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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OF THE MANSION AVENUE,  
REMENHAM PARK PLACE  
BERKSHIRE  
(REMA12)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**HILL SPINK**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

<b>1.</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>PLANNING BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.3</b>	<b>TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.4</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>AIMS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>METHODS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>7</b>

### Appendices

<b>1</b>	<b>Context Descriptions</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>The Finds;</b> The pottery <i>by Alex Beeby</i> The ceramic building material <i>by Alex Beeby</i> Faunal Remains <i>by Gary Taylor</i> Other Finds <i>by Gary Taylor</i>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Glossary</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>The Archive</b>	

### **List of Figures**

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench location plan
- Figure 4 Plan of Trenches 1, 3, 6 & 7
- Figure 5 Sections 1-11

### **List of Plates**

- Plate 1 General view of Evaluation Trenches looking north.
- Plate 2 General view of Evaluation Trenches looking northeast
- Plate 3 Trench 1. View looking northeast. Scale 1m
- Plate 4 Trench 1. Possible small pit or post-hole (104) looking southeast. Scale 1m
- Plate 5 Trench 2. View facing northwest. Scale 1m
- Plate 6 Trench 3. View facing northeast. Scale 1m
- Plate 7 Trench 3. General view of Trackway (308) facing north. Scale: 0.5m
- Plate 8 Trench 3. View of east side of Trackway (308). Scale: 1m
- Plate 9 Trench 3. View of west side of Trackway (308). Scale: 1m
- Plate 10 Possible disused quarry with Trench 3 in background.
- Plate 11 Trench 4. View looking northwest. Scale 1m
- Plate 12 Trench 4. Metalled surface (401) discernable in trench baulk. Scale: 1m
- Plate 13 Trench 5. View of trench facing northeast. Scale: 1m
- Plate 14 Trench 6. View of trench looking northwest. Scale: 1m
- Plate 15 Trench 6. Post-hole (601) looking east. Scale: 1m
- Plate 16 Trench 7. View of trench looking northeast. Scale: 1m
- Plate 17 Trench 7. Corner of ditched enclosure (702) looking southeast. Scale: 1m



Plate 18 Trench 7. Possible post-hole (704) looking southeast. Scales: 1m & 0.5m

Plate 19 Trench 7. Remnant of Metalled surface (706) left in situ facing northeast.

Plate 20 Trench 8. View of Trench facing northeast. Scale: 1m

Plate 21 Trench 9. View of Trench looking northwest. Scale: 1m



## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on land at Remenham Park Place, Remenham Hill, Berkshire. The evaluation is intended to assist with the assessment of the archaeological implications of the construction of a tree lined avenue within the development area. The evaluation forms a separate component to numerous mitigated archaeological interventions, some of which are currently on going around the development area.*

*This work follows on from a geophysical survey which identified a single linear anomaly which traverses the line of the avenue. Archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the avenue have identified the presence of Iron Age and Roman occupation features and field boundaries to the southeast of the site.*

*The geophysical anomaly was identified as a sunken trackway of probable late medieval or post-medieval date. The corner of a ditched enclosure of uncertain date was recorded in Trench 7 whilst a further modern metalled trackway was seen to traverse the area between Trenches 4 to 7 in a northeast-to-southwest direction. Other features recorded included a shallow pit and two possible post-holes of uncertain date.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as “a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field*

*Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (IFA 2008).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Hill Spink limited to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation by trial trenching in advance of development involving the construction of a tree lined avenue at Remenham Park Place, Berkshire. The avenue is designed to serve a Mansion to be built on the site.

The current work forms part of a wider programme of archaeological site investigation (SI) at Remenham Park Place and follows previous intrusive and non-intrusive investigations.

The evaluation by trial trenching which forms the subject of this report was undertaken between the 26<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> January 2012.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Remenham is located 12km northeast of Reading and 12km west of Maidenhead in the administrative district of Wokingham, Berkshire. The proposed redevelopment lies within Park Place Estate and is situated 2.2km southeast of Remenham village. The site lies largely in the parish of Remenham, extending south into neighbouring Wargrave (Figs 1 & 2).

Park Place Estate is located towards the southern end of the Chiltern Hills within a loop of the River Thames. Henley upon Thames lies at the base of Remenham Hill 1km west of the site and marks the county boundary between Berkshire and Oxfordshire. The highest part of the estate lies adjacent to Park Place at a height of c.105m OD. The land drops sharply from

the west down towards the River Thames, which lies at *c.* 35m OD. This slope is dissected by east west orientated dry valleys such as Happy Valley. The ground slopes more gently towards the east further into Berkshire.

Local soils are of the Frilsham Association, typically composed of argillic brown earths. These soils overlie solid geology of Cretaceous Upper Chalk, although outcrops of Older River Gravels above clay with flints occur along the northern edge of the application area (Hodge *et al* 1984).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within the Thames Valley, an area rich in well documented archaeological remains from the earliest human habitation of Britain. Palaeolithic finds including hand-axes were found at Harpsden, Remenham Hill and gravel quarries near Remenham village all close to the development area (Wymer 1968, 202).

Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts are known from close to the development area including early Neolithic pottery and flints from a pit excavated in advance of a gas pipeline at Remenham (Holgate and Start 1985, 6). Numerous Bronze Age find spots near the Thames may represent ritual deposition. Furthermore, two Bronze Age barrows and a boundary ditch lie to the immediate north of the development site.

Occupation dating from Early Iron Age to the Early Roman Period was revealed on the site of Aspect Park golf course during an archaeological evaluation (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1995). Further Late Iron Age and Roman material has been revealed at Knowl Hill, 5km southeast of Remenham Hill, where several ovens or kilns were located in a brick-making quarry (Over 1973-4, 63).

A programme of trial trenching at Park Place, Remenham (Wood 2005) was undertaken prior to a previous development at Aspect Park golf club and Park Place estate. Prehistoric and Roman remains were located near Hatchgate House representing a moderate sized settlement with occupation from the middle Iron Age (*c.* 500 BC) until the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Evidence for malting and grain storage along with mixed animal husbandry was recorded. More recent and on going work in this area during the monitoring of the construction of new roads has revealed further information on this site.

