

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land to the rear of Tower House and Fairwinds,
The Street, Mortimer, West Berkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

**by Anne-Michelle Huvig and
Pierre-Damien Manisse**

Site Code: TSM16/112

(SU 6552 6429)

**Land to the rear of Tower House and Fairwinds, The Street,
Mortimer Common, West Berkshire**

An Archaeological Evaluation

for T A Fischer

by Anne-Michelle Huvig, and Pierre-Damien Manisse

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TSM 16/112

March 2019

Summary

Site name: Land to the rear of Tower House and Fairwinds, The Street, Mortimer, West Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 6552 6429

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 18th - 22nd March 2019

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Anne-Michelle Huvig

Site code: TSM 16/112

Area of site: c. 8.4 Ha

Summary of results: A total of 34 trial trenches were excavated. These revealed a small number of linear features but which were certainly or probably of post-medieval date. No deposits nor artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed. The site is therefore considered to have a very low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum Service in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 28.03.19
	Steve Preston ✓ 28.03.19

Land to the rear of Tower House and Fairwinds, The Street, Mortimer, West Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damien Manisse

Report 16/112c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at a land to the rear of Tower House and Fairwinds, The Street, Mortimer, West Berkshire (SU 6552 6429) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Julian Pacey, Head of Land and Planning for T A Fisher, Theale Court, 11-13 High Street, Theale, Berkshire, RG7 5AH.

A planning application (17/03004/OUTMAJ) has been made to West Berkshire Council for the development of the site for residential purposes. The results of field evaluation have been requested to inform the application. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Council's policies on archaeology. The fieldwork has been informed by an initial desk-based assessment (McNamara 2016) and geophysical survey (Beaverstock 2018).

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Sarah Orr, senior archaeologist for West Berkshire Council. It took the form of a programme of trial trenching, based on the results of which further work might be required. The fieldwork was undertaken by Anne-Michelle Huvig, assisted by Pierre-Damien Manisse, between 11th and 14th March 2019. The site code is TSM 16/112. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the southern margins of Mortimer, centred on SU 6552 6429 (see Fig.1). The site lies c. 100 m south of The Street, at the rear of St John's Church of England School, Fairwinds and - now demolished - Tower Hill properties. It is bordered to the east and west by residential areas and to the south by farmland. It comprises an irregular piece of land, c. 8.4 Ha, currently cultivated except the south-west part of it, where overgrown brambles have developed. The field undulates. In the south-east corner, it lies approximately at 73m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). It slightly rises along the south edge up to 80m aOD but rises sharply to the north up to 95m aOD.

The underlying geology (BGS 2000) is diverse. Most of the field, especially in its northern part is composed of Silchester Gravel. This overlies Bagshot Beds represented as a thin band which should be visible at mid-slope. The lowest part of the field is occupied by London Clay.

Archaeological background

The archaeological background of the site has been summarized in a desk-based assessment (McNamara 2016). To sum up, the archaeological potential resides in the site's location in the hinterland of the Iron Age oppidum and Roman town of Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*), 2km to the south. Chance finds in the vicinity include Mesolithic and Neolithic axeheads. A small unenclosed Bronze Age settlement has been excavated to the north-east at Mortimer Hill Farm, with a number of Bronze Age round barrows in the vicinity. The Mortimer Hill Farm site also revealed a Roman settlement and cremation cemetery along with a Medieval settlement (Taylor 2011).

The result of the geophysical survey on the proposal site did not reveal any anomalies of clear archaeological interest (Beaverstock 2018).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeo-environmental deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project are:

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present, especially of the Iron Age and Roman period; and

to provide information to allow the preparation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

This has to be done taking into account the local, regional or thematic research priorities highlighted in research agendas (EH 2005)

It was proposed that a total of 34 trenches, each 25m long and 1.6-2m wide would be opened, They were to be dug by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Any encountered archaeological features would be cleaned by hand, sufficiently excavated and sampled to satisfy the above aims. Spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results (Fig. 5)

All the intended evaluation trial trenches were opened as planned (Fig. 2), except for trenches 9-10 and 32 which had to be relocated slightly due to obstructions. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths, orientation and a description of stratigraphy is given in Appendix 1. Three different geological horizons were encountered and these have been abbreviated in the appendix:

- Geology 1 = Very frequent gravels in a sandy matrix, locally clayey sand or silty sand of varied colours (from white to yellow, orange and light brown). Mostly occupies the north-west quadrant (Tr. 1-8, 14-17)
- Geology 2 = Sandy silt or clayey silt, variably gravelly, colours varying from light yellowish brown to beige or orange. It developed between Geology 1 and Geology 3 as an intermediary layer (Tr. 8-13, 18-21, 23-27, 30-32)
- Geology 3 = Orange silty clay with rare patches of gravels. It was visible in the eastern part of the field (Tr. 20-22, 28-29, 32-34). In trench 32 its colour was more a light bluish grey than an orange.

