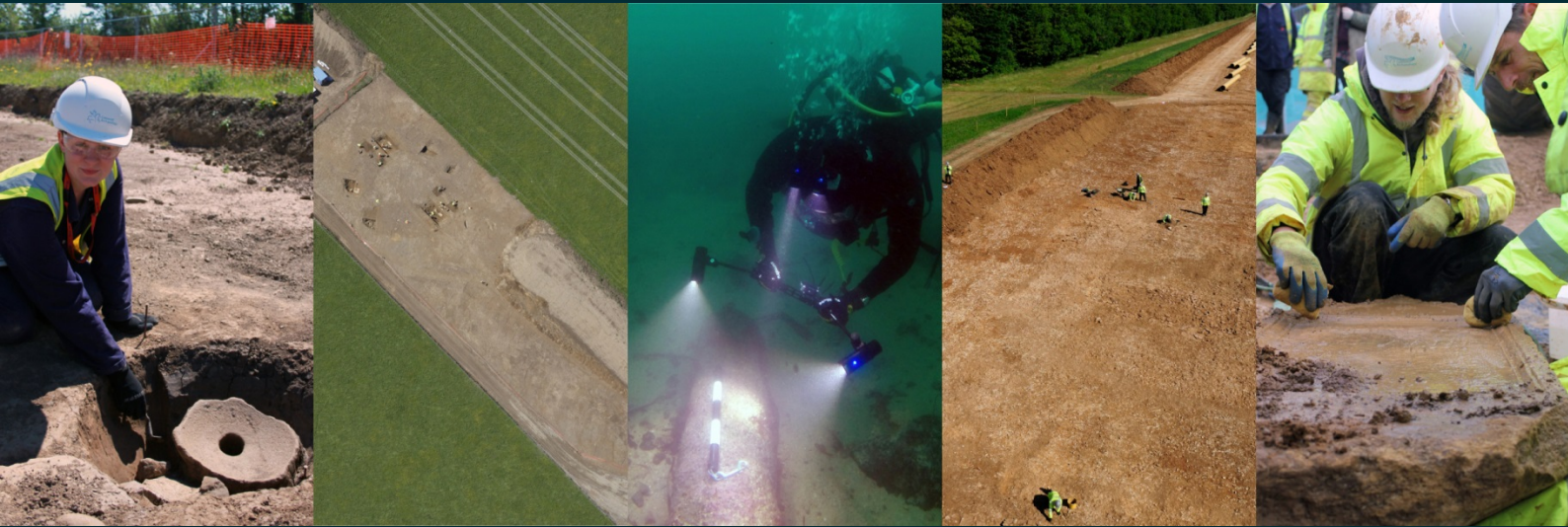


LAND AT CABI HEADQUARTERS NOSWORTHY WAY WALLINGFORD OXFORDSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Consulting Ltd

CA Project: 770703
CA Report: 18140

March 2018



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A	27/2/18	AH	Ray Kennedy	Internal Review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at CABI Headquarters
Location:	Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire
NGR:	461190 188250
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	19-23 February 2018
Planning Reference:	P12/S0436
Location of Archive:	Oxfordshire Museums Service
Site Code:	CAB18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2018 at CABI headquarters, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire. Eighteen trenches were excavated.

Three archaeological features were encountered during this evaluation. An isolated Prehistoric cremation in **Trench 12** was recorded in plan and left *in-situ*. A medieval ditch was found within **Trench 16** which contained pottery and roof tile which reflect the findings of a previous evaluation to the west of the site. An undated ditch in **Trench 1** was also recorded. The remaining trenches contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting Ltd at CABI headquarters, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR: 461190 188250, here after referred to as the Site).
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to assist the development application (ref: P12/S0436) which consists of the demolition of existing buildings and creation of a new headquarters for CABI, along with the construction of 91 dwelling houses, comprising open market and affordable housing. Provision of open space, landscaping, parking and other associated works are part of the application.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for archaeological evaluation produced by CA (2018) and approved by Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council Archaeological Service (OCCAS). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CifA 2014).

