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Land at George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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illustrations by Julia Collins and Emily Plunkett*

Table of Contents

Summary.....	4
1 Introduction.....	5
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	5
1.2 Geology and topography.....	5
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	5
1.4 Potential.....	6
1.5 Acknowledgements.....	6
2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology.....	7
2.1 Aims.....	7
2.2 Methodology.....	7
3 Results.....	8
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	8
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	8
3.3 Trenches 3, 7, 20, 23, 27 and 31	8
3.4 Trenches 5 and 26 (Fig. 4).....	9
3.5 Trench 1 (Fig. 3).....	9
3.6 Trench 2 (Fig. 4).....	10
3.7 Trench 4 (Fig. 4).....	10
3.8 Trench 6 (Fig. 3).....	10
3.9 Trench 8.....	10
3.10 Trench 9 (Fig. 4).....	10
3.11 Trench 10 (Fig. 4).....	10
3.12 Trench 11 (Fig. 5).....	10
3.13 Trench 21 (Fig. 6).....	11



3.14 Trench 25 (Fig. 3).....	11
3.15 Trenches 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 29, 30 (Figs 3, 5 and 6).....	11
3.16 Finds summary.....	11
4 Discussion.....	12
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	12
4.2 Interpretation.....	12
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....	15
Appendix B. Finds Reports.....	30
B.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery.....	30
B.2 Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery.....	31
B.3 The ceramic building material (CBM).....	32
B.4 Flint.....	32
B.5 Miscellaneous Finds	33
Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....	35
C.1 Environmental samples.....	35
Appendix D. Bibliography and References.....	37
Appendix E. Summary of Site Details.....	38
Appendix F. Geophysical Survey Report.....	39



List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 Trench layout
- Fig. 3 North-western trenches
- Fig. 4 North-eastern trenches
- Fig. 5 South-western trenches
- Fig. 6 South-eastern trenches
- Fig. 7 Sections 300, 303, 500, 701 and 2603



Summary

In August 2011 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire. The evaluation comprised 22 trenches measuring 50m x 2m, with an additional 10 trenches targeted on a number of anomalies recorded in a geophysical survey of the site.

The investigation revealed a potential later prehistoric trackway, along with sparse evidence for prehistoric activity in the northern half of the site. The precise date and character of this activity was unclear. In addition, some evidence for early Roman activity was found, in the form of occasional sherds of pottery, but, again, the nature of the activity was unclear. For both periods, the paucity of artefactual material recovered suggests that the activity was not related to settlement on the site itself.

Evidence for medieval agriculture, in the form of remnants of furrows, was found across much of the site, truncated by more recent ploughing. A field boundary ditch shown on the 1809 enclosure map of the area was located in the north-eastern corner of the site and, along with a number of other features in this area, is likely to be of post-medieval date - early medieval pottery recovered from this feature is probably residual in nature.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Ltd, on behalf of Brett Ltd, to undertake an evaluation of land at George Green, Buckinghamshire (centred on SU 996 808). It is proposed to extract minerals from the site.
- 1.1.2 Although the Local Planning Authority had not set a brief for the work, discussions with the Buckinghamshire County Archaeologist were held in order to establish the scope of work required.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Oxford Archaeology 2011), *Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)* and the local authority's policies on archaeology.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site was located to the south of George Green, on the north-eastern outskirts of Slough, Buckinghamshire.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development (Fig. 1) comprised a cultivated field bounded to the north by the village of George Green, to the east by the projected line of a Roman Road, to the south by a nursery and to the west by Uxbridge Road.
- 1.2.3 The drift geology of the area is mapped as the clays and silts of the Langley Silts Member (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale mapping http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in the Cultural Heritage Assessment (Josephs 2008), and is not reproduced here.
- 1.3.2 In addition, an aerial photograph, dated to 1943, was examined and appeared to show a trackway, flanked by a series of small structures, running approximately south-north from the southern edge of the site. This corresponds to an area of enhanced magnetic response (see 1.3.3 below) and a low ridge visible at ground level.
- 1.3.3 A geophysical survey was carried out by ArchaeoPhysica during the early stages of the evaluation. The results of the survey (Fig. 2 and Appendix F) suggested the presence of a north-south aligned, double-ditched trackway running through the centre of the site (Appendix F, DWGs 4 and 5, anomalies 13 and 14 with a northward extension represented by anomalies 1, 2, 3 and 5) and a post-medieval field boundary in the north-east corner of the site (anomalies 6 and 7). Five further potential ditches were identified in the south-east corner of the site and three to the west. One of the latter (anomaly 15) appeared to off-set from the western trackway ditch.
- 1.3.4 Two areas of heightened/reduced geophysical response were also noted, one near the southern extent of the site (anomaly 20) and one near the centre (anomaly 12), both of which lay adjacent to the 20th century trackway also seen on the geophysical survey (anomaly 18). The full report can be found in Appendix F.



1.4 Potential

- 1.4.1 The Cultural Heritage Assessment concluded that, although no archaeological sites were known within the site itself, recent work in the vicinity suggests that the site did have the potential to contain archaeological remains, particularly of late prehistoric to early medieval date. However, the site had been in arable cultivation since the medieval period and any surviving remains were likely to be truncated. In addition, the absence of cultivation earthworks (ridge and furrow) and previous field boundaries suggests that recent intensive ploughing had taken place.
- 1.4.2 The suggested route of a Roman road follows the eastern boundary of the site. However, the Historic Environment Record of Buckinghamshire describes the route as 'not strictly aligned' and there is conjecture over the route.
- 1.4.3 The geophysical survey identified a number of linear features, including a potential north-south aligned trackway running through the centre of the site.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 Brett Quarries funded the project. Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Ltd acted as consultant for the project and Eliza Alqassar of Buckinghamshire County Council monitored the work. The fieldwork and reporting was carried out by site supervisor Laura King who was assisted on site by Katrina Anker, Thomas Black, Alex Latham, Paul Leader, Julia Meen, Kevin Moon and Chris Richardson. The project was managed by Ken Welsh.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may have survived.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
- To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Initially 22 trenches, representing a 1% sample of the area, were excavated (Fig. 2, Trenches 1 - 22). Following a detailed geophysical survey of the site, which was carried out during the initial phases of the evaluation, and after consultation with Andrew Josephs and the Buckinghamshire County Council archaeologist, ten additional trenches (Fig. 2, Trenches 23 - 31 and an extension to Trench 7) were excavated in order to examine a series of linear anomalies and two areas of heightened geophysical response.
- 2.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a tracked, 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of the project archaeologist.
- 2.2.3 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with standard OAS practices (Wilkinson 1992).



