

**An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation  
at Poyle Site 14, Slough, Berkshire**

**NGR: TQ 0344 7575**

**ASE Project No: 7348  
Site Code: SPB 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015067  
OASIS id: archaeol6-205247**

**By Paulo Clemente  
Illustrations by Justin Russel**

**March 2015**

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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological watching brief and evaluation at Poyle Site 14, Slough, Berkshire (centred NGR TQ 0344 7575). The archaeological work comprised the monitoring of the remediation ground works in two areas located at the north of the site. An archaeological evaluation, involving the excavation of six trenches, was also undertaken. Geotechnical investigations were also carried out as part of the archaeological works.*

*Natural Shepperton Gravels were recorded across the site between 18.41m and 18.85 m OD, cut by a palaeochannel through the central area and overlain in places by an alluvium deposit, between 18.94m and 19.79m OD. The natural deposits were cut by two undated ditches in trench 4, one of which ([4/006]) was possibly a field boundary.*

*Subsoil was recorded in marginal areas to the north, east and west of the site. Elsewhere the natural deposits were overlain by made ground and modern overburden, cut only by the footings of late 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings.*

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*Quaternary Scientific (QUEST) Unpublished Interim Report March 2015;  
Project Number 033/15*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief and an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Poyle Site 14, Slough, Berkshire (centred NGR TQ 0344 7575).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 According to recent data from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) the natural geology of the site consists of London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand) overlain by Shepperton Gravel Member (Sand and Gravel) and a superficial deposit of Alluvium.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 The archaeological work took place in advance of development which involves the demolition of existing buildings at Poyle 14 Industrial Estate (including Jupiter House and 6 Horton Road) and the redevelopment of a new central logistics warehouse and offices.
- 1.3.2 A project design was prepared by Archaeology South East prior to the commencement of work (ASE 2015).

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The main objective of the archaeological work was to monitor groundworks in order to ensure that any deposits and features, artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest, were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.
- 1.4.2 The specific research objectives of the watching brief and evaluation were:
- To identify any evidence for prehistoric activity, with particular reference to evidence for prehistoric and particularly Bronze Age activity and landscapes.
  - To identify any evidence for medieval occupation related to the Poyle Manor site.
  - To help further inform our understanding of past activity in the area
  - To record any significant archaeological deposits which may be exposed during works associated with redevelopment.

### **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report presents the results of a watching brief and an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Poyle 14 Industrial Estate, Slough, Berkshire. The watching brief took between 9<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> February 2015 and was designed to observe the excavations associated with the remediation work in an area towards the north of the site. The trial trenching took place between

23<sup>rd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2015 and was carried out in advance of redevelopment of a new central logistics warehouse and offices. Fieldwork was supervised by Paulo Clemente. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Overview**

- 2.1.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) data within a 1km radius of the site has been summarised below.

### **2.2 Period Summaries**

#### *Prehistoric*

- 2.2.1 Prehistoric cropmarks consisting of enclosures, ring ditches, possible huts or round barrows and a field system (HER00026.00.000 TQ0240275818 and HER00026.01.000 TQ02500 75950) were identified on aerial photographs within the study area. They were largely destroyed in 1975 as the result of gravel quarrying in the area.
- 2.2.2 An Early Bronze Age ring ditch cropmark (HER00026.05.000 TQ02520 75780) was also identified within the study area but was destroyed by gravel quarrying.

#### *Medieval*

- 2.2.3 Poyle Manor is situated within the study area (HER06036.00.00 TQ0295 7643) and is believed to have been founded in the late 12th or early 13th century. It comprised a house and a mill but the mill had fallen into disuse by the 15th century. Recent work by Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU 2012) revealed part of a building dating back to between the 11th and 13th century with several postholes being excavated and producing medieval potsherds. Part of a wheel as well as a barrel lid or base was also found in a ditch, sealed by a 13th century waterlogged deposit.

#### *Post-Medieval*

- 2.2.4 A type 2e Corporation of London Tax Post (HER06035.06.00 TQ02600 75800) is located on the south side of Horton Road, having been moved from its previous location 300 yards east of the junction with Coppermill Road.
- 2.2.5 Garden features as well as drainage features and a boathouse (HER06036.00.000 TQ0295 7643 SL15465) were identified at the site of Poyle Manor during the recent excavations by Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU 2012). These features seem to be associated with the rebuilding of the house in the 18th century.

#### *Unknown date*

- 2.2.6 A sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure which seems to be cut by a smaller rectangular enclosure (HER06038.00.000 TQ03100 76610) has been identified within the study area but has not been dated. It lies under arable crops.

#### *Historical maps*

- 2.2.7 The map from 1866 shows a cottage (White Cottage?) on the southern boundary of the site along Horton Road. It appears subsequently on every map until the 1983 map where it seems to have been replaced by another building, probably belonging to the Industrial Estate.

