

T H A M E S      V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Farley Hall Estate, Arborfield,  
Berkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by David Sanchez**

**Site Code: FEA15/27**

**(SU 7440 6714)**

# **Farley Hall Estate, Arborfield, Berkshire**

## **An Archaeological Evaluation for Cemex**

by David Sanchez

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code FEA 15/27

**July 2016**

## Summary

**Site name:** Farley Hall Estate, Arborfield, Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU 7440 6714

**Site activity:** Archaeological Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 23rd May - 22nd June 2016

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** David Sanchez

**Site code:** FEA 15/27

**Area of site:** 1.98km<sup>2</sup>

**Summary of results:** The evaluation has confirmed that parts of the site have archaeological potential. The trenches revealed the presence of a modest range of archaeological deposits of later Prehistoric and early Roman date in four different areas located on both sides of the river Loddon. Although the remains were not extensive it is considered that they reflect the presence of three or four Roman farmstead settlements.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at a local approved museum willing to accept the archive.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 15.07.16
	Steve Preston✓ 15.07.16

# Farley Hall Estate, Arborfield, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by David Sanchez

Report 15/27b

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out in land at the Farley Hall Estate, Arborfield, Berkshire, which includes land within Shinfield parish (SU 7440 6714) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mike Lang Hall of Lang Hall Archaeology, 10 Orchard Close, Woolhampton on behalf of Cemex Ltd.

Planning consent is to be sought from Wokingham Council for mineral extraction. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by extraction, a field evaluation is proposed. Following on from a geophysical survey, this report covers a second phase of work, namely field evaluation by means of machine trenching. This was to provide information on the archaeological potential of the site to inform the planning process and provide information on which to base a mitigation strategy, if appropriate.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *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 Ms Ellie Leary, Archaeology Officer of Berkshire Archaeology, the council's archaeological adviser. The fieldwork was undertaken by David Sanchez, Cristina Mateos, Michael Johnson, Tom Stewart, Tim Dawson and Ellen McManus-Fry between 23rd May and 22nd June 2016 and the site code is FEA 15/27. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at local approved museum willing to accept the archive.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located in an irregular plot of land of 1.98km<sup>2</sup> at the Farley Hall Estate, Arborfield, Berkshire, which includes land within Shinfield parish (Fig. 1). It is located on both sides of river Loddon, to the west and south-west of Arborfield and to the south of Hyde End Farm, with the A327 to the north and farm land to the south. It lies at a height between c.45m to c.50m over Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as River Terrace Deposits, alluvium and a relatively small area of brickearth (BGS 2000) which were observed in most of the trenches.

## **Archaeological background**

A desk-based assessment of the proposed extraction area concludes that the site has moderate to high archaeological potential (Lang Hall 2014). In summary, the report details the archaeological evidence which points strongly to human activity and settlement in the prehistoric and Roman periods. The underlying gravel geology is well known for its richness in archaeological remains from the Mesolithic through to the Saxon period. Several aerial surveys were taken of the archaeology of the river gravels in response to the rapid expansion of the extraction industry in these areas (e.g. 1975). These identified a wide range of sites which were visible from the air as cropmarks. In the proposal site itself the aerial surveys were followed by intensive field survey (fieldwalking) (Ford 1997) which went on to identify clusters of worked flint or pottery which may be interpreted as foci of human settlement or activity ranging from the Mesolithic to the medieval periods. A re-evaluation of the aerial photographic record undertaken for the desk-based assessment (Deegan 2013, Lang Hall 2014) noted several possible archaeological sites within the proposal site including possible Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age/Roman enclosures and trackways and post-medieval ridge-and-furrow.

Geophysical Survey was carried out on the site (Beaverstock and Dawson 2015) targeting areas of cropmarks identified by the aerial photograph study (Deegan 2013). This revealed a wide range of magnetic anomalies across the survey's 24.6ha area. These included several which may represent buried archaeological features such as ditches and pits, although the majority of these were only weak or diffuse variations from the background readings. Several of the potential archaeological magnetic anomalies appear to align with known cropmarks, suggesting that they do indeed represent buried features. The areas targeted as "blank" samples did prove to be devoid of anomalies of archaeological origin.

## **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. The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to target cropmarks and possible features identified by the geophysical survey; and
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

Seventy-five trenches were to be dug, each 25m long and 2m wide. Trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies as well as seemingly blank areas. A contingency of 50m of trench was included in case required to clarify findings made in the initial evaluation. These were dug using a 360° excavator 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. Every possible feature was investigated to clarify its nature and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated and sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project.

## **Results**

Seventy-two trenches were dug. Trenches 25 and 26 were relocated because the proposed location was flooding and Trench 31 was subdivided (trenches 31A and 31B) to lie either side of an electric cable. They ranged in length from 23.50m to 28.00m and in depth from 0.30m to 1.37m. The natural geology observed was highly variable even in close areas and showing frequent patches of gravel or clay. The trenches listed below are those in which archaeological features were identified, these occurred in four separate areas of the site. The majority of features located in Area W (Trenches 45-51) and Lawtons Field (Trenches 52-55) were found to correspond to the cropmarks identified during the aerial photo study (Deegan 2013) A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Only those trenches which contained potential archaeological features are described in detail below. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 40 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 7; Pl. 5

Trench 40 was aligned SW - NE and was 26.40m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.24m subsoil overlying light reddish brown silty clay natural geology with gravel patches. Two gullies (15 and 16) and a gully terminus (17) were identified and recorded. Gully (15) was aligned NW - SE and measured 0.5m wide and 0.07m deep and was filled with a mid reddish grey silty clay (67) and contained no finds. Gully (16) aligned NW - SE and measured 0.52m wide and 0.22m deep and was filled a mid reddish grey silty clay (68) which contained a single sherd of Late Prehistoric grog-tempered pottery, two sherds of Roman sandy-ware pottery tentatively dating this gully to the Roman period and one fragment of burnt flint. A single struck flint was recovered also from this fill, it is not closely datable but is likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date and clearly redeposited in this context, but may indicate some activity of an earlier period in the

vicinity. Gully terminus (17) was aligned N - S and measured 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled with a light reddish brown silty clay (69) but contained no finds.

Trench 41 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 8; Pls 1 and 8)

Trench 41 was aligned SW - NE and was 24.80m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.34m subsoil overlying light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology with gravel patches. Two (20, 21) intercutting ditches aligned NW - SE were recorded. Ditch 20 measured 0.85m wide and 0.45m deep and was filled with a light grey sandy silt fill (72) which contained a single fragment of pottery dated to the Roman period and three fragments of burnt flint. It is likely that this ditch is a recut of ditch (21). Ditch (21) measured 1.06m wide and 0.50m deep and was filled with a dark grey sandy silt fill (73) which contained 71 fragments of prehistoric pot and 715g of burnt flint giving it a likely Iron Age date suggesting two phases of activity.

Trench 42 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 8; Pl. 6)

Trench 42 was aligned SW - NE and was 27.80m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.22m subsoil overlying light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology with gravel patches. A gully (18) aligned NW - SE and measuring 1.2m wide and 0.19m deep was filled with a yellowish brown silty clay (70) and 6 fragments of burnt flint were recovered. A ditch (19) aligned N - S and measuring 1.6m wide and 0.61m deep was filled with a yellowish brown silty clay (71) and 4 fragments of burnt flint were recovered.

Trench 45 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 45 was aligned W - E and was 25.60m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.28m subsoil overlying light yellowish red silty clay natural geology with gravel patches. A ditch (10) aligned SW - NE and measuring 1m wide and 0.12m deep was filled with a light reddish brown sandy silt (62) and 3 fragments of burnt flint were recovered.

