



Land south of Fair Mile Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Accession Number: OXCMS: 2017.152

Ref: 118400.03

October 2017



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Document Information

Document title Land south of, Fair Mile, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire
Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation Report
Document reference 118400.02

Client name CgMs Consulting
Address 11th Floor, 140 London Wall, London EC2Y 5DN

County Oxfordshire
National grid reference (NGR) 475329, 183465
Statutory designations
Planning authority South Oxfordshire District Council
Planning reference
Museum name Oxford Museums Resource Centre
Museum accession code OXCMS:2017.152

WA project code 118400
Dates of fieldwork 10/10/17 – 12/10/17
Fieldwork directed by Tom Blencowe
Project management by Damian De Rosa
Document compiled by Tom Blencowe
Contributions from
Graphics by Will Foster

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 13/10/17	Internal Draft	THB	DDR
2 17/10/17	External Draft	THB	DDR
3			



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (“the client”), on behalf of Thames Properties Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 3.74 ha parcel of land located at Land south of, Fair Mile, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

The evaluation comprised of the excavation of 7 no 30m x 1.8m trial trenches and was undertaken on 10 to 12 October 2017.

No archaeological features or deposit were recorded during the evaluation, which confirmed the low archaeological potential of the site as previously indicated in a desk based assessment, geophysical survey and watching brief of the site. Two features were identified and recorded, which were found to be on excavation either natural geological features or tree throw holes.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Limited, on behalf of Thames Properties Limited, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Richard von Kalinowski-Meager. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Richard Oram, who monitored the project for Oxfordshire County Council Archaeology Service, and to Ready Power for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was conducted by Marion Pulmer and Christo Nicolle and directed by Tom Blencowe who also wrote this report. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex archaeology by Damian De Rosa.



Land south of Fairmile, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (“the client”), on behalf of Thames Properties Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 3.74 ha parcel of land located south of Fairmile, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, centred on NGR 475329, 183465 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 Current proposals are for the submission of a planning application to South Oxfordshire District Council, the local planning authority (LPA) to include residential development within the Site.
- 1.1.3 A Desk-based Assessment (CgMs 2016), Geophysical Survey (Sumo 2017) and archaeological monitoring of geotechnical soil investigations (PCA 2017) have been undertaken in order to inform the archaeological potential of the Site in support of the proposed application.
- 1.1.4 The scope of the evaluation followed consultation by CgMs with Richard Oram the Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council Archaeology Service (OCCAS) the archaeological planning advisor to the LPA.
- 1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017). Richard Oram the Planning archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council Archaeology Service (OCCAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.6 The evaluation comprising seven trial trenches was undertaken between the 10th and 12th of October 2017.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site is located on open land and woodland to the southwest of Fair Mile, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire. The site is 3.74 hectares in extent and is bounded to the southwest by housing, to the south and west by open land, to the north by open land and housing, and to the northeast by Fair Mile and buildings fronting onto it (**Figure 1**).



- 1.3.2 The western part of the Site (c. 1.9 ha) is accessed from Barn Lane to the north comprises of an open field under pasture. The eastern half of the Site comprises woodland and scrub.
- 1.3.3 The topography of the Site comprises a downward slope from southwest to northeast. The north-eastern end of the Site is roughly level at 39-42.6m AOD, with the southwestern part of the site rises to c.60m AOD (Water Environment 2013: 2).
- 1.3.4 The Assenden Spring flows to the northeast of the study site on the opposite side of Fairmile
- 1.3.5 As shown on British Geological Survey online the geology underlying the Site comprises deposits of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk and Newhaven Chalk Formation., overlain to the northeast by Head deposits, defined as 'clay, silt, sand and gravel'.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background is presented below using the information set out within the Desk based Assessment (CgMs 2016) which made a consideration of findspots within a 750m radius, of the Site (Study Area), held on the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR), together with a map regression exercise charting the history of the site from the late eighteenth century until the present day; geophysical survey (Sumo 2017) and archaeological monitoring of geotechnical soil investigations (PCA 2017).

2.2 Previous investigations

Geophysical Survey

- 2.2.1 A geophysical survey (SUMO 2017) was undertaken within the western open area of the Site.
- 2.2.2 No anomalies of archaeological interest were detected, apart from evidence for past ridge and furrow agriculture. Two linear responses were detected which correspond with former field boundaries visible on OS mapping. A couple of responses have uncertain origins.

