

Byways, Crowthorne Road, Bracknell, Berkshire:

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

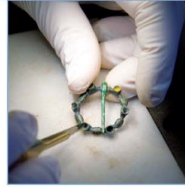
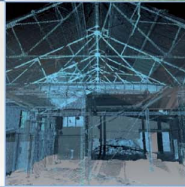
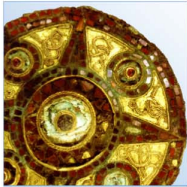
Planning Application Number: 07/00776/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: SU 8676 6852

AOC Project No: 30184

Site Code: REDMG.2010.30

September 2010



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CONSERVATION

Byways, Crowthorne Road, Bracknell, Berkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Zone Developments Redlake Business Centre Redlake Lane Wokingham RG40 3BF
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SU 8676 6852
AOC Project No:	30184
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Date of Fieldwork:	10 th to 11 th February 2010
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Contents

	Page
List of illustrations.....	ii
1. Introduction	1
2. Historical and Archaeological Background.....	2
3. Strategy	3
4. Methodology	3
5. Evaluation Results	4
5. Finds	6
6. Conclusion.....	7
7. Publication	7
8. Archive Deposition	7
9. Bibliography	8
Appendix A – Context Register.....	13
Appendix B – Specialist Reports	14
Appendix C – OASIS Form.....	18

List of illustrations

Figure 1 – Site Location
Figure 2 – Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan
Figure 3 – Sections

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 10th and 11th February 2010 at Byways. The work was undertaken on behalf of Zone Developments. The aim of the fieldwork was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains and to establish the presence or absence of a prehistoric flint knapping platform discovered close to the site in 1959.

The fieldwork comprised the machine excavation of two trenches measuring 10m by 1.5m, two trenches measuring 5m by 1.5m and three 2m by 2m test pits. No archaeological features were identified within the trenches. The depositional sequence was relatively consistent across the site, consisting of natural sand overlain by subsoil and then topsoil. The subsoil and natural sands from the test pits were sieved for finds in 0.25m thick spits which resulted in the collection of a diverse assemblage of finds. This assemblage strongly indicates two phases of activity on site, initially consisting of the manuring of arable land during the 13th to 14th century, followed by a resumption of manuring during the 19th century.

Given the limited results of the evaluation it is recommended that no further work be required.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 8676 6852, situated to the west of the A322 (Figure 1). It is irregularly shaped, measuring 0.2 ha in area. The site is bound by woodland to the north, Crowthorne Road to the south, Acacia Court to the east and the grounds of Adastron House immediately to the west (Figure 2).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development involves the construction of a residential block incorporating nine two bedroom and four one bedroom flats, with an associated bin store, parking access from Crowthorne Road and landscaping. The site currently contains an extant domestic structure that will be demolished prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1. The local planning authority is Bracknell Forest Borough Council (BFBC). Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology (BA).
- 1.2.2. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential but does not contain any listed buildings or scheduled monuments.
- 1.2.3. Planning permission has been granted (Ref: 07/00776/FUL) subject to conditions. Condition 17 states:

"No development shall take place until the applicant has secured and implemented a phased programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (method statement), which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. All intrusive ground works shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. This is to be undertaken as the provisional stage of a phased programme of works should initial investigation warrant further mitigation.

Reason: The site is within an area of archaeological potential, specifically relating to prehistoric remains. An archaeological evaluation is required to mitigate the impact of development and ensure preservation "by record" of any surviving remains. In the interests of the archaeological and historical heritage of the Borough".