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 7.26ha, and comprises current buildings and car parks associated with CABI. It is bounded to the north, east and west by agricultural fields and to the south by Grims Ditch and Nosworthy Way. The Site is on a gentle north-east facing slope, with a general height of c. 47m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along its northern edge and c. 49m aOD along the southern edge.
- 1.5 The Site is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS website, 2018) as situated on West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (Chalk). No superficial deposits are recorded on the site. The archaeological trial trench evaluation Network Archaeology (NA) 2012 encountered chalk and this evaluation recorded chalk and silty clay.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was produced by CgMs Consultancy Ltd (CgMs 2015) comprising a 'study area' of a 750m radius centred on the Site. Below is a summary of the results.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

2.2 A single Mesolithic core was found during evaluation trial trenching on the study site within the topsoil or stratified contexts. Scatters of early Mesolithic flint artefacts comprising arrowheads, scrapers and flakes were found across a large area.

2.3 An excavation of the western edge of Grim's Ditch, located partly within the south of the study site revealed evidence of an earlier possible seasonal settlement dated to the Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age. A sequence of cultivation including 'ard' marks were also recorded, preserved underneath the bank of Grim's Ditch.

2.4 On the west bank of the River Thames, a high status Late Bronze Age to Iron Age settlement was excavated during the construction of the Wallingford Bypass in 1986-92 (c. 350m west of the site). The settlement was located on a long eyot between the present River Thames and a former silted up channel. Oak piling within the buried channel suggests two phases of a jetty, waterfront or bridge. Postholes on the eyot suggest numerous structures, with the island bank revetted by a timber palisade. Artefacts at the site dated from the Bronze Age to Iron Age including pottery, a chisel, sickle, spear, flints, spindle whorls, animal bones, bronze implements with part of a human skull. Roman coins found at the site suggest it's continuation as a Romano-British settlement.

2.5 Further evidence of Bronze Age activity is present in the wider study area. A pit of Bronze Age date with associated flints is recorded c. 640m west of the site. A ditch and worked flint is recorded predating a Late Iron Age settlement at Winterbrook, c. 750m north-west of The Site. Three Bronze Age implements (a spearhead, palstave and socketed knife) found in a re-deposited context c. 460m north-west of the Site. Scattered flint finds are recorded scattered across a large area at Newnham Murren, c. 750m north of the Site.

2.6 Pottery and radiocarbon dating of material found within Grim's Ditch located in the south of the site dated the earthwork to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period.

Excavations further east on the scheduled part of Grim's Ditch and bank provided further evidence for the ditch being a Late Iron Age defensive barrier, with a ditch on the southern side of the bank to prevent passage to the north.

- 2.7 Late Iron Age cultivation 'cord-rig' ridges were also found preserved in a narrow strip under the bank within the southern part of the study site. It is thought that they may have been utilised over a larger area than the limited remains, suggesting that the land in the surrounding area was intensively cultivated during the Late Iron Age and to Roman periods.
- 2.8 As mentioned above the Late Bronze Age settlement on the west bank of the Thames continued well into the Late Iron Age period. A significant Middle Iron Age settlement is recorded within the study area at Winterbrook. Evaluation at Winterbrook revealed fairly dense evidence of domestic settlement along Bradford's Brook in a ribbon development in the late Prehistoric period.
- 2.9 As a result, the potential of the site for significant archaeological evidence dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age is considered to be moderate, as the site was probably situated within agricultural land on the periphery of known Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement on the Thames to the west. Further, the location of the western end of Grim's Ditch within the site may indicate associated construction evidence.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.10 Evidence of a possible Roman field system was uncovered on the Site during evaluation trial trenching and during excavations on Grim's Ditch for the Wallingford Bypass. Residual evidence of animal bone and pot sherds found in the ditch were also of possible Roman date. Other than find spot entries for Roman coins, no other evidence for Roman activity is recorded within the wider study area. The limited available evidence indicates that The Site remained in an agricultural landscape surrounding indigenous settlements dispersed across the landscape.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 2.11 A copper finger ring, dated to the Early Medieval period was found in close proximity to Grim's Ditch during excavations in the south of the Site.
- 2.12 A Saxon grubenhaus was uncovered on the banks of the River Thames during an archaeological evaluation at Wallingford Rowing Club, within the study area. Plant

remains, a bone comb, pottery vessel, and two bone pins all dated to the 5th century AD were also found. A small gully containing Saxon pottery was also found nearby.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

- 2.13 Two deserted medieval villages of possible Early Medieval date are located within the study area. The first village, Nuneham (Newnham) Murren contained 32 households, a fairly large settlement for the time. The village contained 16 acres of ploughland, 8 acres of meadow and woodland. An isolated Medieval church and a farm are all that is extant of the former village. The second village, Mongewell, contained 23 households, again a fairly large settlement for the time. The village was deserted in the later 14th century AD, possibly due to the Black Death.

