

Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Persimmon Homes North London

CA Project: 770336
CA Report: 16078

March 2016



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Manor Lane,
Maidenhead
Berkshire**

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	09/02/2016	Ray Kennedy	Nicky Garland	Internal review	General edit	DDR
B	23/02/16	Ray Kennedy	Nicky Garland	Draft for Issue	General edit	DDR
C	01/03/16	Nicky Garland	Damian De Rosa	Final	Edits and clarifications	Roland Smith Berkshire Archaeology

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Shoppenhanger Manor
Location: Manor Lane, Maidenhead
NGR: 488143 179414
Type: Evaluation
Date: 1-8 February 2016
Planning Reference: 14/02528/REM; 15/01809/REM; 12/00911/OUT
Location of Archive: Andover
Site Code: SHAM16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2016 at Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead. A total of fifteen evaluation trenches were excavated, of which archaeological features were identified and recorded within **Trenches 10, 11 and 14.**

The evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the western part of the site. The remains consisted of a number of Roman ditches that may form part of a boundary or enclosure ditch, which follows the line of the natural contour. The potential for further archaeological remains within this part of the site is high. The presence of residual pottery dating to the Iron Age pottery maybe an indication that there could be activity on the site which pre dates the Roman period.

However, extensive truncation has occurred across the remainder of the site that is likely to have impacted upon below ground archaeological remains. Trench **6** and **8** contained the remains of modern brick walls associated with the, now demolished, early 20th century Shoppenhanger Manor. No evidence of any medieval remains or finds which may have indicated a precursor to the 20th century manor house could be identified.

The remaining trenches contained no archaeological remains.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Persimmon Homes North London at Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead (centred on NGR: 488143 179414, Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to an outline planning permission (12/00911/OUT) for the construction of up to 52 dwellings with access, open space and associated works. The condition states:

Condition 8

No development shall take place within the site until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Roland Smith, Archaeological Officer for Berkshire Archaeology (BA), archaeological advisors to the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and *BA General Standards for Historic Environment Projects* (BA 2014). It was monitored by Roland Smith, including site visits on Wednesday the 3rd of February.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development site is approximately 2.63ha in area and is located at the southern edge of Maidenhead, between Manor Lane and a slip road at J9A of the A404(M). A Holiday Inn hotel is located immediately to the north of the site, and a car park and garden associated with the hotel are located along the northern boundary. The central part of the site is occupied by a large area of hard standing marking the approximate location of Shoppenhanger Manor, an early 20th century building that occupied the site but was demolished in 2007. An area of landscaped garden terraces, associated with the manor, is located to the south of the area of hard standing. The far western and southern parts of the site comprise rough scrubland including dense brambles. A pond is also located within the eastern part of the site.

- 1.4 The solid geology within the proposed development site is mapped as Lambeth Group, comprising clay, silt and sand (BGS 2016). The bedrock was formed approximately 56 to 66 million years ago during the Palaeogene Period. While no superficial deposits were mapped within the site, deposits of Lynch Hill Gravel Member are mapped immediately to the north-east of the site and along the north-eastern site boundary. These are river terrace deposits associated with the Thames Valley, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and described as comprising sand and gravel with lenses of silt, clay or peat.
- 1.5 The site is located on a south-west facing ridge. The north-eastern area of the site is located on level ground at the top of the ridge, approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Ground level within the central, western and southern areas of the site slopes down towards the south-west from 40m AOD to approximately 35m AOD.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Recorded prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is predominantly concentrated on river terrace deposits associated with the Thames Valley, to the north, east and south-east. The topographic location of the site, on a south-west facing slope looking away from the Thames, may have been less attractive to early settlement than adjacent areas overlooking the river. In close proximity to the site, evidence is restricted to a single Neolithic flint axe and cropmarks of possible later prehistoric barrow monuments at Larchfield Primary School, to the north.
- 2.2 Finds of Roman coins and pottery have been recorded in the area surrounding the site. Little is known about this assemblage including the exact location of its discovery. Further to the north the foundations of a large Roman building were excavated in 1886. The remains uncovered included a number of walls, hypocausts, coins, pottery and tessellated floors. The exact location of this villa structure is unclear.
- 2.3 The closest recorded evidence of early medieval activity is c. 1km away. No evidence for early medieval occupation of Shoppenhangers Farm has been identified. While it is believed that the site of the Manor of Shobenhange, a possible medieval moated site, is located within the general area of the site there is

currently no archaeological evidence to substantiate this. Shoppenhanger Manor was once located within the site, however, this building was constructed in 1915 by an antiques dealer who salvaged authentic features from other demolished manors.

- 2.4 There has been significant previous ground disturbance within the site, which is likely to have impacted upon any below-ground archaeological remains. The most significant previous impacts comprise the presence of the former early 20th-century Shoppenhanger Manor house in the centre of the site, which was demolished in 2007, as well as the associated terraced gardens to the south. The gardens comprise cut and banked terraces and the associated landscaping works represent a major impact on earlier ground levels. A number of other modern land uses are likely to have impacted to varying degrees upon any below-ground deposits. Landscaping appears to have been undertaken as part of the development of the Holiday Inn to the north. This includes the construction of car parks and roads to the north and east of the former house, and also for the gardens in the northern corner of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 15 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were designed to provide a 5% sample of the site and were arranged to provide a general spread across this area. Due to on-site constraints however, the trenches were only able to provide a c.3.3% sample of the site. The majority of trenches had to be repositioned, split or shortened due to onsite

