



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF /
RECORDING ACTION**

AT

OLD CAMPS, NEWBURY ROAD, HEADLEY,

THATCHAM, RG19 8LG

HAMPSHIRE

NGR SU 51870 62195

*On behalf of
Kingwood Construction*

MAY 2016

REPORT FOR Kingwood Construction Ltd
73 Ravensbourne Drive
Reading
Berkshire
RG5 4LJ

PREPARED BY Andrej Čelovský and Pierre-Damien Manisse with
contributions by Paul Blinkhorn and Simona Denis

ILLUSTRATION BY Andrej Čelovský and Pierre-Damien Manisse

EDITED BY John Moore

AUTHORISED BY John Moore

FIELDWORK 3rd, 7th, 8th, 29th, 30th March and 12th, 18th April 2016

FIELDWORK TEAM Andrej Čelovský, Pierre-Damien Manisse, Steve Leech

REPORT ISSUED 19th May 2016

ENQUIRES TO John Moore Heritage Services
Hill View
Woodperry Road
Beckley
Oxford OX3 9UZ

Tel: 01865 358300
Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk

JMHS Project No: 3475
Site Code: AHNR 16

CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	<i>i</i>
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Site Location	1
1.2 Planning Background	1
1.3 Archaeological Background	1
2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION	1
3 STRATEGY	3
3.1 Research Design	3
3.2 Methodology	3
4 RESULTS	3
4.1 Field results	3
4.1.1 General deposits	4
4.1.2 Area H1	4
4.1.3 Area H2	7
4.2 Reliability of results	10
5 FINDS	10
5.1 Pottery	10
5.2 Animal Bone	11
5.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe	11
5.4 Glass	12
5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	13
5.6 Flint	15
5.7 Coin	15
5.8 Metalwork	15
6 DISCUSSION	16
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
Appendix 1 Context inventory	20
FIGURES	
Figure 1 Site location	2
Figure 2 Plan of area H1	5
Figure 3 Plan of area H2	8
Figure 4 Sections	9
Plate 1 Group G2, looking west	4
Plate 2 Group G1, looking south	6
Plate 3 North part of area H2, looking west	7
Plate 4 Water well 152 , looking east	10

Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Old Camps, Newbury Road, Headley, Basingstoke and Deane, Hampshire (NGR SU 51870 62195). The aims of investigations were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site, in particular to identify, investigate at an appropriate level, and record and report on any remains of the suspected Roman occupation site. The fieldwork comprised a scheme for the mechanical and hand excavation of two areas (H1 and H2), associated with development of two new dwellings (Fig. 1).

The investigations revealed activities within the monitored areas from the prehistoric period up to the late 20th century.

Prehistoric activity within the site was represented by an unstratified fragment of flint blade recovered from Area H2.

The possible Roman settlement activities within the monitored areas were represented by a group of four postholes and a pit G2 recorded within Area H1. A single fragment of abraded Roman pottery was recovered from one of the postholes. It is considered possible that the posthole investigated in area H2 may be of the same date. Although the application site is reported to contain the remains of a Roman building the evidence from this investigation did not reveal any substantial settlement activities dated to Roman period.

The further activities within the site were dated to the post-medieval period. The group of twelve postholes and four pits G1 investigated within area H1 was interpreted as remains of a fence. Based on dating evidence the fence was presumably erected in 17th century. The density and variation in dimensions of individual posthole suggest some repairs and/or replacement of fence during the 17th – 18th century. Dating and cartographical, (Old-Maps) evidence indicated that fence was dismantled in late 18th – early 19th century.

Further, a solitary pit was recorded within Area H1 and a water well within Area H2. No dating evidence was recovered from these features. However, based on stratigraphic relationships these features seem to be late early 20th century, although the possibility that they were contemporary with fence G1 is not excluded.

The rest of the features encountered during the investigations (services, remains of outbuildings, garden features and modern postholes) were mid to late 20th century in date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site was located at Old Camps, on the east side of Newbury Road, Headley, Basingstoke and Deane, Hampshire (NGR SU 51870 62195). The site was occupied, prior to work on site, by an access road to an existing building to the east, surrounded by garden and a sheds. The site lay approximately 110m above OD. The underlying geology was Silchester Gravel Member.

1.2 Planning Background

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council granted planning permission for the erection of two two-storey dwellings (15/004235/FUL). Due to the archaeological and historical importance of the surrounding area a condition was attached to the planning permission requiring an archaeological watching brief to be maintained during the course of ground reduction and building operations works on the site. This was in line with NPPF and Local Planning policies.

John Moore Heritage Services Ltd (JMHS) was commissioned to undertake this work, and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (JMHS 2016) for the work was prepared which proposed the methodology by which the archaeological watching brief was to be carried out.

1.3 Archaeological Background

There was considered a potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during groundwork as evidence for a Roman occupation site (possibly the site of a building) was found nearby (SU 51900 62200) during gravel extraction, and when the approach road to the existing building (Old Camps) was built. This had been reported as the remains of a possible 4th century Romano-British wooden building (PastScape).

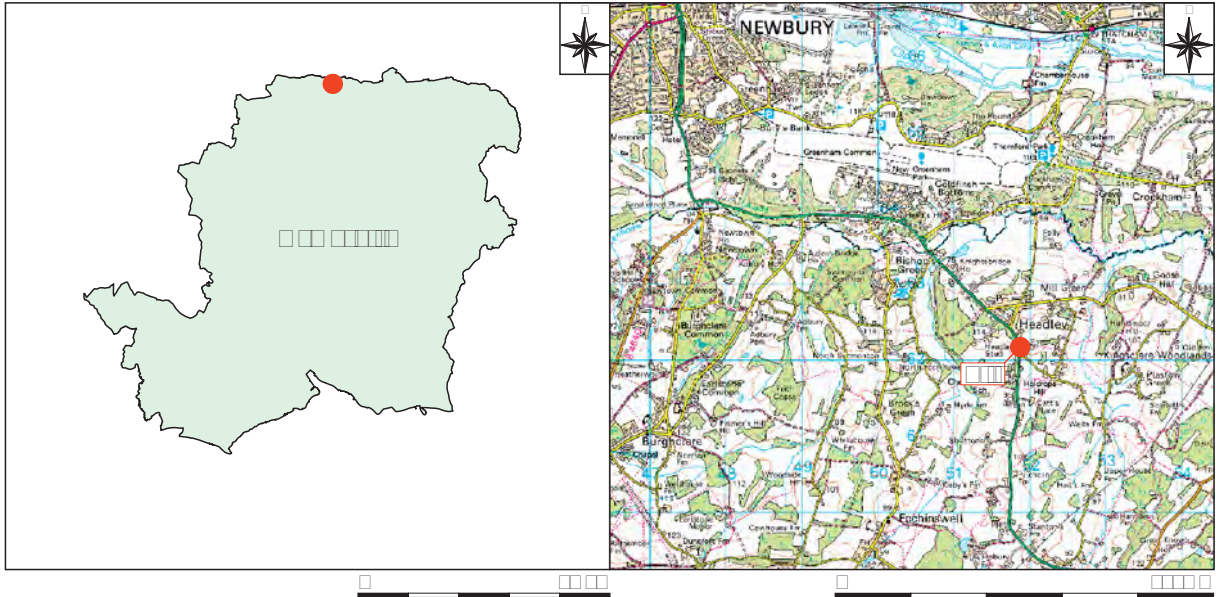
2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