- 1.2.4. In the first instance a Brief for an evaluation was prepared by Berkshire Archaeology (BA 2006). A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was created by AOC Archaeology prior to the work commencing. The WSI (AOC 2010) was fully compliant with the Brief and approved by Mary O'Donoghue.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The area is situated over a combination of London Clay and Bagshot Beds, the latter being the more prevalent in the location of the proposal site (BA 2006). The proposed site is 0.2 ha in area and is situated at approximately 82 m AOD (BA 2006).
- 1.3.2 No geotechnical investigations are known to have been conducted within the proposed development area.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

Prehistoric (Before c.AD 43)

- 2.1 The most significant known archaeological remains within the area date to the prehistoric period. A Neolithic flint working or knapping surface was discovered in 1957 on land now occupied by 15 Kyle Close, 150 m to the northwest of the site (BA 2006).
- 2.2 However, the most substantial prehistoric remains comprise a bronze age bowl barrow (SAM 12077) situated on top of a steep sided hill, known locally as Bill Hill 100m to the south of the site (BA 2006). The mound is in part surrounded by an incomplete ditch which survives from the north edge to the southwest tip of the structure. The structure has been truncated by indiscriminate digging, possibly from small scale gravel extraction or random antiquarian excavations.
- 2.3 Further a field, to the northeast of Bracknell a standing stone named the Quelm Stone, and to the southwest of the town an Iron Age Hill fort named Caesars Camp further illustrate the extensive prehistoric activity present within this area of Berkshire.

Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)

- 2.4 A Roman road now known within Berkshire as the Devil's Highway ran from London (Londinium) to Bath (*Aquae Sulis*), passing to the south of Bracknell. However, no archaeological remains of Roman date have been found within 1km of the site.

Early Medieval (c.AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.5 Bracknell is first mentioned in a Saxon charter dated AD 923 and in AD 942 a Saxon royal charter describes Brackan Heal as being one of Winkfield's boundaries (<http://www.bfheritage.org.uk/history.php?CID=49>). The name derives from a plot of land (known as a 'heal') covered with Bracken. The established parishes of Binfield, Warfield and Easthampstead are known to have chapels or open-air crosses by this time. Old Bracknell was established where these three parishes converged, but prior to 1066, the whole area was made up of various manors, which belonged to the crown and others the church.
- 2.6 No archaeological remains of early medieval date have been revealed within 1km of the site.

Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1485)

- 2.7 The Domesday Book lists both Lachenstede (Easthampstead) and Warfelt (Warfield) within the hundred of Ripplesmere, Beynhurst (Binfield), in the manor of Cookham, and Sunninghill (<http://www.bfheritage.org.uk/history.php?CID=50>). However, the town of Bracknell itself is not mentioned.
- 2.8 Windsor Forest covered most of the area during the medieval period, extending west beyond the castle at New Windsor, which has been the site of residence of English Sovereigns since William the Conqueror.
- 2.9 The only archaeological remains within 1km of the site dating to the medieval period consist of a medieval coin, found to the northeast of the site (SAM 247771) and the location of a possible tree enclosure ring or hill top enclosure on Bill Hill, which may date to the medieval or post-medieval period (BA 2006).

Post-Medieval (c.AD 1485 - Modern)

- 2.10 The chase at Windsor Forest, which extended across most of the site was enjoyed by Royalty, with a hunting lodge built at nearby Easthampstead during the reign of the Plantagenets, where Catherine of Aragon spent some time after her divorce from Henry VIII. Charles II ended the royal connection when he gave the Park to William Trambull (<http://www.bfheritage.org.uk/history.php?CID=51>).
- 2.11 The population within the area increased greatly during the post-medieval period, with Bracknell Street growing significantly in the town centre and many ancient farms and cottages appearing in the town's outlying areas.
- 2.12 A number of buildings dating to this time of expansion have been listed within 1km of the site. The Church of St Michael and St Mary Magdalene is located on Crowthorne Road. The main part of the church was rebuilt by J W Hugall, in late 13th century style, in 1866-7, although the tower is probably of 17th century date. Two contemporary cottages, dating to the 17th century are found adjacent to the Church (LBS 489309).
- 2.13 An 18th century manorial residence named Grenville Place denotes a continued wealth within the area, whilst the later, 19th century Easthampstead Union Workhouse illustrates the industrialisation of the region, as does the construction of the Wokingham to Staines Railway line and Bracknell Railway Station in 1846.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:
- To establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains within the development site;
 - To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features and to establish the depositional sequence;
 - To record and sample excavate any such archaeologically important material;
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision as to the necessity for any further work that may be required in order to satisfy the archaeology condition.
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were:
- To determine the presence of any prehistoric activity.
 - To determine the presence of any medieval remains.