- 2.2.8 Early maps show the rest of the study site to lie in agricultural fields and it is depicted as being undeveloped until the latter half of the 20th century when it becomes a Trading Estate (1971 map). Subsequently, further development was undertaken in and around the area.

HER No.	Location	Description
HER00026.00.000	TQ0240275818	Prehistoric cropmarks
HER00026.01.000	TQ02500 75950	Prehistoric cropmarks
HER00026.05.000	TQ0252075780	Ring ditch cropmark
HER06036.00.00	TQ0295 7643	Manor
HER06035.06.00	TQ0260075800	London Tax Post
HER06036.00.000	TQ0295 7643 SL15465	Boathouse
HER06038.00.000	TQ03100 76610	Sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure

Table 1: Summary of HER data



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the project design (ASE 2015) and the standards and guidance of the ClfA (2009). The archaeological fieldwork consisted of two phases. The first comprised the monitoring of ground works associated with remediation of the site. The second phase was a trial trenching evaluation comprising the excavation of six, 2.0m wide trenches; one 20m long and five 25m long.
- 3.1.2 The remediation works monitored in the watching brief consisted of the ground reduction to the level of natural gravel. This work was done in three stages; firstly the overburden comprising rubble and made ground was dug to the top of the alluvium, secondly the alluvium was reduced to the top of the gravel, thirdly, the gravel was cleaned to remove contamination caused by the water table.
- 3.1.3 The evaluation involved the excavation of six trenches, reduced to the natural; either alluvial silt or the gravel formation. The trenches were located to avoid the previously disturbed central area of the site (Figure 6) but were still restricted in places as a result of modern services and building footings.
- 3.1.4 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum. A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the work.
- 3.1.5 The spoil from the excavations was inspected by the ASE archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 3.1.6 Quaternary Scientific (QUEST) carried out geotechnical investigations at the site, within five of the evaluation trenches. An interim report on their work is included as Appendix 1.

#### **3.2 The Site Archive**

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 2).

Number of Contexts	53
No. of files/paper record	19
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	170
Bulk finds	None
Registered finds	None
Environmental flots/residue	None

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### *Watching brief*

#### 4.1 East Area (figures 2, 3)

- 4.1.1 The east area measuring approximately 25m by 30m was dug to the west of Newlands Drive. The whole area was reduced to between 2.50m and 3.00m below ground level, through the natural gravels of the Shepperton Gravel Member formation [107]. The gravels were uncovered at a variable depth of 1.73m below ground level in the east to 2.20m below ground level in the west. The top 0.30-0.50m of the gravel was heavily contaminated by the water table.
- 4.1.2 Cutting the natural gravel was a palaeochannel [106], running north-east to south-west across the south-east of the site. The channel measured approximately 6.00m wide and 1.10m deep and was filled by overlapping light yellowish grey sands and thin deposits of gravels [105].
- 4.1.3 Sealing the palaeochannel was a deposit of alluvium [104], located between 0.70m below ground level in the south-east and 1.30m below ground level towards the centre of the site. The alluvium consisted of yellowish-brown, soft loamy silt with minor variations. Some areas of contamination were evident at the base of the deposit, resulting in a greenish colouration.
- 4.1.4 Partially covering the alluvial deposit in the south-east corner of the site were the remains of subsoil [103], comprising brown, compact clay.
- 4.1.5 Cutting through the alluvium were north to south concrete bases and a brick chamber associated with the former Engineering Works located in this area in the 1970 and 1980s. The concrete bases measured between 1.70-2.00m thick and most of them were covered by wooden beams.
- 4.1.6 Over the majority of the site the alluvium was covered by made ground [102] that consisted of mixed grey clay. Several pits were cut into this layer, and filled with rubble [101]. Rubble layer [101], which seemed to be the result of building demolition, sealed the area and had been used as a levelling deposit

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
101	Layer	Made ground	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.64-0.86
102	Layer	Made ground	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.54-0.75
103	Layer	Buried Subsoil	SE corner	-	0.26
104	Geology	Alluvium	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.61-0.65
105	Fill	Fill of [006]	-	6.0	1.10
106	Cut	Palaeochannel	-	6.0	1.10
107	Geology	Gravel	Full ext.	Full ext.	N/A