constraints, such as areas of overgrown vegetation, the presence of services or limited access. All trenches measured 1.8m in width but only three were excavated to 50m in length (**Trenches 1, 6 and 10**). **Trench 2** measured 45m in length, while **Trenches 3, 7 and 8** were 35m in length. **Trench 4** was 39m in length. **Trench 5** was split in two and totalled 24m in length. **Trench 9** was 20m in length. **Trenches 11** was 23m in length, while **Trenches 12 and 13** were both split due to mature trees and were 27m and 24m in length, respectively. Two additional trenches, **14 and 15**, were excavated to clarify and further identify, if present, archaeological remains within **Trench 10**, with the approval of Roland Smith. **Trench 14** was positioned to help ascertain the extent and continued alignment of a ditch identified within **Trench 10**, while **Trench 15** was excavated to assess the extent of the archaeological remains to the west. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 There is currently no collecting museum service with whom the archive and artefacts from the evaluation can be deposited. Until this has been resolved and subject to any further material that is generated by further phases of work at the site the archive and artefacts will be held by CA at their offices in Andover. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Archaeological features identified and recorded during the evaluation were located in **Trenches 10, 11, 14**. No archaeological remains predating the modern period were encountered in the remaining trenches. **Trench 6** and **8** contained the remains of modern brick wall foundations associated with Shoppenhanger Manor, which was demolished in 2007.
- 5.2 The general stratigraphy of the area, as uncovered in the evaluation trenches, saw the natural horizon overlaid by a layer of subsoil and, in turn, the topsoil. The natural horizon, generally a mid yellow brown clay was present in all trenches. Modern disturbance was noted in almost of all of the trenches, represented either by the presence of services, land drains or layers of made ground.

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 4 and 5)

- 5.3 **Trench 10** contained three ditches. Ditch **1003** was located at the eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and measured 0.65m in width and 0.17m in depth. A number of cattle bones were recovered from the single fill **1004**.
- 5.4 **Ditch 1009**, located centrally in the trench, was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 3.1m in width and 0.84m in depth. A significant assemblage of late 1st to mid-2nd century pottery was recovered from all five ditch fills (**1010, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020**). The majority of the pottery group were produced from relatively local sources. The ditch may be part of a Roman boundary ditch or enclosure that follows the contours of the hillside.
- 5.5 **Ditch 1013** was located towards the western end of the trench and measured 3.3m in width and 0.42 in depth. No finds were recovered from the single fill **1014**. The ditch is truncated by a later ditch **1015**, which followed the same north-west/south-east alignment. Ditch **1015** measured 1m in width and 0.29m in depth. No finds were recovered from the single fill of this ditch (**1016**).

Trench 11 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.5 **Ditch 1105** is a north-east/south-west aligned ditch located centrally within the trench. It measured 0.76m in width and 0.45m in depth and is possibly part of a wider Roman field system related to the ditches found within **Trench 10**. The single fill of the ditch, **1104**, contained several sherds of stamped central Gaulish samian ware dating to the early to mid-2nd century AD.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 and 6)

- 5.6 **Trench 14** was positioned to help ascertain the extent and continued alignment of north/south Roman ditch (**1009**) identified within **Trench 10**. Ditch **1403** was identified within the trench and although unexcavated, the alignment suggests that it is a continuation of ditch **1009**. It measured 1.04 in width. No artefacts were recovered from the fill of this feature.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material, comprising mainly pottery and ceramic building material dating to the Roman period, is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. Almost all material was recovered from fills of a single feature, Trench **10** ditch **1009** (fills **1010** and **1017–1020**), with the remainder from Trench **11**, ditch **1105** (fill **1104**). Pottery codes used for recording and given in parenthesis below are defined in table 1. Where appropriate these match the codes of the National Roman fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 152 sherds (1967g) were recovered. Small quantities (10 sherds, weighing 130g), comprising sherds in handmade quartz or limestone-tempered fabrics, probably date to the Iron Age. This material appears to be residual in Roman-dated deposits and most sherds exhibit some abrasion. The remaining part of the assemblage, some 142 sherds (1837g) dates to the earlier Roman period, the late 1st or 2nd centuries AD. The condition of the Roman group is good and suggestive of minimal disturbance. No significant abrasion/surface loss was recorded and some vessels represented by large or joining sherds.
- 6.3 The overall composition of the Roman group is set out in tables 1–2. The majority comprises coarsewares from relatively local sources, of which the reduced ware

products of the kilns at Alice Holt/Farnham are most prevalent. A wheelthrown fine flint-tempered fabric is also probably local, comparable to material common from Silchester for which dating to the mid/late 1st century AD is probable (Timby 2000, 243). Other known sources represented are the few sherds of Verulamium region whiteware, Savernake ware (from northeast Wiltshire) and southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware, all from ditch **1009**. The single continental import represented is a central Gaulish samian vessel from Ditch **1105** (fill **1104**). This consists of a base sherd from a dish of form 18/31 in fabric LMV SA, which is dateable c. AD 110–130. It is stamped [DIICVMINVS], associated with the potter Decuminus 1 (Die 7a).

