

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
CHURCH LANE
WEXHAM
BERKSHIRE**

on behalf of Linden Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd



by
**Janice McLeish MA Hons
and David Fell BA MA MIFA**

November 2007

ASC: 1000/WCL/2

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	WCL	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1000
<i>County:</i>	Berkshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Wexham		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Wexham		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SU 9875 8218		
<i>Extent of site</i>	0.7ha		
<i>Present use:</i>	Construction site		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Housing development		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	S/00623/1		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Slough Borough Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	1 st to 3 rd October 2007		
<i>Client:</i>	Linden Homes Thames Valley The Old Brewery Brewery Courtyard Draymans Lane Marlow Buckinghamshire SL7 2FF		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Adam Sweetman		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Janice McLeish & David Fell	<i>Date:</i>	2 November 2007
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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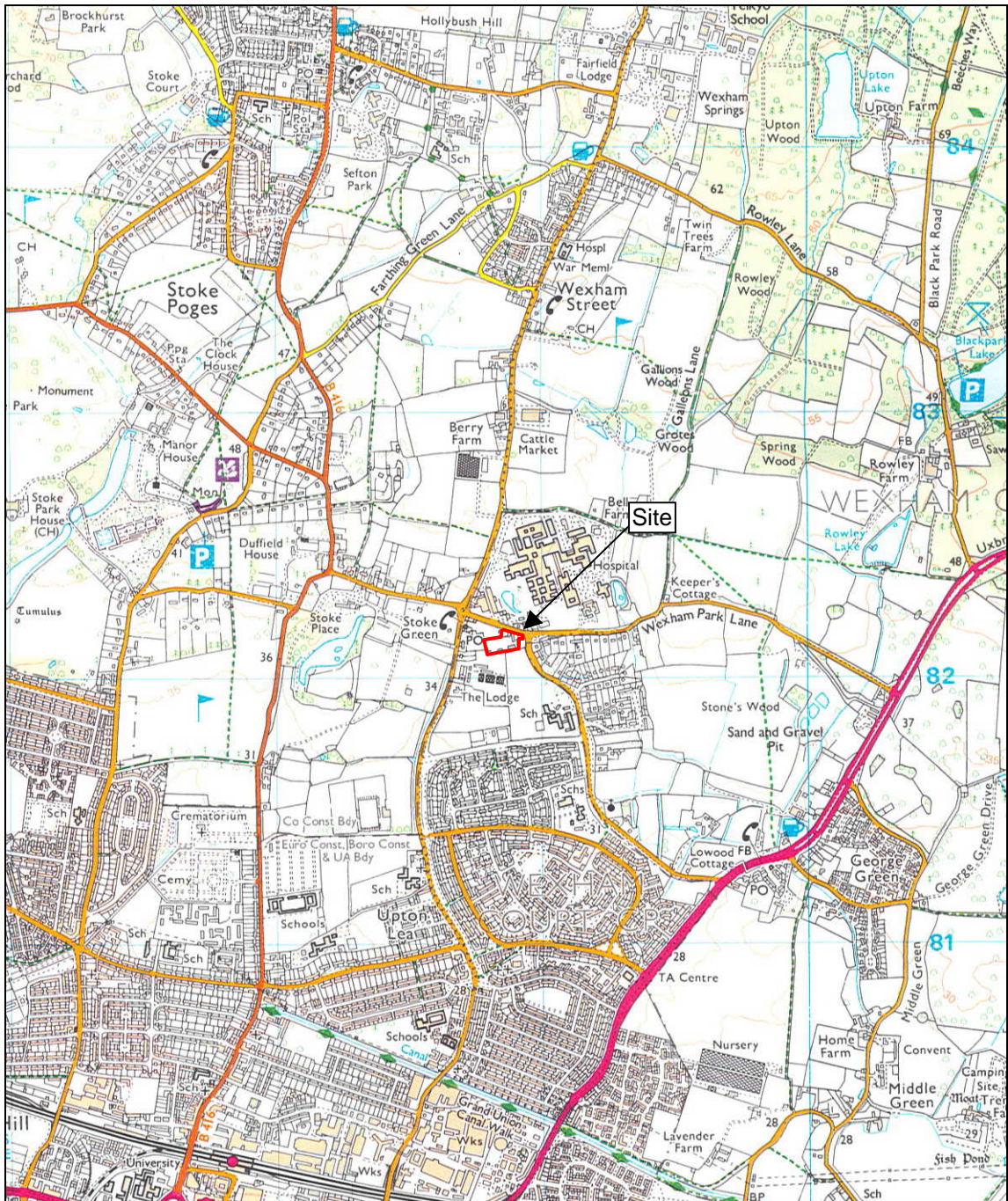


Figure 1: General location (Scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In October 2007 Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation at Church Lane, Wexham. Ten evaluation trenches were opened, representing a c.7% sample of the site. The site had undergone varying levels of truncation and development had commenced in the north part of the site. The natural soil profile survived in the southeast part, which was less disturbed, but no significant archaeological remains or artefacts were observed in the trenches.

