
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
ALONG THE ROUTE OF A NEW HAULAGE ROAD
AT REMENHAM PARK PLACE,
REMENHAM, BERKSHIRE
(REHR 11)**

Work Undertaken For
Spink Property Ltd

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire, in advance of the construction of a new haulage road at the property. The area in question was archaeologically sensitive with a previous investigation revealing Iron Age and Roman remains, including evidence for possible malting, grain storage and rubbish disposal associated with settlement.

The investigation identified few archaeological remains at the northern end of the site. Trenching in the northern half of the site revealed a single ditch of possible Roman date and a layer of recent made ground associated with a former golf course at the site. Strip map and sample Area 1 (SMS Area 1 - also located in the northern half of the site) revealed a cluster of mostly undated features including two possible ovoid pits, an amorphous pit or possible post hole, a circular possible small pit or post hole and a large Saxo-Norman to early Medieval pit with a post hole in its base. A probable 19th century pit and two amorphous natural hollows that contained abraded medieval tile, suggestive of medieval manure scattering, were also uncovered.

SMS Area 3 was located in the central part of the site to the west of a previous investigation which had revealed significant Iron Age and Roman remains associated with settlement. The strip revealed a curvilinear ditch of Bronze Age to Iron Age date (probably Iron Age considering the evidence from the previous evaluation), three probable Iron Age post holes and a ditch possibly dating from the 15th to 18th century. The scarcity of archaeological remains in this area suggests that the majority of Iron Age and Roman activity took place to the east of the line of the road where the previous

investigation occurred.

SMS Area 2 was located at the southeastern end of the site. A number of amorphous shaped features were investigated in this area and found to be natural in origin. The only features of anthropogenic origin appeared to be a thin undated linear ditch or gully and a small undated pit located towards the southern end of the area.

Trenching in the southern half of the site revealed no archaeological remains with the exception of Trench 12, where possible layers of made ground were identified, suggesting landscaping work and Trench 11 (located just to the west of SMS Area 2) which contained the majority of archaeological features observed at the site.

Features uncovered in Trench 11 included three large circular Iron Age pits, a linear ditch, four post holes and a large shallow curvilinear feature. The large circular pits appeared to be typical Iron Age grain storage pits that had been backfilled with dumped deposits. The linear ditch was truncated by one of these pits and so is of an earlier date. The post holes contained no dating evidence but are presumably associated with the pits and represent a structure in the area. It is suggested that the large curvilinear feature represents a trackway, probably associated with the other features in Trench 11.

A small shallow isolated Iron Age pit was recorded along the line of the road, approximately 60m west of Trench 11 and contained hearth waste including fragments of burnt stone.

A small assemblage of flint finds was recovered during the investigation, generally spread around the area of the excavated haul road. This suggests a use

of this landscape by makers of flint tools intermittently and at a low level over many millennia.

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 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Spink Property Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of the development of a new haulage road at Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire. A planning application 0/2008/1353 for work at the site was submitted for approval to Wokingham Borough Council. The evaluation was undertaken between the 15th of April 2011 and the 9th of June 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

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. The area of investigation contains the current golf course of Aspect Park, landscaped estate grounds around Park Place itself and associated farmland used as pasture for sheep and horses. The current area of investigation centres on the line of the new haul road centred at National Grid Reference SU 7865 8164.

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 ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the present day. Palaeolithic finds including hand-axes have been 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 the local 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 in the area probably derive from the River Thames and may represent votive deposition. Furthermore, two Bronze Age barrows and a boundary ditch lie to the north of the development site.

Ritual deposition into the Thames appears to have continued well into the Iron Age, although the number of sites is reduced from that of the preceding period. Two occupation sites are known of this period, one in the river valley south of Henley-on-Thames and the second within the development area itself. This latter site was revealed during an evaluation of the Aspect Golf course east of Parkplace Farm (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1995), as was evidence of Early Roman occupation.

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 (Ekwall 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 15th 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).

Lord Archibald Hamilton built a villa at Park Place shortly after he acquired the estate in 1719.

In 1752 the property was bought by General Henry Seymour Conway who made substantial alterations to the house during the 1750s. From 1760 through to the 1780s Conway enlarged the parkland and embellished the estate with various ornamental structures and buildings including a Neolithic Passage grave from Jersey (The Druidic Temple) which he had reconstituted within the estate grounds (Temple Combe). General Conway, former governor of Jersey received this as a donation from the island’s inhabitants upon his departure.

Lord Malmesbury purchased the property in 1797 and a sketch plan of this date shows a lane or drive ending in a U-shaped turning area at the north front of the house. The plan also shows a porch at the centre of the north front which by this stage was the principle entrance to the house.

The 1815 Estate Plan records for the first time, a configuration of fields subdivided by hedgerows and linear plantations in the southeast area of the estate (known as Kenton’s Farm). This was agricultural land which lay outside of the designed landscape of ornamental structures and buildings. A dense plantation of trees runs northeast to southwest alongside the northwestern side of this area, clearly delineating the perimeter of the Malmesbury’s Estate and the boundary of the designed landscape.

The northeastern area of the estate (Aspect Park) is shown on a 1761 plan as agricultural common land divided by medieval field boundaries and the land remained in agricultural use until it was purchased by Lord Malmesbury (in 1797), as part of the extension to the east of the original Estate land (Anon, 2005).

This area was not integrated into the estate until the introduction of two eastern carriage drives, one of which subdivided the area into northern and southern halves. From the late 19th century the northern half of this area became parkland, while the southern half remained in agricultural use. Much of the northern area formed the setting for the recent golf course and associated buildings.

The estate was sold to Spurling in 1816 who exchanged it in 1824 with his cousin, Ebenezer Fuller-Maitland.

The estate was sold again in 1867 to Charles Easton who made extensive alterations to the house (Page and Ditchfield 1923, 162), including the demolition and replacement of the south part of the house, adding a new south-facing semi-circular bay, rising through all three stories, at the western corner of the south front. The alterations were completed by 1869. As part of the alterations, the rooms on the main floor were raised in height, the windows on the west front were all remodelled, a steeper roof with a mansard at the centre was added and the pediment at the centre of the west front was removed.

Charles Easton also constructed Temple Combe House, Temple Combe Farmhouse and Temple Comb Stable. Temple Combe was developed as a separate estate in the 19th century, with its own designed landscape. The structures are shown on the 1st edition 1883 OS Map.

Temple Combe House was demolished in the late 20th century and replaced by a modern house built in 1964 on the same site. The majority of this separate estate now lies outside the development site and is owned separately, with the exception of the farmhouse and stables which are being

refurbished and lie approximately 830m southeast of the main house.

The farmhouse is a two bay house with central stack facing southeast with the stable buildings to the rear. The small stable yard is entered through a high brick archway and its flanking ranges are of high quality brickwork with semi-circular windows set within relieving arches.

The estate passed to Mr. J. Noble prior to a fire in 1870 which partially destroyed the main house. As a result, Noble had the house extensively remodelled and reorganised by Thomas Cundy, architect to the Grosvenor estate in London and the third generation of the family to hold that position. The house was re-built of rendered brick in the French Renaissance style (English Heritage 1999).

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.

A recent evaluation at the laundry (Peachey 2009) revealed a sequence of layers of made up ground, two fragments of redeposited Roman and medieval tile, along with two sherds of 16th to 17th century pottery.

A Watching brief on groundworks associated with the construction of a new access road (Failes 2010) approximately 85m downslope from the western façade of the mansion house revealed two shallow pits that were probably post-medieval in date, two circular features (probably pits), two dumped deposits of post-medieval or later date and a number of undated features and deposits.

The proposed Haul Road passes through Aspect Park and Kenton's Farm where an archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment and extension of Park Place golf course in 2005 revealed remains of Middle Iron Age to 4th century AD date. Evidence for malting, grain storage and rubbish disposal probably associated with settlement was recorded. A medieval gully and post-medieval trackway were also identified (Wood 2005).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Planning Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

A programme of trial trenching interspersed with strip map and sample areas along the line of the new road formed the agreed upon methodology for the investigation. Trenches were 20m in length and were placed 100m apart along the line of the road (Fig 4). There were three strip map and sample areas of varying lengths located where the potential for archaeological remains was considered higher (Fig 4). Trench 11 was rich in archaeological remains and was thus extended to a length of 60m. The width of Trench 11 was increased to 5m in order to cover the width of the road and expose any archaeological remains that would be affected by its construction.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The

exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

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.

Environmental sampling was undertaken on the discretion of the site supervisor using guidelines established by English Heritage (2002). The subsequent processing of the samples is detailed in Appendix 4.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

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

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was a firm mid reddish brown naturally

deposited silty clay (102) with frequent flint nodules (Figs 15 & 18, Section 2) (Plate 1).

This was overlain by a 0.26m thick deposit of firm and slightly plastic mid greyish reddish brown silty clay (101) with frequent flint nodules (Fig 18, Section 2).

The natural clay was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of friable mid greyish brown sandy silty topsoil (100), containing frequent flint fragments (Fig 18, Section 2).

Trench 2

At the base of Trench 2 was a deposit of firm mid reddish brown clay with flints (202) (Figs 15 & 18, Section 3) (Plate 2), containing occasional fragments of chalk.

Deposit (202) was overlain by a 0.21m thick layer of firm mid greyish reddish brown silty clay (201) with moderate flint fragments (Fig 18, Section 3) (Plate 2).

A 0.22m thick layer of topsoil (200) formed the latest deposit within Trench 2 (Fig 18, Section 3) (Plate 2) and comprised friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderately frequent fragments of flint.

Trench 3

The natural deposit in Trench 3 was composed of firm mid reddish brown to yellowish brown silty clay (302) with flints (Figs 15 & 18, Section 4).

The natural silty clay was overlain by a 0.21m deposit of firm slightly friable mid greyish brown sandy clay (301) with moderate flints, frequent flecks and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and moderately frequent flecks and fragments of chalk (Fig 18, Section 4).

Deposit (301) was sealed by a 0.21m thick,

friable mid greyish brown sandy silt (300) topsoil containing moderately frequent flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks and fragments (Fig 18, Section 4).

Trench 4

Deposit (405) was observed in a sondage at the northern end of the trench and comprised firm mid reddish brown and white clay with chalk (405) and frequent flints (Fig 7).

The natural deposit overlying deposit (405) consisted of firm mid reddish brown clay with flints (404) containing occasional chalk pebbles (Figs 7 & 16, Section 19) (Plate 3).

Cut through the natural clay was a linear feature with a rounded terminus [403]. The linear cut was oriented on a roughly east-west alignment and had moderately steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base, measuring 0.93m wide by 0.39m deep (Figs 7 & 18, Section 1) (Plate 3). The primary fill of this feature consisted of firm mid orangey brown silty clay (402), containing occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent chalk and flint fragments. A single sherd of extremely abraded Romanised cream ware was recovered from this deposit, along with a utilised Bronze Age flint flake. The second and final fill within [403] comprised friable, mid greyish brown silty sand (401) with occasional small flint and chalk fragments.

Ditch [403] was overlain by an up to 0.36m thick, friable dark greyish brown silty clay (400), containing frequent chalk and flint fragments (Fig 21, Section 19).

Trench 5

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of Trench 5 was composed of firm mid reddish brown clay with flints (404), containing occasional chalk pebbles (Figs 16 & 18, Section 5).

The natural clay with flints was sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of friable dark greyish brown silty clay (400) topsoil, containing frequent chalk and flint fragments (Fig 18, Section 5).

Trench 6

At the base of Trench 6 was a friable light brown and white sandy clay (602) with chalk and flints (Figs 16 & 18, Section 6).

Overlying the sandy clay at the base of the trench was a friable mid reddish brown sandy clay (601) with frequent flecks and fragments of chalk and flint (Figs 16 & 18, Section 6).

A 0.20m thick topsoil deposit consisting of friable mid greyish brown silty sand (600), containing frequent flint fragments and occasional flecks of chalk (Fig 18, Section 6).

Trench 7

The earliest deposit identified in Trench 7 comprised hard to friable white chalk (702) interspersed with reddish brown patches of sandy clay with flints (Figs 16 & 18, Section 7) (Plate 4)

This was sealed by 0.12m thick friable mid reddish brown sandy clay (701) with frequent flecks and fragments of chalk and flint (Figs 16 & 18, Section 7) (Plate 5).

Topsoil in this trench was 0.27m thick and consisted of friable mid greyish brown silty sand (700), containing frequent flint fragments and occasional flecks of chalk (Fig 18, Section 7) (Plate 5).

Trench 8

The earliest deposit identified at the base of Trench 8 was a hard white layer of chalk with flints (801) (Figs 17 & 18, Section 8).

The chalk was overlain by a 0.26m thick deposit of friable light greyish brown sandy silt (800) with fragments of chalk (Fig 18, Section 8).

Trench 9

The natural at the base of Trench 9 consisted of hard white chalk with flints (901) (Figs 17 & 18, Section 9).

The chalk was sealed by a 0.30m thick topsoil, consisting of hard to friable mid reddish brown clayey sand (900) with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional flint fragments (Fig 18, Section 9).

Trench 10

The earliest deposit identified at the base of Trench 10 was a hard white layer of chalk with flints (4001) (Figs 17 & 19, Section 10).

The chalk was overlain by a 0.26m thick deposit of friable light greyish brown sandy silt (4000) with fragments of chalk (Fig 19, Section 10).

Trench 11

Significant archaeological remains were identified in Trench 11 and as a result the Trench was extended to a length of 60m with a width of up to 5m.

The natural in Trench 11 was composed of hard white chalk (5001) with flints (Figs 11, 12 & 22, Section 23).

Near to the central area of the trench a linear ditch [5002] oriented on a roughly north-south alignment was cut through the natural chalk. The ditch had somewhat irregular and fairly shallow sides breaking gradually/imperceptibly to a somewhat irregular and slightly concave base (Figs 11, 12 & 19, Section 12) (Plate 6). The ditch was filled with a friable mid brownish grey silt (5003) which contained occasional to moderately frequent burnt

flints and chalk and flint fragments.

Ditch [5002] was truncated by a large circular pit cut [5021], measuring 2m in diameter with a depth of 0.95m and near vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base (Figs 11, 12 & 20, Sections 15-16) (Plates 7-10).

Two separate fills, (5020) & (5016), were identified at the base of pit [5021]. Deposit (5020) was composed of loose white sub-rounded chalk pebbles, up to 0.15m thick, while (5016) comprised loose mid grey sandy silt, up to 0.95m thick, containing frequent chalk fragments and sub-rounded pebbles. A total of six fragments of Iron Age pottery, a single piece of cattle skull, two heavily patinated Neolithic flint flakes and a fragment of sheep/goat bone were recovered from this deposit. A bulk sample of this fill was found to contain a low to moderate density of cereal grains, including barley, wheat and seeds of common weeds. Charcoal and charred wood fragments were also present, though other plant macrofossils were scarce.

Overlying (5020) was a 0.15m thick deposit of loose mid brown sandy silt (5019) containing frequent chalk gravel.

Deposit (5019) was overlain by an up to 0.35m thick deposit of loose white sub-rounded chalk fragments (5018).

The next fill in the sequence was composed of loose mid brown sandy silt (5017), up to 0.80m thick with frequent chalk gravel.

Deposits (5017) and (5016) were truncated by a roughly circular cut with a diameter of 0.91m. This cut was located in the approximate centre of pit [5021] and extended 0.93m in depth where it broke sharply to join the flat base of pit [5021]. The primary deposit within this feature

was composed of loose mid brown sandy silt (5015) and flint cobbles, containing frequent chalk gravel. The deposit measured up to 0.90m in thickness.

Overlying deposit (5015) was a fill consisting of soft mid brown sandy silt with flint cobbles (5014), up to 0.30m thick and containing moderately frequent fragments of chalk. This formed the final fill within [5044]

Two more large circular pits, [5009] and [5022], were revealed during the investigation, located to the east of pit [5021] (Figs 11 & 12).

Pit [5009] was located approximately 1.5m east of pit [5021] and was circular in shape with a diameter of 2.10m and a depth of 0.74m. The pit had steep vertical to undercut sides breaking gradually to a flat base (Figs 11, 12 & 19, Sections 13-14) (Plates 11-14).

The primary fill of pit [5009] was up to 0.17m thick and consisted of friable mid orangey grey ashy silt, sand and fired clay (5008), containing frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal and fired clay. Finds recovered from this deposit comprised nineteen sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery, a single sherd of Iron Age date, three pieces of burnt stone, three small flint chips or spalls of Mesolithic to Neolithic date and two hundred and thirty four fragments of fired clay (two hundred and twelve of which derived from a bulk sample taken from this deposit). A single small piece of the burnt clay had a curved surface which suggests that these fragments may represent part of a structure or object, however, the pieces are too degraded to ascertain any form or date of manufacture (Appendix 2).

The sample also contained a low to moderate density of cereal grains

(including barley and wheat) and seeds of common weeds. Charcoal and charred wood fragments were also present, though other plant macrofossils were scarce. A number of globules/concretions of vitreous material were also recovered from this sample.

Four separate fills, (5007), (5011), (5012) and (5013), were observed overlying (5008) within pit [5009]. Deposit (5007) consisted of firm to hard, light greyish white small chalk fragments, within a sandy silt matrix. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.14m.

Deposit (5011) was up to 0.20m thick, and comprised friable mid brown and white speckled silty sand and small chalk fragments with frequent flecks of chalk.

A firm to friable light brownish white deposit of small chalk fragments within a silty sand matrix was assigned context number (5012).

Deposit (5013) was up to 0.14m thick and consisted of hard to friable mid brown and white large flint cobbles in a silty sand matrix.

The chalk fragment deposit which was assigned context number (5011) was overlain by a firm whitish grey deposit of small chalk fragments (5010), up to 0.12m thick.

Overlying deposits (5010), (5007), (5012) and (5013) was a fill consisting of hard white to light grey chalk rubble (5006), up to 0.37m thick.

The chalk rubble was sealed by an up to 0.51m thick layer mid brownish grey and white sandy silt (5005), containing frequent fragments of chalk and flint and rare flecks of burnt clay. A Neolithic flint disk scraper was recovered from this fill.

The final fill in the sequence of deposits within pit [5009] was up to 0.22m thick and consisted of friable mid brown and white speckled silty sand (5004) with frequent chalk and flint fragments along with occasional burnt stones and charcoal. A number of finds were recovered from this deposit, including a single fragment of large mammal bone, three sherds of very abraded prehistoric pottery and a fragment of Iron Age pottery.

Circular pit [5022] was located approximately 8m to the east of pit [5009], had a depth of 0.95m and a diameter of 2.25m. This cut also had vertical to undercut sides, breaking gradually and suddenly to a flat base (Figs 11, 12 & 21, Section 17) (Plate 15).

The earliest fill identified at the base of pit [5022], comprised loose mid grey sandy silt (5023), up to 50mm thick with frequent fragments of charcoal and occasional patches of burnt red sand and burnt flint. A flint flake of possible Neolithic date was recovered from this deposit. An environmental sample was taken from this fill and four small blade shaped flint flakes of possible Mesolithic date were retrieved from it.

This was overlain by an up to 0.25m thick loose light grey sandy silt (5024) with very frequent rounded chalk pebbles and occasional rounded flint cobbles.

Deposit (5024) was overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit of loose light brownish grey sandy silt and chalk gravel (5030) with frequent chalk and angular flint pebbles. A total of ten fragments of cattle mandible were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying deposit (5030) was a 0.45m thick deposit of light brownish grey sandy silt and chalk fragments (5025) with

angular flint pebbles.

The next deposit in this sequence of fills was composed of loose white sub-angular chalk fragments (5026), 0.55m thick with occasional rounded flint cobbles.

Fill (5026) was cut by a feature of unknown shape measuring 0.80m wide by 0.40m deep with concave sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base [5027].

Cut [5027] was filled with a loose mid brown sandy silt (5028) with frequent flint cobbles and chalk pebbles.

Overlying the second cut within pit [5022] was a 0.30m thick deposit of friable light brown sandy silt (5029) and chalk pebbles, containing occasional angular flint fragments.

Four post-holes were identified in the area between pit [5009] and [5022] (Figs 11 & 12).

The most southerly of these [5037] was ovoid in shape, measuring 0.52m long by 0.44m wide by 0.24m deep with moderately straight sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave (and somewhat irregular) base (Figs 12 & 22, Section 22).

This post-hole was filled with a friable mid brown sandy silt (5038) with frequent flecks and fragments of chalk and occasional flint fragments. A single Mesolithic flint microlith was recovered from this deposit.

The westernmost post-hole in this group was assigned context number [5033] and was oval in shape measuring 0.66m in length by 0.48m in width by 0.19m depth, with steep near vertical sides breaking gradually to a concave base (Figs 12 & 22, Section 20) (Plate 16).

The fill of post-hole [5033] consisted of friable mid brown sandy silt (5034) with frequent white chalk flecks and occasional fragments of flint.

Post-hole [5042] was located just northeast of post-hole [5033] in the centre of a northeast-southwest oriented alignment of three post holes (Figs 12 & 22, Section 24) (Plate 17). The cut was roughly circular, measuring 0.32m in length by 0.27m in width by 0.19m in depth with steep concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base.

Post-hole [5042] was filled with friable mid brown sandy silt (5043), containing frequent white chalk flecks and occasional fragments of flint.

The final post-hole [5041] in this group was located at the northern edge of the trench, northeast of post-hole [5042]. Although not completely exposed, this post-hole was probably ovoid in shape and measured at least 0.34m wide by 0.17m long by 0.19m deep with fairly steep sides, breaking gradually to a flat base (Figs 12 & 22, Section 23).