Remenham is mentioned in the Domesday Book *c.* 1086 as *Rameham*, derived from the Old English meaning settlement ‘*ham*’ by the ‘*rima*’ meaning bank; indicating its position by the River Thames (Ekwell 1974, 384). The King held Remenham from Queen Edith at the time of the Domesday survey when it contained a mill, 52 acres of meadow and woodland for fencing.

The manor of Remenham was granted to the Earls of Warwick in 1090 with whom it remained until the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century when it once again became royal property. Remenham parish formerly lay within the Forest of Windsor and was kept largely as park and hunting grounds throughout the medieval period (APS 2004, 3).

During the post-medieval period Park Place Estate was further developed with the construction of a manor house in 1719 on the site of the current Park Place building. In 1870 the 1700’s house was partially destroyed in a fire and the present mansion was rebuilt by architect Thomas Cundy in the French Renaissance style.

During the early twentieth century, the mansion house was used by Middlesex

County Council as a residential school, being taken over by Hillingdon Council in 1965, which maintained the school until its closure in 1988.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### Aims

- to clarify the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological remains within the proposed application site, so that a design solution or other appropriate archaeological response can be planned in advance of development; and
- to provide the client with information for budgetary and programming purposes.

#### Objectives

- to identify any currently unknown archaeological features within the application site, and establish their nature and extent; and
- to identify the extent of any areas devoid of archaeological features.

### 4. METHODS

Nine trenches, each measuring 20m in length and 1.50m in width were excavated along the line of the proposed avenue (Fig. 2). The site of the proposed avenue is currently laid to managed grassland.

Removal of topsoil and subsoil was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. The natural deposits in all trenches consisted of mid orange silty clays which included frequent quantities of angular and rounded flints and occasional patches of chalky brash.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in using GPS surveying equipment.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period or date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed below in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described in detail in Appendix 1. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field, square brackets indicating cuts and curved brackets indicating deposits or fills.

#### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was the southernmost trench along the line of the proposed avenue and was orientated southwest-to-northeast (Fig 3, Plate 3). It was machine excavated to an average depth of 0.40m at which level the underlying natural deposits were encountered.

The only feature recorded in the trench was a shallow depression (104) located 6.95m from the southern end of the trench

(Figs. 4 & 5, Sections 4 & 5) (Plate 4). The feature was only partially revealed within the evaluation trench therefore its full plan shape could not be determined. However, a sub-circular shape is likely. The revealed portion measured 1.04m in length x 0.52m in width and had a maximum depth of 90mm. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt (103) which incorporated occasional flecks of charcoal. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the feature fill.

### ***Trench 2***

Trench 2 was orientated southeast-to-northwest (Fig. 3, Plate 5) and was machine excavated to a depth of 0.35m at which level the natural deposits were encountered. No features of archaeological interest were recorded in the trench.

### ***Trench 3***

Trench 3 was orientated southwest-to-northeast and was machine excavated to a depth of 0.35 where the natural deposits were encountered (Fig. 3, Plate 6).

A broad linear feature (308) interpreted as a probable trackway was situated 7.00m from the south end of the trench and orientated southeast-to-northwest (Figs. 4 & 5, Section 6) (Plate 7). It measured 4.15m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.70m. The sides were irregular, steep on the northeast side and gradually sloped on the southwest side (Plates 8 & 9). The base was irregular and undulating with two distinct depressions (305) & (306) at each side of the profile.

The morphology of the feature is typical of a trackway or holloway which has formed through erosion after long and continual use. The depressions to the base of the feature, (305) and (306) are almost certainly the result of wheel rutting. The width of medieval carts from wheel to wheel was around 1.50m and this distance is consistent with the width between the

ruts (1.45m) measured from their deepest points. The depression worn into the natural chalk at the centre of the raised central area between the ruts may be the result of the repeated passage of horse drawn carts.

An attempt to fill in the ruts and create an even and stable surface is represented by context (302), a very compacted deposit of small flint fragments within a matrix of stiff chalky clay. This deposit completely fills the ruts and the central hollow. Finds retrieved from (302) include 5 pieces of ceramic building material of uncertain date.

Deposits above (302) represent the fills of the hollow after the abandonment of the track. Deposit (303) consisted of a medium greyish brown clayey silt which measures an average of 0.20m and lies across the full width of the hollow. A single sherd of pottery dating to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered from deposit (303). Above deposit (303) was deposit (301), a mid brown clayey silt which completely fills the remainder of the hollow. Deposit (301) measured 0.40m in depth. Three pieces of ceramic building material and a single sherd of pottery were recovered from (301). The pottery dates to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### ***Trench 4***

Trench four was orientated southeast-to-northwest (Fig. 3, Plate 11) and measured 20m in length and 1.50m in width. The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 0.45 where the surface of the underlying natural deposits was encountered.

No archaeological features were recorded cutting in to the natural deposits. However, the line of a modern metallised trackway (401) traversed the southeast end of the trench in a northeast-to-southwest orientation. The trackway was situated directly on top of the subsoil (402) and

immediately below the topsoil (400) (Fig. 5, Section 3) (Plate 12) and was removed during machining of the trench. It was however, observed and recorded in the trench baulk sides. The surface measured 80mm in average depth and 2.25m in width. The surface comprised gravel which included frequent quantities of rounded and sub rounded pebbles and flint fragments. The surface was also recorded in Trenches 6 and 7.

#### ***Trench 5***

Trench 5 was orientated southwest-to-northeast (Fig. 3) and measured 20m in length and 1.50m in width. The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 0.35m (Plate 13). No features of archaeological interest were recorded in the trench. The natural deposits consisted of mid orange silty clays which included frequent quantities of angular and rounded flints and occasional patches of chalky brash.

