
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE LAUNDRY, PARK PLACE,
REMENHAM,
BERKSHIRE
(RPPL 09)**

Work Undertaken for
Coll Hill Spink 2 Limited

July 2009

Report Compiled by
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APS Report No. **54/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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The Laundry, Park Place,
Remenham, Berkshire
(RPPL09)

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Supervisor	Mark Peachey
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Illustration	Sue Unsworth
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
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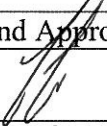
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the site of the laundry at Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire.

The development site is in an area of known archaeological potential. An Iron Age settlement was located southeast of Park Place in a previous investigation, whilst earthworks relating to the post-medieval development of the site were identified in a desk based assessment previously undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS).

The watching brief identified post-medieval levelling layers for terracing east of the main house.

Finds consisted of two sherds of post-medieval pottery and single fragments of Roman and medieval tile.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission and Listed Building consent had been granted by Wokingham Borough Council (application numbers F/2008/2651) for the erection of a new guest house ancillary to Park Place, following demolition of the existing laundry, the subject of a separate report (Taylor forthcoming). A condition of this permission required a programme of archaeological work to be implemented in accordance with a written scheme of

investigation, which was approved by the local planning authority. Berkshire Archaeology had advised that this should include an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the new development. This work was carried out on 6th May 2009.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Remenham is located 12km northeast of Reading and 12km west of Maidenhead in the administrative district of Wokingham, Berkshire.

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. The ground slopes more gently towards the east.

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

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts are known from 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 near the Thames may represent ritual deposition. Furthermore, two Bronze Age barrows and a boundary ditch lie to the north of the development site.

Occupation dating from Early Iron Age to the Early Roman Period was revealed on the site of Aspect Park golf course during an archaeological evaluation (Oxford Archaeology Unit 1995).

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).

In 1719 a manor house was constructed on the site of the current Park Place building. This house was partially destroyed by fire in 1870 and the present mansion was rebuilt by architect Thomas Cundy in the French Renaissance style.

During the early twentieth century, the mansion house was used by Middlesex County Council as a residential school, being taken over by Hillingdon Council in 1965, which maintained the school until its closure in 1988.

An archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment and extension of Park Place golf course in 2005 revealed deposits of Middle Iron Age to 4th century AD date 1km southeast of the laundry. 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 AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundworks.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, to determine their spatial arrangement and, as far as practicable to recover dating evidence from them and establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

The area for the new guesthouse was stripped by mechanical excavator down to the natural clay. Following excavation a representative section of the trench side was cleaned and rendered vertical and the surface of the stripped area examined for archaeological deposits. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

5. RESULTS (Fig 3)

The natural deposit revealed in the strip was light greyish yellow clay with common chalk flecks (005) and sloped slightly to the south. No archaeological features were observed cutting the clay. The overburden was thicker at the south end and a representative section was recorded (Fig 4, Section 1, Plate 2). Above the clay was 0.27m thick mottled grey/yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal and redeposited clay (004). This contained single fragments of medieval and Roman tile, probably both redeposited. This layer was sealed by 0.16m thick mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small angular chalk fragments (003) which contained two sherds of mid 16th to 17th century pottery. Overlying this was 0.43m thick mid brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded and angular flints (002). This was below 0.2m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (001) which was mixed with ash, clinker and sand.

6. DISCUSSION

The layers recorded above the natural clay appear to represent levelling up of ground with a slight natural southward slope, to form a terrace adjacent to the house. The probable 17th century pottery represents discarded ware from the decades prior to the building of the original house in 1719.

The residual fragments of Roman and medieval tile confirm remains of this date in the vicinity.

7. CONCLUSIONS

A watching brief on groundworks prior to the construction of a new guest house at Park Place, Remenham identified levelling layers for terracing east of the house.