The fill of this post-hole consisted of friable mid yellowish brown silty sand (5040) with white chalk flecks and frequent fragments of chalk.

To the west of the pits and post-holes was a large, probably curvilinear feature [5031] which extended through the width of the trench on a roughly northwest-southeast orientation. The feature itself had a width of up to 7m and a depth of 0.22m with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly to a very slightly concave base (Fig 11 & 21, Section 18) (Plate 18)

This wide curvilinear feature was filled with a deposit of soft mid brown sandy silt

with very frequent fragments of flint (5032) and frequent chalk pebbles.

An up to 0.22m thick layer of topsoil (5000), consisting of friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments, sealed the features identified in this trench (Fig 22, Section 23). A fragment of an undated iron riveted mount (probably from a handle plate) was retrieved from this deposit.

A single pit [5036] was observed along the line of the haul road approximately 60m west of Trench 11 (Figs 4 & 10). This was outside the area of trenching but was able to be recorded while work was taking place at Trench 11. The pit [5036] was circular in plan measuring 0.95m in diameter by 0.11m depth, with steep near vertical sides, breaking sharply to a flat base (Figs 10 & 22, Section 21) (Plate 19).

Pit [5036] was filled with a mixed deposit of mid greyish brown and olive sandy clay (5035), containing frequent burnt stone, fragments of quartz, occasional flints and frequent charcoal. A total of five sherds of early to mid Iron Age pottery were retrieved from this fill.

Trench 12

The natural deposit at the base of Trench 12 consisted of hard white chalk (1204) with flints (Figs 17 & 19, Section 11).

The chalk natural was overlain by a 0.14m thick soft to friable mid brown silty clay (1203), containing frequent flecks of chalk and moderately frequent nodules and fragments of flint (Fig 19, Section 11).

A deposit of soft mid brown sandy clay and flint cobbles (1202) formed the next deposit in the sequence and occurred at the southern end of the trench (Fig 19, Section 11).

The deposit of cobbles was overlain by a 0.30m thick friable mid yellowish brown sandy clay (1201) with frequent chalk flecks and moderately frequent fragments of flint (Fig 19, Section 11).

A 0.20m thick topsoil deposit (1200) consisting of friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments, sealed deposit (2101) (Fig 19, Section 11).

Strip Map and Sample Area 1

Strip Map and Sample Area 1 (SMS Area 1) was located in the northern section of the Haul Road, to the south of Trench 3 (Figs 3 & 4). A single unstratified fragment of Late 12th to 15th century tile was recovered in this area.

The natural deposit identified in SMS Area 1 comprised firm mid reddish brown silty clay (1001), with moderately frequent pebbles and light white and yellowish patches of clay and chalk fragments with frequent flint nodules (Figs 5 & 6, Sections 102 & 107).

Located approximately 40.5m south of the northern edge of SMS Area 1 was a small cluster of features [1014], [1010], [1008], [1012], [1003] and [1005] (Fig 5) which truncated natural deposit (1001).

The northernmost of these features [1014] was oval in shape, measuring 0.38m in length by 0.30m in width by 0.15m in depth, with steep to near vertical sides breaking gradually to a flat base (Figs 5 & 23, Section 105).

This small pit or post-hole was filled with a firm mid reddish greyish brown clayey silt (1015), containing moderately frequent pebbles (mainly flint nodules) and rare charcoal flecks.

Possible pit [1010] was oval in shape and located 1.4m southeast of feature [1014]. The feature had irregular sides and base, measuring 1.42m long by 0.85m wide by 0.14m deep (Figs 5 & 23, Section 106).

The fill of this possible pit consisted of firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (1011), containing moderately frequent chalk and flint pebbles as well as degraded wood/roots. A total of two flint flakes were recovered from this deposit, a possible Bronze Age waste flake and a broken flake of possible Neolithic date.

Adjacent and to the south of this possible feature was another ovoid shaped feature [1008] measuring 1m in length by 0.78m in width by 90mm in depth. The sides and base were somewhat uncertain but possibly moderately steep with a flat to gently concave base (Figs 5 & 23, Section 102).

Possible pit [1008] was filled with a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (1009) with silty clay patches and moderately frequent flint nodules and pebbles.

Approximately 1m to the west of possible pit [1008] was a somewhat amorphous/sub-circular feature [1012], measuring 0.54m long by 0.52m wide with uncertain sides and a slightly concave base (Figs 5 & 23, Section 104).

The fill of feature [1012] comprised firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (1013) with moderately frequent pebbles (mainly flint nodules).

The most southerly feature in this cluster was assigned context number [1003] and was sub-circular in shape measuring 1.74m in length by 1.73m in width by 0.30m depth, with steep to gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Figs 5 & 23,

Sections 100 & 101) (Plate 20).

The fill within this feature was composed of firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt (1004) with moderately frequent flint and chalk cobbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Two sherds of Saxo-Norman or early medieval pottery were retrieved from this fill, along with two broken flint flakes of prehistoric date.

A bulk sample was taken from this deposit in which a single fragment of possible Iron Age pottery was recovered. The sample contained little other than charcoal suggesting the fill was derived from a small scatter or deposit of hearth or midden waste.

Originally, fifty percent of the feature was excavated. After consultation with the county archaeologist it was decided that the feature be fully excavated. The second half of the fill yielded five fragments of charcoal which were assigned context number (1022).

Cut into the base of this feature was a small sub-circular post-hole [1005] measuring 0.24m long by 0.22m wide by 0.16m deep, with very steep sides breaking fairly sharply to a slightly concave base (Figs 5 & 23, Section 101).

The post-hole was filled with a firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt (1006), containing occasional flint and chalk pebbles and charcoal flecks.

A fragment of Saxo-Norman or early medieval pottery was assigned context number (1007). The pottery was collected from the surface of pit [1003] and probably derives from pit fill (1004).

A possible oval feature [1019] or terminal end of a ditch, cut through the natural (1001) and not fully exposed in plan, was

identified approximately 46m northeast of the southern edge of SMS Area 1 (Figs 4 & 6). This feature had irregular sides and an uneven base (Fig 23, Section 107 & 108) suggesting a natural feature rather than a ditch.

Two separate fills were identified within this feature. The first was composed of firm mid reddish brown silty clay (1020) with moderately frequent chalk and flint pebbles and lenses of chalk and clay. The second deposit in the sequence consisted of firm dark greyish brown clayey silt (1021) with moderately frequent chalk pebbles and occasional flint nodules. A 19th century copper alloy spoon handle and three iron nails were retrieved from this deposit.

A somewhat amorphous feature [1016] with uncertain edges, measuring 1.42m long by 0.85m wide by 0.14m deep with irregular sides and base was identified 16m to the southwest of feature [1019], cut through natural deposit (1001) (Figs 6 & 23, Section 106).

The feature was filled with a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (1017) with moderately frequent chalk and flint pebbles and occasional degraded wood/roots. A single fragment of abraded late 12th to 15th century tile was retrieved from this deposit.

A fragment of late 12th to 15th century abraded ceramic tile and piece of 20th century green bottle glass were retained from an amorphous feature to the east of [1019] and assigned context number (1018). The amorphous feature was not recorded as it was clearly formed by tree roots and contained modern glass.

Strip Map and Sample Area 2

SMS Area 2 was located at the southeastern end of the Haul Road (Figs 3

& 4).

The natural in this area was composed of hard white chalk with flints (2002), containing frequent patches of silty sand.

A narrow linear feature [2004] was identified 32m northeast of the southern edge of SMS Area 2 oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment where it extended diagonally across the width of the trench (Fig 12). The sides of the cut were steep, breaking gradually to a concave base (Fig 24, Section 201).

The linear was filled with a friable mid brown silty sand (2003), containing frequent chalk flecks and fragments and moderately frequent small flints.

Approximately 25m northeast of the narrow linear feature was a small possible pit [2006] cut into the natural chalk. The feature was circular in shape, measuring 0.90m in diameter and 70mm in depth with irregular shallow sides breaking imperceptibly to an irregular base (Figs 13 & 24, Section 202).

The pit was filled with hard mid reddish brown clayey silty sand (2001), containing frequent chalk flecks and a moderately frequent amount of flint fragments.

A fairly amorphous feature [2008] which extended across the width of the trench, c. 93m north of possible pit [2006], was cut through the natural chalk (Figs 14 & 24, Section 203).

The fill within this feature was composed of firm, yet slightly plastic, mid reddish brown silty clay (2007), with frequent flint and chalk fragments.

Overlying the features in SMS Area 2 was an up to 0.15m thick layer of hard mid reddish brown clayey silty sand subsoil

(2001), with frequent chalk flecks and moderately frequent flint fragments (Fig 24, Sections 200 & 203).

The subsoil was sealed by topsoil (2000), up to 0.20m thick, composed of friable to hard mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and flint fragments (Fig 24, Sections 200 & 203).

Strip Map and Sample Area 3

SMS Area 3 was located in the central part of the Haul Road (Figs 3 & 4).

The natural in this area comprised firm mid reddish brown slightly silty clay (3001) with moderately frequent flint nodules and pebbles as well as areas of firm light yellowish to white clay with chalk and flint (Figs 8, 9 & 25, Sections 300 & 303).

Impacting the natural approximately 75m south of the northern edge of SMS Area 3 was a curvilinear ditch [3010]/[3013] which extended across the width of the trench truncating a natural feature (Figs 8 & 25, Sections 303-304) (Plate 21). The ditch had fairly shallow sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base.

The primary fill of this feature consisted of friable mid greyish brown silty clay (3011), containing frequent fragments of chalk and gravel. This was overlain by a friable mid orangey brown clayey silt (3012)/(3014) with occasional charcoal flecks and flint and chalk fragments. A total of three sherds of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill.

Three small pits or post-holes, [3007], [3015] and [3018], were identified to the south of the curvilinear ditch, cut through the natural clay (3001) (Fig 8).

The southernmost of these [3007] was located c. 15m to the south of curvilinear

feature [3010]/[3013]. The feature was sub-oval in shape, measuring 0.32m in length by 0.30m in width by 0.38m depth with vertical sides breaking gradually to a flat base (Figs 8 & 25, Section 302) (Plate 22).

The possible post-hole [3007] was filled with two separate deposits, the earliest of which comprised very firm, mid grey to reddish yellow silty clay (3008), containing frequent flint nodules and charcoal flecks. The second was composed of very firm mid to dark grey silty clay (3009) and flint nodules with mid yellowish reddish brown mottle and frequent flecks of charcoal. A single fragment of abraded prehistoric pottery (possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age) was retrieved from this deposit. A bulk sample taken from this deposit was found to contain little other than charcoal.

The central post-hole or pit [3018] in the sequence of three was located approximately 2.5m north of post-hole [3007], was circular in shape and measured 0.24m in diameter with a depth of 0.37m and steep, almost vertical sides breaking gradually to a flat base (Figs 8 & 25, Section 6) (Plate 23).

The fill of small pit or post-hole [3018] consisted of friable mid brownish grey silty clay (3019) with moderate charcoal flecks, chalk fragments, flint nodules and occasional burnt clay.

The third possible post-hole or small pit [3015] in this group was located c. 6m north of post-hole [3018], was circular in shape with a diameter of 0.42m and a depth of 0.22m with steep concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base (Figs 8 & 25, Section 305) (Plate 24).

Small pit or post-hole [3015] was filled with two separate fills, the first of which

was composed of very compact, dark red brown silty clay (3016) with moderately frequent chalk and flint pieces and occasional charcoal fragments. The second fill comprised friable to compact dark greyish brown clayey silt (3017) with moderately frequent chalk and flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.

A linear ditch [3003] oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment was identified 132m south of the northern edge of SMS Area 3 (Figs 4 & 9). The ditch measured 0.60m in width and at least 0.24m in depth with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base (Figs 9 & 25, Sections 300-301).

The primary fill of the ditch comprised firm mid greyish brown silty clay (3004) with a slightly orange to olive hue, containing frequent flint nodules. The secondary fill was made of very firm mid greyish brown silty clay (3005), containing frequent flint nodules.

A fragment of 15th to 18th century brick was recovered in the vicinity of ditch [3003] and was assigned context number (3006) as it was unclear whether the brick derived from fill (3005) or subsoil deposit (3002).

All features were sealed by an up to 0.23m thick layer of firm mid yellowish reddish brown silty clay (3002), containing moderately frequent flint nodules (Fig 25, Sections 300 & 303).

The subsoil deposit was overlain by firm mid to dark reddish greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (3000), up to 0.40m thick (Fig 25, Sections 300 & 303).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits at the northern end and

central area of the site, where the ground was relatively level, consisted of reddish brown clays with flint nodules. These deposits continued until the ground began to slope downwards to the south and east at the southern end of the site. In Trench 6 it was observed that chalk with flint bedrock was underlying the reddish brown clay natural, which had become very thin, while in Trench 7 the clay had disappeared completely and the natural was composed of hard chalk with flints.

Trenching in the northern and central area of the site (Trenches 1-6) revealed little in the way of features. For the most part the trenches were blank and a sequence of natural clays with flints overlain by topsoil was all that was recorded.

The exception to this occurred in Trenches 3 and 4. In Trench 3 a dumped deposit of made up ground was recorded between the natural and topsoil, containing fragments of what looked to be modern CBM. This trench was located in the area of the former golf course and this deposit is probably the result of landscaping associated with the golf course.

A linear feature with a rounded terminus was excavated in Trench 4. This probably represents the terminal end of a ditch. The ditch fill contained a small abraded fragment of Romanised cream ware. The size and condition of the fragment suggests that it may not be in its primary context, however, its presence denotes activity of the period in the area.

Strip map and sample Area 1 was located between Trenches 3 and 4 in the northern area of the site. As with the trenching in this area, little in the way of finds or features was recorded along this approximately 150m long stretch. However, a small cluster of features occurred approximately 40m south of the

northern edge of SMS Area 1 (Fig 5). This cluster included two possible ovoid pits, an amorphous pit or possible post hole, a circular possible small pit or post hole and a large shallow pit with a post hole dug into its base.

The large shallow pit was the only feature within this group to contain any dateable material. Finds from the pit consisted of two sherds of Saxo-Norman or early Medieval pottery. Another fragment of this type of pottery was found during machining in this area and probably also derives from the fill of this pit. While no dating evidence was recovered from the surrounding features, their fills were similar in character raising the possibility that they may be contemporary.

A possible post hole was recorded in the base of the pit containing the pottery, but its function and date remain unclear.

Further along in the southern half of SMS Area 1 (Fig 6) a possible oval pit and two fairly amorphous features were identified. The possible pit was the northernmost of these features and contained part of a copper alloy 19th century spoon as well as two possible iron nails.

The amorphous feature to the south of the possible ovoid pit contained an abraded fragment of 12th to 15th century tile. This feature was probably naturally formed as the result of tree roots. Another amorphous depression in the ground beside it contained a fragment of 12th to 15th century tile and a piece of 20th century green bottle glass. This feature was clearly the result of root disturbance and was not recorded. The amorphous nature of these features suggests that they are naturally formed, while the abraded condition of the medieval tile suggests that the fragments are not in their primary context and may have ended up in these natural hollows as a

result of medieval manure scattering.

Strip Map and Sample Area 3 was located in the central part of the site between trenches 5 and 6. A previous investigation to the east of this area (Fig 3) revealed Iron Age and Roman remains, including evidence for possible malting, grain storage and rubbish disposal probably associated with settlement.

A curvilinear ditch containing three sherds of Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery was identified approximately 75m south of the northern edge of SMS Area 3. Given the previous evidence for Iron Age activity in the area it seems probable that the pottery and ditch are Iron Age in date.

To the south of this probable Iron Age ditch were three small pits or possible post holes. A sherd of Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery was recovered from one of these features, again suggesting an Iron Age date. A sample taken from the deposit with the pottery contained mostly charcoal suggesting the fill may have derived from midden or hearth waste which further suggests Iron Age settlement in the area.

A linear ditch was identified 132m south of the northern edge of SMS Area 3 but contained no dateable material. However, a fragment of 15th to 18th century brick was recovered during machining in the area and possibly derives from this feature.

The scarcity of archaeological remains in SMS Area 3 in relation to the intensity of settlement evidence found in the previous (Wood 2005) investigation *c.* 30m to the west suggests the possibility that the western edge of the Iron Age and Roman areas of occupation lies just to the east of SMS Area 3.

Trenches 7-10 were located between SMS Areas 3 and 2 in the southern half of the

site. These trenches contained no archaeological remains and the sequence of deposits within them consisted of natural deposits overlain by topsoil.

Trench 11 was located approximately 137m west and slightly south of the western edge of SMS Area 2 on the edge of a hill sloping down to the south (Fig 4). This trench yielded the majority of archaeological remains during the investigation, including three circular pits, a linear ditch, four post holes and a large shallow curvilinear feature.

The circular pits ranged in diameter from 2m to 2.20m with vertical to undercut sides and flat bases. This type of flat bottomed, straight sided or 'beehive' form pit morphology is typical of the Iron Age and appears to be a result of their use, in the first instance, for cereal/grain storage.

Cereal storage pits are a widespread phenomenon during the middle Iron Age of southern Britain (Hill 1995). Examples at Gussage All Saints and Little Woodbury (Bersu 1940; Wainwright 1979) demonstrate their use initially for storage and then afterwards as a convenient repository for domestic waste (Thomas 1999, 64). However, it should be noted that Hill (1995) has demonstrated that not all Iron Age pit fill deposits can be explained in utilitarian terms.

Reynold's experiments with reconstructed Iron Age pits (1974, 126-7) have shown that to store grain effectively, the pits needed to be sealed (with clay or dung) to prevent respiration. This seal is best achieved and the least grain wasted if an acute angle between the seal and the pit wall is avoided, thus the beehive shaped profile is optimal, while a bowl shape profile is the worst candidate (from Thomas, 1999).

Pottery recovered from the pits in Trench 11 proved difficult to date. However, based on the forms, a middle Iron Age, perhaps 2-3rd century BC date was tentatively suggested (Appendix 2) and coincides with the morphology of the pits.

The previous investigation (Wood 2005) to the north of Trench 11 also revealed Iron Age pits containing pottery dated to the middle Iron Age as well as associated evidence of malting/milling, cereal storage and cereal processing, although evidence for the latter was limited (Appendix 2).

Bulk samples retrieved from two of the three pits in Trench 11 show a moderate to low density of barley and wheat grains, with barley occurring marginally more frequently. The presence of pits and carbonised grains of wheat and barley suggests that similar practices were taking place in the vicinity of Trench 11 as were happening further to the north.

It is interesting to note that one of these samples included a number of globules/concretions of vitreous material, all of which were possibly derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures (Appendix 2). Although the quantity of material is too low to draw any firm conclusions, this might suggest that industrial processes (such as iron smelting) which require high temperatures may have taken place nearby.

The majority of fills within the pits in Trench 11 consist of chalk rubble and gravel and represent episodes of deliberate dumping. The lack of finds and domestic detritus within these fills suggests they do not originate from a midden, as is often the case with these types of pits. The redeposited chalk rubble within the fills suggests that the backfilling of the pits resulted from other archaeological features being cut into the natural and the spoil

from these projects being discarded within the old cereal storage pits. Or possibly they were filled with their own backfill once they were no longer in use.

The westernmost pit in this cluster is notable due to its truncation by another roughly circular feature near its centre. The central position of the second circular feature suggests that the location of the original feature was known at the time of digging. This second feature had a *c.* 0.90m diameter with near vertical sides which broke sharply to join with the original pit's flat base. It seems unlikely that the second feature would be used for cereal storage due to its relatively small diameter in comparison to both its depth and the original pit. The circular shape and vertical sides suggest that perhaps this was a large post hole. It may have been a matter of convenience to dig a post hole within the much softer backfilled pit rather than the solid chalk natural in the area. It appears the post was removed at some point and the post hole backfilled. The fills within the possible posthole contrast with that of the original pit in that they contain a great deal of flint cobbles.

A linear ditch was identified near the middle of the trench, oriented on a north south alignment extending out from the southern edge of the trench. This was truncated by the westernmost grain storage pit giving it a relatively earlier date than the Iron Age pit.

It should also be noted that an isolated early to mid Iron Age pit was recorded approximately 60m west of Trench 11. This pit was not a grain storage pit as it was very shallow and much smaller than those identified in Trench 11. It contained a good deal of burnt stone and charcoal suggesting at least some of the fill was composed of dumped hearth waste. It also contained frequent fragments of quartz.

Strip Map and Sample Area 2 was located in the southeastern part of the site, east of Trench 11. The ground surface here was sloping downwards towards the south and east. The natural in this area was composed of chalk with flints and was overlain by *c.* 0.15m thick reddish brown clayey silty sand subsoil which was in turn overlain by a silty sand topsoil layer.

A number of amorphous features were investigated in this area and found to be natural in origin. The only features of anthropogenic origin appeared to be a narrow undated linear ditch or gully and a small undated pit located towards the southern end of SMS Area 2.

Trench 12 was the southernmost in the investigation and contained no archaeological finds or features. The sequence of deposits within this trench consisted of natural chalk overlain by three sandy clay deposits and a deposit of topsoil. The sandy clay deposits may consist of made up ground from previous landscaping projects.

A small assemblage of flint finds was recovered during the investigation. The majority of these were retrieved from later pit fills, generally spread around the area of the excavated haul road which suggests a use of this landscape by makers of flint tools intermittently and at a low level over many millennia (Appendix 2).