4. Methodology

- 4.1.1 Prior to commencing work a unique site code (REDMG 2001.30) for the project was created after consultation with Reading Museum.
- 4.1.2 The excavation of the evaluation trenches and test pits, and the sieving of subsoil and natural deposits were undertaken between 10th and 11th February 2010.
- 4.1.3 The excavation of the evaluation trenches was undertaken with only minor modification to the methodology as stated in the WSI (AOC 2010). Trench 2 in the northern entrance to the site had been located over a concreted drive. Accordingly, after consultation with Mary O'Donoghue it was moved 5m to the southwest of its original position onto the properties front lawn.

- 4.1.4 Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, taken from a Bench Mark formerly established within the property boundary with a value of 81.04m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum).
- 4.1.5 The evaluation was conducted by the Paul Harris and Stella Bickelmann under the overall management of Andy Leonard. The site was monitored by Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology.

5. Evaluation Results (Figure 3)

5.1 Test Pit 1

Context Number	Thickness	Description
(101)	0.10m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt
(102)	0.25m	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt
(103)	0.10m	Natural. Mid bluish grey clayey sand

- 5.1.1 Test Pit 1 measured 2.00m by 2.00m and was located in the northwest corner of the site, its surface was at a height of 79.03m AOD. A tripartite stratigraphy of mid bluish grey natural clayey sand (103), overlain by 0.25m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (102), overlain by 0.10m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil (101) was revealed.
- 5.1.2 No features of archaeological significance were identified in Test Pit 1. The deposits revealed within the test pit were sieved through a 10mm sieve, in three spits, incorporating the topsoil and upper subsoil (Spit 1), subsoil and upper natural (Spit 2), and the lower natural deposit (Spit 3). A small assemblage of finds was collected from context (102) consisting of fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and glass dating to the 19th and 20th century, in addition to three fragments of animal bone. The assemblage also included a small quantity of residual finds in the form of three abraded sherds of medieval sandy grey and oxidised wares, thought to date to the 13th to 14th century, and a fragment of fire fractured flint and flint flake general dated to the late prehistoric. Several sherds of medieval pottery were attributed to the natural (103), which are likely to have been disturbed by the machine bucket during the course of excavation and more likely to be associated with context (102).

5.2 Trench 2

Context Number	Thickness	Description
(201)	0.20m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt
(202)	0.25m	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt
(203)	NFE	Natural. Mid brown/grey sand

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 measured 10.00m x 1.50m and was located in the north of the site. The surface of the trench was at a height of 78.44m AOD. The earliest deposit was mid brown/grey natural sand (203) which was overlain by 0.25m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (202) followed by 0.20m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil.
- 5.2.2 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 2.

5.3 Test Pit 3

Context Number	Thickness	Description
(301)	0.05m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt
(302)	0.15m	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt
(303)	NFE	Natural. Mid bluish grey clayey sand

5.3.1 Test Pit 3 measured 2.00m by 2.00m and was located in the west of the site. The top of the test pit was located at a height of 81.47m AOD. A stratigraphy of mid bluish grey natural clayey sand (303), overlain by 0.15m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (302), overlain by 0.05m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil (301) was revealed.

5.3.2 No features of archaeological significance were identified in Test Pit 3. The deposits revealed within the test pit were sieved through a 10mm sieve, in two spits, incorporating the topsoil and upper subsoil (Spit 1), and the subsoil and upper natural (Spit 2). The finds recovered from Trench 3 derived from context (302), represented by a limited range of 19th to 20th century CBM, pottery and glass fragments. Associated with these finds were an iron nail and three fragments of clinker. Two residual abraded sherds 13th to 14th century sand tempered grey/brown wares were also recovered.

5.4 Trench 4

Context Number	Thickness	Description
(401)	0.05m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt
(402)	0.40m-0.45m	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt
(403)	NFE	Natural. Mid bluish grey sand

5.4.1 Trench 4 measured 5.00m x 1.50m and was located in the north-east of the site. The surface of the trench was at a height of 81.05m AOD. The earliest deposit was mid bluish grey natural sand (403) which was overlain by 0.40m-0.45m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (402) followed by 0.05m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil.