Table 3: List of recorded contexts for the eastern area

## **4.2 West Area (Figure 2)**

- 4.2.1 The extension of the remediation area towards the west comprised a north-east to south-west, rectangular area measuring 13.5 x 8.0m. A 13.0m gap was left between the monitored areas to allow for the services that ran towards the Sub Station. A total of seven contexts were recorded in this area.
- 4.2.2 Using the same methodology, the ground level was reduced to the top of the gravels before further reduction to a maximum depth of 3.20m below the ground surface. The gravel of the Shepperton Gravel Member Formation [207], consisting of small pebbles (0.5-80mm) in a pale grey or yellowish brown sandy soil, was uncovered at 1.87m below ground level. It contained occasional, thin lenses of light grey or brown, compact sandy clay, as well as occasional patches of sand.
- 4.2.3 Covering the Shepperton Gravel Formation was the alluvium layer [206], 0.96m thick and covering the whole area at 0.91m below the current surface. It comprised soft, yellowish-brown loamy silt with minimal variations and occasional patches of gravels. The lowest 0.27m of this deposit appeared to be contaminated.
- 4.2.4 Overlying the alluvium at 0.52m below ground level was subsoil [205] consisting of brown, compact silty clay, 0.39m thick. It was cut by a concrete foundation block measuring 1.10m by 1.55m, associated with the engineering works.
- 4.2.5 The subsoil was beneath 0.18m of made ground [204] consisting of grey silty clay with occasional poorly sorted stones and rubble fragments. This layer had been cut by two pits, both in-filled with modern rubble.
- 4.2.6 The made ground was covered by 0.22m of demolition rubble [203] from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century building. It comprised brown silty sand with abundant and poorly sorted stones as well as brick and concrete fragments, metal and glass. This deposit was cut by a modern pipe and manholes with a north-east to south-west orientation and located approximately 5.00m from the eastern limit of the excavation.
- 4.2.7 The whole area was sealed by tarmac [201] over its bedding layer [202], with a total thickness of 0.12m.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
201	Layer	Tarmac	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.07
202	Layer	Bedding	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.05
203	Layer	Made ground	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.22
204	Layer	Made ground	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.18
205	Layer	Buried subsoil	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.39
206	Geology	Alluvium	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.69
207	Geology	Gravel	Full ext.	Full ext.	N/A

Table 4: List of recorded contexts for the western area

## ***Evaluation***

### **4.3 Trench 4 (Figure 4)**

4.3.1 Trench 4 measured 25.0m by 2.0m and was orientated north-west to south-east at the southern end of the site, close to Horton Road. A total of twelve contexts were recorded in Trench 4 and there are summarised in the table below.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length m</b>	<b>Max. Width m</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>	<b>Height m OD</b>
4/001	Masonry	Floor	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.06	19.61-19.67
4/002	Layer	Bedding	20	Full ext.	0.11-0.21	
4/003	Layer	Hardcore	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.22-0.39	
4/004	Layer	Made ground	Full ext.	Full ext.	0.20-0.32	
4/005	Fill	Sec. fill of 006	-	>3.19	0.48	
4/006	Cut	Ditch	>2	3.65	0.83	
4/007	Geology	Alluvium	-	Full ext.	0.37	18.94
4/008	Geology	Gravel	Full ext.	Full ext.	N/A	18.57
4/009	Fill	Fill of 010	-	0.59	0.41	
4/010	Cut	Ditch	>2	>0.59	0.41	
4/011	Fill	Prim. Fill of 006	-	3.34	0.54	
4/012	Fill	Prim. Fill of 006	-	3.03	0.39	

Table 5: Trench 4; list of recorded contexts

4.3.2 The natural gravels [4/008] were uncovered between 0.97m below ground level in the centre of the trench and 1.27m below ground level at the eastern end of the trench. They consisted of small sub-angular stones (0.5-0.60mm) in a pale grey or brown sandy soil with occasional lenses of silt and sand.

4.3.3 In the western third of the trench and isolated pockets towards the east, the gravel was covered by alluvium [4/007]. This comprised soft yellowish-brown loamy silt that became more compact with a higher clay content at the centre of the trench.

4.3.4 Cut into the alluvium was north-east to south-west orientated ditch [4/006]. It measured 3.65m wide and 0.83m deep and was filled by at least three different fills. It seems likely that the top of the ditch was truncated by past development.

4.3.5 The primary fill [4/012] was 0.39m thick and consisted of gravel in a clay soil with a dark grey colour due to the modern contamination spread by water seepage. Secondary fill [4/005] was 0.48m thick and consisted of dark brownish-grey silty clay with very frequent pebbles and gravels. This was beneath fill [4/011], which was 0.54m thick and comprised light grey compact clay with very occasional gravels. No artefacts were recovered from any of the fills.

4.3.6 Ditch [4/010] cut into the natural gravel from north-east to south-west towards the centre of the trench. There was no alluvium in this area of the trench. The ditch measured at 0.60m wide and 0.41m deep and was filled by [4/009], a

brownish grey silty clay with moderate gravels. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature, which had been truncated by modern drainage pipe.

- 4.3.7 The trench was covered by a variable layer of made ground [4/004], which was a maximum of 0.35m thick at the centre of the trench. It comprised dark bluish-grey to green clay with occasional, poorly sorted stones and flecks of ceramic building material (CBM).
- 4.3.8 Overlying [4/004] was a layer of modern made ground [4/003] measuring between 0.22m thick in the west and 0.39m at the east and comprising hardcore with concrete slabs, moderately sorted stones and CBM fragments.
- 4.3.9 The trench was sealed by a brick floor [4/001], measuring approximately 0.07m thick and its sand and concrete bedding layer [4/002], which varied between from 0.11 to 0.21m in thickness.