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire prior to the construction of a new haulage road at the site. The work was undertaken due to the site's location in an area of archaeological significance. A previous investigation at the site revealed

Iron Age and Roman remains, including evidence for possible malting, grain storage and rubbish disposal associated with settlement.

A programme of trial trenching every 100 meters with strip map and sample areas targeted in locations with more potential for archaeological remains formed the agreed methodology for the investigation. The trial trenching at the northern part of the site (Trenches 1-6) revealed no archaeological remains beyond a layer of made ground associated with the modern golf course in Trench 3 and the terminal end of a ditch which contained a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery in Trench 4.

The most northerly strip map and sample area (SMS Area 1) revealed a group mostly undated features. A cluster of these features occurred towards the centre of the area and included two possible ovoid pits, an amorphous pit or possible post hole, a circular possible small pit or post hole and a large shallow Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval pit, with a post hole dug into its base. Towards the southern end of SMS Area 1 a probable 19th century pit and two amorphous natural hollows that contained abraded medieval tile were identified. The abraded tile within the natural features is suggestive of medieval manure scattering

Strip Map and Sample Area 3 was located in the central part of the site between Trenches 5 and 6. A previous investigation to the east of this area (Fig 3) revealed Iron Age and Roman remains associated with significant settlement. SMS Area 3 revealed a curvilinear ditch of Bronze Age to Iron Age date (probably Iron Age considering the previous evidence for Iron Age occupation in the area), three probable Iron Age post holes and a possibly 15th to 18th century ditch. The scarcity of archaeological remains in this area

suggests that the majority of Iron Age and Roman activity took place just to the east of the line of the road here.

SMS area 2 was located at the southeastern end of the site and yielded few archaeological remains. A number of amorphous features were investigated in this area and found to be natural in origin. The only features of anthropogenic origin appeared to be a thin undated linear ditch or gully and a small undated pit located towards the southern end of the area.

Trenches 7-11 were located between SMS Area 3 and SMS Area 2. Trenches 7-10 contained no archaeological finds or features, however Trench 11 (located just to the west of SMS Area 2) revealed a number of archaeological features.

The majority of archaeological remains recovered during the investigation came from Trench 11, including three Iron Age pits, a ditch, four probable Iron Age post holes and a large shallow curvilinear feature.

The large circular pits appear to be typical Iron Age grain storage pits which had been deliberately backfilled once they were no longer in use for that purpose. The four post holes suggest a structure, probably contemporary with the pits and any associated activity taking place here. The scale of the large curvilinear feature suggests a substantial trackway, while the function of the ditch is unknown, however, it is truncated by one the pits and thus predates it.

A small shallow and isolated Iron Age pit was recorded approximately 60m to the west of Trench 11 and contained hearth waste including burnt stone.

Trench 12 was the southernmost of the trenches and contained no archaeological

finds or features, however the sequence of three deposits between the natural and the topsoil may be composed of made up ground and represent previous landscaping projects.

A small assemblage of flint finds was recovered during the investigation, mostly retrieved from later pit fills, generally spread around the area of the excavated haul road. This suggests a use of this landscape by makers of flint tools intermittently and at a low level over many millennia

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. PERSONNEL

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Post-excavation Analyst: Andrew Failes

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBM Ceramic Building Material

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

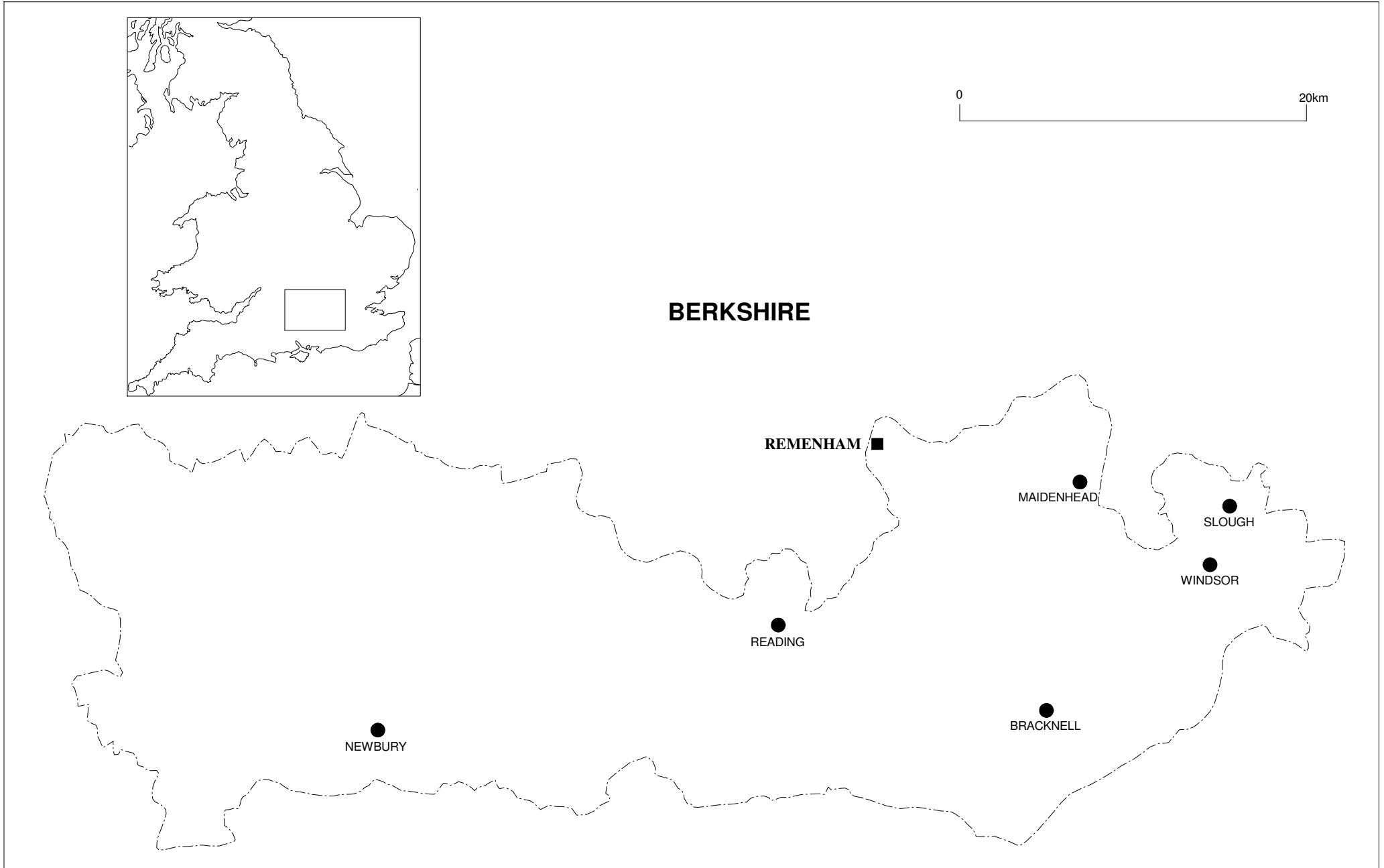
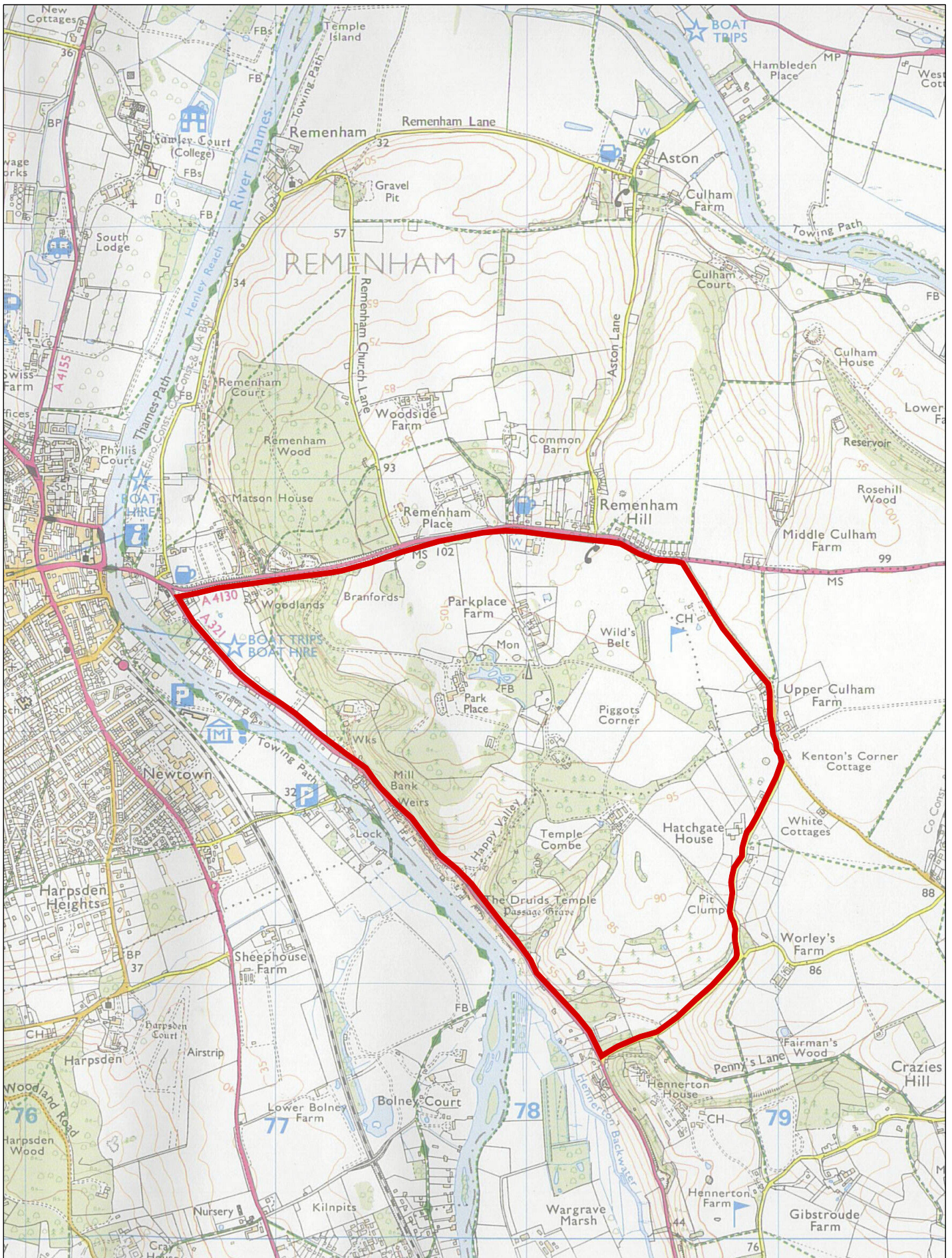


Figure 1 - General location plan



0 1km

 - Site location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Remenham Haul Road (REHR11)

Scale 1:200

Drawn by: AF

Report No: 32/12

Figure 2 - Site location

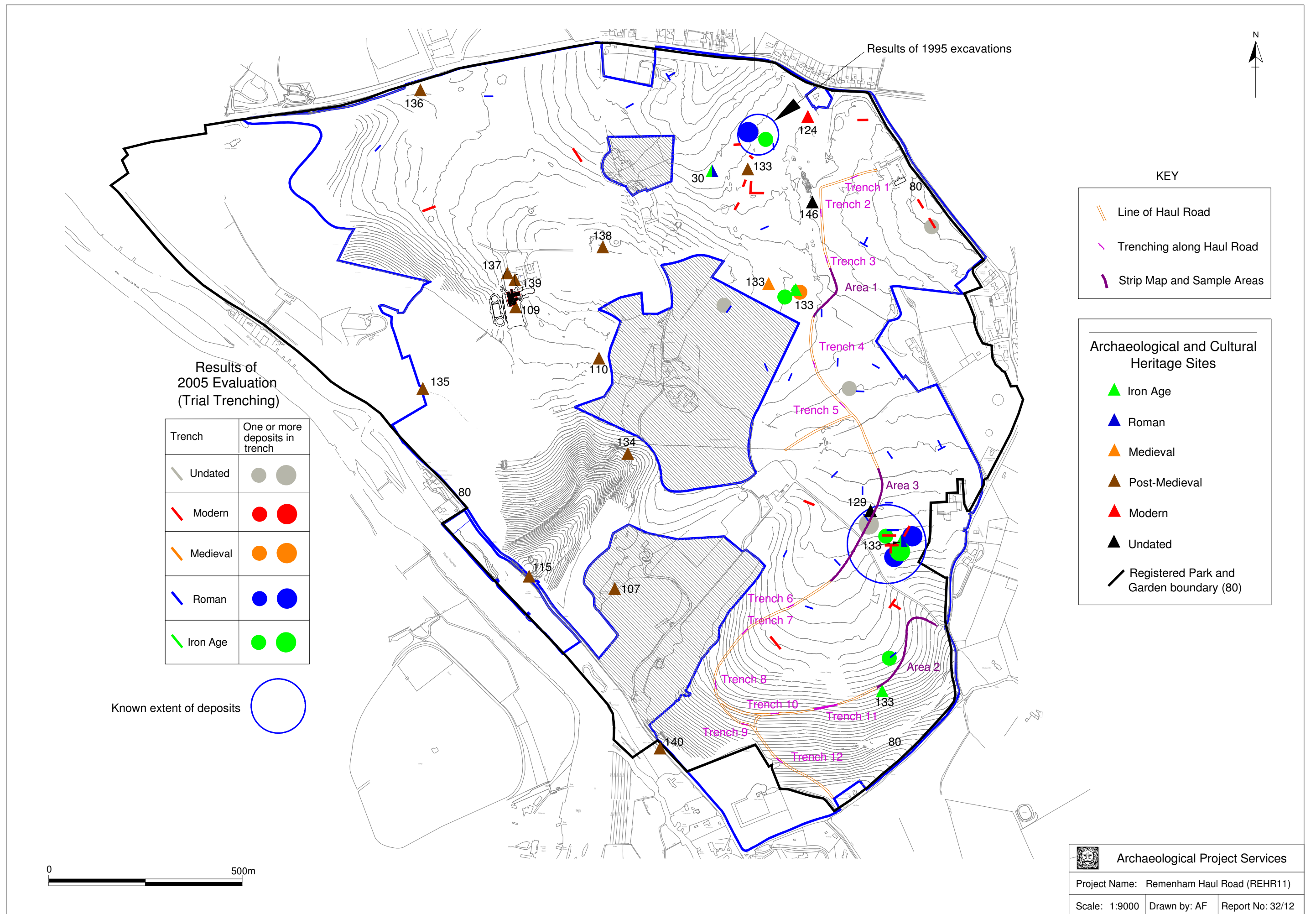


Figure 3 - Line of Haul Road showing trench locations, strip map and sample areas and the results of previous archaeological investigations