1 Introduction

1.1 In October 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Church Lane, Wexham (NGR SU 9875 8218: Figure 1). The project was commissioned by *Linden Homes (Thames Valley) Ltd*, and was required by the local planning authority (LPA), *Slough Borough Council*, acting on the advice of their archaeological advisor (AA), *Berkshire Archaeology*. The work took place according to the standards of the *Institute of Field Archaeologists* (IFA) and a project design prepared by ASC (Fell 2007). The relevant planning application reference is S/00623/1.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to proposals for the construction of approximately sixty houses.

1.3 *Location*

The site is located in the parish of Wexham, in the administrative district of Slough, Berkshire (Figure 1). It comprises an irregular area of land, close to the junction of Wexham Park Road and Church Lane and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SU 9875 8218 (Figure 2).

1.4 *Description*

Access to the site was from Church Lane, which forms the northern border of the site (Figure 3). By the time the evaluation was commissioned, the site was already partially developed and the footings for approximately thirty houses had been excavated in the north part of the site.

1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soil profile only survived in the southeast part of the site (below, section 4.3.1). It comprised the *Essendon Association*, namely slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged coarse loamy soils over plateau and river terrace drift (Soil Survey 1983, 714d).

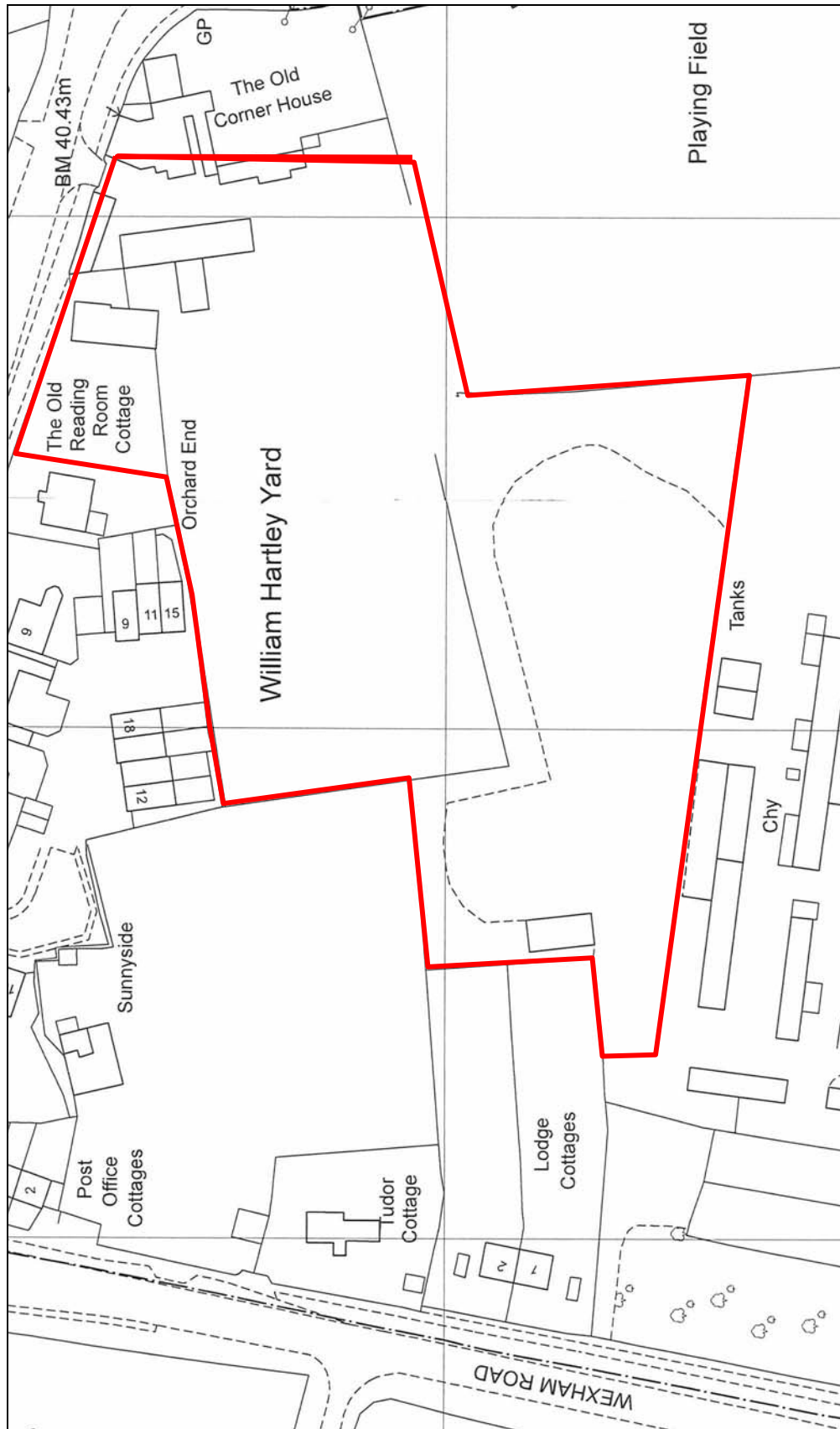


Figure 2: Site plan (Scale = 1: 1,250)

2 Aims and Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the evaluation was:

- To gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of any archaeological remains (and associated paleo-environmental deposits) within the site.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work required:

- Excavation of archaeological trial trenches
- In line with the requirements of the AA, trial trenches comprising a 7% sample of the remaining area was excavated. Actual trench locations are shown on Figure 4.

