Deposit					Natural
406	Deposit	0.24 m	1.46 m	None		Fill of TTH
407	Cut	0.35 m	0.84 m			Gully
408	Deposit	0.08 m	0.76 m	None		Fill of 407
409	Deposit	0.35 m	0.84 m	Bone, CBM		Fill of 407
410	Deposit	0.42 m	6.54 m	Pot, Bone, CBM		Fill of 411
411	Cut	0.80 m	6.54 m			Ditch
412	Cut	0.18 m	0.46 m			Gully
413	Deposit	0.18 m	0.46 m	None		Fill of 412
414	Cut	0.12 m	0.56 m			Gully
415	Deposit	0.12 m	0.56 m	None		Fill of 414
416	Cut	0.50 m	1.20 m			Ditch
417	Deposit	0.30 m	1.20 m	None		Fill of 416
418	Cut	0.62 m	0.56 m			Pit
419	Deposit	0.62 m	0.56 m	None		Fill of 418
420	Deposit	0.30 m	2.0 m	None		Redeposited Natural
600	Deposit	0.1 m	2 m	None		Topsoil
601	Deposit	0.1 m	2 m	None		Chalk Surface
602	Deposit	0.22 m	2 m	None		Buried Topsoil
603	Deposit	0.2 m	2 m			Subsoil
604	Deposit		2 m			Natural
605	Deposit	0.04 m	0.25 m	None		Fill of 606

606	Cut	0.04 m	0.25 m			Gully/Wheel rut
700	Deposit	0.3 m	2 m	None		Topsoil
701	Deposit	0.4 - 0.6 m	2 m	None		Subsoil
702	Deposit		2 m			Natural
703	Cut	0.4 m	0.7 m			Gully
704	Deposit	0.4 m	0.7 m	None		Fill of 703
800	Deposit	0.3 m	2 m	None		Topsoil
801	Deposit	0.3 m	2 m	None		Subsoil
802	Deposit		2 m			Natural
900	Deposit	0.3 m	2 m	None		Topsoil
901	Deposit	0.6 m	2 m	None		Subsoil
902	Deposit		2 m			Natural
903	Cut	1.5 m	0.10 m		Modern	Cut of Intrusion
904	Deposit	1.5 m	0.10 m		Modern	Fill of Intrusion
1000	Deposit	0.2 m	2 m	None		Topsoil
1001	Deposit	0.5 m	2 m	None		Subsoil
1002	Deposit		2 m			Natural
1003	Cut		1.2 m			Pit
1004	Deposit		1.2 m	None	Modern	Fill of 1003
1005	Cut	0.3 m	1.5 m			Ditch
1006	Deposit	0.3 m	1.5 m	None		Fill of 1005

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: The Warren, Chazey Court Farm, Caversham, Reading
Site code: RECCF 02
Grid reference: SU 6914 7518
Type of evaluation: Trial trenching
Date and duration of project: July 2002, 5 days
Area of site: 6.4 hectares
Summary of results: The evaluation encountered low level agricultural activity associated with drainage activities of uncertain date, a possible hollow or pond and evidence for a phase of re-roofing in the form of quantities of tile across the site. Most deposits were undated - a single deposit contained pottery suggesting a probable 16th century date for activity on the site..

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Berkshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: REDMG: 2002.16