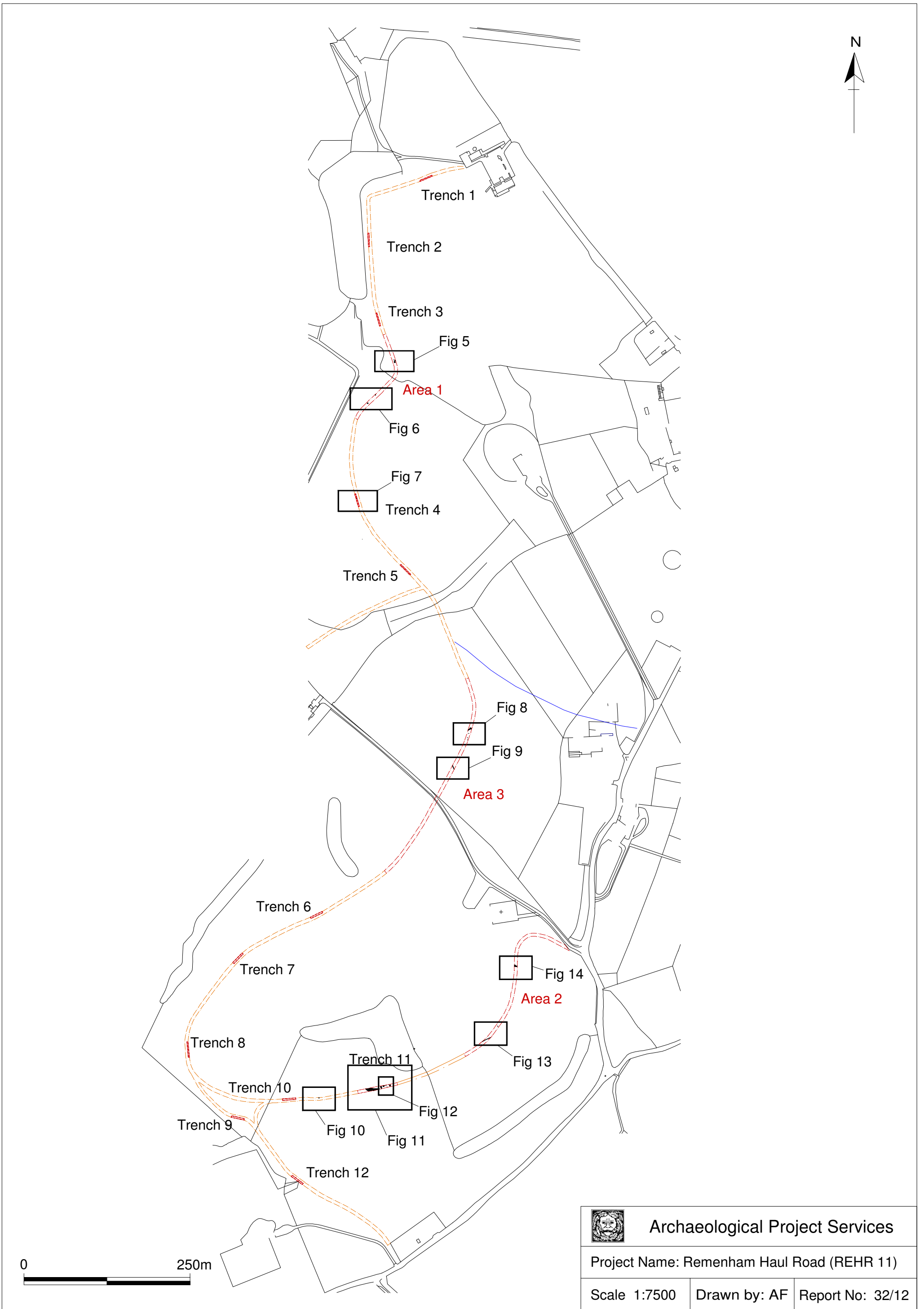


Figure 4 - Haul Road showing Figure locations

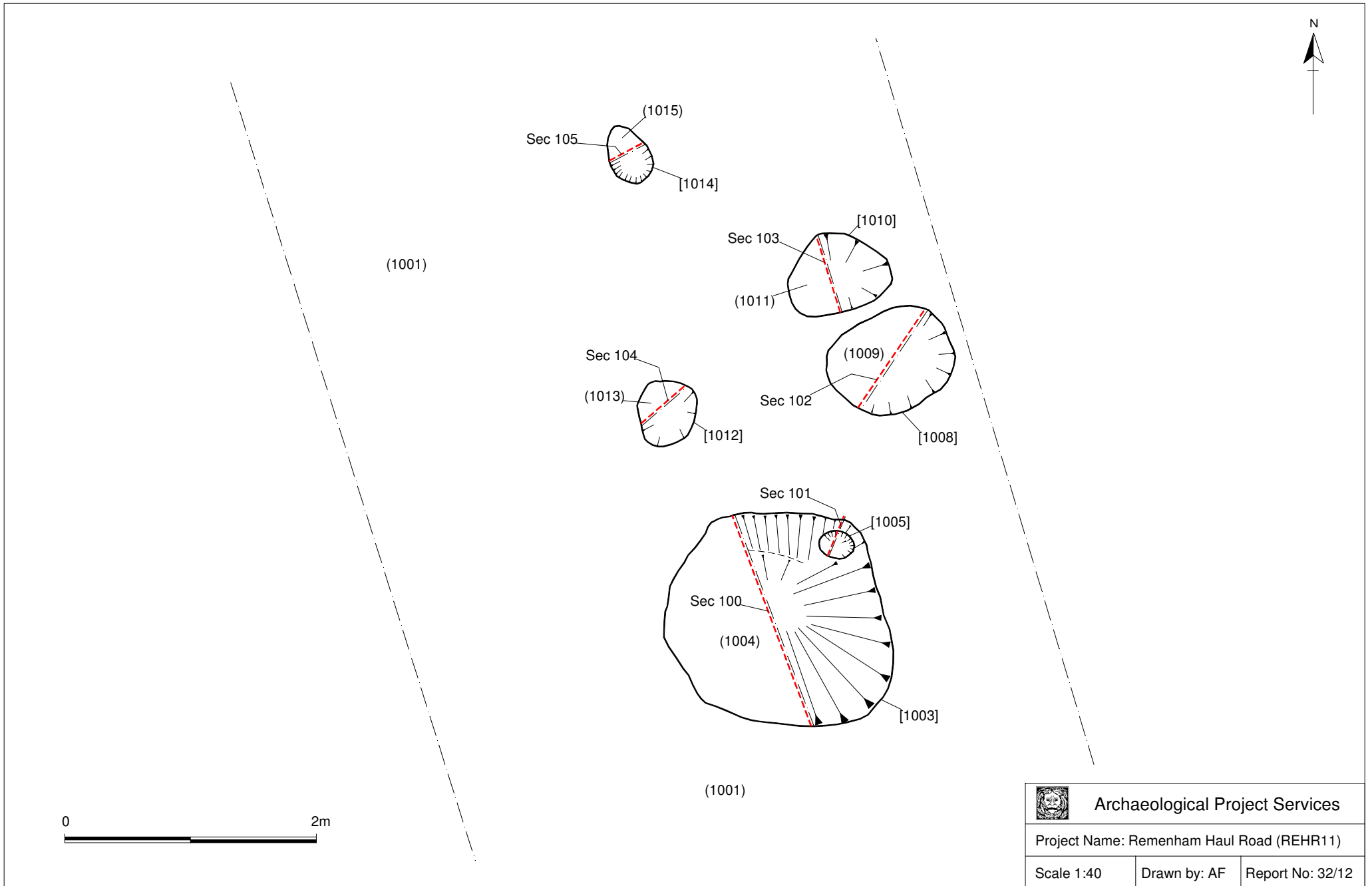


Figure 5 - Cluster of features in Strip Map and Sample Area 1

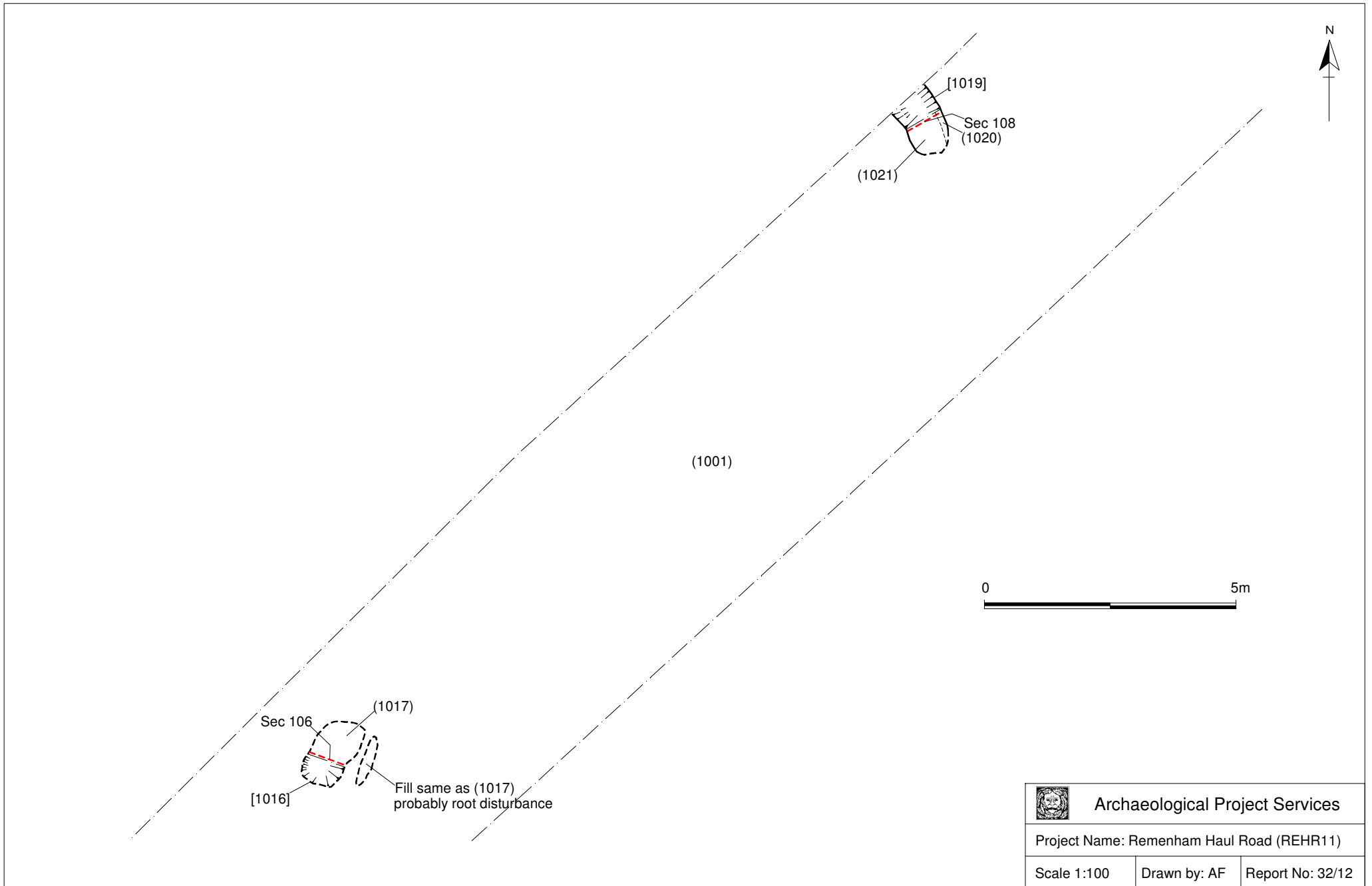


Figure 6 - Features [1019] & [1016], Strip Map and Sample Area 1

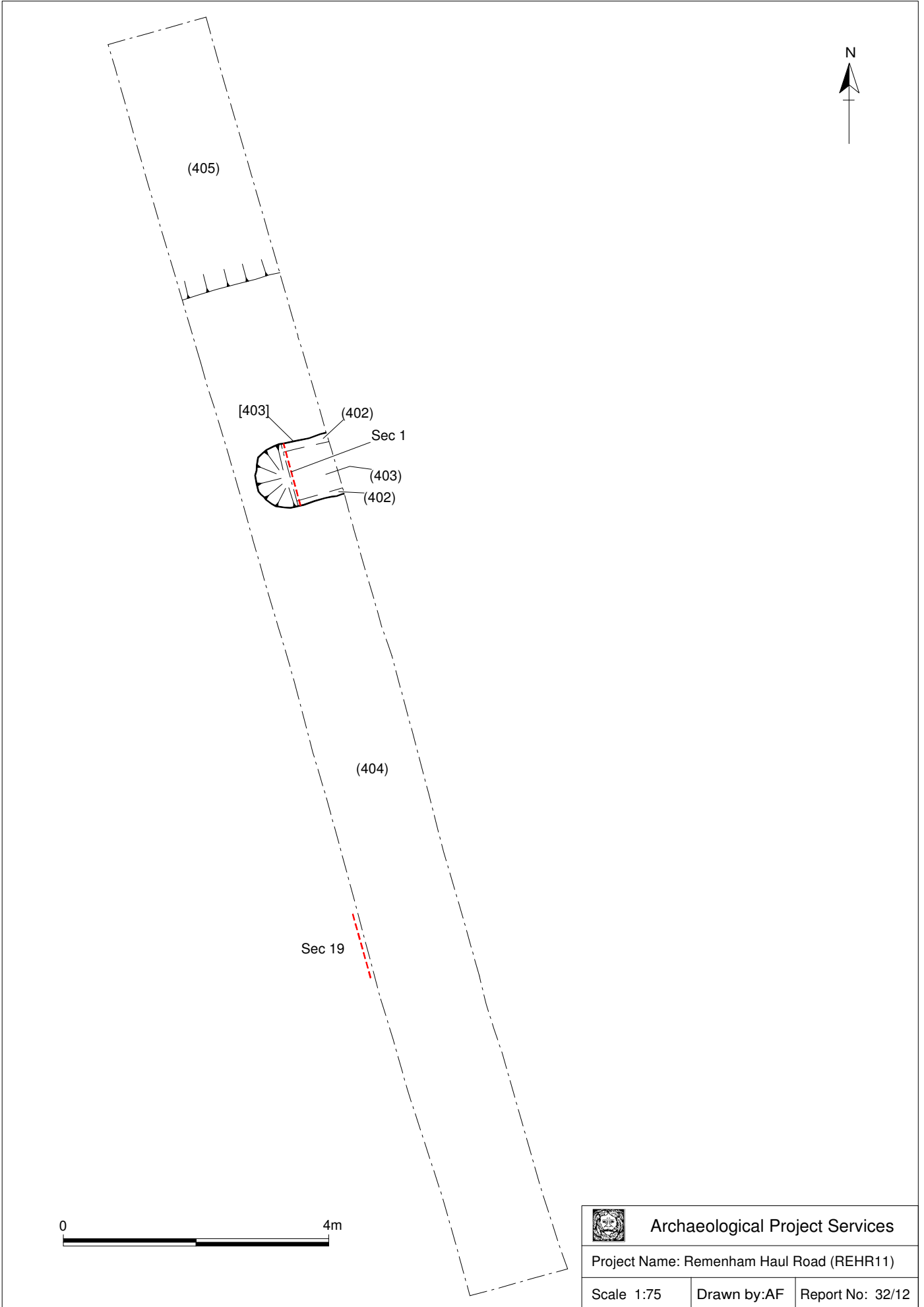


Figure 7 - Plan of Trench 4

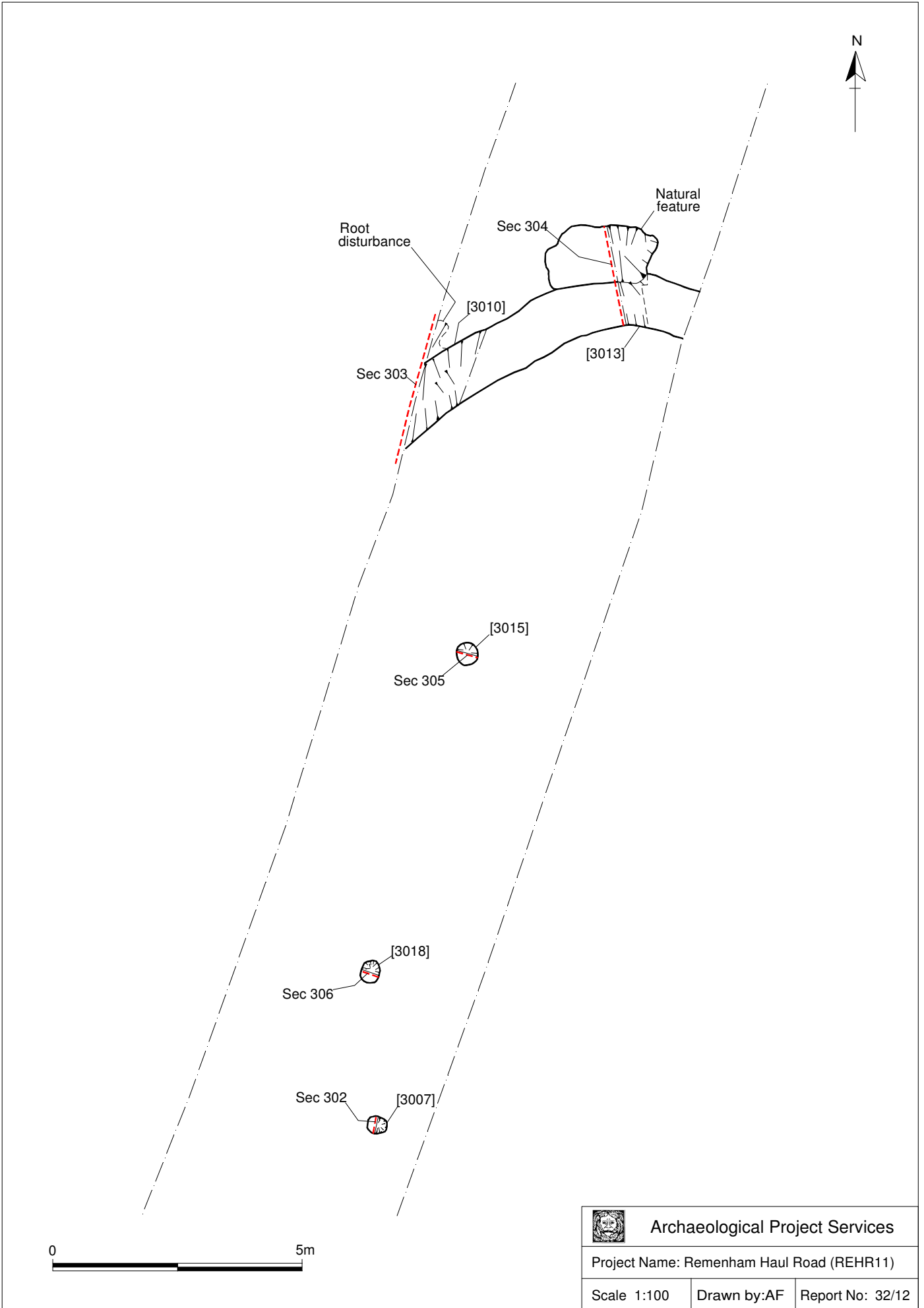


Figure 8 - Ditch [3010]/[3013] and post-holes [3007], [3015] & [3018], SMS Area 3

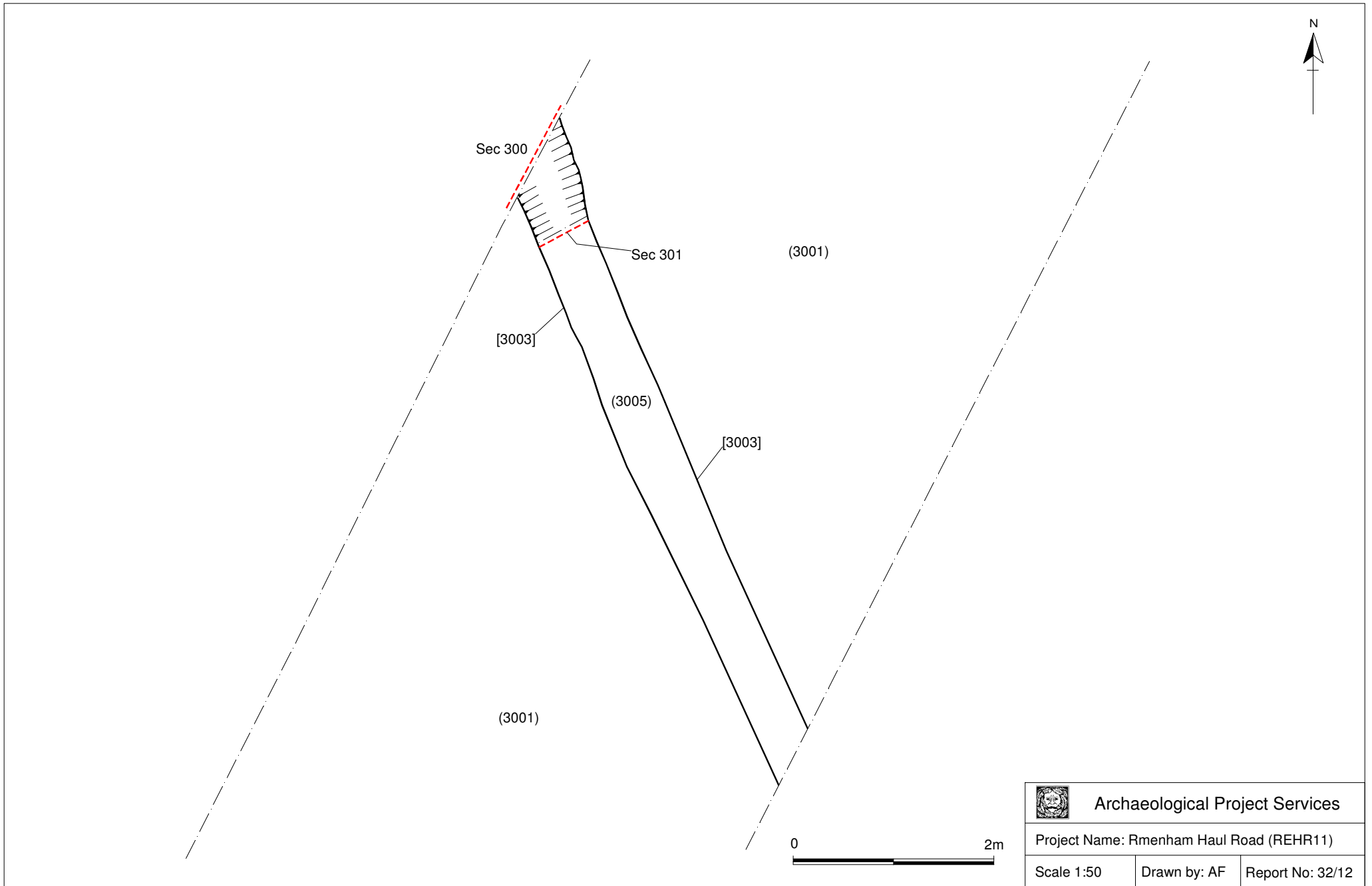
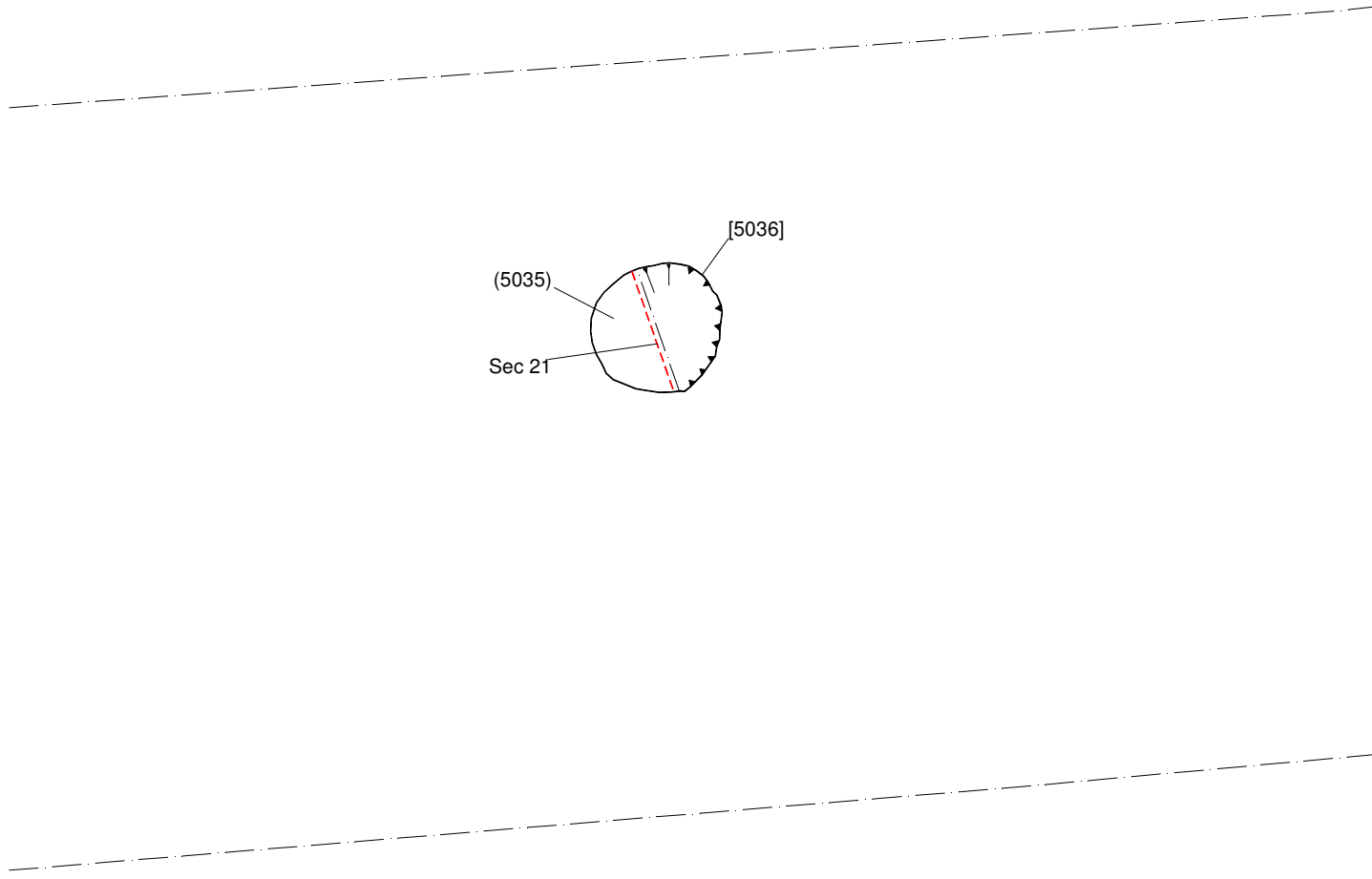


Figure 9 - Ditch [3003], Strip Map and Sample Area 3



(5035)
Sec 21
[5036]

0 2m


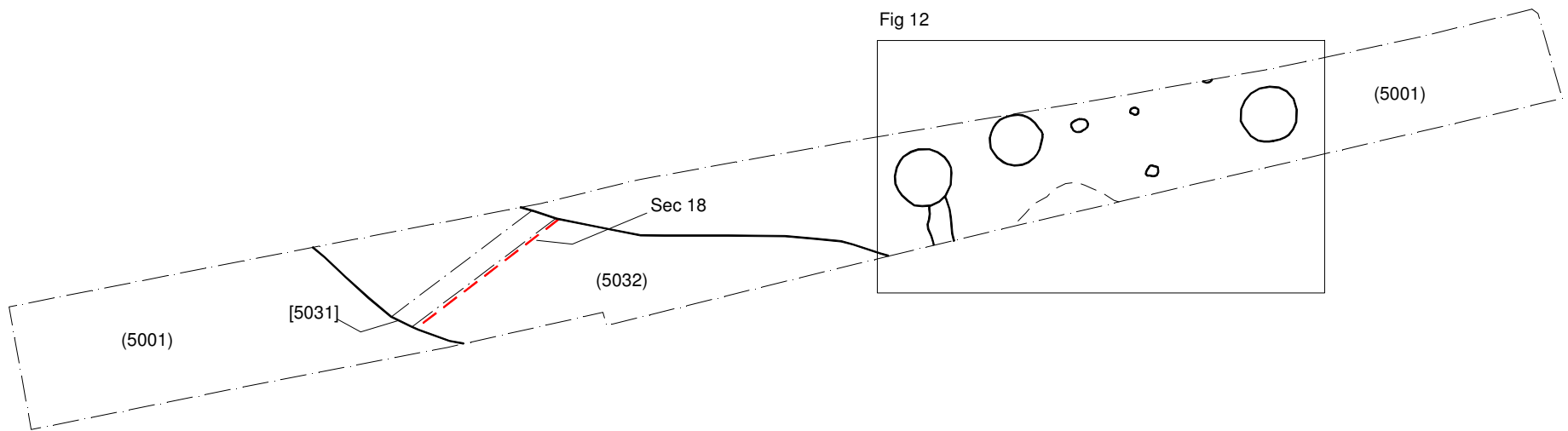
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Project Name: Remenham Haul Road (REHR11)		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 32/12