2.4 Constraints

The main constraint was the difficulty in positioning evaluation trenches in and around the excavated footings of approximately thirty houses within the northern area of the site. This resulted in a number of trenches being amended to fit into available spaces whilst maintaining the overall volume of trenching required.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Wexham is an area of considerable archaeological and historical interest (Page 1969, 318-320). The site offered the potential to reveal evidence of a variety of periods, but the focus of interest was considered to lie in the prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 3.2 Little large scale archaeological work has taken place in the area but recent work to the east of the site, at All Souls Farm Quarry, has produced an assemblage of middle and late Bronze Age pottery (Zeepvat 2006, 201). The same site also provided evidence of Roman occupation, in the form of pits, ditches and postholes.
- 3.3 Little is known of Wexham in the Saxon and early medieval period. The place name *Wexham* is not mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086) and may have been included with Eton as part of the barony of Windsor (Page 1969, 319). During the medieval period it formed one of several linear settlements covering the area from the higher gravel terraces to the River Thames (Munby 2002).
- 3.4 The dominant medieval building in the village is the church of St Mary, which lies to the north of the site and dates from the 11th and 12th centuries (Pevsner & Williamson 2000, 741; RCHM 1911, 322). Other notable structures include a 16th century timber framed building, known as *Wexham Court*, which lies to the north of the site (*ibid*).
- 3.5 The medieval village formed part of the estate of Wexham Park, which was situated to the north of Church Lane. The estate survived into the 20th century and much of the south part of the estate was incorporated into Wexham Park Hospital, which now dominates the area north of the site.
- 3.6 Wexham was enclosed in 1810 (Page 1969, 320) and the early 19th century layout of the area is shown on the first edition one inch scale Ordnance Survey map. This shows that Wexham Road and Church Road had been laid out and that the site was divided into a number of land parcels, with trees to the east and west and open ground in the centre.
- 3.7 The first large scale Ordnance Survey map of the area was published in 1887 and shows the site in detail. It was divided into five land parcels comprising open areas in the centre and west, and subrectangular areas containing trees, to the north and east. A number of buildings were constructed on the site during the 20th century and at the time of the evaluation, the site was undergoing development for housing.