#### ***Trench 6***

Trench six was orientated southeast-to-northwest (Fig. 3) and measured 20m in length and 1.50m in width. The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 0.45 where the surface of the underlying natural deposits were encountered (Plate 14).

A single post-hole (601) was recorded 4.20m from the northwest end of the trench (Figs. 4 & 5, Section 1) (Plate 15). The post-hole was oval in shape with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.62m in its maximum diameter and had a depth of 0.24m. It was filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown clayey silt (600) which included occasional flecks of charcoal. A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from the fill.

The modern metallised surface identified in Trench 4 continued through Trench 6 and was located 6.35m from the southeast end of the trench (602). It was recorded in the

Trench baulk (Fig. 5, Section 2) having been machined through during excavation of the trench. It was situated immediately above the subsoil (604) and sealed by the topsoil/turfline (603). It measured 0.10m in depth and 3.25m in width.

#### ***Trench 7***

Trench 7 was orientated southwest-to-northeast (Fig. 3) and measured 20m in length and 1.50m in width. The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 0.35m to the top of the underlying natural deposits (Plate 16). Further machining was undertaken in this trench in order to more fully explore and understand a partially revealed cut feature (702) which was exposed in the southwest half of the trench. An additional area measuring 4.40m x 2.30m was stripped of topsoil over in the locality of the feature (Fig. 3). The feature was eventually identified as the northwest corner of a ditched enclosure (Fig. 4, Plate 17). The corner comprised a north-to-south orientated ditch which turned through 90° to run east-to-west. The north-to-south section was revealed for a distance of 4.40m measured from the outside corner whilst the east-to-west section was revealed for a distance of 4.30m also measured from the outside corner. It had a width which varied between 0.80m and 1.20m. The ditch has evidently suffered severe plough truncation as it measured an approximate average depth of just 0.10m along much of its excavated section (Fig. 5, Sections 7-9) although a depth of 0.30m was recorded at the corner. The ditch was filled by a mid brown sandy silt (703). Finds from the ditch included an iron nail and a single pottery sherd with a date range falling between the late Iron Age and the medieval period.

A partially revealed post-hole or small pit (704) was located at a distance of 6.55m from the northeast end of the trench (Fig. 4, Plate 18). The exposed portion suggests

that it is oval in plan shape. It measured 0.74m x 0.25m in plan and had a depth of 0.15m (Fig. 5, Section 10). It was filled by a mid brown sandy silt (705). No finds were recovered from the feature fill.

The metalled surface recorded in Trench 4 (401) and Trench 6 (602) was present throughout the length of Trench 7 (706) but fell just short of the southeast side. Most of the surface was machined away during machining of the trench in order to expose the underlying natural with the exception of a small area measuring 1.50m x 1.50m which was left in situ at the northeast end of the trench (Fig. 4, Plate 19). The surface was situated immediately above the subsoil (701) and sealed by the topsoil/turfline (700) (Fig 5, Section 11). It was composed almost entirely of flint fragments measuring an average of around 80mm in diameter within a matrix of crushed chalk. The surface measured an average of 0.10m in thickness.

#### ***Trench 8***

Trench 2 was orientated southwest-to-northeast (Fig. 3) and was machine excavated to a depth of 0.35m at which level the natural deposits were encountered (Plate 20). No features of archaeological interest were recorded in the trench.

#### ***Trench 9***

Trench 9 was orientated southeast-to-northwest (Fig. 3) and was machine excavated to a depth of 0.35m at which level the natural deposits were encountered (Fig. 3). No features of archaeological interest were recorded in the trench.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

The evaluation recorded a low density of archaeological features. The ditched enclosure (702) identified in Trench 7 remains only very loosely dated and may well post-date the Late Iron Age/Romano-

British settlement site recorded during investigations to the south and east. The shallow nature of the ditch is likely to have resulted from severe plough truncation and it is possible that heavy ploughing in this area has had a destructive effect on subsurface archaeological features. This perhaps explains the lack of surviving archaeology in this part of the site.

Dating evidence for the trackway (308) recorded in Trench 3 is poor although a date in the late medieval or early post-medieval period is likely. The trackway was recorded as a linear anomaly during the geophysical survey with its course beginning at a point close to the belt of trees situated on the northwest side of the avenue. Within the belt of trees is a large hollow which appears to represent an abandoned quarry. The hollow marks the end point of the known line of the trackway (Plate 10). It is possible that the trackway was associated with the quarry and served to haul away the extracted material which was probably either chalk or clay. From the hollow it continues in a south-easterly direction for a distance of approximately 170m. Its line, is in part, discernable as a slight, linear hollow in the current ground surface. The earthwork continues further south than is shown on the geophysical results and its existence at the periphery of the development area is attested by its identification and excavation during archaeological monitoring of road construction in this part of the estate (this work forms a separate component of work to the current evaluation).

The metalled surface recorded as (401) in Trench 4, (602) in Trench 6 and (706) in Trench 7 is a relatively recent feature and is likely to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It survives immediately beneath the present turfline. The layout of the existing landscape offers little clues as to its function though any future study of the



cartographic evidence for the estate may contain information relating to its use.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation along the line of the proposed route of the mansion avenue identified features of archaeological interest in the form of a late medieval or early post medieval trackway and the corner of a ditched enclosure of uncertain date. Other features recorded include a shallow pit and two possible post-holes of uncertain date. A metalled trackway perhaps dating to the nineteenth or twentieth century was also recorded.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of John Bateman of Hill Spink for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Tom Lane who also edited this report.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Gary Trimble, Kate Griffiths  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Illustration: Liz Murray  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Trimble

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS      Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SI Site investigation

