

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Spencers Wood,
Reading, Berkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: CRS12/43

(SU 7180 6820: North)

(SU 7250 6680: South)

Land at Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for CgMs Consulting**

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CRS 12/43

May 2012

Summary

Site name: Land at Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7180 6820: North; SU 7250 6680: South

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 10th–27th April 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: CRS 12/43

Summary of results: Linear features and stray finds of Roman, Saxon and post-medieval date along with an Iron Age pit were recorded. Some kiln furniture possibly of Saxon date was also recorded.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at an appropriate Museum or repository in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 04.05.12 Steve Preston✓ 04.05.12
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Land at Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 12/43

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire (SU 7180 6820 in the North; SU 7250 6680 in the South) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Greg Pugh, of CgMs Consulting, Burlington House, Lypiatt Road, Cheltenham, GL50 2SY on behalf of Taylor Wimpey and David Wilson Homes. Planning permission is to be sought from Wokingham Borough Council to develop the site for new housing. This evaluation has been proposed in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site and if necessary, allow for appropriate mitigation of the effects of development.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mrs Mary Neale, Archaeological Officer with Berkshire Archaeology, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor along with Aiji Castle, Aidan Colyer and Steve Crabb between 10th and 27th April 2012 and the site code is CRS 12/43. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at an appropriate designated museum or repository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on several parcels of land on the eastern margins of Spencers Wood, Reading with the main focus of trenching to the south of Croft Road. Other areas were targeting known areas for a potential development with further trenching to be undertaken at a later date (Fig. 2). The majority of the sites are pasture land, either unused or as grazing for cows/horses. As a whole the site is on relatively flat plots of land with a downward slope northwards down Hyde End Lane towards Junction 11 of the M4 motorway. The underlying geology consists of Valley Gravels at the southern end of the site with London Clay becoming more prevalent towards the northern end of the site (BGS 1946). The site lies at a height of 39m above Ordnance Datum at the northern end of the site to 48m at the southern end.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been detailed in desk-based assessments for the site (CgMs 2010; 2012). In summary, this potential stems from its location in an area with a range of archaeological deposits already recorded. Field survey (Ford 1997), aerial photography (Gates 1975) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 1997a and b) had previously indicated the archaeological potential of the area. Recently excavated sites in the area have shown deposits of Iron Age and Roman date at Grazeley Road (Ford *et al.* 2011a) and at MereOak Lane (Milbank 2010) to the west with further Iron Age deposits to the south west (ASE 2004a; 2004b).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

Fifty-one trenches were to be dug, with those at the southern end of the site targeting specific areas of the proposed development such as ponds and a school. These were dug using a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision and all spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project with compromising the integrity of deposits that might warrant preservation *in situ* or might be better investigated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

The trenches were located as close as possible to their intended positions although occasional movement due to trees, boundaries or known services was required. The trenches measured between 23.0m and 33.2m in length, all were 1.6m wide (Fig. 2). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A list of excavated features forms Appendix 2.

All trenches comprised topsoil overlying subsoil with Trenches 1–4, 35 and 36 overlying sandy clay natural geology. The natural geology in Trenches 9-22, 30, 31, 32, 37 and 38 comprised sand and gravel with large patches of iron panning, and in Trenches 5-8, 23-29, 32-34 and 39-51 it consisted of sandy clay with gravel patches. Trench 48 revealed a concentration of buried rubbish below topsoil including metal, glass and a quantity of broken pieces of sheet asbestos. Thirty-seven of the trenches contained no archaeological features (Figs 3–7). Those which did reveal deposits of interest are detailed below.

Trench 5 (Figs 4, 8 and 10)

This trench was aligned south–north measured 30.80m in length and 0.40m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clay with occasional gravel patches. At 3m from the southern end was a 20th-century linear feature, which was not investigated further due to the presence of plastic and brick within it's fill. At 20.50m was a gully through which a slot (1) was dug measuring 0.50m wide and 0.14m deep. Its mid orangey grey silty clay fill (52) did not contain any dating evidence. Gully terminus (2) was located at 9m and measured 0.46m wide and 0.15m deep. Its mid grey silty clay fill (53) did not contain any dating evidence. Soil samples were taken from these features but sieving of these did not produce any artefacts nor charred plant remains.

Trench 6 (Figs 4, 8 and 10)

This trench measured 30.20m in length and 0.50m deep. It was aligned SSE–NNW and the stratigraphy was as in Trench 5. A ditch was located at 12.50m from the southern end. Slot 3 showed the ditch was 1.40m wide and 0.35m deep. No dating evidence was recovered despite sieving of a soil sample but it s considered likely that this feature is the same as ditch 4 in Trench 7.

Trench 7 (Figs 4, 8 and 10)

This trench was aligned roughly west–east, measured 29.80m in length and 0.40m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clay natural geology. A ditch was located at 11m from the western end through which a slot (4) was dug which showed the ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep. Its mid grey silty clay fill (55) contained a piece of iron horseshoe and a piece of post-medieval tile. A soil sample <4> was also taken but no further finds were recovered. This ditch is probably the same as the ditch (3) observed in Trench 6.

Trench 8 (Figs 5, 8 and 10)

This trench measured 30.80m in length and 0.45m deep and was aligned south-north. The stratigraphy was as in Trench 7. A possible gully terminus/treebole was located at 25.50m from the southern end through which a slot (5) was dug which revealed it to be 0.90m wide and 0.10m deep. Its light grey silty clay fill (56) did not produce any dating evidence. A ditch was located at 27.50m through which a slot (6) was dug and revealed it to be 1.05m wide and 0.32m deep. No finds were recovered.

Trench 13 (Figs 7, 8 and 10)

This trench, aligned south–north, measured 30.60m in length and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy was as in Trench 7. A ditch was located at 15m from the southern end through which a slot (10) was dug and revealed it to be 1.60m wide and 0.64m deep. It contained three fills (62, 63 and 64) none of which produced any dating evidence. Fill 63 was also sampled, but no finds were recovered. Ditch 9 was located at 22m and it was 2.70m wide and 0.60m deep. Its secondary fill of dark grey brown silty clay fill (60) contained post-medieval tile and a piece of 19th-century white china. Its primary fill (61) contained four pieces of post-medieval brick and tile. Ditch 8 was located at the northern end of the trench and measured 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep. Its yellow brown silty sand fill (59) did not produce any dating evidence. Sieving of a soil sample also did not produce any finds.

Trench 14 (Figs 7, 8 and 10)

This west–east trench measured 31.00m in length and 0.40m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A ditch was located at 6.50m from the western end through which a slot (7) was dug which revealed it to be 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep. Its mid grey sandy clay fill (58) and a sieved soil sample did not contain any finds.

Trench 18 (Figs 7, 8 and 10)

This south–north trench measured 31.20m in length and 0.40m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A ditch was located aligned more or less along the trench, between 10m and 20m through which a slot (17) was dug which revealed it to be 1.21m wide and 0.45m deep. It's yellowey brown silty sand fill (71) and sieved soil sample did not produce any finds.

Trench 19 (Figs 7, 9 and 11)

This trench measured 31.50m in length and 0.40m deep and was aligned SE–NW. The stratigraphy was as in Trench 18. A ditch was located at 25m from the south-eastern end through which a slot (16) was dug. This was also evident as an earthwork on the surface of the field and may represent a relict field boundary from when the land was divided into smaller plots. The ditch measured 1.75m wide and 0.65m deep and produced two pieces of pottery, one of Middle Iron Age, the other Early Saxon.