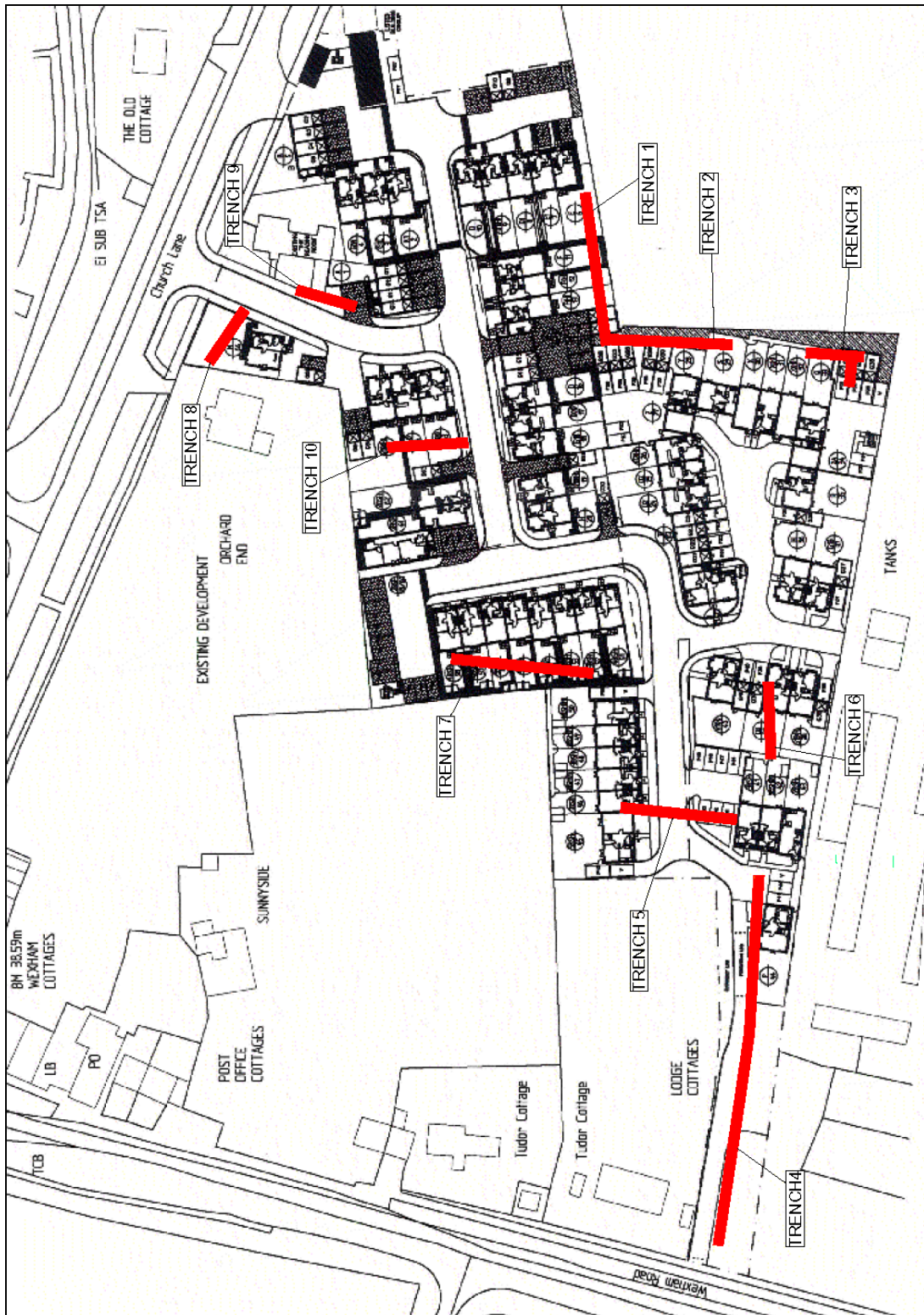


Figure 3: Trench plan (Scale 1: 1250)

4 Results

4.1 This section provides a summary of the results of the fieldwork. Full details of each trench, in tabular form, is provided in Appendix 1 and conclusions are provided in Section 5.

4.2 Ten evaluation trenches were excavated across the site comprising an approximate 7% sample of the site (Figure 3). Their locations were selected in order to provide as wide a sample as possible, within the constraints imposed by the necessity to select locations in suitable spaces within a partially constructed housing development (Plates 1-3).

4.3 *The Trial Trenches* (Figures 3 and 4)

4.3.1 *Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7*

Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7 occupied a defined area in the southeast part of the site and all the trenches contained a similar sequence of deposits. The natural soil profile survived in all these trenches and generally comprised a c.50mm to c.250mm thick layer of mid brown silty clay topsoil (200), (300), etc. In several of the trenches the topsoil was sealed by miscellaneous spreads of modern debris, *eg.* (500), etc., which is not archaeologically significant.

A layer of topsoil (400) was also present at the top of Trench 4 (below section 4.3.2). This had formed over a deposit of modern material and is interpreted as a modern soil layer, formed over 20th century debris.

A well defined layer greyish brown silty subsoil (201), (301), etc., was present below the topsoil. It varied in thickness between c.100mm and c.200mm and was present in all four trenches. Natural alluvium and gravel was present in all the trenches beneath the soils.

No archaeological deposits were present in these trenches.

4.3.2 *Trenches 1, 4, 5, 9 and 10*

These trenches were spaced across the remainder of the available area on the site and provided a sample of a wide area to the north and west of the trenches discussed above.

The trenches exhibited a consistent profile of miscellaneous modern debris, over the alluvium and gravel. The modern deposits *eg.* (100), (401) etc., varied between 300 and 760mm in thickness and generally comprised dumps of modern building material, stones and other miscellaneous debris. A modern topsoil layer (400) had developed over this material in Trench 4 (above, section 4.3.1).

Natural gravel and alluvium was reached in these trenches at depths of between 350 and 800mm.

Archaeological deposits were not present in these trenches.

4.3.3 Trench 8 (Figure 4; Plates 4 and 5)

Trench 8 was situated close to Church Lane, in the north part of the site and tested a vacant area within the partially developed part of the site. It was the only trench to contain definable features, which comprised two north to south orientated gullies.

Gully [802]; Plate 4

Gully [802] was aligned from northwest to southeast and was present in the centre of the trench. It was c. 500mm wide and 160mm deep with a regular 'U' shaped profile and contained a single fill of mid orangy brown clayey silt (803). A small assemblage of obviously modern pottery sherds were present in this gully. They are not archaeologically significant and were not retained.

Gully [804]; Plate 5

Gully [804] was parallel to, and c. 1m east of Gully [802]. It was c. 140mm deep and c. 340mm wide with a regular profile and was filled with a homogenous deposit of orangy brown clayey silt (805). No dateable material was present in this gully, but as it was aligned parallel with Gully [802], it may be of a similar date.

Both gullies had been cut into the underlying natural strata (801) and neither are considered to be archaeologically significant.