Trench 46 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6; Pl. 2 and 7)

Trench 46 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.10m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.41m subsoil overlying light yellowish brown gravel natural geology. A ditch (2) aligned SW - NE and measuring 1.46m wide and 0.43m deep was filled with two fills, a mid brown grey sandy silt upper fill (52) which contained a total of 27 fragments of pottery, 9 of which were identified as Prehistoric and 18 were dated to the Roman period making it likely to be of early Roman date. The ditch (2) also contained a lower fill (57)

consisting of a light blue grey silty sand and one fragment of burnt flint was recovered. A gully (3) aligned SW - NE and measuring 0.58m wide and 0.13m deep was filled with a mid brown grey sandy silt (53) and contained 22 fragments of Roman pot and one fragment of burnt flint. A further ditch (6) was excavated and recorded, it was aligned NW - SE and measured 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep and was filled with a dark brown grey sandy silt (58) and contained 3 fragments of Roman pot.

Trench 47 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 47 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.70m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.2m subsoil overlying light yellowish brown gravel natural geology with sand patches. A ditch (7) aligned N - S and measuring 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep was filled with a dark reddish brown sandy silt (59) but contained no finds.

Trench 48 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 48 was aligned NW - SE and was 24.40m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.21m subsoil overlying light brownish red gravel natural geology with sand patches. A ditch (9) aligned N - S and measuring 1.26m wide and 0.14m deep was filled with a mid greyish brown sand (61) but contained no finds.

Trench 49 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 49 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying light yellowish brown gravel natural geology with sand patches. A ditch (8) aligned NE - SW and measuring 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep was filled with a light brownish silty sand (60) and one fragment of burnt flint was recovered.

Trench 50 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 47 was aligned W - E and was 26.30m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying light reddish yellow silty clay natural geology with gravel patches. A gully (11) aligned NE - SW and measuring 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep was filled with a dark brownish grey sandy silt (63) and two fragments of burnt flint were recovered. A further gully with similar shape, measures and orientation was investigated next to gully (11), a modern brick fragment was recovered from its fill showing the gully to be of modern date.



#### Trench 51 (Figs 2, 4, 5 and 6)

Trench 51 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying light yellowish red silty clay natural geology with gravel patches. A ditch (1) aligned N - S and measuring 1.40m wide and 0.34m deep was filled with a mid brownish grey sandy silt (56) but contained no finds.

#### Trench 52 (Figs 2, 4, 5 and 9)

Trench 52 was aligned NW - SE and was 26.10m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.30m subsoil overlying light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology. A ditch (4) aligned NW - SE and measuring 1.2m wide and 0.53m deep was filled with a dark grey silty clay (54) but contained no finds.

#### Trench 55 (Figs 2, 4, 5 and 9; Pl. 3)

Trench 55 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 25.20m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.19m of subsoil overlying light yellowish brown gravel natural geology with frequent silty clay patches. A gully (5) was observed aligned NE - SW and measuring 0.63m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with light greyish brown silty clay (55) and contained 8 sherds of flint-tempered Later Prehistoric pottery giving it a likely Iron Age date.

#### Trench 75 (Figs 2, 4, 5 and 7; Pl. 4)

Trench 75 was aligned W - E and was 25.5m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying light orange brown silty clay natural geology. Three archaeological features were observed consisting of a 0.30m diameter and 0.13m deep posthole (12), an oval pit (13) measuring 0.74m wide and only 0.10m deep, and half of a pit (14) located just in the north edge of the trench with oval shape and measuring 0.72m wide and 0.05m deep. These three pits were filled with light orange grey silty clay (64, 65 and 66), 1 sherd of flint-tempered Later Prehistoric pottery and 3 fragments of burnt flint were recovered from pit (13) and two fragments of burnt flint were recovered from posthole (12). Pit (14) contained no finds.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Jane Timby*

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of some 144 sherds of pottery weighing 1339.5g. The material appears to belong to a phase of activity spanning the later prehistoric through to the early Roman period.

The assemblage was sorted into fabrics based on the colour, texture and nature of the inclusions present in the clay following the PCRG (1997) guidelines. Roman wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference system where relevant (Tomber and Dore 1998). The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. A summary of the main fabrics recorded can be found in Appendix 3. In general terms the assemblage was in very poor condition with small abraded sherds, some with surface concretions. Surface finishes were generally not preserved. The overall average sherd weight was 9.3 g.

Pottery was recovered from just eight cuts, 11 contexts, with the greatest number of sherds, 71 in total coming from ditch 21.

### Description

The later prehistoric material can be broadly divided into three wares: flint-tempered, sandy or grog-tempered. Flint-tempered sherds dominate accounting for 32% of the assemblage.

The vessels are handmade with no apparent surface treatment or decoration. The group includes coarse flint-tempered wares akin to Silchester ware as well as more mixed size (ill-sorted) flint-tempered ware including an internally thickened jar rim from [21] and an expanded rim jar from [2]. There are no featured grog-tempered wares and only a simple everted rim jar in the sandy wares.

The more Romanised wares include a single sherd of South Gaulish samian (LGF SA), wheel-made grey and black sandy Alice Holt wares (ALH RE) and grey and oxidised grog-tempered wares. Two joining basesherds from an ALH RE colander were recovered from [3] and a beaded-rim jar from [2]. Overall sandy wares account for 30.5% by count of the total assemblage.

### Summary

The archaeological work produced a small assemblage of pottery which seems to indicate a phase of activity dating from the later Iron Age into the early Roman period. With such a small group it is difficult to determine whether this represents a single phase of use but this seems likely. The character of some of the earlier wares might suggest occupation could slightly predate that identified to date at Silchester but there is clearly an overlap in the 1st century AD.

The latest sherds present appear to be from [2] (52) which include a black sandy ware jar, possibly Alice Holt ware, decorated with a burnished line lattice which is likely to date to the 2nd century at the earliest.

This is a very small assemblage which has some significance in terms of looking at the development of the area surrounding Silchester.

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recovered from Roman gully 16 (68). This is a small flake made from locally-available gravel flint. It is not closely datable but is likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

### *Fired Clay* by Danielle Milbank

Two contexts encountered during the evaluation contained fired clay (13 pieces weighing 96g, typically small pieces). These comprised a fragment of a soft, medium fine clay with no inclusions and a red colour with dark core, recovered from ditch slot 2 (deposit 57) dating to the Roman period. Ditch slot 21 (deposit 73) contained 12 fragments (including those from sieved soil sample 12) which are of a friable, medium fine clay fabric. These are unevenly-fired dark red to brown black in colour. The fragments are generally small and lack characteristics suggestive of loomweights or other clay objects such as kiln furniture. They may represent daub fragments.

### *Burnt Flint* by Danielle Milbank

Burnt flint was recovered from a total of 13 contexts encountered in the evaluation, including those from sieved soil samples. The mean fragment weight was 33g and the flint was typically encountered in small amounts (fewer than 10 fragments) in these contexts with the only exception of deposit 73 with 715g recovered (Appendix 4).

### *Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal* by Jo Pine

Twelve samples were processed from deposits encountered during the evaluation. The samples were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40.

Charred plant macrofossils (indeterminate weed seeds) were present in samples [1] 1 (deposit 56) [2] 2 (deposit 51); [3] 2 (deposit 52); [8] 8 (deposit 60) and [9] 9 (deposit 61). The number of seeds in these samples ranged from 1 to 8. Possible cereal seed fragments were identified in [5] 5 (deposit 55) and [6] 10 (deposit 62).

A moderate amount of charcoal (68g) of charcoal was present in sample [12] taken from ditch slot 21 (deposit 73), however the moderate to small fragment size does not enable confident species identification. Very small quantities of charcoal (less than 1g) were recovered from sample [6] 10 (deposit 62) which were of insufficient size for species identification.

## Conclusion

Most of the trenches were dug as intended showing positive results in 13 trenches located in 4 different areas in both sides of the river Loddon. Archaeological deposits comprise linear features and small pits belonging to a phase of activity spanning the later prehistoric through into the early Roman period. Although the deposits are neither extensive nor dense, and may not indicate the core of any settled areas, they are considered to indicate the probable presence of three or four farmsteads probably comprising ditched paddocks and enclosures, which would be typical of this period. This is supported by the cropmark evidence identified through aerial survey which corresponds to several of the features recorded during the evaluation.