Trench 22 (Figs 7, 9–11)

This west–east trench measured 31.60m in length and 0.35m deep and consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying gravel natural. A line of five postholes (11-15) was observed in this trench between 5m and 19m. These measured between 0.38m and 0.50m in diameter and between 0.08m and 0.20m deep. None of these contained any dating evidence but due to their even spacing it is likely that they represent a former fence line.

Trench 33 (Figs 6, 9 and 11; Pls 1 and 4)

This trench measured 31.70m in length and 0.40m deep and was aligned roughly south–north. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying gravel natural geology with patches of sandy clay. A ditch was located at 3m from the southern end through which a slot (24) was dug which revealed it to be 1.35m wide and 0.47m deep. Its mid grey brown sandy clay fill (78) contained seven sherds of Roman pottery and a single sherd of Early Saxon pottery. Another feature (22) was located on the edge of the trench which may be either a pit or ditch terminus. It was 1.90m wide and 0.23m deep. Its mid grey sandy clay fill (76) did not contain any finds.

Trench 34 (Figs 6, 9 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately south–north and measured 32.70m in length and 0.34m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying gravel natural geology with patches of sandy clay. A ditch was located at 23m from the southern end through which a slot (23) was dug which revealed it to be 1.00m wide and 0.30m deep. Its mid grey sandy clay fill (77) and sieved soil sample did not produce any dating evidence.

Trench 35 (Figs 9 and 11; Pls 2 and 5)

This west–east trench measured 33.20m in length and 0.52m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clay natural geology. A dump of post-medieval peg tiles and pieces of horse shoe was evident at the western end of the trench. This may be from an area of consolidation for access from a

gate or demolition material from the adjacent residential properties. A gully was evident at 16m from the western end through which a slot (19) was dug which revealed it to be 0.57m wide and 0.25m deep. Its mid grey brown sandy clay fill (73) produced a single sherd of Early Saxon pottery from the sieved soil sample. A gully terminus was located at 30.50m through which a slot (18) was dug which revealed it to be 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep. Its mid grey brown sandy clay fill (72) contained 12 sherds of Early Saxon pottery, a piece of kiln bar and a fragment of loomweight.

Trench 36 (Figs 6, 9 and 11; Pls 3 and 6)

This trench, aligned south–north, measured 32.00m in length and 0.72m deep at its southern end and 0.40m deep at its northern end. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an alluvial deposit at the southern end overlying a silty clay natural geology. At the northern end the subsoil overlay an orange grey silty clay natural geology. A ditch was located at 14m from the southern end through which a slot (21) was dug which revealed it to be 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep. Its mid grey sandy clay fill (75) contained 21 pieces of Roman roof and floor tile. A possible pit (20) was located at 27m which was half sectioned and measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.10m deep. Its mid grey sandy clay fill (74) produced four sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (all from one vessel) from a sieved soil sample.

Trench 37

This trench, aligned approximately east-west, measured 31.20m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying gravel with patches of iron panning. While no archaeological deposits were observed a sherd of Roman mortaria was recovered from the subsoil at the western end of the trench.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

There were 29 sherds (267g) of pottery from 7 contexts, dating from the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods, with a single 19th- or 20th-century sherd. A majority of the sherds were quite small, but most were fairly fresh. The pottery is catalogued and dated in Appendix 3, with their fabrics detailed below. A fragment of kiln bar was also recovered.

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, frequencies and sizes of added filler inclusions. None of the assemblages are large enough for any further quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds.

Fabrics

Middle Iron Age

MIA.1. Handmade carbon-soaked black fabric with sparse-to-moderate <1.00 mm crushed calcined-flint and <0.10 mm. quartz-sand filler.

Roman

- R.1.** Wheel-turned brown-black fabric with profuse 0.20<1.00 mm. subangular white quartz-sand filler.
R.2. Wheel-turned greyware with profuse <0.20 mm. white quartz-sand filler and <1.00 mm. black ferrous inclusions. Occasional <2.00 mm. soft white inclusions. ?Colne Valley kilns.
R.3. Silty grey fabric fired smooth pink-orange
R.4. Oxfordshire White-slipped ware

Early Saxon

- ES.1.** Handmade silty brown-black fabric with sparse to moderate chaff filler
ES.2. Handmade carbon-soaked black fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. quartz-sand filler and sparse <2.00 mm. black ferrous inclusions. Polished internally and externally.
ES.3. Handmade carbon-soaked black fabric fired brown internally with profuse <0.30 mm. subangular white quartz sand filler and sparse <2.00 mm soft rounded black ferrous inclusions.
ES.4. Handmade carbon-soaked black fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler with profuse rounded <2.00 mm. soft black ferrous inclusions and occasional <1.00 mm. angular alluvial flint inclusions.

Post-Medieval

PM.1. China

Brick and Tile by Andy Taylor

The ceramic building material is catalogued in Appendix 4. Six pieces of Roman brick along with nine pieces of *tegula* (roof tile) were recovered from the fill of ditch 21 in Trench 36. A further piece of tile was recovered from ditch 4 in Trench 7, and four pieces of brick from ditch 9 in Trench 13, all of which were post-medieval in date.

Fired Clay by Andy Taylor

Two pieces of fired clay were recovered from gully terminus 18 in Trench 35 (Appendix 5). One of these is certainly a kiln bar the other may be a further example of kiln furniture or possibly part of a loomweight.

Metalwork by Steve Crabb

A single piece of ferrous metalwork was recovered from this site (Appendix 6). It is a large horseshoe and likely to be a summer shoe, although it is not complete. It measures 119mm long and is 35mm wide at the widest point and was recovered from post-medieval ditch 4.

Conclusion

The evaluation has identified a range of archaeological deposits dating from the Middle Iron Age, Roman, Early Saxon and post-medieval periods. Middle Iron Age evidence came from a single small pit in Trench 36, along with a residual sherd of pottery from Trench 19. The Roman activity comprised a ditch in Trench 36 along with a residual sherd from the subsoil of Trench 37 and a ditch in Trench 33. The presence of both roof tile and brick from Trench 36 may indicate the presence of a former building in the vicinity.

Early Saxon material was identified in four linear features. For three of these, only a single Saxon sherd was recovered to provide dating evidence, and these finds could easily be residual. Indeed, one of the features was still present as a slight earthwork and is presumably of post-medieval date. However, the feature (18) in Trench 35 is most likely to date from this Saxon period. The presence of Saxon pottery and by inference Saxon occupation, is extremely rare in this area. For example, fieldwalking survey in the Loddon Valley (Ford 1997; Ford *et al.* 2011b) only identified a very small number of Saxon sherds in the zone to the south of Reading. The Kennet Valley Survey to the west (Lobb and Rose 1996) did not identify any Saxon material at all and only one of the several extensive excavations in the area, at Wickham Fields (Crockett 1996) located a small number of Saxon deposits in the form of a pit group and two wells. All of this accentuates the scarcity of Saxon deposits in the environs of the site, especially if pottery production, as represented by the kiln furniture is contemporary with the Saxon pottery.