#### **4.4 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.**

- 4.4.1 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 did not contain any archaeology. With the exception of Trench 1, which was 20m long, they measured 25m long and 2.00m wide. The location and orientation of the trenches is shown in Figure 2. Recorded deposits are summarised in table 6 below.
- 4.4.2 Whenever possible all the trenches were reduced to the natural, which comprised yellowish-brown silt alluvium over the Shepperton Gravel. The gravel was revealed in Trenches 2 and 5 and the alluvium in Trenches 1, 2, 3 5 and 6.
- 4.4.3 Subsoil deposits were recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 6, in those areas of the site undisturbed by 20<sup>th</sup> century development.
- 4.4.4 The trenches were covered with variable layers of made ground and sealed by tarmac or brick flooring deposits, with the exception of trench 1, which was sealed with topsoil.

<b>Trench Number</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>	<b>Height m OD</b>
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.46	20.59-20.81
1	1/002	Layer	Rubble	0.26-0.39	
1	1/003	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.54	
1	1/004	Layer	Buried subsoil	0.64	
1	1/005	Geology	Alluvium	N/A	19.49-19.79
2	2/001	Masonry	Brick floor	0.06	20.66-20.69
2	2/002	Layer	Bedding	0.10-0.12	
2	2/003	Layer	Made ground	0.59-0.75	
2	2/004	Layer	Made ground	0.28-0.37	
2	2/005	Geology	Alluvium	0.74	19.35-19.48
2	2/006	Layer	Buried subsoil	0.11-0.24	
2	2/007	Geology	Gravel	N/A	18.41
3	3/001	Masonry	Brick floor	0.06	20.50-20.68
3	3/002	Layer	Bedding	0.11-0.32	

3	3/003	Layer	Made ground	0.88	
3	3/004	Geology	Alluvium	N/A	19.48
5	5/001	Masonry	Brick floor	0.08	20.26-20.27
5	5/002	Layer	Bedding	0.08-0.11	
5	5/003	Layer	Concrete	0.08-0.19	
5	5/004	Layer	Made ground	0.63-1.01	
5	5/005	Geology	Alluvium	N/A	19.19
5	5/006	Geology	Gravel	N/A	18.85
6	6/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.09-0.11	20.79-20.94
6	6/002	Layer	Bedding	0.09-0.17	
6	6/003	Layer	Made ground	0.63-0.75	
6	6/004	Layer	Buried subsoil	0.29-0.36	19.91-19.96
6	6/005	Geology	Alluvium	N/A	

Table 6 List of recorded contexts; Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 5.1.1 The current ground surface slopes from 20.94m OD in the north to 19.61m OD in the south. Natural Shepperton Gravels were recorded across the site between 18.41m and 18.85 m OD, overlain by an alluvium deposit recorded over most of the site, except the south, between 18.94m and 19.79m OD.
- 5.1.2 The natural deposits were cut by two undated, north-east to south-west ditches in Trench 4, one of which ([4/006]) may be a field boundary.
- 5.1.3 Subsoil was recorded in marginal areas to the north, east and west of the site. Most of the site has been heavily truncated by modern developments and the centre of site has been levelled with deposits of made ground and rubble.

### **5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 5.2.1 The results from the monitoring of the remediation works and the evaluation demonstrated a degree of truncation on site as a result of previous construction activity. Subsoil was only present in marginal areas.
- 5.2.2 The only archaeological features to survive were cut into the natural gravel and alluvium in Trench 4.

### **5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

- 5.3.1 Ditch [4/006], although undated, has the characteristics of a field boundary and runs parallel to the field boundary visible in 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Narrower ditch [4/010], on the other hand, may have been used for drainage.
- 5.3.3 Both ditches could form part of a late post-medieval field system (Fig.5).

### **5.4 Consideration of research aims**

- 5.4.1 The main objective of the archaeological work was to monitor ground works in order to ensure that any deposits and features, artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest, were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards. The monitoring revealed an area with heavy truncation, where no features that predate the modern period were uncovered.
- 5.4.2 The specific research objectives of the watching brief and evaluation were to identify any evidence for prehistoric activity with particular reference to evidence for prehistoric and particularly Bronze Age activity and landscapes, but no evidence of this period has been found. Similarly, no evidence for medieval occupation related to the Poyle Manor site was uncovered.
- 5.4.3 The only significant archaeological features recorded were located at the south end of the site and probably related to the 19<sup>th</sup> century field system.

## **5.5 Conclusions**

- 5.5.1 The evaluation did not identify prehistoric or medieval activity within the site. However, the remediation ground work did uncover a palaeochannel underneath the alluvium, which demonstrates changes in the landscape.
- 5.5.2 The ditch in Trench 4 is likely to be of late post-medieval date and its alignment and characteristics suggest that it may be a field or property boundary.
- 5.5.3 The site has subsequently undergone a degree of truncation with much of the subsoil being removed and replaced by thick made ground.
- 5.5.4 The geoarchaeological potential of the site was assessed by geotechnical investigations (Quest (2015, Appendix 1) and as a result of the work undertaken, no further environmental archaeological investigations were recommended.