A few trenches possessed a combination of those geological horizons, at the transition between layers (Tr. 8, 18, 20-21). The topsoil directly overlaid the geological horizon. Topsoil was a soft dark grey-brown silty loam with scarce gravels, corresponding to the modern cultivation layer.

A majority of trenches were blank (Tr. 1, 3-4, 6-7, 13-16, 18-28, 30, 32-34) or just contained land drains (Tr. 5, 9-12, 17). In trench 31 there was a ditch. As it contained some end of 19th C. - 20th C. pottery and glass, a modern date is assured and it was unexcavated. In trenches 2, 8 and 31 there were some linear features, discussed below. Modern plough marks were frequently observed due to the shallow nature of the superficial deposit.

Trench 1 (Pl. 5)

Trench 1 was aligned W-E and was 26.00m long and up to 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3-4, Pl. 1)

Trench 2 was aligned SE-NW and was 27.00m long and up to 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. A ditch, [03], was observed, running E-W. It was approximately 2m wide, 0.45 deep, with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Edges were a bit diffuse. It was filled with three

different deposits. The primary fill, (56), was a compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels. It was deposited on the north slope. It was overlaid by (55), a compact mid orange brown silt with frequent gravels, 0.30m thick. The terminal fill (54) was a compact mid to dark grey-brown silt with common gravels. A fragment of Post-medieval brick or tile was collected within.

Trench 3 (Pl. 3)

Trench 3 was aligned SW-NE and was 23.80m long and up to 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25/0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned SW-NE and was 25.90m long and up to 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25/0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was aligned SW-NE and was 25.90m long and up to 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20/0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. A deeper slot (0.70m) was hand-made at one end to verify a linear feature that turned out to be a land drain. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was aligned SE-NW and was 27.90m long and up to 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25/0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was aligned SW-NE and was 24.10m long and up to 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25/0.35m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3-4, Pl. 2)

Trench 8 was aligned SE-NW and was 26.70m long and up to 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. At 2.50m a modern test pit was observed. Towards the NW end of the

trench a linear feature was visible for more than 4m, ditch [4], aligned almost N-S. It was 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep with a concave profile. A tile fragment was collected from its fill, (57). This infill was a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt with common gravels.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was aligned S-N and was 22.20m long and up to 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. An E-W land drain was present at 9.85m. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was aligned S-N and was 20.10m long and up to 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. A NNW-SSE land drain was seen between 3.10 and 10.40m. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was aligned SE-NW and was 20.00m long and up to 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25/0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. A NNW-SSE land drain was visible between 16.30m and 20m. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was aligned almost S-N and was 24.55m long and up to 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20/0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. A N-S land drain was observed for most of the trench length. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was aligned SSE-NNW and was 25.30m long and up to 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was aligned SE-NW and was 33.50m long and up to 0.25m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was aligned SSW-NNE and was 29.10m long and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25/0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was aligned SSW-NNE and was 29.00m long and up to 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was aligned SE-NW and was 30.00m long and up to 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. A land drain was seen at the end of the trench, continuation of the one in trench 5. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 27.80m long and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20/0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 19

Trench 19 was aligned SE-NW and was 27.60m long and up to 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. A deeper slot (0.75) was made at one end to ascertain the geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 20

Trench 20 was aligned SE-NW and was 24.85m long and up to 0.20m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was aligned SE-NW and was 34.00m long and up to 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22/0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 22

Trench 22 was aligned SE-NW and was 29.10m long and up to 0.25m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was aligned S-N and was 30.40m long and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 24

Trench 24 was aligned SW-NE and was 33.00m long and up to 0.25m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 25

Trench 25 was aligned almost S-N and was 25.60m long and up to 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 26

Trench 26 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 22.20m long and up to 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20/0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 27

Trench 27 was aligned SW-NE and was 25.30m long and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 28

Trench 28 was aligned SW-NE and was 24.40m long and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 29 (Pl. 7)