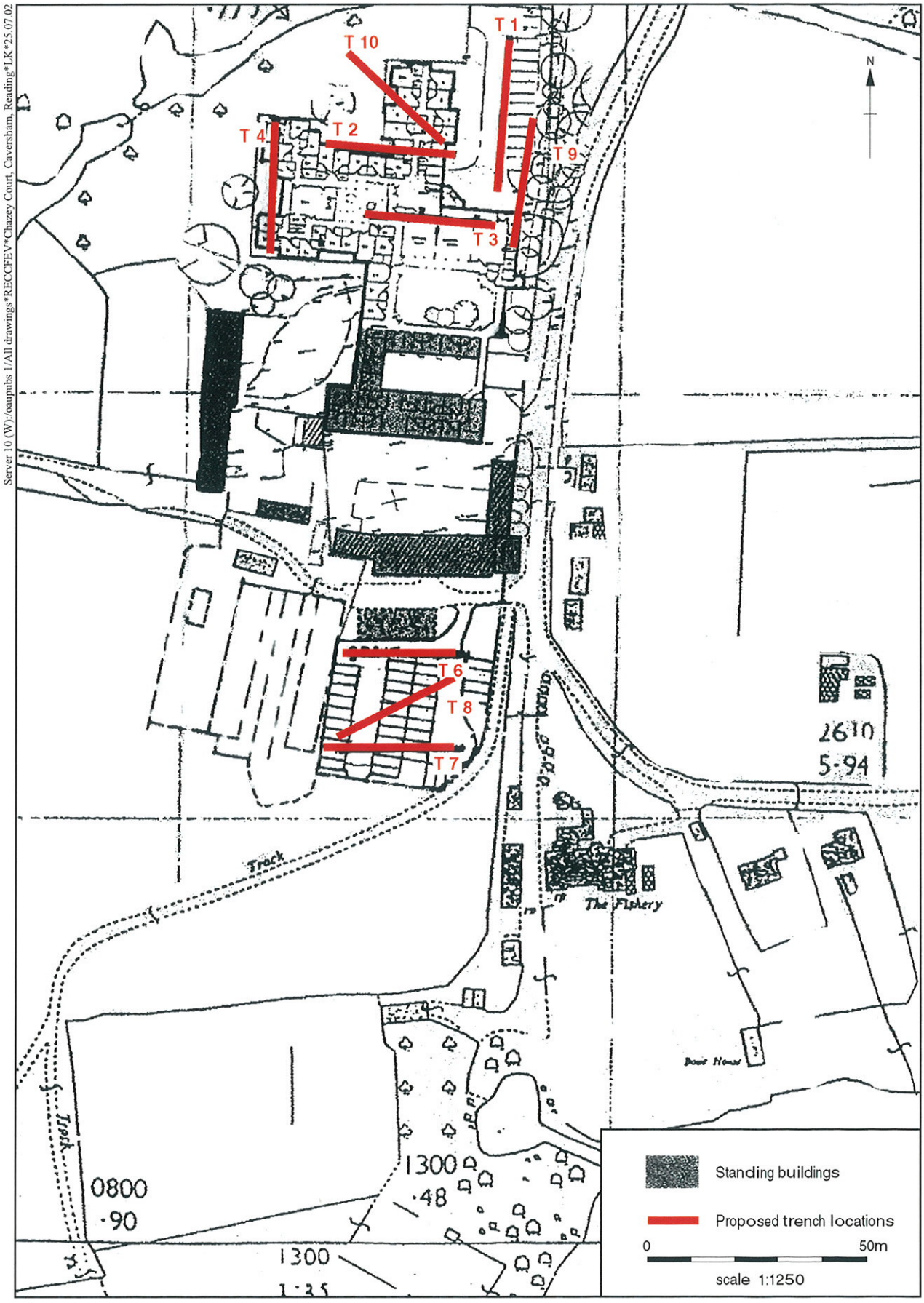
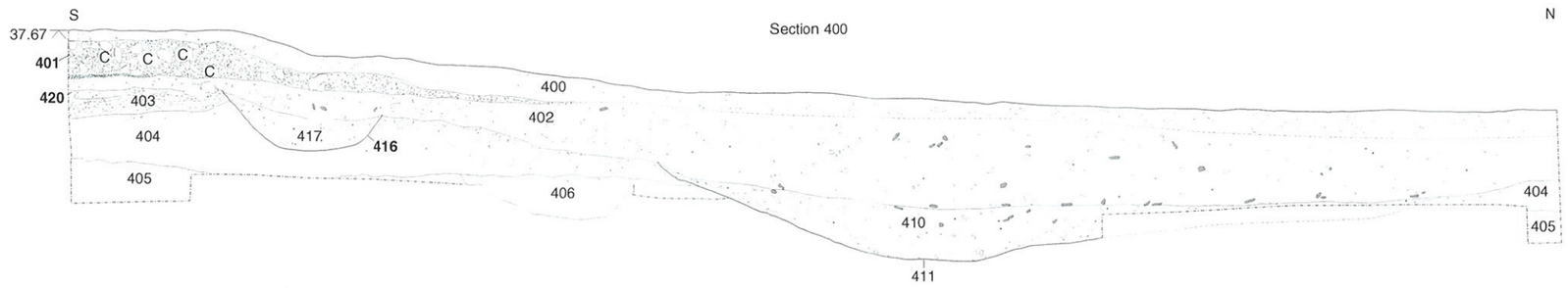
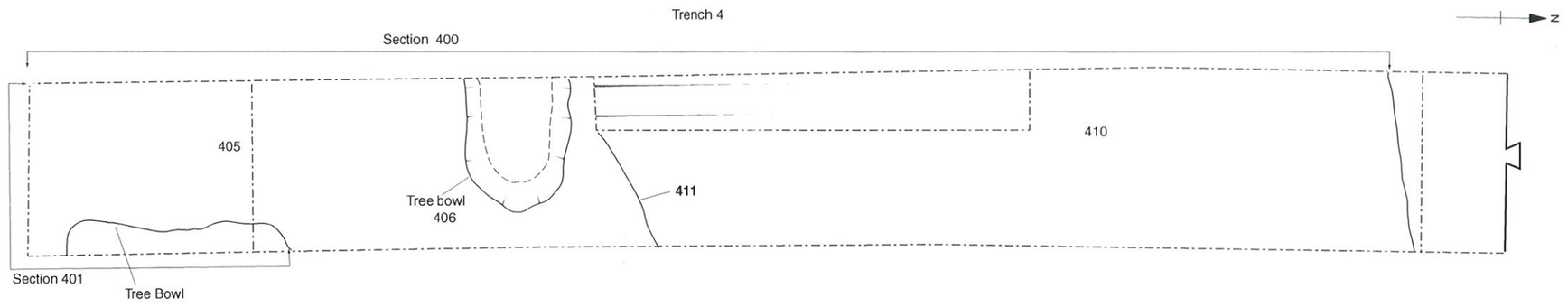
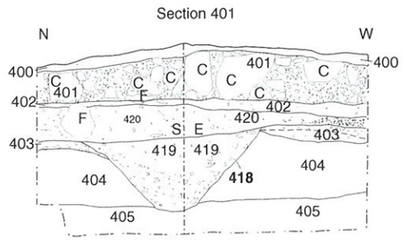
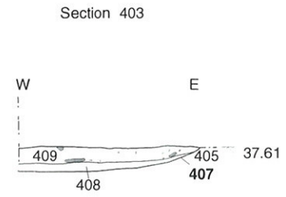