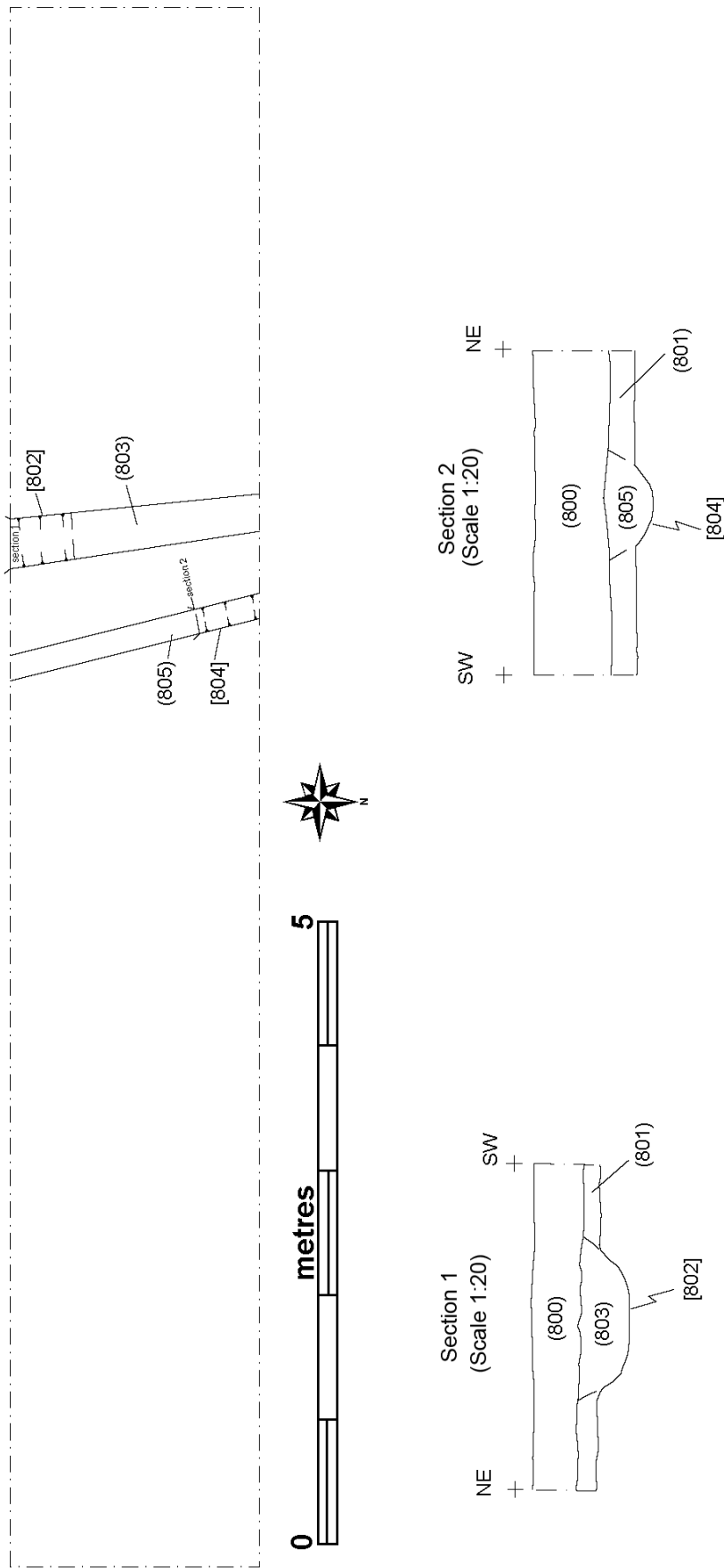


Figure 4: Trench 8, plans and sections



Plate 1: View across the site looking north west



Plate 2: View looking west across the site



Plate 3: View looking west showing large spoil heap



Plate 4: Trench 8. North facing section through Gully [802]
(Scale = 1m)



Plate 5: Trench 8. South facing section through Gully [804]
(Scale = 1m)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Ten trial trenches were excavated across accessible areas of the site and aimed to provide as wide a sample as possible. The fieldwork revealed that the level of previous ground disturbance varied considerably across the site. The southeast part (Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7) was the least disturbed area and the natural topsoil and subsoil survived above the natural strata (Figure 5). No archaeological features were present in these trenches.
- 5.2 Elsewhere on the site (Trenches 1, 4, 5, 9, 10), the natural soil layers had been removed and any archaeological features which may have existed in these areas is likely to have been destroyed or truncated.
- 5.3 Two linear gullies [802] and [804] were present in the north part of the site, in Trench 8. They were of similar character and followed a north to south alignment, almost perpendicular to Church Lane. Gully [802] contained an assemblage of obviously modern pottery sherds and neither gully is considered to be archaeologically significant.
- 5.4 Significant archaeological features were not observed in the trenches. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features were present on the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains.
- 5.5 *Confidence Rating*
 - 5.5.1 Construction work had started on site prior to the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork and the work took place alongside the construction work. Footing trenches, service runs, etc., had already been inserted in the north and west part of the site, but a representative sample was made of the south part of the site, and in individual areas elsewhere that were still available. The none availability of the north part of the site was a significant constraint.
 - 5.5.2 The fieldwork took place in overcast and rainy conditions but full co-operation was received from the construction staff, who cleared the areas as requested and drove the mechanical excavator.
 - 5.5.3 A fair to moderate confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