Trench 29 was aligned SSW-NNE and was 28.40m long and up to 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. A ditch was aligned E-W between 18.60m and 23.90m. It was 4m

wide with two distinct fills visible in plan. The lower deposit was a light greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. A modern transfer printed potsherd was found within (not collected). The upper fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare gravels. A piece of modern glass (not retained) came from it. This modern feature was not excavated.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was aligned SSW-NNE and was 24.00m long and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25/0.30m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 31 (Fig. 3-4, Pl. 3-4)

Trench 31 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 22.90m long and up to 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m topsoil overlying the natural geology. The topsoil here was deeper than elsewhere due to this trench being located at the bottom of the hill. No less than four land drains were visible, of three different orientation and two undated ditches. Ditch [1] was aligned NW-SE. It was filled by (52), a compact mid grey clay with common to frequent gravels. The cut had steep sides and a flattish base. It was 0.65m wide and 0.31m deep. Ditch [2] was orientated N-S. It shared this axis with a land drain just aside it. It had unclear edges. It was about 1.70m wide and a flattish base. It was filled by (53), a soft mid grey silty clay with occasional gravels, 0.22m thick. None of the ditches yielded any finds.

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Trench 32

Trench 32 was aligned WSW-ESE and was 33.00m long and up to 0.95m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered. Thicker deposit were again observed as this trench was situated in the lowest part of the field.

Trench 33

Trench 33 was aligned SSW-NNE and was 28.30m long and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 34

Trench 34 was aligned SSW-NNE and was 22.80m long and up to 0.25m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Finds

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Tile (2 fragments weighing 594g) was recovered from two contexts encountered in the evaluation. These were hand-collected and examined under x10 magnification and are summarised in Appendix 3.

The fragment recovered from trench 2 (slot 3, 54) comprises a piece of roof tile in a fine clay fabric with very occasional fine sand inclusions, a red colour and a thickness of 14mmmm. The finish is slightly uneven and the underside has the impression of a textile (a fairly fine woven pattern). It is not closely datable but is likely to be of early post-medieval date (1600-1800) based on the finish and thickness.

A second piece represents brick of a medium hard, evenly fired clay with no visible inclusions and a red colour. The full thickness is not present but the overall finish and fabric are suggestive of a post-medieval date. The assemblage derived from the site is modest, and is representative of activity on the site in the post-medieval period.

Conclusion

A modest number of possible features were revealed comprising five ditches. One of the ditches was unambiguously modern, while two others yielded post-medieval tile as dating evidence. The remaining two were undated. No deposits nor artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed and the site is considered to have very low archaeological potential.

References

- Beaverstock, K, 2018, Land to the rear of Tower House and Fairwinds, The Street, Mortimer, West Berkshire
-Geophysical survey (Magnetic), Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 16/112b, Reading
- BGS, 2000, *Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:63360/1:50000 geological map series, New Series - Reading*, 1:50000, Sheet **268**, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
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- Taylor (A.), 2011, "Bronze Age occupation, a Roman cremation cemetery and landscape and a medieval timber building at Mortimer Hill Farm, Mortimer, West Berkshire, 2003", in S. Preston (ed), *Archaeological Investigations in the Silchester Hinterland: Exploring landscape use around the Roman town*, TVAS Monograph **9**, Reading, pp.45–80

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at South, South-East, South-South-East, South-West or West

(Geological horizons are abbreviated G1, G2, G3. See text for a complete description)