Post-Medieval to Modern (1801 – present)

- 2.14 The Site remained situated within agricultural land on the banks of the River Thames throughout the Post Medieval and early Modern periods. The Site was turned into use as a Jewish boarding school in the 1960s by Carmel College. The College constructed new buildings within the study site which were intended for use as a girls' school. Upon completion, the new school buildings were instead used as a junior school in the late 1960s. The school buildings were sold by Carmel College to CAB International in 1987 for use as their head office, database and journal production.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.15 In 2012 Network Archaeology (NA 2012) conducted an evaluation of the site immediately around the buildings consisting of 23 trenches. The work revealed little apart from the probable existence of an undated relict field system, seemingly focussed on the north western part of the site. This may correlate with the recorded presence of stonier natural substrate in this part of the site, which possibly provided drainage conditions conducive to agriculture in the past. The lack of cultural material within the ditch fills would suggest an absence of contemporary settlement in close proximity to the field system.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date,

integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) 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 18 trenches (30m long x 1.8m wide), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). The north-west end of **Trench 4** was moved 3 m to the south-west to avoid contact with the trees. **Trench 5** was moved 5m to the north and east to avoid contact with over hanging trees and an upstanding concrete manhole chamber. **Trench 11** was moved 3m to the west to avoid over hanging trees. **Trench 12** was moved 3m to the west to avoid contact with overhanging trees with the approval of Richard Oram. 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*.
- 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* and no deposits were identified that required sampling. 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 C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B.
- 5.2 Archaeological features were only encountered in **Trenches 1, 12 and 16**, and consisted of two ditches and a possible cremation.
- 5.3 The natural geology of the Site was a mix of silty clay with degraded chalk and broken, tabular bluish grey chalk or greyish white degraded clayey chalk. Above the natural geology in **Trench 5** was a thick band of black silty clay **502** which may have been caused by water logging, this was sealed by subsoil. **Trenches 17 and 18** contained no subsoil and within **Trenches 1 to 16** were varying depths of subsoil, 0.09m in the south-west and 0.4m in the north-east. All of the trenches were sealed by topsoil (between 0.13 and 0.3m thick). The overburden varies across the Site from 0.27m in the south-west to 0.56m in the north-east.

Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.4 A single undated ditch, **103**, was recorded in **Trench 1**. The ditch was only partially exposed by the trench and may have been a terminus or corner (running north-west and turning to the north-east). It was 1.47m in length as excavated, 0.62m wide and 0.44m deep. The fill **104** comprised dark black firm clay.

Trench 12 (Figures 2 & 4)

- 5.5 Within the east end of **Trench 12** was a probable urned cremation **1203** which remains unexcavated. The cremation was 0.54m in diameter and filled by **1204** comprising dark grey/black silt/clay with flint, charcoal, and possible burnt bone inclusions. No pottery was recovered from the urned cremation to securely date it, though it is likely to be prehistoric in date.

Trench 16 (Figures 2 & 5)

- 5.6 Within **Trench 16** was a north-west/south-east ditch, **1603**. It was 2.51m wide and 0.4m deep. It had steep concave sides and a flat base. The fill **1604** was a mid-brown/grey compact silt/clay and contained medieval CBM and pottery. Worked flint, likely residual, was also recovered.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. Fabric codes matching the Oxford type series (Mellor 1994) have been applied to medieval fabrics where possible.

Pottery

- 6.2 Eight sherds of pottery (1036g) were recovered from two deposits. Ditch **1603** (fill **1604**) produced six sherds (36g) dateable to the medieval period. The group comprises three sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAW), including one glazed sherd, dateable from the late 12th to late 14th centuries. The remainder of the group occur in an undefined reduced, quartz-rich fabric.

- 6.3 Two English stoneware bottles, one complete and one missing the neck and rim, were recovered from topsoil deposit 800. Both are ginger beer bottles from Allen and Lloyd of Aldershot which were phased out in 1919.

Other Finds

- 6.4 Ditch **1603** (fill **1604**) produced 81 fragments (2926g) of ceramic building material, exclusively fragments of flat tile. Within this group were a small number of peg tile fragments, suggesting a medieval or post-medieval date,
- 6.5 Three prehistoric worked flint items (18g) were recovered from ditch **1603** (fill **1604**). All are flakes which cannot be closely dated.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Three isolated features were encountered during this evaluation, two ditches and a probable cremation, all cutting the natural geology and sealed by the subsoil.