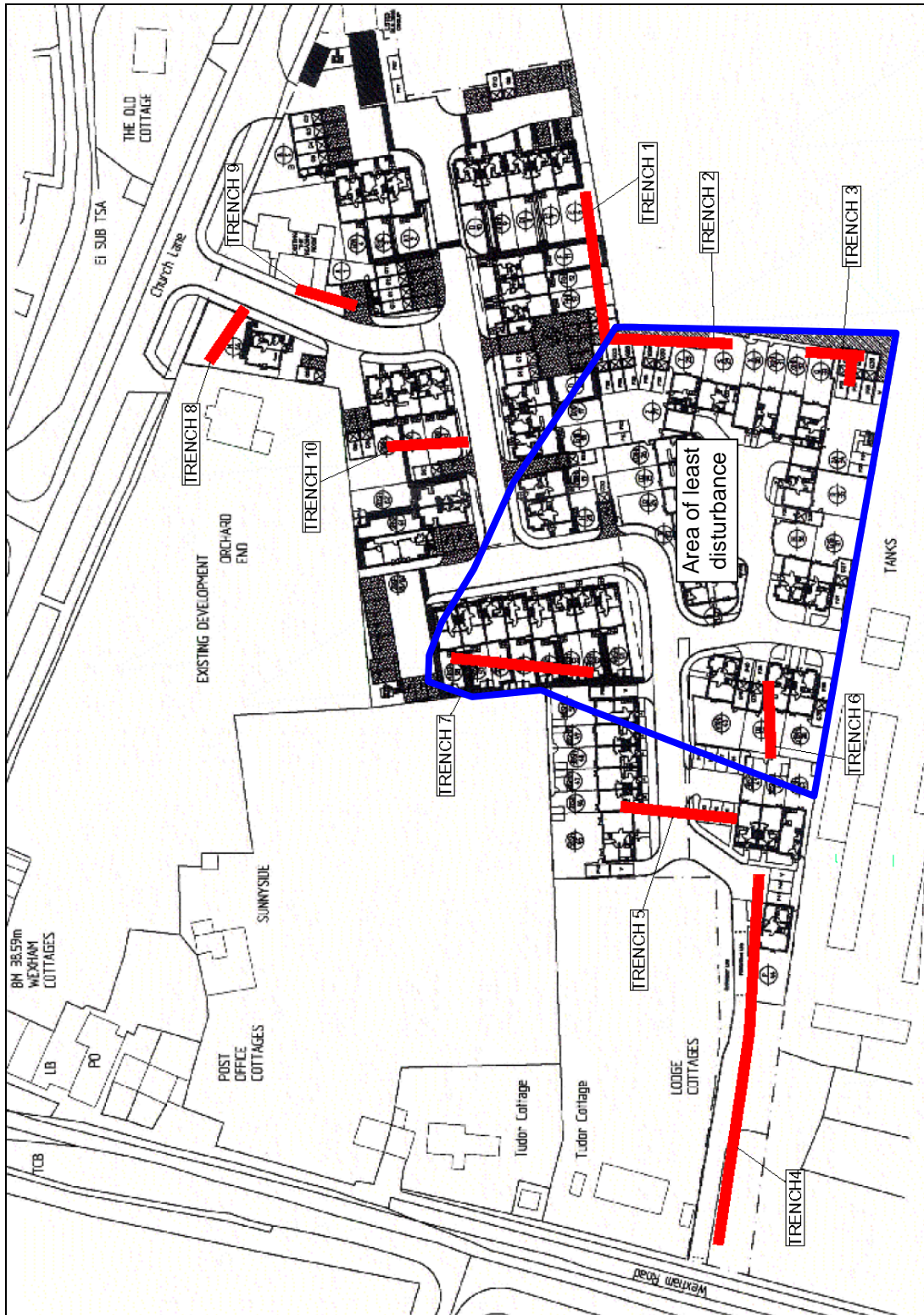


Figure 5: Site plan showing area of least disturbance (Scale 1: 1250)

6. Acknowledgements

- 6.1 The writers are grateful to Mr Adam Sweetman for commissioning the evaluation on behalf of *Linden Homes Ltd*. The co-operation of the site foreman, Mr Jason King, and his staff is also gratefully acknowledged. Mike Lang Hall acted as curatorial monitor on behalf of *Berkshire Archaeology*.
- 6.2 The project was managed for *ASC Ltd* by David Fell BA MA MIFA. The fieldwork was led by Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIFA, assisted by Ralph Brown and Janice McLeish MA Hons. The report was prepared by Janice McLeish and David Fell and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

- 7.1 The project archive will comprise:
1. Project Design
 2. Initial Report
 3. Clients site plans
 4. Site records
 5. List of photographs
 6. B/W prints & negatives
 7. CDROM with copies of all digital files.
- 7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Reading Museum*.