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, beginning with a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains relating to the results of the geophysical survey. This is followed by a stratigraphic description of the remaining trenches. An index of all trenches is presented in tabular form in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The underlying geology comprised Thames gravel terrace deposits overlain by brickearth. In the north-west corner of the field, a thin, discontinuous layer of brickearth was present, with the underlying gravels outcropping in places. Unless otherwise stated the archaeological features identified cut the the natural brickearth and were sealed by a deposit of silty, sandy subsoil measuring between 0.08m and 0.30m thick. This in turn was sealed throughout the site by a layer of modern ploughsoil, measuring up to 0.3m in thickness.

3.2.2 At the time of the investigation the site was being used as arable farmland. The crop had been recently harvested, but the field had not yet been ploughed.

3.2.3 Despite heavy rainfall the trenches did not become waterlogged. However, the nature of the underlying natural deposits and the variable light conditions often made it difficult to identify archaeological features.

3.3 Trenches 3, 7, 20, 23, 27 and 31

3.3.1 Trenches 3, 7, 20, 23, 27 and 31 were sited over a geophysical anomaly that has been interpreted as a trackway. In Trenches 3 and 7, Ditches 303, 323 and 705 (Figs 3 and 7) were identified as being on the correct alignment to represent the easternmost of the two trackway ditches. Ditch 303 was 0.88m wide, 0.36m deep and had silted up naturally. A small sherd of later prehistoric pottery and four struck flints were recovered from the upper fill (304). A soil sample from this ditch was processed and produced a single grain of *Triticum* sp. (wheat) along with much modern material. Ditch 323, on a parallel alignment, was 0.4m wide but was not excavated.

3.3.2 Ditch 705 was 0.86m wide and 0.34m deep. This too had silted up naturally. Both later prehistoric and early Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the upper fill of this feature. A soil sample from this ditch was processed and produced a fragment of cereal stalk and one charred weed seed along with much modern material.

3.3.3 No evidence of the trackway ditches was present in Trenches 20, 23, 27 or 31.

3.3.4 Trench 3 contained two further ditches (313 and 319), three pits (307, 309 and 321), a posthole (317) and a broad shallow depression (315). Ditch 313 was 1.8m wide, 0.25m deep and was truncated by pit 309. Ditch 319 was 0.4m wide but was not excavated. Pit 309 (Fig. 7) was circular in plan, 1.96m in diameter and 0.64m deep. Post-medieval ceramic building material and three struck flints were recovered from the upper fill of the pit (310). Pit 307 was 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep and produced no artefactual material. Feature 315 was a shallow depression measuring 9.8m in width and 0.3m in depth.

3.3.5 Trench 7 contained two further ditches (708 and 710) and four furrows. Ditch 708 was orientated NW-SE and was 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep. Ditch 710 was orientated NE-SW and was 1.2m wide. Neither ditch contained datable material. Trench 7 was



extended for 25m to the east to examine an area of increased geophysical activity. On excavation this activity was shown to be caused by an area of ploughsoil containing frequent fragments of ceramic building material. No additional archaeological features were identified.

- 3.3.6 Trench 20 (Fig. 5) contained an east-west orientated ditch (2003) and a furrow. Ditch 2003 was 0.66m wide and 0.12m deep and produced no datable material.
- 3.3.7 Trench 27 (Fig. 3) contained a row of six postholes (2703, 2705, 2709, 2711, 2713 and 2715) running down the centre of the trench on an east-west orientation. A north-south orientated gully (2707 – not excavated), a tree throw hole (2717) and a furrow (2719) were also recorded. The postholes were between 0.20 and 0.50m in diameter and up to 0.10m deep. Postholes 2711 and 2713 truncated furrow 2719. Tree throw hole 2717 was irregular in profile and measured 1.5m in width and up to 0.3m in depth. Two small sherds of late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fill. It is possible given the location of the furrow, that the potential trackway had been ploughed out at this point.

3.4 Trenches 5 and 26 (Fig. 4)

- 3.4.1 Trenches 5 and 26 were sited over a geophysical anomaly corresponding to a field boundary identified on the enclosure map for the area. Ditches 503 and 2608 were excavated sections through this boundary and, in both cases, were cut through the subsoil. Ditch 503 (Fig. 7) was 1.56m wide and 0.47m deep and had silted naturally. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill: the first was possibly late Saxon or early medieval and the second early medieval. Ditch 2608 was 1.10m wide and 0.3m deep and had silted naturally. The geophysical survey identified an anomaly running parallel to the north-south leg of this boundary. A section through this feature in Trench 26 (ditch 2606) was 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep and produced two sherds of 18th century pottery and a fragment of post-medieval brick.
- 3.4.2 In Trench 5, to the south of ditch 503, seven further features were recorded. Ditches 513 and 517 were both east-west orientated and up to 2m wide. A pair of postholes were recorded near the centre of the trench (511 and 515): these measured up to 0.45m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. No dating evidence was recovered. Pit 509 was 0.74m wide and 0.10m deep and had silted up naturally. Feature 507 was a tree throw hole and produced four pieces of struck flint. Feature 505 was a furrow. All the features were cut through the subsoil and were sealed by a 0.34m thick deposit of modern ploughsoil (500) only.
- 3.4.3 Two further features were excavated in Trench 26 (2604 and 2611), also cut through the subsoil. Ditch 2604 was a north-south orientated ditch which measured 2m wide and 0.25m deep, and contained a fragment of post-medieval brick and a sherd of post-medieval pottery. Feature 2611 was a north-south orientated ditch measuring 1.1m wide and 0.30m deep.