Prehistoric

- 7.2 The single cremation was unexcavated and contained prehistoric pottery which was left *in-situ* and could not be further dated at this time. A late Neolithic/Bronze Age settlement and a Late Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement have been identified by the DBA (see 2.3 and 2.4 above), and this cremation may relate to the wider prehistoric activity within the area. The line of Grim's Ditch runs along the southern edge of the site which is likely Iron Age in date (Bradley, 1968) reflects wider prehistoric activity in the area.

Medieval

- 7.3 The ditch in **Trench 16** may relate to the relic field system found by NA (2012) in the evaluation immediately to the west of the current Site within the built up area of CABI. This evaluation also recorded medieval roof tile and pottery from the subsoil and topsoil, which was considered to be evidence of manuring. The DBA (see 2.13 above) reported two deserted medieval villages within the study area; this field system may be a peripheral agricultural activity related to these settlements.

Undated

- 7.4 A single undated ditch was recorded in **Trench 1**. This ditch had a different profile to the medieval ditch identified in **Trench 16**. It may be related to the relic field system described above, but with no finds to securely date the feature this cannot be confirmed.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard, assisted by Jon Dobbie and Francesco Catanzaro. The report was written by Adam Howard. The finds a report were written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

9. REFERENCES

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CgMs Consulting Ltd, 2015, *Land at CABI Headquarters Nosworthy Way Wallingford Oxfordshire Desk Based Assessment.*

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

Network Archaeology (NA), 2012, *CABI Headquarters Development Archaeological Trench Evaluation*

Bradley, R., 1968, *The South Oxfordshire Grim's Ditch and its Significance*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	100	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	32	1.85	0 - 0.24
1	101	layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown compact silty clay	32	1.85	0.24 - 0.47
1	102	layer		natural geology	light whitish grey silty clay compact	32	1.85	0.47- 0.65+
1	103	cut		ditch	dark black clay firm	1.47	0.62	0.44
1	104	fill	103	single secondary fill	Sub-circular in plan possible corner or terminus of ditch, w side steep concave s side moderate concave flat base	1.47	0.62	0.44
2	200	layer		topsoil	dark black silty clay compact	30	1.85	0 - 0.2
2	201	layer		subsoil	mid grey brown silty clay compact occasional chalk flecks	30	1.85	0.2 - 0.45
2	202	layer		natural geology	light whitish grey clayey chalk compact	30	1.85	0.45 - 0.5+
3	300	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	30	1.85	0 - 0.35
3	301	layer		subsoil	dark mid greyish brown compact silty clay	30	1.85	0.35 - 0.5
3	302	layer		natural geology	light whitish grey compact silty clay	30	1.85	0.5 - 0.64+
4	400	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	31	1.85	0 - 0.25
4	401	layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown compact silty clay	31	1.85	0.25 - 0.44
4	402	layer		natural geology	light greenish grey compact silty clay	31	1.85	0.44 - 0.62
5	500	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	32	1.85	0 - 0.13
5	501	layer		subsoil	mid greenish brown compact silty clay	32	1.85	0.13 - 0.46
5	502	layer		boggy ground	dark blackish brown silty clay	10	1.85	0.46 - 0.72
5	503	layer		natural geology	light greenish grey compact silty clay	32	1.85	0.72 - 0.88+
6	600	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	31	1.85	0 - 0.17
6	601	layer		subsoil	mid dark greyish brown compact silty clay	31	1.85	0.17 - 0.35
6	602	layer		natural geology	light whitish grey compact silty clay	31	1.85	0.35 - 0.57
7	700	layer		topsoil	dark brown clayey sand compact	30.7	1.84	0 - 0.2
7	701	layer		subsoil	mid brown clayey sand compact	30.7	1.84	0.2 - 0.46
7	702	layer		natural geology	mid orange clayey silt with patches of degraded white chalk compact	30.7	1.84	0.46 - 0.56
8	800	layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay compact	28	1.84	0 - 0.3