- 6.4 Identifiable vessel forms among the coarsewares include neck-less jars with bead-like rims in fabrics FL (fill **1017**) and GTq (fill **1020**). Both are typical of the 1st century forms known for example from Silchester (*ibid.* Fig. 126). A necked and cordoned jar in Alice Holt greyware fabric ALH RE with zoned decoration at its shoulder compares to examples known from this source and characterised by Lyne as Class 1 cordoned jars (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 20–24). Such forms, together with carinated vessels also recorded from fills 1017 and 1018, (jars or bowls) are representative of earlier production from this source, before c. AD 200/250 and compare to vessels from London, where occurrence peaks in the early 2nd century (Davies *et al.* 1994, 98). A curved-sided, cordoned/grooved dish which occurs in a dark-firing reduced ware fabric (BS) from fill **1020**, is less certainly a Alice Holt product, although similar vessels attributed to this source are known from London (*ibid.* Fig. 87, no. 562), where dating across the late 1st and earlier 2nd was probable.

Lithics

- 6.3 Two pieces of worked flint were recorded, both re-deposited from Roman-dated deposits. Both pieces are of grey/brown flint, without cortex or patination (re-cortication). A broken blade from ditch fill **1020** exhibits heavy edge damage to both longer edges. Use of blades is most often associated with Mesolithic flintworking, however in isolation and as a re-deposited find, the dating of this piece is uncertain. The second piece, a small broken flake/chip from ditch fill **1010**, similarly is not closely dateable.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.4 Seven fragments (1022g) comprising *tegulae* (flanged roof tiles), flue tile and indeterminate pieces were recorded. All were from ditch fills (**1017**, **1018** and **1020**) where earlier Roman dating is indicated by quantities of pottery. The fragments are fairly large and not abraded and the possibility should be allowed that this material relates to a Romanised structure located in the area.

Other finds

- 6.5 Two fragmentary and heavily corroded items of iron were recorded from Roman-dated deposits **1019** and **1020**. Both are probably nails.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A small assemblage of 57 fragments (769g) of animal bone was hand recovered from deposits **1010**, **1017**, **1018**, **1019** and **1020**, the successive fills of Roman ditch **1009**. The bone was well preserved but had been subject to both historical and modern damage rendering 70% of the assemblage unidentifiable to species. It was however possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*).
- 7.2 Cattle and sheep/goat remains were identified in deposits **1017**, **1018** and **1020**. Only sheep/goat was present in deposit **1020**. Cattle were represented by skeletal elements both rich and poor in meat; including a scapula fragment displaying chop marks indicative of the dressing of a carcass into individual cuts of meat. Those fragments identified as sheep/goat were all from meat-poor skeletal elements and no cut and/or chop marks relating to butchery were observed. Horse remains were identified in deposits **1017** and **1018** from isolated molar teeth.
- 7.3 The potential amount of useful interpretative data to be gained from such a small amount of identifiable material is extremely limited and there is little inference to be made beyond species identification. However, all of the above species were well established domestic animals in this period (Baker and Worley, 2014) and the presence of chop marks does suggest that at least the cattle remains had an origin in butchery waste.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation achieved its objectives in establishing the presence of archaeological features within specific parts of the site and, if possible, characterising the function and date of those features. Modern truncation was observed within almost all of the trenches, while the archaeological remains were concentrated in the western part of the site. This area was overgrown with vegetation and had been less heavily truncated by modern development.

Iron Age/Roman

- 8.2 The evaluation has revealed two probable Roman ditches **1009** and **1105**, which may be associated with a settlement site or field system concentrated in the western part of the site. Two undated ditches, (**1003** and **1013**) located in close proximity to the Roman ditches, may be associated features. The differing orientation of **1105** (NE/SW) to ditch **1009** (NW/SE) suggests that these features are each following the contours of the land and potentially enclose an area of level ground in the north-eastern part of the site, located on the top of a ridge.
- 8.3 The artefactual evidence recovered from the ditches indicates domestic activity at or near to the site. While the evidence for Roman occupation in the area surrounding the site remains limited, or at best unclear, the presence of these features suggests further occupation within the vicinity. Although a significant amount of Roman pottery was recovered from Ditch **1009**, the recovery of residual Iron Age pottery from the ditch fills maybe an indication of activity at the site predating the Roman period or an indication of transition activity between the Iron Age and early Roman period.

Medieval

- 8.4 Despite the DBA highlighting the potential for medieval remains to be present at the site no archaeological features or finds dating to this period indicating activity during this period or a precursor to the 20th century manor house could be identified during the course of the evaluation.

Modern

- 8.5 Trenches **6** and **8** contained the remains of modern brick wall foundations, which are likely to be associated with the construction of Shoppenhanger Manor in the early 20th century. The building was demolished in 2007. The majority of the site had been heavily truncated by the construction and subsequent demolition of the manor