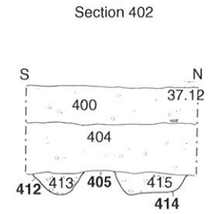
Figure 2: Trench Location Plan











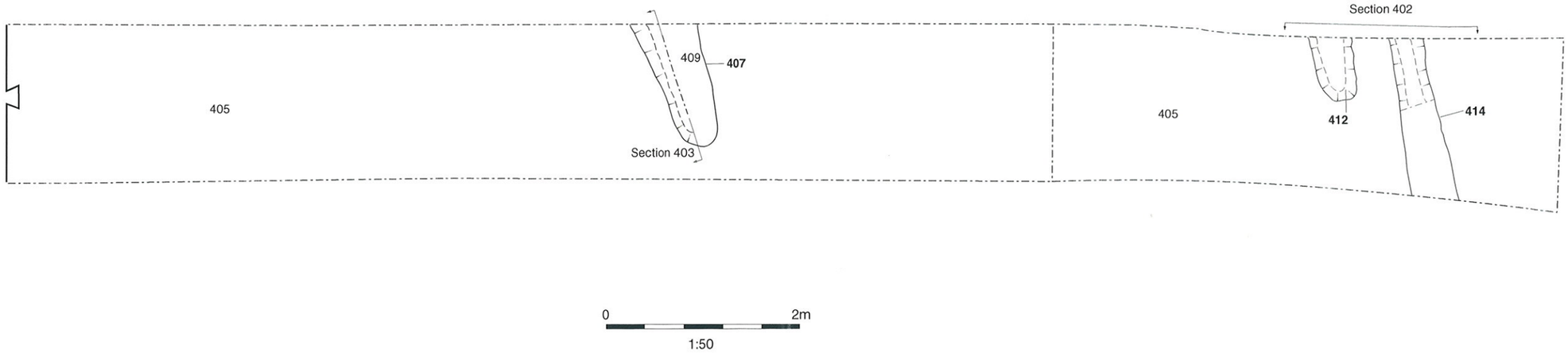


Figure 3: Trench 4

Trench 2

Section 200

204

203

202

202

N

Section 300

W E 37.6

300

301

305 302

304 305

Section 200

W E 37.27

200

207

202 204 203

Section 300

Trench 3

Tree bowl

305

303

Tree bowl

Tree bowl

302

N

Key:

- CBM
- Sub angular flint pebbles
- Sub rounded chalk nodules

0 2m

1:50

Figure 4: Trenches 2 and 3

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