THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

23 Mansel Close, Slough, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: MCS16/35

(SU 9872 8165)

23 Mansel Close, Slough, Berkshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For AED Practice

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MCS 16/35

Summary

Site name: 23 Mansel Close, Slough, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 9872 8165

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 13th -22nd February 2017

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Lizzi Lewins, Mike Johnson and Andy Taylor

Site code: MCS 16/35

Summary of results: The excavation of a soakaway, service runs and an area strip for the new dwelling were monitored during the watching brief. Despite the potential of the site for archaeological deposits to be present, no features of archaeological interest and no finds were recovered.

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

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 15.05.17

Steve Preston ✓ 15.05.17

23 Mansel Close, Slough, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Andy Taylor

Report 16/35

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at 23 Mansel Close, Slough, Berkshire (SU 9872 8165) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Derek Hampshire, of the AED Practice, Building L27, London Road Campus, London Road, Reading, RG1 5AQ.

Planning permission (app no S/00680/003) has been gained from Slough Borough Council for the construction of a new dwelling on the site. The consent includes a condition (14) relating to archaeology which requires a watching brief to be carried out during groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Borough's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Roland Smith, Archaeology Officer with Berkshire Archaeology, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Lizzi Lewins, Mike Johnson and Andy Taylor between 13th and 22nd February 2017, and the site code is MCS 16/35.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at a local museum willing to accept archive material in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the eastern margins of Slough (Fig. 1) and is located to the rear of the property in its back garden and is surrounded by further residential properties (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is mapped as Upnor and Reading Formations (BGS 2005), which comprise gravels and clay, which was observed on site. It lies at a height of c.35m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

In summary, the site has been identified as having some archaeological potential due to the presence of various finds and sites located to the north, recorded in the Berkshire Archaeology Historic Environment Record. Excavations for new care homes revealed an Iron Age enclosure and Saxon settlement (Ford 2012). The south side of that site had also revealed a few Roman deposits suggesting further remains of Roman date may have lain

closer to the site, though this may have been quarried. In general, recent fieldwork has located extensive sites elsewhere in and around Slough, such as at Cippenham and Wexham, with smaller medieval sites at Slough Cemetery (Stoke Poges) and on the Trading Estate (Ford *et al.* 2003; Preston 2012; Elliott 2014; Taylor 2014; Platt in prep; Platt in press).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the groundworks. This was to involve examination of all areas of intrusive groundworks, in particular any overburden stripping prior to ground reduction, the digging of foundation trenches and service runs and any deeply invasive landscaping as necessary.

Results

The fieldwork had three components comprising observation of the digging of a soakaway, service trenches and an overburden strip (Fig. 3).

Soakaway

The soakaway measured 2m x 1.50m and although it was to be dug to a depth of 1.50m, it was observed only to a depth of 0.50m, at which level it was already within the natural gravel geology. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying gravel natural geology. No archaeology was observed in this area.

Service Runs (Pl. 1)

These trenches measured 0.80m wide and were dug to a depth of *c*.0.80m. The stratigraphy comprised 0.06m of compressed topsoil overlying 0.23m of subsoil overlying gravel and clay natural geology (Fig. 4).

Ground reduction (Pl. 2)

An area of approximately 10m x 10m was dug to a depth of between 0.40m and 0.50m and the stratigraphy comprised 0.05m of topsoil overlying 0.18m of subsoil overlying gravel natural geology.

Finds

No finds of any archaeological interest were recovered.

Conclusion

Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the monitoring of the groundworks undertaken during the excavation of the soakaway, the services runs and the foundation area revealed no features of archaeological interest and no finds were recovered.