The remainder of the features identified both in the northern and southern parts of the site most likely represent former field boundaries, of no great age, especially at the southern end where these boundaries are still visible as earthworks in the field, although residual ceramic material of Iron Age and Saxon date was also recovered in the south possibly suggesting further contemporary deposits may still survive close by.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	31.50	1.60	0.60	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.60m+ sandy clay natural geology.
2	29.50	1.60	0.50	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ sandy clay natural geology.
3	30.50	1.60	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ sandy clay natural geology.
4	32.50	1.60	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
5	30.80	1.60	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy clay with gravel patches natural geology. Ditch 1, Gully Terminus 2
6	30.20	1.60	0.50	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ sandy clay with gravel patches natural geology. Ditch 3
7	29.80	1.60	0.40	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy clay with gravel patches natural geology. Ditch 4
8	30.80	1.60	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ sand and gravel natural geology. Gully Terminus/Treebole 5, Ditch 6
9	30.20	1.60	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.45m subsoil 0.45m-0.50m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
10	31.30	1.60	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
11	30.60	1.60	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
12	31.50	1.60	0.35	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30-0.35m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
13	30.60	1.60	0.35	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Ditches 8, 9 and 10.
14	31.00	1.60	0.40	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Ditch 7
15	31.00	1.60	0.40	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
16	29.80	1.60	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
17	31.60	1.60	0.30	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m-0.30m+ clayey sand natural geology.
18	31.20	1.60	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ gravel natural geology. Ditch 17
19	31.50	1.60	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ gravel natural geology. Ditch 16
20	31.00	1.60	0.40	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ gravel natural geology.
21	29.00	1.60	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ gravel natural geology.
22	31.60	1.60	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ gravel natural geology. Postholes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
23	31.60	1.60	0.26	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ sandy clay natural geology.
24	30.50	1.60	0.42	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ sandy clay and gravel natural geology.
25	32.00	1.60	0.36	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ sandy clay and gravel natural geology.
26	32.50	1.60	0.37	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ sandy clay and gravel natural geology.
27	29.40	1.60	0.48	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ sandy clay natural geology.
28	30.10	1.60	0.42	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.42m+ sandy clay natural geology.
29	27.40	1.60	0.40	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08m-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
30	30.60	1.60	0.40	0-0.05m topsoil; 0.05m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ gravel natural geology.
31	30.10	1.60	0.42	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.42m+ gravel natural geology.
32	30.00	1.60	0.38	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ sandy clay natural geology.
33	31.70	1.60	0.40	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ gravel natural geology. Pit/Ditch Terminus 22, Ditch 24. [Pls 1 and 4]
34	32.70	1.60	0.34	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ gravel natural geology. Ditch 23

35	33.20	1.60	0.52	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ sandy clay natural geology. Gully Terminus 18, Gully 19. [Pls 2 and 5]
36	32.00	1.60	0.72 (S End) 0.40 (N End)	S End: 0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.72m alluvial clay; 0.72m+ sandy clay natural geology. N End: 0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology. Pit 20, Ditch 21 [Pls 3 and 6]
37	31.20	1.60	0.40	0-0.06m topsoil; 0.06m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ gravel natural geology.
38	28.40	1.60	0.43	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ gravel natural geology.
39	30.40	1.60	0.40	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
40	30.60	1.60	0.38	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
41	30.80	1.60	0.38	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
42	23.00	1.60	0.60	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
43	30.00	1.60	0.40	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
44	30.60	1.60	0.45	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
45	31.00	1.60	0.38	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
46	32.20	1.60	0.43	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ sandy clay with gravel natural geology.
47	31.60	1.60	0.46	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.46m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
48	30.60	1.60	0.53	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
49	30.40	1.60	0.50	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
50	30.40	1.60	0.43	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.
51	30.00	1.60	0.52	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ sandy clay with gravel patches.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	52	5	Gully	Unknown	
2	53	5	Gully Terminus	Unknown	
3	54	6	Ditch	Post-Medieval	By association, same as 4?
4	55	7	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Tile, horseshoe, same as 3?
5	56	8	Treebole/Gully Terminus	Unknown	
6	57	8	Ditch	Unknown	
7	58	14	Ditch	Unknown	
8	59	13	Ditch	Unknown	
9	60, 61	13	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Pottery, Tile
10	62, 63, 64	13	Ditch	Unknown	
11	65	22	Posthole	Unknown	
12	66	22	Posthole	Unknown	
13	67	22	Posthole	Unknown	
14	68	22	Posthole	Unknown	
15	69	22	Posthole	Unknown	
16	70	19	Ditch as earthwork	Saxon? or later	Pottery
17	71	18	Ditch	Unknown	
18	72	35	Gully Terminus	Saxon	Pottery
19	73	35	Gully	Saxon?	Pottery
20	74	36	Pit/Treebole	Iron Age	Pottery
21	75	36	Ditch	Roman	Roof and floor tile
22	76	33	Pit/Ditch Terminus	Unknown	
23	77	34	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
24	78	33	Ditch	Saxon?	Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date-range</i>	<i>No sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
37	-	51	R.4	Mortarium	c.240-400+	1	26	Sl abraded
13	9	60	PM.1	Open form	19th century	1	50	Fresh
19	16	70	MIA.1	Small jar	c.300-50BC	1	3	V abraded
			ES.4		c.450-650	1	5	Fresh
35	18	72	ES.2	Jar	c.450-650	6	20	Fresh
			ES.3	Storage vessel?	c.450-650	6	69	
			MISC	Kiln bar	?Saxon	1	53	Coarse chalk, flint and quartz-sand filler.
35	19	73	ES.1	Jar	c.450-650	1	12	
36	20	74	MIA1	Bead-rim jar	c.300-50BC	4	19	Fresh. 1 pot.
33	24	78	R1	Colander base	Roman	1	18	Fresh
			R2	Beaded-and fl bowl	c.270-400+	5	32	Sl abraded
			R3	?		1	5	Sl abraded
			ES2	Jar	c.450-650	1	8	Fresh

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Brick and Tile

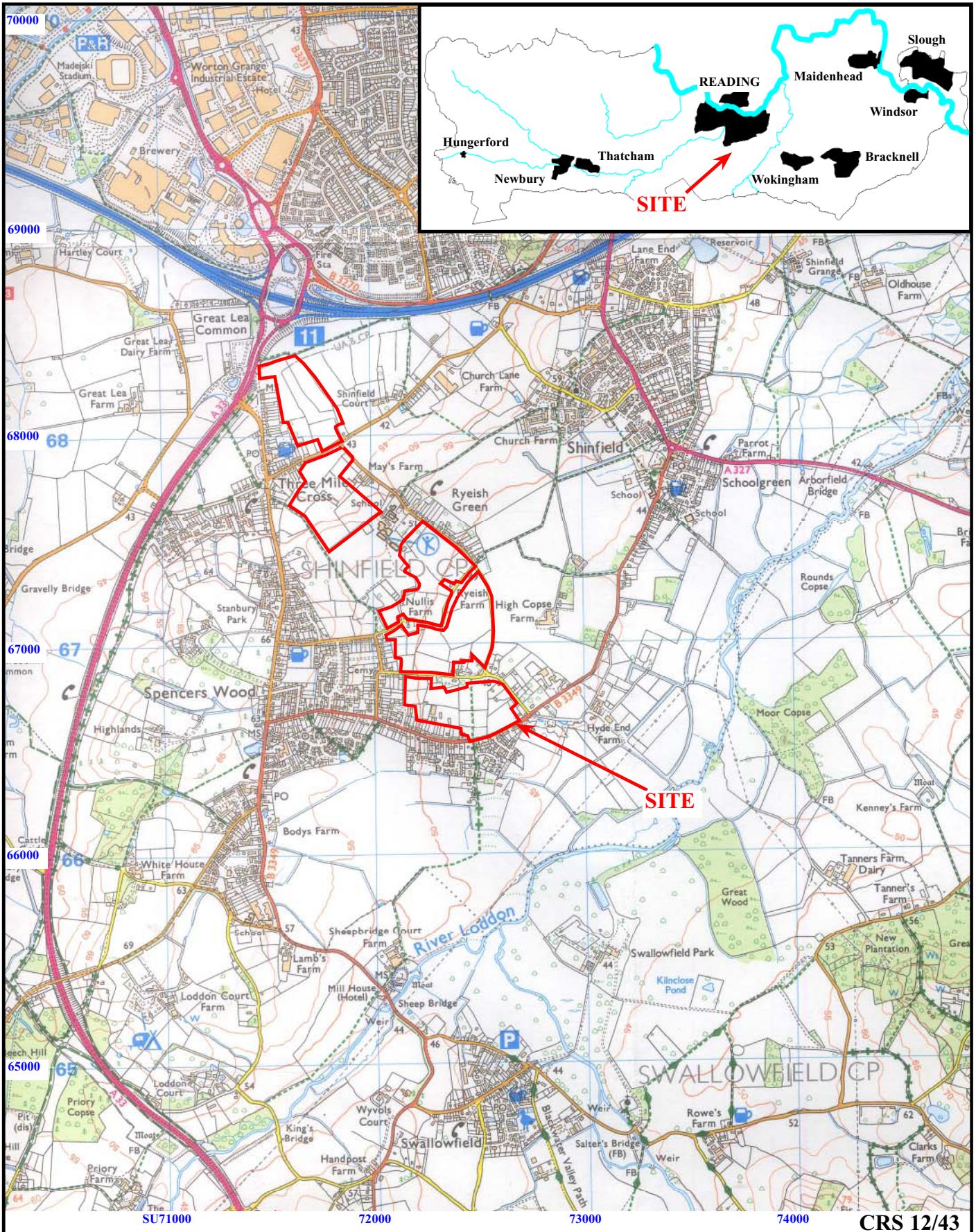
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>B-T</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
7	4	55	Ditch	T	1	159
14	9	60	Ditch	B	1	27
14	9	61	Ditch	B	3	63
36	21	75	Ditch	B+T	15	1540