3.5 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 3.5.1 The underlying geology in Trench 1 comprised the Thames gravel terrace (117) which was encountered at depths of between 29.01m OD and 28.76m OD. This was overlain by a 0.3m thick greyish white sandy deposit (102), which was in turn cut by a series of seven east-west orientated ditches, two of which were excavated. Ditch 105 was 0.48m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a piece of worn medieval or early post-medieval peg tile. Ditch 108 was 1.8m wide and 0.18m deep and has been interpreted as a field

boundary ditch. The remaining ditches were not excavated. The ditches were all sealed by a 0.26m thick layer of modern ploughsoil (100).

3.6 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

3.6.1 Trench 2 contained four postholes and a ditch which terminated within the trench. The ditch terminus (205) was 1.1m wide and 0.08m deep. The postholes (203, 208, 210, 212) were between 0.28m and 0.35m in diameter and up to 0.15m deep. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features.

3.7 Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

3.7.1 Three pits (403, 407 and 411), one ditch (405), one posthole (415 – not excavated) and three areas of root disturbance (409, 413, 417 - not excavated) were identified in Trench 4. The pits were between 0.75m and 0.9m in diameter and up to 0.18m deep. Pit 403 contained a single fill of sandy silt (402), from which two sherds of later prehistoric and a sherd of early Roman pottery was recovered. Pit 407 produced a single struck flint flake. Ditch 405 was 1.1m wide, 0.4m deep and was filled with a dark brown sandy silt (404). No dating was recovered from the ditch.

3.8 Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

3.8.1 In Trench 6 the brickearth was cut by three NE-SW orientated ditches (603, 605 and 609), two furrows and one posthole (607). The ditches were between 0.88m and 1.30m wide and up to 0.3m deep, all had silted up naturally and contained burnt flint. No datable material was recovered. Posthole 607 was 0.23m in diameter and 0.06m deep. Two furrows were also recorded.

3.9 Trench 8

3.9.1 A tree throw hole (803) and a possible posthole (805) were recorded in Trench 8. No artefactual material was recovered. In addition, three furrows crossed the northern half of the trench.

3.10 Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

3.10.1 A posthole (903) measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.06m in depth was found near the northern end of Trench 9. This contained 15 sherds of prehistoric, possibly early Iron Age, pottery. The trench also contained a NE-SW aligned furrow crossing the centre of the trench at an oblique angle. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

3.11 Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

3.11.1 The brickearth was cut by two postholes (1004 and 1008), one pit (1010) and two NE-SW aligned furrows (1002). The postholes were up to 0.34m in diameter and 0.05m in depth and were filled with silty clay. Pit 1010 was situated near the eastern end of the trench, was 0.7m in diameter and filled with a light brownish orange silty clay. No datable material was recovered. The features were sealed by a 0.28m thick layer of modern ploughsoil (1000) only.

3.12 Trench 11 (Fig. 5)

3.12.1 Trench 11 contained a posthole (1109), a ditch terminus (1105) and two furrows. The ditch terminus, 1105, was 0.80m wide and 0.05m deep and had silted up naturally.



Posthole 1109 was 0.50m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Neither feature contained datable material. A fragment of Roman tile was recovered from furrow 1103.

3.13 Trench 21 (Fig. 6)

3.13.1 A single shallow posthole (2105) and two furrows were recorded in Trench 21. Posthole 2105 was 0.35m in diameter and 0.07m deep. The archaeology was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of subsoil (2101). At the western end of the trench this was overlain by a 0.2m thick deposit of modern refuse (2103). This deposit is likely to have caused the heightened geophysical response in this area. Both the subsoil and the refuse deposit were sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of modern ploughsoil (2100). The recorded geophysical anomaly was not evident within the trench.

3.14 Trench 25 (Fig. 3)

3.14.1 Trench 25 was excavated to identify whether or not the proposed prehistoric trackway turned to the west. Although the natural brickearth was cut near the centre of the trench by a NW-SE orientated field boundary ditch (2503), measuring 1m wide and 0.40m deep, the prehistoric trackway was not located.

3.15 Trenches 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 29, 30 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

3.15.1 The natural brickearth was cut by a series of shallow furrows. These were truncated to varying degrees by modern ploughing, but in general they were up to 2.4m wide and 0.09m deep and were, on average, around 10m apart. Two fragments of medieval peg tile were recovered from furrow 2903. The furrows were sealed by (or possibly filled with) the subsoil.

3.15.2 A furrow at the northern end of Trench 15 coincided with an anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey.

3.16 Finds summary

3.16.1 A total of 35 sherds of pottery were recovered weighing a total of 192 g. The date range for the assemblage lay between the later prehistoric period and the 18th century, with 28 sherds dating to the later prehistoric and early Roman periods and the remaining seven sherds dating to between c AD 1150 and 1780. In addition, six fragments of ceramic building material, one clay pipe bowl and small quantities of glass, animal bone and flint debitage were also recovered. Details of the finds assemblage can be found in Appendix B

3.16.2 Two environmental samples were taken. These produced only small quantities of charred material, probably representing stray air-borne debris rather than being deliberately dumped. Both samples contained modern material.



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 While the nature of the soils meant that identifying subtle archaeological features was difficult, the sparse distribution of geophysical anomalies and the paucity of artefacts from excavated features indicate that the relatively low level of archaeological activity recorded during the evaluation is representative of the density and significance of features on the site as a whole.
- 4.1.2 It should be noted that the similarity of the fills of many features to the subsoil deposit found across the site may have led to an overestimate of the number of features recorded as underlying the subsoil. As a result, the density of features assumed to be of prehistoric date may be lower than reported.
- 4.1.3 Of the features identified during the geophysical survey, only the northern end of the easternmost trackway ditch, a field boundary ditch in the north-east of the site and a furrow in Trench 15 could be positively identified despite targeted trenching and cleaning. Most of the remaining linear anomalies may represent the remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation and certainly appear to lie on the same orientation as furrows identified during trenching.
- 4.1.4 The areas of heightened geophysical response proved to coincide with modern disturbance.