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
8	801	layer		subsoil	mid brown clayey silt compact	28	1.84	0.3 - 0.55
8	802	layer		natural geology	mid orange silty clay with patches of degraded clayey chalk	28	1.84	0.55 - 0.80+
9	900	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	31	1.85	0 - 0.34
9	901	layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay	31	1.85	0.34 - 0.56
9	901	layer		natural geology	light whitish grey silty clay with degraded chalk compact	31	1.85	0.56 - 0.73+
10	1000	layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay compact	28	1.84	0 - 0.2
10	1001	layer		subsoil	mid brown silty clay compact	28	1.84	0.2 - 0.6
10	1002	layer		natural geology	light grey clayey silt with degraded chalk	28	1.84	0.6 - 0.77+
11	1100	layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay compact	30	1.84	0 - 0.15
11	1101	layer		subsoil	mid brown silty clay compact	30	1.84	0.15 - 0.6
11	1102	layer		natural geology	light grey clayey silt with degraded chalk	30	1.84	0.6 - 0.85+
12	1200	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	29	1.85	0 - 0.25
12	1201	layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown compact silty clay	29	1.85	0.25 - 0.56
12	1202	layer		natural geology	light whitish grey silty clay	29	1.85	0.56 - 0.63+
12	1203	cut		cremation	circular in plan unexcavated	0.54	0.54	n/a
12	1204	fill	120	cremation	dark greyish black silty clay compact	0.54	0.54	n/a
13	1300	layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay compact	30	1.84	0 - 0.25
13	1301	layer		subsoil	mid brown silty clay compact	30	1.84	0.25 - 0.35
13	1302	layer		natural geology	silty clay mixed with degraded chalk compact frequent bioturbation	30	1.84	0.35 - 0.45+
14	1400	layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay compact	30	1.84	0 - 0.3
14	1401	layer		subsoil	mid brown silty clay compact	30	1.84	0.3 - 0.52
14	1402	layer		natural geology	light grey silty clayey chalk	30	1.84	0.52 - 0.72+
15	1500	layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay compact	29	1.84	0 - 0.2
15	1501	layer		subsoil	mid brown clayey silt compact	29	1.84	0.2 - 0.6
15	1502	layer		natural geology	mid orange silty clay with patches of degraded clayey chalk	29	1.84	0.6 - 0.75
16	1600	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	31	1.85	0 - 0.28
16	1601	layer		subsoil	mid brownish grey compact silty clay	31	1.85	0.28 - 0.37
16	1602	layer		natural geology	light greyish white silty clay compact with large patches of degraded chalk	31	1.85	0.37 - 0.47+

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
16	1603	cut		ditch	linear steep concave sides and flat base nw-se alignment	1.96	2.51	0.4
16	1604	fill	160	single secondary fill	mid brownish grey silty clay compact	1.96	2.51	0.4
17	1700	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	30	1.85	0 - 0.27
17	1701	layer		natural geology	light orangey white silty clay compact	12	1.85	0.27 - 0.55+
17	1702	layer		natural geology	mid orangey grey silty clay with patches of degraded chalk	18	1.85	0.27 - 0.55+
18	1800	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown friable silty clay	31	1.85	0 - 0.39
18	1802	layer		natural geology	light yellowish white silty clay and degraded chalk	31	1.85	0.39 - 0.58+
18	1803	cut		animal burrow	linear in plan irregular sides and base undercutting natural nw-se	2.06	0.58	0.4
18	1804	fill	180	animal burrow	light greyish orange clayey sand	2.06	0.58	0.4

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
800	modern pottery	English stoneware ginger beer bottles		2	1000	
1604	medieval pottery	Brill/Boarstall ware	OXAW	3	15	LC12-LC14
	medieval pottery	Quartz-rich fabric, reduced	Qz	3	21	
	CBM	flat tile including peg		81	2926	
	Flint	2 flakes and a retouched flakes		3	18	