5.4.2 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 4.

5.5 Trench 5

Context Number	Thickness	Description
(501)	0.20m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt
(502)	0.30m	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt
(503)	NFE	Natural. Light greyish brown sand

5.5.1 Trench 5 measured 5.00m x 1.50m and was located in the west of the site. The surface of the trench was at a height of 81.40m AOD. The earliest deposit was a light greyish brown natural sand (503) which was overlain by 0.30m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (502) followed by 0.20m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil.

5.5.2 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 5.

5.6 Trench 6

Context Number	Thickness	Description
(601)	0.10m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt
(602)	0.30m	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt
(603)	NFE	Natural. Mid greyish brown sand

5.6.1 Trench 6 measured 10.00m x 1.50m and was located in the centre of the site. The surface of the trench was at a height of 81.25m AOD. The earliest deposit was a mid greyish brown natural sand (603) which was overlain by 0.30m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (602) followed by 0.10m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil. Below the topsoil, cutting the subsoil, was a modern drainage pipe [600].

5.6.2 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 6.

5.7 Test Pit 7

Context Number	Thickness	Description
(701)	0.10m	Topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt with occasional CBM inclusions
(702)	0.18m	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt
(703)	NFE	Natural. Mid-light yellow sand

5.7.1 Test Pit 7 measured 2.00m by 2.00m and was located in the south of the site. The top of the test pit was located at a height of 85.30m AOD. A stratigraphy of mid-light yellow natural sand (703), overlain by 0.18m of mid brown sandy silt subsoil (702), overlain by 0.10m of mid brown sandy silt topsoil (301), with occasional CBM inclusions, was revealed.

5.7.2 No features of archaeological significance were identified in Test Pit 7. The deposits revealed within the test pit were sieved through a 10mm sieve, in two spits, incorporating the topsoil and upper subsoil (Spit 1), and the subsoil and upper natural (Spit 2). From context (702) sieving recovered the largest group of finds, primarily represented by fragments of redware pottery, CBM and glass identified as 19th or 20th century in date. Of special interest was a single fragment of 20th century glazed porcelain wall tile with impressed black floral design. Four sherds of abraded residual medieval pottery were also collected. The assemblage from context (702) also included fragments of fire-fractured flint, a flint flake fragment, clinker, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone. Two fragments of 13th to 14th century pottery were recovered from context (703) but are likely to have been displaced by the machine bucket from context (702).

5. Finds

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was collected during the evaluation representing a range of material types primarily 19th or 20th century in date, although multiple fragments of residual 13th to 14th century pottery was also recovered. A variety of 19th century pottery types were recovered from contexts (302) and (702). Abraded 13th to 14th century pottery, including Coarse Boardware, sandy grey and oxidised wares, and sand tempered grey/brown ware were recovered from contexts (102), (103), (302), (602), (702) and (703). Fragments of 17th to 20th century CBM, incorporating brick, peg tile and glazed wall tile, derived from contexts (102), (302) and (702). Four pieces of worked and fire-

fractured flint came from contexts (103) and (703). Four pieces of clinker were recovered from contexts (302) and (702). Small fragments of animal bone were associated with contexts (102) and (702), with two fragments being identified as sheep and cattle sized. Fragments of modern window and bottle glass came from contexts (102), (302) and (702), while an iron nail derived from context (302) and a fragment on clay pipe from context (702).

- 5.2 No further find works is recommended.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation met its primary objective; to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains within the development site. No archaeological features were identified within the trenches or test pits. The stratigraphy was relatively consistent across the site; consisting of natural sand deposits, followed by subsoil and then topsoil. The sieving of deposits resulted in the collection of a diverse assemblage of finds from the subsoil horizon. These finds were concentrated in Test Pits 1, 3 and 7. This assemblage was dominated by fragments of pottery, CBM and glass from the 19th and 20th century, although a notable proportion of the assemblage was represented by abraded fragments of residual 13th to 14th century pottery. This mixed assemblage strongly indicates two phases of activity on site, initially consisting of the manuring of arable land during the 13th to 14th century, followed by a resumption of manuring during the 19th century.
- 6.2 Given the limited results of the evaluation it is recommended that no further work be required. However the final decision rests with Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology.