References

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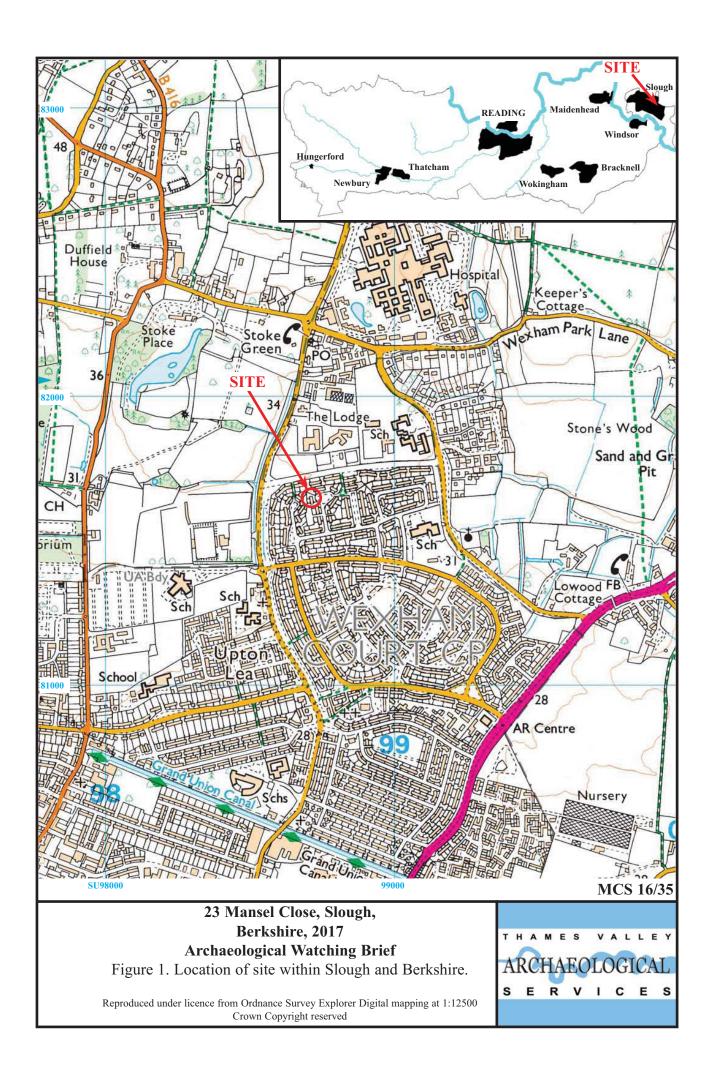
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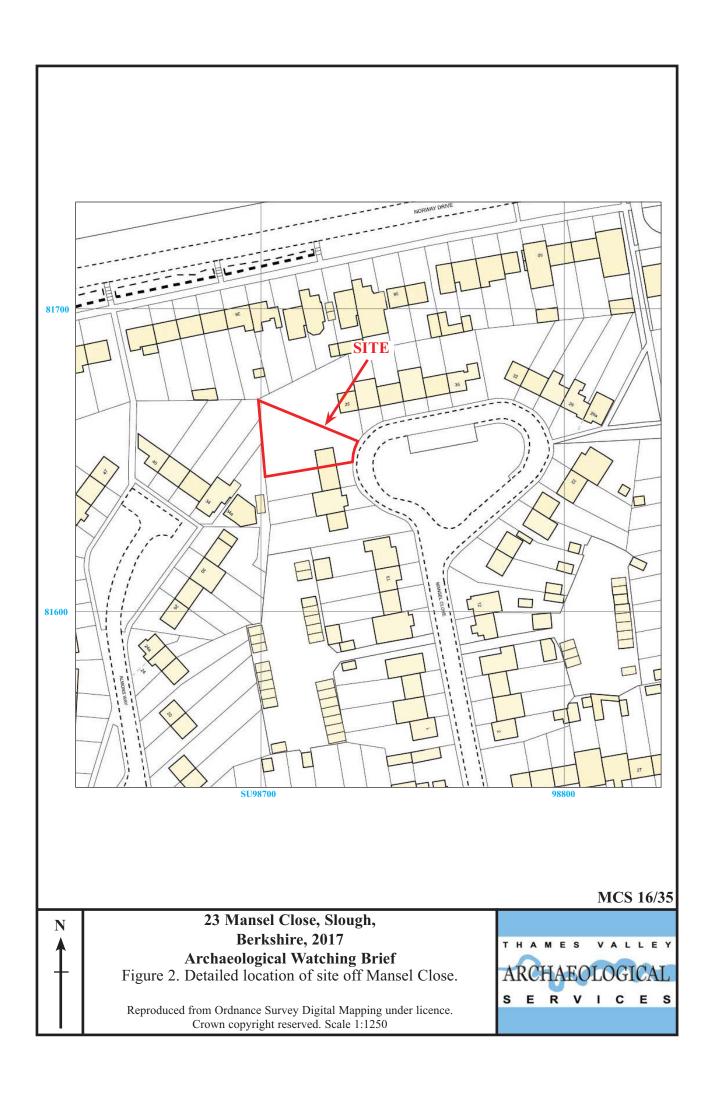
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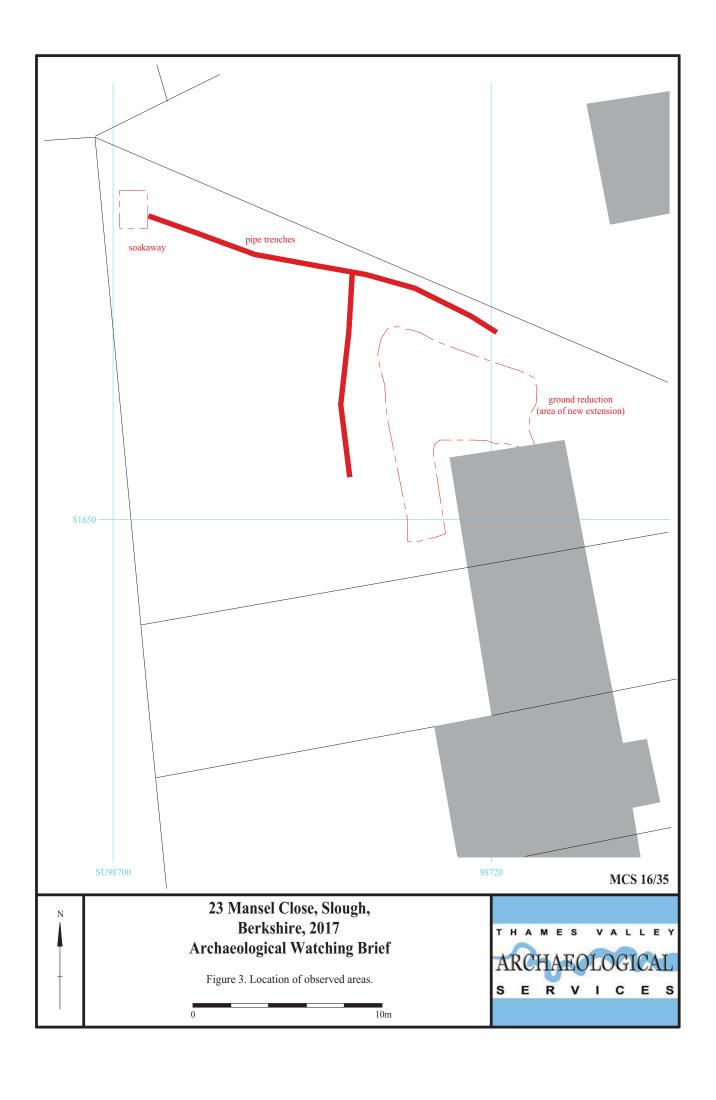
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Plate 1. Service trench, looking west north west, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 2. General view of the site, looking east.

MCS 16/35

23 Mansel Close, Slough
Berkshire, 2017
Archaeological Watching Brief
Plates 1 and 2.



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	AD 0 BC 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	
Treordine. Eurly	1300 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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