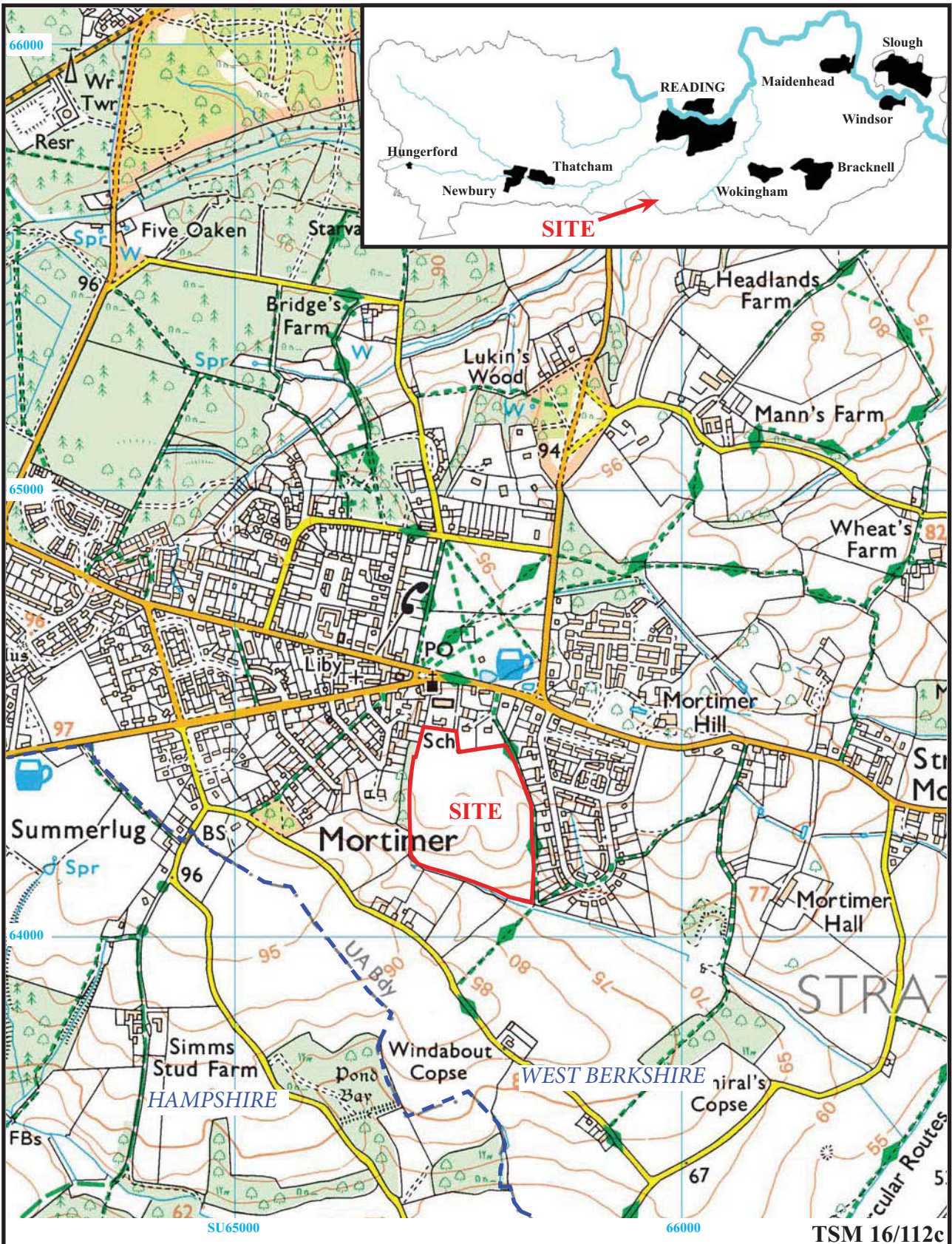
Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Stratigraphy
1	26.00	1.90	0.45	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G1. [Pl. 5]
2	27.00	1.90	0.45	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G1. Ditch [03] [Pl. 1]
3	23.80	1.90	0.50	0-0.22/0.30m Topsoil; 0.22/0.30m+ G1. [Pl. 6]
4	25.90	1.90	0.60	0-0.25/0.30m Topsoil; 0.25/0.30m+ G1.
5	25.90	1.90	0.40	0-0.20/0.30m Topsoil; 0.20/0.30m+ G1.
6	27.90	1.90	0.40	0-0.25/0.30m Topsoil; 0.25/0.30m+ G1.
7	24.10	1.90	0.45-0.60	0-0.25/0.35m Topsoil; 0.25/0.35m+ G1.
8	26.70	1.90	0.40	0-0.30m Topsoil; 0.30m+ G2 from 0 to 18m, then G1. Ditch [04] [Pl. 2]
9	22.20	1.90	0.40-0.50	0-0.30m Topsoil; 0.30m+ G2.
10	20.10	1.90	0.30-0.55	0-0.30m Topsoil; 0.30m+ G2.
11	20.00	1.90	0.40-0.55	0-0.25/0.30m Topsoil; 0.25/0.30m+ G2.
12	24.55	1.90	0.30	0-0.20/0.25m Topsoil; 0.20/0.25m+ G2.
13	25.30	1.90	0.40-0.50	0-0.30m Topsoil; 0.30m+ G2.
14	33.50	1.90	0.25	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G1.
15	29.10	1.90	0.35	0-0.25/0.30m Topsoil; 0.25/0.30m+ G1.
16	29.00	1.90	0.30	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G1.
17	30.00	1.90	0.25-0.30	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G1.
18	27.80	1.90	0.30-0.35	0-0.20/0.25m Topsoil; 0.20/0.25m+ G3 from 0 to 17m then G2.
19	27.60	1.90	0.50-0.75	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G2.