8. References


Standards & Specifications


- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- Fell D, 2007 *Church Lane, Wexham. Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*. ASC Ltd **1000/WCL/1**
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.


Secondary Sources


- Munby J in Foreman S, Hiller J and Petts D 2002 *Gathering the people, setting the land. The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape, Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval*. Oxford Archaeology. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **14**.
- Page W (ed) 1969 *The Victoria History of the County of Buckinghamshire*. **3**. Dawsons of Pall Mall
- Pevsner N & Williamson E, 2000. *The Buildings of England. Buckinghamshire*. Penguin
- RCHM 1911 *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire (South)*. HMSO
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).
- Zeepvat R J, (ed) 2006 'Archaeological Notes' in *Records of Buckinghamshire* **46**, 197-214


Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables


Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	30.00m	Width	2.00m	Depth	0.80m
	Levels					
	Trench base east		37.63m OD			
	Trench top east		38.77m OD			
	Trench base west		38.61m OD			
	Trench top west		38.88m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	W	SU 98860 82108		E	SU 98889 82113	
	Orientation			E - W		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
100	Layer	Mid brown silty clay. mixed with modern rubble. Modern overburden	-	280	-	
101	Layer	Mid orange brown, Soft silty clay. Natural strata. Alluvium	-	520	280	
102	Layer	Mid grey brown clayey gravel. Natural strata	-	-	800	


Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	25.50m	Width	2.00m	Depth	1.10m
	Levels					
	Trench base north		38.66m OD			
	Trench top north		38.86m OD			
	Trench base south		37.57m OD			
	Trench top south		38.55m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SU 98860 82108		S	SU 98861 82082	
	Orientation			N - S		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
200	Layer	Dark orange brown silty loam. Topsoil	-	250	-	
201	Layer	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil	-	100	250	
202	Layer	Mid orange brown silty clay. Natural strata. Alluvium?	-	550	350	
203	Layer	Mid grey blue silty clay. Natural strata. Alluvium?	-	200	900	


Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	11.30m	Width	2.00m	Depth	0.25m
	Levels					
	Trench base north		38.24m OD			
	Trench top north		38.54m OD			
	Trench base south		38.28m OD			
	Trench top south		38.46m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SU 98862 82065	S	SU 98863 82051		
	Orientation		N - S & (E -W: T Shape)			
Reason for Trench		Evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
300	Layer	Dark grey brown loose clay loam. Topsoil	-	50		
301	Layer	Firm light brown grey clay silt. Subsoil	-	150	50	
302	Layer	Soft mid orange brown silty clay. Natural strata	-	50+	c. 200	


Trench 4						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	72.20m	Width	2.00m	Depth	0.55m
	Levels					
	Trench base east		37.48m OD			
	Trench top east		37.96m OD			
	Trench base west		34.82m OD			
	Trench top west		35.37m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	W	SU 98685 82066	E	SU 98757 82067		
	Orientation		E - W			
Reason for Trench		Evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
400	Layer	Soft dark grey brown clay silt. Topsoil		250	-	
401	Layer	Soft mid blue grey silt clay, mixed with stones and modern ceramic building material. Modern debris		300	250	
402	Layer	Loose mid orange brown gravel. Natural strata		100+	550	


Trench 5											
						Max Dimensions (m)					
						Length	22.70m	Width	2.00m	Depth	0.90m
						Levels					
						Trench base north		37.66m OD			
						Trench top north		38.10m OD			
						Trench base south		37.65m OD			
						Trench top south		38.23m OD			
						NGR Co-ordinates					
						N	SU 98763 82094		S	SU 98767 82070	
						Orientation			N - S		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation								
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)						
500	Layer	Compact dark brown grey clay silt, with stones and modern building rubble. Modern make up layer	-	230	-						
501	Layer	Soft mid grey brown silty loam mixed with stones and modern ceramic building material. Modern make up layer	-	530	230						
502	Layer	Light brownish orange gravel. Natural strata	-	50+	760						

Trench 6											
						Max Dimensions (m)					
						Length	15m	Width	2.00m	Depth	0.90m
						Levels					
						Trench base east		37.68m OD			
						Trench top east		38.53m OD			
						Trench base west		37.70m OD			
						Trench top west		38.32m OD			
						NGR Co-ordinates					
						W	SU 98780 82067		E	SU 98795 82068	
						Orientation			E - W		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation								
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)						
600	Layer	Modern tarmac layer	-	120	-						
601	Layer	Soft brown grey sandy silt with stones and modern ceramic building material. Modern make up layer	-	250	120						
602	Layer	Dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional Stones. Buried topsoil	-	130	370						
603	Layer	Mid orange brown soft clay silt with occasional stones. Buried subsoil	-	200	c. 500						
604	Layer	Mid orangy brown gravel. Natural strata	-	150+	c. 700						