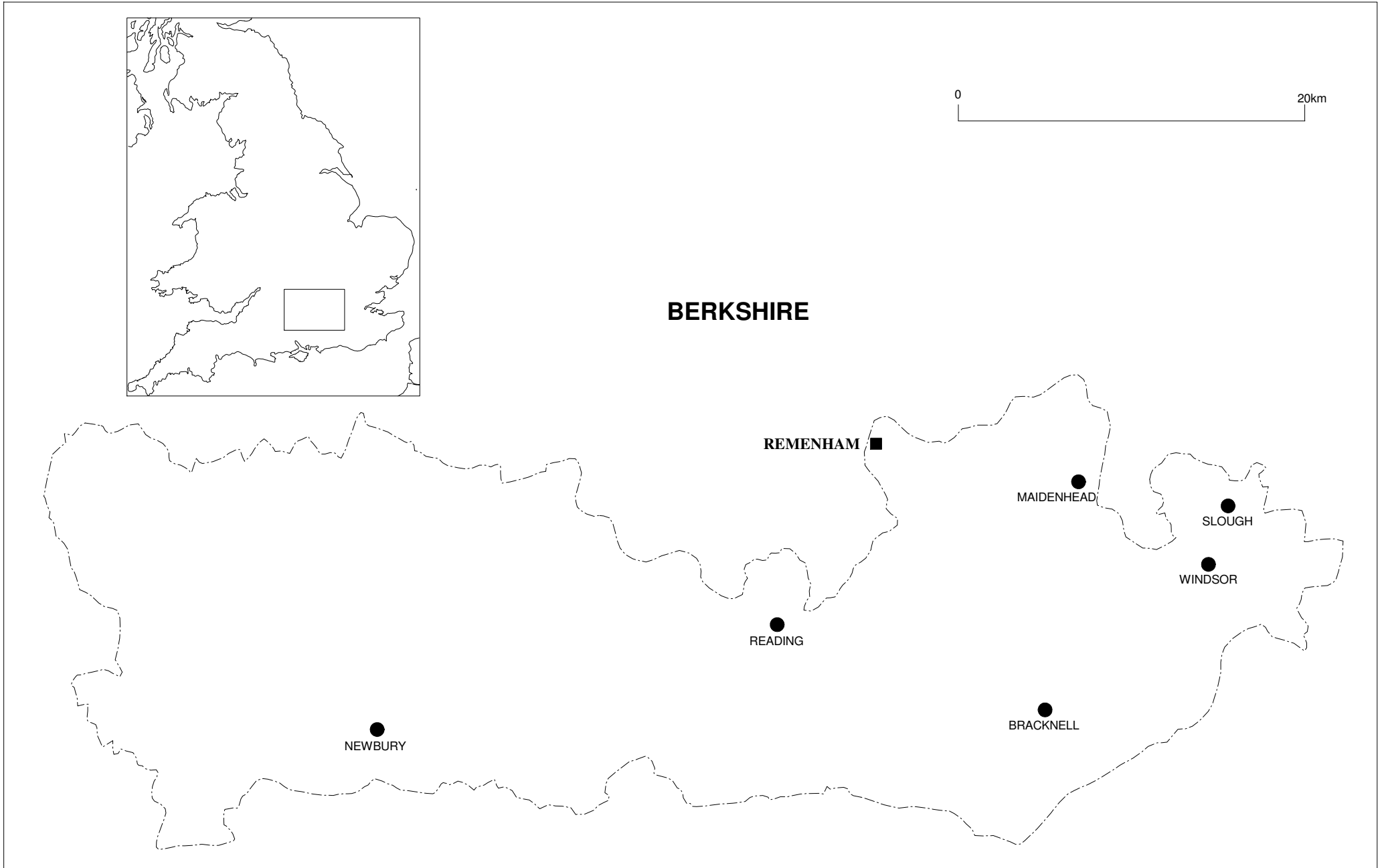
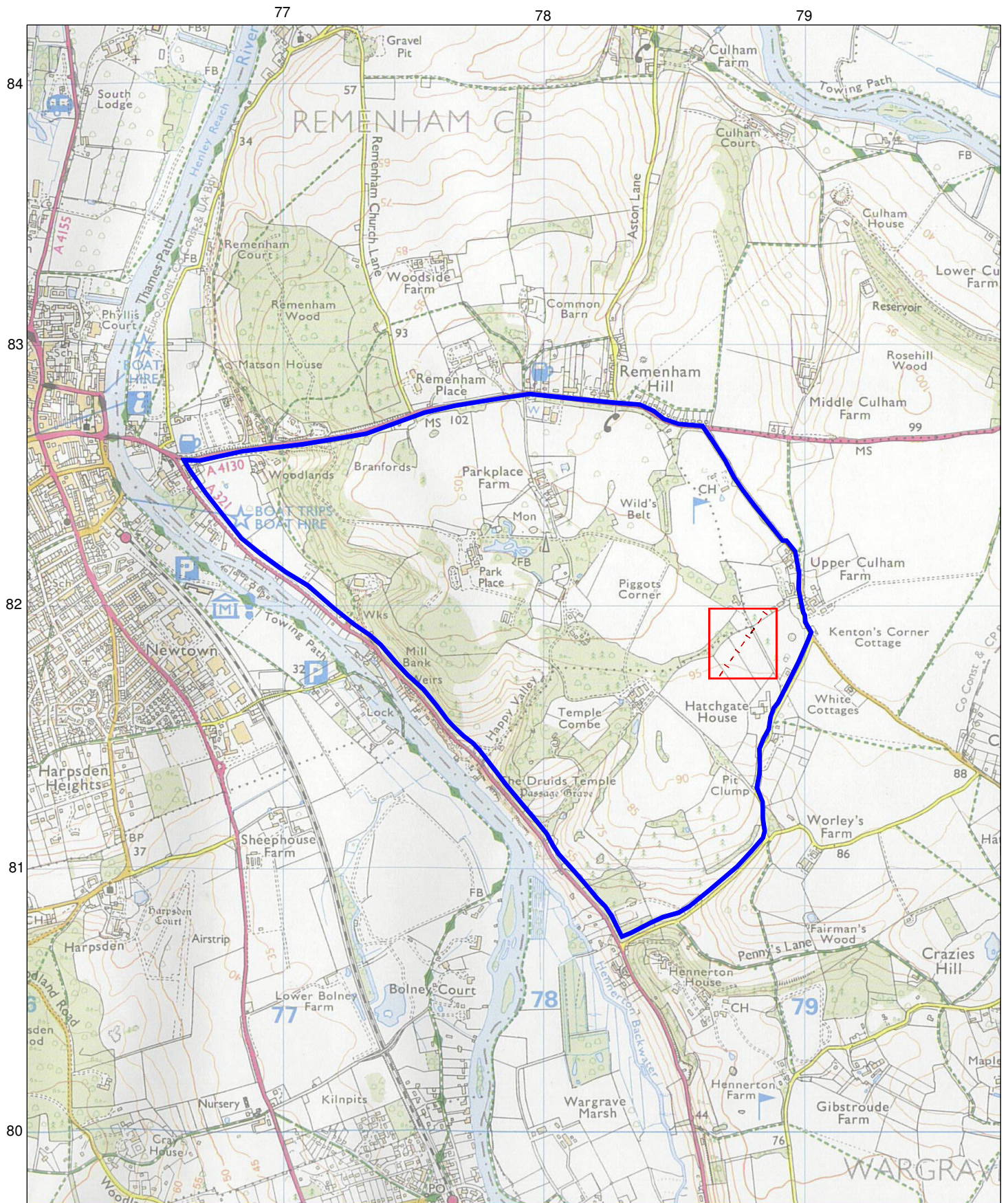