Finds consisted of mid 16th to 17th century pottery and fragments of Roman and medieval tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APS would like to acknowledge the assistance of Clive Brewerton of Boshers (Cholsey) Limited in carrying out the work. This project was coordinated by Tom Lane who also edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Tom Lane
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

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Wymer, J.J., 1968, *Lower Palaeolithic archaeology in Britain as represented by the Thames Valley*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

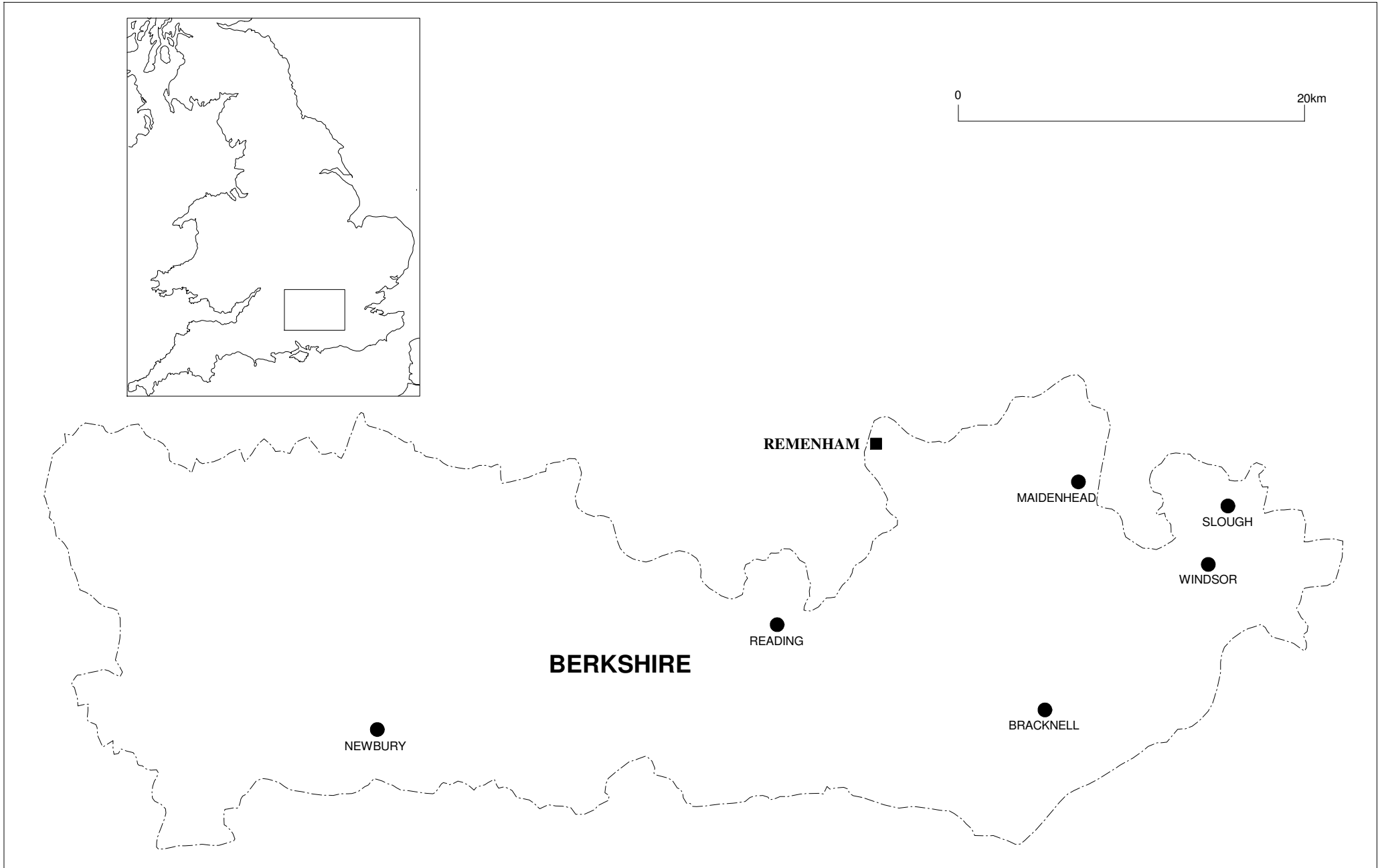


Figure 1 - General location plan

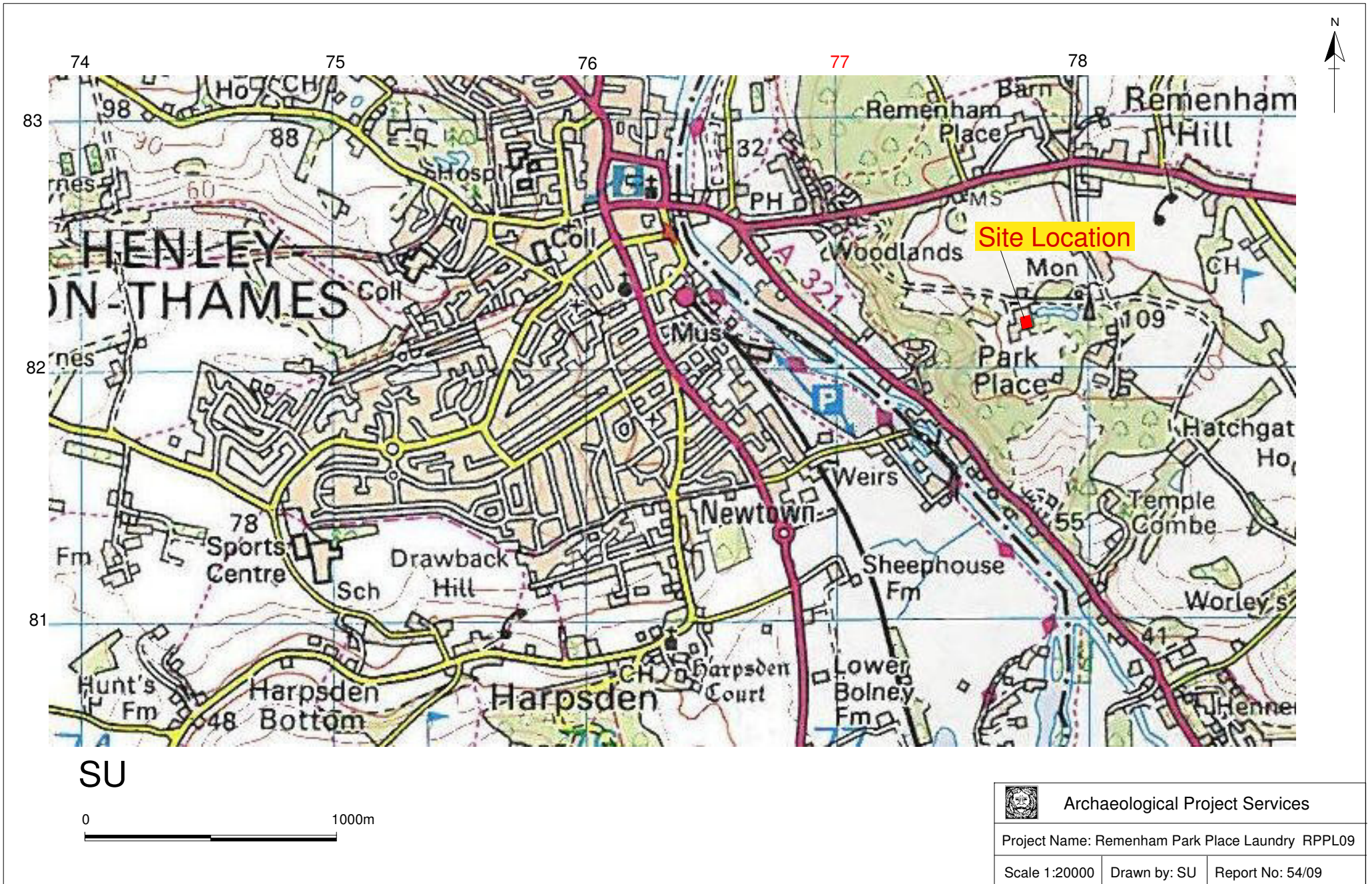


Figure 2 Site Location Plan

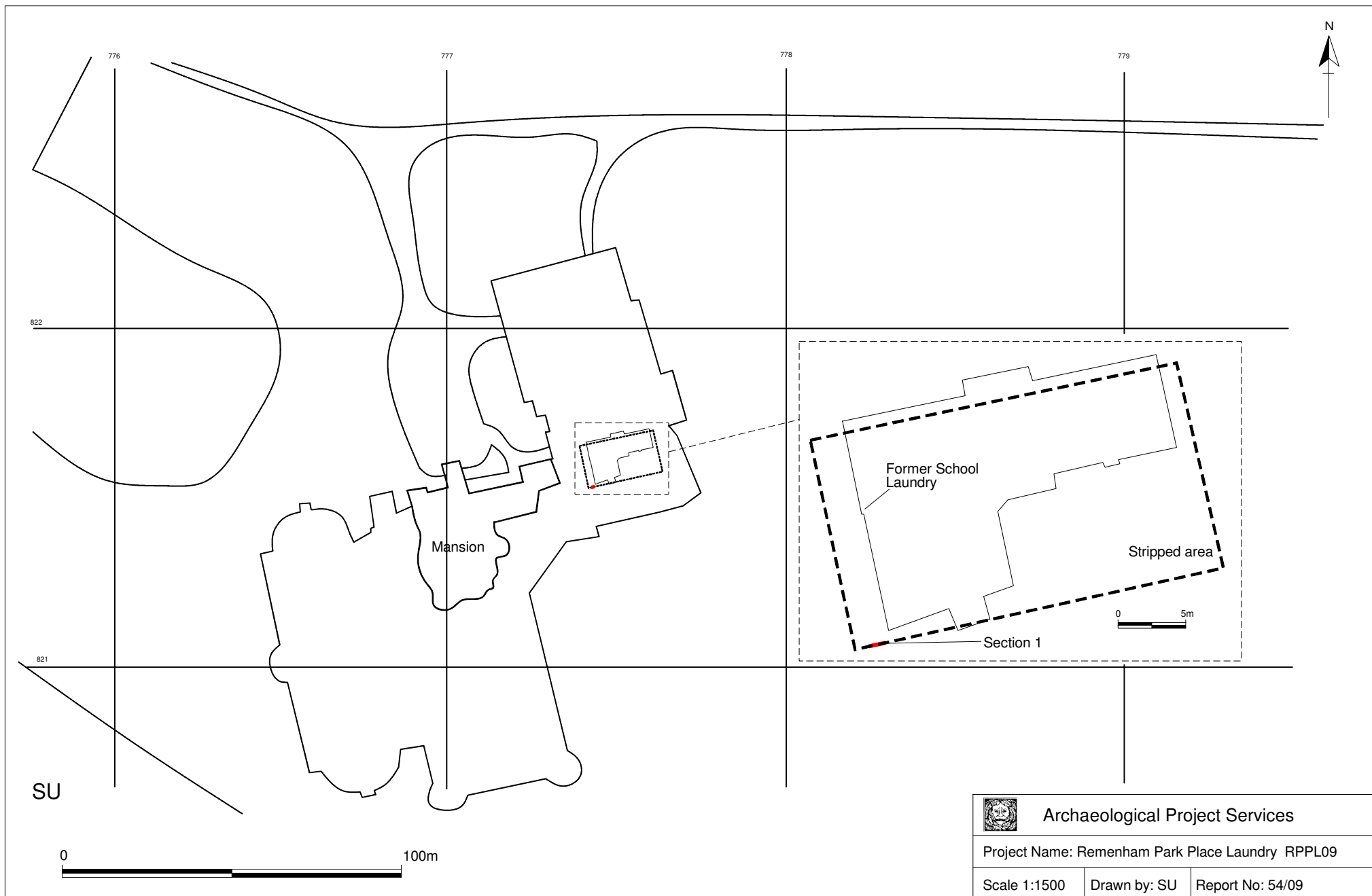
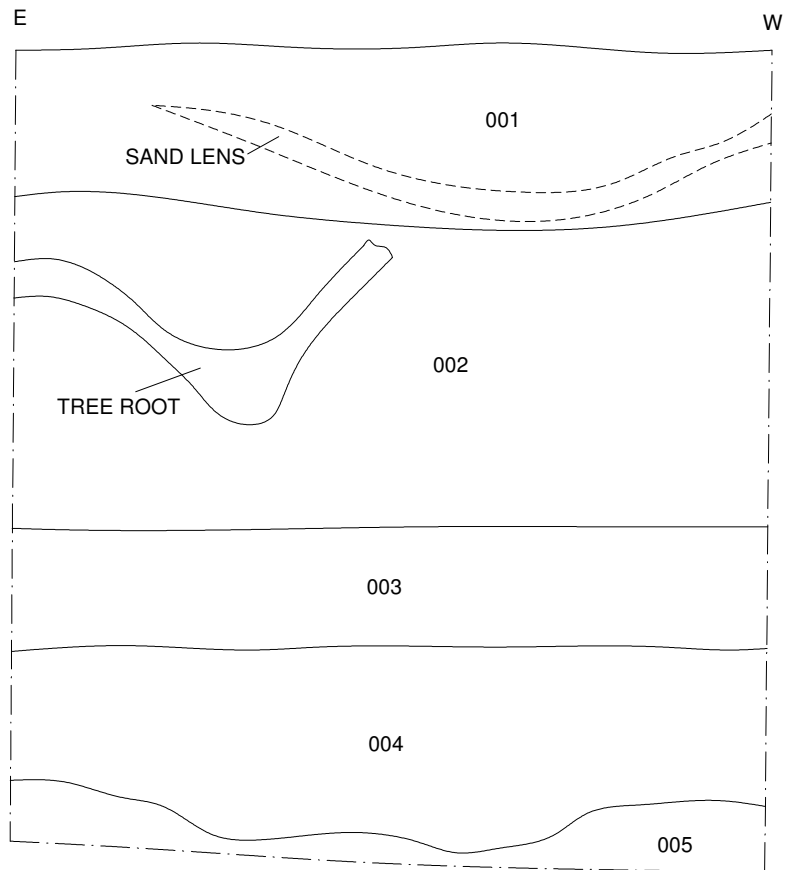