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Fired Clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
35	18	72	Gully Terminus	Kiln Bar, Loomweight	2	311

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Metalwork

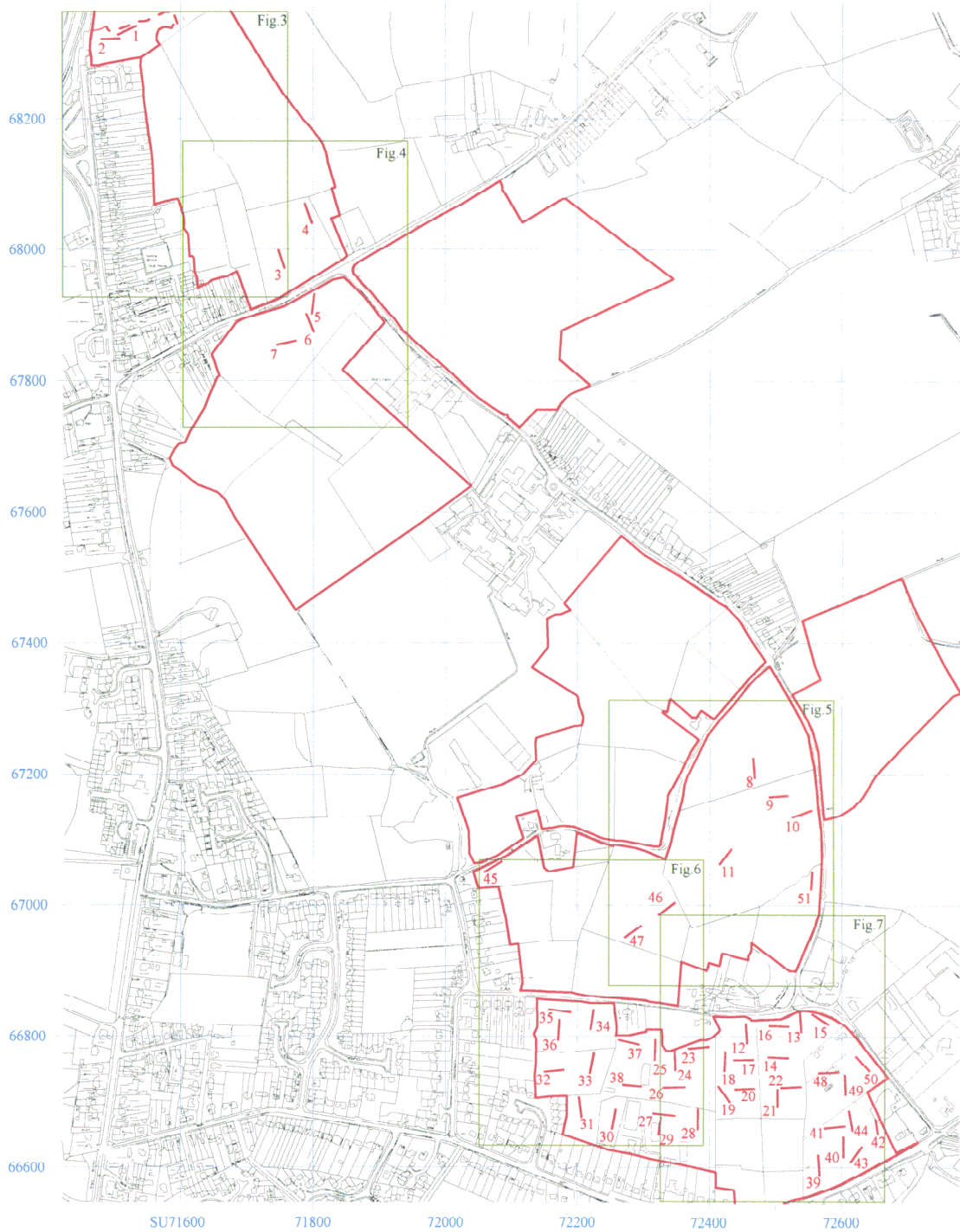
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
7	4	55	Ditch	Fe	Horseshoe	1	106



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Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Spencers Wood and within Berkshire.

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Figure 2. Overview of trench locations.