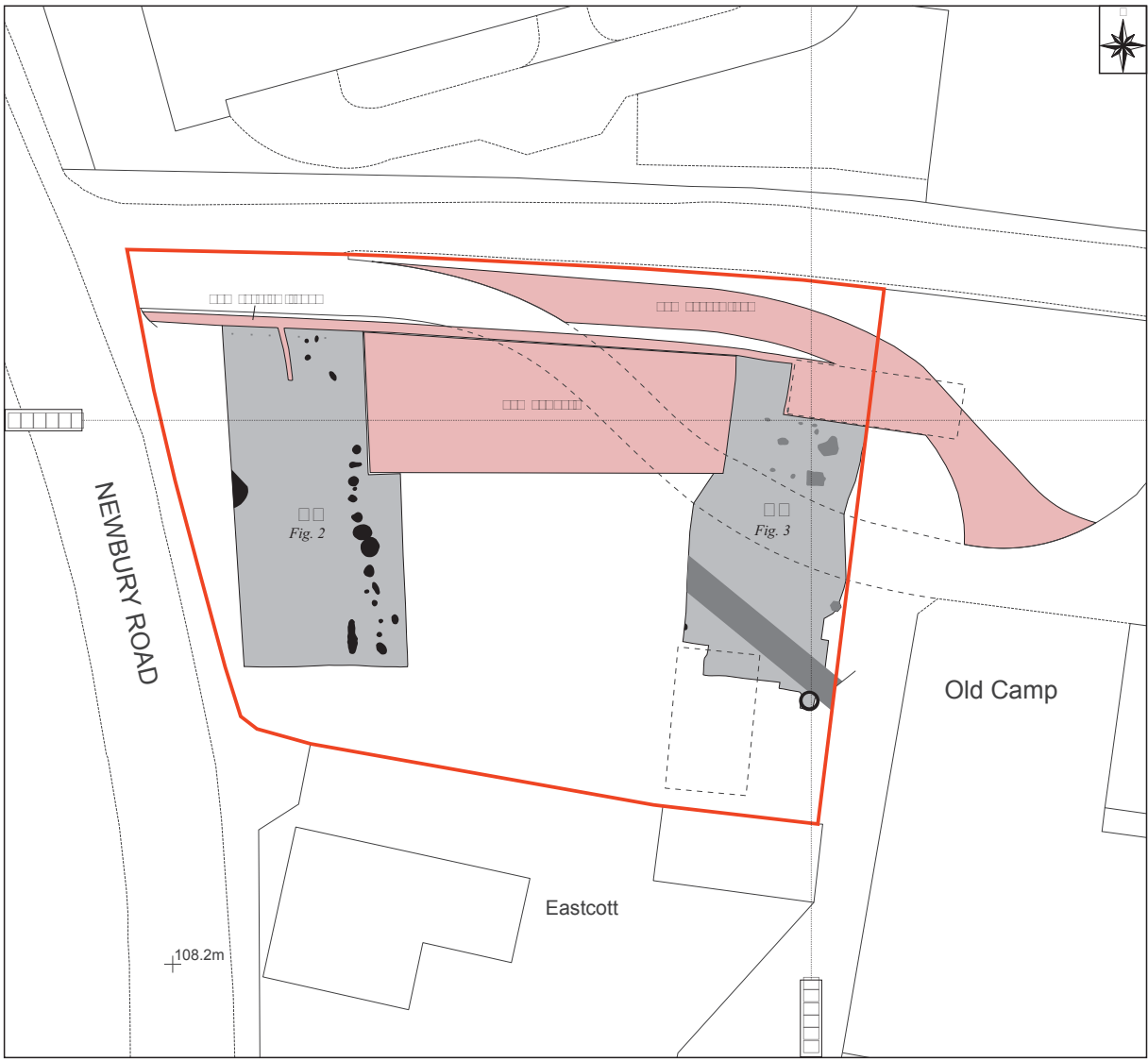
- To make a record of any significant remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

In particular:

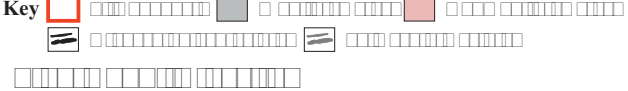
- To identify, investigate at an appropriate level, and record and report on any remains of the suspected Roman occupation site.



Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Licence number LAN1000151



Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432



3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

JMHS carried out an archaeological watching brief in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (JMHS 2016). Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the WSI (Sections 3).

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015).

3.2 Methodology

Where archaeological horizons were encountered they were cleaned by hand and excavated appropriately. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered (which were assigned individual context number), with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced. A metal detector was used in situ and over the resultant spoil heaps which were also visually scanned. When a handful of building material were found within a structure, only a selection of the best preserved items was retained.

Part of the site had already been excavated and backfilled by made-up ground to create a new road access to the existing building (approximately 30mx4m) and a parking area for cars. Thus the area closer to the recorded roman remains could unfortunately not be monitored.

Another sector, devoted to a new garage, had also been affected by some ground reduction but was not part of the planning application. In addition the areas covering the proposed two new houses had similarly been partially reduced in the weeks preceding our visit. One area required a new mechanical cleaning as visibility was really bad while some information might have been lost for the second one.

The machine used for the excavation was a 4.5tons Takeuchi TB145, using either a 0.6m digging bucket or a 1.45m ditching bucket. Ground reduction and foundation trenches digging took place intermittently during March and April 2016. Usually a single archaeologist was on site, though at one point a team of three archaeologists was necessary to quickly record what was found.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Field results (Figure 1)

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts, numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material, while numbers in bold indicate structural features. Area H1 refers to the western house, closer to the Newbury Road, and H2 to the eastern house.

4.1.1 General deposits (Figures 2, 3, 4; Appendix 1)

The lowest encountered during the archaeological watching brief was loose light yellowish grey brown fine sandy gravel (103) identified as natural deposit (Fig 2, 3, 4: S.13, 22, 24 & 25). Deposit (103) was presumably overlaid by compact sandy clay (150) at the northeast portion of site (Fig 3, 4: S. 23). This deposit was interpreted as upper natural deposit. The following deposit (102) was described as medium compacted mid grey sandy loam with moderate gravels (Fig 2, 4: S. 13, 22, 24 & 25). Deposit (102) was interpreted as buried topsoil / plough soil. From this deposit was recovered halfpenny of George II (1727-60) Δ1, suspension ring Δ3, and thimble Δ4, dated in 18th century. Entire site was covered by modern topsoil (101) (Fig 2, 3, 4: S. S.13, 22, 24 & 25). At the southeast and of area H2, the topsoil was overlaid by levelling layer (154) described as loose to moderately compacted mid grey silty loam with frequent gravel (Fig. 3, 4: S. 24).

