



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

AT

**NURSERY FARM, GATEHAMPTON FARM,
GATEHAMPTON ROAD, OXFORDSHIRE RG8 9LU**

NGR SU 6073 7980

NOVEMBER 2019

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OASIS No: johnmoor1-372234
Site Code: GOCR19



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SUMMARY

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Nursery Farm, Gatehampton Farm, Gatehampton Road, Oxfordshire (NGR SU 6073 7980). The watching brief did not identify any evidence of archaeological activity at the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site is located at Nursery Farm, Gatehampton Farm, Gatehampton Road, Oxfordshire (NGR SU 6073 7980). The site is located c.1.5km to the south of Goring, north of the River Thames and on the western side of Gatehampton Farm. The site was previously occupied by a polytunnel.

The site lies at approximately 45m OD. The underlying geology is recorded as New Pit Chalk Formation, which is a sedimentary bedrock deposit formed during the Cretaceous period 93 to 90 million years ago. In this location, the bedrock has been overlaid by Kempton Park Gravel, which is a superficial deposit of sedimentary sand and gravel, formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

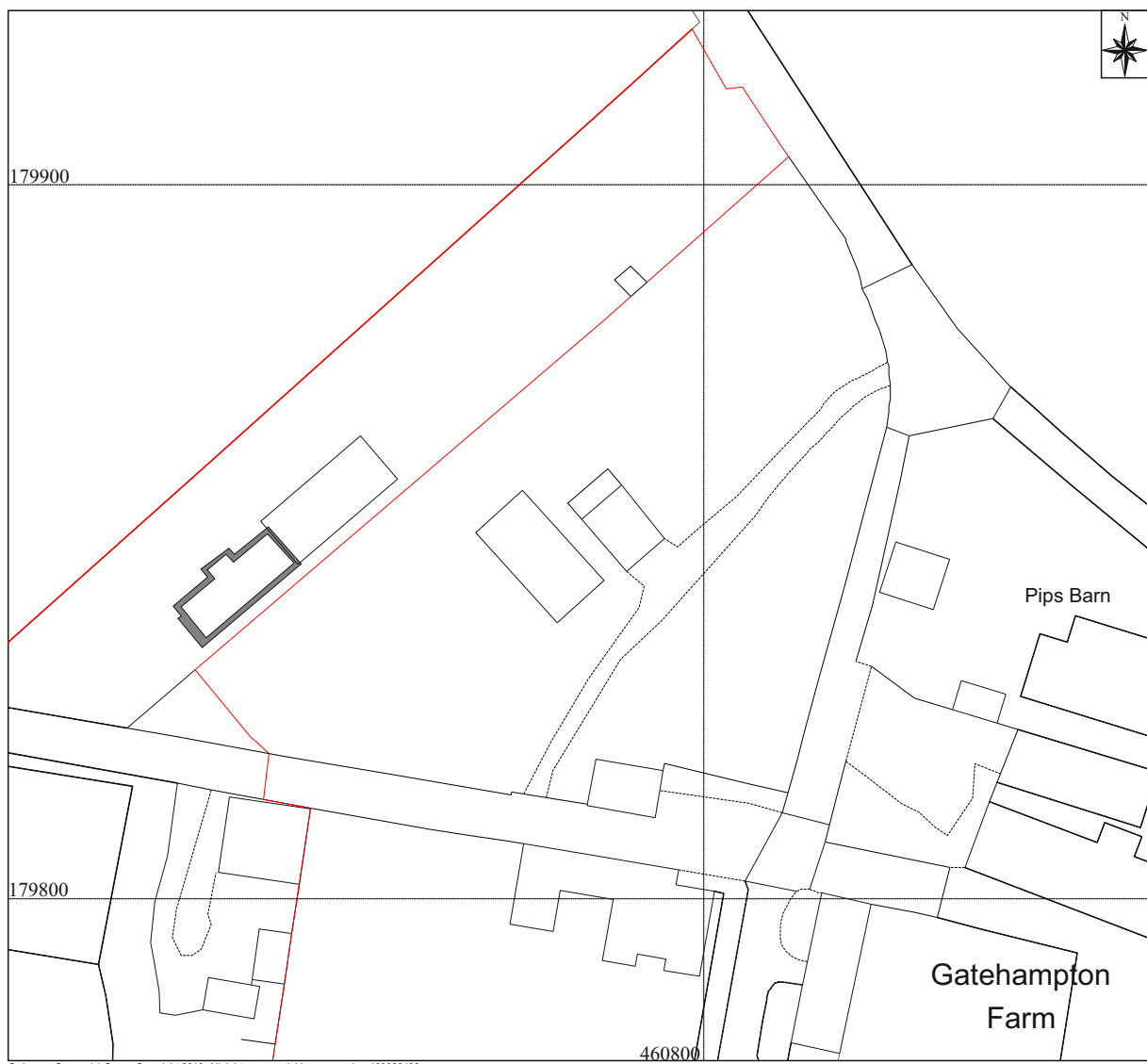
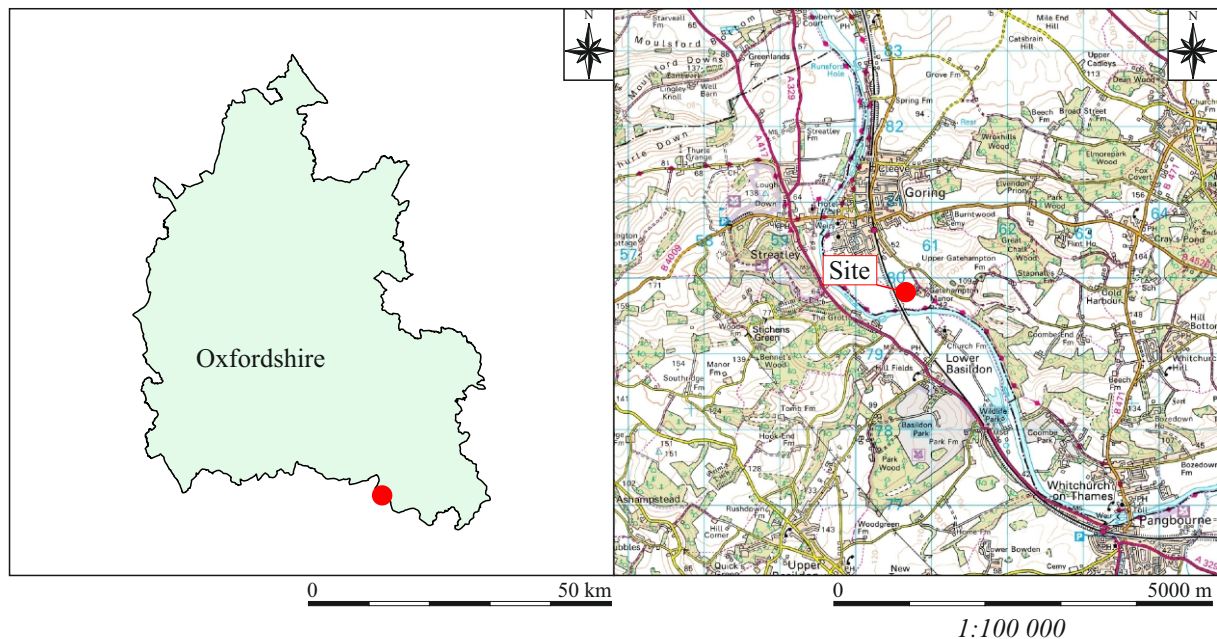
1.2 Planning Background

South Oxfordshire District Council granted planning permission for the removal of the existing polytunnel, and the construction of a traditional oak framed garage/workshop and office area (P19/S1152/FUL). Due to the archaeological and historical importance of the surrounding area a condition was attached to the permission requiring a watching brief to be maintained during the course of building operations or construction works on the site. This was in line with NPPF (2018) and the explanatory PPG and other Local Planning policies that were current at the time.

1.3 Archaeological Background

Archaeological background on the area was provided by Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, which concluded that the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological interest (OCAS 2019).

The area concerned lies 100m SW of the site of a Roman villa, which has been extensively excavated by the South Oxfordshire Archaeological Group (SOAG). Excavations initially revealed a corndrier, constructed of tile, flint and chalk, along with evidence for a probable boundary ditch, trackway and enclosure system (Allen 1995, Sharpe 2006). Later excavations uncovered materials indicative of a high status stone building, with evidence of hypocaust tiles, mortar floor, tessellated flooring, tegulae and opus signinum (Williams 2008), as well as a cobbled courtyard and three infant burials (Williams 2010). A series of linear cropmarks recorded from aerial photographs indicate the outlying villa area, one of which the proposed new building will lie directly over.



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Key Site boundary Watched Area

Figure 1: Site location

The site is also located within a complex archaeological landscape comprising multi-period settlement and ritual sites identified from aerial photographs, geophysical surveys, and excavations within the area. The extensive complex includes a Palaeolithic butchering site (Allen 1995), a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and settlement site (Allen 1995), a Bronze Age barrow cemetery and associated hearths (Cox 2007, Hammond and Gilbert 2010), Iron Age boundary ditches (Williams 2010), and Saxon occupation 170m SW of the site location.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To make a record of any significant archaeological remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.
- In particular to record any evidence relating to the outlying villa area.
- In addition to record any evidence of the extensive prehistoric settlement and ritual site in the area, and any evidence of Saxon occupation.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, the archaeological advisors to the South Oxfordshire District Council.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

3.2 Methodology

The groundwork undertaken comprised of the excavation of footings trenches for the proposed new building, which took place over two days. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

The resultant spoil from the works was visually scanned, especially for finds relating to prehistoric, Romano-British, and Saxon occupation.

4 RESULTS (Figure 2)

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts, numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material, while numbers in bold indicate structural features.

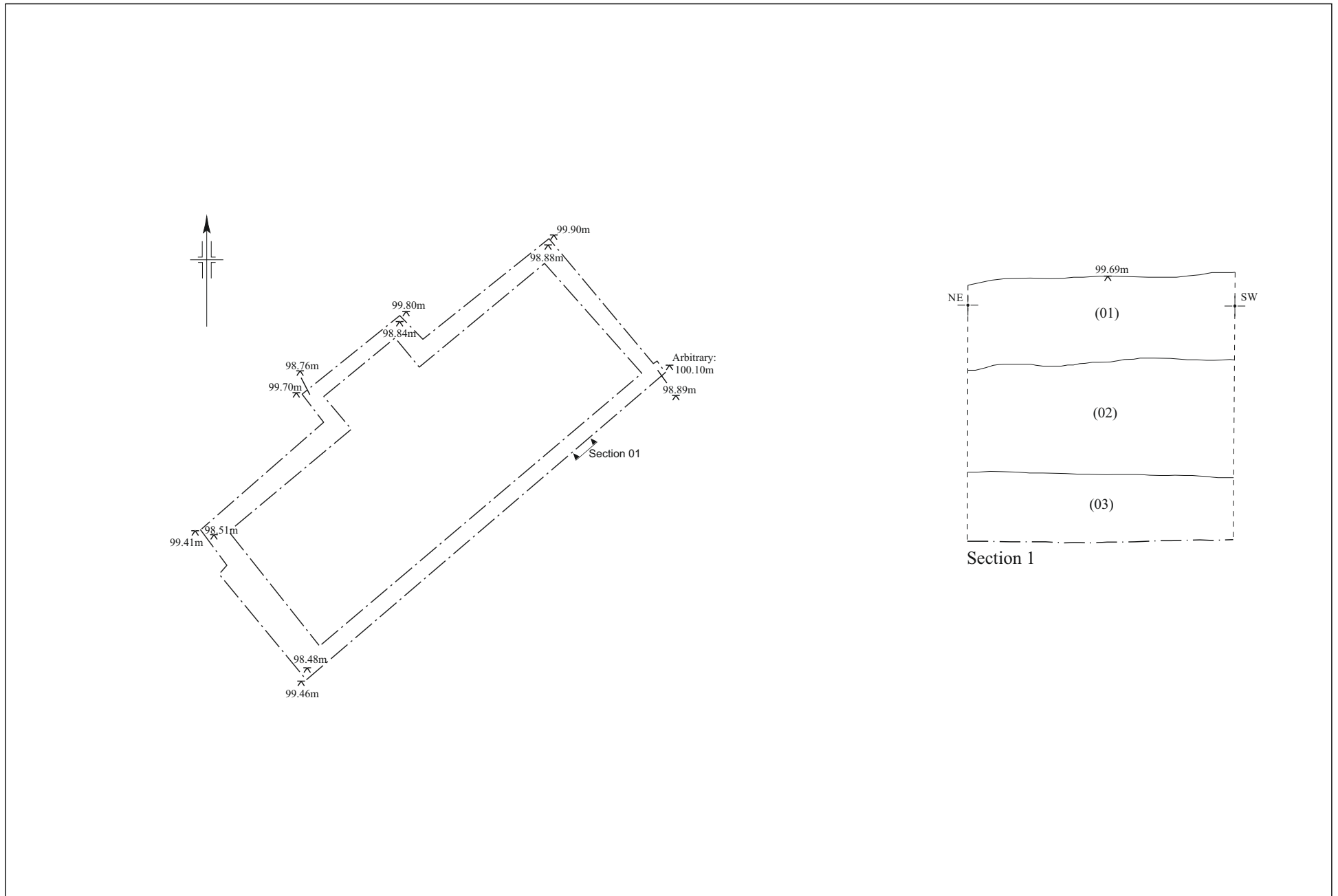
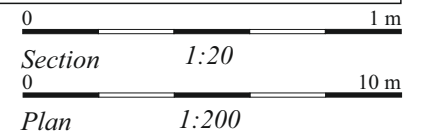


Figure 2: Plan area and section 1



The footing trenches for the new building were observed, which enclosed an area approximately 17m in length by 7m in width. The footings were excavated to a depth of approximately 1m and measured 0.45m in width. On the western side, the footings for the building entrance extended approximately 1.5m west of the main building. The groundworks took place over the course of two days, during which time no archaeology was identified.

The lowest deposit encountered was the natural chalk (03); this was present throughout the footings trenches. Overlying the natural chalk was a deposit of dark reddish brown, friable sandy silt loam with a high concentration of gravel (02), which was possibly an alluvial layer resulting from the nearby river or an old ploughsoil. This was 0.42m thick. This was also present throughout all of the footings trenches. Above this was topsoil (01), which was uniform across the site; this deposit was a friable mid brown sandy silt loam that varied in thickness from 0.17m to 0.24m.



Plate 1: Location of footings, looking northeast

4.2 Reliability of Results

The monitored work was undertaken in fair conditions with excellent cooperation from site staff, ensuring that the archaeological investigation could be undertaken without impediment.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery by *Stephanie N. Duensing*

The pottery assemblage comprised 10 sherds, three of which were recently broken from 1 piece, with a total weight of 162g. The assemblage was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994) as follows:

OXDR: Red Earthenware. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made

in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 8 sherds, 145g.

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall. Coarse earthenware, often a pinkish colour, transitioning to a darker charred base, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Prominently made in the 12th-14th century. 1 sherd, 8g.

OXR: St. Neot's type ware. Coarse earthenware, made in bonfire and clamp kilns and fired in an oxidizing atmosphere. As a result, often sherds are heavily burnt. 10th-11th century. 1 sherd, 8g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region. The assemblage was post-medieval in date, although evidence of residual intrusions of earlier material was also present. All material was recovered from the topsoil and surface deposit. The less worn material showing recent, fresh breakage and edge-wear were all of basic red earthenware, which appears of quite modern production. All early material, and roughly half of the red earthenware, shows evidence of heavy wear and erosion on edges, which is consistent with material that has been in heavy rotation, possibly due to manuring, ploughing, and other agricultural activities that had involved lots of prolonged exposure to elements. This would be consistent with the superficial nature of deposit from which it was recovered.

No further assessment is recommended due to the limited potential of this assemblage to inform the archaeological record. As such, it is not recommended that this material be retained.

Context	OXDR		OXAM		OXR		Context Date (TPQ)
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
01	8	145	1	8	1	8	AD 1500-1900

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

5.2 Ceramic Building Material *by Simona Denis*

A total of 13 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 887g in total, were collected from topsoil (01). The material was extremely fragmented, and only limited observations were possible; all the collected fragments were broadly dated to the Medieval to Post-Medieval period.

Four of the examples, of a combined weight of 280g, showed a slightly curved profile, and were therefore tentatively identified as ridge tiles. Four additional items (weighing 206g in total), although largely incomplete, showed characteristics usually observed in roof tiles. The thickness of three of the objects (20-22mm) suggested these originated from floor tiles, and weighed 248g. One small fragment, weighing 2g, remains unidentified.

The fabric of the remaining item, weighing 154g, suggested it could be of earlier medieval date, although it was too fragmentary for its original function to be identified.

The ceramic building material is not recommended for retention, due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

5.3 Animal Bone by Simona Denis

A very small assemblage of 32 fragments of animal bone, of a combined weight of 890g, was recovered from topsoil (01). The state of preservation of the items was generally poor, and very fragmentary.

Taxon	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Comments
Horse	Metacarpus	1	144	Young individual
	Metatarsus	1	140	
	2 nd phalanx	1	16	
	3 rd phalanx	1	8	
Cow	Humerus	1	226	
?Deer	Radius	1	220	
Mammal	Cortex	19	66	
	Undetermined	7	70	
Total		32	890	

Table 2: Animal bone occurrence by type

Only 6 of the examples preserved diagnostic features; the remaining items, representing over 80% of the collection, were too small to be identified.

Of the identified *taxa*, the most represented was horse; the 4 examples probably belonged to a single, young individual. Cow and possible deer were also present, represented by one item each.

No butchering marks were observed.

It is not recommended to retain the animal bone due to its very limited potential for further analysis.

6 DISCUSSION

The watching brief did not identify any evidence of archaeological activity at the site. A series of natural deposits, demonstrating the geological processes which formed the landscape were observed. This included the natural bedrock chalk, which was overlain by superficial alluvial deposits which probably relate to the nearby River Thames. Overlying this was a topsoil deposit, which potentially formed due to processes resulting from the continued agricultural and occupational use of the site in recent years.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: OASIS REPORT FORM**OASIS ID: johnmoor1-372234****? Project
details**

Project name	Nursery Farm, Gatehampton Farm, Gatehampton Road
Short description of the project	John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on/at Nursery Farm, Gatehampton Farm, Gatehampton Road, Oxfordshire (NGR SU 6073 7980). The watching brief did not identify any evidence of archaeological activity at the site.
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2019 End: 24-10-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GOCR 19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4202 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	P19/S1152/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	TILE/BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Status Complete**? Project
location**

Site location	OXFORDSHIRE SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE GORING Nursery Farm, Gatehampton Farm, Gatehampton Road
Postcode	RG8 9LU
Study area	123 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - SU 6073 7980 LL - 51.513374616819 -1.12474065936 (decimal) LL - 51 30 48 N 001 07 29 W (degrees)

Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 98.48m Max: 99.15m

Status Complete

 **Project creators**

Name of Organisation John Moore Heritage Services
Project brief originator Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services
Project design originator JMHS
Project director/manager John Moore
Project supervisor Grace Griffith
Type of sponsor/funding body client

Status Complete

 **Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient John Moore Heritage Services
Digital Archive ID 4202
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Digital Archive notes a digitised copy of the primary records is available as appendix to the uploaded report
Paper Archive Exists? No

Status Complete

 **Project bibliography 1**

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) 

Add or edit entries 

Title Nursery Farm, Gatehampton Farm, Gatehampton Road

Status Incomplete

Missing Fields Author(s)/Editor(s), Date, Issuer or publisher, Place of issue or publication

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type LAYER	Site Code GOGRI9	Context (01)
--------------	-------------	------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------

Add. Sheets	Plan Nos.	Section Nos. (S1)	Matrix Location
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Photographs Slide B&W

DEPOSIT

1 Compaction	2 Colour
3 Composition	4 Inclusions
5 Thickness	6 Extent
7 Comments	
8 Method and Conditions	

Description 1. FRIABLE 2. MID BROWN 3. SANDY SILT LOAM 4. PEBBLES, FREQUENT, ROUNDED, 0.5CM → 7CM 5. 0.24M 6. 17M x 7M

8. MACHINE EXCAVATED, DRY CONDITIONS

CUT

1 Shape in plan	2 Corners
3 Dimensions/Depth	
4 Break of slope-top	5 Sides
6 Break of slope-base	7 Base
8 Orientation	
9 Inclination of axis	
10 Truncation	11 Fill Nos.
12 Sketch profile	
13 Other comments	

Stratigraphic matrix

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
This context is		(01)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(02)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initials & Date
GG
24/10/19

Checked by & Date

Interpretation: Internal **External** Structural Other (specify)

Discussion TOPSOIL LAYER - FRIABLE SILT WITH MODERN METAL, PLASTIC, AND CONCRETE INCLUSIONS. REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION OF TILE & BRICK COLLECTED. 3 SHERDS OF POTTERY AND FRAGMENTS OF ANIMAL BONE WERE ALSO COLLECTED.

Context same as: <input type="checkbox"/>	Finds
Levels on plan <input type="checkbox"/> sheet	none <input type="checkbox"/> pot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> glass <input type="checkbox"/> metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wood <input type="checkbox"/> leather <input type="checkbox"/> burntmat. <input type="checkbox"/>
Highest <input type="checkbox"/> Lowest <input type="checkbox"/>	Other finds (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Samples Nos. Finds sample (BM) Nos.

Small finds Nos. Finds sieving: on-site off-site metal detecting: in situ on-site off-site

Checked Interpretation

Provisional Period **MODERN** Group Initials & Date **GG 24/10/19**

Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type LAYER	Site Code GOGRI9	Context (02)
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Add. Sheets	Plan Nos.	Section Nos. (S1)	Matrix Location
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Photographs Slide	B&W	DEPOSIT
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Description **1. FRIABLE (DARK) 2. REDDISH ~~CLAY~~ BROWN**
3. SANDY SILT LOAM WITH GRAVEL
4. FLINT (NOOULES AND FRAGMENTS), VERY FREQUENT, ANGULAR, 2CM → 15CM
5. 0.63M 6. 17M x 7M
8. MACHINE EXCAVATED, DRY CONDITIONS

- 1 Compaction
- 2 Colour
- 3 Composition
- 4 Inclusions
- 5 Thickness
- 6 Extent
- 7 Comments
- 8 Method and Conditions

- CUT**
- 1 Shape in plan
 - 2 Corners
 - 3 Dimensions/Depth
 - 4 Break of slope-top
 - 5 Sides
 - 6 Break of slope-base
 - 7 Base
 - 8 Orientation
 - 9 Inclination of axis
 - 10 Truncation
 - 11 Fill Nos.
 - 12 Sketch profile
 - 13 Other comments

Stratigraphic matrix

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(01)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
This context is		(02)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(03)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initials & Date
GG 24/10/19

Checked by & Date

Interpretation: Internal **External** Structural Other (specify)

Discussion **SANDY-SILT DEPOSIT WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF GRAVEL, PROBABLY AN ALLOVIAL LAYER RESULTING FROM THE NEARBY RIVER. NO FINDS OR FEATURES DISCOVERED.**

Context same as:	Finds
Levels on plan <input type="checkbox"/> sheet	none <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pot <input type="checkbox"/> bone <input type="checkbox"/> glass <input type="checkbox"/> metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> wood <input type="checkbox"/> leather <input type="checkbox"/> burntmat. <input type="checkbox"/>
Highest <input type="checkbox"/> Lowest <input type="checkbox"/>	Other finds (specify)

Environmental Samples Nos.	Finds sample (BM) Nos.
----------------------------	------------------------

Small finds Nos.
 Finds sieving: on-site off-site metal detecting: in situ on-site off-site

Checked Interpretation

Provisional Period UNDATED	Group	Initials & Date GG 24/10/19
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Grid Squares	Area/Trench	Context Type LAYER	Site Code GOGR19	Context (03)
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Add. Sheets	Plan Nos.	Section Nos. (S1)	Matrix Location
-------------	-----------	-----------------------------	-----------------

Photographs Slide	B&W	DEPOSIT
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Description 1. FRIABLE → COMPACT 2. LIGHT
YELLOWISH BROWN 3. SANDY SILT LOAM
WITH CHALK AND FLINT 4. FLINT,
FREQUENT, ANGULAR, 2CM → 40CM,
CHALK, FREQUENT, ANGULAR, 2CM → 15CM
5. ≥ 0.26M 6. 17M x 7M
8. MACHINE EXCAVATED, DRY CONDITIONS

- 1 Compaction
- 2 Colour
- 3 Composition
- 4 Inclusions
- 5 Thickness
- 6 Extent
- 7 Comments
- 8 Method and Conditions

- ~~CUT~~
- 1 Shape in plan
 - 2 Corners
 - 3 Dimensions/Depth
 - 4 Break of slope-top
 - 5 Sides
 - 6 Break of slope-base
 - 7 Base
 - 8 Orientation
 - 9 Inclination of axis
 - 10 Truncation
 - 11 Fill Nos.
 - 12 Sketch profile
 - 13 Other comments

Stratigraphic matrix

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox" value="(02)"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
This context is		<input type="checkbox" value="(03)"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Initials & Date
GG
24/10/19

Checked by & Date

Interpretation: Internal External Structural Other (specify)

Discussion NATURAL GEOLOGY LAYER

Context same as: <input type="checkbox"/>	Finds
Levels on plan <input type="checkbox"/> sheet	none <input type="checkbox"/> pot <input type="checkbox"/> bone <input type="checkbox"/> glass <input type="checkbox"/> metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> wood <input type="checkbox"/> leather <input type="checkbox"/> burntmat. <input type="checkbox"/>
Highest <input type="checkbox"/> Lowest <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other finds (specify) <input type="text"/>

Environmental Samples Nos.	Finds sample (BM) Nos.
----------------------------	------------------------

Small finds Nos.
 Finds sieving: on-site off-site metal detecting: in situ on-site off-site

Checked Interpretation

Provisional Period UNDATED	Group	Initials & Date GG 24/10/19
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GOGRIQ S.1 1:20 12004 GA
REP SEC. 23/10/19

DP1 ^{VE} (01) SW
OP2

(02)

(03)

DRAWING SHEET 2

John Moore Heritage Services
Film Register

Site Code: GOGRI9		Site Name: NURSERY FARM, GATEHAMPTON FARM
B&W / Color		
Film No.	Date	Comments
1		
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24	24/10/19	TRENCH SHOT
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