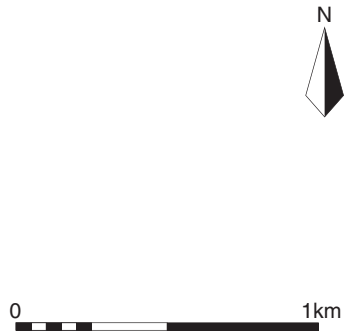
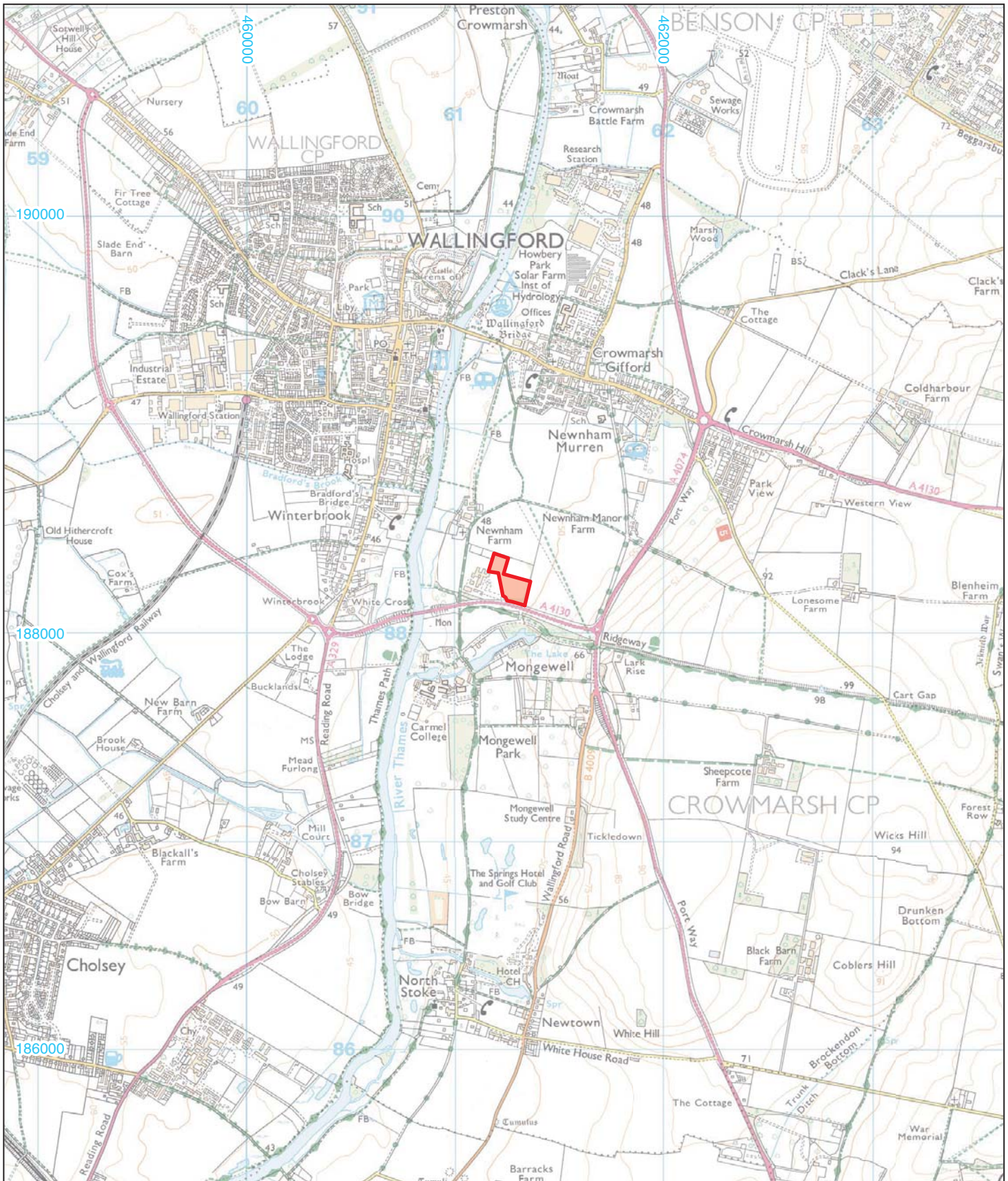
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APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS							
Project Name	CABI Wallingford						
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2018 at CABI headquarters, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire. Eighteen trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Three archaeological features were encountered during this evaluation. An isolated Prehistoric cremation in Trench 12 was recorded in plan and left in-situ. A medieval ditch in Trench 16 contained pottery and roof tiles which reflect the findings of a previous evaluation to the west. An undated ditch in Trench 1 was also recorded. The remaining trenches contained no archaeology.</p>						
Project dates	19 – 23th February						
Project type	Evaluation						
Previous work	<p>CgMs Consulting Ltd, 2015, Land at CABI Headquarters Nosworthy Way Wallingford Oxfordshire Desk Based Assessment.</p> <p>NA (Network Archaeology), 2012, CABI Headquarters Development Archaeological Trench Evaluation</p>						
Future work	Unknown						
PROJECT LOCATION							
Site Location	CABI headquarters, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire						
Study area (M ² /ha)	7.26ha						
Site co-ordinates	461190 188250						
PROJECT CREATORS							
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology						
Project Brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology						
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology						
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy						
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard						
MONUMENT TYPE	2x Ditches and one cremation						
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Medieval roof tiles and pottery						
PROJECT ARCHIVES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Oxfordshire Museum Service</td> <td>Content</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physical</td> <td>CBM pottery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper</td> <td>Context sheets, trench sheets drawings photo</td> </tr> </table>	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Oxfordshire Museum Service	Content	Physical	CBM pottery	Paper	Context sheets, trench sheets drawings photo
Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Oxfordshire Museum Service	Content						
Physical	CBM pottery						
Paper	Context sheets, trench sheets drawings photo						