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Remenham Park Place Laundry RPPL09

Scale 1:10

Drawn by:SU

Report No: 54/09

Figure 4. Section 1



Plate 1. Starting the strip for the new guest house looking southeast



Plate 2. Section 1 looking southeast



Plate 3. The strip close to completion looking northeast

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AND WATCHING BRIEF

LAUNDRY / ENGINEER'S COTTAGE, PARK PLACE, REMENHAM, BERKSHIRE

**PREPARED FOR COLL HILL SPINK 2 LTD
BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists' Registered Organisation No. 21
FEBRUARY 2009**

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigation and recording of the school laundry / engineer's cottage (Laundry) located at Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire.*
- 1.2 The Park Place estate has been subject of a number of archaeological investigations and assessment reports. Park Place is a late 18th century Grade II* Registered Park and Garden, a number of Listed Buildings lie within the Park, including the Grade II Listed mansion and gardens (also referred to as Park Place) which dates from the 18th century. Buried archaeological remains identified within the estate include evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation.*
- 1.3 The proposed works include building recording and archaeological watching brief prior to demolition and during construction of new accommodation at the Laundry. This structure is one of the service buildings associated with the mansion.*
- 1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for building recording brief prior to demolition of the existing school laundry / engineer's cottage (Laundry) and archaeological watching brief, during subsequent construction of guest accommodation ancillary to Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Remenham is located 12km northeast of Reading and 12km west of Maidenhead in the administrative district of Wokingham, Berkshire.
- 3.2 The proposed redevelopment site lies in Remenham parish, within the Park Place estate, situated c2km southeast of Remenham village at National Grid Reference SU 77748 82162.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission and Listed Building consent have been granted by Wokingham Borough Council (application numbers F/2008/2651 and LB/2008/2657) for the proposed demolition of the existing school laundry / engineer's cottage and the erection of a new guest house ancillary to Park Place.
- 4.2 A condition of the permission (F/2008/2651) requires a programme of archaeological work be implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- 4.3 Berkshire Archaeology have advised that such a scheme of investigation should include a basic level of

building recording prior to demolition of the building and archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) during the groundworks associated with the construction of the new accommodation.