Watching Brief

- 2.2.3 Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical ground investigations has been undertaken at the Site (PCA 2017). The monitoring comprised the observation of 10 no test pits located mainly across the western and central parts of the Site with a single test pit to the east.
- 2.2.4 No evidence for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was identified on the Site, with the only finds observed being clearly of late post-medieval / modern date.
- 2.2.5 The earliest activity recorded were former field boundaries as well as probable past cultivation features, located close to the current fenced boundary areas, all of which were of post-medieval date. These were likely to be related to agricultural activity within the area of the Site. The remainder of the Site contained very limited archaeological evidence, restricted to layers of made ground.
- 2.2.6 Natural chalk deposits were seen across the main field in TP01-09 and was revealed between 0.55m Below Ground Level (BGL) and 2.15m BGL.



- 2.2.7 A series of layers were recorded throughout the test pits; designated in the report (PCA 2017) as Groups 2, 3, 4, 5.
- 2.2.8 Group 2 consisted of a compact light yellow brown clay and chalk layer, recorded at between 0.30m BGL and 0.65m BGL, which was between 0.55m and 0.95m thick in TP06 and TP08.
- 2.2.9 Group 3 comprised of a mid-whiteish orange silty clay layer with medium to large flint nodules. The deposit was revealed at 0.80m BGL and 1.00m BGL, with a thickness between 0.40m and 0.60m.
- 2.2.10 Group 4 was recorded as a mid-brown silty chalk layer, at 0.40m BGL and between 0.90m and 1.00m thick.
- 2.2.11 Group 5 consisted of mid-orangey brown silt with chalk deposit, recorded at 0.25m BGL and 0.30m BGL, and between 0.35 and 0.90m thick.
- 2.2.12 These deposits are all likely to represent agriculturally related deposits, formed throughout the post-medieval period during the reworking and possibly also levelling of the area for agricultural purposes.
- 2.2.13 Topsoil capped the sequence within TP 01 to 09 and was recorded at between 0.25m and 0.40m thick from the surface
- 2.2.14 Test pit 11 on the eastern boundary of the Site revealed a different deposit sequence. Natural mid-orange brown sandy flint gravel was revealed at a depth of 0.45 m capped by topsoil.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.3.1 Within the Study Area search radius, a single Palaeolithic handaxe has been identified within the northern boundary of Friar Park to the south of the site.
- 2.3.2 No finds of Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age date have been identified within the study Area. Further afield, within the Henley area, scattered Neolithic finds have been identified, with a Bronze Age barrow at Rotherfield Peppard 1.5km to the west of the Site providing the first evidence of settled communities. Iron Age activity has been more frequently recorded in the archaeological record, with settlement concentrating on the gravel terrace of the Thames floodplain.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.3 The available information indicates Romano-British activity in the form of nucleated farmsteads engaged in a pastoral economy, with more substantial settlement in Henley to the southeast.
- 2.3.4 The line of the Roman road linking Dorchester, Wargrave and Henley has been identified as running along the alignment of Fair Mile, northeast of the Site.
- 2.3.5 A 'collection of copper alloy coins' was identified at Fair Mile, within the vicinity of the Site, in 2007 by a metal detectorist. A coin of Tiberius was found in the garden of 10 Crisp Road to the southeast of the site. A Roman urn and undated coins were found to the south of the study site, on land now occupied by Rotherfield Court and Westfield House.



2.3.6 Excavations in the centre of Henley, at Bell Street to the southeast of the Site, has revealed Roman activity, including foundations and an occupation surface with material culture of First and Second Century AD date. Romano-British pottery, a piece of daub and burnt flint were extracted from two V-shaped ditches at the site of the Westfield Estate to the south of the site. Excavation in 1932 at The Mount to the north of the Site allegedly revealed a Romano-British urn.

Anglo Saxon and Medieval

2.3.7 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the Henley area is scant at present. Excavations in the centre of Henley, at Bell Street to the southeast of the Site, has revealed 7th-8th century pottery in a featureless deposit.

2.3.8 Medieval settlement patterns within the Henley area are reflected in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century mapping, with settlement concentrating on communication routes and common land. Henley itself developed around the river crossing and was well developed by the mid thirteenth century.

2.3.9 Possible Medieval or Post Medieval boundary banks, formerly visible as earthworks and now built over, have been identified to the south of the site c.125m southeast of the Site. The banks measured up to 80m long and have been interpreted as features which may relate to the gardens at Friar Park.

2.3.10 The site of a Medieval park is known to the south of the site. Evaluation in the Waitrose carpark off Bell Street to the southeast of the site within Henley town centre revealed Medieval urban activity.

Post Medieval and modern

2.3.11 Early maps show the Site to lie in open land southwest of Fair Mile, to the northwest of the centre of Henley. The Henley Tithe Map and its accompanying Award shows the site comprising arable land, with a field boundary present from southwest to northeast through the centre of the Site.