4.2 Interpretation

- 4.2.1 Archaeological remains were identified in 26 of the 31 excavated trenches, with the main focus of activity, both in terms of numbers of features and quantity of artefacts, being in the northern portion of the site. Of the 26 trenches containing archaeological features, ten of these contained only the remains of medieval ridge and furrow. The archaeological remains identified date from prehistory to the 20th century.
- 4.2.2 The subsoil deposit, recorded across the site, may represent a former ploughsoil, perhaps associated with the medieval cultivation of the site. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the deposit in Trench 9. The deposit sealed many of the features recorded, suggesting a pre-medieval date for the activity represented by those features. The main exception to this was recorded in the north-eastern area of the site, where a series of features in Trenches 5 and 26 post-dated the subsoil, and in the north-western area of the site, in Trench 1, where a series of ditches similarly post-dated the subsoil.
- 4.2.3 The potential trackway identified in the geophysical survey was investigated in Trenches 3, 7, 20 and the additional trenches 23, 27 and 31. Despite careful cleaning and examination, a ditch which may have formed the eastern side of the trackway could only be identified in Trenches 3 and 7. The lack of evidence for it in the other trenches may be due to it having been more heavily plough truncated in these areas. The pottery recovered from the interventions in Trenches 3 and 7 suggests that the trackway may have its origins in later prehistory and that the eastern ditch was still at least partially open into the 2nd century AD. However, a lack of associated features or datable material from primary silting episodes means that the date for its construction can not be determined more precisely. If it is indeed of later prehistoric origin, then it would form one of number of trackways and other land divisions on a similar alignment which have been recorded in the region (pers. comm. Eliza Alqassar).



- 4.2.4 The date and character of the prehistoric activity in the northern part of the site is unclear. The majority of the features recorded were ditches with occasional pits and postholes also present. Only a small quantity of pottery was recovered (from Trenches 3, 4, 7 and 9): the sherds were small and often residual in the features within which they were found. However, all of the material was of a generally later prehistoric date: sherds from Trench 9 may have been of early Iron Age date. A small quantity of struck flint was also recovered (from Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 7) and its character suggests a generally earlier prehistoric date, although the dating of this material is not conclusive. Taken together, while the evidence indicates a human presence in the area during prehistory, the paucity of artefactual and environmental material recovered, and the lack of coherent structural evidence, suggests that the site was not used for settlement of a permanent or semi-permanent nature. It is perhaps more likely that the site was utilised for agricultural purposes, with the ditches forming the boundaries of fields within which short-lived, related activities took place.
- 4.2.5 A small quantity of Roman material was also present: a pit in Trench 4 contained a sherd of 1st-2nd century, five small sherds of 1st-2nd century pottery were recovered from the putative later prehistoric trackway in Trench 7 and two sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from a tree throw hole in Trench 27. The small quantity of material recovered is not indicative of settlement activity of this date but does suggest some form of presence, again perhaps purely agricultural in character. No evidence was recovered from the evaluation which would confirm or refute the suggestion that a Roman road forms the eastern boundary of the site.
- 4.2.6 A number of trenches contained regularly spaced, shallow linear features, generally on a similar alignment to, and occasionally coinciding with, linear anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey. Where more than one occurred in a trench, these features had a fairly regular spacing of approximately 10m. It is very likely that these represent the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, heavily truncated by modern ploughing. In the western part of the site the recorded furrows lie on a broadly east-west alignment. In the eastern part of the site they lie on a broadly north-south alignment. It is possible that the slight ridge, later apparently utilised as a trackway, which runs from SSW-NNE across the centre of the site, and which coincides with a boundary seen on the 1809 enclosure map, may be the remnants of a medieval headland, forming part of the same agricultural system. The row of postholes seen in Trench 27 post-dates the ridge and furrow and is therefore likely to represent a post-medieval fence line.
- 4.2.7 The field boundary identified by the geophysical survey in the north-east corner of the site was excavated in Trenches 5 and 26. Although both Saxon and medieval pottery was retrieved from the fills, this material is likely to be residual. All of the features in these trenches were cut through the subsoil and the field boundary is shown on the Enclosure Map of 1809. It is likely, therefore, that the field boundary, and the other features recorded in these trenches, have a later, post-medieval origin. Similarly, the series of ditches in Trench 1 are also of probable post-medieval date.
- 4.2.8 No evidence for the trackway or structures observed on the mid-20th century aerial photograph was recovered from the trenches although the remains of a small structure are still extant in the field to the east of Trench 20. The areas of heightened/reduced magnetic response adjacent to this trackway appear to be the result of the presence of a higher level of artefactual material in the topsoil. In the case of the northern area, frequent fragments of modern ceramic building material were present. In the southern



area, plastic bags, flower pots and other debris had been dumped, forming a layer immediately beneath the modern topsoil.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench comprised gravel natural overlain by a layer of white sand. This was cut by a series of seven east-west orientated ditches.				Avg. depth (m)		0.36
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	White sandy layer	-	-
103	Cut	0.48	0.14	Ditch	-	-
104	Fill	0.48	0.14	Fill of 103	-	-
105	Cut	1.8	0.18	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
106	Fill	1.8	0.18	Fill of 105	CBM	Post-medieval
107	Cut	2	-	Ditch	-	-
108	Fill	2	-	Fill of 107	-	-
109	Cut	0.5	-	Ditch	-	-
110	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 109	-	-
111	Cut	0.5	-	Ditch	-	-
112	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 111	-	-
113	Cut	0.5	-	Ditch	-	-
114	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 113	-	-
115	Cut	0.5	-	Ditch	-	-
116	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 115	-	-
117	Layer	-	-	Natural gravel	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one ditch and four postholes.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.92
				Length (m)		48.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-