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

ASE would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project.

## HER Summary Form

Site Code	SPB 15					
Identification Name and Address	Poyle Site 14, Slough,					
County, District &/or Borough	Berkshire					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 0344 7575					
Geology	London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand) overlain by Shepperton Gravel Member					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7348					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 23-27 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2015	Excav.	WB. 9-18 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2015	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Paulo Clemente					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p><b>100 Word Summary</b>  <i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological watching brief and evaluation at Poyle Site 14, Slough, Berkshire (centred NGR TQ 0344 7575). The archaeological work comprised the monitoring of the remediation ground works in two areas (25x30m and 19x8m) located at the north of the site. An archaeological evaluation, involving the excavation of six trenches, was also undertaken.</i></p> <p><i>Natural Shepperton Gravels were recorded across the site between 18.41m and 18.85 m OD, cut by a palaeochannel through the central area and overlain by an Alluvium deposit recorded in most of the site, except the south, between 18.94m and 19.79m OD. The natural deposits were cut by two undated ditches in trench 4, one of which ([4/006]) was possibly a field boundary.</i></p> <p><i>Extant subsoil was recorded in marginal areas to the north, east and west of the site. Elsewhere the natural deposits were overlain by made ground and modern overburden, only cut by the footings of late 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-205247**

### Project details

Project name	Poyle Site 14, Slough, Berkshire
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological watching brief and evaluation at (centred NGR TQ 0344 7575). The archaeological work comprised the monitoring of the remediation ground works in two areas (25x30m and 19x8m) located at the north of the site. An archaeological evaluation, involving the excavation of six trenches, was also undertaken. Natural Shepperton Gravels were recorded across the site between 18.41m and 18.85 m OD, cut by a palaeochannel through the central area and overlain by an Alluvium deposit recorded in most of the site, except the south, between 18.94m and 19.79m OD. The natural deposits were cut by two undated ditches in trench 4, one of which ([4/006]) was possibly a field boundary. Extant subsoil was recorded in marginal areas to the north, east and west of the site. Elsewhere the natural deposits were overlain by made ground and modern overburden, only cut by the footings of late 20th century buildings
Project dates	Start: 09-02-2015 End: 27-02-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	7348 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SPB 15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None

Significant Finds      NONE None

Methods & techniques      "Sample Trenches"

Development type      Rural commercial

Prompt      Planning condition

Position in the planning process      Pre-application

### Project location

Country      England

Site location      BERKSHIRE SLOUGH SLOUGH Poyle Site 14, Slough, Berkshire

Postcode      SL3 0DX

Study area      1142.00 Square metres

Site coordinates      TQ 0344 7575 51.4707557738 -0.510555755767 51 28 14 N 000 30 38 W Point

Height OD / Depth      Min: 18.94m Max: 19.79m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation      Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator      Archaeology South-East

Project design originator      Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager      Andy Leonard

Project supervisor      Paulo Clemente

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report"

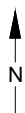
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation at Poyle Site 14, Slough, Berkshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clemente, P
Other bibliographic details	ASE report number 2015067
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	unpublished grey literature report, text and illustrations



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© Archaeology South-East		Site 14, Poyle	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7348	March 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015067	Drawn by: JLR		



+ 503270, 175930



+ 503270, 175550

0 50m

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Monitored area, watching brief  
Evaluation trench