20	24.85	1.90	0.20	0-0.20m Topsoil; 0.20m+ G3 from 0 to 20.85m then G2.
21	34.00	1.90	0.30	0-0.22/0.25m Topsoil; 0.22/0.25m+ G3 from 0 to 6m then G2 with patches of G3 around 27-30m.
22	29.10	1.90	0.25	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G3 with rare patches of G2.
23	30.40	1.90	0.25-0.35	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G2.
24	33.00	1.90	0.25	0-0.20m Topsoil; 0.20m+ G2 from 0 to 24m then G3.
25	25.60	1.90	0.25-0.45	0-0.25/0.30m Topsoil; 0.25/0.30m+ G2.
26	22.20	1.90	0.30	0-0.20/0.25m Topsoil; 0.20/0.25m+ G2.
27	25.30	1.90	0.25-0.35	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G2.
28	24.40	1.90	0.35	0-0.20m Topsoil; 0.20m+ G3.
29	28.40	1.90	0.25-0.50	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G3 from 0 to 25m with a band of G2 at 15-16m and after 25m to the end. [Pl. 7]
30	24.00	1.90	0.35	0-0.25/0.30m Topsoil; 0.25/0.30m+ G2.
31	22.90	1.90	0.55	0-0.40m Topsoil; 0.40m+ G2. Ditches [1] and [2]. Pl. 3-4
32	33.00	1.90	0.25-0.95	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G2.
33	28.30	1.90	0.25-0.35	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G3 with a transition to G2 between 16-22m.
34	22.80	1.90	0.25	0-0.25m Topsoil; 0.25m+ G3.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
31	1	52	Ditch	Undated	
31	2	53	Ditch	Undated	
2	3	54	Ditch	Post-Medieval?	CBM
8	4	57	Ditch	Post-Medieval?	CBM