7. Publication

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results, publication of results will be limited to an entry within the online ADS OASIS sites database (Appendix B) and a summary in the annual Berkshire Archaeological round-up.

8. Archive Deposition

- 8.1 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, digital photographs and finds, will be deposited with Reading Museum within one year.

9. Bibliography

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Appendices

Figure1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt	2m	1.5m	0.10m
102	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt	2m	1.5m	0.25m
103	Natural. Mid bluish grey clayey sand	2m	1.5m	0.10m
201	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt	10m	1.5m	0.20m
202	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt	10m	1.5m	0.25m
203	Natural. Mid brown/grey sand	10m	1.5m	NFE
301	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt	2.7m	1.5m	0.05m
302	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt	1.6m	1.5m	0.15m
303	Natural. Mid bluish grey clayey sand	1.6m	1.5m	NFE
401	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt	5m	1.5m	0.05m
402	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt	5m	1.5m	0.40m-0.45m
403	Natural. Mid bluish grey sand	5m	1.5m	NFE
501	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt	10m	1.5m	0.20m
502	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt	10m	1.5m	0.30m
503	Natural. Light greyish brown sand	10m	1.5m	NFE
601	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt	10m	1.5m	0.10m
602	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt	10m	1.5m	0.30m
603	Natural. Mid greyish brown sand	10m	1.5m	NFE
701	Topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt with occasional CBM inclusions	2m	2m	0.10m
702	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silt	2m	2m	0.18m
703	Natural. Mid-light yellow sand	2m	2m	NFE

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

The Post-Roman pottery

by

Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery: 23 sherds, weighing 157g, from six individually numbered contexts. The material is of two distinct periods. The majority of the assemblage is composed of medieval pottery of the 13th to 14th centuries while the remaining nine sherds (33g) are of the 19th century. The condition of the two period assemblages is quite marked – the medieval material generally consisting of small to medium (to 40mm across) sherds with moderate to heavy abrasion while the post-medieval material, although small, consisting of fresher sherds. It is quite clear that the medieval assemblage has suffered from both reworking and the acidic nature of the subsoil.

Test-pit 1 contained only medieval pottery. Context [103], spit 2, produced two abraded sherds of Coarse Borderware, one with spots of green glaze, likely to be of the 14th century. The overlaying layer (context [102], spit 1) produced three further abraded medieval sherds in fine sandy grey and oxidised wares of 13th- to 14th- century type.

Only the subsoil [302] produced pottery in Test-pit 3. The assemblage consists of two abraded bodysherd of fine/medium sand tempered grey/brown wares alongside fresher, but still abraded, sherds of 19th- century English stoneware (x1) and transfer-printed ware (x2).

The subsoil in Trench 6 produced a single sherd of medieval pottery – the neck and beaded rim of a 13th- to mid 14th- century green glazed sandy jug with iron oxide inclusions (context [602]).

Subsoil [702] in Test-pit 7 produced the largest single context group from the site, though it has a similar chronological profile to [302]. Two sherds from a green glazed Coarse Borderware jug are present along with two from fine/medium sand tempered grey/brown ware cooking pots. All are abraded. The deposit also produced six unabraded sherds of Post-medieval redware 19th- century flower pots.

The final context to produce pottery was [703], spit 2, in Test-pit 7. Two abraded sherds of fine/medium sand tempered grey/brown ware of 13th- to mid 14th- century date were recovered.

The pottery assemblage strongly suggests that during the 13th- to 14th- century the area saw notable activity, perhaps from manuring of arable land. The quantity of medieval pottery certainly suggests that the associated occupation site may quite close by. The lack of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery suggests little activity during these periods but a potential resumption of manuring in the 19th century appears to have occurred.