Figure 10 - Pit [5036]

Trench 11




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Remenham Haul Road (REHR11)		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 32/12

Figure 11 - Plan of Trench 11

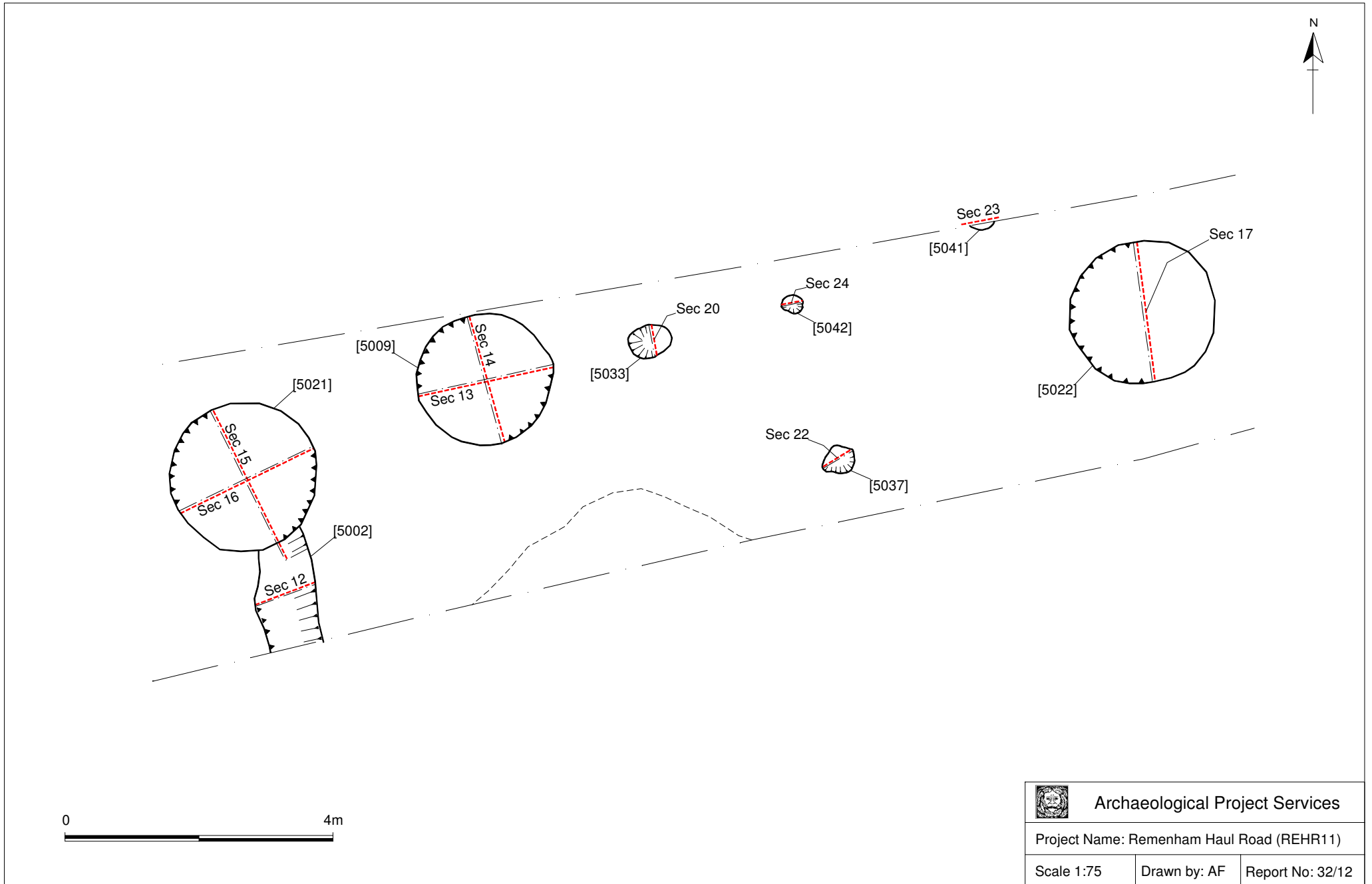


Figure 12 - Plan of pits and post-holes in Trench 11

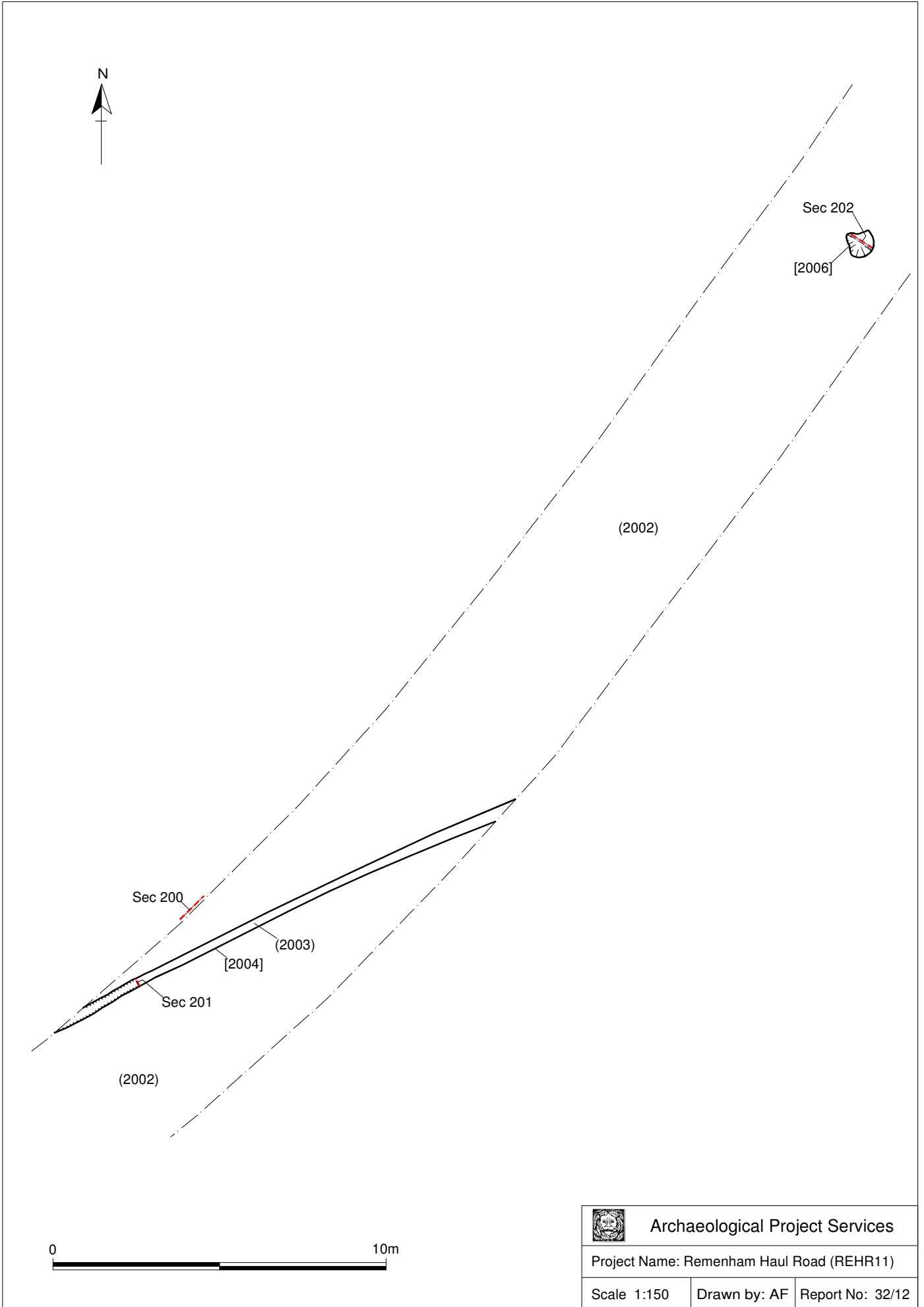


Figure 13 - Section 200, ditch [2004] & pit [2006], Strip Map and Sample Area 2

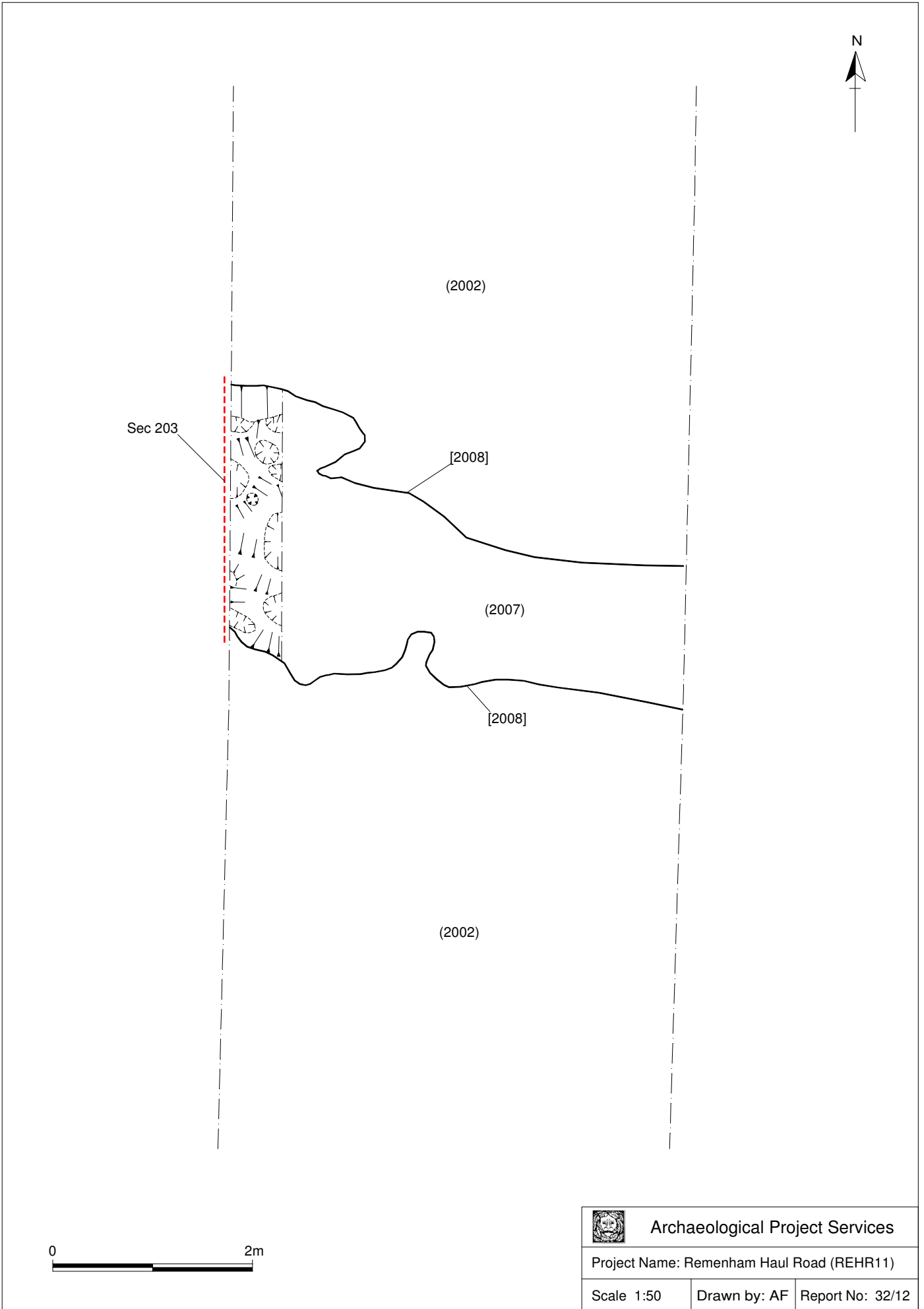
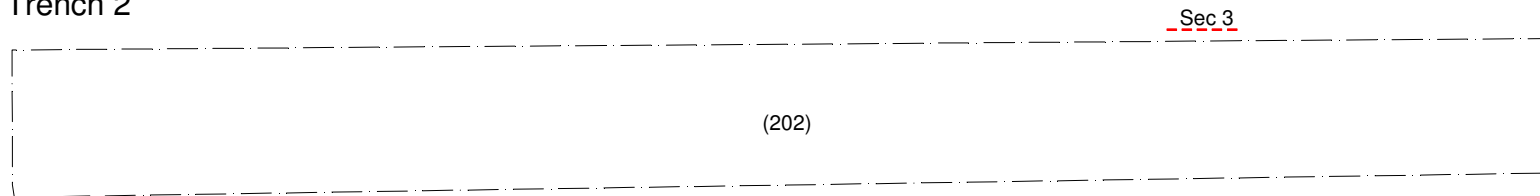


Figure 14 - Natural feature [2008], Strip Map and Sample Area 2

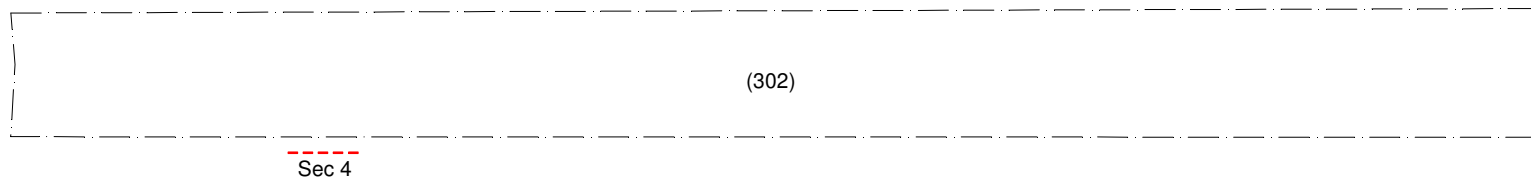
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3




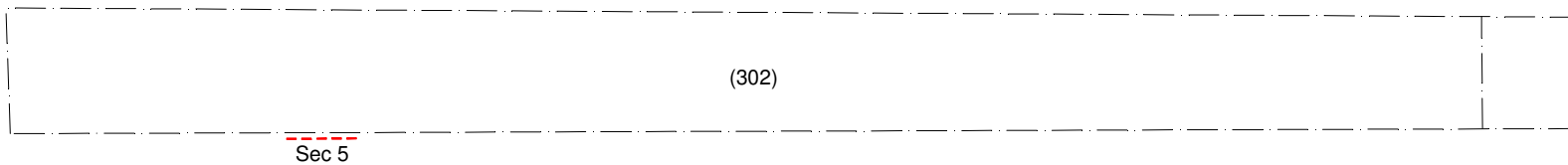
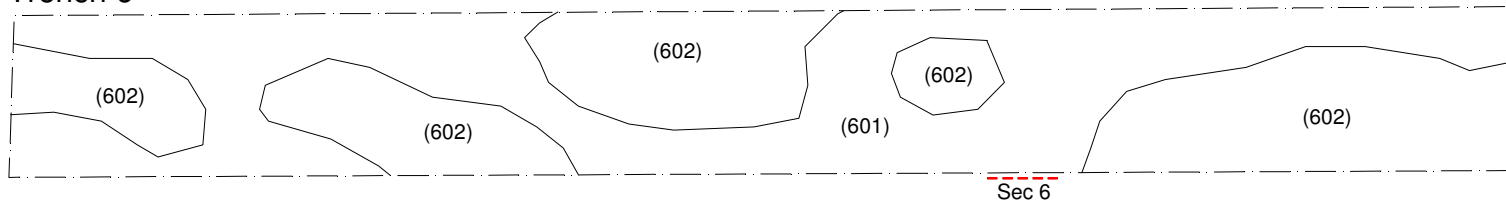
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Project Name: Remenham Haul Road (REHR11)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 32/12

Figure 15 - Trenches 1, 2 & 3

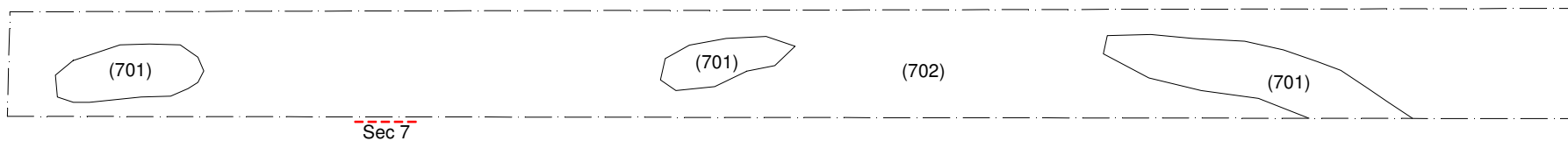
Trench 5



Trench 6



Trench 7




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Figure 16 - Trenches 5, 6 & 7

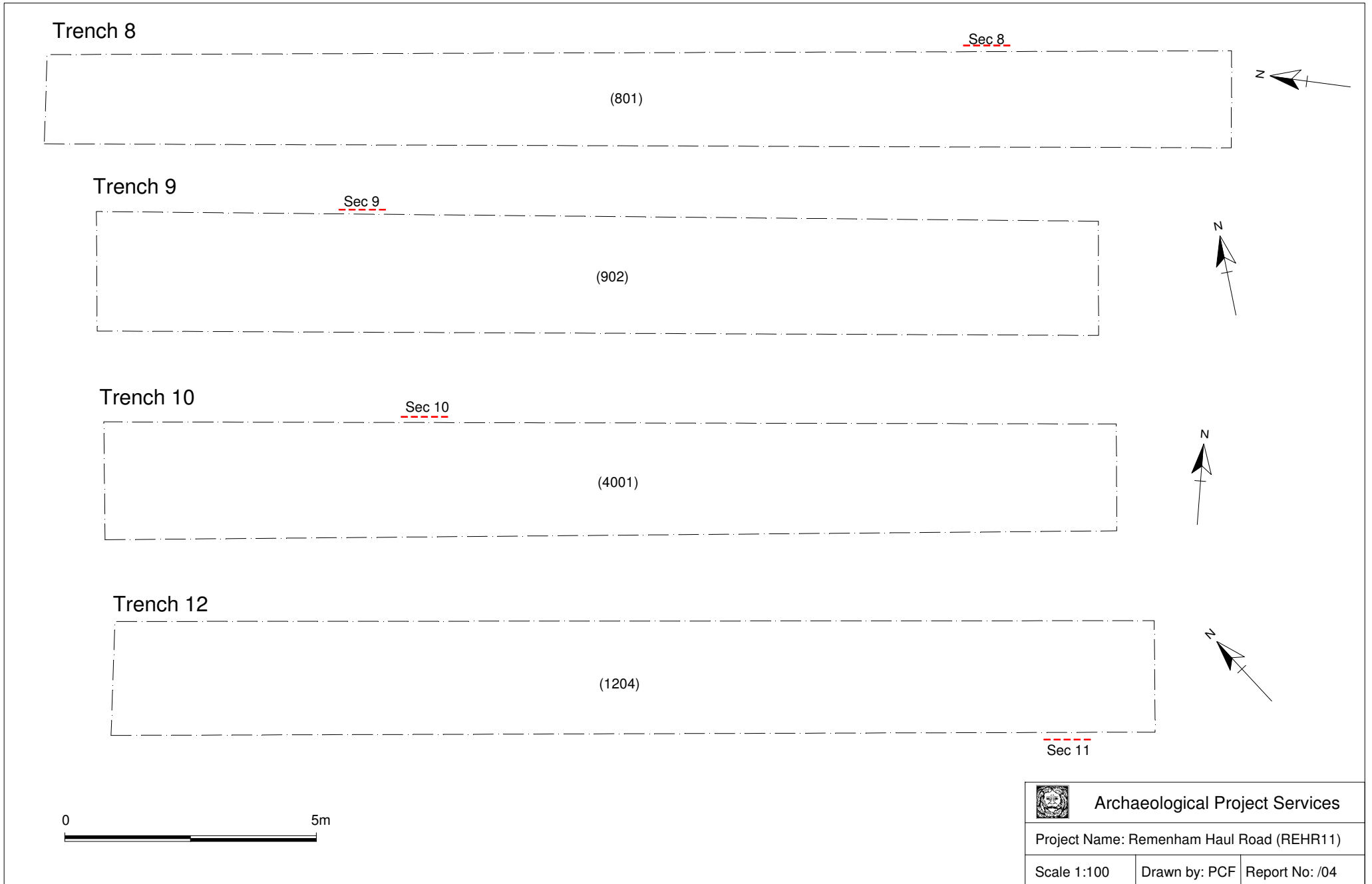
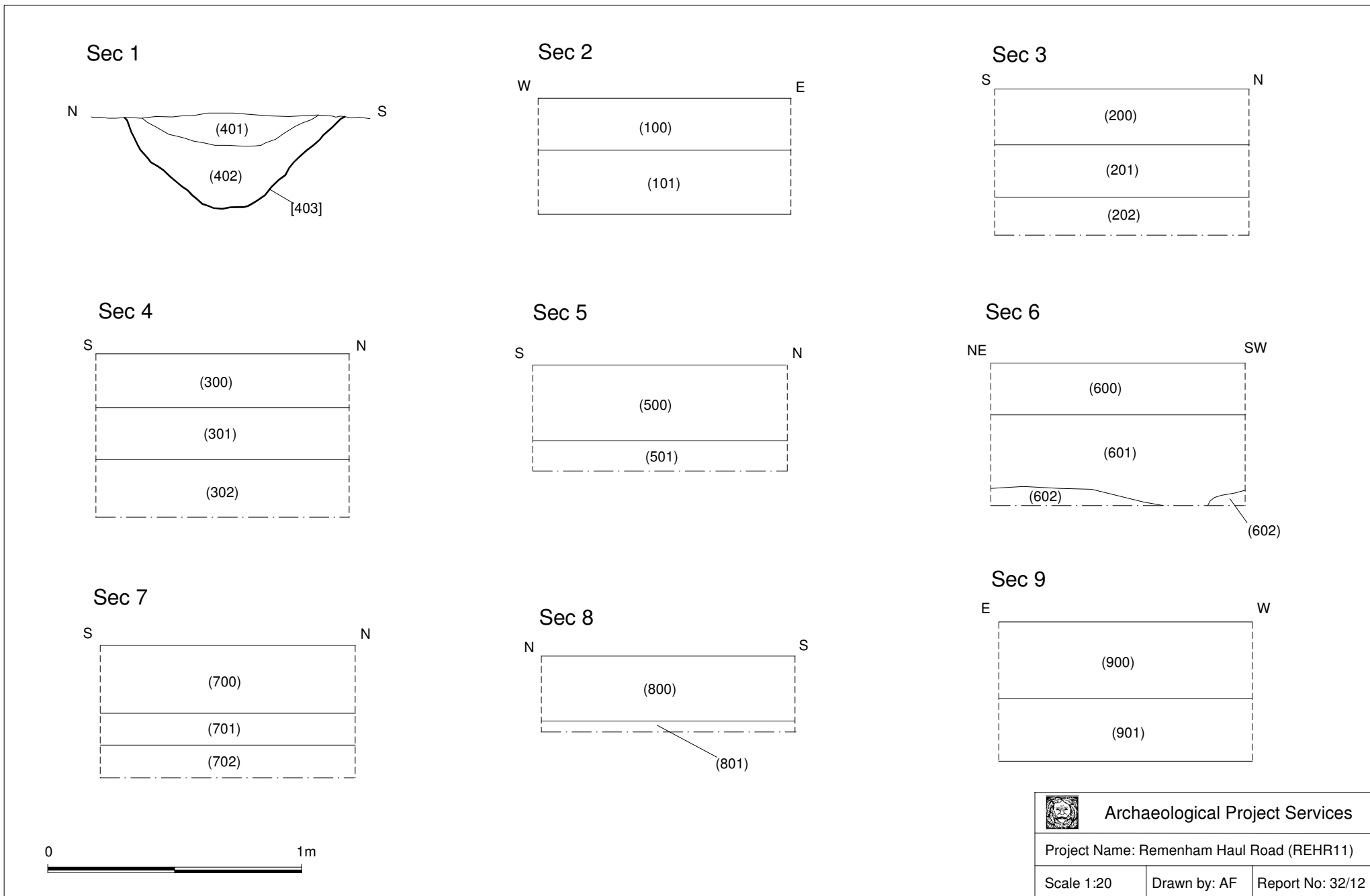