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at NW/W/SW/S end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	25.8	1.8	0.55	0-0.30m of topsoil; 0.30-0.55m of subsoil; 0.55m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology
2	26.7	1.8	0.65	0-0.28m of topsoil; 0.28-0.65m of subsoil; 0.65m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology
3	27.0	1.8	0.88	0-0.28m of topsoil; 0.28-0.46m of subsoil; 0.46-0.88m of mid brownish grey silty clay; 0.88m+ of light yellowish brown gravel natural geology
4	25.1	1.8	0.88	0-0.25m of topsoil; 0.25-0.33m of subsoil; 0.33-0.88m of mid brownish grey silty clay; 0.88m+ of light yellowish brown gravel natural geology
5	26.1	1.8	0.63	0-0.29m of topsoil; 0.29-0.53m of subsoil; 0.53m+ of mid greyish brown gravel with silty clay patches natural geology
6	25.5	1.8	0.40	0-0.18m of topsoil; 0.18-0.40m of subsoil; 0.40m+ of light yellowish brown gravel with sand patches natural geology
7	24.5	1.8	0.55	0-0.22m of topsoil; 0.22-0.50m of subsoil; 0.50m+ of light yellowish brown gravel with sand patches natural geology
8	26.2	1.8	0.45	0-0.45m of topsoil; 0.45m+ of light reddish brown silty clay natural geology
9	25.5	1.8	0.40	0-0.40m of topsoil; 0.40m+ of light reddish brown silty clay natural geology
10	26.8	1.8	0.38	0-0.38m of topsoil; 0.38m+ of light reddish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology
11	26.2	1.8	0.36	0-0.30m of topsoil; 0.30m+ of light yellowish red silty clay with gravel patches natural geology
12	26.5	1.8	0.36	0-0.28m of topsoil; 0.28m+ of light reddish brown gravel with sand patches natural geology
13	26.3	1.8	0.40	0-0.38m of topsoil; 0.38m+ of light reddish brown gravel with sand patches natural geology
14	26.0	1.8	0.38	0-0.38m of topsoil; 0.38m+ of light reddish brown gravel with clay patches natural geology
15	25.5	1.8	1.37	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.40m of subsoil; 0.40-0.60m of mid brown clayey silt; 0.60-1.37m; light brown clayey silt; 1.37m+ of light reddish brown gravel natural geology
16	27.6	1.8	0.26	0-0.26m of topsoil; 0.26m+ of light reddish grey silty clay natural geology
17	25.6	1.8	0.30	0-0.30m of topsoil; 0.30m+ of light reddish grey silty clay natural geology
18	26.3	1.8	0.50	0-0.19m of topsoil; 0.19-0.34m of subsoil; 0.34m+ of light greyish brown clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
19	28.0	1.8	0.45	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.33m of subsoil; 0.33m+ of light reddish yellow clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
20	28.0	1.8	0.35	0-0.15m of topsoil; 0.15-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ of light greyish yellow clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
21	24.9	1.8	0.37	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.27m of subsoil; 0.27m+ of light brownish yellow clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
22	23.7	1.8	0.35	0-0.12m of topsoil; 0.12-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ of light greyish yellow clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
23	26.1	1.8	0.54	0-0.23m of topsoil; 0.23-0.33m of subsoil; 0.33m+ of light greyish yellow clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
24	26.2	1.8	0.50	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.33m of subsoil; 0.33m+ of light yellowish brown clay natural geology
25	27.0	1.8	0.45	0-0.28m of topsoil; 0.28-0.37m of subsoil; 0.37m+ of light greyish brown clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
26	24.4	1.8	0.37	0-0.23m of topsoil; 0.23-0.37m of subsoil; 0.37m+ of light brown gravel natural geology
27	26.5	1.8	0.41	0-0.21m of topsoil; 0.21-0.41m of subsoil; 0.41m+ of light greyish brown clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
28	20.0	1.8	0.54	0-0.22m of topsoil; 0.22-0.50m of subsoil; 0.50m+ of light reddish brown sandy gravel natural geology
29	30.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.18m of topsoil; 0.18-0.50m of subsoil; 0.50m+ of light yellowish brown clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
30	26.9	1.8	0.50	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.50m of subsoil; 0.50m+ of light reddish brown clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
31A	13.5	1.8	0.60	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.70m of subsoil; 0.70m+ of light reddish brown gravel with clay patches natural geology
31B	11.8	1.8	0.62	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.42m of subsoil; 0.42m+ of light reddish brown gravel with clay patches natural geology
32	26.6	1.8	0.63	0-0.33m of topsoil; 0.33-0.63m of subsoil; 0.63m+ of light greyish

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
				brown gravely sand natural geology
33	26.2	1.8	0.37	0-0.37m of topsoil; 0.37m+ of light reddish brown gravel natural geology
34	25.6	1.8	0.40	0-0.40m of topsoil; 0.40m+ of light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology
35	25.2	1.8	0.47	0-0.47m of topsoil; 0.47m+ of light greyish brown gravel with clay patches natural geology
36	23.5	1.8	0.37	0-0.18m of topsoil; 0.18-0.37m of subsoil; 0.37m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology
37	26.2	1.8	0.35	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology
38	26.0	1.8	0.45	0-0.22m of topsoil; 0.22-0.45m of subsoil; 0.45m+ of light yellowish brown clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
39	25.8	1.8	0.35	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
40	26.4	1.8	0.44	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.44m of subsoil; 0.44m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. Gullies [15] and [16] <b>Pl. [5]</b> , gully terminus [17]
41	24.8	1.8	0.60	0-0.26m of topsoil; 0.26-0.60m of subsoil; 0.60m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. Ditches [20] and [21]. <b>Pls 1 and 8</b>
42	27.8	1.8	0.55	0-0.27m of topsoil; 0.27-0.49m of subsoil; 0.49m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. Gully [18], ditch [19] <b>Pl. 6</b>
43	24.5	1.8	0.58	0-0.25m of topsoil; 0.25-0.45m of subsoil; 0.45m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of sand natural geology
44	25.3	1.8	0.47	0-0.25m of topsoil; 0.25-0.47m of subsoil; 0.47m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
45	25.6	1.8	0.48	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.48m of subsoil; 0.48m+ of light yellowish red silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. Ditch [10]
46	25.1	1.8	0.41	0-0.28m of topsoil; 0.28-0.41m of subsoil; 0.41m+ of light yellowish red gravel natural geology. Ditches[2] and [6], gully [3]. <b>Pls 2 and 7</b>
47	25.7	1.8	0.48	0-0.28m of topsoil; 0.28-0.48m of subsoil; 0.48m+ of light brownish red gravel with sand patches natural geology. Ditch [7]
48	24.4	1.8	0.41	0-0.30m of topsoil; 0.30-0.41m of subsoil; 0.41m+ of light brownish red gravel with sand patches natural geology. Ditch [9]
49	25.0	1.8	0.47	0-0.33m of topsoil; 0.33-0.47m of subsoil; 0.47m+ of light reddish brown gravel with sand patches natural geology. Ditch [8]
50	26.3	1.8	0.32	0-0.25m of topsoil; 0.25m+ of light reddish yellow silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. Gully [11]
51	25.0	1.8	0.32	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.32m of subsoil; 0.32m+ of light yellowish red clayey gravel natural geology. Ditch [1]
52	26.1	1.8	0.55	0-0.25m of topsoil; 0.25-0.55m of subsoil; 0.55m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. Ditch [4]
53	25.2	1.8	0.40	0-0.18m of topsoil; 0.18-0.40m of subsoil; 0.40m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology
54	25.0	1.8	0.45	0-0.19m of topsoil; 0.19-0.45m of subsoil; 0.45m+ of light grey gravel natural geology
55	25.2	1.8	0.43	0-0.24m of topsoil; 0.24-0.43m of subsoil; 0.43m+ of light yellowish brown gravel with clay patches natural geology. Gully [5]. <b>Pl [3]</b>
56	25.0	1.8	0.49	0-0.25m of topsoil; 0.25-0.49m of subsoil; 0.49m+ of light yellowish brown clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
57	25.1	1.8	0.52	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.45m of subsoil; 0.45m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology
58	26.3	1.8	0.43	0-0.19m of topsoil; 0.19-0.43m of subsoil; 0.43m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology
59	24.9	1.8	0.50	0-0.30m of topsoil; 0.30-0.50m of subsoil; 0.50m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
60	26.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.30m of topsoil; 0.30m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
61	26.4	1.8	0.49	0-0.30m of topsoil; 0.30-0.49m of subsoil; 0.49m+ of light brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
62	25.0	1.8	0.40	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.40m of subsoil; 0.40m+ of light brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
63	26.5	1.8	0.35	0-0.23m of topsoil; 0.23-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology
64	25.7	1.8	0.38	0-0.17m of topsoil; 0.17-0.38m of subsoil; 0.38m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology
65	25.5	1.8	0.40	0-0.22m of topsoil; 0.22-0.40m of subsoil; 0.40m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology
66	24.7	1.8	0.38	0-0.17m of topsoil; 0.17-0.38m of subsoil; 0.38m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
67	25.3	1.8	0.44	0-0.18m of topsoil; 0.18-0.40m of subsoil; 0.40m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology
68	26.5	1.8	0.44	0-0.22m of topsoil; 0.22-0.44m of subsoil; 0.44m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel patches natural geology
69	25.4	1.8	0.40	0-0.18m of topsoil; 0.18-0.40m of subsoil; 0.40m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology
70	24.8	1.8	0.35	0-0.19m of topsoil; 0.19-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ of light reddish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
71	27.1	1.8	0.55	0-0.18m of topsoil; 0.18-0.42m of subsoil; 0.42m+ of light yellowish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
72	26.8	1.8	0.35	0-0.20m of topsoil; 0.20-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ of light reddish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
73	25.8	1.8	0.45	0-0.22m of topsoil; 0.22-0.45m of subsoil; 0.45m+ of light reddish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
74	25.7	1.8	0.47	0-0.26m of topsoil; 0.26-0.47m of subsoil; 0.47m+ of light reddish brown silty clay with gravel inclusions natural geology
75	25.5	1.8	0.35	0-0.15m of topsoil; 0.15-0.35m of subsoil; 0.35m+ of light reddish brown silty clay natural geology. Posthole [12], pits [13] and [14]. <b>[Pl. 4]</b>