- 4.4 It should be noted that some works have already been carried out on the building under approved planning permissions for part demolition and alteration to the curtilage buildings (F/2008/1506 and LB/2008/1507).

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The Park Place estate lies towards the southern end of the Chiltern Hills within a loop of the River Thames. The highest part of the estate lies adjacent to Park Place at a height of c. 105m OD.
- 5.2 Local soils at the site are of the Frilsham Association, typically argillic brown earths. These soils overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Upper Chalk although outcrops of Older River Gravels above clay with flints occur to the north.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Park Place estate has been subject of a number of archaeological investigations and assessment reports, including archaeological desk-based assessment (APS 2004), geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005), archaeological evaluation (APS 2005), a detailed Conservation Plan (Land Use Consultants 2005), and more recently an Environmental Report and Management Strategy (Bell Cornwell Environmental 2008).
- 6.2 Park Place is a late 18th century Grade II* Registered Park and Garden. A number of Listed Buildings lie within the Park, including the Grade II Listed Mansion and gardens (also referred to as Park Place) which dates from the 18th century.
- 6.3 The 'Laundry or Engineer's cottage' is a detached building located 10m from the east end of the north service range of the main house, built in the mid to late 19th century with a number of later additions and alterations. Recorded as part of the Conservation Plan (Land use Consultants 2005) the building was described at the time as having a large drying room at the east end with central drying racks, though the boilers and coppers had been removed, probably when it was divided and a first floor staff flat constructed.
- 6.4 The gazetteer entry for the Laundry in the 2005 report describes the building as:
Brick with a hipped slate roof. Seven bays, the central window appears to have been a doorway. In the centre are heated drying racks on heavy rollers and the tall room to the east presumably had further racks for drying that would have been hoisted up to the ceiling. The room was heated by a fireplace on the cross wall. The flat to the west end appears to be secondary and there are additions to the rear associated with this accommodation.
- 6.5 The building has more recently been altered in preparation for refurbishment as part of a previous planning consent (F/2008/1506 and LB/2008/1507). Plans, elevations and exterior photographs of the building prior to these alterations have been made available by the client.
- 6.6 The proposed archaeological recording will provide a record of the building as it currently stands. The groundworks associated with the proposed new build lie largely within the footprint of the Laundry (see hill spink drawing nos. Gh-Gen-1.01 and -2.01 dated Feb 2009). However, there may be some limited potential that the groundworks would impact or expose remains of elements of structures and/or landscaping associated with the post-medieval occupation of the Park Place.
- 6.7 Archaeological investigations within the wider estate identified evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation, however these remains lie some distance to the east of Park Place Mansion and gardens.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to provide a record of the existing building prior to demolition and to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundworks.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- establish the form of the building;
 - establish the date of the building and features of special interest;
 - determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered during groundworks;
 - as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;
 - establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 BUILDING RECORDING

On-site

- 8.1 A rapid inspection will be made of the Laundry as it stands in order to record and check dimensions and details of the existing measured plans and elevations. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
- a photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas; and possibly structural or decorative details
 - a roughly dimensioned plan as existing, incorporating details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest; supplemented by
 - a written record providing an account of the building's type, materials and possible dates.

Desk-based collation

- 8.2 A collation of evidence on the development and use of the Laundry and surrounding buildings will be undertaken, utilising data gathered as part of previous work at the site, and incorporated in the report. This will include a summary of evidence relating to the building in its wider setting, plans, photographs of the Laundry and descriptions as readily available.

9. WATCHING BRIEF

9.1 General considerations

- 9.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 9.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development. This will involve monitoring the ground reduction in the north western part of the proposed development area to inspect and record the changes in ground levels, previous impacts and establish the natural profile. Depending on the results monitoring of the excavations for the footings may be required if they are likely to impact archaeological deposits.
- 9.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 9.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 9.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 9.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

10 REPORTING

- 10.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of the building recording and the watching

brief will be prepared.

10.2 The buildings element of the report will consist of:

- A summary of the survey results.
- A description of the history and current and historical setting of the building.
- A text describing the building and its context.
- Location plans of the site and building in context.
- Plans and elevations of the building as appropriate.
- Interpretation of the development and use of the building.
- Appropriate photographs of the elevations, general interior views and specific features.