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Project Ref: 7348

March 2015

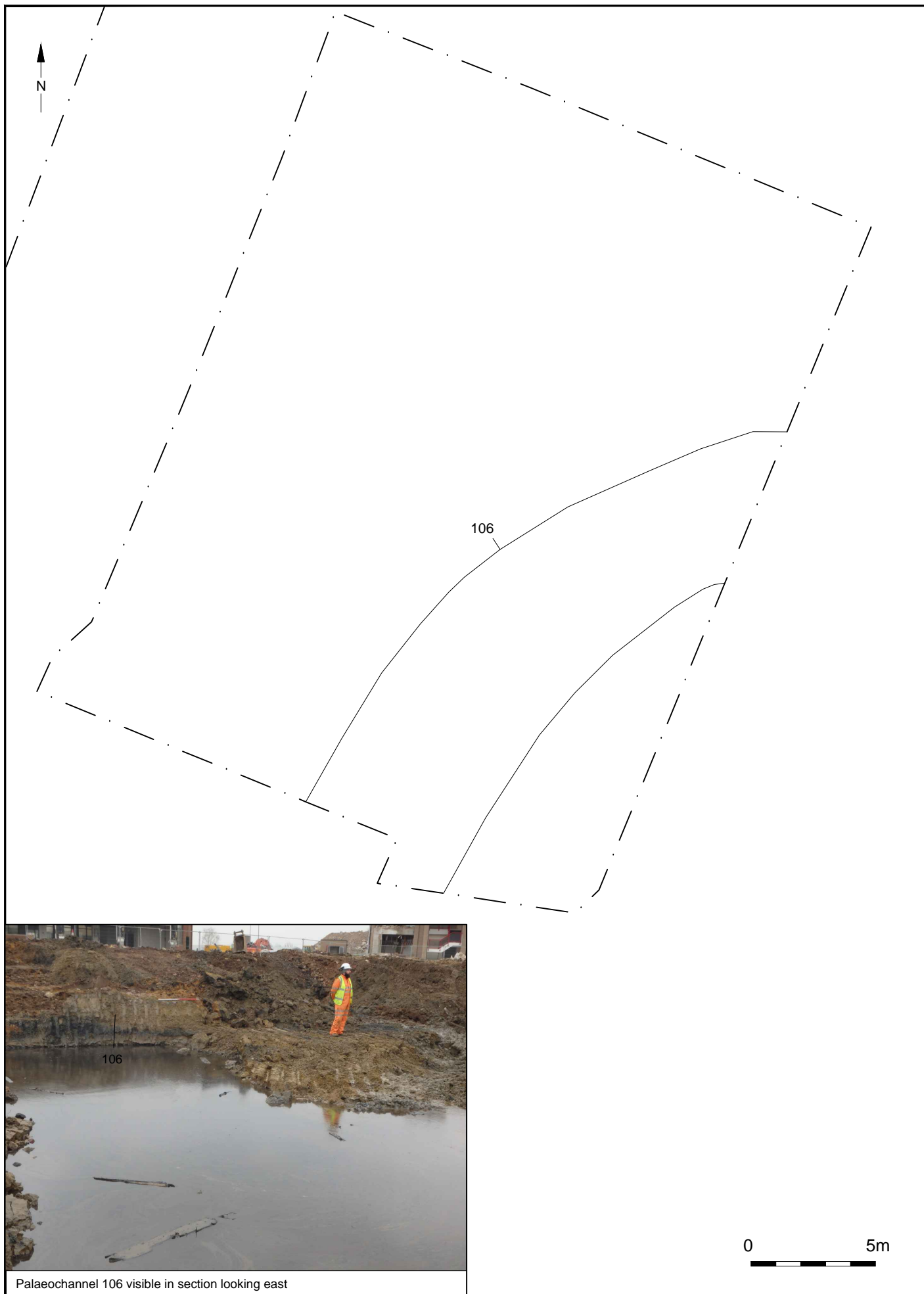
Report Ref: 2015067

Drawn by: JLR

Site 14, Poyle

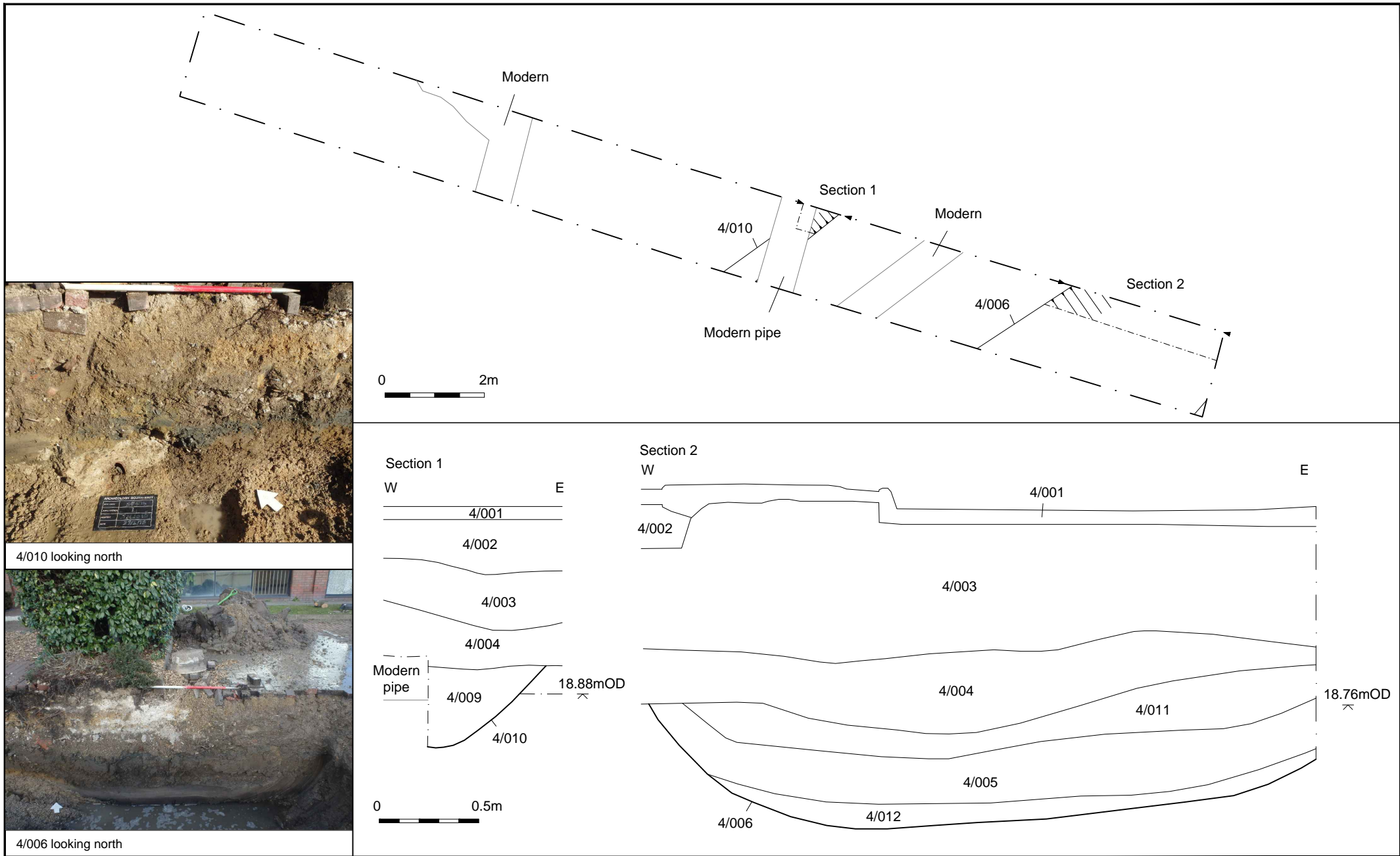
Location of monitored areas and evaluation trenches