house, as well as the associated terraced gardens and subsequent development to the north. These modern intrusions are likely to have severely impacted the potential for the survival of archaeological remains across much of the site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Ray Kennedy assisted by Emily Stynes, Jack Martin Jones, Steph Duesing and Nida Bhunnoo. The report was written by Ray Kennedy. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and the biological evidence report by Andrew Clark. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Ray Kennedy, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	>50	>1.8	>0.15	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown clayey sand	>50	>1.8	>0.2	
1	102	Layer		Made Ground	Yellow sand	>50	>1.8	>0.9	
1	103	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish red clay	>50	>1.8	>0.2	
1	104	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch on a North South alignment-unexcavated	>3.1	>0.65	Unexcavated	Modern
1	105	Fill	104	Fill of Ditch	Mid reddish brown silty clay-unexcavated	>3.1	>0.65	Unexcavated	Modern
1	106	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch on a N/W S/E alignment-unexcavated	>2	>0.7	Unexcavated	Modern
1	107	Fill	106	Fill of Ditch	Mid reddish brown silty clay-unexcavated	>2	>0.7	Unexcavated	Modern
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown clayey silty	>45	>1.8	>0.3	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	>45	>1.8	>0.4	
2	202	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	>45	>1.8	>0.35	
2	203	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish red clay	>45	>1.8	>0.15	
2	204	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch on a N/W S/E Alignment-unexcavated		>1.3	Unexcavated	Modern
2	205	Fill	204	Fill of Ditch	Dark reddish brown silty clay-unexcavated		>1.3	Unexcavated	Modern
2	206	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch on a NN/E SS/W alignment, cuts [204]-unexcavated		>1.8	Unexcavated	Modern
2	207	Fill	207	Fill of Ditch	Dark reddish brown silty clay		>1.8	Unexcavated	Modern
2	208	Cut		Cut of Land Drain	Linear land drain on a NN/e SS/W alignment	>35	>0.2	Unexcavated	Modern
2	209	Cut		Cut of Land Drain	Linear land drain on a NN/e SS/W alignment	>3.5	>0.2	Unexcavated	Modern
2	210	Cut		Cut of Land Drain	Linear land drain on a NN/e SS/W alignment	>3.5	>0.2	Unexcavated	Modern
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	>35	>1.8	>0.3	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Reddish brown clayey silt	>35	>1.8	>0.3	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish red clay	>35	>1.8	>0.2	
3	303	Layer		Made Ground	Dark black pink mixed rubble deposit containing flint nodules; burnt clay and brick.	>4.4	1.8>	>0.5	Modern
4	400	Layer		Tarmac	Tarmac	>39	>2	>0.14	Modern
4	401	Layer		Made Ground	Recent levelling with brick and rubble	>39	>2	>0.26	Modern

4	402	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>39	>2	>0.4	
4	403	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay	>39	>2	>0.2	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam	>23.7	>1.9	>0.2	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Yellowish orangery brown clayey sand	>23.7	>1.9	>0.42	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid reddish brown silty loam	>48.7	>2.1	>0.13	
6	601	Layer		Made Ground	Reddish grey made ground containing brick and stone	>48.7	>2.1	>0.45	
6	602	Layer		Subsoil	Brownish grey silty clay	>48.7	>2.1	>0.52	
6	603	Layer		Natural	Orangery yellowish brown clay	>48.7	>2.1	>0.1	
6	604	Structure		Cut of Brick Foundations	Brick Foundations-unexcavated			Unexcavated	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam	>34	>1.8	>0.5	
7	701	Layer		Natural	Yellow sandy clay with patches of red silty clay	>34	>1.8	>0.05	
8	800	Layer		Concrete	Modern concrete layer	>36	>1	>0.06	Modern
8	801	Layer		Made Ground	Made ground containing brick; stone; wire; cable and piping	>36	>1.83	>0.64	Modern
8	802	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>36	>1.83	>0.35	
8	803	Layer		Natural	Greyish brown yellow clay	>36	>1.83	>0.05	
8	804	Structure		Cut of Brick Wall	Brick wall-unexcavated	>2.2	>1	Unexcavated	Victorian
8	805	Structure		Cut of Well	Victorian well	>1	>1	Unexcavated	Victorian
8	806	Layer		Modern Debris	Modern debris	>1.9	>1.4	Unexcavated	Modern
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Darkish mid brown sandy clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions	>21	>2	>0.2	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay with frequent angular flint inclusions	>21	>2	>0.2+	
9	902	Layer		Made Ground	Modern Landscaping mound. Mid yellowish brown clay with angular flint inclusions and demolition debris	>	>	>	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt	>	>	>	
10	1001	Layer		Made Ground	Medium to dark brown clayey silt	>	>	>	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Dark yellow with reddish hue silty sandy clay	>	>	>	
10	1003	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear boundary ditch on a North	>2	>0.65	>0.17	Roman

					South Alignment.				
10	1004	Fill	1003	Fill of Ditch	Mid yellowish greyish brown sandy silty clay	>2	>0.65	>0.17	Roman
10	1005	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch/drain on a North South alignment- Unexcavated	>2	>0.92	Unexcavated	Modern
10	1006	Fill	1005	Fill of Ditch	Dark brown clayey sandy silt containing modern demolition rubble- unexcavated	>2	>0.92	Unexcavated	Modern
10	1007	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub rectangular pit/feature- unexcavated	>	>	>	Modern
10	1008	Fill	1007	Fill of Pit	Dark brownish black clayey silty sand with modern rubble inclusion- unexcavated	>	>	>	Modern
10	1009	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear boundary ditch on a North South alignment	>1	>3.1	>0.84	Roman
10	1010	Fill	1009	Fill of Ditch	Pinkish greyish red clay	>1	>1.1	>0.19	Roman
10	1011	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch on a North South alignment- unexcavated	>2	>0.7	Unexcavated	
10	1012	Fill	1011	Fill of Ditch	Dark brown silty sandy clay- unexcavated	>2	>0.7	Unexcavated	
10	1013	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch part of a Roman field system on a North South Alignment	>2	>3.3	>0.42	
10	1014	Fill	1013	Fill of Ditch	Dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt	>2	>3.3	>0.42	
10	1015	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch on a North South alignment cutting earlier ditch [1013]	>2	>1	>0.29	
10	1016	Fill	1015	Fill of Ditch	Mid brownish yellow silty clay.	>2	>1	>0.29	
10	1017	Fill	1009	Fill of Ditch	Yellowish red silty clay with greyish brown silty inclusions. Disturbed by tree rooting. Secondary fill- 2 nd fill of ditch	>1	>1	>0.54	Roman
10	1018	Fill	1009	Fill of Ditch	Yellowish red silty clay with greyish brown inclusions. Secondary fill- 3 rd fill of ditch	>1	>0.78	>0.41	Roman
10	1019	Fill	1009	Fill of Ditch	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Secondary fill- 4 th fill of ditch	>1	>1.33	>0.16	Roman
10	1020	Fill	1009	Fill of Ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay.	>1	>1.04	>0.45	Roman