**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
51	1	56	Ditch		
46	2	52	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
46	3	53	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
52	4	54	Ditch		
55	5	55	Gully	Late Prehistoric/Iron Age	Pottery
46	6	58	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
47	7	59	Ditch		
49	8	60	Ditch		
48	9	61	Ditch		
45	10	62	Ditch		
50	11	63	Gully		
75	12	64	Post hole		
75	13	65	Pit	Late Prehistoric/Iron Age	Pottery
75	14	66	Pit		
40	15	67	Gully		
40	16	68	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
40	17	69	Gully terminus		
42	18	70	Gully		
42	19	71	Ditch		
41	20	72	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
41	21	73	Ditch	Late Prehistoric/Iron Age	Pottery

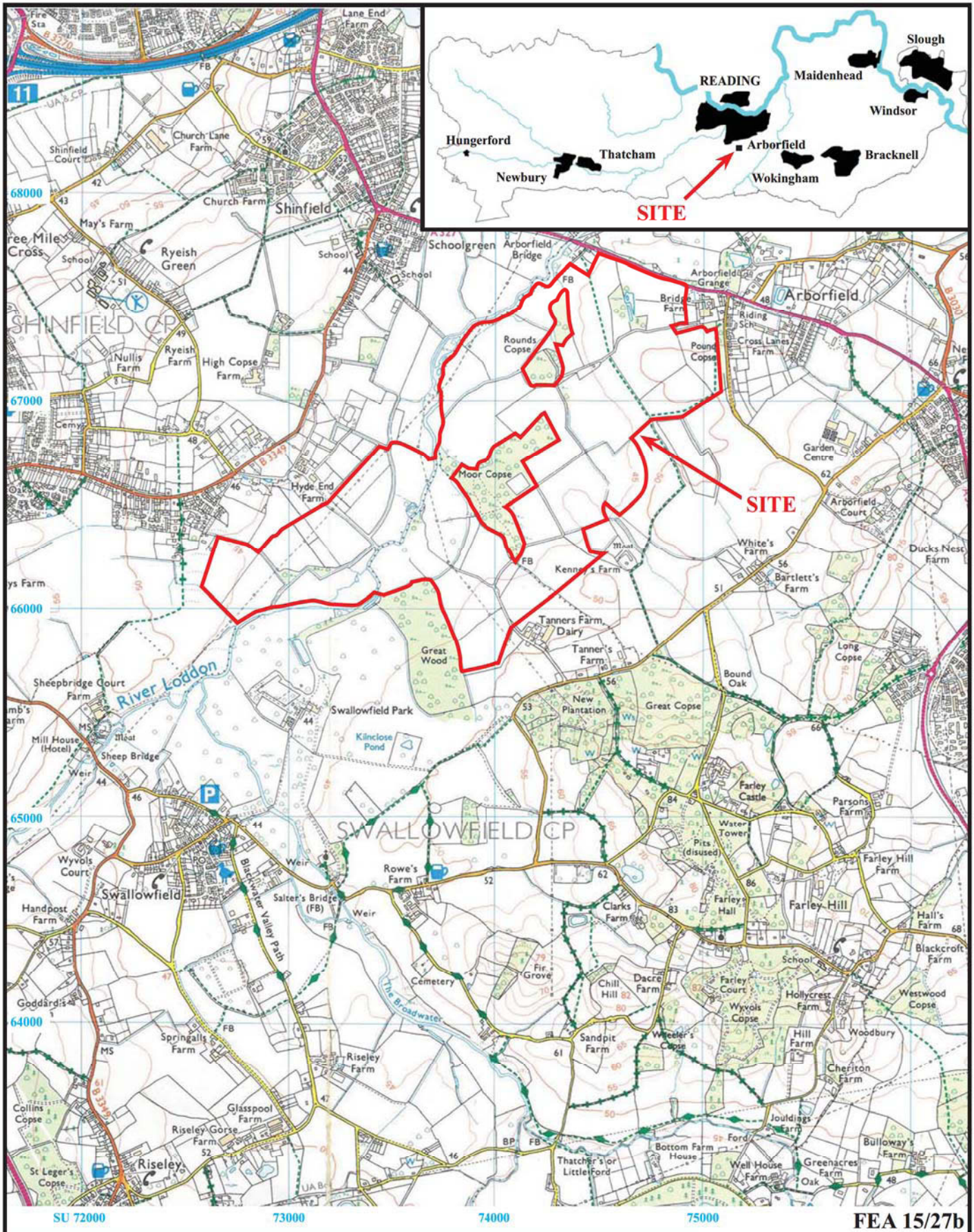


**APPENDIX 3: Pottery Catalogue**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Late prehistoric</i>			<i>Roman</i>			<i>no date</i>	<i>Tot No</i>	<i>Tot Wt</i>
		<b>flint</b>	<b>sand</b>	<b>grog</b>	<b>samian</b>	<b>sandy</b>	<b>grog</b>	<b>crumbs</b>		
2	52	7	1	1		16	2		27	220
2	57	2				2	1		5	73
3	53				1	19	2		22	434.5
5	55	8							8	21
6	58					4	1		5	49
13	65	1	1						2	10
16	68			1					1	6
20	72					1			1	6
21	73	29	13	21				8	71	504
<b>TOT</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1339.5</b>

#### Appendix 4. Catalogue of burnt flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
46	3	53	Gully	4	1	7
46	2	57	Ditch		1	5
49	8	60	Ditch	8	1	14
45	10	62	Ditch	6	3	18
50	11	63	Ditch	7	2	13
75	12	64	Posthole		2	4
75	13	65	Pit		3	26
40	16	68	Gully		1	4
42	18	70	Gully	10	6	16
42	19	71	Ditch	11	4	15
41	20	72	Ditch		3	110
41	21	73	Ditch		1	4
41	21	73	Ditch	12		711