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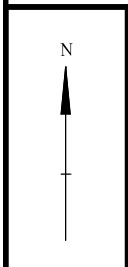
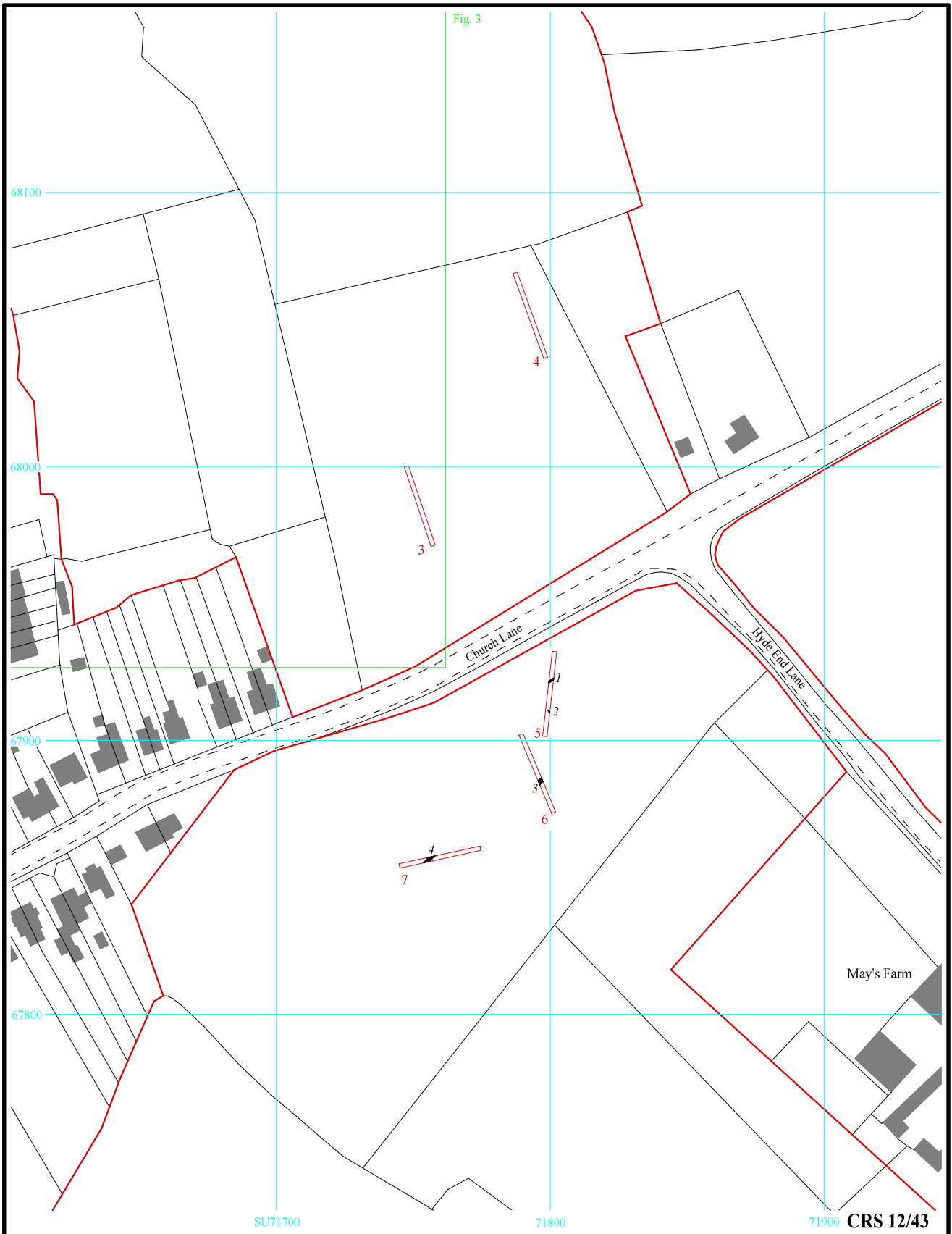


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Figure 3. Trenches 1-3.



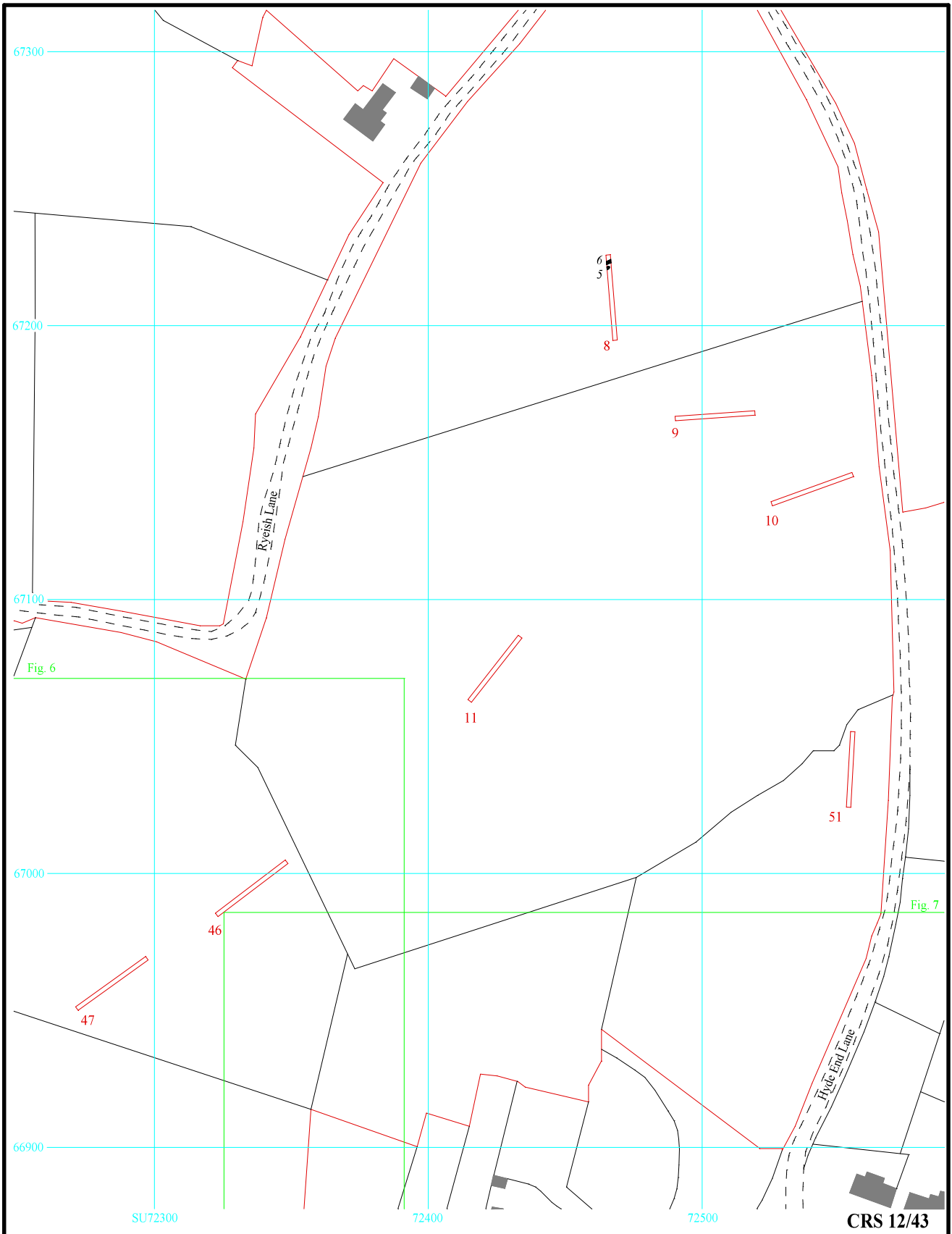
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Figure 4. Trenches 3-7.