					Secondary fill- 5 th fill of ditch				
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay	>23	>2	>0.13	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mixed reddish pink brown demolition on a layer of silty clay and brick	>23	>2	>0.2	Modern
11	1102	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Greyish brown silty clay	>23	>2	>0.31	
11	1103	Layer		Natural	Light reddish orange yellow clay	>23	>2	>0.06	
11	1104	Fill	1105	Fill of Ditch	Mid Greyish brown Sandy clay	>1.8	>0.76	>0.45	Roman
11	1105	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear drainage ditch on a North South alignment	>1.8	>0.76	>0.45	Roman
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	>15/1 5	>2	>0.55	
12	1201	Layer		Made Ground	Dark reddish brown sandy silt	>15/1 5	>2	>0.55	Modern
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty sand	>15/1 5	>2	>0.55	
12	1203	Layer		Made Ground	Light yellowish brown silty sand lens between modern topsoil and demolition layer (1201)			>0.05	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey sandy silt	>11/1 3	>2	>0.55/0.6	
13	1301	Layer		Made Ground	Dark reddish brown sandy silt	>11/1 3	>2	>0.55/0.6	Modern
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Medium reddish brown silty sand	>11/1 3	>2	>0.55/0.6	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>8.1	>2	>0.16	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	>8.1	>2	>0.27	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Light Brownish yellow intermixed with light red silty clay	>8.1	>2	>0.05	
14	1403	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear ditch on an East West alignment. Same as [1009]- unexcavated	>2	>1.04	Unexcavated	Roman
14	1404	Fill	1403	Fill of Ditch	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>2	>1.04	Unexcavated	Roman
15	1501	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>23.8	>2	>0.2	
15	1502	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	>23.8	>2	>0.28	
15	1503	Layer		Natural	Light Brownish yellow intermixed with light red silty clay	>23.8	>2	>0.07	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description*	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1010	Roman pottery	ALH RE	6	76	RB
	Fired clay		1	12	
	Worked flint	brk blade	1	1	
1017	Lpre pottery	QZ	1	28	LC1-MC2
	Roman pottery	SAV GT	2	53	
	Roman pottery	FT	2	94	
	Roman pottery	WHf	4	41	
	Roman pottery	VRW WH	3	8	
	Roman pottery	ALH RE	16	265	
	Roman pottery	BS	1	4	
	Roman pottery	BSf	4	4	
	Roman CBM	misc	1	41	
1018	Roman pottery	VRW WH	13	45	LC1-MC2
	Roman pottery	DOR BB1	1	11	
	Roman pottery	BS	3	23	
	Roman pottery	ALH RE	13	299	
	Roman pottery	BS	3	3	
	Roman CBM	misc.	1	31	
1019	Lpre pottery	LISHf	3	67	LC1-MC2
	Lpre pottery	QZfl	1	8	
	Lpre pottery	QZ	4	19	
	Roman pottery	GT	1	10	
	Roman pottery	WHf	2	5	
	Roman pottery	ALH RE	22	266	
	Burnt flint		2	8	
	iron object	rod or nail shaft	1		
1020	Lpre pottery	QZ	1	8	C2
	Roman pottery	ALH RE	31	435	
	Roman pottery	GT	3	18	
	Roman pottery	BS	2	30	
	Roman pottery	WHf	4	12	
	Roman pottery	GT	1	12	
	Roman pottery	GT	1	41	
	Roman pottery	FT	1	6	
	Roman CBM	Tegula	3	550	
	Roman CBM	flue tile	1	264	
	Roman CBM	misc	1	136	
	Fired clay		1	53	
	Worked flint	brkn blade	1	2	
	Iron object	nail	1	-	
1104	Roman pottery	LMV SA	2	53	EMC2
	Roman pottery	ALH RE	1	23	

Tabl1 1: Finds quantification (* pottery fabric codes are defined in table 2)