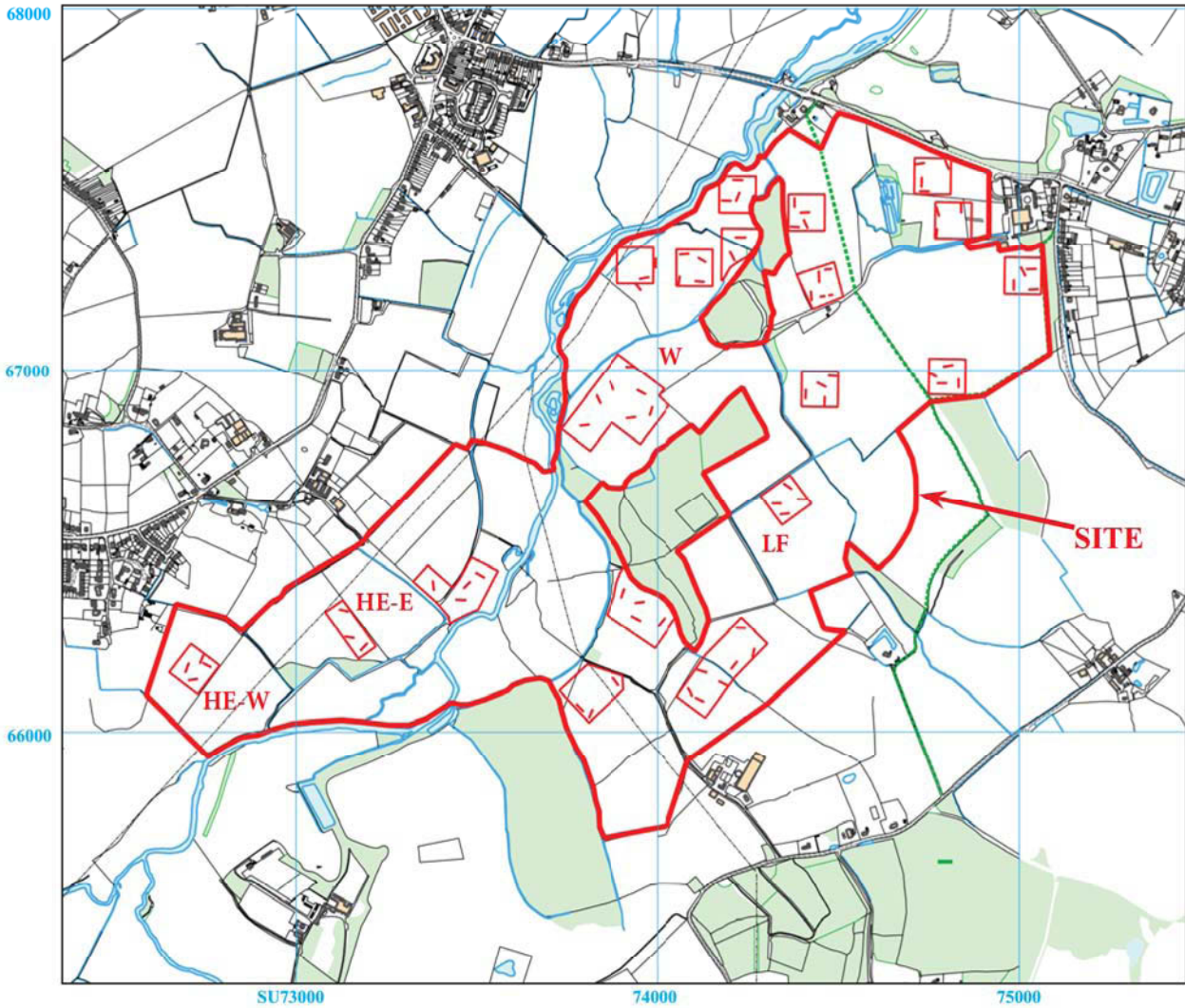


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Figure 1. Location of site within Arborfield and Berkshire.

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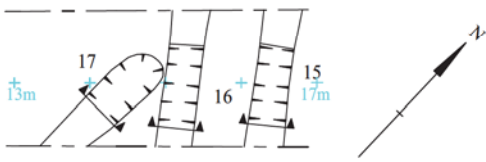
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Figure 2. Location of investigated areas at Farley Hall Estate.

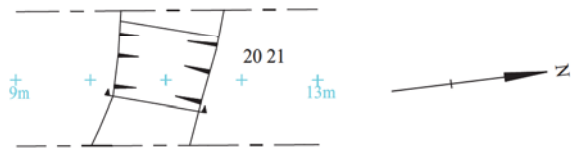
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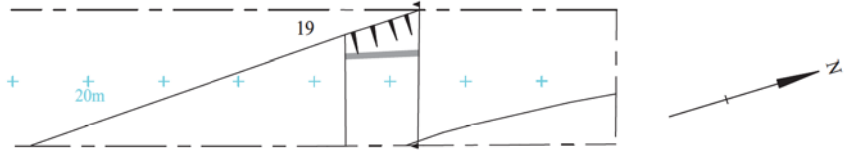
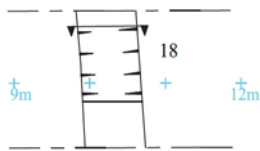
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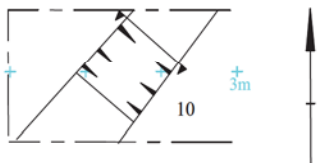
Trench 41



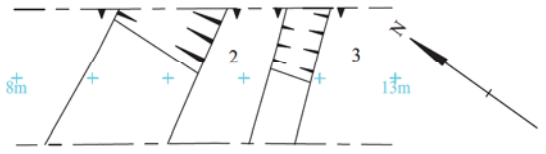
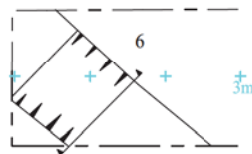
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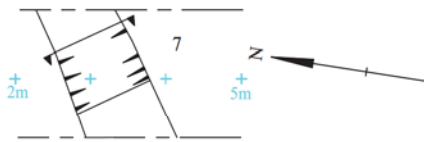
Trench 45