Trench 7						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	27.70m	Width	2.00m	Depth	0.80m
	Levels					
	Trench base north		37.85m OD			
	Trench top north		38.25m OD			
	Trench base south		37.82m OD			
	Trench top south		38.52m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SU 98795 82127		S	SU 98796 82100	
	Orientation			N - S		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
700	Layer	Loose mid grey brown clay silt. Occasional obviously modern pits and postholes at north end. Modern dumping of soil	-	550	-	
701	Layer	Modern tenacious blue grey silty clay, patches of gravel, modern dump of materials.	-	120mm	550	
702	Layer	Buried topsoil soft light grey brown clay silt, possibly buried topsoil	-	150mm		

Trench 8						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	12.50m	Width	2.00m	Depth	
	Levels					
	Trench base east		38.82m OD			
	Trench top east		39.46m OD			
	Trench base west		38.87m OD			
	Trench top west		39.22m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	W	SU 98856 82182		E	SU 98865 82173	
	Orientation			E - W		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
800	Layer	Loose mid orange brown loam. Modern dumped soils	-	160	-	
803	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clayey silt, containing obviously modern (20 th century) pottery sherds. Disuse filling of gully/ditch [802]	500	160	160	
802	Cut	'U' shaped gully/ditch aligned NW-SE. Construction cut	500	160	160	
805	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt. Disuse filling of gully/ditch [804]	340	140	160	
804	Cut	'U' shaped gully/ditch aligned NW-SE. Construction cut.	340	140	160	
801	Layer	Light brown orange silty clay. Natural strata.		40+	160	

Trench 9						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	12m	Width	2.00m	Depth	0.55m
	Levels					
	Trench base north		38.84m OD			
	Trench top north		39.29m OD			
	Trench base south		38.72m OD			
	Trench top south		39.14m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SU 98867 82165		S	SU 98867 82151	
	Orientation			N - S		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
900	Layer	Loose mid orange brown loam. Modern dumped soil	-	350	-	
901	Layer	Lght brown orange silty clay. Natural strata	-	100+	350	

Trench 10						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	15.70m	Width	2.00m	Depth	0.60m
	Levels					
	Trench base north		38.06m OD			
	Trench top north		38.76m OD			
	Trench base south		38.15m OD			
	Trench top south		38.76m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SU 98834 82145		S	SU 98837 82129	
	Orientation			N - S		
Reason for Trench			evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
1000	Layer	Loose mid brownish orange, silty and sandy gravel. Modern make up layer.	-	300	-	
1001	Layer	Mid grey blue, soft clayey silt, mixed around geotextile sheeting. Modern debris	-	250	300	
1002	Layer	Mid orange brown clayey silt. Natural strata. Alluvium.	-	250+	550	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Church Lane, Wexham, Berkshire			SITE NO/CODE:1000/WCL
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench 1 - general view
2	✓	✓	Trench 1 – view of sample section through sondage
3	✓	✓	Trench 2 – general view
4	✓	✓	Trench 2 – view of sample section
5	✓	✓	Trench 3 – general view
6	✓	✓	Trench 3 – view of sample section
7	✓	✓	Trench 4 – general view
8	✓	✓	Trench 4 – general view
9	✓	✓	Trench 4 – view of sample section
10	✓	✓	Trench 5 – general view
11	✓	✓	Trench 5 – view of sample section
12	✓	✓	Trench 6 – general view
13	✓	✓	Trench 6 – view of sample section
14	✓	✓	Trench 7 – general view
15	✓	✓	Trench 7 – view of sample section
16	✓	✓	Trench 8 – general view
17	✓	✓	Trench 8 – view of sample section incorporating section 8a , gully [802]
18	✓	✓	Trench 8 – view of gully [804]
19	✓	✓	Trench 9 – general view
20	✓	✓	Trench 9 – view of sample section
21	✓	✓	Trench 10 – general view
22	✓	✓	Trench 10 – view of sample section

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Church Lane, Wexham, Berkshire		
Short Description:	In October 2007 Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation at Church Lane, Wexham. Ten evaluation trenches were opened, representing a c.7% sample of the site. The site had undergone varying levels of truncation and development had commenced in the north part of the site. The natural soil profile survived in the southeast part, which was less disturbed, but no significant archaeological remains or artefacts were observed in the trenches.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Evaluation		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	none	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	none
Current land use:	Construction site	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	no
Monument type:	-	Monument period:	-
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	-		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Berkshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SU 9875 8218
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Linden Homes Thames Valley, Church Lane, Wexham, Berkshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	0.7ha	Height OD: (metres)	c.38m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:		Project design originator:	David Fell BA MA MIFA
Project Manager:	David Fell BA MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Linden Homes Thames Vvley		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	01/10/2007	End date:	03/10/2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/A	N/A	
Paper:	Reading museum	Project design, report, site records, photographs	
Digital:	Reading Museum	Project design, report, photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Church Lane, Wexham, Berkshire		
Author(s):	Janice McLeish MA Hons		
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