Figure 17 - Trenches 8, 9, 10 & 11




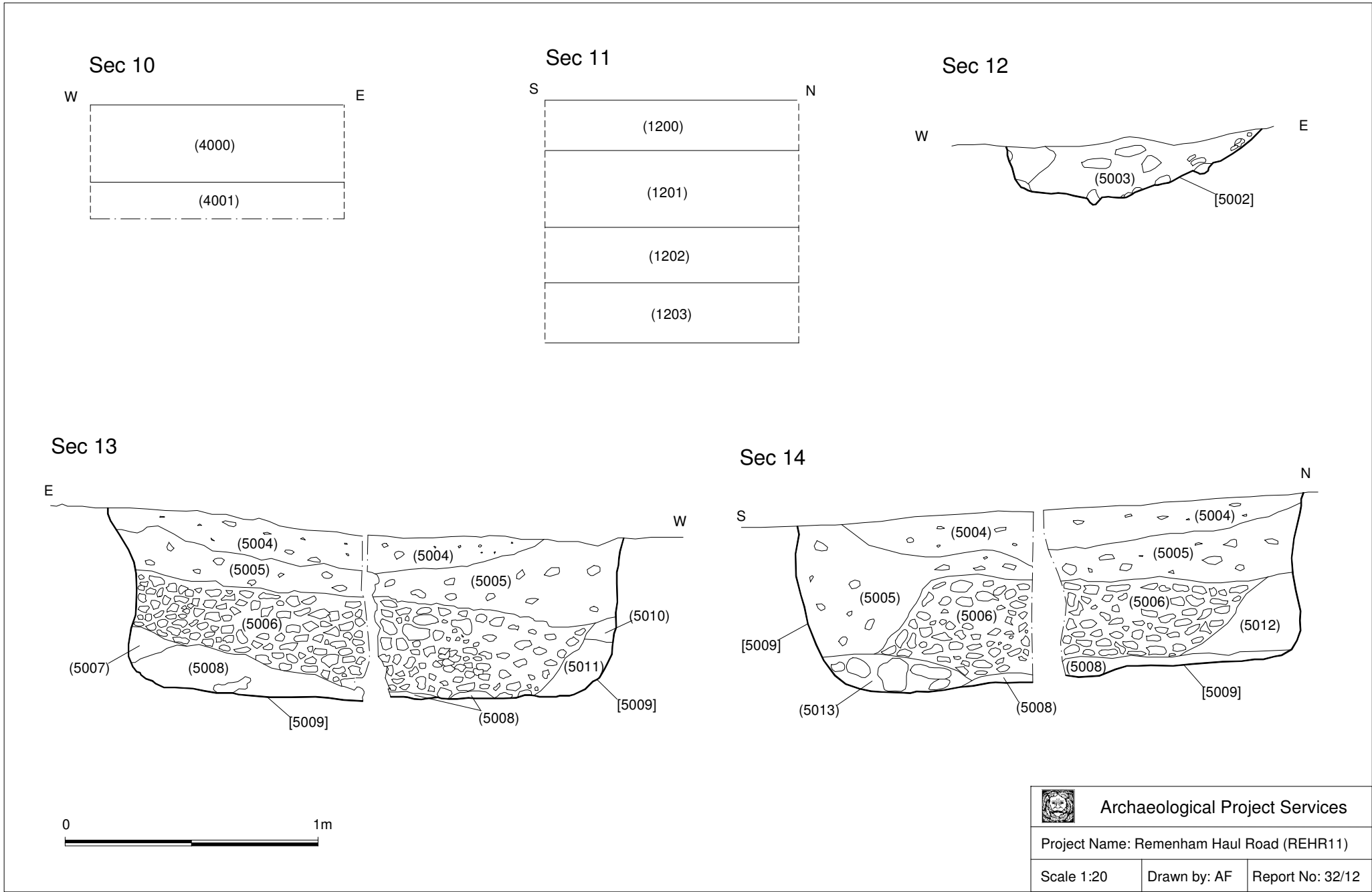
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Figure 18 - Sections 1-9




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Remenham Haul Road (REHR11)		
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Figure 19 - Sections 10-14

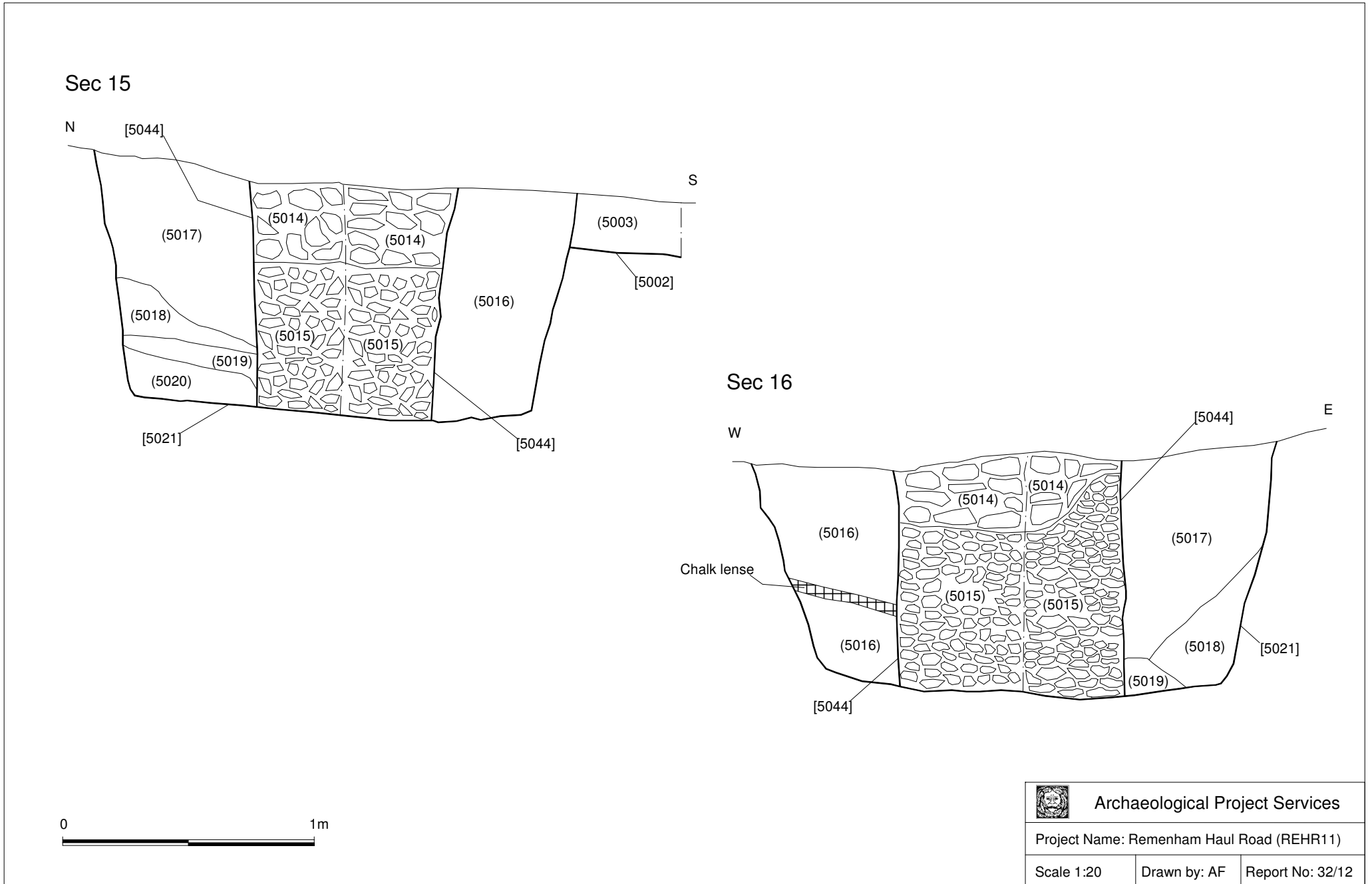


Figure 20 - Sections 15-16

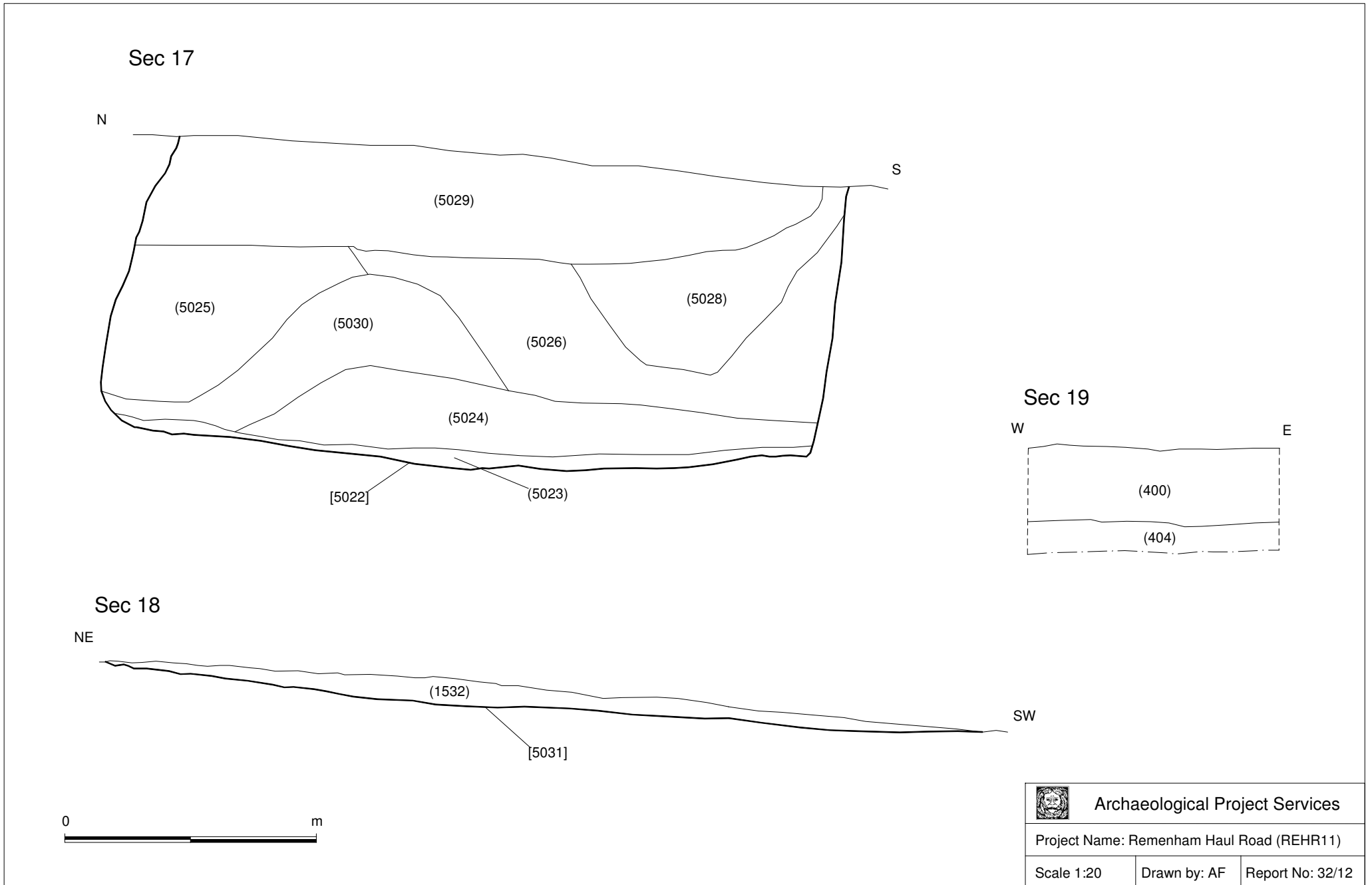
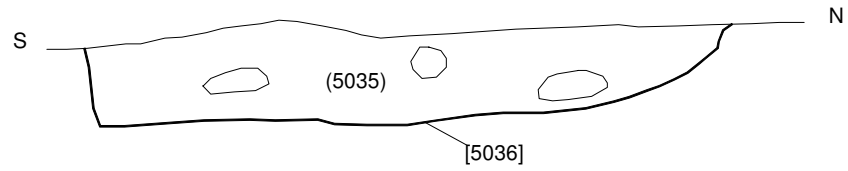


Figure 21 - Section 17-19

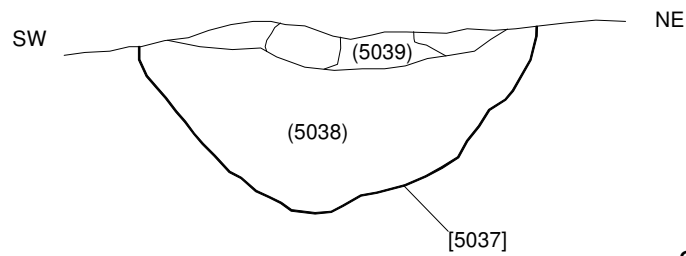
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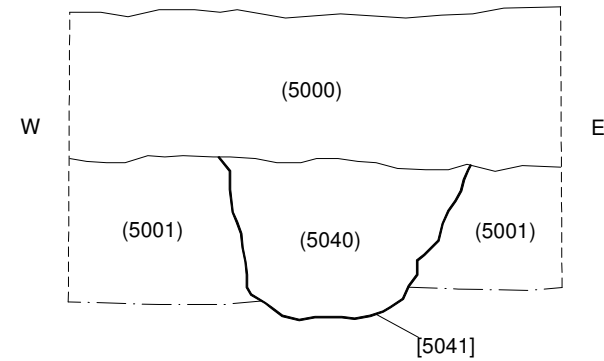
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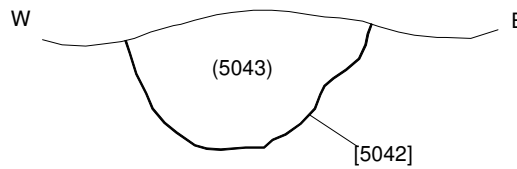
Sec 22



Sec 23



Sec 24




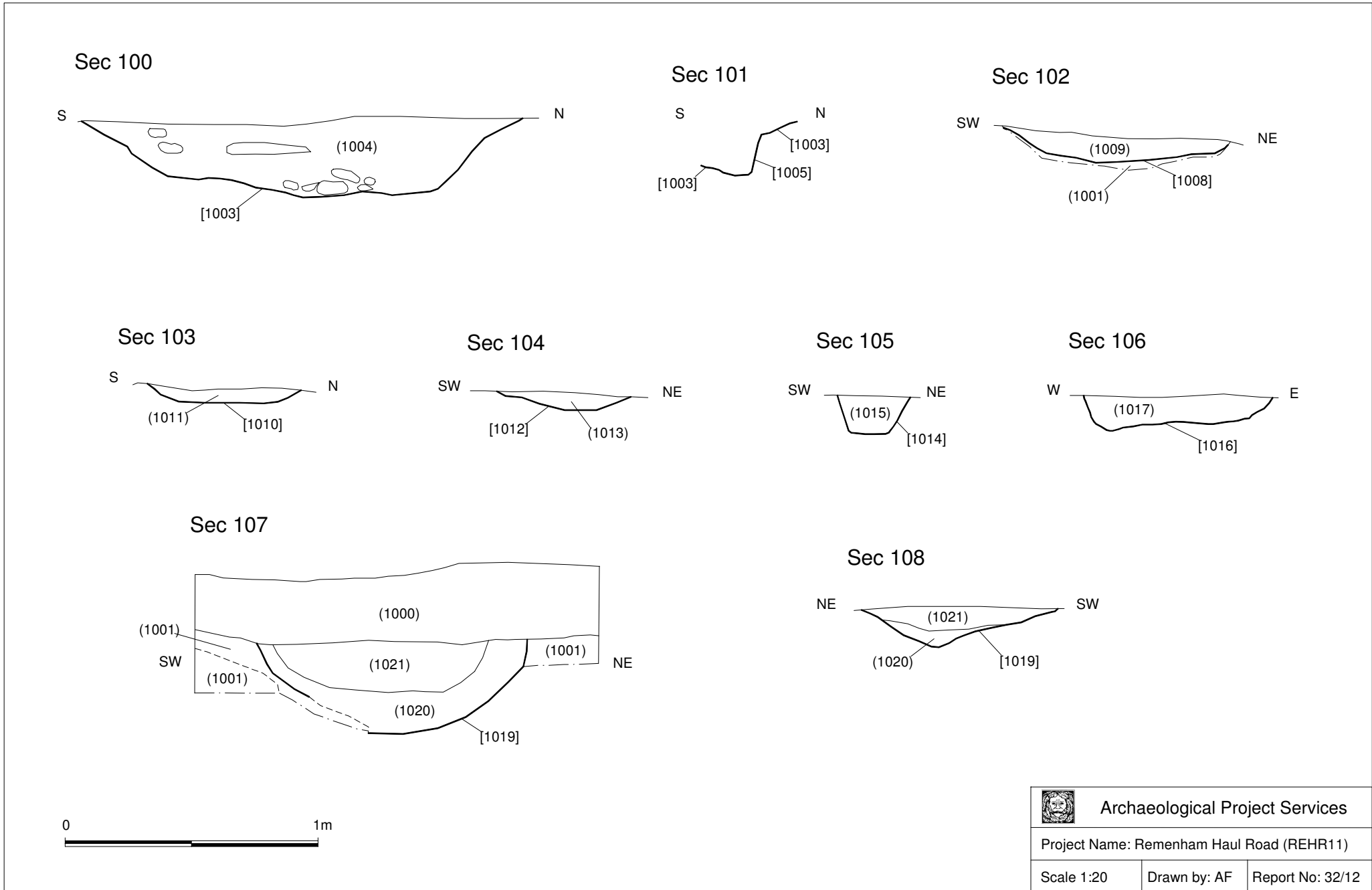
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Figure 22 - Sections 20-24