2.3.12 The First Edition Ordnance Survey shows the Site comprising undeveloped land. The Second Edition Ordnance Surveys of 1898-9 shows field boundaries and a footpath within the eastern and north-eastern parts of the Site. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey shows the north-eastern part of the Site is in use as allotment gardens and that an additional field boundary has been added within the south-eastern part of the site.

2.3.13 The 1962 Ordnance Survey shows the buildings of 'Poultry House' within the north-western corner, together with an additional field boundary to the southeast. The 1988-90 Ordnance Survey shows the absence of the Poultry House buildings and the addition of field boundaries within the centre and southwest. The 2009 Ordnance Survey shows the north-eastern part of the Site occupied by woodland, and an absence of field boundaries within the centre and to the southwest.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Research Objectives

3.3.1 Research aims will be in line with the Solent-Thames Research Framework (Hey and Hind, 2014) and will aim to investigate and inform our understanding of the wider historical landscape

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as per those proposed in the WSI, though all trenches had to be slightly moved from their original positions owing to ecological constraints (**Fig. 1**). The trenches were positioned in locations stripped of grass and cleared by ecological subcontractors prior to the evaluation. As a result, the length of some of the trenches was curtailed by the limited space available. All arising's were kept within the limits of the stripped areas and plant movements were also confined to clear stripped corridors wherever possible. Where not possible the grass was inspected for small mammals and reptiles prior to movement.
- 4.2.2 The seven trial trenches, measuring 26 to 30 m in length and 1.8 m wide (Figure 1 and Plates 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 12) were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.



- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. Potentially archaeological features and deposits identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and OCCAS were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Richard Oram of OCCAS on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Only one of the seven excavated trial trenches, Trench 6 (**Plates 10 to 12**), contained features of interest. All other trenches were devoid of any archaeological features.
- 5.1.2 Upon investigation, the features within trench 6 (**Plates 11 and 12**) were revealed to be of natural or geological origin and most likely tree throw holes.



5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all features recorded and the as dug locations of the trenches.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The soil sequence (**Plates 3, 5, 8 and 13**) observed across the site followed broadly the same pattern (with the exception of trench one (**Plate 1**)) which consisted of a topsoil of mid to dark brown (sometimes with a greyish hue) silty loam which was also occasionally slightly clayey and varied from 0.11 m to 0.24 m in depth. This supported a well-established turf and is permeated by the grass roots. A clear horizon distinguished this from the sub soil which was observed to be lighter in colour and slightly sandier in texture than the top soil. The sub soil varied from 0.07 m to 0.18 m in thickness and rooting in this layer was finer with a much more diffuse lower horizon. Colluvium was observed in every trench (except for trench one) and consisted of a to 0.14 m 0.3 m thick layer of orangey brown clay with abundant sub angular and sub rounded flint and chalk fragments showing moderate sorting. The colluvium was found to overlie the natural geology of chalk which was deeply weathered and friable in places whilst containing common flint nodules and patches of tiger striping.

5.2.2 Trench 1 (**Plate 1**) was found to consist of topsoil directly overlying chalk natural to a depth of 0.23 m.

5.3 Natural features

5.3.1 Two features (**605 and 607**) of likely natural origin (**Figure 1 and Plates 10 and 11**) were identified and excavated in trench six. The interventions revealed very irregular depressions c. 0.35m deep into the natural chalk geology and contained material akin to the overlying colluvium. Neither yielded any material of anthropogenic origin.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 Three small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) dating to the post-medieval period were recovered from the colluvium (**203**) excavated in trench two.

6.1.2 No other finds were recovered during the course of the evaluation, which included scanning of the spoil dumps to aid artefact recovery.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No contexts suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The evaluation has been successful in meeting the aims and objectives of the project as specified in the WSI (WA 2017)

8.1.2 The evaluation has corroborated the results of both the geophysical survey and subsequent watching brief in establishing a low potential for the presence of archaeological remains at the Site. This was further established by the lack of artefactual material from the excavated material indicating a lack of any archaeological activity within the site.