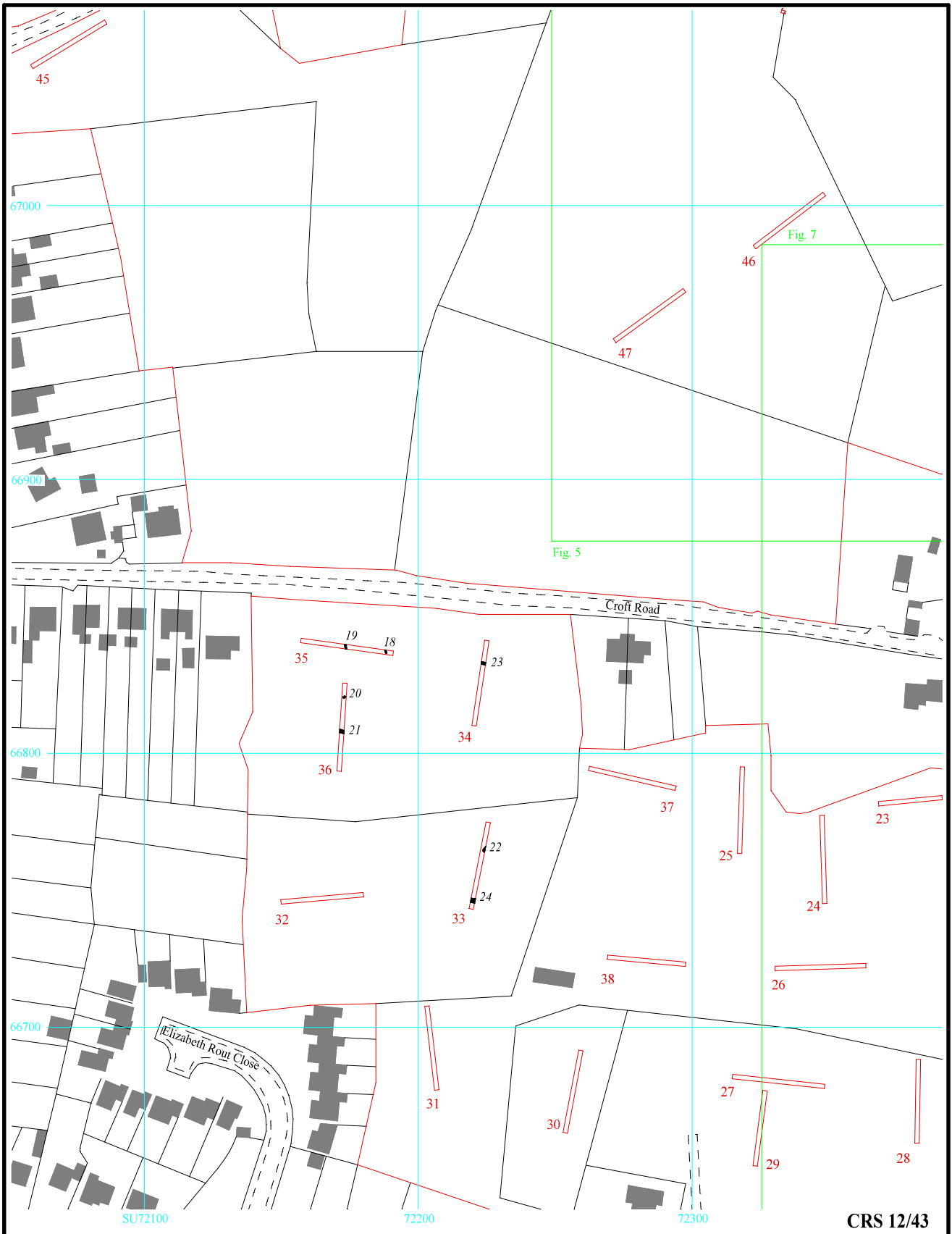


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Figure 5. Trenches 8-11, 46, 47 and 51.



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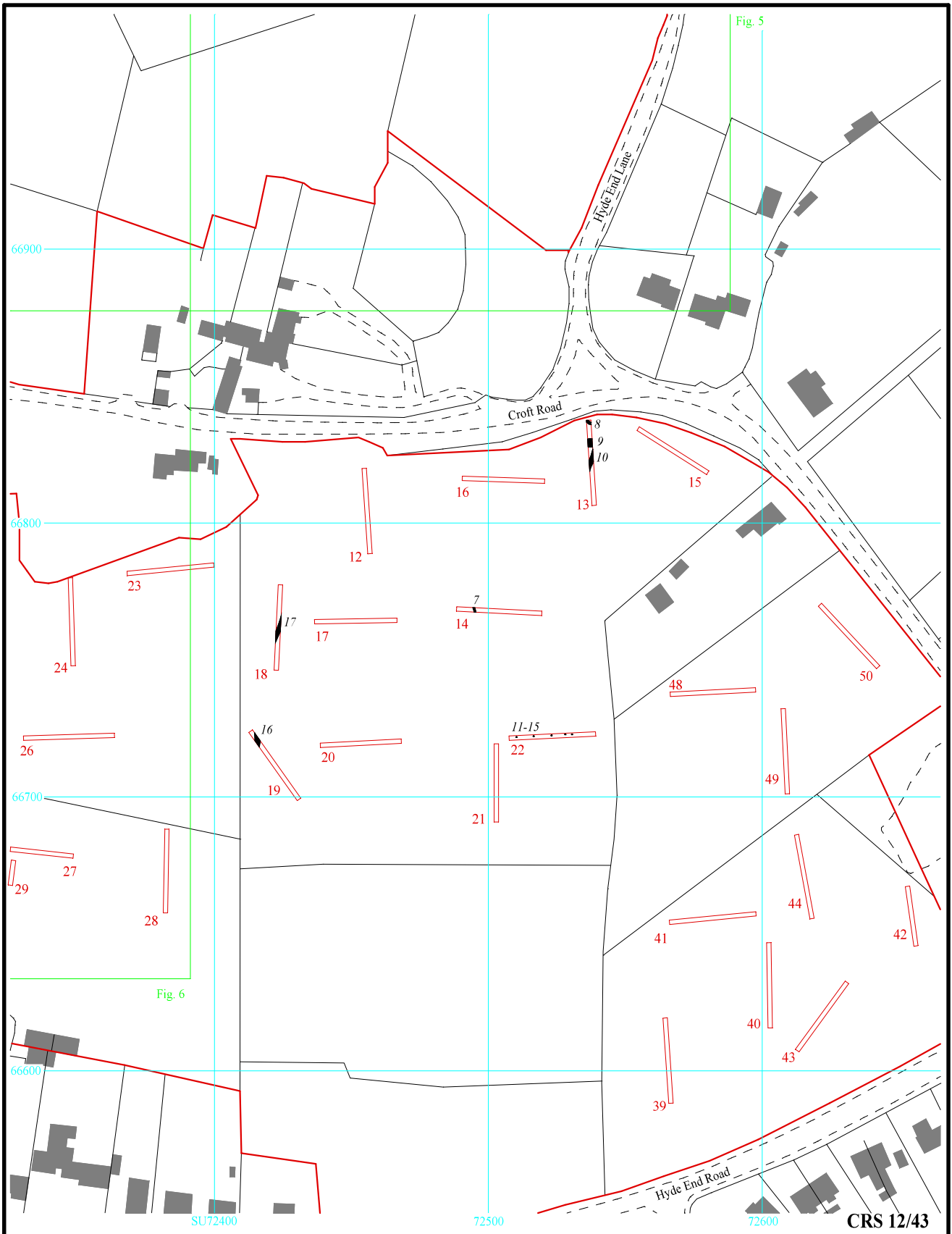


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Figure 6. Trenches 23-38 and 45..



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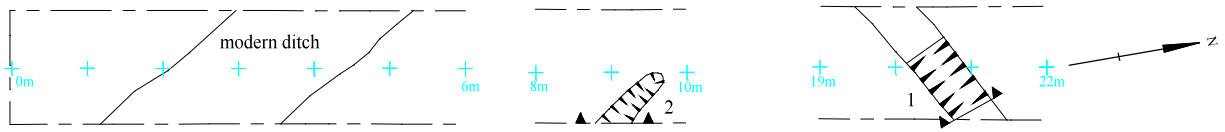
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Figure 7. Trenches 12-24, 26-29, 39-44, 48-50.