Pottery Spot Dates

102 Spit 1	1200-1350 (abraded)
103 Spit 2	1300-1400 (abraded)
302	1830-1900 (residual 1200-1350)
602	1200-1350
702	1800-1900 (residual 1250-1400)
703 spit 2	1200-1350 (abraded)

The Ceramic Building Material

by

Sarah Porteus

A total of 52 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2162g were recovered from three subsoil contexts. The material is fragmentary and abraded and of post-medieval date and comprises brick, peg tile and glazed wall tile.

Context [102] contained fragments of brick in two fabric types, fabric B1 –a fine sandy orange fabric with fine micaceous scatter, similar to rubbing brick, and fabric B2 - a coarse sandy orange fabric with moderate-coarse quartz inclusions and sparse red-black iron rich inclusions. Brick in fabric B1 is of 17th to 19th century date and fragments in fabric B2 are of probable 19th century date. Two peg tile fabrics were identified. T1 is a brownish orange fabric with moderate fine to medium quartz and sparse black iron rich inclusions and T2 is an orange fabric with moderate medium sized quartz and occasional sparse very coarse quartz. The peg tile is all of 17th to 19th century date and abraded. A vitrified undated fragment of peg tile and one of brick were also present.

Context [302] contained abraded fragments of brick in fabric B2 of 19th century date and five fragments of peg tile in fabric T2 of 17th to 19th century date.

Context [702] contained fragments of brick in fabrics B1 of 17th to 19th century date and B2 of 19th century date. Fragments of peg tile in fabric T2 of 17th to 19th century date were also present. A single fragment of glazed porcelain wall tile in a burgundy colour with impressed black floral design was recovered and is of a likely 20th century date. An abraded fragment of brick in MoL fabric 3038 of 19th to 20th century date was also present along with a vitrified undated peg tile fragment.

The ceramic building material provides broad dating evidence for the deposits in which it occurs. It holds no further analysis potential.

No further work is required, the CBM report should be incorporated in the main text as required.

The Worked Flint

by

Chris Butler

Five pieces of flint were recovered during the fieldwork (Table 1). The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each piece of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Classification follows Butler (2005). No archive has been produced as full details of the pieces are incorporated into this report.

103	1 Hard hammer-struck flake (2g)
	1 Fire-fractured (1g)
	1 Natural
703	1 Flake fragment (2g)
	1 Fire-fractured fragment (15g)

Table 1: The Flintwork

The raw material is a mottled grey colour, some of which is lightly patinated. The natural un-worked fragment from context [103] also has some orange iron staining.

The pieces are largely undiagnostic, although the fact that the only complete flake is hard hammer-struck with no evidence for platform preparation suggests that they probably date from later prehistory.

A flake fragment in context [703] is fire-fractured, whilst an un-worked fragment from context [103] also appears to be fire-fractured.

It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future, or incorporated into a report if further work is to be undertaken at the site. The summary above should be included in the report.

The Metallurgical Remains

by

Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 'slag' from two contexts. Subsoil [302] in Test-pit 3 produced three fragments of clinker, partially fused to pieces of burnt laminated coal while subsoil [702] in Test-pit 7 produced a single piece of clinker. All of this material is typical of residues from 19th- century coal-burning, potentially derived from either domestic hearths or steam-driven machinery. Both contexts contained 19th- century pottery.

The Animal Bone

by

Gemma Ayton

The assemblage contains four fragments of bone from two contexts. The bone is in a poor condition with the majority of the surface having been eroded. Context (102), sub-soil revealed in Test-Pit 1, produced one large fragment of cattle-sized long bone and two small fragments of unidentifiable bone. Context (702), sub-soil revealed in Trench 7, produced one small fragment of sheep-sized long bone. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the bone.

The assemblage has no potential for further analysis due to its size and condition.

The Glass

by

Paul Fitz

Five sherds of glass were retrieved from three contexts. All are fresh and appear to be relatively modern. Context 102 <spit 1> has two shards of green wine bottle. Context 302 <spit 1> has two shards of (the same) green tinted vessel glass.

Context 702< spit 1> has a single shard of clear window (?) glass

The Ironwork

by

Paul Fitz

A single ferrous nail or tack (25mm in length) was recovered from context 302. Both ends are splayed out with maximum breadth of 14mm at one end.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

by

Paul Fitz

Only one tobacco pipe stem piece was recovered from context (702) from the evaluation. This is undiagnostic.