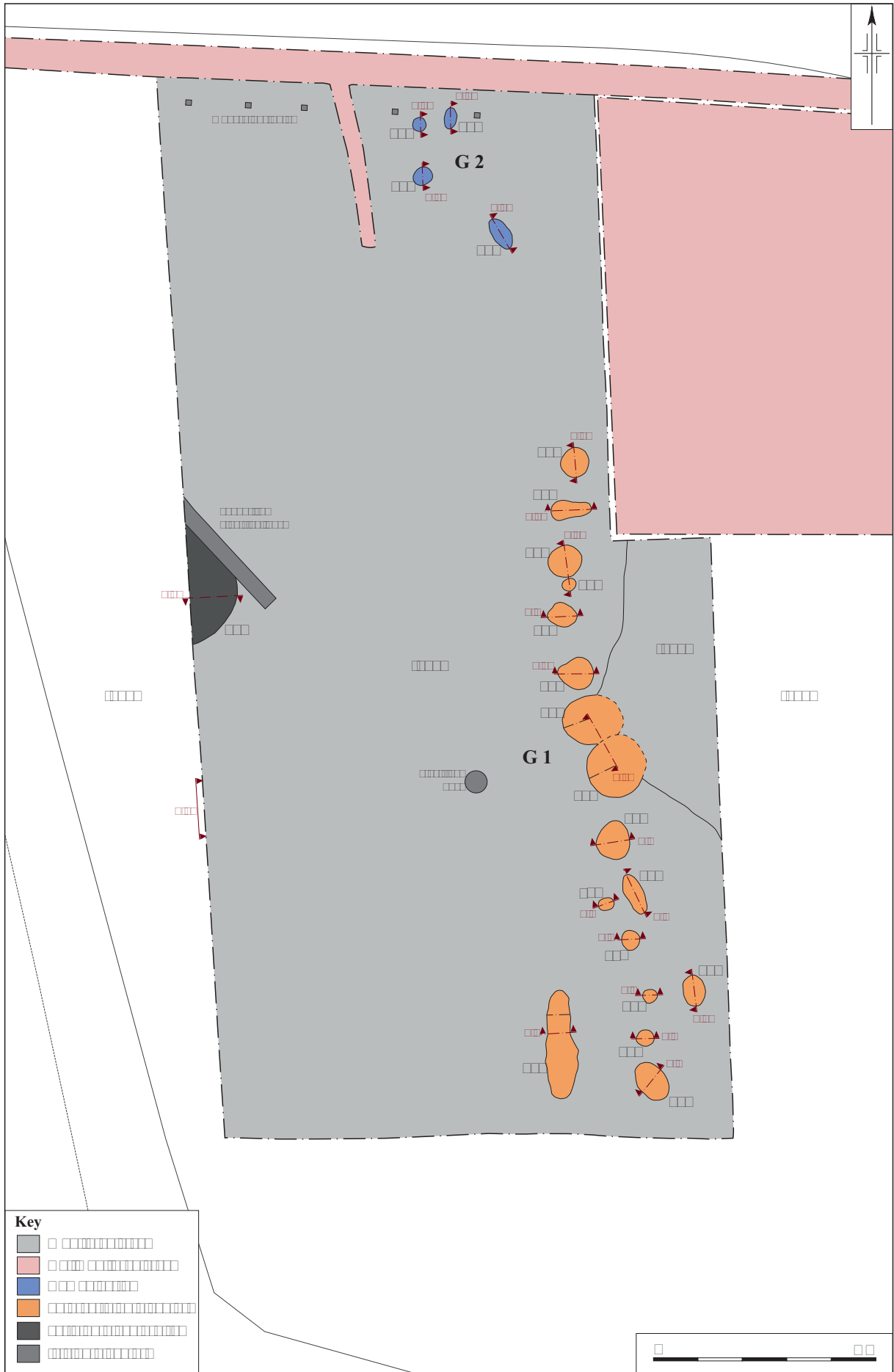
4.1.2 Area H1 (Figures 2, 4; Appendix 1)

As noted above, ground reduction within area H1 took place prior first visit of the site. An initial walkover of the area revealed the presence of pottery sherds dated from 16th to 19th century. A decision has been made to re-strip Area H1 (minimal depth of material removed) and clean it. The secondary strip revealed twenty-two archaeological features generally forming two groups; G1 and G2 (Fig. 2). Although direct stratigraphic relationships were not present, group G2 represents the earliest features recorded on the site based on dating evidence.

Group G2 was formed of three postholes 142, 144, 146 and shallow pit 140 (Fig. 2; Pl. 1). The postholes were circular in plan measuring on average 0.36m in diameter, and 0.12m in depth (Fig. 4: S. 19, 20 & 21). From the fill (145) of posthole 144 a single fragment of Roman pottery was recovered. Pit 140, located to the southeast from the postholes, was oval in plan measuring 0.84×0.54m and 0.10m deep (Fig. 4: S.18). No finds were recovered from its fill (141).



Plate 1: Group G2, looking west



Second group G1, was formed of seventeen features in line oriented north to south. (Fig. 2, Pl. 2). Twelve features were identified as postholes, four features were interpreted as pits, and one as a natural feature 114 (Appendix 1). The postholes can be split into two groups based on their dimensions. The first group was represented by smaller postholes 106, 108, 110, 112 and 132. Those postholes were sub-circular in plan, measuring between 0.26m to 0.58m in diameter and between 0.13m to 0.24m in depth (Fig. 4: S. 2, 3, 4, 5, 15). The second group of postholes was represented by larger postholes 104, 116, 118, 122, 134, 136, and 138, originally interpreted as small pits. The shape of those postholes varied from sub-circular to sub-oval, measuring from 0.70×0.48m to 1×0.74m, as well as in depth between 0.08m to 0.44m (Fig. 4: S. 1, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17).

Located approximately in the middle of G1 were two sub-circular pits 124 and 126 (Fig. 2). Pit 124 was 1.37m long, 0.95m wide and 0.40m deep. It was filled by single fill (125), containing animal bones and fragments of bricks and roof tiles. Pit 126 was slightly larger than pit 124, and measured 1.32x1.25m in plan and 0.25m in depth. (Fig. 4: S. 11). Its fill (127), did not contain any finds.



Plate 2: Group G1, looking south

Feature 120 located to the west from postholes 104, 106 and 108 (Fig. 2), was sub-oval in plan measuring 2.10m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.10m in depth. It was filled by frequent fragments of bricks in a matrix of mid grey sandy loam with occasional gravel (121) (Fig. 4: S. 9). Feature 120 was interpreted as a pit, however it may possibly represent the remains of a drain.

Located to the east from posthole 108 was sub-oval feature 128 (Fig. 2) interpreted as a small pit. It was 0.80m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep, filled with single fill (129). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Finds recovered from the individual features of group G1; pottery sherd, bricks and roof tiles fragments, fragments of clay tobacco pipes and animal bones (See section 5 & Appendix 1), provide dating of these features in the period from 17th to 19th century. Partially preserved stratigraphic relationships shows that pits 124 and 126 cut through deposit (102) dated to the same broad period.

At the western edge of area H1 was the partially exposed solitary pit 130 (Fig. 2). It was presumably circular in plan measuring >1.70m in diameter and 0.28m in depth. The pit was filled by single fill (131) (Fig. 4: 14). No finds were obtained from the fill. However, stratigraphically the pit cut through deposit (102) which suggests that the pit may possibly be contemporary with G1 or later in date. Pit 130 was truncated by a trench for a post anchor for an electricity pole.

Apart from above described features, five rectangular postholes were present within Area H2. Those postholes were related with a recently removed late 20th wooden fence.

