

Auto Cross, London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

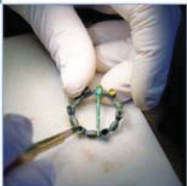
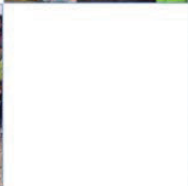
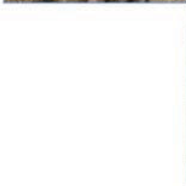
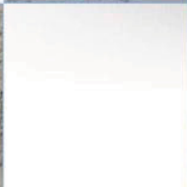
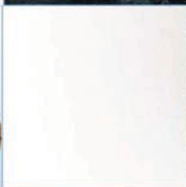
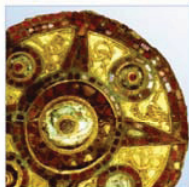
Planning Application Number: 08/00309/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: SU 8429 6928

AOC Project No: 30814

Site Code: REDMG:2010:104

Date: July 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Auto Cross, London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of:	Wates Living Space 42-46 Clarence Avenue Clapham London SW4 8LF
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SU 8429 6928
AOC Project No:	30814
Prepared by:	Catherine Edwards
Illustration by:	Jonathan Moller
Date of Evaluation:	4th-5th July 2011
Date of Report:	July 2011

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Catherine Edwards	Date: July 2011
Approved by: Alan Ford	Date: July 2011
Draft/Final Report Stage:	Date: July 2011

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

Contents

	Page
List of illustrations	ii
1. Introduction	4
2 Historical and Archaeological Background	5
Palaeolithic	5
Mesolithic	5
Neolithic.....	6
Bronze Age.....	6
Iron Age.....	6
Romano-British.....	6
Early Medieval.....	6
Medieval	6
Post-Medieval.....	7
Modern	7
3 Strategy	7
4 Results - Evaluation	9
5 Results - Watching Brief	12
6 Finds	12
7 Conclusion	12
8 Publication	12
9 Bibliography	13
Appendix A – Context Register	15
Appendix B – OASIS Form	16

List of illustrations

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Detailed Site/Evaluation Test Pit Location Plan
Figure 3	Sample Sections

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 4th and 5th July 2011 at the site of the former Auto Cross building, Bracknell, Berkshire. The work was undertaken on behalf of Wates Living Space. The aim of the evaluation and watching brief was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

An evaluation comprising six machine excavated test pits was carried out on the site; the watching brief was maintained on during groundworks being undertaken concurrently with the evaluation.. The investigations revealed limited made ground on site directly overlying the natural sand and gravel horizon. This suggests that the landscape has been previously horizontally truncated. Hand sieving of natural and possible subsoil deposits was carried out on site. A single fragment of worked flint identified as a plunging flake was recovered from Test Pit 5. The fragment is not closely datable; however the flake scar removals suggest a Late Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Overall, due to the horizontal truncation of natural deposits, there is limited potential for significant archaeological features to survive. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken. The final decision regarding further work lies with Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology.

The site archive will be deposited with Reading Museum and Art Gallery with a paper copy of the evaluation report will be issued to the Berkshire HER. An electronic copy of the evaluation report will also be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief that was conducted at the former Autocross Site, London Road, Bracknell.
- 1.1.2 The development site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 8429 6928 and lies on the edge of the western suburbs of Bracknell, approximately 2.5km west of Bracknell town centre. The site is bounded by London Road to the northwest, residential flats to the northeast, and a petrol station to the southeast and southwest. The site is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 0.2ha (Figure 2).
- 1.1.3 The proposed development comprises the erection of residential flats containing 21 individual units.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is Bracknell Forest Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the Council is provided by Mary O'Donoghue, Archaeological Officer with Berkshire Archaeology.
- 1.2.2 The development comprises the erection of a three storey building containing 21 individual units, with associated parking, bin and cycle storage facilities.
- 1.2.3 The works were conducted in response to the submission of a planning application (Application No. 08/00309/FUL). Planning permission states that initially a programme of archaeological evaluation must be undertaken prior to development taking place.