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: aocarcha1-73110

Project details

Project name Byways, Crowthorne Road, Bracknell, Berkshire: An Archaeological evaluation Report

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 10th and 11th February 2010 at Byways. The work was undertaken on behalf of Zone Developments. The aim of the fieldwork was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains and to establish the presence or absence of a prehistoric flint knapping platform discovered close to the site in 1959. The fieldwork comprised the machine excavation of two trenches measuring 10m by 2m, two trenches measuring 5m by 2m and three 2m by 2m test pits. No archaeological features were identified within the trenches. The subsoil and natural sands from the test pits were sieved for finds in 0.25m thick spits, which resulted in the collection of a diverse assemblage of finds. This assemblage strongly indicates two phases of activity on site, initially consisting of the manuring of arable land during the 13th to 14th century, followed by a resumption of manuring during the 19th century.

Project dates Start: 10-02-2010 End: 11-02-2010

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes 30184 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes 07/00776/FUL - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Methods techniques	& 'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE BRACKNELL FOREST BRACKNELL Byways, Crowthorne Road
Study area	0.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 8676 6852 51.4085619881 -0.752438218653 51 24 30 N 000 45 08 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 78.48m Max: 79.03m

Project creators

Name	of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation	

Project brief AOC Archaeology Group
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology Group
originator

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Paul Harris

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Zone Developments RG40 Ltd
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Reading Museum
recipient

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive AOC Archaeology Group
recipient

Digital Contents 'other'

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

Paper Archive AOC Archaeology
recipient

Paper Contents 'other'

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

available

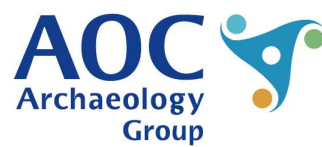
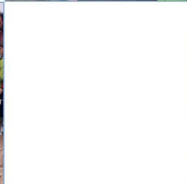
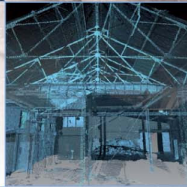
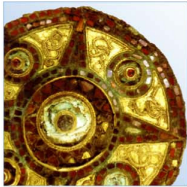
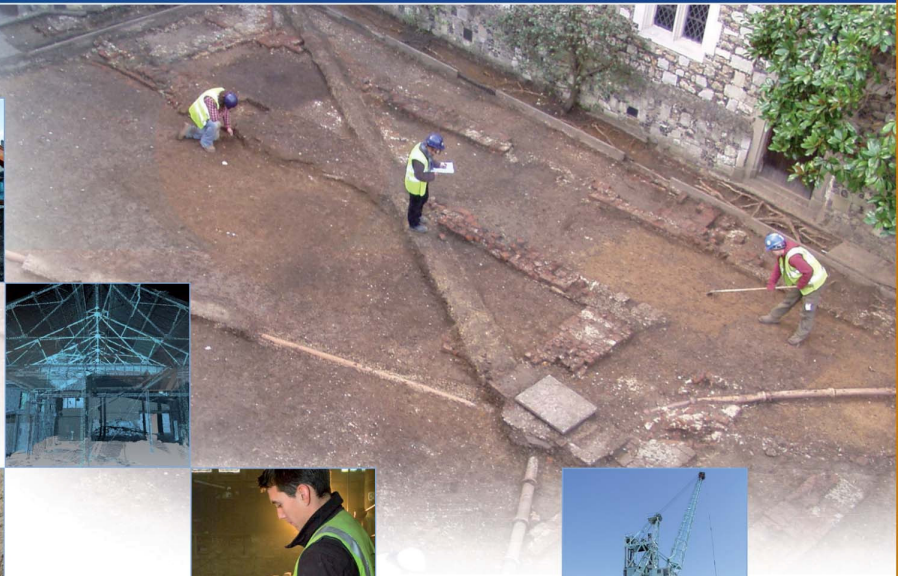
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Byways, Crowthorne Road Bracknell, Berkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
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