203	Cut	0.28	0.09	Posthole	-	-
204	Fill	0.28	0.09	Fill of 203	-	-
205	Cut	1.1	0.08	Ditch	-	-
206	Fill	1.1	0.08	Fill of 205	Burnt Flint	-
207	Fill	0.38	0.02	Fill of 205	Burnt Flint	-
208	Cut	0.28	0.15	Posthole	-	-
209	Fill	0.28	0.15	Fill of 208	-	-
210	Cut	0.28	-	Posthole	-	-
211	Fill	0.28	-	Fill of 210	-	-
212	Cut	0.35	-	Posthole	-	-
213	Fill	0.35	-	Fill of 212	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by five ditches, two pits, and one posthole.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
303	Cut	0.88	0.36	Ditch	-	LIA/Roman
304	Fill	0.88	0.12	Fill of 303	Pottery Burnt Flint	LIA/Roman
305	Fill	0.7	0.15	Fill of 303	Burnt Flint	LIA/Roman
306	Fill	0.4	0.08	Fill of 303	-	LIA/Roman
307	Cut	0.72	0.18	Ditch	-	-
308	Fill	0.72	0.18	Fill of 307	Burnt Flint	-
309	Cut	1.96	0.64	Pit	-	Post-medieval
310	Fill	1.96	0.3	Fill of 309	Pottery Burnt Flint	Post-medieval
311	Fill	1.62	0.27	Fill of 309	Pottery Burnt Flint	Post-medieval
312	Fill	1.22	0.08	Fill of 309	-	Post-medieval
313	Cut	1.8	0.25	Ditch	-	-
314	Fill	1.8	0.25	Fill of 313	-	-
315	Cut	9.8	0.3	Depression	-	-
316	Fill	9.8	0.3	Fill of 315	-	-



317	Cut	0.6	-	Posthole	-	-
318	Fill	0.6	-	Fill of 317	-	-
319	Cut	0.6	-	Ditch	-	-
320	Fill	0.6	-	Fill of 319		
321	Cut	1	-	Pit	-	-
322	Fill	1	-	Fill of 321	-	-
323	Cut	0.4	-	Ditch	-	-
324	Fill	0.4	-	Fill of 323	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by three pits, one ditch one posthole and three tree throw holes.					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
402	Fill	0.8	0.14	Fill of 403	Pottery Burnt Flint	Iron Age?
403	Cut	0.8	0.14	Pit	-	Iron Age?
404	Fill	1.1	0.4	Fill of 405	Flint	-
405	Cut	1.1	0.4	Ditch	-	-
406	Fill	0.75	0.18	Fill of 407	-	-
407	Cut	0.75	0.18	Pit	-	-
408	Fill	-	-	Fill of 409	-	-
409	Cut	-	-	tree throw hole	-	-
410	Fill	-	-	Fill of 411	-	-
411	Cut	-	-	Pit	-	-
412	Fill	-	-	Fill of 413	-	-
413	Cut	-	-	tree throw hole	-	-
414	Fill	-	-	Fill of 415	-	-
415	Cut	-	-	Posthole	-	-
416	Fill	-	-	Fill of 417	-	-
417	Cut	-	-	tree throw hole	-	-
418	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-



Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by three ditches, one pit, one posthole and one tree throw hole.				Avg. depth (m)		0.34
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
503	Cut	1.56	0.47	Ditch	-	Medieval
504	Fill	1.56	0.47	Fill of 503	Pottery Bone Burnt Flint	Medieval
505	Cut	1.3	0.09	Furrow	-	Medieval
506	Fill	1.3	0.09	Fill of 505	Burnt Flint	Medieval
507	Cut	1.2	0.32	tree throw hole	-	-
508	Fill	1.2	0.32	Fill of 507	Flint Burnt Flint	-
509	Cut	0.74	0.1	Pit	-	-
510	Fill	0.74	0.1	Fill of 509	-	-
511	Cut	0.4	0.08	Posthole	-	-
512	Fill	0.4	0.08	Fill of 511	-	-
513	Cut	1.55	-	Ditch	-	-
514	Fill	1.55	-	Fill of 513	-	-
515	Cut	0.45	-	Posthole	-	-
516	Fill	0.45	-	Fill of 515	-	-
517	Cut	1.1	-	Ditch	-	-
518	Fill	1.1	-	Fill of 517	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by three ditches, one posthole and one furrow.				Avg. depth (m)		0.44
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-



602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
603	Cut	1.18	0.3	Ditch	-	-
604	Fill	1.18	0.3	Fill of 603	Flint	-
605	Cut	0.88	0.3	Ditch	-	-
606	Fill	0.88	0.3	Fill of 605	-	-
607	Cut	0.23	0.06	Posthole	-	-
608	Fill	0.23	0.06	Fill of 607	-	-
609	Cut	1.3	0.25	Ditch	-	-
610	Fill	1.3	0.25	Fill of 609	Flint	-
611	Cut	0.95	-	Furrow	-	Medieval
612	Fill	0.95	-	Fill of 611	-	Medieval

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by three ditches and four furrows.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.09	Natural	-	-
702	Cut	1.2	0.09	Furrow	-	-
703	Fill	1.2	0.09	Fill of 702	-	-
704	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
705	Cut	0.86	0.34	Ditch	-	Roman
706	Fill	0.86	0.22	Fill of 705	Pottery Burnt Flint	Roman
707	Fill	0.48	0.14	Fill of 705	-	Roman
708	Cut	0.46	0.12	Ditch	-	-
709	Fill	0.46	0.12	Fill of 708	-	-
710	Cut	1.2	-	Ditch	-	-
711	Fill	1.2	-	Fill of 710	-	-
712	Cut	1.2	-	Furrow	-	Medieval
713	Fill	1.2	-	Fill of 712	-	Medieval
714	Cut	1	-	Furrow	-	Medieval
715	Fill	1	-	Fill of 714	-	Medieval
716	Cut	1.4	-	Furrow	-	Medieval
717	Fill	1.4	-	Fill of 716	-	Medieval



Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one ditch and one furrow.				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
803	Cut	1.2	0.18	Tree throw hole	-	-
804	Fill	1.2	0.18	Fill of 803	-	-
805	Cut	0.46	0.2	Bioturbation	-	-
806	Fill	0.46	0.2	Fill of 805	-	-
807	Cut	1.5	-	Furrow	-	Medieval
808	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of 807	-	Medieval
809	Cut	0.5	-	Furrow	-	-
810	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 809	-	-
811	Cut	1	-	Bioturbation	-	-
812	Fill	1	-	Fill of 811	-	-
813	Cut	0.5	-	Furrow	-	-
814	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of 813	-	-