4.1.3 Area H2 (Figures 3, 4; Appendix 1)

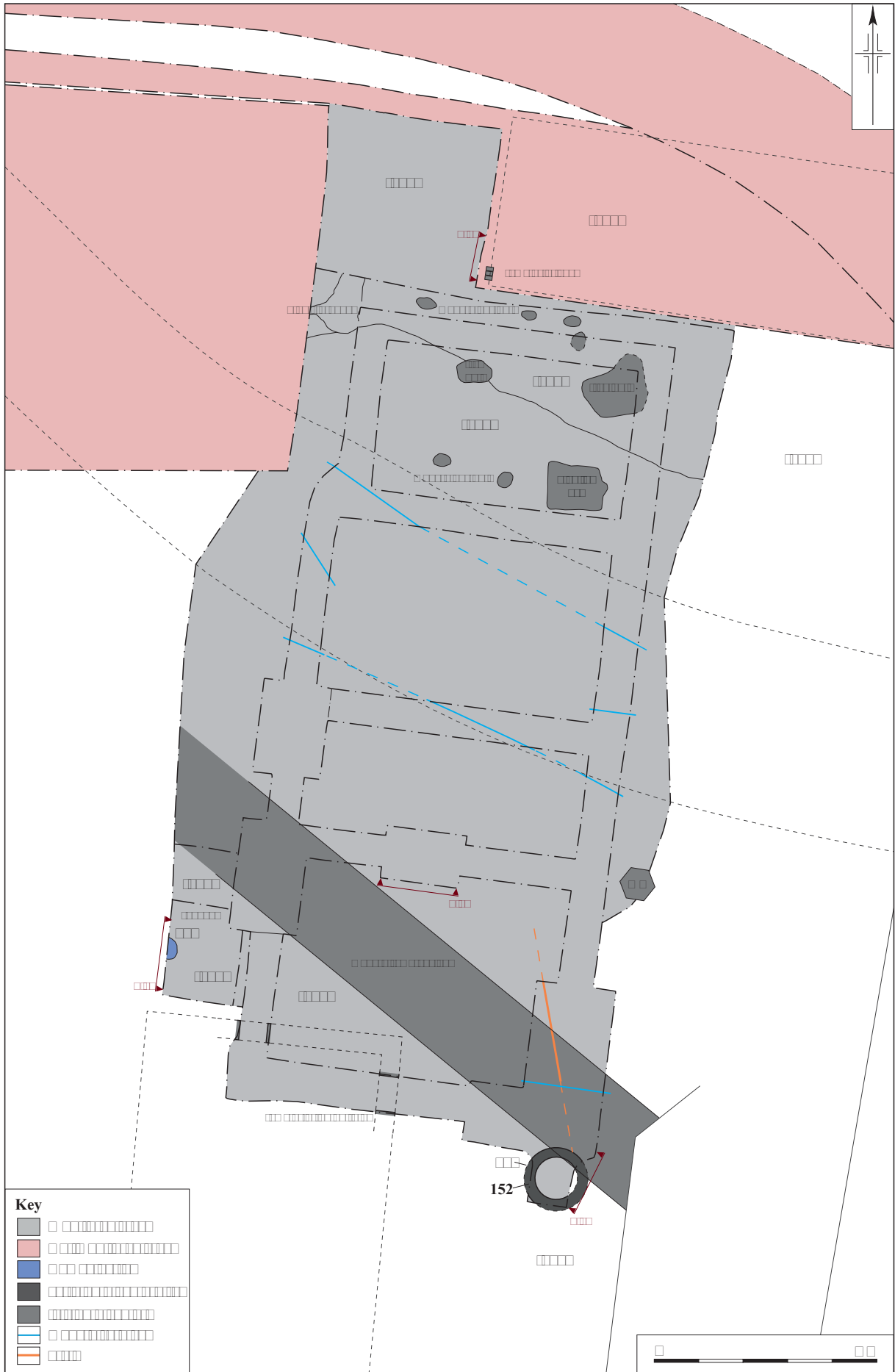
Area H2, similar to area H1 was partially reduced prior to the commencement of the archaeological watching brief. Initially the northern part of Area H2 was re-stripped (Pl. 3). There was an intention to re-strip and clean the southern part of the area. However a sondage excavated at the southwest corner revealed that the thickness of deposit (102) was greater than expected. Further ground reduction, down to the top of natural deposit (103), would significantly affect the construction of the new foundations. Instead of re-striping of the southern area, monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches took place.

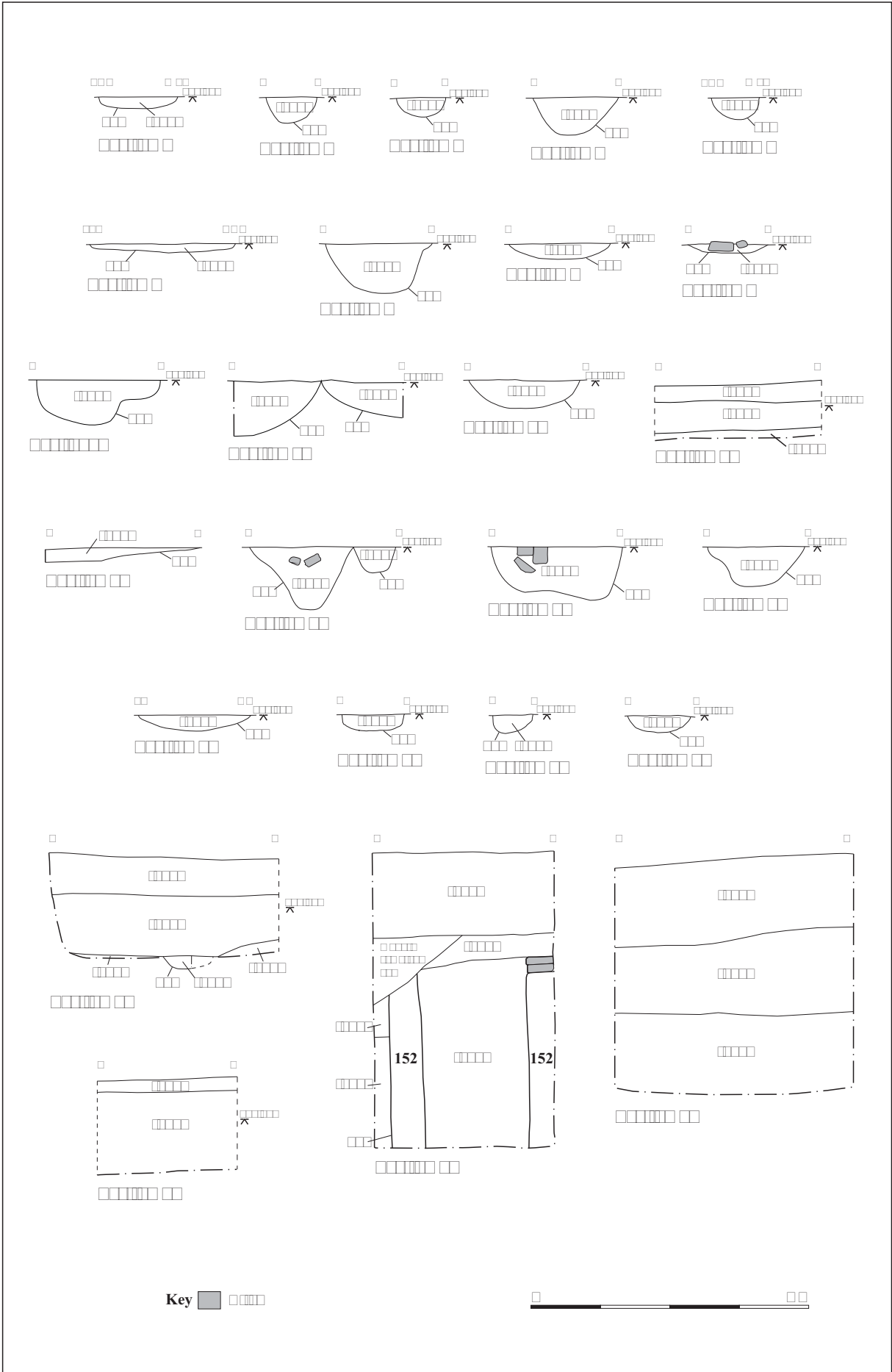


Plate 3: North part of area H2, looking west

Stratigraphically the earliest feature investigated within Area H2 was small cultural posthole 148, partially exposed within the sondage (Fig. 3). It was 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig. 4: S. 22). Posthole 148 was filled with single fill (149). No finds were recovered from the fill.