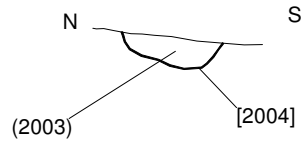
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Figure 23 - Sections 100-108

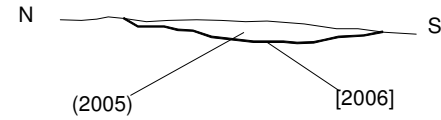
Sec 200



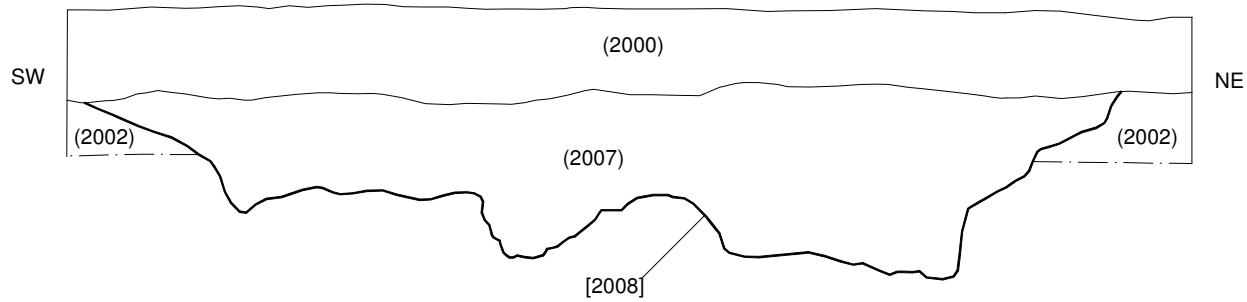
Sec 201



Sec 202



Sec 203




		
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Remenham Haul Road (REHR11)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 32/12

Figure 24 - Sections 200-203

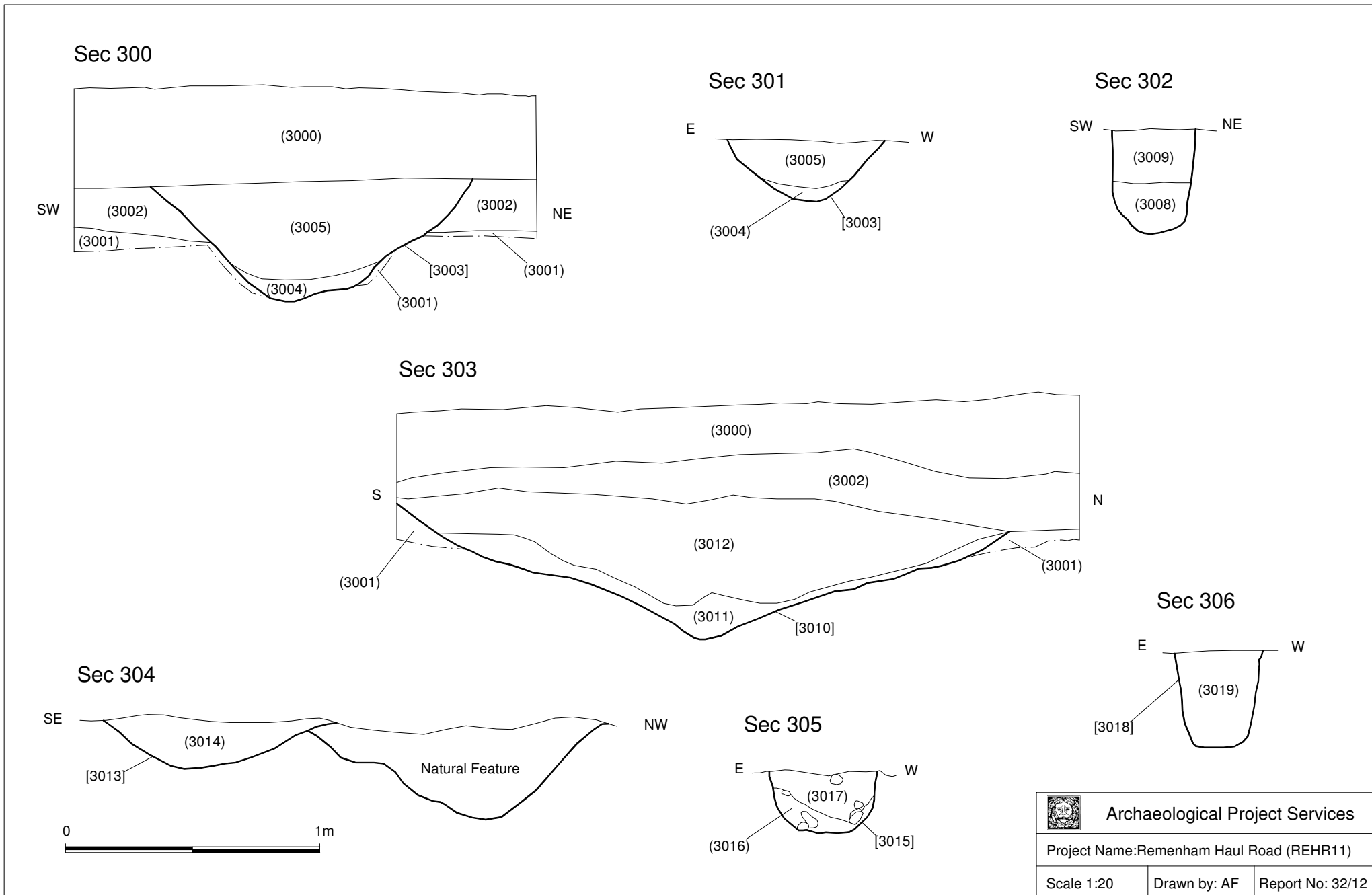


Figure 25 - Sections 300-306



Plate 1 – View of Trench 1 plan looking east



Plate 2 – Section 3, Trench 2



Plate 3 – Ditch [403], Section 1



Plate 4 – Trench 7 plan



Plate 5 – Section 7, Trench 7



Plate 6 – Ditch [5002] cut by pit [5021], Section 12



Plate 7 – Pit [5021], Section 15



Plate 8 – Pit [5021], Section 15



Plate 9 – Pit [5021], Section 16



Plate 10 - Pit [5021], Section 16



Plate 11 - Pit [5009], Section 13



Plate 12 - Pit [5009], Section 13



Plate 13 – Pit [5009], Section 14



Plate 14 – Pit [5009], Section 14



Plate 15 – Pit [5022], Section 17

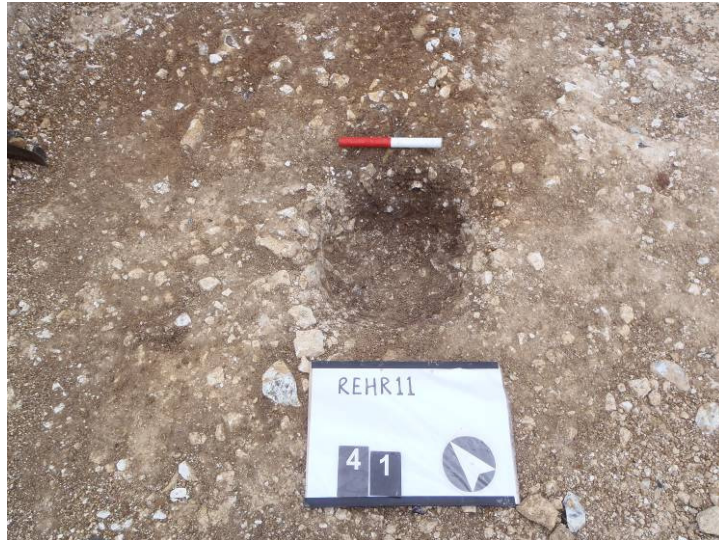


Plate 16 – Post hole [5033], Section 20



Plate 17 – Post hole [5042], Section 24



Plate 18 – Feature [5031], Section 18



Plate 19 – Pit [5036], Section 21



Plate 20 – Pit [1003], Section 104



Plate 21 – Ditch [3010]/[3013], Section 304



Plate 22 – Post hole [3007], Section 302



Plate 23 – Post hole [3018], Section 306



Plate 24 – Post hole [3015], Section 305

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench/Area	Description	Interpretation
100	Trench 1	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick, with frequent flint fragments and small nodules	Topsoil
101	Trench 1	Firm, slightly plastic and friable mid greyish reddish brown silty clay, 0.46m thick, with frequent flint nodules	Subsoil
102	Trench 1	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules	Natural
200	Trench 2	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.22m thick, containing moderate flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	Topsoil
201	Trench 2	Firm mid greyish reddish brown silty clay, 0.21m thick, with moderate flint fragments	Subsoil
202	Trench 2	Firm mid reddish brown clay with flints and occasional chalk rubble	Natural
300	Trench 3	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.21m thick, with frequent white chalk flecks and fragments and moderate flints	Topsoil
301	Trench 3	Firm to slightly friable mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.21m thick, containing moderate flints, frequent flecks and fragments of CBM and moderate flecks and fragments of chalk	Made up ground
302	Trench 3	Firm mid reddish brown to yellowish brown silty clay with flints	Natural
400	Trench 4	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.36m thick, containing frequent flint and chalk fragments	Topsoil
401	Trench 4	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.12m thick, with occasional small flints and chalk fragments	Fill of [403]
402	Trench 4	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay, 0.25m thick, containing frequent chalk and flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [403]
403	Trench 4	Roughly east-west oriented linear cut with rounded terminal end and moderately steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Ditch terminus
404	Trench 4	Firm mid reddish brown clay with flints containing occasional chalk pebbles	Natural
405	Trench 4	Firm mid reddish brown and white clay	Natural

		with chalk and frequent flints	
500	Trench 5	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.30m thick, containing frequent flint and chalk fragments	Topsoil
501	Trench 5	Firm mid reddish brown clay with flints containing occasional chalk pebbles	Natural
600	Trench 6	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.20m thick, containing frequent angular flint pebbles and occasional chalk flecks	Topsoil
601	Trench 6	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay, up to 0.23m thick, containing frequent flint pebbles and chalk flecks	Natural or subsoil?
602	Trench 6	Friable light brown and white sandy clay and chalk with flints	Natural
700	Trench 7	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.27m thick, containing frequent angular flint pebbles and occasional chalk flecks	Topsoil
701	Trench 7	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay, up to 0.23m thick, containing frequent flint pebbles and chalk flecks	Subsoil
702	Trench 7	Hard to friable white chalk with patches of reddish brown sandy clay with flints	Natural
800	Trench 8	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt and chalk fragments, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
801	Trench 8	Hard white chalk with flints	Natural
900	Trench 9	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt and chalk fragments, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
901	Trench 9	Hard to friable mid reddish brown clayey sand, 0.25m thick, containing frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint fragments	Subsoil
902	Trench 9	Hard white chalk with flints and patches of clayey sand	Natural
1000	Area 1	Soft dark brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint pebbles, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
1001	Area 1	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent pebbles and patches of whitish yellow clay containing chalk fragments and flint nodules	Natural clay and chalk deposit
1002	Area 1	Unstratified finds from Area 1	
1003	Area 1	Sub-circular cut measuring 1.74m in diameter x 0.30m deep with irregular sides and a shallow concave base	Pit of uncertain function and date
1004	Area 1	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent flint and chalk cobbles	Fill of Pit [1003]

1005	Area 1	Sub-circular cut measuring 0.22m x 0.24m wide x 0.16m deep with very steep sides breaking fairly sharply to a flat to slightly concave base	Possible post-hole
1006	Area 1	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.16m thick, containing occasional cobbles/pebbles and charcoal flecks	Fill of possible post-hole [1005]
1007	Area 1	Finds retrieved from the machined surface of Pit [1003], these almost certainly come from fill (1004)	
1008	Area 1	Sub-oval cut 1.0m long x 0.78m wide x c. 90mm deep with irregular sides breaking imperceptibly to a flat to concave base	Pit of uncertain date and function
1009	Area 1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with patches of silty clay, moderate flint cobbles and pebbles	Fill of pit [1008]
1010	Area 1	Sub-oval cut measuring 0.80m long x 0.59m wide x 50mm deep with a flat to gently concave base	Pit of uncertain date and function
1011	Area 1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent cobbles and pebbles, 50mm thick	Fill of pit [1010]
1012	Area 1	Sub-angular to amorphous feature measuring 0.54m long x 0.52m wide x 70mm deep with a gently concave base	Possible pit
1013	Area 1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 70mm thick and containing moderately frequent cobbles and pebbles, mainly flint	Fill of pit [1012]
1014	Area 1	Oval cut measuring 0.38m long x 0.30m wide x 0.15m deep with steep near vertical sides breaking gradually to a flat base	Possible post-hole or small oval pit
1015	Area 1	Firm mid reddish greyish brown clayey silt with moderately frequent pebbles and rare charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick	Fill of pit [1014]
1016	Area 1	Amorphous to sub-oval feature measuring 0.85m wide x 1.42m long x 0.14m deep with irregular sides and a slightly concave base	Possible feature
1017	Area 1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk and flint pebbles, 0.14m thick	Fill of possible feature [1016]
1018	Area 1	Finds collected from amorphous shaped modern feature	
1019	Area 1	Elongated, possibly oval feature measuring at least 1.4m long x 0.77m wide x 0.36m deep with irregular sides	Possible feature

		breaking imperceptibly to an uneven slightly concave base	
1020	Area 1	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.14m thick, with moderately frequent lenses of chalk and clay and chalk and flint pebbles	Fill of [1019]
1021	Area 1	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick, with moderate chalk and occasional flint nodules and pebbles	Fill of [1019]
1200	Trench 12	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick, containing frequent flint and angular chalk fragments	Topsoil
1201	Trench 12	Friable to soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.30m thick, containing frequent flecks and fragments of chalk and moderate flints	Made ground
1202	Trench 12	Soft, slightly friable mix of mid brown sandy clay and flint cobbles, 0.22m thick	Made ground
1203	Trench 12	Soft to friable mid brown sandy clay, 0.24m thick, containing frequent chalk flecks and fragments and moderate small flint nodules	Made ground
1204	Trench 12	Hard white to brownish white chalk with flints	Natural
2000	Area 2	Friable to hard mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.20m thick containing frequent chalk flecks, pebbles and flint fragments	Topsoil
2001	Area 2	Hard mid to slightly reddish brown clayey silty sand, up to 0.15m thick containing frequent chalk flecks and moderate flint fragments	Possible subsoil
2002	Area 2	Hard white chalk with flints containing frequent patches reddish brown clayey silty sand	Natural chalk
2003	Area 2	Friable mid brown (with slightly reddish hue) silty sand containing frequent small chalk flecks and fragments and moderate small flint fragments	Fill of [2004]
2004	Area 2	Linear cut oriented on a northwest to southeast alignment, measuring up to 0.40m wide x 70mm deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Thin linear cut
2005	Area 2	Hard mid to slightly reddish brown clayey silty sand, up to 0.15m thick containing frequent chalk flecks and moderate flint fragments	Fill of [2006]
2006	Area 2	Roughly circular cut 0.90m in diameter	Natural feature

		x 70mm deep with irregular shallow sides breaking imperceptibly to an irregular base	
2007	Area 2	Firm slightly plastic mid reddish brown silty clay containing frequent flint and chalk fragments	Fill of [2008]
2008	Area 2	Irregular, somewhat linear cut extending at least 5m in length x 2.75m wide x 0.50m deep with irregular sides and base	Natural feature
3000	Area 3	Firm mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent cobbles (mostly flint nodules) and pebbles	Topsoil
3001	Area 3	Firm mid reddish brown slightly silty clay with moderately frequent flint nodules and pebbles mixed with firm light yellowish to white chalky-flint	Natural
3002	Area 3	Firm mid yellowish reddish brown silty clay with moderately frequent flint nodules and pebbles	Subsoil
3003	Area 3	Linear cut oriented north-south and measuring 0.60m wide x 70.24m deep with moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base	Ditch cut
3004	Area 3	Very firm mid greyish brown silty clay with orange to olive hue, 90mm thick, with frequent flint nodules and pebbles	Fill of [3003]
3005	Area 3	Very firm mid greyish brown silty clay, at least 0.18m thick with frequent flint cobbles and pebbles	Fill of [3003]
3006	Area 3	Brick fragments	
3007	Area 3	Sub-oval to sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners measuring 0.32m long x 0.30m wide x 0.38m deep with vertical sides breaking gradually to a flat base	Isolated post-hole
3008	Area 3	Very firm mid grey silty clay, 0.19m thick, with a yellowish to red hue containing frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of [3007]
3009	Area 3	Very firm mid grey silty clay, 0.20m thick with mid yellowish and reddish hue with frequent pebbles and flint cobbles and composed of <i>c.</i> 10% charcoal	Fill of [3007]
3010	Area 3	Roughly southwest-northeast oriented curvilinear cut, 2.42m wide and up to 0.55m deep with shallow sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Curvilinear ditch
3011	Area 3	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay,	Fill of [3010]

		approximately 0.15m thick, containing frequent chalk fragments and gravel	
3012	Area 3	Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt, approximately 0.42m thick, containing occasional flint and chalk fragments and charcoal flecks	Fill of [3010]
3013	Area 3	Roughly southwest-northeast oriented curvilinear cut with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base, measuring 0.92m wide x 0.20m deep	Curvilinear ditch, possibly the same as [3010]
3014	Area 3	Friable to compact mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint fragments	Fill of [3013]
3015	Area 3	Circular cut measuring 0.42m in diameter x 0.22m deep with steep slightly concave sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base	Possible post-hole or small pit
3016	Area 3	Very dark reddish brown silty clay, 0.10m thick, with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate chalk and flint fragments	Fill of [3015]
3017	Area 3	Compact to friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, up to 50mm thick, containing moderate chalk and flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [3015]
3018	Area 3	Circular cut measuring 0.24m in diameter x 0.37m deep with steep almost vertical sides breaking gradually to a flattish base	Possible post-hole or small pit
3019	Area 3	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay, containing moderate chalk and flint fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional pieces of burnt clay	Fill of [3018]
4000	Trench 10	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt and chalk fragments, 0.31m thick	Topsoil
4001	Trench 10	Hard white chalk with flints	Natural
5000	Trench 11	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt and chalk fragments, 0.20m thick	Topsoil
5001	Trench 11	Hard white chalk with flints	Natural
5002	Trench 11	Linear cut oriented roughly north-south and measuring 1m in width x 0.24m deep with a gradually sloped side and a steeper sloped side breaking gradually to a concave base	Linear ditch cut
5003	Trench 11	Friable mid brownish grey silt containing moderately frequent chalk and flint fragments and occasional burnt	Fill of [5002]

		flints	
5004	Trench 11	Friable mid brown silty sand, up to 0.22m thick, with white chalk speckles, frequent chalk and flint fragments and occasional burnt stone and charcoal flecks	Fill of [5009]
5005	Trench 11	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with white chalk speckles, up to 0.51m thick, containing frequent chalk fragments, moderately frequent flints fragments and rare flecks of burnt clay	Fill of [5009]
5006	Trench 11	Hard light grey to white chalk rubble, 0.37m thick and coarse	Fill of [5009]
5007	Trench 11	Firm to hard light grey to white small chalk flecks and fragments mixed with some sandy silt, up to 0.14m thick	Fill of [5009]
5008	Trench 11	Friable mid orangey grey mix of ashy silty sand and fired clay, up to 0.17m thick, containing frequent charcoal and fragments of fired clay	Fill of [5009]
5009	Trench 11	Circular cut measuring 2.10m in diameter x 0.74m deep with vertical to slightly undercut sides breaking gradually to a flat base	Iron Age pit
5010	Trench 11	Firm whitish brownish grey deposit of small chalk fragments mixed with very small flecks and fragments of chalk in some sandy silt, up to 0.12m thick	Fill of [5009], same as (5007)
5011	Trench 11	Friable mid brown silty sand, up to 0.20m thick, with white speckles of small chalk fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Fill of [5009]
5012	Trench 11	Firm to friable light brownish white small chalk fragments within a silty sand matrix, up to 0.31m thick	Fill of [5009]
5013	Trench 11	Hard to friable mid brown and white large flint cobbles within a silty sand matrix, up to 0.14m thick	Fill of [5009]
5014	Trench 11	Soft mid brown sandy silt and flint cobbles, 0.30m thick, containing moderately frequent chalk pebbles	Fill of [5021]
5015	Trench 11	Loose mid brown sandy silt with rounded flint cobbles and chalk gravel, 0.90m thick	Fill of [5021]
5016	Trench 11	Loose mid grey sandy silt, 0.95m thick, with frequent chalk pebbles	Fill of [5021]
5017	Trench 11	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.80m thick, with frequent chalk gravel	Fill of [5021]
5018	Trench 11	Loose white sub-rounded chalk pebbles,	Fill of [5021]