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one posthole and one furrow.				Avg. depth (m)	0.44	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	Pottery	Medieval
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Cut	0.45	0.06	Posthole	-	Early Iron Age?
904	Fill	0.45	0.06	Fill of 903	Pottery	Early Iron Age?
905	Cut	1.35	-	Furrow	-	Medieval



Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by two ditches, two postholes and one furrow.				Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	48	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1002	Cut	1	0.07	Furrow	-	Medieval
1003	Fill	1	0.07	Fill of 1002	Burnt Flint	Medieval
1004	Cut	0.34	0.05	Posthole	-	-
1005	Fill	0.34	0.05	Fill of 1004	-	-
1006	Cut	1	-	Ditch	-	-
1007	Fill	1	-	Fill of 1006	-	-
1008	Cut	0.3	-	Posthole	-	-
1009	Fill	0.3	-	Fill of 1008	-	-
1010	Cut	0.7	-	Ditch	-	-
1011	Fill	0.7	-	Fill 1010	-	-

Trench 11						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one ditch, one posthole and two furrows.				Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Cut	0.98	0.07	Furrow	-	Medieval
1104	Fill	0.98	0.07	Fill of 1103	-	Medieval
1105	Cut	0.8	0.05	Ditch	-	-
1106	Fill	0.8	0.05	Fill of 1105	-	-
1107	Cut	0.63	0.1	Furrow	-	Medieval
1108	Fill	0.63	0.1	Fill of 1107	-	Medieval
1109	Cut	-	-	Posthole	-	-
1110	Fill	-	-	Fill of 1109	-	-



Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth.					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by three furrows.					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1303	Group	1.5	0.07	Furrows	-	Medieval

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one ditch and three furrows.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1403	Cut	1	0.12	Furrow	-	Medieval
1404	Fill	1	0.12	Fill of 1403	-	Medieval
1405	Cut	0.9	0.1	Ditch	-	-



1406	Fill	0.9	0.1	Fill of 1405	-	-
1407	Group	-	-	Furrows	-	Medieval

Trench 15						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by five furrows.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	56.2	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1503	Cut	1.35	-	Furrow	-	Medieval
1504	Cut	1.15	0.08	Furrow	-	Medieval
1505	Fill	1.15	0.08	Fill of 1504	-	Medieval
1506	Group	0.5	-	Furrows	-	Medieval

Trench 16						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by two furrows.				Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1606	Group	1.75	0.08	Furrows	-	Medieval



Trench 17						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by three furrows.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1703	Group	2	0.1	Furrows	-	Medieval

Trench 18						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one furrow.				Avg. depth (m)		0.42
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1803	Cut	2.5	0.08	Furrow	-	Medieval

Trench 19						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural brickearth.				Avg. depth (m)		0.32
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1900	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-



Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one ditch and one furrow.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2003	Cut	0.66	0.12	Ditch	-	-
2004	Fill	0.66	0.12	Fill of 2003	-	-
2005	Group	1.5	0.06	Furrow	-	Medieval

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one posthole and two furrows.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2103	Layer	25	0.2	Rubbish layer	-	Modern
2104	Cut	2.1	-	Furrow	-	Medieval
2105	Cut	0.35	0.07	Posthole	-	-
2106	Fill	0.35	0.07	Fill of 2105	-	-
2107	Cut	0.95	0.09	Furrow	-	Medieval
2108	Fill	0.95	0.09	Fill of 2107	-	Medieval

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth.					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date



no		(m)	(m)			
2200	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		49.4
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2300	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one furrow.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		22
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2403	Cut	2	0.1	Furrow	-	Medieval
2404	Fill	2	0.1	Fill of 2403	-	Medieval

Trench 25						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one ditch.				Avg. depth (m)		0.43
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		37
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-



2501	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2503	Cut	1	0.4	Ditch	-	-
2504	Fill	0.83	0.3	Fill of 2503	-	-
2505	Fill	1	0.1	Fill of 2503	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by two ditches and two hedgerows.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	2	0.05	Fill of 2604	Pottery	Post-medieval
2603	Fill	2	0.25	Fill of 2604	-	-
2604	Cut	2	0.25	Ditch	-	-
2605	Fill	0.8	0.35	Fill of 2606	Brick	Post-medieval
2606	Cut	0.8	0.35	ditch	-	Post-medieval
2607	Fill	1.1	0.17	Fill of 2608	CBM	Post-medieval
2608	Cut	1.1	0.17	Hedgerow	-	Post-medieval
2609	Fill	1.1	0.21	Fill of 2611	Tile	Post-medieval
2610	Fill	1.1	0.15	Fill of 2611	-	Post-medieval
2611	Cut	1.1	0.3	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
2612	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by five postholes, one pit, one ditch and one tree-throw.					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	60
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2700	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2703	Cut	0.5	0.1	Pit	-	-



2704	Fill	0.5	0.1	Fill of 2703	-	-
2705	Cut	0.22	0.06	Posthole	-	-
2706	Fill	0.22	0.06	Fill of 2705	-	-
2707	Cut	0.6	-	Gully	-	-
2708	Fill	0.6	-	Fill of 2707	-	-
2709	Cut	0.26	-	Posthole	-	-
2710	Fill	0.26	-	Fill of 2709	-	-
2711	Cut	0.2	-	Posthole	-	-
2712	Fill	0.2	-	Fill of 2711	-	-
2713	Cut	0.2	-	Posthole	-	-
2714	Fill	0.2	-	Fill of 2713	-	-
2715	Cut	0.1	-	Posthole	-	-
2716	Fill	0.1	-	Fill of 2715	-	-
2717	Cut	1.5	0.3	tree throw hole	-	-
2718	Fill	1.5	0.3	Fill of 2717	Pottery Burnt Flint	Prehistoric
2719	Cut	1.5	-	Furrow	-	-
2720	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of 2719	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural brickearth.					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	17.7
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2800	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by three furrows.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	35.2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2900	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-



2901	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
2902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2903	Cut	1.42	0.14	Furrow	-	Medieval
2904	Fill	1.42	0.14	Fill of 2903	CBM Clay Pipe	Post-medieval
2905	Group	1.1	-	Furrows	-	Medieval

Trench 30						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by two furrows.				Avg. depth (m)		0.31
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		15.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3000	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3003	Group	-	0.08	Furrows	-	Medieval

Trench 31						
General description				Orientation		SE-NW
Trench comprised natural brickearth cut by one furrow.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3103	Cut	0.18	0.08	Furrow	-	Medieval



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

by Paul Booth

Some 130g (?28 sherds) of later prehistoric and Roman pottery were recovered during the evaluation. These were scanned briefly and the information tabulated by context below.