At the southeast corner of monitored foundations was recorded water well **152** (Fig. 3). The main cylindrical body of well **152** was built of limestone (200×230×120mm), and last two courses were built of bricks. It was set within circular cut 151, with vertical sides, cut through deposit (102) down to the natural deposit (103) (Fig. 4: 24, Pl. 4). The backfill of the well (153) was moderately compacted mid grey brown loamy silt with occasional gravels. No finds were obtained from the backfill. The well was overlaid by topsoil (101) and partially truncated by a modern sewerage trench.





The reset of the features recorded within Area H2 were of 20th century origin (Fig. 3). The majority of them represented services. The main feature was a large construction cut carrying a sewer pipe. At the southern edge of the area the remains of brick walls of a recently demolished outbuilding were present. In the northern part of the area were features related with the recently removed garden and possible fence, as well as the remains of a shed.



Plate 4: Water well 152, looking east

4.2 Reliability of results

Despite the fact, that the contractor failed to notify JMHS of the start of the ground reduction, and a significant portion of development area was not monitored, the further cooperation from the site manager Mr Umut Calkam and the ground crew, ensured sufficient time to investigate and record archaeological features to the appropriate standards. The archaeological watching brief took place in good weather conditions with good light and visibility, and the reliability of results is considered to be good.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 21 sherds with a total weight of 944g. It was all post-medieval apart from a single Romano-British sherd. The following fabric types were noted:

- BORD:** Border Ware, AD1550 - 1700 (Pearce 1988). 1 sherd, 1g
- GRE:** Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century (Brears 1969). 14 sherds, 764g.
- MB:** Midland Blackwares, AD 1580-1700. (ibid.). 1 sherd, 18g.
- MET:** Metropolitan-type Slipware, 17th–18th century (Davey and Walker 2009). 1 sherd, 35g.

RB: All Romano-British. 1 sherd, 15g.

SWSG: Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware, AD1720-1780 (Mountford 1971). 1 sherd, 1g.

SMW: Staffordshire Manganese Ware, late 17th – 18th century (Brears 1969). 1 sherd, 8g.

TGE: Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware, 17th–early 18th century (Orton 1988). 1 sherd, 2g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the fabric types are common finds in the region, and suggest that activity at the site was entirely limited to the mid 16th – early 18th century. The bulk of the material is fragments of large, utilitarian, glazed bowls, which is a typical pattern for the period. Some of the sherds are quite large, and most are fairly fresh, indicating that the material is reliably stratified.

The single sherd of Romano-British pottery is a fragment of a base of a Grey Ware jar. It is rather abraded, and could be residual.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	RB		BORD		GRE		MB		MET		TGE		SMW		SWSG		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
U/S					6	98	1	18	1	35							U/S
105					3	53					1	2					17thC
107													1	8	1	1	E18thC
111					4	570											M16thC
121			1	1													M16thC
123					1	43											M16thC
145	1	15															RB
Total	1	15	1	1	14	764	1	18	1	35	1	2	1	8	1	1	

5.2 Animal Bone by Simona Denis

Two animal bone fragments were found in context (125); both items are extremely fragmentary, consisting of the mere cortex, and therefore only tentatively identified as belonging to an unspecified mammal.

The largest fragment, weighing 3.7g, shows a combination of fine slice and a possible entry chop mark, while on the smaller item (weighing 1.1g) a cluster of 3 parallel fine slice marks were observed. These marks are recorded in both primary and secondary butchering: primary butchering consists of hide removal, joint dismemberment and meat removal, whereas secondary butchering involves detailed meat and smashing the bone into smaller portions for marrow extraction and grease rendering (Watts 2004).

5.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Simona Denis

A small assemblage of nine tobacco clay pipe fragments, of a combined weight of 27.5g, was collected from 6 different contexts. The items are in good state of preservation, although largely fragmentary; with the exception of a single fragment including the spur, the entirety of the collection consists of plain, unmarked stem fragments.

Context	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Bowl base	Comments	Marks	Date range
U/S	Stem	2	8.1		Slightly tapered		?17 th -19 th C
105		1	4.8				
111		1	1		Slightly tapered		
117		2	3				
121		1	1.4		Slightly tapered		
137		1	3.1				
	Stem with spur	1	5.1	Forward spur		?R [ICH] ?IAR [??]	18 th C

None of the eight plain stem fragments recovered included a mouthpiece. No decorations or marks were observed; also, the fragmentary state of the items precludes any attempt to reconstruct the original overall length or attempt a dating.

- Stem with spur

One of the stem fragments found in context (137) preserved its complete spur, identified as a forward spur. The absence of the bowl prevents the exact dating of the object, although the comparison of the spur with Oswald's simplified typology (Oswald 1975) indicates a similarity with types 22 and 23, dated between ca. 1730 to 1800.

A possible maker's mark was observed on the stem, behind the bowl. The incised mark, on two lines, is badly preserved, and no letter could be positively identified. However, a possible letter 'R' and a possible 'IAR' sequence were recorded. Due to its incompleteness, the maker's mark remains unidentified and therefore undated.

It is not recommended to retain the plain, undecorated stem fragments with no diagnostic feature.

5.4 Glass by *Simona Denis*

A collection of four curved glass fragments, weighing 65.8g in total, was found during the excavation. The state of preservation is generally fair, although the items from context (117) show extensive patination.

Context	Type	No. of items	Weight (g)	Colour	Imperfections	Comments	Date range	
H1 U/S	Bottle body	1	7.6	Olive green	Small bubbles		Undetermined	
	Bottle ?heel	1	21.2			Slightly bulging	?20 th C	
117	Bottle body	1	9.1					Undetermined
	Bottle heel	1	27.9			Fragment of push-up base. Decoration?	?17 th -19 th C	

All of the items were positively identified as belonging to bottles. The two body fragments have little dating value as they are non-diagnostic bottle body fragment of green colour; green bottles can in fact be found in any type or period (<http://www.sha.org/bottle/colors.htm#Greens%20&%20Blue-greens>).

The push-up base fragments recovered from context (117) shows a much degraded, possible decoration consisting in two parallel lines along the heel. Since push-ups are found on bottles dating from at least the early 17th century until the present day on machine-made champagne and wine bottles, there is no dating utility to this feature by itself (<https://sha.org/bottle/bases.htm>), although the quality of the glass suggests a pre-modern dating for the fragment.

It is not recommended to retain the glass fragments due to their extremely limited potential for further analysis.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by *Simona Denis*

A total of 27 fragments of ceramic brick material, of a combined weight of 11129g, was recovered from 10 individual contexts. The material was recorded by context, divided by type and fabric, counted, measured and weighed. The state of preservation of the items is generally fair, although extremely fragmentary; none of the objects was found complete.