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
3	54	Ditch	1	332
4	57	Ditch	1	262
Total			2	594

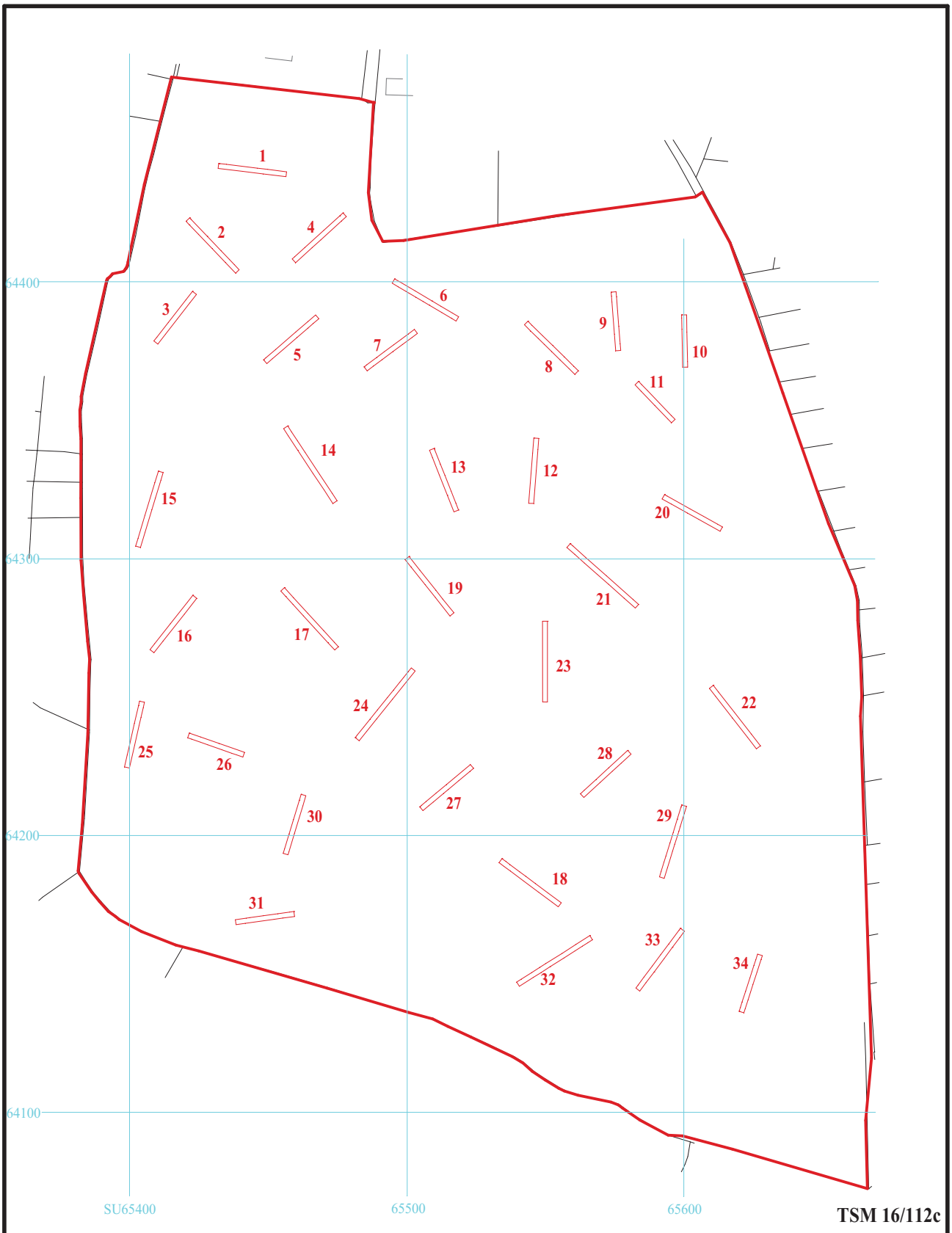


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Figure 1. Location of site within Mortimer and West Berkshire.

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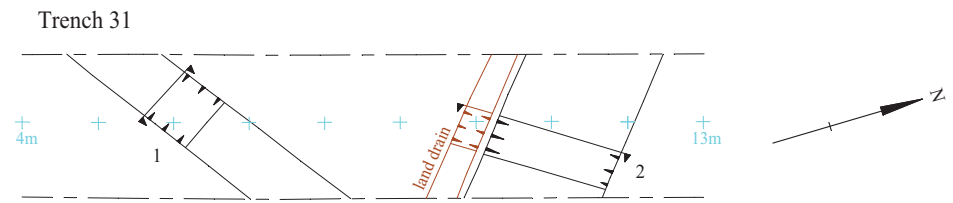
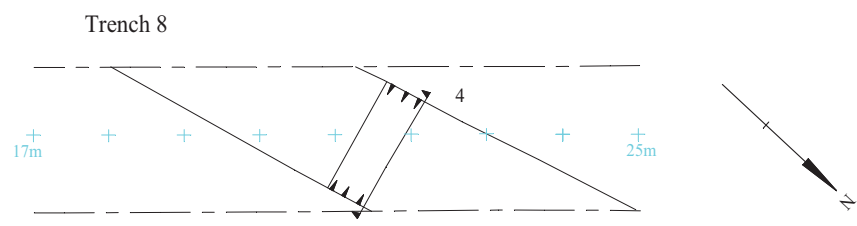
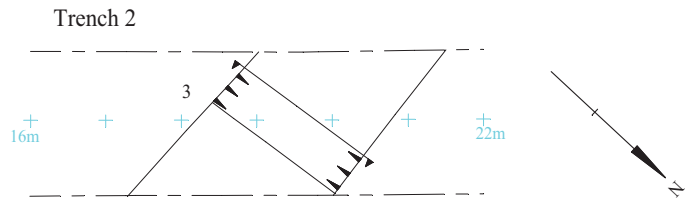


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Figure 2. Location of trenches.

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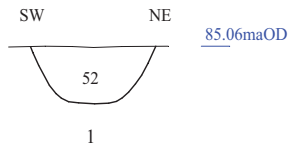
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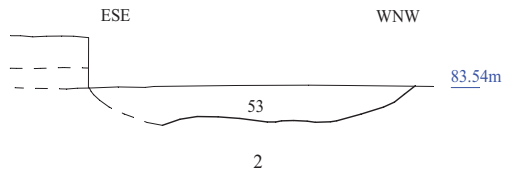
Figure 3. Detail of trenches.