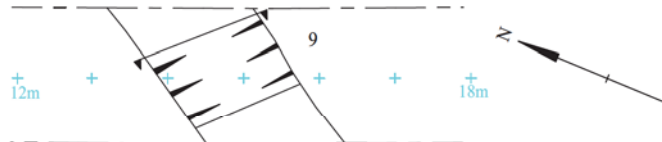
Trench 46



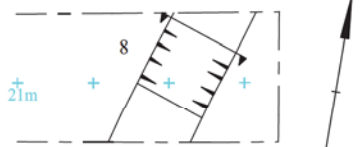
Trench 47



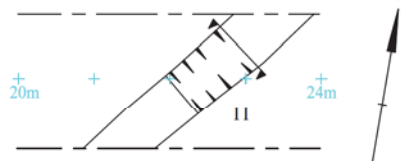
Trench 48



Trench 49



Trench 50



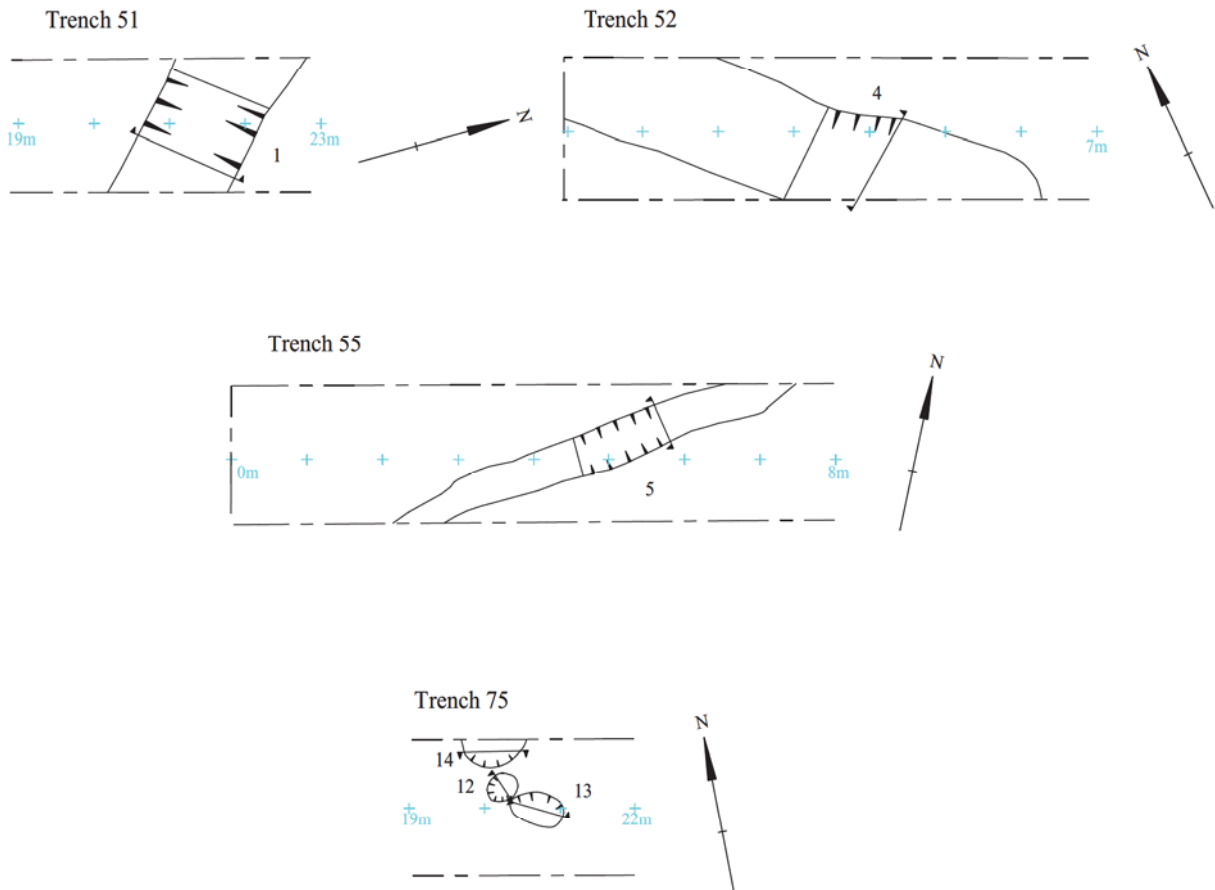
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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.



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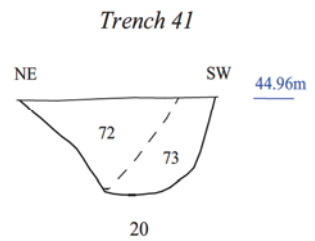
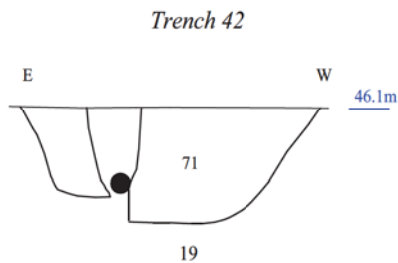
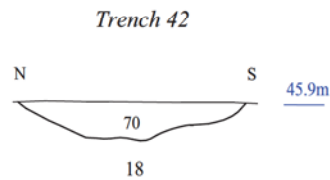
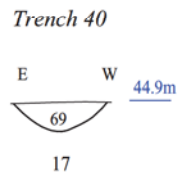
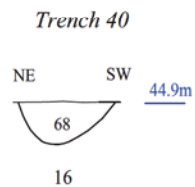
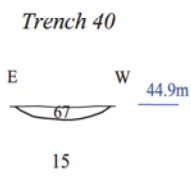
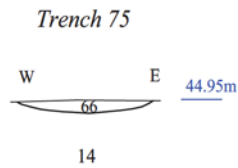
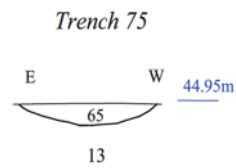
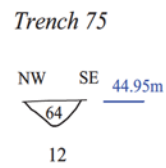
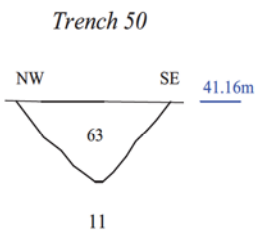
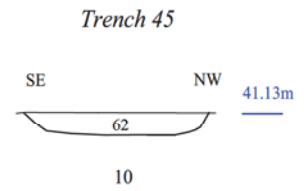
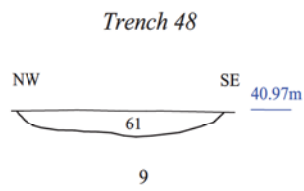
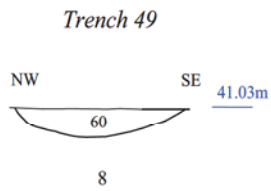
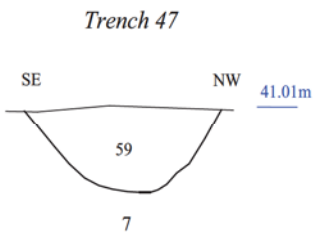
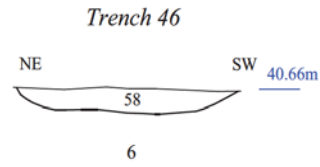
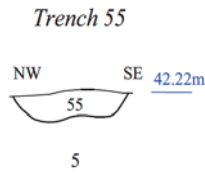
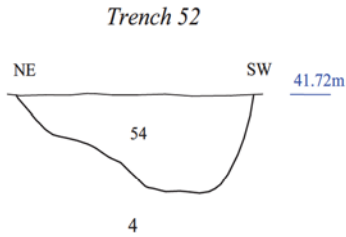
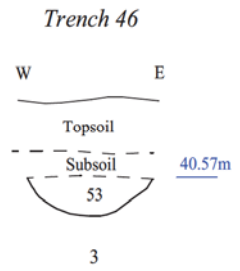
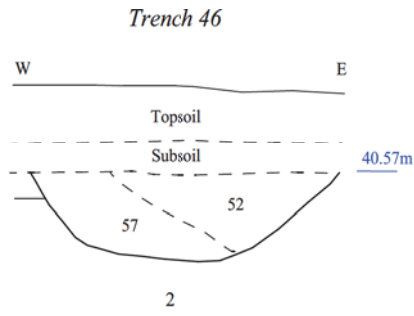
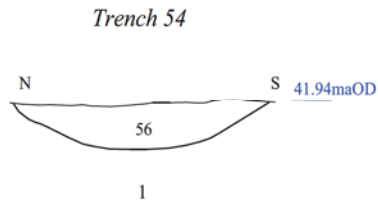
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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.



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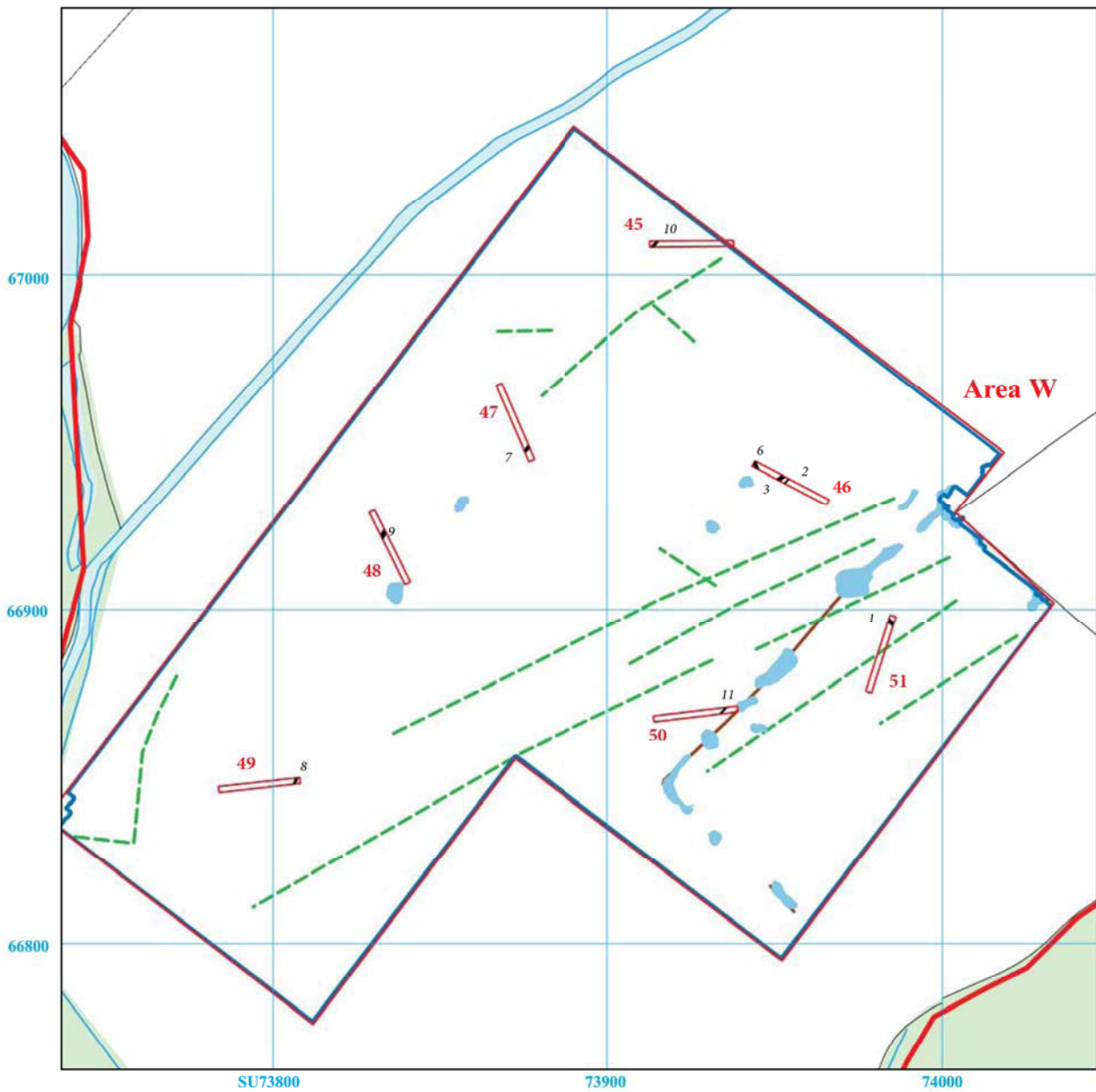
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Figure 5. Sections.



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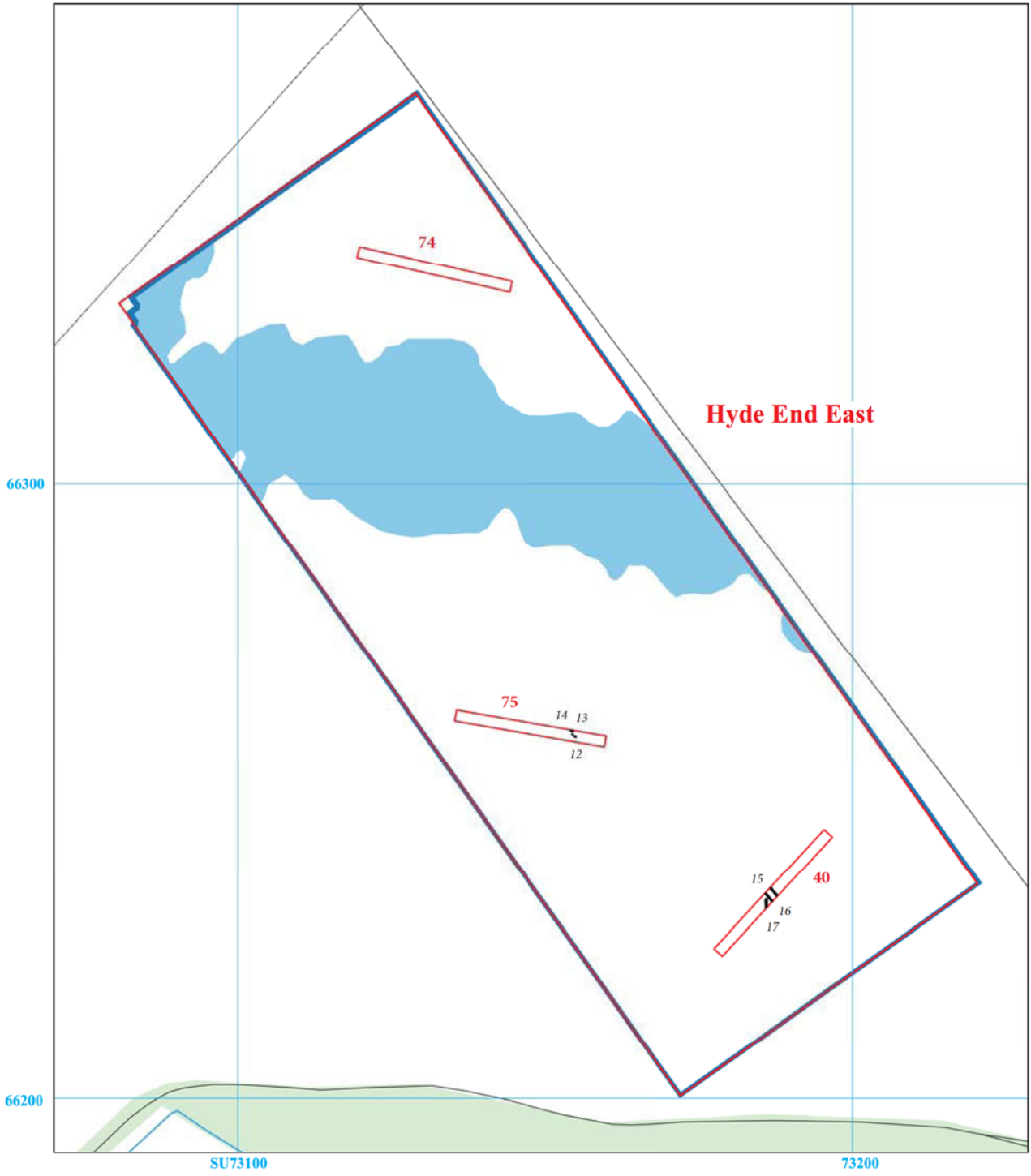
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Figure 6. Detail of investigation on Area W.