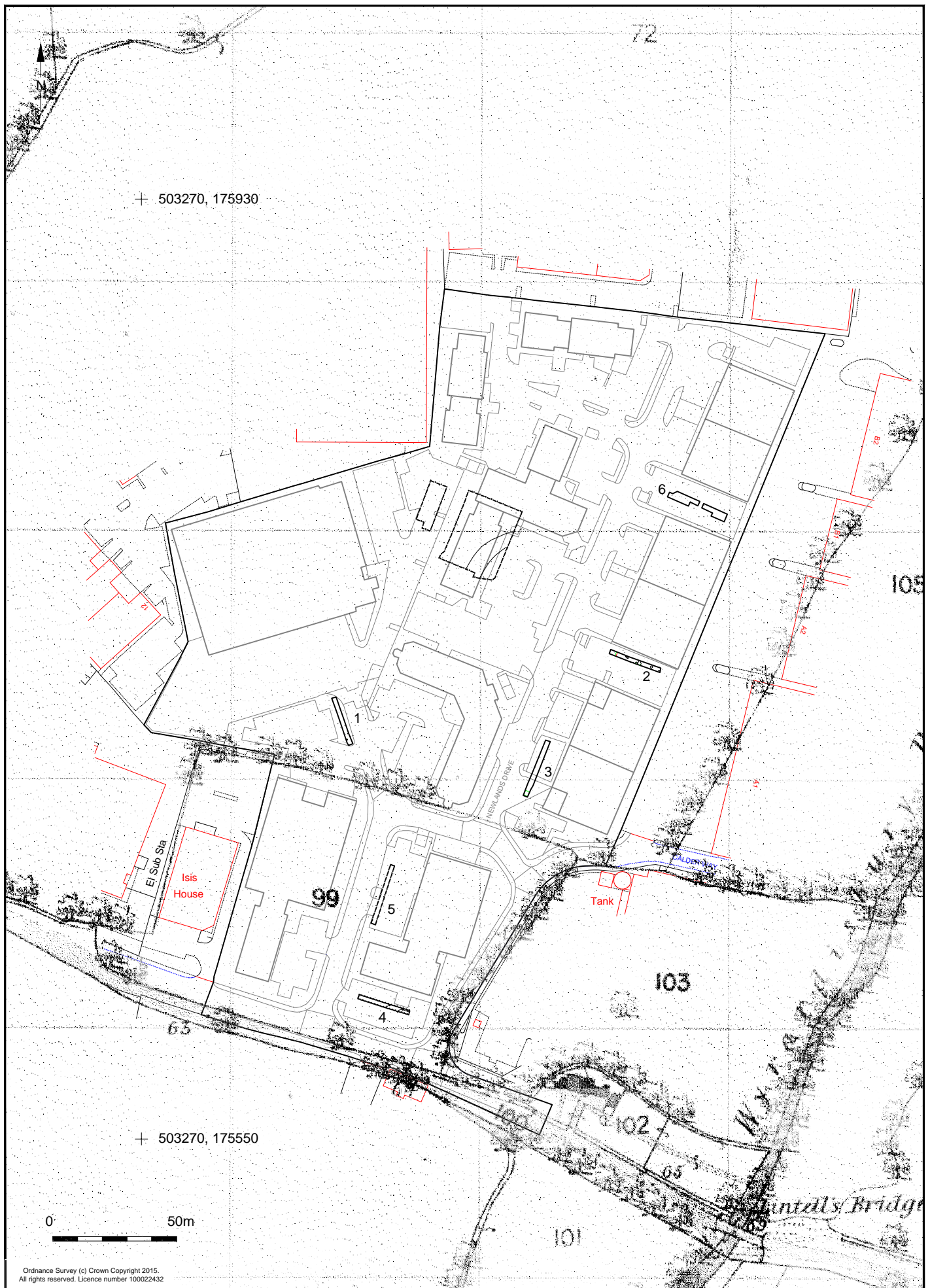
Fig. 2



© Archaeology South-East		Site 14, Poyle	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7348	March 2015	Plan showing palaeochannel in monitored area	
Report Ref: 2015067	Drawn by: JLR		

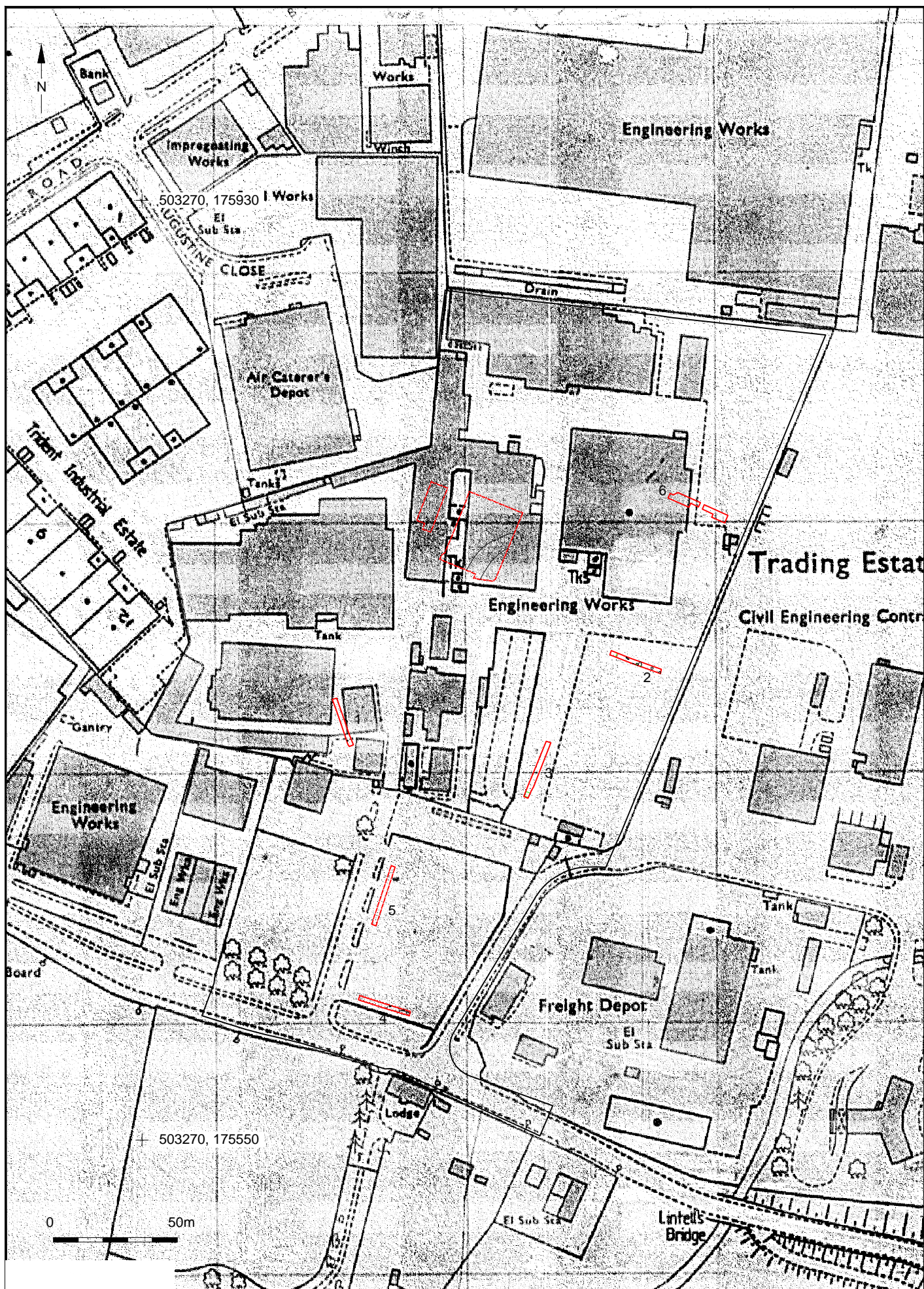






© Archaeology South-East		Site 14, Poyle	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7348	March 2015	1866 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map	
Report Ref: 2015067	Drawn by: JLR		





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