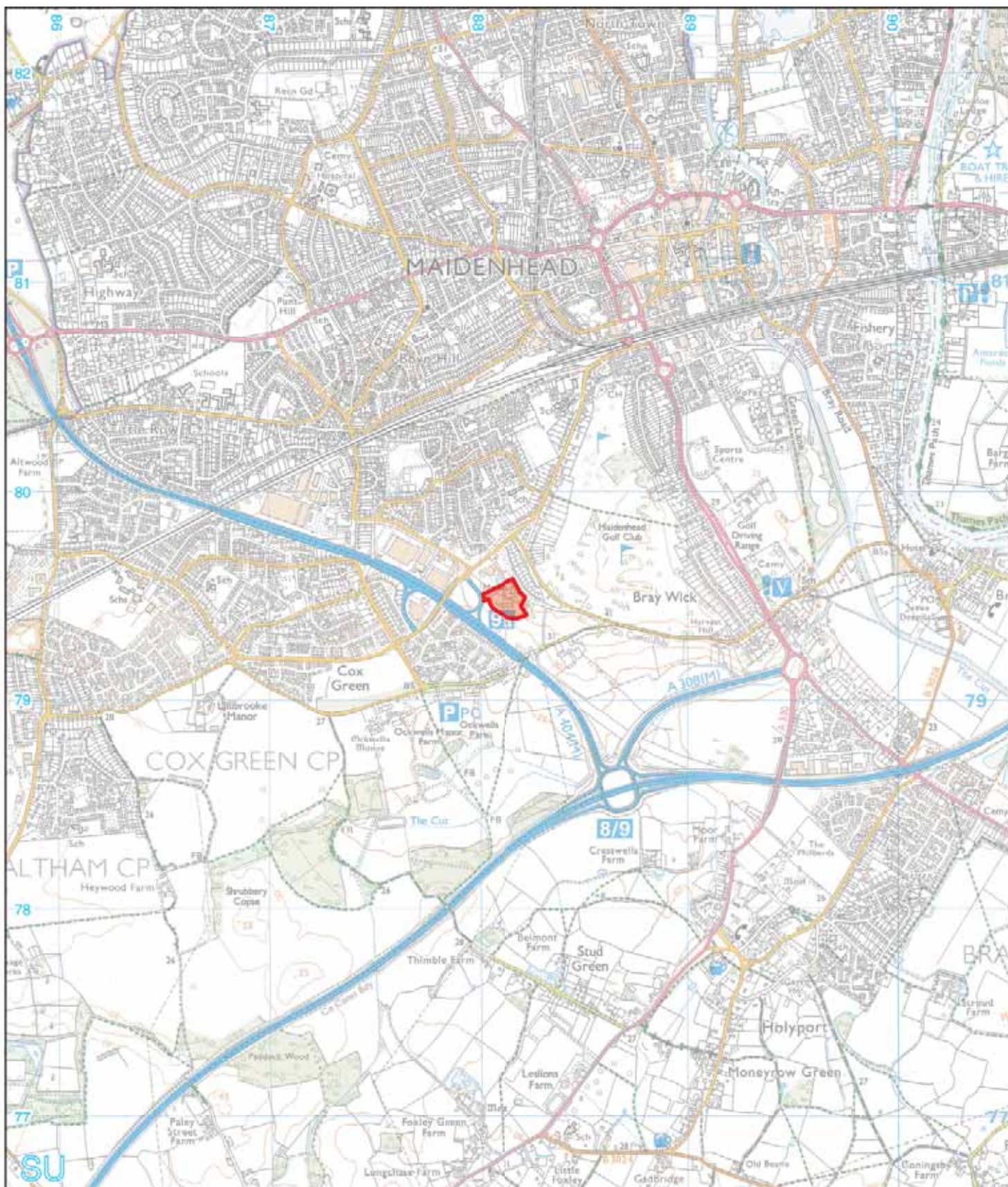
Table 2: Pottery summary quantification by fabric.

Date	Code*	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)
LPre. (Iron Age)	QZ	Handmade quartz-tempered	6	55
	QZfl	Handmade quartz and flint-tempered	1	8
	LISHf	Handmade fine limestone/shell-tempered	3	67
Sub-total			10	130
Roman	ALH RE	Alice Holt/Farnham greyware	89	1364
	BS	Dark grey-firing sandy. Local or Alice Holt variant	13	64
	FT	Fine flint-tempered (wheelthrown)	3	100
	GT	Grog-tempered (wheelthrown)	6	81
	SAV GT	Savernake ware	2	53
	VRW WH	Verulamium region whiteware	16	53
	WHf	Fine whiteware	10	58
	DOR BB1	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	11
	LMV SA	Central Gaulish samian (Les Martres de Veyre)	2	53
Sub-total			142	1837
Total			151	1967

*Codes in bold are matched to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998)

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2016 at Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead. A total of fifteen evaluation trenches were excavated, of which archaeological features were identified and recorded within Trenches 10, 11, and 14.</p> <p>The evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the western part of the site. The remains consisted of a number of Roman ditches that may form part of a boundary or enclosure ditch, which follows the line of the natural contour. The potential for further archaeological remains within this part of the site is high. The presence of residual pottery dating to the Iron Age pottery maybe an indication that there could be activity on the site which pre dates the Roman period.</p> <p>However, extensive truncation has occurred across the remainder of the site that is likely to have impacted upon below ground archaeological remains. Trench 6 and 8 contained the remains of modern brick walls associated with the, now demolished, early 20th century Shoppenhanger Manor. No evidence of any medieval remains or finds which may have indicated a precursor to the 20th century manor house could be identified.</p> <p>The remaining trenches contained no archaeological remains.</p>	
Project dates	1-8 February 2016	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.63ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	488143 179414	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Berkshire Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Ray Kennedy	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch (Roman)	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery – Roman CBM - Roman	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	To be confirmed as there is currently no collecting museum service. Until this is resolved the archive will be held at the CA offices in Andover	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	TBC	Ceramics, CBM, fired clay, animal bone
Paper	TBC	Context sheets, matrices, drawings,
Digital	TBC	Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 16078		



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PROJECT TITLE

Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
 Maidenhead, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

0 1km

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 APPROVED BY DDR

PROJECT NO. 770336
 DATE 17/02/2016
 SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- structural feature
- modern
- field drain