The most represented type is brick, with 15 items (56% of the assemblage) while 33% of the group is composed by roof tiles. Two fragments were tentatively identified as floor tile, representing 8% of the collection.

9 different fabrics were observed:

1. Orange, sandy with occasional small inclusions
2. Pink-Orange, sandy with frequent small and occasional medium inclusions
3. Dark red, sandy, no inclusions
4. Pink-Orange, gritty, abundant small to medium inclusions
5. Light pink-yellow, sandy, no inclusions
6. Dark pink-red, sandy, no inclusions
7. Dark red, gritty, rare medium inclusions
8. Light orange, gritty, frequent small inclusions concentrated on surface
9. Pink-Orange, sandy, occasional large inclusions

Context	Type	Fabric	No. of items	Weight (g)	Complete width (mm)	Complete thickness (mm)	Comments	Object date Range
105	Brick	9	1	791		63		?17 th C
	Peg tile	2	1	61		14	Partial peg hole, near corner	13 th -19 th C
	?Paver	6	1	372		34		?16 th -19 th C
111	Brick	2	1	529	110	45		?15 th -17 th C
			1	607	112	50		?15 th -17 th C
			1	644		63	Mortar	?17 th C
			7	531		50	Vitrification	?15 th -17 th C
117	Brick	7	1	469		54	Vitrification	?14 th -16 th C
			1	115		26 max	Triangular	Undetermined

							cross section	
		5	1	835	119	63		?17 th C
119	Roof tile	2	1	37				13 th -19 th C
	?Paver	2	1	77		?25		?16 th -19 th C
121	Brick	5	1	970	119	70	Very irregular upper face	?Medieval
123	Roof Tile	1	1	42		13		13 th -19 th C
125	Brick	2	1	495		43		?15 th -16 th C
	Roof tile	4	1	87		14		13 th -19 th C
135	Brick	2	1	288		62		?17 th C
	Roof tile	1	2	81		15		13 th -19 th C
		8	1	32		12		13 th -19 th C
137	Brick	7	1	1054	110	42	Vitrification	?15 th -16 th C
	Roof tile	2	1	97		14		13 th -19 th C
	Peg tile	3	1	38		14	Partial peg hole	13 th -19 th C
139	Brick	5	2	1461	113	62	Conjoining	?17 th C
		6	1	640	114	56		?16 th C
		7	1	776	101	56	Vitrification	?16 th C

- Brick

15 of the fragments were identified as handmade bricks.

None of the examples was complete; however, all of the items recovered were preserved to their complete thickness, and 8 examples preserved their complete width as well. Based on the dimensions range, the assemblage can be dated between the 15th and the 17th century (Hammond 1990, Shopland 2004). However pottery from the site suggests that they are of 17th century date.

A minor part of the group (4 items, or 27% of the brick fragments) showed traces of vitrification on the upper face and on the stretcher and header faces. Intentional over-firing of bricks for decorative purposes is largely documented in the Tudor period (Gibson 2009).

- Roof Tile

9 of the fragments recovered during the excavation were positively identified as roof tiles.

Clay plain tiles were developed in the 13th century to replace shingles and thatch in the roofing of domestic buildings. Handmade peg tiles were commonly used until the 19th century, when machine-made tiles became popular, with little variation in the manufacturing technique. Also, good quality roof tiles were reused over long period of times; therefore, the potential for dating evidence of plain roof tiles remains limited.

The majority (7 items) of the tiles collected showed no evidence of peg holes or nibs, preventing from a positive identification of the type.

The remaining 2 fragments preserved partial peg holes; in the example found in context (105) the peg hole is close to the corner of the tile, suggesting the item was originally held in place by two pegs.

- Paver

Two of the fragments collected, although extremely fragmentary, the items were tentatively identified as post-medieval pavers (16th century onwards), square or triangular tiles used for flooring (McComish 2015).

The item from context (105) was preserved to its complete thickness of 34 mm, while the example from context (119), having one extremely irregular face, might be only partially preserved to a thickness of 25 mm.

It is not recommended to retain the undiagnostic ceramic building material fragments.

5.6 Flint by *Simona Denis*

A single flint flake Δ5, weighing 1.9g, was collected from context (H2 U/S). The item, measuring 29 mm in length and 14 mm in width, was tentatively identified as a fragmentary blade with parallel sides. The bulb of percussion is not preserved, although the ripples are clearly visible; retouching was also observed.

5.7 Coin by *Andrej Čelovský*

A single copper coin Δ1 was recovered from layer (102) during the archaeological watching brief at Old Camps, Newbury Road in Headley.

The coin was identified as Halfpenny of George II (1727-60), based on partially preserved obverse and reverse elements (see below) and on its dimensions (SCOBC 2014, 413-414).

Obverse: [GEORGIVS] II R[EX], young laureate bust facing left, very worn.

Reverse: B[RITAN-NIA], date in exergue 173[?], Britannia seated left with right hand raised, very worn.

Dimensions: diameter 28.76 mm, thickness 2.02 mm, weight 8.45 g.

Die-axis: 180°

5.8 Metalwork by *Simona Denis*

- Copper Alloy

A small assemblage of 4 copper alloy objects, of a combined weight of 13.4g, was recovered from 2 different contexts. The objects are in a good state of preservation, although largely affected by *verdigris*.

- Suspension Ring Δ3

A small copper alloy ring, weighing 1.7 g and measuring 25 mm in diameter, was found in context (102) and tentatively identified as a suspension ring.

Suspension rings were used in the post-medieval period for a variety of purposes, including the suspension of knives or hones from belts (Ottaway 2002; 2852) or as eyelets for fastening cords used with a shroud or a tunic (Cox 1996).

- Finger Ring Δ6

The object, recovered from context H2 U/S, is a band made by a 3mm wide strip of copper alloy with a D-shaped cross-section. The band weighs 1.3g and measures 22mm in diameter.

- Thimble Δ4

The item, found in context (102), was positively identified as a complete thimble, weighing 5.2g and measuring 20.5mm in length. The cylindrical object is cast in one piece, and shows knurled indentation on the body and a 'waffle-shaped' crown. The latter feature is characteristic of the 'Lofting' thimble, mass produced in Islington, London from 1693 and produced at least until the mid-18th century (<http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/pages/thimble.html>).

- Unidentified Object Δ7

A fragmentary object of unidentified function, weighing 5.2g and measuring 25mm in length, was collected from context H2 U/S. The object consists in a thin (<1mm in thickness) strip of copper alloy wound around the terminal end of an incomplete cylindrical item tentatively identified as bone. The copper alloy strip is secured to the possible bone item by means of a single passing nail. Function and date of the object remain undetermined.

- **Iron**

A single iron object Δ2 was found in context (102). The item, complete and weighing 10.9g, consists in a ring with a diameter of 49 mm and a rounded cross-section, and is severely affected by oxidation. Specific function and date of the object remain undetermined, although a general use as suspension ring could be suggested.

It is not recommended to retain the iron object due to its very poor state of preservation.

6 DISCUSSION

This archaeological watching brief was successful and meets the aims of the investigations, which were laid out in the WSI.

The unstratified fragment of flint blade recovered from Area H2 indicates prehistoric activities within the vicinity.