		register
Digital		Survey Database, digital photos appendix A spread sheet
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Land at CABI Headquarters, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18140		



Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at CABI Headquarters, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY CP	PROJECT NO. 770703	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 05/03/2015	
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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- burial
- A A section location



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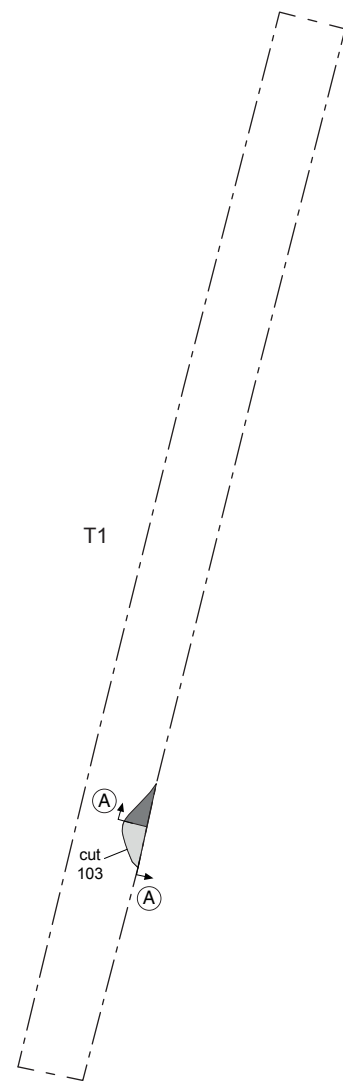
Cotswold Archaeology

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
w	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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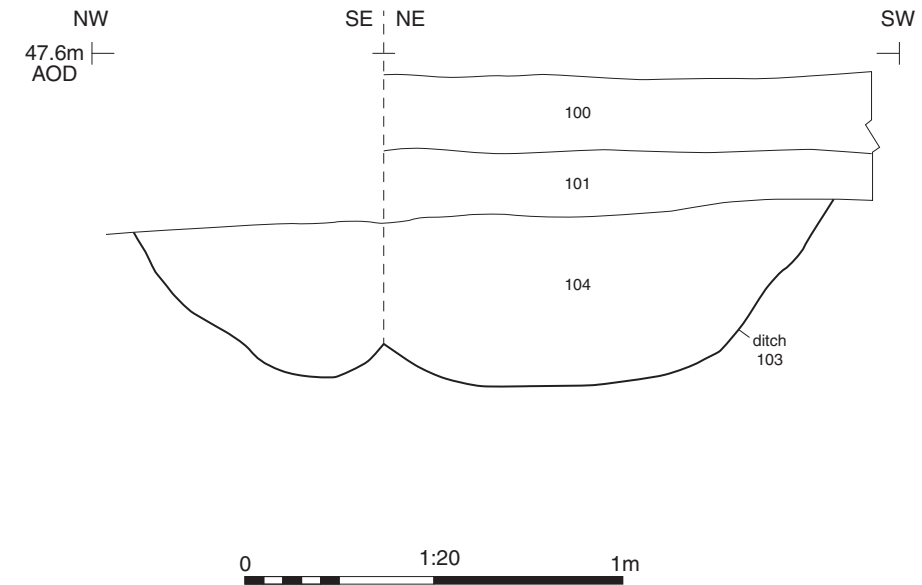
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan



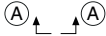
Document Path: P:\770703 CABI Wallingford, Oxon Eval\Illustration\Drafts\770703 CABI HQ Fig 02.mxd