0 25m

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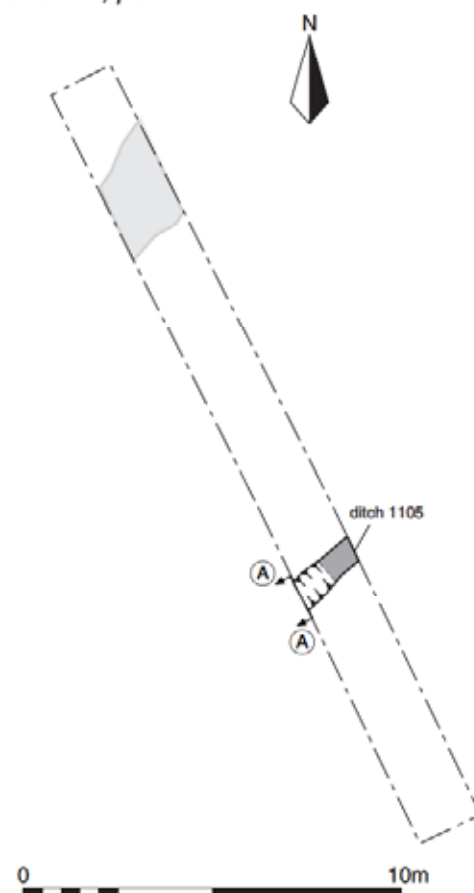
PROJECT TITLE
 Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
 Maidenhead, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features

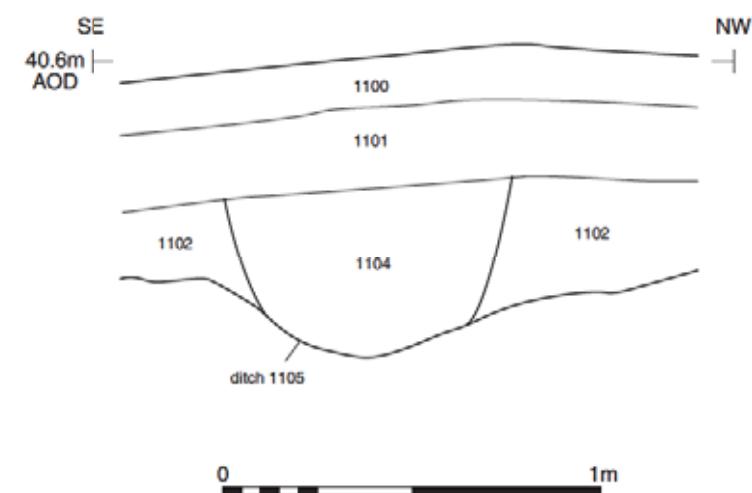
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APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE	A3 1:750	

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Trench 11, plan



Section AA



archaeological feature
modern



Trench 11, looking south-west (1m scales)



Ditch 1105, looking south-west (1m scale)

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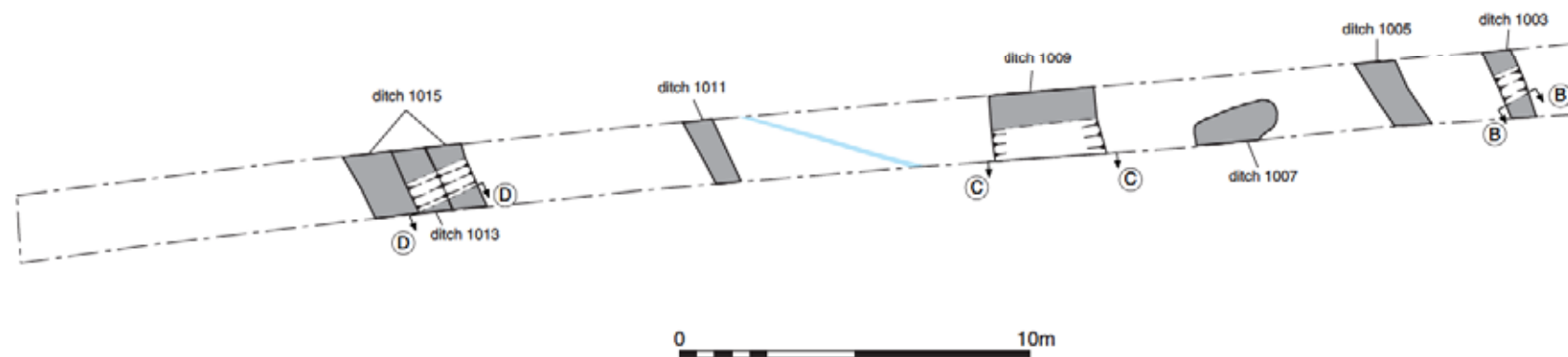
PROJECT TITLE
Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
Maidenhead, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 11: plan, section and
photographs

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	17/02/2016	3
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE	A3 1:200 & 1:20	

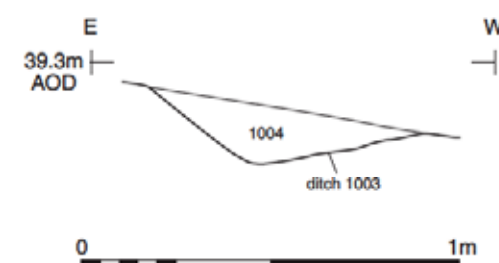


Trench 10, plan



- archaeological feature
- field drain

Section BB



Trench 10, looking west (1m scales)



Ditch 1003, looking south (0.5m scale)