Figure 1 - General location plan







**SU**

 - Site location

 - Fig 3 showing trench locations

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Scale 1:20 000 Drawn by: AF Report No: 10/12

Figure 2 - Site location





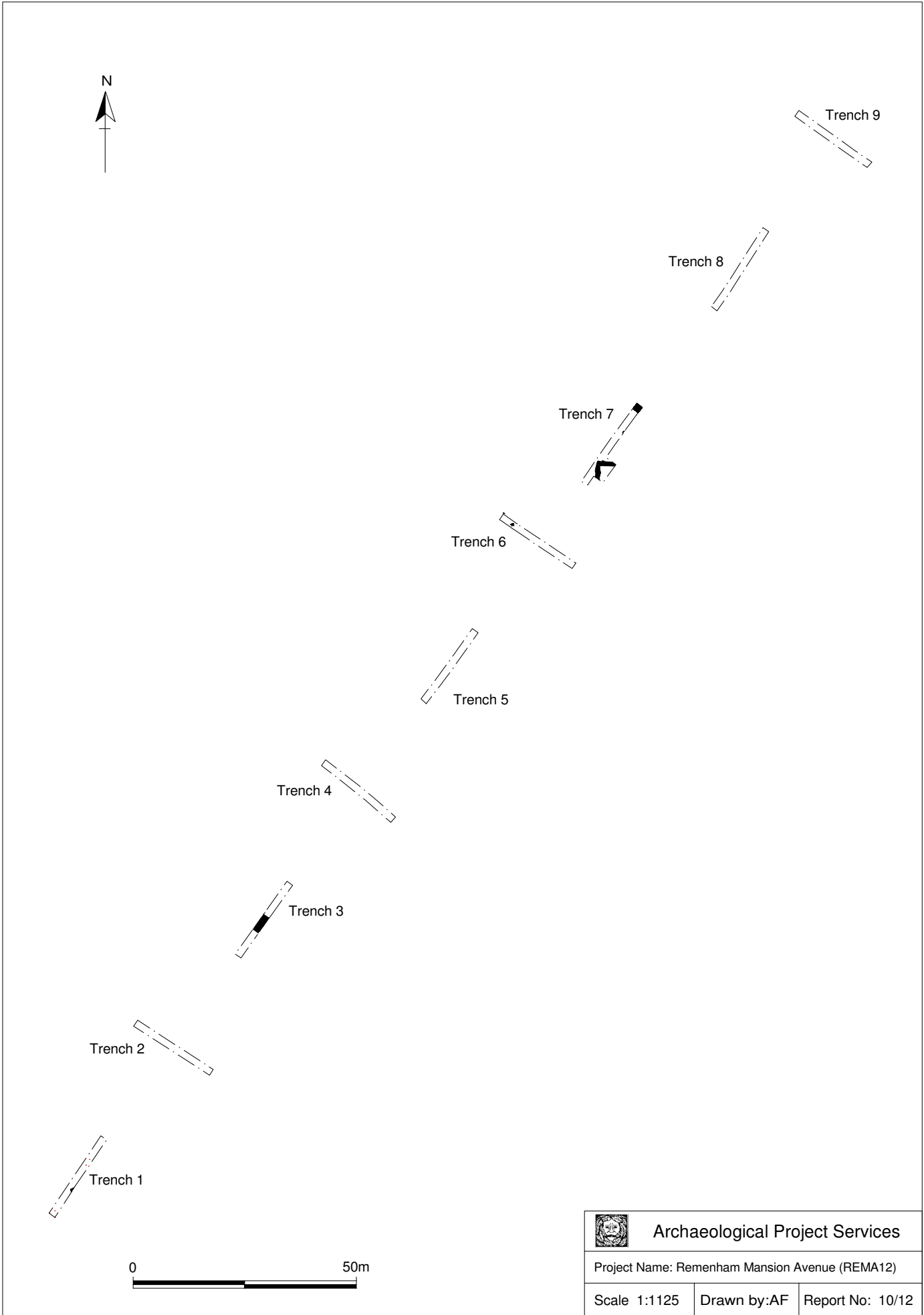


Figure 3 - Trench locations





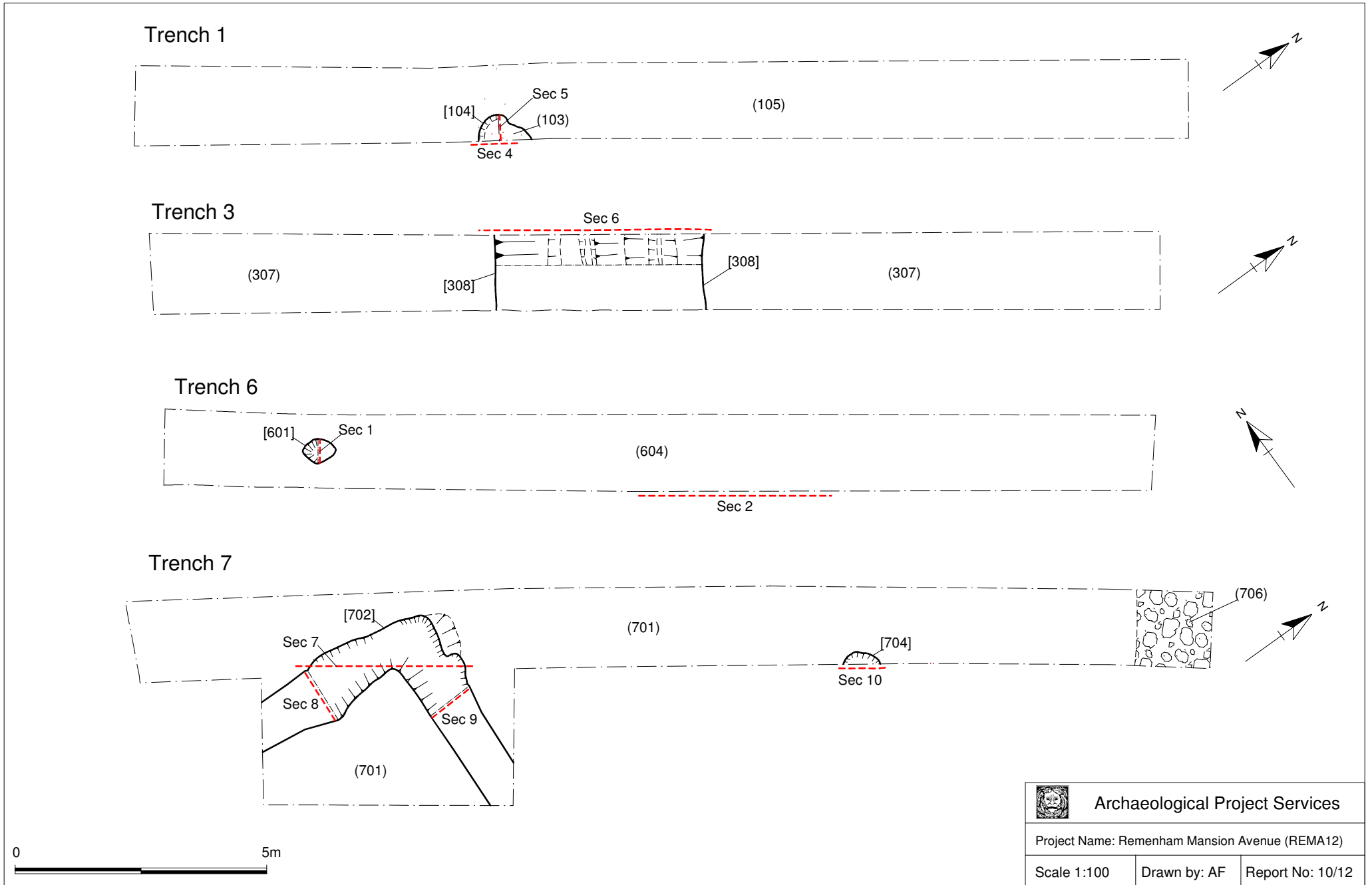
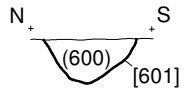


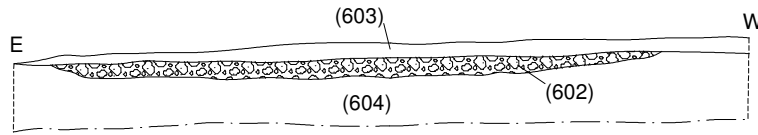
Figure 4 - Trenches 1, 3, 6 & 7



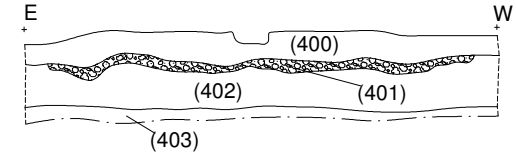
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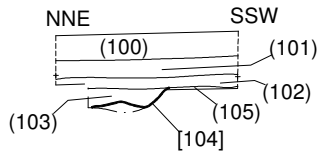
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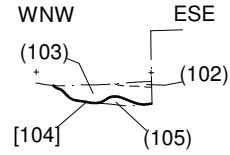