10.3 The post-excavation watching brief report will comprise the following:

Stage 1

10.3.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.3.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Stage 2

10.3.3 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.3.4 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

Stage 3

10.2.5 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Berkshire Archaeology and the receiving body. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines for deposition of archaeological archives.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client and Berkshire Archaeology.

13 PUBLICATION

13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in a local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* for finds of prehistoric date; *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date; *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains. If appropriate notes relating to the investigation of the buildings will be submitted to the relevant national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*; *Industrial Archaeology Review*; and *Vernacular Architecture*.

13.2 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Berkshire Archaeology. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Carol Allen, independent specialist Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Post-Roman pottery: Dr Anne Boyle, APS
Flintwork	Barry Bishop, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 The building recording will be undertaken prior to demolition and is expected to take one day.

17.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of building recording will undertake the work.

17.3 Analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from an illustrator.

17.4 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

17.5 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

17.6 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external

specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report.

18 INSURANCES

- 7.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Land Use Consultants, 2005 *Park Place and Temple Combe, Conservation Plan Edition 1*, prepared for Park Place Estates and Aspect Park Ltd, 22nd February 2005

Stratascan 2005, *Geophysical survey report: Park Place and Aspect Park Golf Course, Remenham, Berkshire* unpublished report

Specification: Version 2, 26 February 2009.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with common ash, clinker and a sand lens. 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft mid brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded and angular flints, up to 0.43m thick	Made ground/levelling for former terrace
003	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small angular chalk fragments, 0.16m thick	Made ground/levelling for former terrace
004	Firm mottled grey/yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal lumps and redeposited natural clay lumps, up to 0.27m thick	Made ground/levelling for former terrace
005	Firm light greyish yellow clay with common chalk flecks 0.09m+ thick	Natural clay

Appendix 3

THE FINDS**INTRODUCTION**

A small collection of ceramic items, comprising two sherds of pottery and two fragments of tile, was recovered from the site.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 46 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 in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the mid 16th to 18th centuries.

Condition

No vessel is represented by more than one sherd and the average sherd weight is low at 23g. This suggests that the assemblage does not represent primary disposal and is redeposited.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	16
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1550	1800	1	1	30
TOTAL				2	2	46

Provenance

Both sherds were recovered from context (003), a deposit of made-up ground prior to building construction.

Range

Both sherds are post medieval and are types common in assemblages of this date.

Potential

The assemblage presents no problems for long term curation. No further work is required on the pottery.

Summary

A very small ceramic assemblage was recovered from the site, which dates to the post-medieval period.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 194 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 Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary in Table 2.

Condition

One of the fragments has mortar over the break, suggesting reuse. The other piece is smaller and more abraded.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoF	W (g)
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1200	1500	1	52
RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	-	-	1	142
TOTAL				2	194

Provenance

Both pieces were recovered from context (004), a deposit of made-up ground.

Range

The piece of Peg, Nib or Ridge tile (PNR) is a flat roofing tile is likely to be medieval or later in date. Miscellaneous tile fragment (RTMISC) may represent a fragment of reused Roman tile.

Potential

The assemblage presents no problems for long term curation and no further work is required.

Summary

A very small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
003	Mid 16th to 17th	
004	13th to 15th?	Date on CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
003	BERTH	Oxidised; fine sandy	Jar/ bowl	1	1	16		BS		Mid 16th to 17th
003	DUTRT	Oxidised; fine sandy	Dish/ bowl	1	1	30	Trailed yellow slip line	BS	ID?	Mid 16th to 17th

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
004	PNR	Dull oxidised; medium sandy + common fe	1	52	Flat roofer; corner	13th-15th
004	RTMISC	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	1	142	Pink mortar including flint over break; glassy over break	Roman?

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Daily record sheet
- 5 Context records
- 1 Context register sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Sheet of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Bag of finds

All primary records and finds 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

Berkshire City and County Museum Accession Number: REDMG: 2009.426

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: RPPL09

Oasis Record No: Archaeo11-60854

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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