Context	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Fabrics	Date/comment
304	1	4	Flint/organic	LPRE
402	2	5	Flint	(LPRE)
402	1	3	O10	?1-2C AD
706	2	6	Sand; Flint	(LPRE)
706	5	8	Q10	1-2C AD
904	15?	99	Flint/sand	LPRE (?EIA), all one vessel
2718	2	5	Shell/voids	LIA/ERB
TOTAL	28	130		

The pottery was in relatively poor condition, the sherds being well-fragmented; the estimated 15 sherds in context 904 (all from one vessel) being made up of 30 pieces, mostly small, with fresh breaks. Only a single feature sherd was present in the assemblage, and rims and bases were entirely absent.

The majority of the pottery was in flint/sand-tempered fabrics of undiagnostic later prehistoric character. A single sherd amongst the material from context 904 had part of a dimple and possibly a short length of incised line decoration. This sherd may have been from an angled form with dimples at the carination and, if so, an early Iron Age date seems likely. Flint-tempered sherds in contexts 402 and 706 could have been of similar date, but were in any case residual on the basis of association with Roman sherds.

A later, late Iron Age-early Roman, phase of activity is suggested by the presence of sherds in contexts 402, 706 and 2718. The last of these contained two fragments of a shell-tempered fabric, one with a groove. The sherd in 402 was in an undiagnostic fine oxidised fabric (OA fabric code O10) while the fragments from context 706 were in a slightly sandy oxidised fabric with traces of an off-white slip (OA fabric code Q10), possibly a Verulamium region product. An early Roman date is likely for all these, but the overall quantities are so small that their significance is uncertain.

Amorphous fragments of oxidised fired clay were recovered from context 2718 (1 - 2g) and 2609 (3 - 50g).

B.2 Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

A total of 7 sherds of pottery weighing 62g were recovered from four contexts. This excludes a quantity of prehistoric and Roman pottery also recovered which is reported on elsewhere. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

The pottery assemblage is small and in a fragmentary condition, although a few sherds are quite fresh and fairly large. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The pottery is described in detail in the spreadsheet and summarised below.

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
504	c 1150-1300	2	18	1x bs fine/medium sandy ware light grey with light brown surfs with ext yellowish glz - looks pitcher-like. Similar to Newbury C ware/Camley Gardens kiln (Maidenhead) sandyware tradition. 1x v worn unidentified ?sag base in soft grey fabric tempered with dissolved shell or chalk? poss late Saxon or early med? (Seen by P. Booth)
901	c 1200-1400	1	28	Hard brown sandyware sagging cookpot base. Grey core. Sooted ext. Wheel-turned? Similar to Newbury C ware/Camley Gardens kiln (Maidenhead) sandyware tradition. Fresh. Prob 13C?
2602	c 1550-1700	1	8	Green-glazed Border ware. Rim from small bowl/porringer. Fresh
2605	c 1720-1780?	3	8	2 vess, both burnt. 1x bs poss Staffs white stoneware, 1x ?local slip-trailed red earthenware in Metropolitan style (2x joining bss)
Total	7	7	62	

A very worn base sherd of an unidentifiable type of late Saxon or early medieval shell- or chalk-tempered ware may be the earliest post-Roman piece in the assemblage. However, the same context (504) also produced a small sherd of local glazed ware (possibly Newbury C ware) datable to c 1150-1300. There is a single base sherd from a local medieval sandyware jar/cooking pot which probably dates to c 1200-1400 (ctx 901). A single rim sherd from a green-glazed Surrey/Hampshire Border ware bowl dates to c 1550-1700 (ctx 2602). Two burnt post-medieval sherds from context (2605) include a probable sherd of Staffordshire white stoneware



datable c 1720-1780. In view of the small size and poor condition of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

B.3 The ceramic building material (CBM)

by John Cotter

A total of 6 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 215g were recovered from five contexts. This mainly comprises fairly small, fairly worn pieces of medieval and ?early post-medieval sandy red peg tile which cannot be closely dated. There is also a small piece of post-medieval brick (2605). The exception is a small piece of Roman tile from context (1104) which has traces of combed or incised decoration on one side and which, unusually, appears to have filed-down edges. As the piece is small and heart-shaped it may perhaps have been used as a counter or as a tessera from a tessellated floor. In view of the small size and fairly unremarkable nature of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
106	13-16C?	1	60	Edge frag red sandy pegtile. Prob med or early post-med? Worn
310	15-18C?	1	13	Worn scrap smooth orange-red pegtile, roughly sanded underside. Poss post-med?
1104	Roman	1	20	Worn frag soft orange-brown Roman tile with traces of combed lines on one surface - possibly from a hypocaust flue tile? The edges appear to have been filed-down to form a tessera or a counter of roughly heart-shaped form. Thickness 15mm, max width 35mm. Seen by Ed Biddulph and JC
2605	Post-med?	1	23	Shapeless lump soft orange-brown sandy brick with rare flint inclusions - prob post-med? 16-18C??
2904	15-17C?	2	99	2 separate pegtile frags incl 1 fresh thin sandy orange-brown v hard fired edge frag late med/early post-med? 1x v worn frag soft med?
TOTAL		6	215	

B.4 Flint

by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
301	Thick debitage flake, crudely retouched along right distal dorsal margin and left central margin, 43g.
301	Large chunk on black flint, 45% cortex, 52g.
304	Small debitage flake on grey-brown flint, 2g.
304	Small debitage flake with hinge termination on grey-brown mottled flint, 2g.
304	Small chunk on mottled pale grey flint with inclusions, 4g.
304	Debitage flake on mottled brown black flint, 6 neat dorsal scars, 7g.