The possible Roman settlement activity within the monitored areas were represented by group of pestholes and pit G2 recorded within Area H1, and possibly posthole 148 investigated in Area H2. However the sherd of Roman pottery was abraded and could

be residual. Although the site is recorded as containing remains of a Roman building the evidence did not reveal any substantial settlement activities dated to the Roman period. However there is possibility that more features related to a possible Roman settlement were present within development areas (car park and new access road) which unfortunately were excavated and constructed without archaeological supervision.

The further activities within the site were dated to the post-medieval period. The group of postholes and pits G1, was interpreted as the remains of a fence. Based on dating evidence the fence was presumably erected in 17th century. The density and variation in dimensions of individual posthole suggest some repairs and replacement of fence during the 17th – 18th century. Dating and cartographical, (Old-Maps) evidence indicated that fence was demolished in the late 18th – early 19th century.

Presumably dated to the early 20th century were pit 130 recorded within Area H1 and well 152 recorded within Area H2. However, the possibility that those features were contemporary with fence G1 is not excluded.

The rest of the features, services, remains of outbuildings, garden features and modern postholes, were mid to late 20th century in date.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A. 1969, London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd Series 32.

Aultman, J., Bon-Harper, N. Grillo, K. and Sawyer, J. 2014, *DAACS Cataloging Manual: tobacco pipes* (<http://www.daacs.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/tobacco-pipes2.pdf>, accessed 30/06/2015)

Aultman, J. Grillo, K. Sawyer, J. Galle, J. 2014, *DAACS Cataloging Manual: Glass Vessels* (<http://www.daacs.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/glass.pdf>, accessed 03/07/2015)

Ayto, E. G. 1994, *Clay Tobacco Pipes*. Princes Risborough, *Shire Album* no.37.

Boniface, S. Redman, T. *Clay-tiled Roofs* (<http://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/claytile/claytile.htm>, accessed 30/09/2015)

Brears, P. C. D. 1969, *The English Country Pottery. Its History and Techniques*.

Burningham, B. *A guide to the identification of manmade flint & tool types*. (http://www.leics.gov.uk/flint_id_guide.pdf, accessed 28/09/2015)

Cambridge Archaeology Field Group, 2012, *Evolution of clay tobacco pipes in England* (<http://www.cafg.net/docs/articles/ClayPipes.pdf>, accessed 09/07/2015)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

Cox A. 1996, 'Post-medieval dress accessories from recent urban excavations in Scotland' *Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal* 2.

Davey, W. and Walker, H. 2009, *The Harlow Pottery Industries*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 3.

Gibson, R. 2009, *Medieval & Early Modern brickwork in South Oxfordshire* (<http://www.henley-on-thamesarchaeologicalandhistoricalgroup.org.uk/articles/4296415.pdf>, accessed 04/02/2016)

Hammond, M. 1990, *Bricks and Brickmaking*, Shire Album 75.

Hare, J. N. 1991, The Growth of the Roof-tile Industry in Later Medieval Wessex, *Medieval Archaeology*, 35.

Heritage Directory 2010, *Handmade Clay Plain Tiles including Peg Tiles. Heritage Directory Note.* (<http://www.theheritagedirectory.co.uk/uploads/articles/Peg%20Tiles.pdf>, accessed 19/08/2015)

Historic England, 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website (<http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>, accessed 03/07/2015)

Horn, J. C. 2005, *Historic Artifact Handbook*. Alpine Archaeological Consultants (http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/crforms_edumat/pdfs/1402sup.pdf, accessed 25/04/2016)

Hungerford Virtual Museum, 2014, *Bricks and Tiles* (http://www.hungerfordvirtualmuseum.co.uk/Themes/Bricks_and_Tiles/bricks_and_tiles.html, accessed 18/08/2015)

John Moore Heritage Services 2016. *Old camps, Newbury Road, Headley, Thatcham RG19 8LG. Archaeological Watching Brief / Recording Action. Written Scheme of Investigation.* Unpublished document: JMHS.

Lynch, G. *Brickwork: Historic Development, Decay, Conservation and Repair*, (<http://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/brick/brickwork.html>, accessed 25/06/2015)

McComish, J. M. 2015, *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*. York Archaeological Trust Web Based Report 2015/36 (<http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/A-guide-to-ceramic-building-material.pdf>, accessed 15/04/2016)

Mountford, A. R. 1971, *The Illustrated Guide to Staffordshire Salt-Glazed Stoneware*, Barrie and Jenkins, London.

Old-Maps, Headley <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/451892/162190/12/100266>
(accessed 16/05/2016)

Orton, C. 1988, Post-Roman Pottery in Hinton, P. (ed.), *Excavations in Southwark 1973-76 and Lambeth 1973-79*. MoLAS and DGLA Joint Publication 3, 295-364.

Oswald, A. 1975, *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*. BAR 14.

Ottaway, P. and Rogers, N. 2002, Craft, industry and everyday life: finds from Medieval York. *The Archaeology of York – The small finds 17/16* York: CBA.

PastScape, Historic England, Monument No. 237197
http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=237197&sort=2&type=&typeselect=c&rational=a&class1=None&period=None&county=None&district=None&parish=None&place=&recordsperpage=10&source=text&rtype=monument&rnumber=237197
(accessed 16/05/2016)

Pearce, J. 1988, *Border Wares*. HMSO.

SCOBC 2014 - *Standard Catalogue of British Coins: Coins of England and the United Kingdom*. London: Spink [50th edition, 2015]

Shopland, N. 2004, *Archaeological Finds: A Guide to Identification*. Tempus.

Skeen, R., 2012, *Recognising man-made flints: a short guide*. Cambridge Archaeology field Group.

TEES Archaeology, *Flint Factsheet - Flint in North Yorkshire Museum Collections*. (http://www.teesarhaeology.com/projects/Mesolithic/documents/Flint_Factsheets.pdf, accessed 20/01/2016)

UK Detector Finds Database (<http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/pages/thimble.html>, accessed 22/04/2016)

Watts, F. 2004, *A comprehensive analysis of the butchering activities performed at the Fincastle Bison Kill Site (DIOx5)*. Unpublished MS Thesis.

Appendix 1: Trench Context Inventory

Area	Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Interpretation	Date of associated finds
H1, H2	101	deposit	102, 150, 154	medium compacted dark grey sandy loam with occ. gravels	0.10-0.15	site	site	none	topsoil	
H1, H2	102	deposit	101, 103	medium compacted mid grey sandy loam with moderate gravels	0.18-0.22	site	site	Δ2, Δ3, Δ4	buried topsoil/plough soil	17 th -18 th C.
th	103	deposit	102, 150	loose light yellowish grey brown fine sandy gravel	>0.22	site	site	none	top geological horizon	
H1	104	cut	fb 105	oval feature, with unclear edges, gentle slope and possibly a flattish bottom, orientated SSW-NNE. Certainly disturbed by a likely service trench on its NW edge	0.08	0.94	0.54	N/A	posthole/pit	
H1	105	fill	fo 104	moderately compacted dark brownish grey sand and gravels	0.08	0.94	0.54	pottery, brick, tile, clay pipe	fill of posthole/pit	17 th C.
H1	106	cut	fb 107	sub-circular feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and bottom, steep sides and a flattish base	0.19	0.38	0.36	N/A	posthole	
H1	107	fill	fo 106	moderately compacted mid grey clayey sand and gravels	0.19	0.38	0.36	pottery	fill of posthole	early 18 th C.
H1	108	cut	fb 109	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top, gradual at bottom, moderate sides and a slightly concave base	0.13	0.36	0.30	N/A	possible posthole	
H1	109	fill	fo 108	moderately compacted mid grey clayey sand and gravels	0.13	0.36	0.30	None	fill of posthole	
H1	110	cut	fb 111	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and bottom, moderate sides and a slightly concave base	0.24	0.58	0.50	N/A	posthole	
H1	111	fill	fo 110	moderately compacted mid grey clayey sand and gravels	0.24	0.58	0.50	pottery, clay pipe, bricks	fill of posthole	mid 16 th C.