0 1:200 10m

Section AA



-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  section location



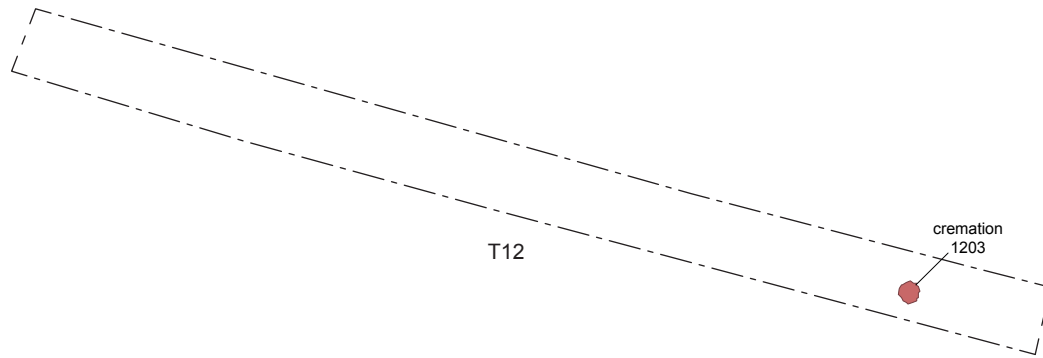
Trench 1: cut of ditch 103, looking west (scale 1m)

 Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at CABI Headquarters, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: plan, section and photograph



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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 20/03/2018
 APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200 **3**



0 1:200 10m



Trench 12: cremation 1203, looking west (scale 0.3m)

-  evaluation trench
-  burial



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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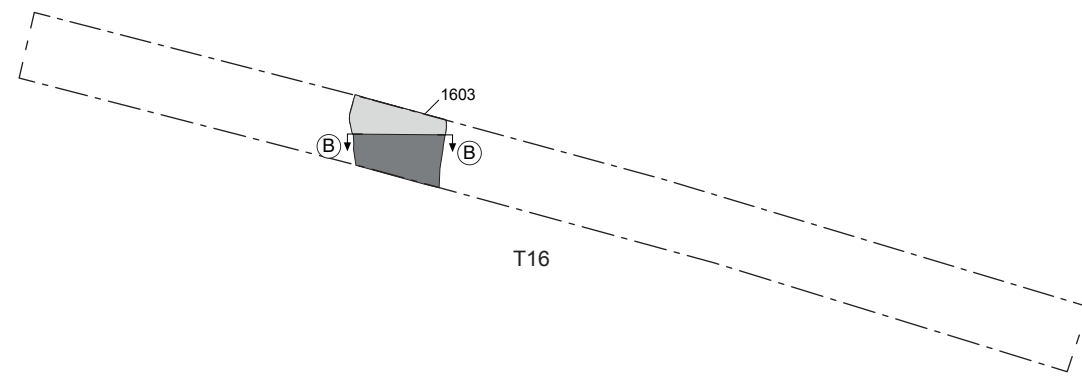
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 12: plan and photograph



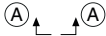
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APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

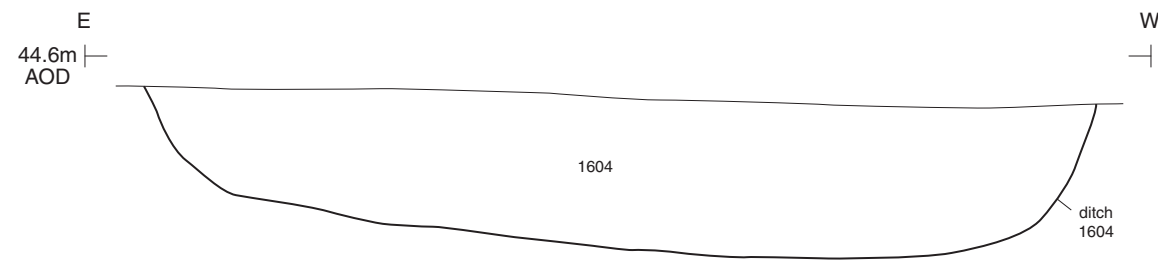
4



0 1:200 10m

-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  section location

Section BB



0 1:20 1m



Trench 16: cut of ditch 1603, looking south-east (scale 1m)

 Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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Land at CABI Headquarters, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 16: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/03/2018	5
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive
Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