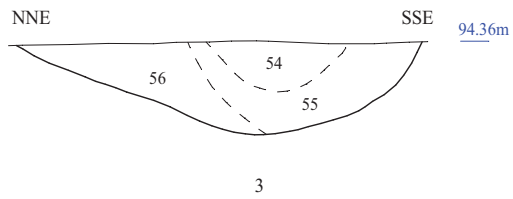
Trench 31



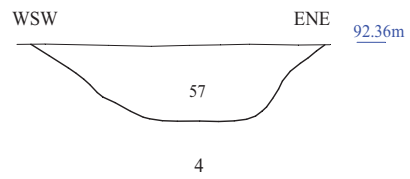
Trench 31



Trench 2



Trench 8



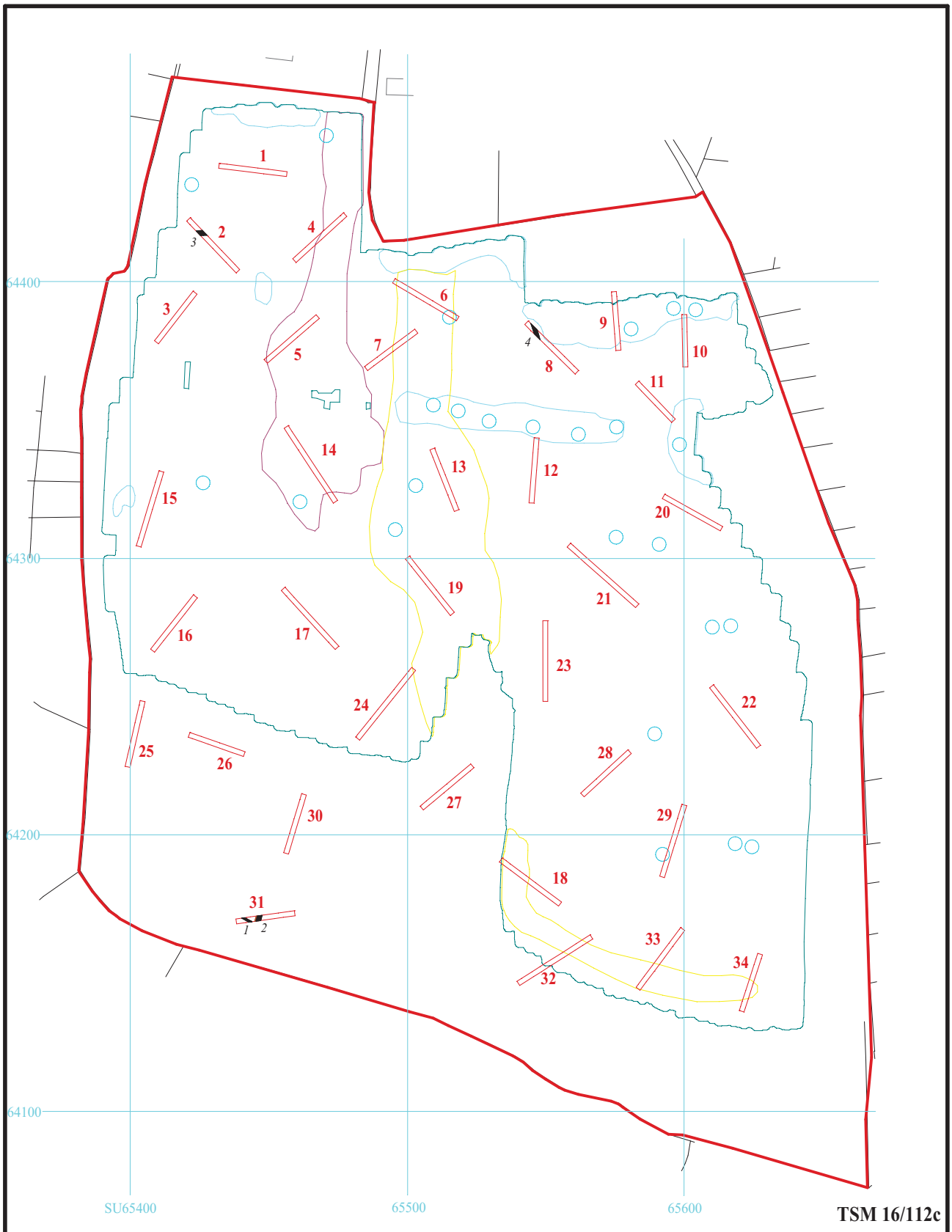
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Figure 4. Sections



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Figure 5. Location of trenches compared with geophysical anomalies.



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Plate 1. Trench 2, ditch [3], looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 8, ditch [4], looking north-north-west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 31, ditch [1], looking north-west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.2m.



Plate 4. Trench 31, ditch [2], looking north-west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 3 and 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 1, looking east, Scales: 1m.



Plate 6. Trench 3, looking north-east, Scales: 1m.

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Plates 5 and 6.**

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Plate 7. Trench 29, looking north-east, Scales: 1m.



Plate 8. General view of site, looking north-east.

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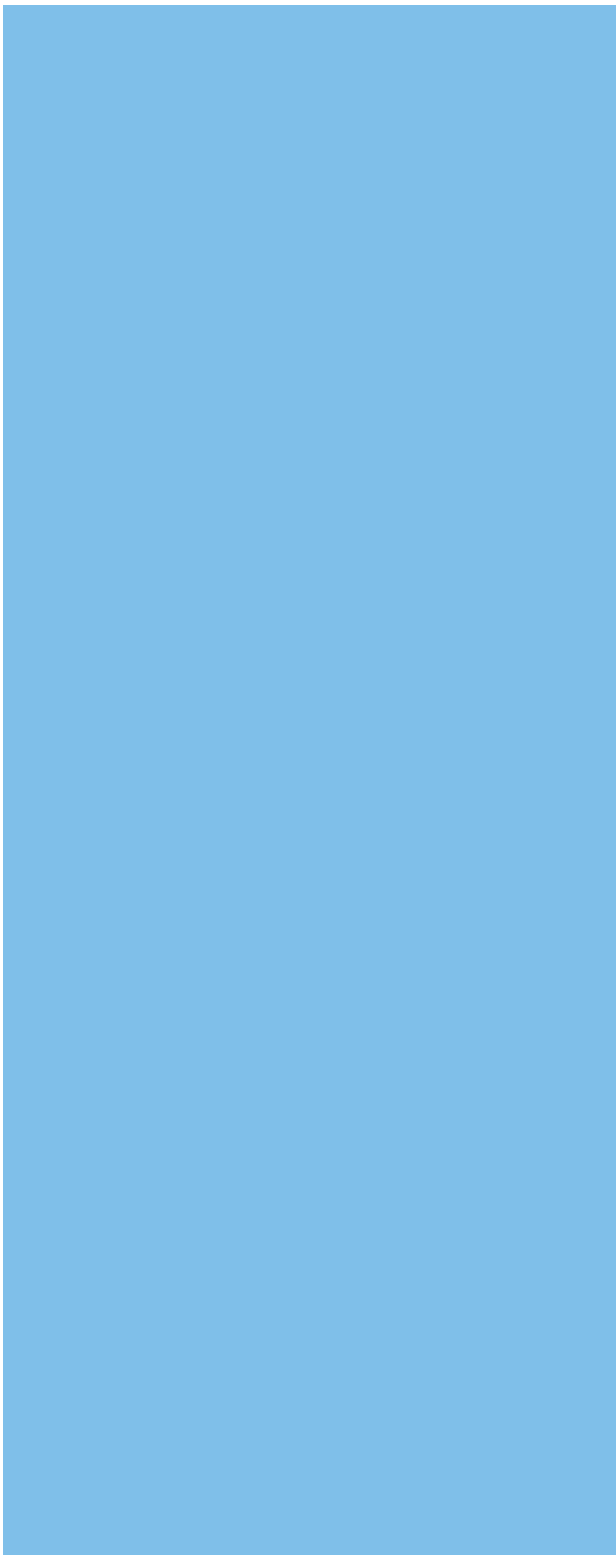
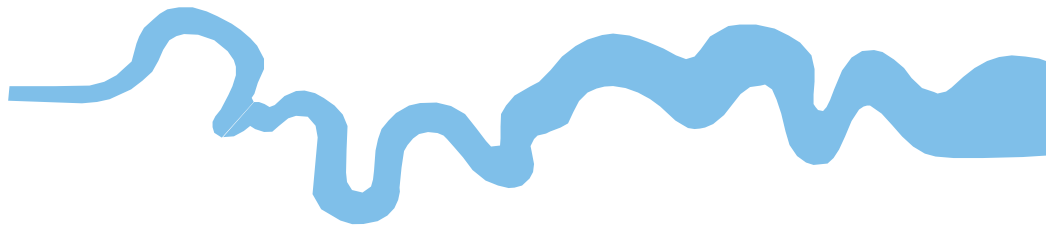
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Plates 7 and 8.**

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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