Condition 20 States:

No development may take place until the applicant has secured and implemented an archaeological evaluation as part of phased programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (method statement), which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is within an area of archaeological potential, specifically relating to medieval remains. An archaeological evaluation is required to mitigate the impact of development and ensure preservation 'by record' of any surviving remains. This is to be undertaken as the provisional stage of a phased programme of works should initial investigations warrant further mitigation.

- 1.2.4 The first stage of work involved the creation of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology for the evaluation (AOC 2010). The works were carried out on site in line with the methodology stated in the WSI and the current guidelines stated therein.
- 1.2.5 This reports details the results of the archaeological evaluation. The archaeological evaluation conformed with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines.
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) (EH 1992).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2008).

- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).
- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The Geological Survey of England and Wales ([BGS](#) 2007) shows the site is situated adjacent to a boundary in the solid geology of the area. In it is this location where the Bracklesham and Barton Group, consisting of sands, silts and clays, meets the Thames Group formed of clays, silts, sands and gravel.
- 1.3.2 The site is located on a localised area of high ground within a gently undulating landscape, which gradually drops away to the east and southwest. The site lies at an approximate height of 86m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The majority of the historical background is taken from a Desk Based Assessment undertaken within the locality of the site in 2004 (AOC 2004).

Palaeolithic

- 2.2 As none of the county lying south of the Thames was directly affected by the last ice age, people have occupied the area around Bracknell from the earliest days of human habitation. The first settlers in Berkshire were attracted by the gravels of the River Thames and its tributaries. Finds are generally confined to hand axes and flint tools which are found on the gravel terraces of the river mainly found on the Thames or the Loddon. Finds of hand axes tend to be confined to the east of the county at sites in Reading and Tilehurst, with large quantities found at Furze Platt and Boyn Hill in the Maidenhead area (AOC 2004).
- 2.3 Field walking undertaken in the area approximately 300m to the south of the site recovered a range of prehistoric worked flint artifacts and debitage. One of the worked items of flint included an Upper Palaeolithic knife point (pers. comm. Mary O'Donoghue).

Mesolithic

- 2.4 At around 10,000BC, evidence of Mesolithic activity is seen across Berkshire. The change in climate conditions had resulted in a new range of flora and fauna, and the people of this new culture moved nearer to the rivers edge to exploit the available resources. The earlier large hand axes were replaced by the smaller Thames Pick and assemblages of microliths emerge. The main area for this period of activity is seen in the Kennet Valley in western Berkshire, at locations such as Thatcham and Wawcott (AOC 2004).
- 2.5 During the programme of field walking undertaken to the south of the site, Mesolithic worked flint was also recovered. This includes several scrapers, cores, blades, a burin, and multiple flint flakes (pers. comm. Mary O'Donoghue).

Neolithic

- 2.6 Signs of activity dating from the Neolithic in Berkshire appear around 3500BC. In many counties the chalk uplands were considered favorable for Neolithic agriculture, but this does not appear to have been the case in Berkshire unless evidence of settlement still awaits discovery. Long barrows occur in the west of the county such as Waylands Smithy situated on the Ridgeway near Ashbury. This example is the most westerly of the megalithic tombs of the Severn-Cotswold group and other Berkshire long barrows (AOC 2004).

Bronze Age

- 2.7 In Berkshire, from around 2000BC, there is evidence for small farmsteads and settlements becoming established sited on the gravel plateaus. In the Ascot area, numerous barrows are recorded including one containing 23 urns, excavated in 1901, near to Sunningdale Station and four barrows in the grounds of Heatherwood Hospital (AOC 2004).

Iron Age

- 2.8 After the climatic deterioration of about 1000BC, the sandy land, which had been denuded of trees, became less fertile and became predominantly heathland. As a result of this loss of fertile land, settlement declined right across the region. Only on the clay deposits did the land remain suitable for farming. Around 100BC East Berkshire was affected by the arrival of the Belgae, a tribe from Western Europe. With the arrival of the Belgae, new ideas were adopted from abroad, such as the iron ploughshare, which made it easier to farm the heavier clay of the Thames Valley. Due to this agricultural revolution, it was possible for settlement to spread extensively across the valleys of Berkshire (AOC 2004).