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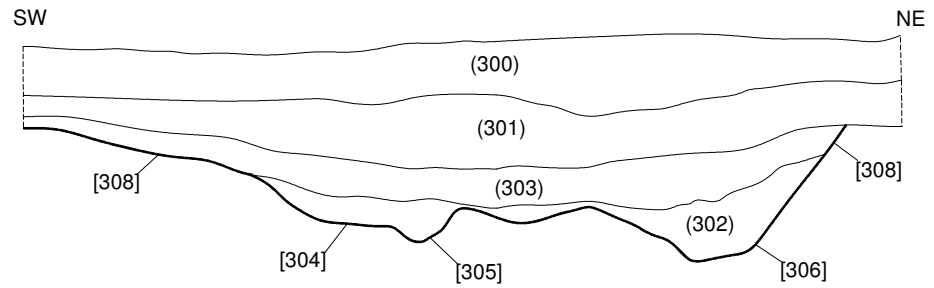
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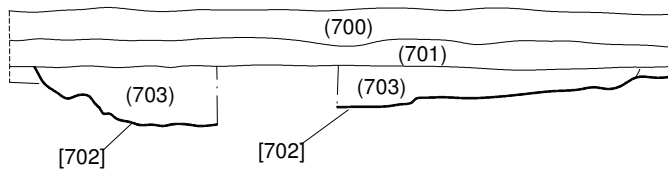
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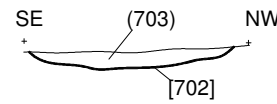
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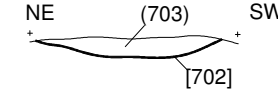
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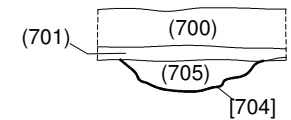
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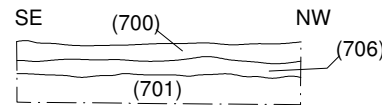
**Section 9**



**Section 10**



**Section 11**




		
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Figure 5 - Sections 1-11





Plate 1. General view of Evaluation Trenches looking north.



Plate 2. General view of Evaluation Trenches looking northeast





Plate 3. Trench 1. View looking northeast. Scale 1m



Plate 4. Trench 1. Possible small pit or post-hole (104) looking southeast. Scale 1m







Plate 5. Trench 2. View facing northwest. Scale 1m



Plate 6. Trench 3. View facing northeast. Scale 1m







Plate 7. Trench 3. General view of Trackway (308) facing north. Scale: 0.5m



Plate 8. Trench 3. View of east side of Trackway (308). Scale: 1m







Plate 9. Trench 3. View of west side of Trackway (308). Scale: 1m



Plate 10. Possible disused quarry with Trench 3 in background.







Plate 11. Trench 4. View looking northwest. Scale 1m



Plate 12. Trench 4 Metalled surface (401) discernible in trench baulk. Scale: 1m







Plate13. Trench 5. View of trench facing northeast. Scale: 1m



Plate 14. Trench 6. View of trench looking northwest. Scale: 1m







Plate 15. Trench 6. Post-hole (601) looking east. Scale: 1m



Plate 16. Trench 7. View of trench looking northeast. Scale: 1m







Plate17. Trench 7. Corner of ditched enclosure (702) looking southeast. Scale: 1m



Plate 18. Trench 7. Possible post-hole (704) looking southeast. Scales: 1m & 0.5m







Plate 19. Trench 7. Remnant of Metallized surface (706) left in situ facing northeast.



Plate 20. Trench 8. View of Trench facing northeast. Scale: 1m







Plate 21. Trench 9. View of Trench looking northwest. Scale: 1m



**Appendix 1**  
**Context Descriptions**

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Section</b>
100	Moderately firm dark greyish brown clayey silt	0.12m depth	Turfline	Trench 1		5	4
101	Moderately firm dark greyish brown clayey silt	100mm depth	Topsoil	Trench 1			4
102	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	50mm depth	Subsoil	Trench 1		4	4
103	Firm mid greyish brown silt	1.04m length 0.52m width 90mm in depth	Fill of probable pit [104]	Trench 1	104	5	4, 5
104	Irregular, sub circular cut	1.04m length 0.52m width 90mm in depth	Cut of probable pit	Trench 1		4	4, 5
105	Firm mid orange silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint fragments		Natural deposit	Trench 1		5	4, 5
200	Mod firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	0.20m	Topsoil	Trench 2			On trench sheet
201	Mod firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	0.15m	Subsoil	Trench 2			On trench sheet
202	Firm mid orange silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint fragments		Natural deposit	Trench 2			On trench sheet
300	Moderately firm dark greyish brown clayey silt	0.25m depth	Topsoil	Trench 3		7	6
301	Moderately firm mid brown silty clay	0.40m max depth	Upper deposit filling trackway [308]	Trench 3		7	6
302	Compact. 20 % mid brown silty clay. 80% angular and rounded flints	0.30m depth	Very compact dumped flint probably lain down to stabilise surface of trackway (metalling)	Trench 3	304, 305, 306, 308	7	6
303	Firm medium greyish brown clayey silt with	4.65m in extent	Infill of probable	Trench 3		7	6

Context Number	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Area	Fill of	Plan	Section
	frequent angular and rounded flints	0.36m in depth	trackway [308]				
304	Linear cut	0.60m in width 0.50m in depth	Rutting at base of trackway [308]	Trench 3		7	6
305	Linear cut	0.45m in width 0.50m in width	Rutting at base of trackway [308]	Trench 3		7	6
306	Linear cut	1.2m in width 0.80m in depth	Rutting to base of trackway [308]	Trench 3		7	6
307	Firm mid orange silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint fragments		Natural deposit	Trench 3			On trench sheet
308	Linear cut/depression	4,15m in width 1.20m in depth	General number for probable trackway including rutting and compacted fills to base.	Trench 3		7	6
400	Mod firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	0.18m	Topsoil	Trench 4			On trench sheet
401	Compact medium brownish grey. Gravel 70%, Silt 30%	2.23m in width, 0.08m in depth	Metalled surface	Trench 4			3
402	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay	0.24m in depth	Subsoil	Trench 4			3
403	Firm mid orange silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint fragments		Natural deposit	Trench 4			On trench sheet
500	Mod firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	0.30m	Topsoil	Trench 5			On trench sheet
501	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay	0.24m in depth	Subsoil	Trench 5			On trench sheet
502	Firm mid orange silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint fragments		Natural deposit	Trench 5			On trench sheet
600	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt	0.62m in max diameter 0.24m in depth	Fill of post-hole	Trench 6	601	3	1
601	Oval shaped cut in plan with steep sides and concave base	0.62m in max diameter 0.24m in depth	Cut of post-hole	Trench 6		3	1
602	Compact medium brownish grey. Gravel 70%,	3.23m in width,	Metalled surface	Trench 6			2

Context Number	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Area	Fill of	Plan	Section
	Silt 30%	0.10m in depth					
603	Mod firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	0.15m in thickness	Topsoil	Trench 6			2
604	Firm mid brown clayey silt	0.35m thickness	Subsoil	Trench 6			2
700	Mod firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	0.15m in thickness	Topsoil	Trench 7			11
701	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.14m in thickness	Subsoil	Trench 7			11
702	Corner of ditched enclosure	Width 1.08m Depth varies between 0.08m and 0.30m	Cut of ditch	Trench 7		6	8, 9
703	Light to mid brown sandy silt	Width 1.08m Depth varies between 0.08m and 0.30m	Fill of ditch		702	6	8, 9
704	Ovoid or circular cut with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Not fully exposed in evaluation trench	0.75m x 0.24m in extents. Depth 0.15m	Cut of post-hole or small pit	Trench 7		8	10
705	Mid brown sandy silt	0.75m x 0.24m in extents. Depth 0.15m	Fill of post-hole or small pit	Trench 7	704		10
706	Compact medium brownish grey. Gravel 70%, Silt 30%	Extends throughout trench 0.10m depth	Metalled surface	Trench 7		9	11
800	Mod firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	0.20m	Topsoil	Trench 8			On trench sheet
801	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay	0.13m in depth	Subsoil	Trench 8			On trench sheet
802	Firm mid orange silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint fragments		Natural deposit	Trench 8			On trench sheet
900	Mod firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	0.23m	Topsoil	Trench 9			On trench sheet

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Section</b>
901	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay	0.13m in depth	Subsoil	Trench 9			On trench sheet
902	Firm mid orange silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint fragments		Natural deposit	Trench 9			On trench sheet

## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of three sherds from three vessels, weighing five grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery probably dates to the medieval period, although a single piece may also be of Late Iron Age or Roman date.

##### Condition

The pottery is very fragmentary and one piece is also quite abraded.

##### Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
3	301	MEDLOC	Medieval Local Wares	Oxidised light firing; abundant coarse sand; red Fe up to 1mm	Jug?	BS	Worn pale glaze; abraded	L12th-15th	1	1	1
3	303	POTST	Potterspur Type Wares		Jug?	BS	Green glaze; ?ID; Medieval	M13th-15th	1	1	2
7	703	MISC	Miscellaneous Wares		?	BS	Undatable small fragment; abraded; burnt; Med?	LIA-Medieval	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>									<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

##### Provenance

###### Trench 3

From Trench 3, pottery was recovered from layer/fills (301) and (303) overlying likely track feature [308].

###### Trench 7

Pottery came from ditch [702] in this Trench.

##### Range

###### Trench 3

Two sherds were retrieved from layers (301) and (303) above [308]. Both of these are medieval in date. One of these fragments, in Potterspur Type Ware (POTST), is probably from a jug.

As these pieces are related to the surface of a likely track way it is unsurprising that they are so small and abraded. One would not expect to recover large sherds from this kind of context.

#### Trench 7

There is a single small sherd in reduced sandy fabric from this trench. This came from fill (703) in ditch [702]. This piece is largely undiagnostic and could be of any date, it is clearly burnt and it is quite likely it was reduced after deposition by exposure to heat rather than having been produced in this way. The sherd could be Late Iron Age, Roman or Medieval in date.

#### Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

#### Summary

Three sherds of pottery were recovered from stratified contexts. Two sherds from a possible track, [308], in Trench 3 are medieval in date, whilst a single sherd from a ditch in Trench 7 [702] could belong to the Late Iron Age, Roman or Medieval period.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

#### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of seven fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 98 grams was recovered from the site.

#### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table [#].

#### Condition

The ceramic building material is fragmentary and abraded.

#### Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
3	301	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Roof Tile	Oxidised; Medium sandy; rare Fe	Flake; highly fired; flatroofer?	Roman or Post Roman	1	8
3	301	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; Medium sandy; rare Fe	Abraded; surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman	2	4
3	302	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; Coarse Sandy; mod Fe; rare Ca	Abraded; surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman	2	57
3	302	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine sandy; rare Fe	Abraded; surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman	2	10
3	302	BRK?	Miscellaneous Brick	Oxidised; mod Ca; slag	Abraded; Post medieval?; contains slag or clinker	Roman or Post Roman	1	19
<b>Total</b>							<b>8</b>	<b>98</b>

#### Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from layers/fills (301) and (302) over probable trackway [308].

#### Range

There are eight fragments, most of which are highly abraded and fragmentary. The six fragments of miscellaneous Ceramic Building Material (CBM) from contexts (301) and (302) are completely undiagnostic and could be Roman or



post Roman in date. The single fragment of roofing tile (RTMISC) from (301) may be from a medieval type flat roofing tile, although this is purely speculation.

### Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material was recovered from layers associated with likely trackway [308]. These pieces are largely undiagnostic and could be Roman or Post Roman in date.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

A total of 3 (1g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

### Provenance

The faunal remains were recovered from the fill (302) of feature [308].

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

### Results

*Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
302	Garden snail	shell		3	1	Probably fragments of single shell

### Summary

Fragments of garden snail shell were recovered. This is a natural inhabitant of the site.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

Six other finds weighing a total of 259g were recovered.

### Condition

The other finds are in good condition, though all of the metal objects are corroded.

### Results

*Table 4, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
301	iron	Triangular-sectioned spike	1	53	
302	iron	Rectangular sheet strips, 30mm wide, probable binding/edging strip	2	201	
303	slag	Iron smithing slag	1	2	
703	iron	Nail shaft	1	1	
	cinder	cinder	1	2	

### Provenance

The other finds were recovered from the fills of trackway or Holloway [308] and ditch [702]. Most of the other finds were collected from Trench 3.

**Range**

Most of the other finds are of iron and include nails and spikes and probable binding or edging strip. There are also pieces of slag and cinder.

**Potential**

The other finds are of limited potential, though the collection of items from Trench 3 indicates past human activity in this area.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 5, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
301	L12th - 15th	Based on a single sherd
302	Roman or Post Roman	Based on CBM
303	M13th-15th	Based on a single sherd
703	Late Iron Age to Medieval	Based on a single sherd

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
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- Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
<b>Post hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.

<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

31	Context records
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
6	Daily record sheet
5	Trench sheets
13	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Museum of Reading,  
Town Hall,  
Blagrove St,  
Reading  
Berkshire  
RG1 1QH

Accession Number:

TBC

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

REMA12

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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