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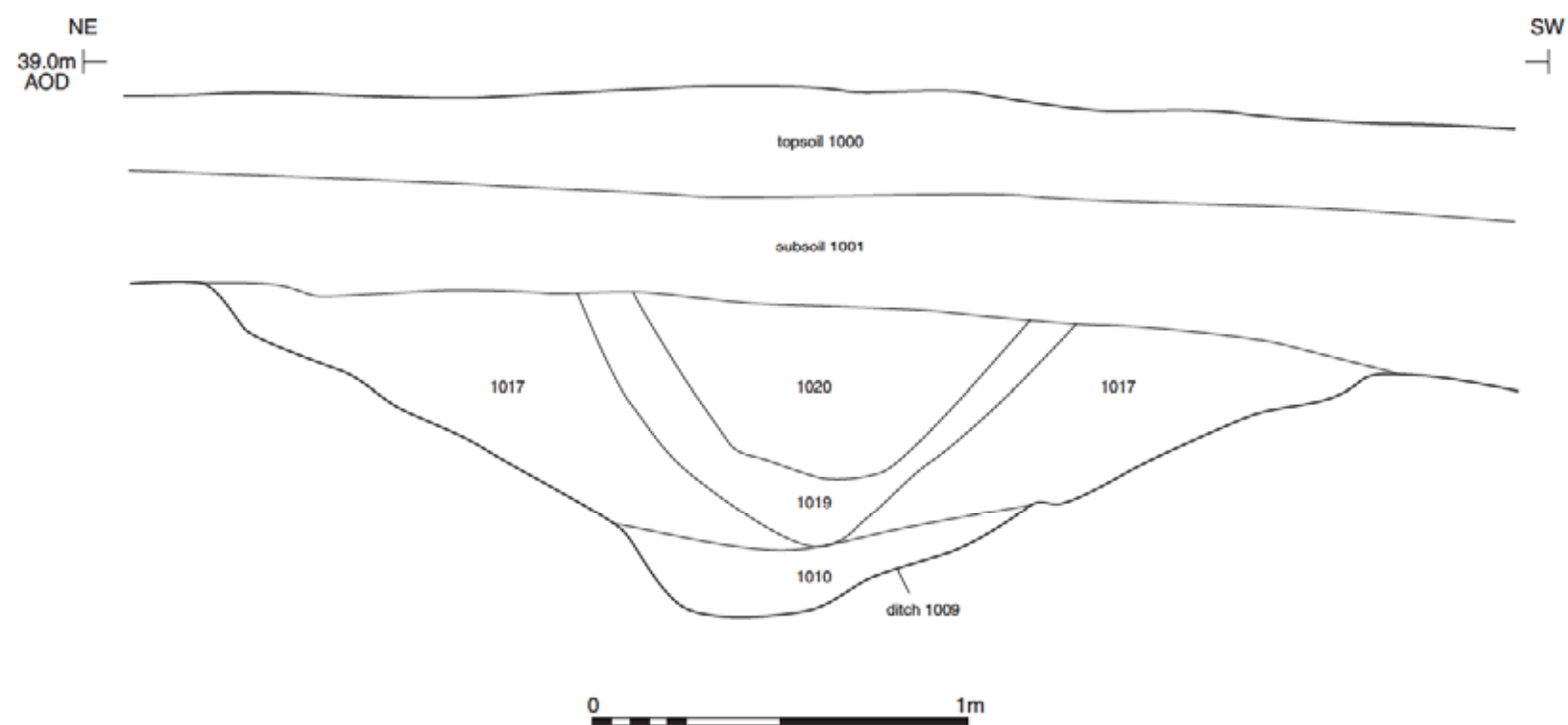
PROJECT TITLE
 Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
 Maidenhead, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 10: plan, section and
 photographs**

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 CHECKED BY LM DATE 17/02/2016
 APPROVED BY DDR SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20

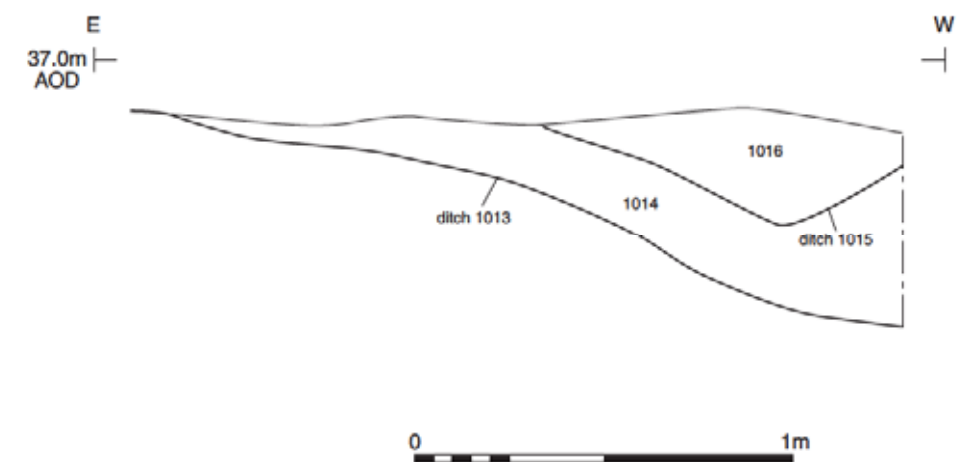
FIGURE NO.
4

Section CC



Ditch 1009, looking south-east (2m scale)

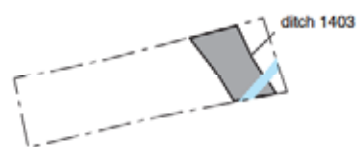
Section DD



Ditch 1013 and 1015, looking north (1m scale)



Trench 14, plan



- archaeological feature
- field drain



The site, working shot



The site, working shot

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PROJECT TITLE
Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
Maidenhead, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 14: plan;
The site: working shots

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