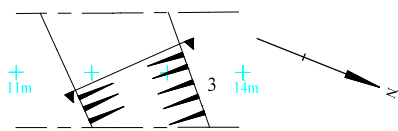


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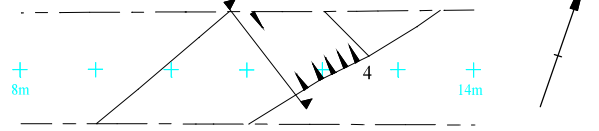
Trench 5



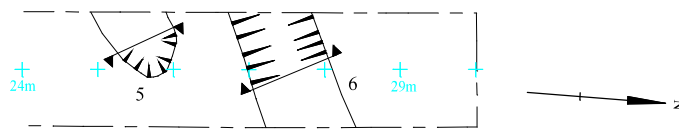
Trench 6



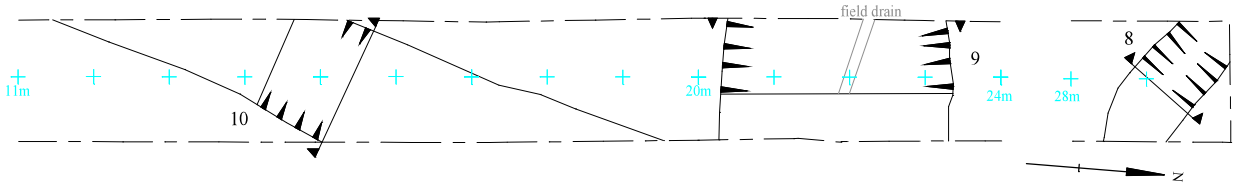
Trench 7



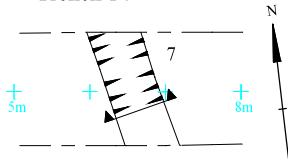
Trench 8



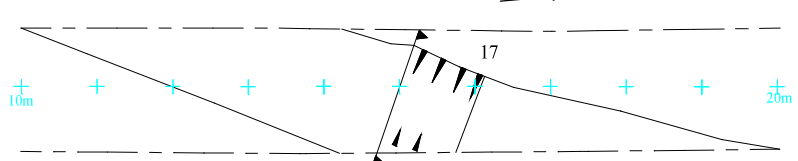
Trench 13



Trench 14



Trench 18



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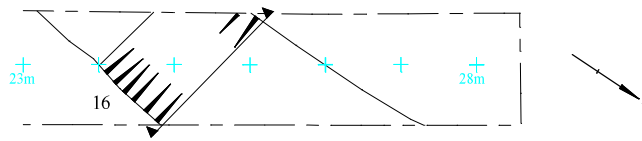
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Figure 8. Detail of trenches.



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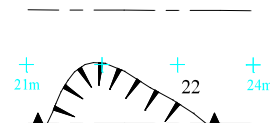
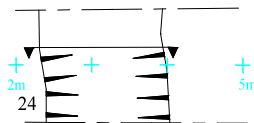
Trench 19



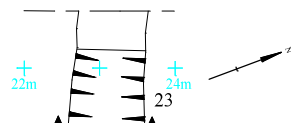
Trench 22



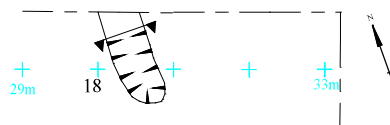
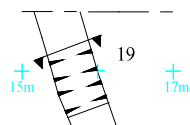
Trench 33



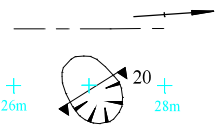
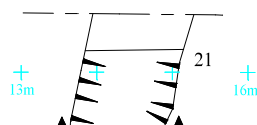
Trench 34



Trench 35



Trench 36



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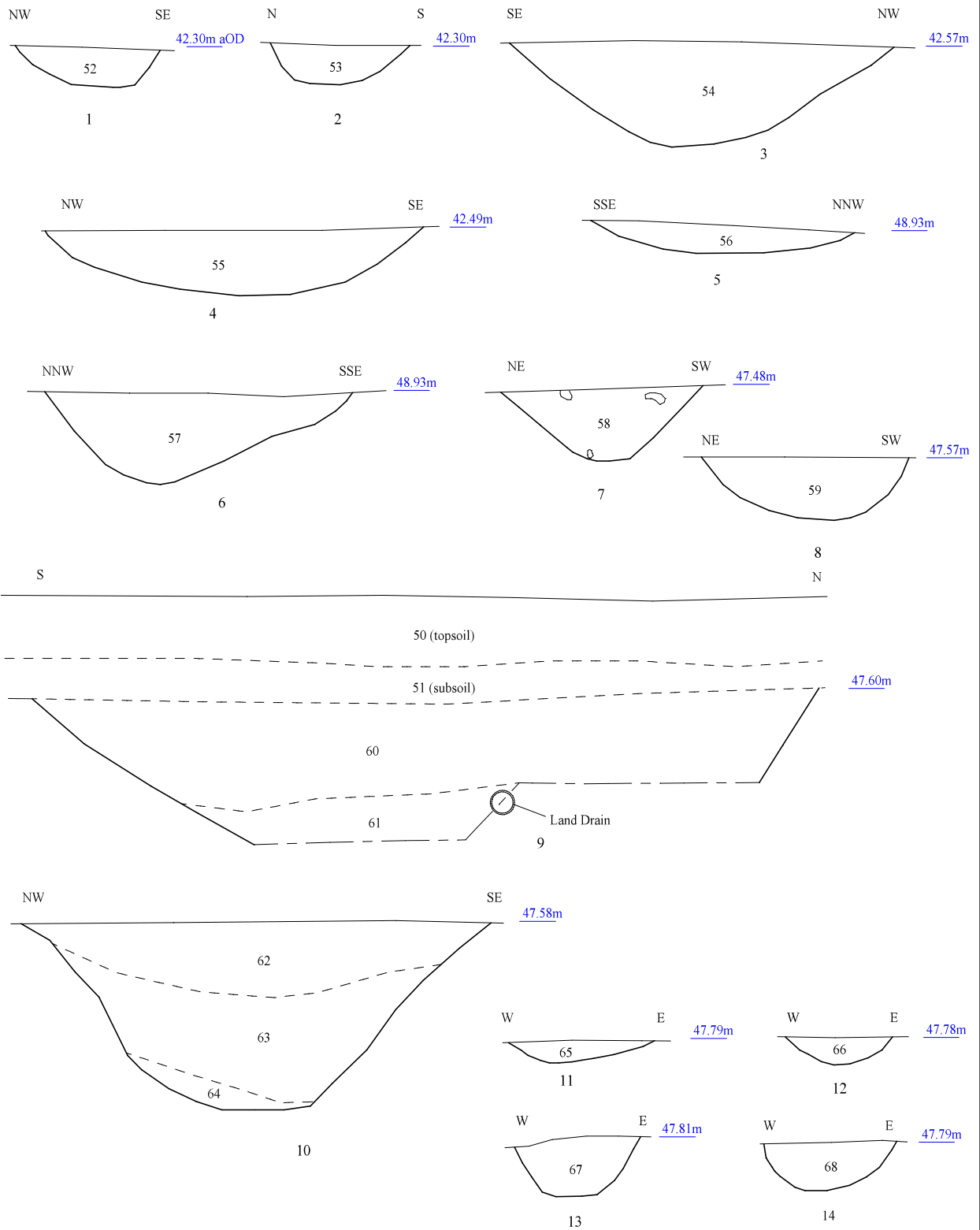


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Figure 9. Detail of trenches.