		0.35m deep	
5019	Trench 11	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick, containing frequent chalk gravel	Fill of [5021]
5020	Trench 11	Loose white sub-rounded chalk pebbles, 0.15m thick	Fill of [5021]
5021	Trench 11	Circular cut measuring 2m in diameter x 0.95m deep with steep straight sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Iron Age pit
5022	Trench 11	Circular cut measuring 2.25m in diameter x 0.95m deep with steep straight to slightly undercut sides breaking gradually to a flat base	Iron Age pit
5023	Trench 11	Loose mid grey sandy silt, 50mm thick, containing frequent charcoal fragments, occasional patches of burnt sand and fire crazed flint pebbles	Fill of [5022]
5024	Trench 11	Loose light grey sandy silt and small sub-rounded chalk pebbles, 0.25m thick, with occasional flint cobbles	Fill of [5022]
5025	Trench 11	Loose light brownish grey sandy silt and chalk gravel, 0.45m thick, containing occasional angular flint pebbles	Fill of [5022]
5026	Trench 11	Loose white large sub-angular pebbles within a sandy silt matrix, 0.55m thick, with occasional rounded flint cobbles	Fill of [5022]
5027	Trench 11	Cut measuring 0.80m wide x 0.40m deep with concave sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base	Possible cut within pit [5022]
5028	Trench 11	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.40m thick, containing frequent rounded flint pebbles and sub-angular chalk pebbles	Fill of [5027]
5029	Trench 11	Friable light brown sandy silt and angular chalk pebbles, 0.30m thick, containing occasional large angular flint pebbles	Fill of [5022]
5030	Trench 11	Loose light brownish grey sandy silt and chalk gravel, 0.30m thick, containing frequent chalk pebbles and angular flint pebbles	Fill of [5022]
5031	Trench 11	Curvilinear cut, oriented northwest-southeast, curving to the east, 7m wide x 0.22m deep with an unknown length and shallow sides breaking imperceptibly to a shallow concave base	Possible trackway?
5032	Trench 11	Soft mid brown sandy silt with flint fragments and containing frequent chalk pebbles	Deliberate infill of [5031]
5033	Trench 11	Oval cut measuring 0.66m long x 0.48m wide x 0.19m deep, with a sharp break	Post-hole

		of slope at the top with steep near vertical sides breaking gradually to a concave base	
5034	Trench 11	Friable mid brown sandy silt with white speckles of frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint fragments	Fill of [5033]
5035	Trench 11	Firm to plastic mid grey to black clay with yellowish patches containing frequent charcoal flecks and a moderate amount of burnt stone	Fill of [5036]
5036	Trench 11	Ovoid cut measuring 0.92m long x 0.78m wide x 0.12m deep with irregular sides ranging from vertical to shallow and concave breaking sharply to gradually to a flat base	Pit cut
5037	Trench 11	Ovoid cut measuring 0.52m long x 0.44m wide x 0.24m deep with moderately steep straight sides breaking gradually to a concave and slightly irregular base	Possible post-hole
5038	Trench 11	Friable mid brown sandy silt with white speckles of frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint fragments, 0.19m thick	Fill of [5037]
5039	Trench 11	Friable mid brown and white mix of chalk fragments in a sandy silt matrix, up to 50mm thick	Fill of [5037]
5040	Trench 11	Friable mid brown sandy silt with white speckles composed of frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint fragments	Fill of [5041]
5041	Trench 11	Not fully exposed but possibly rectangular shaped cut with rounded corners measuring 0.20m long x at least 0.12m wide x 0.26m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a flat base	Post-hole
5042	Trench 11	Roughly circular cut measuring 0.32m long x 0.27m wide x 0.19m deep with steep and concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Post-hole
5043	Trench 11	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent white speckles of chalk fragments and occasional flint fragments	Fill of [5043]
5044	Trench 11	Circular cut measuring 0.91m in diameter by 0.93m deep with near vertical straight sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Possible post-hole

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

PREHISTORIC POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Dale Trimble

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the P.C.R.G. (1997). A total of 42 sherds from 12 vessels, weighing 204 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 Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types, subdivided by inclusion content, in Table 1 below. Although detailed fabric descriptions have not been compiled for this report, all of the material has been examined microscopically and subdivided into appropriate types using the classification system published in Knight, 1998. This system allows direct comparison of material between trenches and feature types and makes it possible to easily observe spatial and chronological patterning in fabric distribution.

Condition

The pottery is fragmentary and abraded and the average sherd weight is extremely low at just five grams. Sherds from four vessels are counted as abraded. A single vessel has a thick soot deposit within it and a further example has a white internal layer, possibly scale or cress. These effects are suggestive of use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Prehistoric Pottery Archive

Main Inclusions	Cname	Full Name	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Clay Pellets/Flint	CPCM/FLCM	Common Moderate Clay Pellet/Common Medium Flint Temper	1	1	25
Quartz	QUCF	Common Fine Quartz Temper	5	3	13
	QUMM	Moderate Medium Quartz Temper	8	2	38
	QUSM	Sparse Medium Quartz Temper	17	2	103
	QURM	Rare Medium Quartz Temper	1	1	1
Quartz/Chalk	QUMM/CMM	Moderate Medium Quartz Temper/Moderate Medium Chalk Temper	3	1	1
Quartz/Iron Ore	QUSM/IOSM	Sparse Medium Quartz Temper/Sparse Medium Iron Oxide Temper	2	1	4
Quartz/Vegetable Matter	QUCM/VECM	Common Moderate Quartz Temper/Common Moderate Vegetable Temper	5	1	19
Total			42	12	204

Provenance

Area 1

A pit, [1003], was the only feature to yield pottery in this area.

Area 3

Fill (3012) within curvilinear ditch [3010] and (3009) within posthole [3007] produced pottery in Area 3.

Trench 11

All of the pottery recorded from Trench 11 came from pit features. Two fills, (5004) and (5008), within [5009] yielded the bulk of the material recovered, whilst two sherds also came from fill (5016) in [5020] and a third from (5035) within cut [5036].

Range

The pottery is in a range of quartz tempered fabrics with a single exception noted from (3012), which has clay pellet and flint tempering. The sand here ranges from fine (less than 0.25mm) to medium sized (0.25-1mm) with very few grains

measuring over 0.75mm in diameter. The particles are generally rounded to sub-rounded in shape, occurring from sparse to common frequency. Chalk, Iron bearing minerals or ore and vegetable matter are also recorded as main inclusions. In addition to this red, brown or black ferruginous pieces are noted from a further three vessels and calcareous fragments including shell from five examples.

Area 1

[1003] - A single sherd from this pit was recovered from sample 100. Although the piece is certainly prehistoric, it is too small and abraded to be certain of date.

Area 3

[3007] and [3010] - The material from these features is fragmented and undiagnostic; a Bronze or Iron Age date is likely.

Trench 11

[5009] – Sherds from a total of five vessels came from this pit. Four of these are in relatively fine, hard dark grey or brown fabrics with an externally burnished surface finish. Two vessels, both from (5004) are jar or bowl types and although not enough of either survives to be certain, they are likely to be globular La Tène types. Globular jars and bowls are characteristic of middle Iron Age assemblages in this area, although the typological dating of such vessels in this area is problematic (Lambrick, 1979, 37). Harding suggests a date in the early 3rd century BC for the introduction of a ‘smooth dark ware’ a variety which maybe comparable with types recovered from Trench 5 (Harding, quoted in Lambrick, 1979, 38). On that basis, and given that these forms would seem to predate the later Belgic influenced ceramics in this area, a middle Iron Age, perhaps 2-3rd century BC date could be tentatively suggested, although a later date is possible.

[5020] – Two sherds of Iron Age date were recovered from this feature.

[5036] – Fragments from one vessel came from a single fill here. These pieces are in relatively hard, dark grey/brown fabric with frequent organic inclusion hollows, tempered with common quartz and vegetable matter. The sherd has a wiped finish with haphazard markings running across the external surface. This piece is very difficult to date but the hardness of the fabric along with crudeness of manufacture may suggest it was produced in the and early to middle Iron Age. This is purely speculative however, the fabric is certainly different though to other pieces recovered from features within Trench 5.

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and would be worth revisiting should any further work be carried out. The material is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A total of 42 sherds from at least 12 vessels were recovered during the evaluation. Most of the pottery came from pit features in Trench 11. This material is hard to date but is likely to largely belong to the Iron Age period. At least some of not all of the pottery maybe of middle Iron Age date.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). A single sherd from a single vessel, weighing four grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out within each context, before being examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. The pottery was recorded using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The sherd is small and heavily abraded. It is quite likely to be redeposited.

Results

Table 2, Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Form	Decoration	Vessel	Alter	Dr	Comments	Join	NoS	W(g)
4	402	CR	U		1	V ABR		BS; RELATIVELY HIGH FIRED BUT UNDIAGNOSTIC		1	4
4	402	ZDATE						RO			

Provenance

The sherd came from fill (402) within Ditch [403] in Trench 4.

Range

There is a single sherd in a Romanised cream ware fabric (CR). The piece is extremely abraded and undiagnostic.

Potential

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

Summary

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation; this came from Trench 4.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Anne Irving

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 published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of three sherds from three vessels, weighing 37 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 3 below. The pottery dates to the late Saxon or early medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is fragmentary but fairly fresh. Sherds from two vessels are sooted externally and suggesting possible utilisation for cooking over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 3, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Area	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Dec	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1	1004	SNEMED	Saxo-Norman or Early Medieval Fabrics	Jug or Jar		BS	Sooted exterior; part oxidised surfaces; handmade; Saxo-Norman grey type	Late 10th-Early 13th	1	1	5
1	1004	SNEMED	Saxo-Norman or Early Medieval Fabrics	Jar		BS	Sooted exterior; coarse; handmade Saxo-Norman grey type	Late 10th-Early 13th	1	1	16
1	1007	SNEMED	Saxo-Norman or Early Medieval Fabrics	Jar		BS	Handmade; Saxo-Norman grey type	Late 10th-Early 13th	1	1	16

Provenance

All of the pottery is likely to have come from a single pit [1003] within Area 1. Two sherds were recovered from fill (1004), whilst a third, labelled (1007), was collected whilst cleaning in the area of the pit. It is probable that this last piece also came from (1004).

Range

There are three sherds from three vessels in a Saxo-Norman or Early medieval greyware fabric. These vessels are all likely to be jars. Domestic vessels were manufactured these fabrics were from the 10th to 13th centuries.

Potential

Should there be any further work the pottery should be reassessed along with any further material. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. The material is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Three sherds of pottery dating from the Saxon-Norman to Early Medieval period were recovered during the evaluation. All of the material came from pit feature [1003].

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 four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 635 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 4 below.

Condition

The condition of the material is mixed. Two fragments of tile are noticeably abraded, whilst the remainder are relatively fresh.

Results

Table 4, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Area	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	1002	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxidised; light firing clay; shale; clay pells		L12th-15th	1	23
1	1017	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Bright Oxidised; medium to coarse sandy; clay pellets	Abraded; corner; flatroofer	L12th-15th	1	68
1	1018	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxidised; medium to coarse sandy	Abraded; ID?; flatroofer	L12th-15th	1	13
3	3006	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Oxidised; medium-coarse sandy; mudstone	Depression in one surface; thin - 48mm; handmade; sand moulded; flatroofer	15th-18th	1	531
Total							4	635

Provenance

From within Area 1, as well as a one unstratified piece (labelled 1002), fragments of tile were collected from possible feature [1016], and an unnumbered amorphous modern feature (finds labelled 1017). A single piece of brick was recovered from Area 3 (labelled with the number 3006).

Range

There are three pieces of medieval flat roofing tile dated to the late 12th to 15th centuries and a handmade post medieval brick dated to the 15th to 18th centuries.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary

Four pieces of ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation, three of which are medieval in date. Only one piece (from Area 1) is from a stratified archaeological context.

FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001).

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 5 below. A total of 234 fragments of fired clay weighing a 582 grams were recovered.

Condition

The material is abraded and friable. At least three pieces are blackened, possibly from burning.

Results

Table 5, Fired Clay Archive

Tr	Cxt	Classification	Fabric	Fragments	Weight	Comment	Date
11	5008	Fired Clay	Oxidised; calcareous	234	582	Soft very pale fabric; abraded; baked clay; frequent rounded calcareous grits up to 15mm; rare flint frags; single piece has curved surface; structure or object?; 212 frags recovered from sample 1; some frags blackened – burnt?	Undated

Provenance

The fired clay was recovered from pit [5009] in Trench 11.

Range

There are 234 fragments of fired or baked clay, all in a soft pale silty fabric with a high content of calcareous grits. A single small piece has a curved surface and they may represent part of a structure or object.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The clay should be retained as part of the site archive and will need to be carefully packed to avoid any further degradation.

Summary

A small assemblage of fired clay fragments were recovered from pit [5009] One piece has a curved surface. They may come from a single structure or object, although they are too degraded to ascertain any form or date of manufacture.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 13 (284g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was recovered from pits [5009], [5021] and [5022] in Trench 11.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was poor with all the bones showing signs of chalkiness.

Results

Table 6, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
5004	large mammal	radius		1	20	chalky
5016	cattle	skull	left	1	64	chalky; partial horn core
	sheep/goat	radius		1	4	chalky
5030	cattle	mandible	right	10	196	incl a single molar; chalky

Summary

As a small assemblage the animal bone is of limited potential though should be retained as part of the site archive. It may warrant re-examination if further work at the site is considered necessary.

FLINTS

By TomLane

Introduction

In total 17 worked flints were collected from a variety of feature types, chiefly later pit fills. Of these, seven were very small chips, spalls or microliths retrieved from environmental samples.

Condition

All of the items are in reasonable condition, although generally abraded. None requires conservation measures

Results

Table 7, Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	W (g)	Date
402	Utilised Flake. Cortex remaining on part of dorsal surface. Some retouch on distal end and along one side. Poor quality flint. 38 x 25 x 8mm	1	12	Bronze Age
1004	Two small broken flakes.	2	<1	Prehistoric
1004	One unworked natural piece. Discarded	1		
1011	Waste flake. Grey flint. 34 x 15 x 8mm	1	4	Bronze Age?
1011	Broken flake. Some patination. Small blade scars on dorsal surface. 30 x 18 x 8mm	1	5	Neolithic?
3009	Unworked Natural piece. Discarded			
5005	Three Unworked natural pieces. Discarded	3		
5005	Disc Scraper. Heavily patinated. 30 x 30 x 3 mm	1	4	Neolithic
5008	Three unworked natural pieces. Discarded	3		
5008	Three small chips or spalls retrieved from samples. Debitage. One heavily patinated	3	<1	Mesolithic or Neolithic
5016	Heavily patinated flake broken in antiquity. 25 x 20 x 6mm	1	1	Neolithic
5016	Heavily patinated Flake exhibiting blade removal on dorsal surface. 31 x 23 x 3mm	1	3	Neolithic
5023	Flake. 28 x 17 x 5mm	1	<1	Neolithic?
5023	Four small blade-shaped flakes retrieved from enviro samples.	4	<1	Mesolithic?

5038	Microlith. 11 x 4 x <1	1	<1	Mesolithic
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Provenance

The majority of the finds come from the fills of later pits and are generally spread around the area of the excavated haul road

Range

The majority of the material is debitage, the waste from flint working. Only a single finished tool was found, a disc scraper of Neolithic date from the fill of Pit 5009. Items ranged from Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date with the majority being of the Neolithic.

Potential

While the majority of finds came from features all the features were of a much later date than the flints within them. This is a small collection that suggests a use of this landscape by makers of flint tools intermittently and at a low level over many millennia.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 15g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 8, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1018	Green bottle	1	15	20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from feature [1019]

Range

A single fragment of a modern bottle was retrieved.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of negligible potential and could be discarded.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Twelve other finds weighing a total of 451g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in moderate condition, though all of the metals are corroded and the charcoal is very fragile.

Results

Table 9, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1021	Copper alloy	Spoon handle, 19 th century	1	1	19 th

	iron	Nails?	2	3	century
1022	charcoal	charcoal	5	2	
5000	iron	Riveted mount, probable a handle plate	1	15	
5008	stone	Burnt stone	3	430	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from pits [1003] and [1019] in Area 1 and pit [5009] and topsoil deposit (5000) in Trench 11.

Range

Several metal items were found. In addition, several pieces of charcoal and a number of burnt stones were recovered.

Potential

The other finds are mostly undated and of limited potential. The charcoal and burnt stone imply the presence of fires on site, perhaps hearths or similar.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 10 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 10, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
402	Roman	
1002	Unstratified	
1004	Late 10th-Early 13th	Based on 1 pot
1007	Late 10th-Early 13th	Finds probably from fill (1004); based on 1 pot
1017	Late 12th-15th	Based on 1 CBM
1018	20 th century	Based on 1 glass
1021	19 th century	Based on 1 metal
3009	Prehistoric	
3012	Bronze Age to Iron Age	
3006	15th-18th	Based on 1 CBM
5004	Mid to Late Iron Age	Possibly 2-3rd century BC
5008	Iron Age	Contains baked clay
5016	Iron Age	
5035	Early to Mid Iron Age?	Speculative date; but unlikely to be Late Iron Age

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)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive Catalogue 1, Prehistoric Pottery

Area	Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fab	Class/Form	Neck/Rim	Finish	Dec	Samp	Cond	Comments	Date	Part	NoS	NoV	W(g)
1		1004	QURM	R	V				100		FRAG	IA?	BDY	1	1	1
3		3009	QUCF	R	V				300	ABR	FRAGS; SOFT BROWN FAB	PREHIST	BDYS	1	3	3
3		3012	CPCM/FLCM	OX	V					SL ABR	RARE CA PROB SHELL	BA-IA	BDY	1	1	25
3		3012	QUSM/IOSM	OX/R	V						RARE CLAY PELLE? AND CA - SHELL?; THINWALLED VESS	BA-IA	BDYS	2	1	4
Trench 11	11	5004	QUCF	R	V		BURNE			THICK BM EXT	FINE WALLED	IA	BDY	1	1	3
Trench 11	11	5004	QUMM/CMM	OX	V					V ABR		PREHIST	BDYS	3	1	1
Trench 11	11	5004	QUMM	R	JB; GLOB?	E; RD	BURNE				GREY FAB WITH BLACK SURFS; RARE HARD ROUNDED FE; JOINING	MLIA	UBDYS; RIM/LIP	5	1	23
Trench 11	11	5004	QUSM	R	JB; GLOB?	E; EVR	BURNE; BURNI			S INT	BROWN FABRIC; RARE RED CLAY PELLE/IRON; JOINING	MLIA	UBDYS; RIM/LIP	14	1	80
Trench 11	11	5008	QUCF	R	V		BURNE				RARE MEDIUM SHELL	IA	BDY	1	1	7
Trench 11	11	5016	QUSM	R/R/OX	V		BURNE			ABR	RARE FE; CA	IA	BDYS	3	1	23
Trench 11	11	5016	QUMM	R	V		BURNE				RARE CA; FLINT; ORGANICS	IA	BDYS	3	1	15
Trench 11	11	5035	QUCM/VECM	INCOX/R/R	V		HAP HAZARD BRUS			ABR	SOFT BLACK FAB; DIFF FROM REST OF ASSEMBLAGE	EMIA?	BDYS	5	1	19

Appendix 3

THE ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM PARK PLACE (HAUL ROAD), REMENHAM, BERKSHIRE (REHR11)

**Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
November 2011**

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Remenham, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS) as part of an ongoing project, recorded a small number of features of probable Iron Age date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within three pits (samples 1, 2 and 100) and a post-hole (sample 300), and four were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by APS using standard methods, and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were recorded at a low to moderate density within two of the assemblages studied (sample 1 from pit [5009] and sample 2 from pit [5022]). Preservation was moderately good although some seeds had become puffed during combustion.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with barley occurring marginally more frequently. The wheat grains were all of an elongated 'drop' form typical of emmer (*T. dicocum*) or spelt (*T. spelta*). Cereal chaff was not recorded. The weed seeds were mostly of common segetal species including orache (*Atriplex* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some larger pieces >5mm, were present throughout, but other plant macrofossils were scarce. Other remains occurred infrequently, although the assemblage from sample 1 did include a number of globules/concretions of vitreous material, all of which were possibly derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures.

A small number of shells of terrestrial molluscs were also recorded within the assemblages from samples 1 and 2. Although some were possibly intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken, both assemblages included burnt shells of *Vallonia* sp., a snail commonly found in short-turfed grassland areas.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Earlier evaluation excavations at Park Place (Fryer 2005) also recorded features of Iron Age date, some of which contained assemblages typical of malting/milling, cereal storage and cereal processing, although evidence for the latter was limited. The current assemblages from samples 1 and 2 also possibly include waste materials derived from storage and/or an advanced stage of cereal processing, although the quantity of material recorded is low, thereby precluding accurate interpretation. The remaining two assemblages from samples 100 and 300 contain little other than charcoal, possibly indicating that they are derived from small scatters or discrete deposits of hearth or midden waste.

As the assemblage from sample 2 does contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) further analysis is recommended. However, this work should only be undertaken in conjunction with the recommended analysis from the evaluation stage of the excavation (cf. Fryer, *ibid.*), as quantification of a single sample in isolation would add little to the data already included within this assessment.

References

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For Archaeological Project Services
- Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare pmc = possible modern contaminant b = burnt

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	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].
Cut	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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	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).
Geophysical Survey	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.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Iron Smelting	The process of obtaining Iron from ore. In a bloomery furnace this is achieved by creating a reducing atmosphere of carbon monoxide in the furnace by the reaction of oxygen in the air with carbon in the fuel (charcoal). The carbon monoxide penetrates the ore particles and reacts with the iron oxide to form carbon dioxide, reducing the iron oxide sequentially to metal. In a bloomery furnace some of the iron oxide reacts with the other oxides present (e.g. silica and alumina) to form slag, the waste product of iron smelting. Bloomery furnaces were in use from the Iron Age to the Medieval period. Blast furnaces were introduced into Britain by at least 1496 and are used to make cast iron. The temperature in a blast furnace is much higher turning the metal in the ore into a molten liquid which is then poured into moulds. Cast Iron is brittle and not suitable for tools such as nails or knives
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.

Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post hole	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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

82	Context records
6	Photographic record sheet
4	Section record sheet
4	Plan record sheet
30	Daily record sheet
31	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: REHR11

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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