Area	Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Interpretation	Date of associated finds
H1	112	cut	fb 113	sub-circular feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, gentle sides and a concave base	0.15	0.34	0.33	N/A	possible posthole	
H1	113	fill	fo 112	moderately compacted mid grey clayey sand and gravels	0.15	0.34	0.33	None	fill of posthole	
H1	114	cut	fb 115	elongated oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top but very shallow with a flattish base	0.06	1.05	0.46	N/A	natural feature?	
H1	115	fill	fo 114	moderately compacted dark grey clayey sand and gravels	0.06	1.05	0.46	None	fill of feature	
H1	116	cut	fb 117	sub-circular feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and bottom, steep to sub-vertical sides and a slightly concave base	0.36	0.80	0.72	N/A	posthole/pit	
H1	117	fill	fo 116	moderately compacted mid grey clayey sand and gravels	0.36	0.80	0.72	pottery, glass, CBM, clay pipe	fill of posthole/pit	?17 th -19 th C.
H1	118	cut	fb 119	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, gentle slopes and a slightly concave base	0.10	0.70	0.48	N/A	posthole/pit	
H1	119	fill	fo 118	moderately compacted mid grey clayey sand and gravels	0.10	0.70	0.48	CBM	fill of posthole/pit	
H1	120	cut	fb 121	possible N-S linear feature, with gradual break-of-slope on top and bottom, gentle slopes and a slightly concave base	0.10	2.10	0.58	N/A	possible pit or drain	
H1	121	fill	fo 120	frequent fragments of red bricks in a mid grey sandy loam matrix, occ. stone and gravel	0.10	2.10	0.58	Pottery, CBM, clay pipe	fill of pit	mid 16 th C.
H1	122	cut	fb 123	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, steep sides and a concave base	0.35	0.90	0.40	N/A	posthole/pit	
H1	123	fill	fo 122	firm grey/brown silty clay with frequent gravel (flint)	0.35	0.90	0.40	pottery, CBM	fill of posthole/pit	mid 16 th C.

Area	Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Interpretation	Date of associated finds
H1	124	cut	fb 125	sub-circular feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, moderate sides and a concave base	0.40	1.37	0.95	N/A	pit	
H1	125	fill	fo 124	firm grey/brown silty clay with frequent gravel (flint)	0.40	1.37	0.95	bone, CBM	fill of pit	13 th -19 th C.
H1	126	cut	fb 127	sub-circular feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, moderate sides and a concave base	0.25	1.32	1.25	N/A	pit	
H1	127	fill	fo 126	firm grey/brown silty clay with frequent gravel (flint)	0.25	1.32	1.25	none	fill of pit	
H1	128	cut	fb 129	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, moderate sides and a concave base	0.20	0.80	0.60	N/A	pit	
H1	129	fill	fo 128	firm grey/brown silty clay with frequent gravel (flint)	0.20	0.80	0.60	none	fill of pit	
H1	130	cut	fb 131	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top (unclear north edge) and gradual at bottom, shallow sides and a flattish base	0.10	1.70	1.10	N/A	pit truncated by trench for el. post anchor	
H1	131	fill	fo 130	moderately compacted mid grey sand clay and occ. gravels	0.10	1.70	1.10	none	fill of pit	
H1	132	cut	fb 133	circular feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and bottom, steep to sub-vertical sides and a slightly concave base	0.14	0.26	0.26	N/A	posthole	
H1	133	fill	fo 122	moderately compacted dark silt and rare gravels	0.14	0.26	0.26	none	fill of posthole	
H1	134	cut	fb 135	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and bottom, steep sides and a flattish base	0.44	1.00	0.74	N/A	posthole/pit	
H1	135	fill	fo 134	moderately compacted mid grey sand and gravel, common brick fragments	0.44	1.00	0.74	CBM	fill of posthole/pit	13 th -16 th C.

Area	Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Interpretation	Date of associated finds
H1	136	cut	fb 137	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and bottom, steep sides and a flattish base	0.38	0.95	0.62	N/A	pit or large posthole	
H1	137	fill	fo 136	moderately compacted mid grey sand and gravel	0.38	0.95	0.62	CBM, clay pipe	fill of pit or large posthole	13 th -19 th C.
H1	138	cut	fb 139	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and bottom, steep sides and a flat base	0.27	0.90	0.74	N/A	posthole/pit	
H1	139	fill	fo 138	moderately compacted mid grey sand and gravel	0.27	0.90	0.74	CBM	fill of posthole/pit	?16 th -17 th C.
H1	140	cut	fb 141	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, shallow sides and a flattish base	0.10	0.84	0.54	N/A	natural feature?	
H1	141	fill	fo 140	moderately compacted mid grey sand and gravel	0.10	0.84	0.54	None	fill of feature	
H1	142	cut	fb 143	circular feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, steep sides and a concave base	0.11	0.40	0.40	N/A	posthole	
H1	143	fill	fo 142	loose mid grey sandy silt, with moderate gravel inclusions	0.11	0.40	0.40	None	fill of posthole	
H1	144	cut	fb 145	circular feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, steep sides and a concave base	0.13	0.30	0.30	N/A	posthole	
H1	145	fill	fo 144	loose mid grey sandy silt, with moderate gravel inclusions	0.13	0.30	0.30	Pottery	fill of posthole	Roman
H1	146	cut	fb 147	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, moderate sides and a flattish/concave base	0.11	0.45	0.38	N/A	posthole	
H1	147	fill	fo 146	loose mid grey sandy silt, with moderate gravel inclusions	0.11	0.45	0.38	none	fill of posthole	

Area	Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Interpretation	Date of associated finds
H2	148	cut	fb 149	oval feature, with sharp break-of-slope on top and gradual at bottom, moderate sides and a flattish/concave base	0.10	0.40	>0.26	N/A	possible posthole	
H2	149	fill	fo 148	moderately compacted mid grey clayey sand and gravel	0.10	0.40	>0.26	none	fill of posthole	
H2	150	deposit	ul 101	compact and very patchy deposit (from light yellow to mid brown and orange), composed of sandy clay, with scarce gravels, lots of rooting	>0.50	>1.00	>1.00	none	natural deposit	
H2	151	cut	fb 153 ol 103	circular cut with sharp edge, vertical sides. Bottom not attained. Truncated by modern service	>1.40	1.50	1.50	N/A	water well cut	
H2	152	masonry	ol 151 ul 153	masonry made of random limestone and 2 stretcher courses of bricks (200x230x120mm) in the upper part	>1.40	within 151	within 151	None	limestone body of well	
H2	153	fill	fo 151, ol 152	moderately compacted mid grey brown loamy silt with occ. gravels	>1.40	within 151	within 151	None	backfill of well	
H2	154	deposit	ul 101	loose to moderately compacted mid grey silty loam with frequent gravel	0.61	>5.00	>6.00	none	levelling layer	