Romano-British

- 2.9 The area of Berkshire was very much an agricultural zone during the Roman-British period mainly producing cereals to feed the army. Villa-farms were scattered over the entire county with the most substantial buildings to the east or close to the Thames. At the time of Julius Caesar's expeditions to Britain in 55/54 BC, the Atrebates occupied the area of modern Berkshire to the south of the Thames, while the Catuvellauni occupied territory to the north of the Thames. Silchester was one of the chief centres of the Atrebates. Later From here, Roman roads radiated out across southern England. Their main road to London crossed the Thames on a bridge near Staines (AOC 2004).
- 2.10 Close to the site, a fragment of early Romano-British pottery was found during field walking c300m to the south of the proposed development site (pers. comm. Mary O'Donoghue).

Early Medieval

- 2.11 The name Bracknell is first mentioned in documents written in the 10th century. It is thought that the early settlement of Bracknell developed at a cross-roads through the Royal Forest of Windsor (Bracknell Forest 2011).

Medieval

- 2.12 During the medieval period it is believed that the settlement remained small in size located in the royal hunting grounds of Windsor Forest ([Bracknell Forest 2011](#)). The Royal Forest would have been designated under the Forest statutes and could have included areas of settlement and industry.

Post-Medieval

- 2.13 By the mid 19th century Bracknell still remained a small village, located on one of the main roads from London to the west of England. The railway was constructed through Bracknell in 1856 increasing trade and the pace of development within the town (Bracknell Forest Society 2011).

Modern

- 2.14 In the drive to rebuild following the Second World War, Bracknell was selected as the location for a new town and from the 1950s the town consequently expanded in size significantly ([Bracknell Forest 2011](#)).

3 Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the Local Planning Authority Archaeological Officer to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work.

- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence of any evidence related prehistoric activity on site, especially relating to the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods.

- 3.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions. If the nature of any findings had warranted, this was to include discussion as to the development of an appropriate outreach policy.

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 The evaluation involved the machine excavation of 6 test pits (Figure 2), excavated under archaeological supervision. Four test pits were located within the footprint of the proposed development, with a further two test pits located in the proposed area of the car park. In addition to this, groundworks being undertaken concurrently with the evaluation was monitored as a watching brief.

- 3.2.2 All machining was carried out using a 360 tracked excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeological Project Officer and Project Supervisor.

- 3.2.3 A total of 20 litres of deposits identified as natural or possible subsoil were sieved for finds retrieval.

- 3.2.4 The site code REDMG:2010:104 was agreed with the Reading Museum and Art Gallery for the project, and was used for all fieldwork records.

- 3.2.4 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark established on site by the on site contractors. The value of the BM was 84.00mOD.

- 3.2.5 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).
- 3.2.6 All of the work was carried out in line with:
- *Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage 2009)
 - *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).
- 3.2.7 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].
- 3.2.8 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.
- 3.2.9 The evaluation was conducted by Catherine Edwards under the overall management of Paul Mason, Project Manager. The site was monitored by Mary O'Donoghue, of Berkshire Archaeology.

4 Results - Evaluation

Test Pit 1 (Fig 2 & 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.15m	84.57m – 84.42m	Pale yellow brown silt with brick and concrete. Tarmac surface and make up.
101	0.20m	84.42m – 84.22m	Mid brown silty sand with occasional tile. Disturbed natural/subsoil.
102	0.30m	84.22m – 83.92m	Pale yellow brown and mid orange brown sand with occasional flint. Natural.

- 4.1.2 Test Pit 1 was located in the northwest corner of the site, sighted on a raised area, (Figure 2 & 3). The test pit measured 2.00m by 2.00m.
- 4.1.3 The earliest deposit identified in Test Pit 1 was (102), a natural yellow brown and orange brown sand with occasional flint. Overlying the natural was (101), a 0.20m thick layer of disturbed natural or possible subsoil. The final deposit within Test Pit 1 was (100), a 0.15m thick layer of modern make up and tarmac which would have formed the previous surface horizon. This was recorded at an upper height of 84.57mOD.
- 4.1.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in Test Pit 1.

Test Pit 2 (Fig 2 & 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.02m	83.93m – 83.91m	Tarmac Surface
201	0.23m	83.91m – 83.68m	Grey sandy clay with inclusions of brick. Modern made ground.
205	0.54m	83.68m – 83.14m	Light yellow to mid orange sand with rare inclusions of flint. Natural.

- 4.1.5 Test pit 2 was located in the northeast of the development (Figure 2 & 4) and measured 2.00m by 2.00m.
- 4.1.6 The earliest deposit recorded was (205), a 0.54m+ layer of light yellow to mid orange sand with rare inclusions of flint. This was interpreted as natural. Overlying (205), was (201), a 0.23m thick layer of grey sandy clay with inclusions of brick interpreted as made ground. Cutting into (201) was [204] a vertical cut which was filled by deposits (203) and (202). The lower fill (203), was recorded as a 0.50m thick layer of loose orange sand with inclusions of grey clay patches. This was overlaid by a 0.26m thick layer of red brick, tarmac and grey sandy silt interpreted as a hardcore layer. Overlying this was layer (200), a 0.02m thick layer of tarmac, representative of the modern surface. This was recorded at a height of 83.93mOD.
- 4.1.7 No archaeological remains were recorded in Test Pit 2.

Test Pit 3 (Fig 2 & 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.03m	83.93m – 83.90m	Tarmac Surface
301	0.29m	83.90m – 83.61m	Degraded tarmac rubble.
302	0.34m	83.61m – 83.27m	Loose orange and blue sand and gravel. Natural.

- 4.1.8 Test Pit 3 was located in the eastern half of the development (Figure 2 & 5) and measured 2.00m by 2.00m.
- 4.1.9 The earliest deposit recorded was (302), a 0.34m+ layer of orange and blue sand and gravel and was interpreted as natural. Overlying (302), was (301), a 0.29m thick layer of degraded tarmac rubble, possibly the remains of a previous surface horizon. Overlying this was layer (300), a 0.03m thick layer of tarmac, representative of the modern surface. This was recorded at a height of 83.93mOD.
- 4.1.10 No archaeological remains were recorded in Test Pit 3.

Test Pit 4 (Fig 2 & 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
400	0.49m	84.26m – 83.77m	Demolition debris including bricks, wood, concrete within a dark brown silty sand.
401	0.32m	83.77m – 83.45m	Mottled orange and green grey clay sand with rare inclusions of rounded pebbles. Natural.

- 4.1.11 Test Pit 4 was located in western limit of the development (Figure 2 & 6) and measured 2.00m by 2.00m.
- 4.1.12 The earliest deposit recorded was (401), a 0.32m+ layer of mottled orange and green grey clay sand with rare inclusions of rounded pebbles. This was interpreted as natural. Overlying (401), was (400), a 0.49m thick layer of demolition rubble which is likely to have been deposited during the recent demolition on site. This was recorded at a height of 84.26mOD.
- 4.1.13 No archaeological remains were recorded in Test Pit 4.

Test Pit 5 (Fig 2 & 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
500	0.15m	84.27m – 84.12m	Mid grey brown silt with inclusions of brick, gravel and tile. Made ground.
501	0.10m	84.12m – 84.02m	Compacted gravel in orange brown sandy clay. Made ground.
502	0.13m	84.02m – 83.89m	Dark grey brown silty sand with inclusions of tile, brick, charcoal and pebbles. Made ground.
503	0.24m	83.89m – 83.65m	Yellow and orange sand with occasional flint. Natural

- 4.1.14 Test Pit 5 was located in south western corner of the development (Figure 2 & 7) and measured 2.00m by 2.00m.
- 4.1.15 The earliest deposit in Test Pit 5 was recorded as (503), a yellow and orange sand with inclusions of occasional flint. A single fragment of worked flint was discovered during the sieving of (503). The fragment has been identified as a broken plunging flake with a concave lower face and distal thickening. The fragment may have been removed from a core or from a bifacial artifact, however due to the broken end it remains unclear. The fragment is not closely datable however the flake scars present suggest a late Mesolithic or Neolithic date.
- 4.1.16 Overlying (503), was a succession of made ground deposits (502), (501) and (500). Deposit (502), was recorded as a 0.13m thick layer of dark grey brown silty sand with inclusions of tile, brick, charcoal and pebbles, whilst (501) was recorded as a 0.10m thick layer of compacted gravel in an orange brown sandy clay. The last deposit in Test Pit 5 was (500), a 0.15m thick layer of grey brown silt with inclusions of modern hardcore. This was recorded at a height of 84.27mOD.
- 4.1.17 No archaeological remains were recorded in Test Pit 5.

Test Pit 6 (Fig 2 & 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
600	0.18m	84.15m – 83.97m	Grey silt with frequent pea gravel. Modern surface.
601	0.09m	83.97m – 83.88m	Light orange with frequent dense gravel. Re-deposited natural.
602	0.13m	83.88m – 83.75m	Grey sandy silt with inclusion of brick. Made ground.
603	0.12m	83.75m – 83.63m	Blue and grey sand with roots and slate. Disturbed natural.
604	0.40m	83.63m – 83.23m	Mixed light brown to orange sand with sandstone and clay patches. Natural.

- 4.1.18 Test Pit 6 was located in south eastern corner of the development, (Figure 2 & 8) and measured 2.00m by 2.00m.
- 4.1.19 The earliest deposit recorded in Test Pit 6 was (604), a natural light brown to orange sand with inclusions of sandstone and clay. Overlying (604), was disturbed natural horizon (603). The layer of

blue and grey sand also contained fragments of slate which indicated a disturbed horizon. Overlying (603), was layer (602), recorded as a 0.13m thick layer of grey sandy silt with inclusion of brick, which was in turn overlaid by (601), a 0.09m thick layer of light orange with frequent dense gravel interpreted as a layer of re-deposited natural.

- 4.1.20 The highest deposit within Test Pit 6 was, (600), a 0.18m thick layer of pea gravel surfacing recorded at a height of 84.15mOD.
- 4.1.21 No archaeological remains were recorded in Test Pit 6.

5 Results - Watching Brief

- 5.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried simultaneously with the evaluation. The watching brief was undertaken during ground reduction and the excavation of footings. The ground reduction was to a depth of 0.30m whilst the footings were excavated to a depth of 0.70m. The excavation revealed a 0.20m thick horizon of made ground (701), recorded as grey silty sand with inclusions of brick and demolition rubble which overlaid (700), a 0.50m thick deposit of mid brown and yellow orange sand with occasional inclusions of flint. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

6 Finds

- 6.1 A single piece of flint was recovered from Test Pit 5. The fragment was identified as a piece of debitage and more precisely a broken plunging flake (concave lower face and distal thickening). This type of debitage can be removed from a core or from a bifacial artefact. In this case it is impossible to know the exact form as the proximal end of the flake is absent. The piece is not closely datable, however the flake scar removals present on the dorsal face of the artefact suggest a possible Late Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The evaluation successfully established the presence or absence of archaeological remains on site.
- 7.2 The natural horizon was established on site in all test pits, however it was notable that this varied in regards to Test Pit 3 which contained gravel and sand. The natural was recorded higher in Test Pit 1, which was located within the higher section of the site. This suggests that the remainder of the site may have been horizontally truncated or terraced to form a flat horizon. There is a slight variation within the remaining test pits of approximately 10-20cm which may indicate a slight sloping of the natural from southwest to north east.
- 7.3 A single fragment of flint debitage was recovered during sieving in Test Pit 5; this artefact has been loosely dated to the Late Mesolithic or Neolithic periods.
- 7.4 No archaeological remains were recorded in any of the test pits and only one fragment of worked flint was recovered. As such no further work is recommended on site. These results and the completed archive will be deposited with Reading Museum as previously agreed.

8 Publication

- 8.1 A paper copy of the evaluation report will be issued to Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology and to the Berkshire HER on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A third digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the Berkshire HER.

- 8.2 An OASIS form has also been completed, (Appendix B) and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

9 Bibliography

AOC Archaeology (2004). An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment New Mile Ride, Ascot.

Department for Communities and Local Government (2010). Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment.

English Heritage (1991). Management of Archaeological Projects.

English Heritage London Region (1992). Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) Archaeological Guidance Paper: 5.

English Heritage (1998a). Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork. (English Heritage London Region).

English Heritage (1998b). Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports. (English Heritage London Region).

English Heritage (2001) Archaeometallurgy (Centre for Archaeological Guidelines)

English Heritage (2002). Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.

English Heritage (2004) Geoarchaeology. Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record

Institute for Archaeology (1992). Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work.

Institute for Archaeologists (2008). Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.

Institute for Archaeologists (2010). Code of Conduct.

Museum of London (1994). Archaeological Site Manual (3rd ed).

RESCUE & ICON (2001). First Aid For Finds. (3rd ed).

Starley, D. (1995) Hammerscale, Historical Metallurgy Society Datasheet 10.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983). Conservation Guidelines No 2.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990). Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice.

Online Sources:

Bracknell Forest Council (2011): www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk.

The Bracknell Forest Society (2011): www.thebracknellforestsociety.org.uk

British Geological Survey (2007): www.bgs.ac.uk

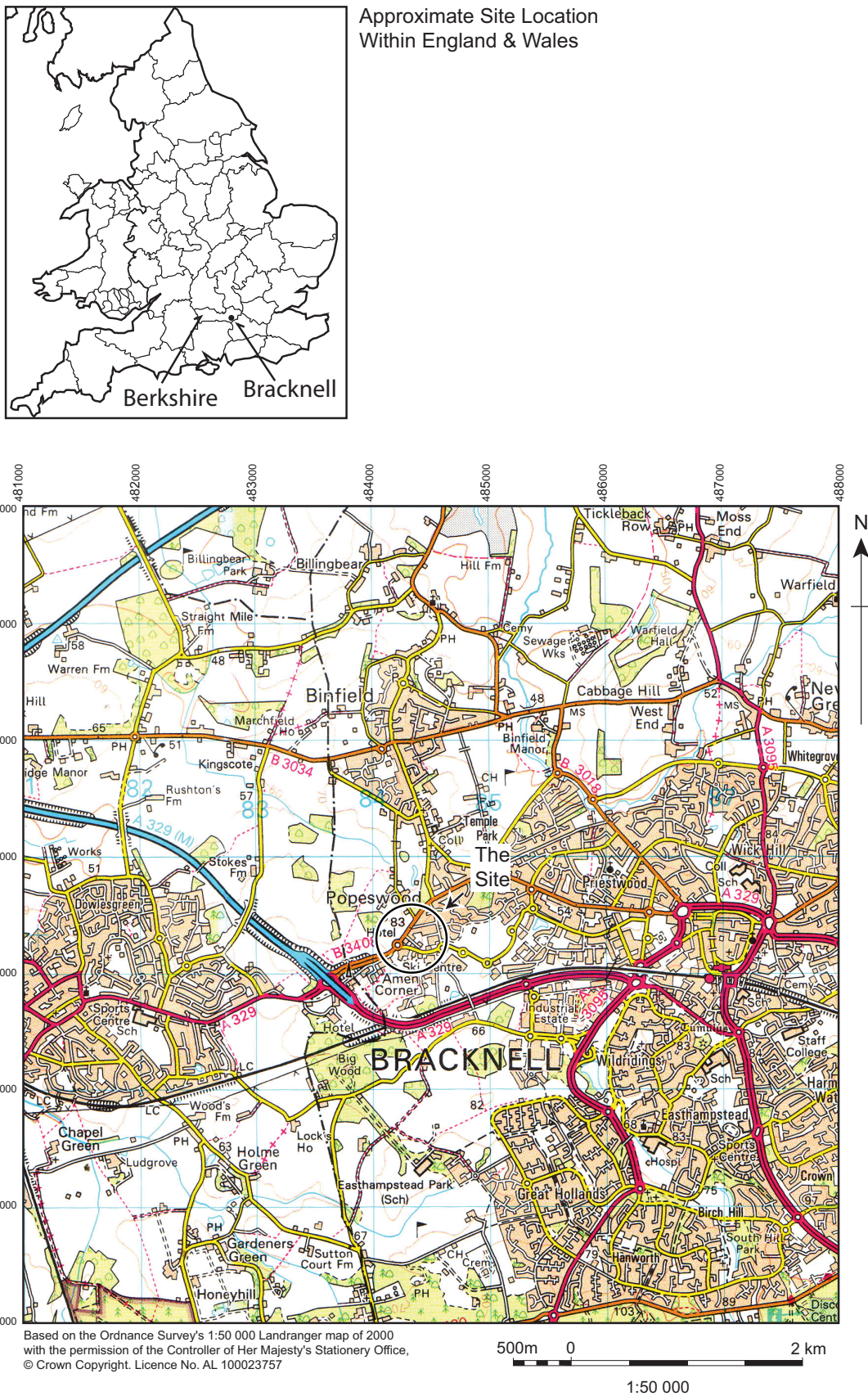


Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Plan Produced by APR Services

- Site Outline
- Proposed Building Outline
- Concrete
- Proposed Evaluation Test Pits

Figure 2: Detailed Site/Evaluation Test Pit Location Plan

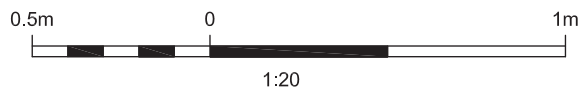
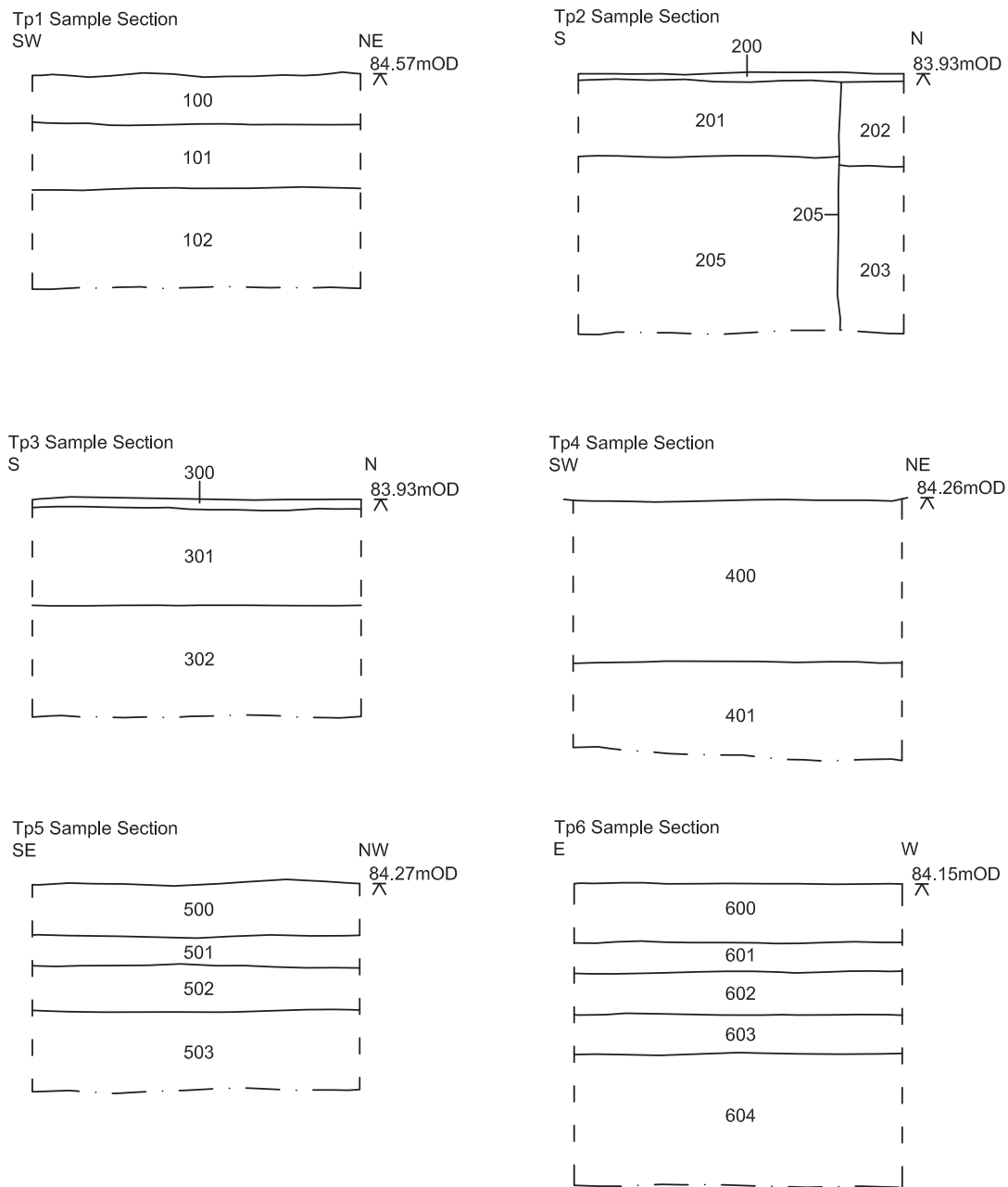


Figure 3: Sample Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Modern Surface	2.00m	2.00m	0.15m
101	Disturbed Natural/Subsoil	2.00m	2.00m	0.20m
102	Natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.30m
200	Tarmac Surface	2.00m	2.00m	0.02m
201	Made Ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.23m
202	Hardcore make up	2.00m	2.00m	0.26m
203	Redeposited natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.50m
204	Intrusional Cut	2.00m	2.00m	0.50m
205	Natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.54m
300	Tarmac Surface	2.00m	2.00m	0.03m
301	Degraded surface	2.00m	2.00m	0.29m
302	Natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.34m
400	Demolition Layer	2.00m	2.00m	0.49m
401	Natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.32m
500	Made ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.15m
501	Made ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.10m
502	Made ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.13m
503	Natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.24m
600	Modern Surface	2.00m	2.00m	0.18m
601	Redeposited natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.09m
602	Made ground	2.00m	2.00m	0.13m
603	Disturbed natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.12m
604	Natural	2.00m	2.00m	0.40m

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-81687

Project details

Project name	Auto Cross, London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire
Short description of the project	Six test pits were excavated along with a limited watching brief prior to the re development of the site. The test pits measured 2m x 2m each and were located across the proposed development layout. The natural and any possible subsoil horizons were hand sieved for the purpose of finds collection. One fragment of flint debitage was recorded which has been loosely date to the Late Mesolithic or Neolithic period.
Project dates	Start: 04-07-2011 End: 05-07-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	REDMG:2010.104 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Significant Finds	LITHIC Late Mesolithic
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location BERKSHIRE BRACKNELL FOREST BINFIELD Auto Cross, London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire

Postcode RG42 4BS

Study area 0.20 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 8429 6928 51.4157677912 -0.787766106772 51 24 56 N 000 47 15 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 83.61m Max: 84.22m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Paul Mason
director/manager

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Wates Living Space
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Reading Museum
recipient

Physical Contents 'Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Reading Museum
recipient

Digital Contents 'Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
available

Paper Archive Reading Museum
recipient

Paper Contents 'Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title AUTO CROSS, LONDON ROAD, BRACKNELL, BERKSHIRE: A WRITTEN
SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London

publication

Description A4 text, 2 illustrations, 19 pages bound between plastic covers.

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title AUTO CROSS, LONDON ROAD, BRACKNELL, BERKSHIRE: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Edwards, C

Date 2011

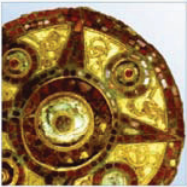
Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description Bound report with illustrations and OD heights.

Entered by catherine edwards (catherine.edwards@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 25 July 2011



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com