- 8.1.3 No archaeological remains were detected and the soil sequence observed across the site does not indicate that any remains are likely to be found within the site. The evaluation did confirm however that the soil sequence overlying the natural geology was of a lesser depth than that previously indicated during the watching brief of the geotechnical soil investigations.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Oxford Museums Resource Centre has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **OXCMS:2017.152**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Oxford Museums Resources Centre, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **118400/OXCMS:2017.152**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

- 9.3.2 In this instance, the following categories are selected to not be retained: post-medieval CBM.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	25 m x 1.80 m		NGR 415929 139997	59.05 (S) m to 59.19 (N) m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
101	Topsoil		Mid dark brown silty clay loam. Very common gravel (2-6mm). Turf/ roots	0.00–0.23
102	Natural		Chalk with common nodules of flint	0.23+

Trench 2	30 m x 1.80m		NGR 415939 139987	52.50 (E) m to 55.03 (W) m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
201	Topsoil		Mid dark brown, silty clay loam	0.0 - 0.19
202	Subsoil		Mid brown, sandy silt loam. Moderate subangular moderately sorted gravels and flints	0.19 - 0.26
203	Colluvium		Light orangey brown sandy loam with common small and large moderately sorted rounded and subangular inclusions. Possibly post-medieval according to the CBM pottery found in the layer	0.26 - 0.56
204	Natural		Chalk and common nodules of flints	0.56+

Trench 3	28 m x 1.80m		NGR 415939 139987	53.82 (N) m to 54.40 (S) m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
301	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay loam. Well established turf and roots. Clear horizon	0.0 - 0.14
302	Subsoil		Mid grey silty loam. Rare subangular flints. Fine roots	0.14 - 0.25
303	Colluvium		Mid orangey brown clay with abundant chalk and flint	0.25 - 0.44
304	Natural		Chalk with common flint nodules Tiger strips and deeply weathered in places	0.44+

Trench 4	30 m x 1.80m		NGR 415939 139987	50.60 (E) m to 53.85 (W) m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
401	Topsoil		Mid dark brown silty loam. Roots	0.00 – 0.23
402	Subsoil		Mid brown sandy silty loam. Moderate, moderately sorted gravels and flints	0.23 – 0.32
403	Colluvium		Light orangey brown sandy loam. Common small and large moderately sorted inclusions	0.32 – 0.46
404	Natural		Chalk and common flint nodules	0.46+



Trench 5		28 m x 1.80m		NGR 415939 139987	48.85 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
501	Topsoil		Mid dark brown silty loam. Roots Common gravel	0.00 – 0.24	
502	Subsoil		Mid brown sandy silt loam Moderately sorted gravels and flints	0.24 – 0.31	
503	Colluvium		Light orangey brown sandy loam. Common small and large moderately sorted inclusions (flints, pebbles, gravels)	0.31 – 0.47	
504	Natural		Chalk and common flint nodules	0.47+	

Trench 6		26 m x 1.80m		NGR 415939 139987	48.35 (E) m to 49.77 (W) m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
601	Topsoil		Mid dark brown silty loam Roots Sparse flints and gravels	0.00 – 0.21	
602	Subsoil		Mid brown sandy silt loam Moderately sorted gravels and flints	0.21 – 0.39	
603	Colluvium		Light orangey brown sandy loam. Common small and large moderately sorted inclusions (flints, pebbles, gravels, chalk)	0.39 – 0.53	
604	Natural		Chalk and common flint nodules	0.53+	
605	Cut		Cut of a tree throw	0.53 to 0.87	
606	Fill	Fo[605]	Fill of a tree throw	0.53 to 0.87	
607	Cut		Cut of a tree throw	0.53 to 0.88	
608	Fill	Fo[607]	Fill of a tree throw	0.53 to 0.88	

Trench 7		30 m x 1.80m		NGR 415939 139987	53.80 (N) m to 55.70 (S) m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
701	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown silty clay loam Well established turf/ roots Clear horizon	0.00 – 0.11	
702	Subsoil		Light grey silty clay loam with subangular and subrounded Diffused horizon	0.11 – 0.26	
703	Colluvium		Light orangey brown clay with abundant subangular and subrounded chalk and flint	0.26 – 0.46	
704	Natural		Chalk with common flint nodules Deeply weathered in places	0.46+	



Appendix 2 Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-298682

Project details

Project name	Land south of, Fair Mile, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2017 End: 12-10-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	118400 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	OXCMS:2017.152 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	OXFORDSHIRE SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE HENLEY ON THAMES Land south of, Fair Mile, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire
Postcode	RG9 2JY
Study area	3.74 Hectares
Site coordinates	475329 183465 475329 00 00 N 183465 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 47.82m Max: 58.86m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Oxfordshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Tom Blencowe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs

Project archives

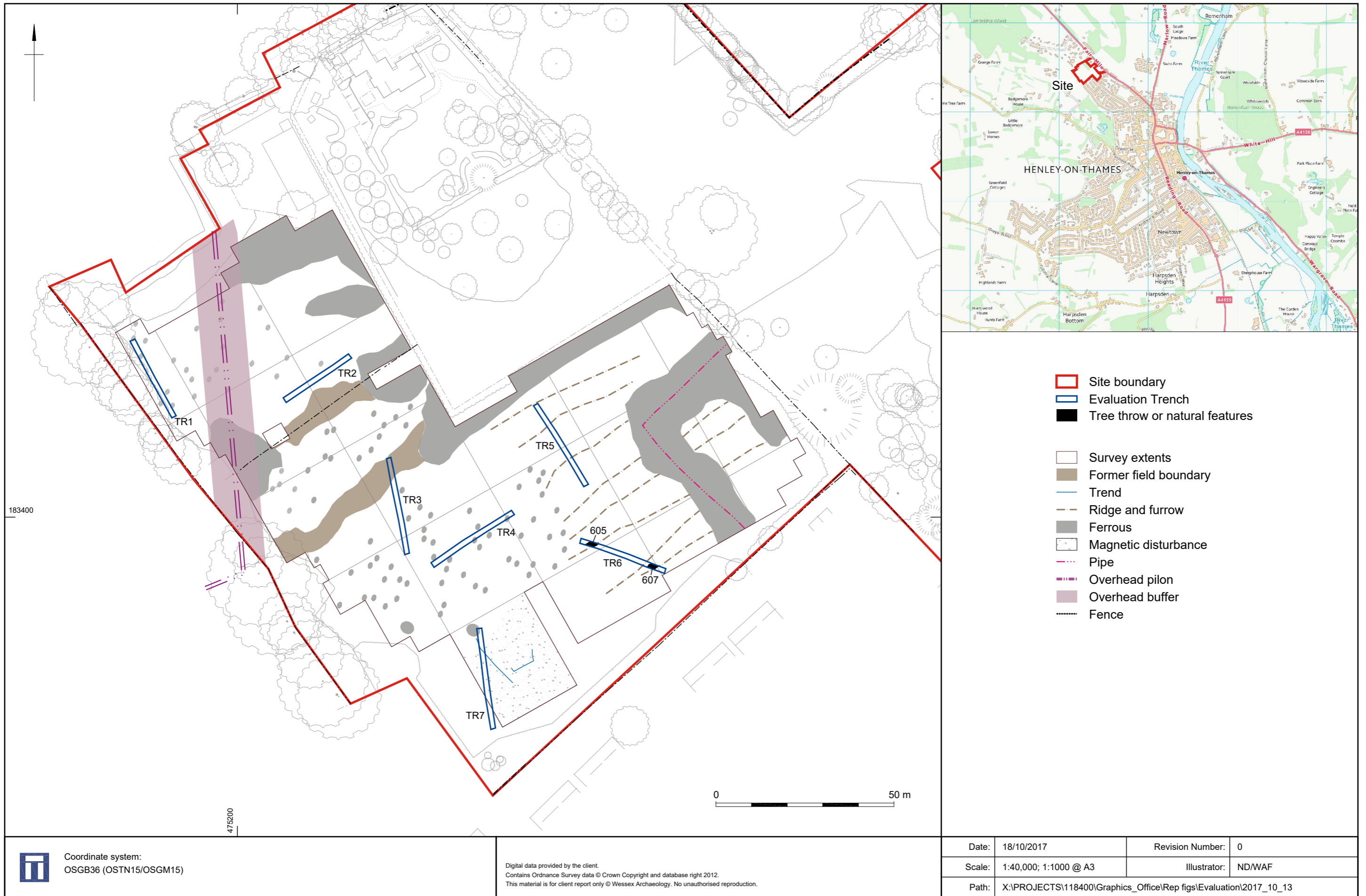
Physical Archive Exists?	No
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Digital Archive recipient	Oxford County Museum Service
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Oxford County Museums Service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land south of, Fair Mile, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire - Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Blencowe, T.
Other bibliographic details	118400.03
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA standard A4 format with text, illustrated cover, figure and plates



Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south west



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking north east


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Plate 3: Trench 2 – Representative section



Plate 4: Trench 3 looking north


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Plate 5: Trench 3 - Representative section



Plate 6: Trench 4 looking east


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Plate 7: Trench 5 looking south east



Plate 8: Trench 5 - Representative section


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Plate 9: Trench 6 looking south east



Plate 10: Trench 6 – Tree throw/Natural feature 605 looking north east


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Plate 11: Trench 6 – Tree throw/Natural feature 607 looking south west



Plate 12: Trench 7 looking north



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Plate 13: Trench 7 – Representative section

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