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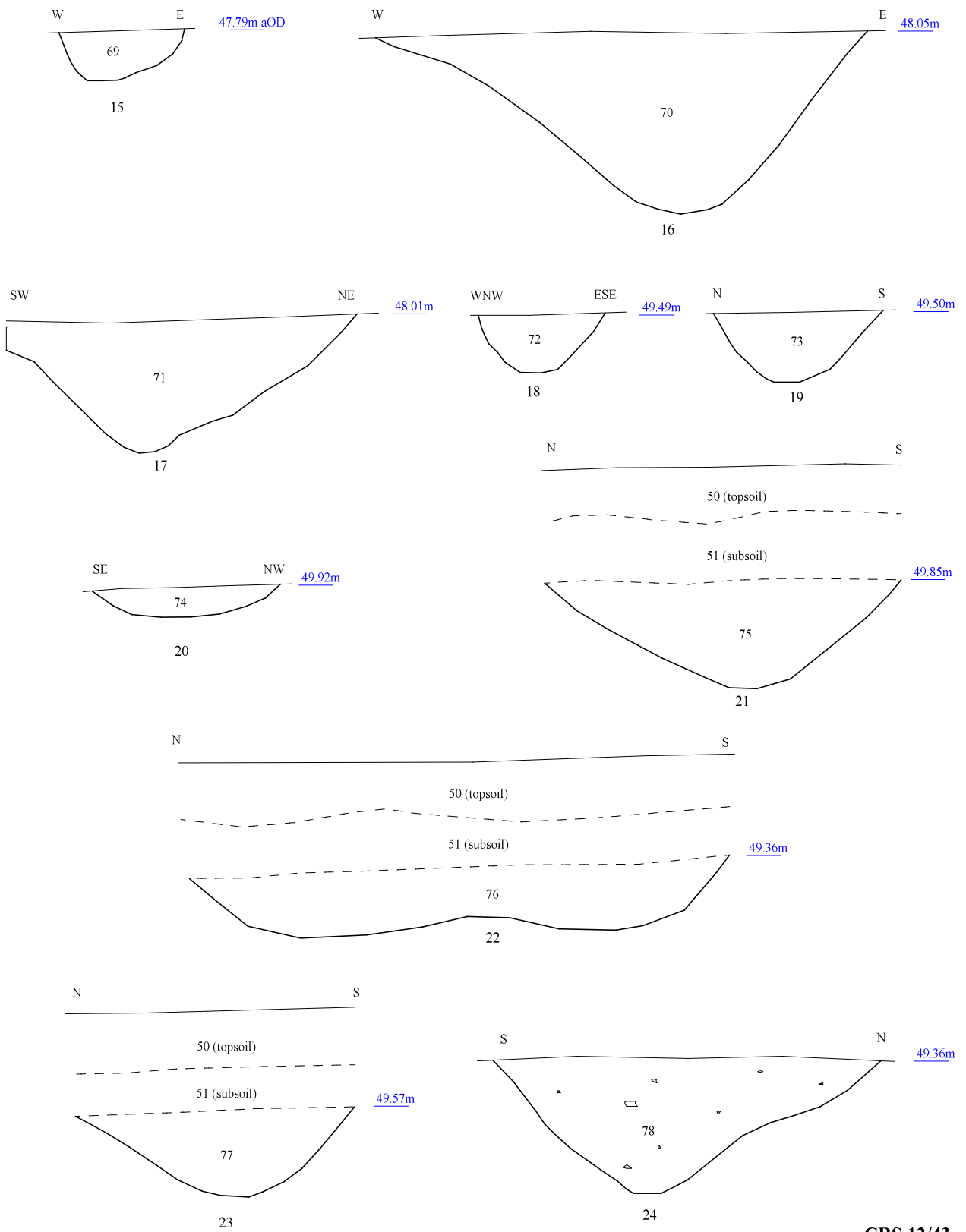
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Figure 10. Sections.



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Figure 11. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 33, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 35, looking east. Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.



Plate 3. Trench 36, looking north. Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 33, slot 24, looking west. Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 35, slot 18, looking north. Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Trench 33, slot 21, looking east. Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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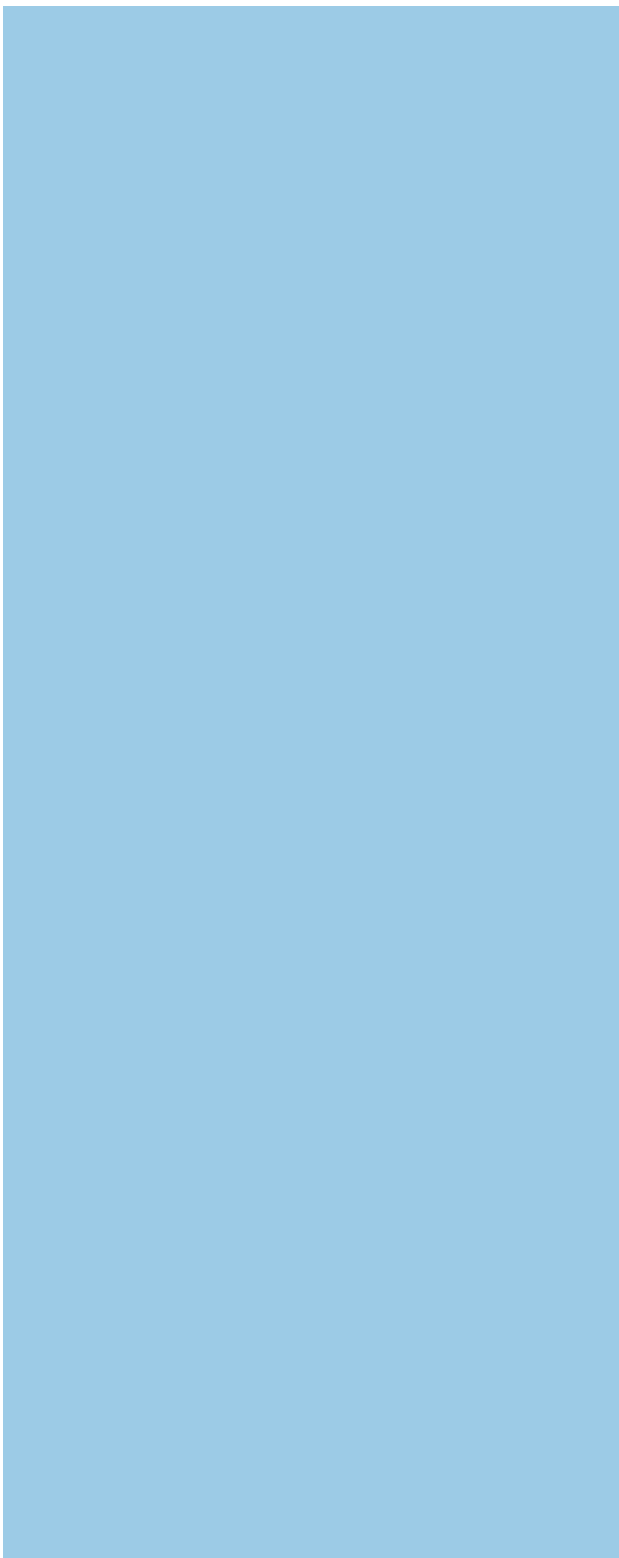
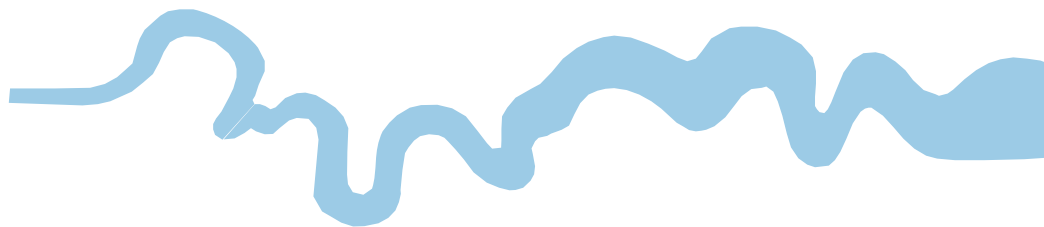
Plates 5 and 6.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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