Scale 1:2000

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**Hyde End East**

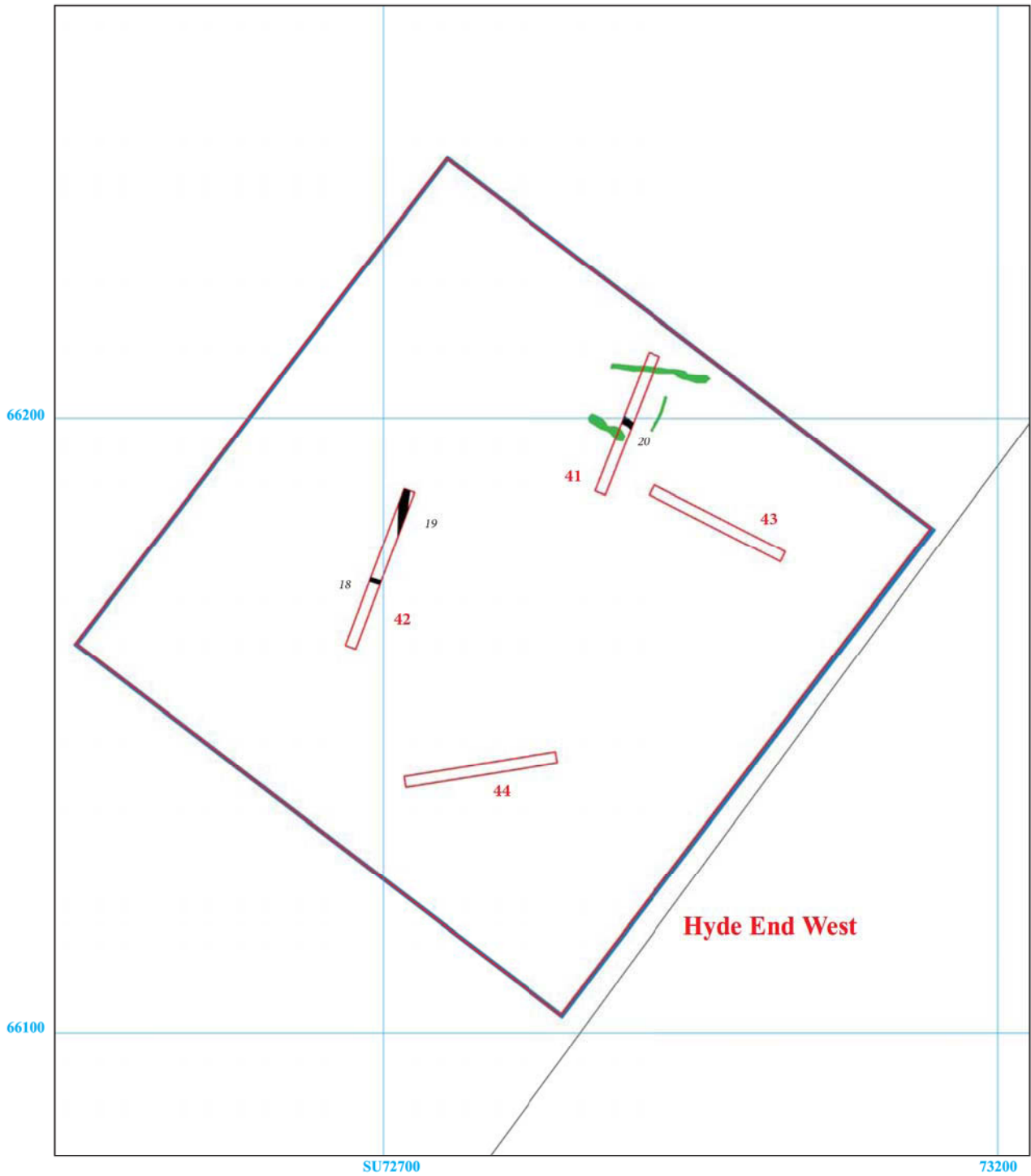
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Figure 7. Detail of investigation at Hyde End East.

Scale 1:1000

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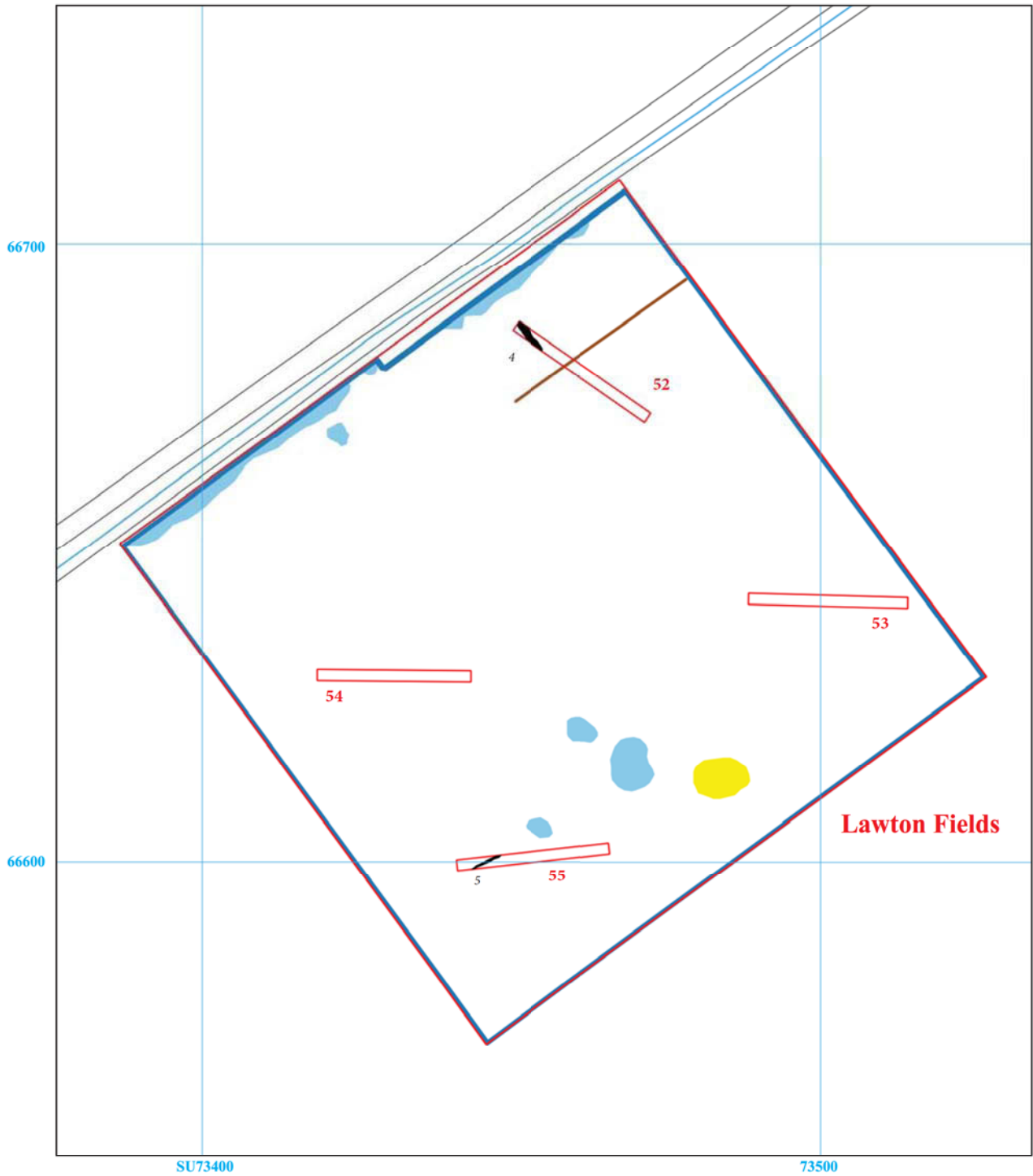
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Figure 8. Detail of investigation at Hyde End West.

Scale 1:1000

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Figure 9. Detail of investigation at Lawton Fields.

Scale 1:1000

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Plate 1. Trench 41, looking south, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 46, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 1 - 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 55, looking west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 75, pit 14 looking north, Scale: 0.5m.

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Plates 3 - 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 40, Gully 16 looking south east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Trench 42, ditch 19, looking south, Scales: 1m, and 0.5m.

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Plates 5 - 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 46, Gully 2 looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 41, ditches 20/21, looking south east, Scales: 1m, and 0.5m.

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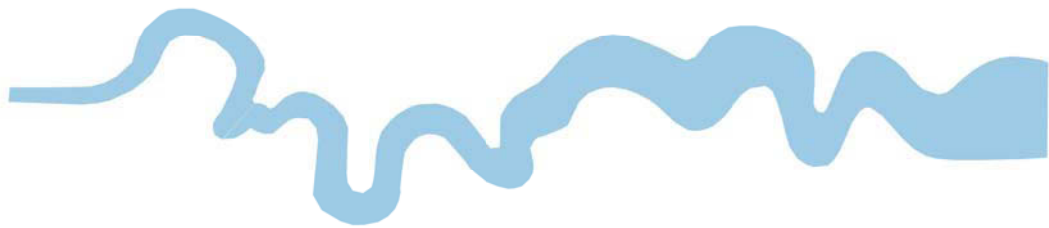
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## TIME CHART

	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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Web: [www.tvas.co.uk](http://www.tvas.co.uk)**