310	Small chunk on grey mottled flint, 15% cortex, 3g.
310	Small irregular flake on mottled grey brown flint with large inclusion, 3g.
310	Debitage flake with hinge termination on grey mottled flint, 20% cortex, 6g.
406	Debitage flake on pale mottled cherty flint, 15g.
508	Burnt possible bladelet core fragment, 5g.
508	2 refitting fragments (modern break) of finely worked flake distal end (broken in antiquity) on grey flint, in fresh condition, 2g.
508	Smalldebitage flake on pale grey mottled flint with inclusion, 2g
508	Debitage chunk on pale grey flint, 1g.
706	Small irregulardebitage flake on grey brown mottled flint, 3g.
706	Core rejuvenation flake with narrow dorsal scars on pale grey flint, 3g.

Discussion

All the flint can be classified as prehistoricdebitage flakes or chunks. The flakes from all contexts except 301 are relatively small, generally accepted as an indication that they are earlier rather than later prehistoric. Although all the flint is likely to be re-deposited it is all in relatively fresh condition.

The small quantity of worked flint limits the interpretation of the material, beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during the earlier prehistoric period.

B.5 Miscellaneous Finds

Glass

identified by Ian Scott

Context	Description
2605	A single sherd of undiagnostic pale green vessel glass, 2g.
2904	A single sherd of undiagnostic, regular, colourless window glass, probably modern, 2g.

Clay pipe

by John Cotter

A single piece of clay pipe weighing 10g was recovered from context (2904). This comprises a complete pipe bowl with a short attached piece of stem. The bowl is of late appearance with moulded fluted decoration and a prominent spur or elongated heel. These characteristics date the bowl to the 19th century.

Animal Bone

identified by Lena Strid

Context	Description
504	A single right cattle metacarpal, 75g.

**Burnt, unworked flint**
by Geraldine Crann

Context	Count	Weight (g)
206	22	290
207	72	389
304	20	122
305	5	44
308	5	20
310	12	161
316	2	23
402	4	62
406	5	33
504	7	109
506	3	28
508	2	10
603	1	22
609	2	28
706	14	139
1003	2	9
1110	2	9
2609	1	12
2718	9	113
Total	190	1623



APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Julia Meen

Introduction

Two samples were taken from the evaluation at George Green, Slough, in August 2011. Both samples were taken from ditches thought possibly to be prehistoric in date. Sample 1 was taken from context (304), a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4 to 2.5Y 6/4) slightly clayey silt, with 5-10% sand. The sediment contained little moisture, and formed irregular indurated clods. Inclusions were angular/subrounded flint pebbles (2%), some of which were burnt. 40L was processed for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR). Sample 2 was taken from context (706), a light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6-4 to 6/6) slightly clayey silt. Inclusions were rare, with occasional subrounded/subangular flint pebbles (<5%). 38L was processed for the recovery of CPR.

Methodology

Both samples were processed for the recovery of CPR by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flots from both were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues sieved to 500µm and dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. The CPR flots were scanned for plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Identifications were made with guidance from K. Hunter but without reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and therefore, should all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997).

Results

Sample 1 (304) produced a flot of 50ml, of which 100% was scanned. Much of the flot was composed of modern roots, with modern seeds and modern cereal chaff also present. Although charcoal was present in low quantity, it was mostly less than 2mm in size. A single grain of *Triticum* sp. (wheat) was identified, as well as two fragments of indeterminate cereal grain, and one fragment of possible legume. Occasional amorphous charred material was also noted. Two *Veronica hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell) seeds were present, although these are likely to be modern; likewise, some or all of the occasional *Chenopodium* sp. (goosefoot) seeds present may be modern. A seed of *Galium* sp. (bedstraw) was, however, probably charred.

Sample 2 (706) produced a flot of 30ml, of which 100% was scanned. The flot contained abundant modern roots as well as occasional modern cereal chaff and modern seeds. Charcoal was present in low quantity, and was mostly less than 2mm in size. Six *Chenopodium* sp. (goosefoot) seeds were noted, although at least one example proved to be modern when crushed. Additional charred material was limited to a fragment of cereal stalk and one charred weed seed.

Discussion and Recommendations

Although charred material was present only in small quantity in each of the two features sampled, the presence of charred material demonstrates that it does survive at this site, and it may be the case that further, richer deposits of charred material may be encountered from other features on this site. In particular, deeper features may be more productive, as many of the



features excavated at the site were very shallow and would have been heavily truncated by ploughing, possibly causing ancient material to be lost and modern material to be incorporated.

The presence of a single grain of *Triticum* sp. (wheat) from sample 1 can probably be classed as background material, representing stray air-borne debris rather than being deliberately dumped; larger concentrations would be required to suggest that agricultural production was carried out in the vicinity or that the grain originated from domestic consumption. This question could be addressed through further sampling if further excavation were to go ahead at the site.



APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX E. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Land at George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire
Site code:	WEXGG11
Grid reference:	SU 996 808
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	10-19th August 2011

Summary of results: In August 2011 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire. The evaluation comprised 22 trenches measuring 50 m x 2 m, with an additional 10 trenches targeted on a number of anomalies recorded in a geophysical survey of the site.

The investigation revealed a potential later prehistoric trackway, along with sparse evidence for prehistoric activity in the northern half of the site. The precise date and character of this activity was unclear. In addition, some evidence for early Roman activity was found, in the form of occasional sherds of pottery, but, again, the nature of the activity was unclear. For both periods, the paucity of artefactual material recovered suggests that the activity was not related to settlement on the site itself.

Evidence for medieval agriculture, in the form of remnants of furrows, was found across much of the site, truncated by more recent ploughing. A field boundary ditch shown on the 1809 enclosure map of the area was located in the north-eastern corner of the site and, along with a number of other features in this area, is likely to be of post-medieval date – early medieval pottery recovered from this feature is probably residual in nature..

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course.



APPENDIX F. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT