
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT PARK PLACE
REMENHAM
BERKSHIRE
(REPC25)
V1.1**

**Work Undertaken For
Beau Bespoke**

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken on Project Conway at Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire. Park Place is a late 18th century Grade II Registered Park and Garden that contains a number of Listed Buildings, including the Grade II Listed mansion (also referred to as Park Place). Previous investigations in the proposed development areas identified evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation, though the extents of these remains are unknown.*

The evaluation revealed Iron Age and Roman occupation evidence in two of the 24 trenches and in one stripped area. The location and nature of the features revealed align well with previous excavations at the site, being Iron Age ditches and pits with evidence of occupation detritus, but no direct settlement evidence. One Roman infant burial was found and this lay about 100m southwest of a known Roman settlement site.

Artefacts retrieved included 107 sherds of middle-late Iron Age pottery and 71 sherds of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery. Other finds include a fragment of a loom weight, a small quantity of fired clay and animal bone which could not be securely dated, and a tiny amount of post-medieval pottery and brick.

Of the four planning application areas that the trenches targeted, it is only the Main House area (213587) which contained any significant potential for further archaeological finds, as it is here that the two trenches with evidence of Iron Age occupation detritus are located.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as ‘a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water’ (ClfA 2023).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Beau Bespoke to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development, which was carried out over 36 days between 9th December 2024 and 12th February 2025, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Archaeological Office for Berkshire Archaeology.

Fourteen trenches were targeted on areas affected by four related planning applications: The main house 213587; a gate house 213588; an estate management complex 213610; and staff accommodation buildings 240847 (Figure 2). The first three of these had planning conditions requiring archaeological whereas the last did not. In addition, 13 trenches were targeted on new roads at the estate. A final area of new road where an Iron Age settlement has previously been identified was stripped and monitored, although the area actually stripped was less than that planned in the WSI as the road scheme was revised to make more use of existing roads on the site.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Remenham is located 12km northeast of Reading and 12km west of Maidenhead in the administrative district of Wokingham, Berkshire. The proposed development site lies in

Remenham parish, within the Park Place estate, situated c.2km southeast of Remenham village, a little south of Remenham Hill and c. 200m south of the A4130, White Hill, at National Grid Reference SU 7833 8245 (Fig 1).

The Park Place estate is towards the southern end of the Chiltern Hills within a loop of the River Thames. The northern part of the site itself is on a plateau with the land at a height of 98-95m OD. Towards the south of the site, this declines to 55m-40m OD towards the River Thames.

Local soils at the site are of the Frilsham Association, typically argillic brown earths. These soils overlie a solid geology of Cretaceous Upper Chalk although outcrops of Older River Gravels above clay with flints occur to the north (BGS 2025).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Park Place estate has been subject of a number of archaeological investigations and assessment reports, including archaeological desk-based assessment (APS 2004), geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005), archaeological evaluation (APS 2005, 2011, 2016), strip, map and sample excavation (APS 2012, and archaeological monitoring and recording (APS 2012, 2016 and 2017).

Park Place is a late 18th century Grade II* Registered Park and Garden. A number of Listed Buildings lie within the Park, including the Grade II Listed Mansion and gardens.

Previous archaeological investigations in the area of the current Project Conway identified evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation. Pits and post holes of Iron Age date were revealed to the immediate southeast of the former Stowdes House. Evidence of grain storage and malting was also discovered in this area. Further evidence of the continuation north of the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement was uncovered during the strip for the haul road over the footprint of the main building (APS 2012). Prehistoric flint was recovered from within the proposed building footprint (APS 2005). As yet, the extent of the settlement area is unclear and may lie within the footprint of the proposed service tunnel and estate management buildings.

Along the line of the new road at the south end of the estate, previous trial trenching revealed significant archaeological deposits including a pit containing worked flints of Neolithic date (APS 2012).

Undated post holes and a ditched enclosure were recorded during trial trench evaluation of Mansion Avenue leading between the main Stowdes house and the proposed gatehouse. A late medieval or early post medieval trackway was also identified (APS 2012).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather further information to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains on the proposed development to be made, and the impact which any development will have on them, and to allow the formulation of a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to:

Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- Understanding of the geomorphological evidence at the site in order to situate the development area into its landscape context and to determine areas that may have not provided areas for occupation, as opposed to those that did.

4. METHODS

27 trenches, each 30m long and 2m wide (Fig. 2), were excavated by mechanical excavator to the surface of archaeological deposits or the underlying natural geology, as appropriate. Three trenches could not be completed, reducing the number dug to 24. In addition, an area 100mx5m (Area 28) was stripped and recorded.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was recorded with a survey grade GPS.

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. A full description of every context is in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Figure 11, Section 9)

Trench 1 contained no archaeological features. The natural (1005) was a loose light orangey brown clayey sand, which was 0.5m beneath the surface. This was covered by a friable mid orangey brown sandy clay subsoil (1004) and the topsoil. Three modern features were noted in the trench; a trackway [1008], an area of hardstanding and a modern plastic perforated land drain [1009].

Trench 2 (Figure 11, Section 17)

Trench 2 contained no archaeological features. The natural (2003) was a light orangey brown clay, which was encountered 0.6m below the surface. This was covered by a friable mid orangey brown clayey sand subsoil (2002). Three isolated features were excavated;

two areas of bioturbation [2004], [2006] and a glacial scar [2008]. All three were filled by deposits similar to the subsoil.

Trench 3 (Figure 11, Section 18; Plates 1 and 2)

Trench 3 was entirely set within an infilled water course of considerable size. The feature was dug to a depth of 1.75m by machine and recorded. The deposits were of a unique character on site and were graded from large flints to a fine sand clay suggesting a water-based deposition. The lowest deposit observed (3004), was a friable light yellowish brown sandy clay, at least 0.57m deep. This was covered by (3003), a friable mid orangey brown sandy clay 0.72m deep. Subsoil (3002) and topsoil (3001) sealed the channel.



Plate 1. General shot of Trench 3, looking east.



Plate 2. Representative section of Trench 3. Looking west.

Trench 4 (Figure 12, Section 22)

Trench 4 contained no archaeological features. The natural (4003) was a yellowish brown silty clay, which was encountered at a depth of 0.8m. This was covered by a mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil (4002) and topsoil. Four features were excavated; [4004], [4006] and [4007] were considered to be treeboles, and a linear feature [4010] was determined to likely be a natural water course, with a basal fill of pebbles similar to that observed in Trench 3.

Trench 5

Not excavated due to an existing roadway in this location.

Trench 6 (Figure 12, Section 23)

Trench 6 contained no archaeological features. The natural (6005) was a mid brownish yellow clay, which was encountered at a depth of 0.68m. This was covered by a mid brown silty clay subsoil (6002) and topsoil (6001). The trench contained one linear feature, [6003] (Figure 12, Section 36; Plate 3), which was considered to be a natural creek, although the fill (6003), a mid orangey brown silty clay 0.28m deep, contained fragments of charred bone and heat-affected clay.



Plate 3. Naturally gully [6003], looking north.

Trench 7 (Figure 12, Section 24)

Trench 7 contained no archaeological features. The natural (7003) was a mid orangey brown clay, encountered at a depth of 0.7m. This was overlain by a mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil (7002) and topsoil. Two irregular features, considered to be natural, were noted; [7004] was a shallow northwest-southeast orientated linear feature with a highly undulating base and [7006] was subcircular feature with an undercut on the south side, over 0.5m deep. Both had subsoil-like fills.

Trench 8 (Figure 11, Sections 15 and 16)

The earliest deposit in Trench 8 was the natural (8008), a mid orangey brown clay, encountered at a depth of 0.46m. This was cut by feature [8001] which had an unknown shape in plan and extended beyond the southeast end of the trench. It was at least 5m long, at least 2m wide and at least 1.3m deep, with moderately steep sides. Given the large size of the feature, it has been interpreted as a pond. No pond is shown in this location on the 1878, Ordnance Survey map, or subsequent maps. However, the trench is through the centre of what was Kenton's Farm, so an unmapped yard feature is considered likely. The pond was sequentially filled by a five layers (8002 to 8006), some of which contained bricks. It is not apparent if these represent a deliberate backfill.

Trench 9 (Figure 11, Sections 21)

Trench 9 contained no features. The natural (9003) was a light orangey brown clay, encountered at a depth of 0.33m. Towards the southwest there were patches of mid orangey brown sandy clay subsoil (9002). Both were covered by topsoil.

Trench 10 (Figure 11, Section 14, Plate 4)

Trench 10 contained a brick-built structure. The natural was a light yellowish orange clayey sand (10005), encountered at 0.68m deep. This was covered by 0.26m of subsoil (10004) and 0.19m topsoil (10003). All of these were cut by a brick lined pit (10007), 0.59m deep, which was filled with a light greyish substance thought to be lime (10006). This feature was interpreted as a lime pit. The trench is located within the site of Kenton's Farm and historical maps show there was a wall in this location in the 19th century and a building in the 20th century. Potentially this feature was related to their construction, or else the operations at the farm. Over the pit and former topsoil was a layer of hardcore containing bricks (10002) and then a modern topsoil (10001).



Plate 4. The lime pit (10007). Looking north.

Trench 11 (Figure 12, Sections 41 and 43)

Trench 11 contained no archaeological features. The natural (11003) was a light orangey brown chalky clay, encountered at a depth of 0.7m. This was overlain by a mid orangey brown sandy clay subsoil (11002) and topsoil. Three irregular features, considered to be natural gullies, were noted; these being [11005], [11007] and [11009]. All three were roughly north-south orientated and shallow.

Trench 12 (Figure 13, Section 61 and Figure D Sections 74-75)

This contained one pit, thought to be middle Iron Age in date. The lowest deposit exposed was a light orangey brown chalky clay, encountered at a depth of 0.58m. The oval pit [12010] was cut into this, measuring over 1m long, 0.57m wide and 0.34m deep (Plate 5). The lowest fill was an orangey brown silty clay that contained charcoal and heat affected clay (12011). This had been recut [12018] and followed by a deposit of dark greyish black silty clay (12012), which contained several sherds of middle Iron Age pottery. It was in turn covered by mid greyish orange silty clay (12015). A second recut [12017] is towards the top

of the feature, with a final fill of mid greyish orange silty clay with frequent heat affected clay (12016). This feature was interpreted as a possible firepit that had been reused repeatedly. It was truncated to the west by a modern trench for a copper water pipe [12013].



Plate 5. Possible fire pit, [12010]

Also excavated in this trench were three features interpreted as natural: [12005] was an irregular patch of rooting disturbance; [21006] was an irregular shallow linear feature; and [12008] and irregular but substantial linear feature, measuring 1.51m wide and 0.5m deep. All had subsoil-like fills. The subsoil in this trench was a mid orangey brown sandy clay, 0.2m deep. The depth and width of linear feature [12008] might alternatively suggest a human-made origin, but it did not contain any cultural material, not even fragments of charcoal.

Trench 13 (Figure 11, Section 6 and Figure 14, Section 80)

Trench 13 contained no archaeological features. The natural was a light orangey brown clay (13003) that was encountered at a depth of 0.6m. This was covered by subsoil (13002) and then topsoil (13001). One feature was excavated in the trench, a north-south orientated irregular linear feature [13004], at least 1.3m long, 0.41 m wide and 0.11 m deep, which was interpreted as a glacial scar.

Trench 14 (Figure 11 Section 11 and Figure 14 Sections 81-83)

No archaeological features were present in this trench. The natural was a light orangey brown clay (14003) which was encountered at a depth of 0.65m. Three features were excavated: a modern pipe trench [14004], a broad, irregular linear feature interpreted as having a natural origin [14006] and an irregular oval pit [14008] considered to be bioturbation. All three were filled with subsoil-like deposits. The subsoil was a mid orangey brown sandy clay (14002), which was covered by the topsoil (14001).

Trench 15 (Figure 11 Section 10 and Figure 14, Sections 84 and 86)

There were no archaeological features in this trench. The natural was a mid orangey brown clay (15003) which was encountered at a depth of 0.5m. Two natural features were excavated: [15005] is a shallow linear feature with an undulating base suggesting a small creek; and [15006] is a shallow linear feature with an uneven base and is likely also a small creek. The features were covered by subsoil (15002) and then topsoil (15001).

Trench 16 (Figure 11 Section 2-5)

Two natural deposits were noted in this trench. Towards the northeast end it was a light orangey brown clay with frequent chalk (16004) and to the southwest a mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent flint (16006). Both were encountered at a depth of 0.5m, dropping off towards the south, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. Into (16004) was cut a northwest-southeast orientated linear feature, with steep sides and a v-shaped base [16010] (Figure 14, section 87; Plate 6). This was over 2m long, 1.98 m wide and 0.56 m deep. It was filled by a mid brown clayey silt (16009), which contained 9 sherds of middle or late Iron Age pottery. This feature is interpreted as an Iron Age ditch, but the function of the ditch is not apparent.

Also cut into the natural was an irregular sub-circular feature [16007], interpreted as bioturbation (Figure 14, Section 85). This was covered with subsoil (16002), into which was cut a modern trackway [16005] filled with hardcore (16003). Both the trackway and subsoil were covered by topsoil (16001).



Plate 6. Ditch [16010]. Looking southeast.

Trench 17

Not excavated

Trench 18

Not excavated

Trench 19 (Figure 12, Section 38)

There were no features recorded in this trench. The natural was encountered at a depth of 0.75m and comprised a light yellowish white sandy chalk with lot of modern tree root disturbance. Subsoil (19002) and then topsoil (19001) covered the natural.

Trench 20 (Figure 14, Section 79)

There were no features recorded in this trench. The natural was encountered at a depth of 0.35m and comprised a light yellowish white sandy chalk with lot of modern tree root disturbance. Subsoil was present (20002), but was particularly thin, being only 0.07m thick, and this was covered by topsoil (20001).

Trench 21 (Figure 14, Section 77)

There were no features recorded in this trench. The natural was encountered at a depth of 0.27m and comprised a light yellowish white sandy chalk with lot of modern tree root disturbance. Over the natural was 0.1m of subsoil (21002) and then topsoil (21001).

Trench 22 (Figure 14, Section 78)

There were no features recorded in this trench. The natural was encountered at a depth of 0.45m and comprised a light yellowish white sandy chalk with lot of modern tree root disturbance. Over the natural was 0.25m of subsoil (21002) and then topsoil (21001).

Trench 23 (Figure 13, Section 56)

In order to reach the natural geology in this trench, it had to be stepped out to safely take it to a depth of 1.88m. The earliest deposit was a light yellowish white silty sand (23012). This was covered by a deep deposit of mid orange silty clay, 0.65m thick. Over this was mid orange brown silty clay, 0.35m thick (23011). There were patches of redeposited natural in this layer. Over this was a mid orangey brown sandy clay (23013) 0.20m thick. These three layers are all considered subsoil, for a total depth of 1.2m of subsoil (Plate 7).

Cut into the natural was an irregular oval feature [23019] (Figure 13, Section 60), interpreted as a patch of rooting.

Two structures were exposed by the trench. The first was the foundations of a red brick wall (23015) on a northwest-southeast orientation (Figure 13, Section 57; Plate 8). A wall is shown in this location on late 19th century maps and was only recently demolished. A modern breezeblock wall was encountered in the north of the trench (23009), which sat in a substantial foundation cut [23008] with several layers of rubble-rich fill (23002-7) (Figure 13, Section 57).



Plate 7. Representative section of Trench 23, showing the very deep subsoil deposits. Looking northwest.



Plate 8. Foundations of garden wall (23015). Looking northwest.

Trench 24 (Figure 12, Section 45)

Trench 24 contained no archaeological features. The natural was a mid orangey brown sandy clay (24003) which was encountered at a depth of 0.8m. This was covered by a mid yellowish brown clayey sand (24002) subsoil. Cut into the subsoil was a rectangular, vertically sided soakaway [24004], filled with dark orangey brown silty flint (24005). Topsoil sealed the trench.

Trench 25 (Figure 13, Section 54)

This trench did not contain any archaeological features. The natural was a light whitish yellow sandy chalk with lenses of sand (25005), exposed at a depth of 1.7m, which required the trench to be stepped to safely access. Cut into the natural were two irregular features which were excavated, but were considered to be natural disturbances [25007] and [25009]. Above the natural features was a deep sequence of subsoils (25004 and 25003), a possible levelling layer from landscaping (25002) and then topsoil (25001).

Trench 26 (Figure 12, Section 44)

The earliest deposit exposed in this trench was (26003), at a depth of 0.94m, which was not described in the field. From photographs it appears to be a mid brown silt, but it is not apparent if this was an undisturbed natural or a layer of subsoil. Cut into (26003) where two possible furrows [26004] and [26007]. The first was a northwest-southeast orientated linear feature with straight sides and a flat base, over 2m long, 0.75 m wide and 0.13 m deep (Figure 13, Section 47, Plate 9). This was filled by mid brownish grey silty clay (26005). The second was very similar, but shallower at only 0.08m deep, and it shallowed out towards the northwest (Figure 13, Section 49, Plate 10). The fill was a little lighter, being a light brown sandy clay (26006). The two features were on parallel lines separated by approximately 6m. There were no finds in either feature, but the form suggests medieval or post-medieval furrows.

Additionally, cut into (26003) were two shallow irregular features thought to be tree throws [26009 and 26011].

Over all the features was a mid brown silty clay subsoil (26002), 0.73 m deep. This was then covered by topsoil (26001).



Plate 9. Possible furrow [26004]. Looking southeast.



Plate 10. Possible furrow [26007]. Looking southeast.

Trench 27 (Figure 12, Section 26)

There were no archaeological features in this trench. The earliest deposit exposed was mid orangey brown clayey chalk natural (27003), encountered at a depth of 0.6m. Cut into this were two treeboles [27006 and 27010] and a burrow [27008]. These were covered by subsoil (27002), which in turn was covered by topsoil (27004).

Also in this trench was a substantial modern ditch [27005]. It is not recorded if the feature cut the subsoil or topsoil; Section 25 implies the fill (27001) blended into topsoil (27004), which was very similar, both being described as blackish brown clayey sand.

Area 28 (Figure 13, Section 62)

Area 28 was an open strip measuring approximately 100m by 5m. It held the largest concentration of archaeological features on the site, containing five linear features and two pit-like features, notably one of which contained the remains of an infant. No relationships were visible between the features. The majority of these features produced dateable artefacts suggesting occupation from the middle Iron Age, through the late Iron Age and into the first century of the Roman period.

The earliest deposit was a mid yellowish white clayey chalk natural (28003), encountered at a depth of 0.42m. All the features were cut into this.

Natural features

The area contained three features which were considered to be natural and had not subsequently been altered or filled by human action. Three of these are broad, shallow linear features in the western half of the area, all on a northwest to southeast orientation. These are [28004], [28005] and [28011]. Although an interpretation of furrows was considered, the irregular bases and spacing of these features argues against this. Additionally, in the eastern part of the trench a feature was observed in section [28021] that was considered to be natural, but had been almost entirely truncated by [28018]. All these features had fills which were very similar or indistinguishable from the subsoil. They probably reflect localised depressions in the natural geology rather than distinct events.

Middle Iron Age

In the centre of the area, [28008] is an irregular oval feature, 2.17m long, 1.43m wide and 0.27m deep (Figure 13, Section 64 and Plate 11). It had two fills, the lowest fill was (28009), a mid orangey brown silty clay 0.21m deep. This was very similar to the subsoil. Above this was (28010), a dark fill with evidence of burning, including heat affected flint. It contained barrel-shaped pottery from the middle Iron Age. The feature has the appearance of a natural pit, repurposed later as a fire pit, although this interpretation is tentative.

At the eastern end of the area was a shallow linear feature on a northwest-southeast orientation [28013] (Figure 14, Section 67 and Plate 12). This measured over 6m long, 0.73m wide and 0.17 m deep. At its northwest end it intersects with [28018], but the deposits are so shallow that no relationship was visible. However, based on finds, [28013] is considered to be the earlier feature. The feature had two fills, the lower a mid orangey brown clayey silt (28014) and the upper a dark grey silt (28015). Both contained considerable evidence of burning with heat affected flint and charcoal throughout, but particularly concentrated in the upper fill (28015). Both contained middle Iron Age pottery and bone. The feature has tentatively been interpreted as a gully filled with occupation detritus and fire waste.



Plate 11. Middle Iron Age pit [28008]. Looking west.



Plate 12. Section through middle Iron Age gully [28013]. Looking northwest.

Late Iron Age

Intersecting with [28013] is a linear feature on a north-south alignment, [28018] (Figure 14, Section 68 and 69; Plate 13). This was over 5m long, 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. To the west of this, 1.5m away, is a linear feature which appears to be on the same orientation [28016]. This was over 5m long, 1.19 m wide and 0.22 m deep. The two features share similar fills (28017 and 28019), dark brown silty clays. Given their parallel alignment and similar fills, they should probably be considered as related. Only (28019), the fill of [28018], produced dateable finds. This was a mixture of middle and late Iron Age pottery. The middle Iron Age material was probably residual, overall suggesting a date from the 1st century BC. These two linear features might define a track or a double ditched boundary.



Plate 13. Possible late Iron Age track or double ditch [28016 and 28018]. Looking north.



Plate 14. Late Iron Age ditch [28030]/[28028]. Looking west.

Nearby is a linear feature on a northeast to southwest alignment [28030] (Figure 14, Section 73 and Plate 14). This was over 2.5m long, 0.61 m wide and 0.34m deep, filled with a mid brownish orange silty clay (28029). This was considered to be a natural feature by the excavator, possibly a stream channel. However, the feature had been deliberately recut to a depth of 0.2m [28028] and the subsequent fill was a dark grey silty clay (28027). The fill produced six sherds of a bead-rim jar, a form of pottery in use between the 1st century BC to 1st century AD.

[28030] shallows out and is lost towards the northeast. However, it may continue as [28022], which is on the edge of the area, 2.5m away. This feature is filled by dark orangey brown clayey silt (28023), which is similar to (28029) (Figure D, Section 71).

Roman period

The western half of the area had a linear feature, [28006], which was over 5.4m long, 1.3m wide and 0.49m deep, with straight sides and a v-shaped base (Figure 14, Section 66 and Plate 15). This had two fills, the lowest being dark orangey brown silty clay, 0.33m thick (28012) and the upper dark orangey brown silty clay 0.21m thick (28007). The upper fill contained a significant quantity of pottery and bone, suggestive of occupation detritus. The pottery dates to the first century Roman period. The excavator interpreted this feature as a natural gully with later occupation deposits. However, the regular sides and plan of the feature suggest a human made feature, probably a small boundary ditch.



Plate 15. Roman ditch [28006]. Looking southwest.

Nearby is an irregular sub-circular feature which was 3.32m long, 1.15m wide and 0.23m deep [28024] (Figure 14, Section 72 and Plate 16). The lowest fill was a mid brown silty clay (28025) with a thin upper fill of dark brown silty clay (28026). The lower fill contained a single Roman hob nail and several leg bones from a perinatal human. These were not recognised as human or articulated by the excavator (as is frequently the case with infant remains; Gowland *et al.* 2014) and so it is possible the remaining bones are in the unexcavated half of the feature. The feature is almost certainly a naturally occurring treethrow, which has been used as a grave for an infant in the Roman period.



Plate 16. Treethrow [28024], reused as a Roman infant burial pit. Looking southwest.

6. DISCUSSION

Planning applications

With regards to the planning application areas, it is only the area belonging to the main house 213587, which has yielded any significant archaeological remains and it is likely that further Iron Age remains, possibly settlement evidence, might be encountered during any groundworks in this area.

By contrast, Trench 27 in the gatehouse 213588 area, had only two treeboles and no indication of further archaeology to be revealed. Trenches 8-11 in the estate management 213610 area, had features thought to be related to the 19th century farmstead, including a possible pond and a lime store. Trenches 23-26 in staff accommodation 240847 area revealed a combination of natural, 19th century, and modern features, with two probable medieval or post-medieval furrows identified.

Further development applications in other areas of the wider site are likely to require archaeological mitigation

Natural deposits

The northern area had a clay or clayey sand natural whereas the southern trenches had a chalk natural. The Trenches 23-26 in the walled garden area (in staff accommodation 240847) were inconsistent, and had very deep subsoil deposits, over 1m thick. However, medieval or post-medieval furrows appeared to be cut into the deposits above the chalk natural, suggesting the accumulation of soil is ancient.

Significant archaeology

The evaluation suggests an absence of archaeological features over much of the survey area. Only three of the 25 trenches revealed significant archaeological features; Trench 12, 16 and Area 28 are concentrated in the middle of the site, covering a north-south area of around 300m by 100m. Both Trench 12, 16 and 28 produced Iron Age finds within burnt pits and shallow linear features. These suggest the proximity of middle and late Iron Age settlement in the area, but do not suggest where any dwellings might have been located. Additionally, Area 28 had a Roman ditch, probably a field boundary, and a Roman infant burial in a natural treethrow.

These findings accord well with previous discoveries made on the site. A series of middle/late Iron Age finds have been made stretching north-south over much the same area as the positive trial trenching. These include finds of metal working debris, post holes with burnt daub, pits and land boundaries (APS 2005-2012). The evidence for Roman occupation is more focused, to an area 35m northeast of Area 28, where a geophysical survey has highlighted well defined boundary ditches (APS 2009), within which evidence for Roman metalworking, malting, postholes, floors, rubbish pits and boundary ditches have been revealed (APS 2005-2012).

In consideration of the infant burial, it is worth looking at what is typical in Roman Britain and considering why this burial might differ from it. While adults in the early Roman period were typically cremated and placed in a cemetery, infants (prior to their teeth erupting) were normally inhumed under their house, on a threshold, courtyard or otherwise close to the domestic space. This was an era of high infant mortality and documentary sources (admittedly from the Mediterranean rather than Britain) tell us babies were not given names in the first months of life, their deaths were not publicly mourned and abandonment of newborns which could not be cared for or that seemed unhealthy was common and socially acceptable. When a child was abandoned, they were placed 'outside/beyond,' '*expositio*.' It is ambiguous as to whether this was done with the expectation the child would be adopted by another family or perish (Gowland *et al.* 2014). In this light, the infant burial in a natural feature 100m outside of the settlement might well be an example of a newborn which was abandoned and removed from the domestic space. This is by no means a definitive identification of an abandoned infant and other explanations for the placement of the child are feasible.

Finds include 107 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, 71 sherds of late Iron Age pottery, 6 sherds of Roman pottery, 31 fragments of bone, a Roman hobnail and a small quantity of CBM, burnt clay and post-medieval pottery. Partial remains of a human infant came from Area 28 and further remains may still be *in situ*.

Environmental samples were taken from several features but produced a very low density of diagnostic material and were not considered useful. Only (28015), the upper burnt fill of middle Iron Age pit [28013] produced charred grain, but limited to two seeds.

There are no obvious ways this research could contribute to the Regional Research Agenda (Hey and Hind 2014).

Registered Park and Garden

The Grade II* Listed park and garden of the Park Place Estate has its origin in the early 18th century. Many of the trenches lie within this park. However, they have not produced any archaeological evidence that might contribute to understanding of the park.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken as part of Project Conway at Park Place, Remenham. A small number of Iron age features were located close to where they have previously been found on the site and an outlying Roman ditch and infant burial were found approximately 100m from where Roman settlement is known.

Artefacts retrieved included a modest quantity of Iron Age pottery, a small quantity of Roman pottery and a small quantity of bone, CBM and burnt clay.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Beau Bespoke for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Neil Parker. Paul Cope-Faulkner edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neil Parker
 Site Supervisor: Tom Hartley
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Jonathon Smith
 CAD Illustration: Jonathon Smith and Tom Hartley
 Post-excavation Analyst: Jonathon Smith

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CBM Ceramic Building Material

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

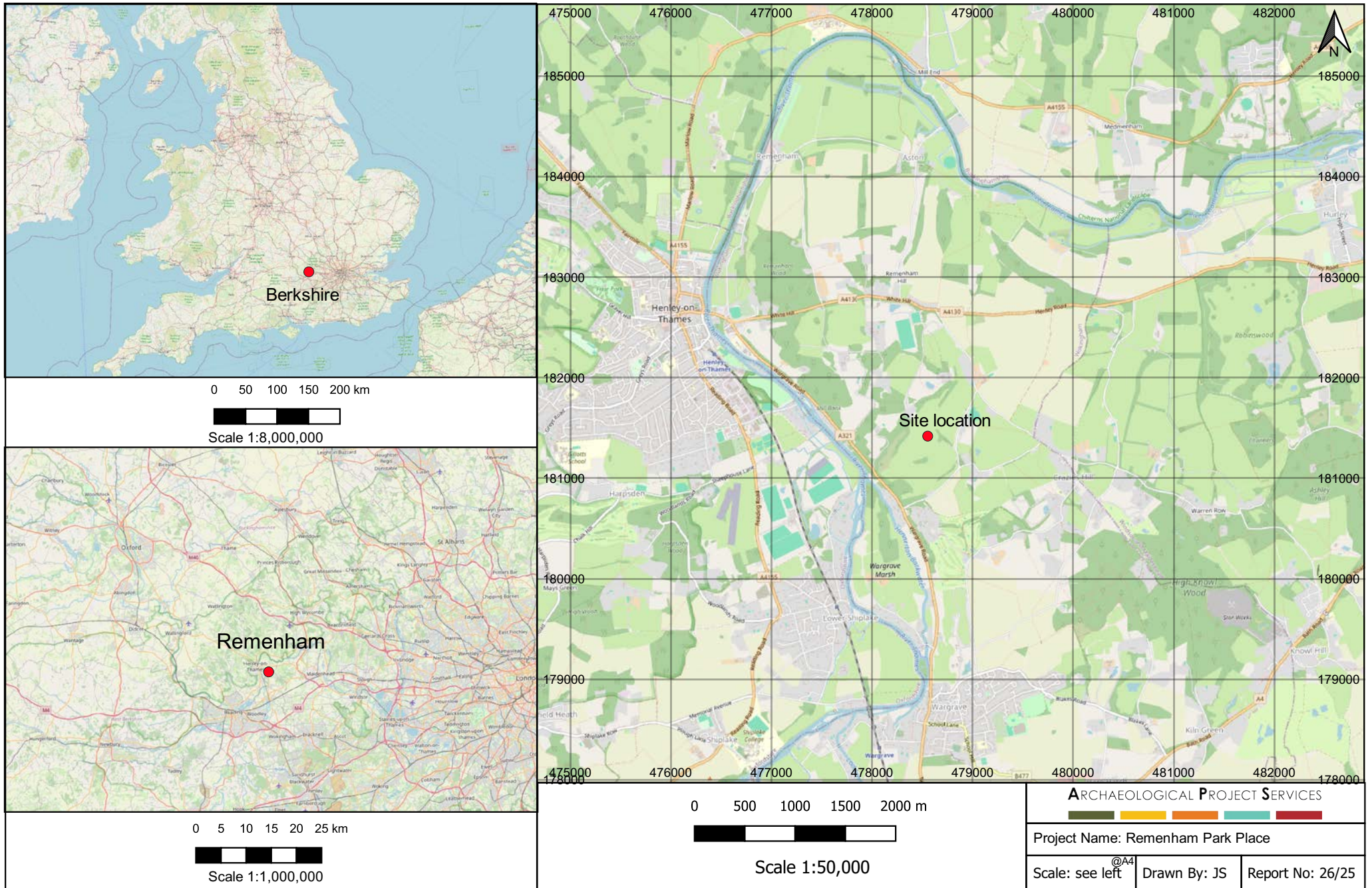


Figure 1 - Site Location

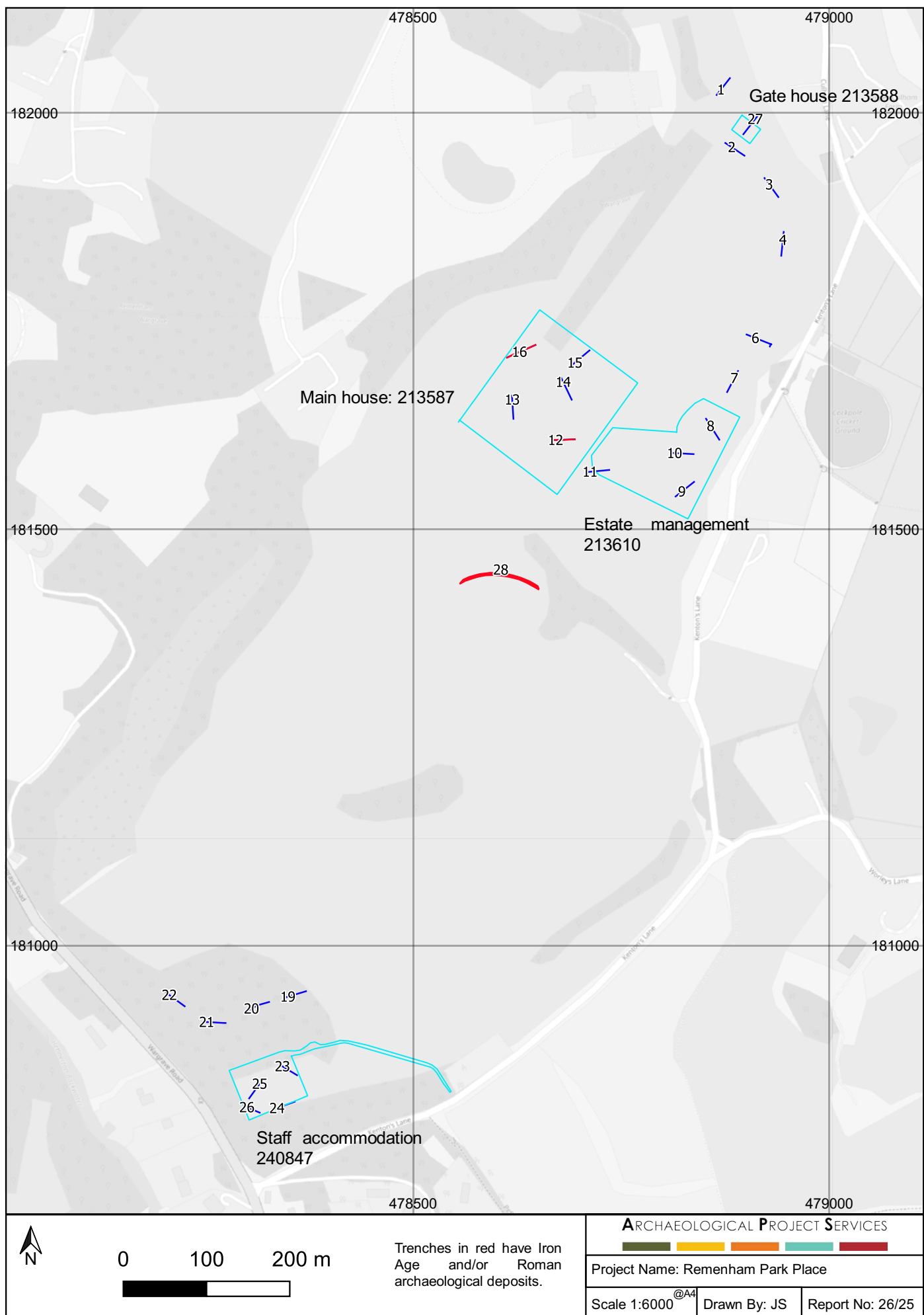


Figure 2 - Trench Locations

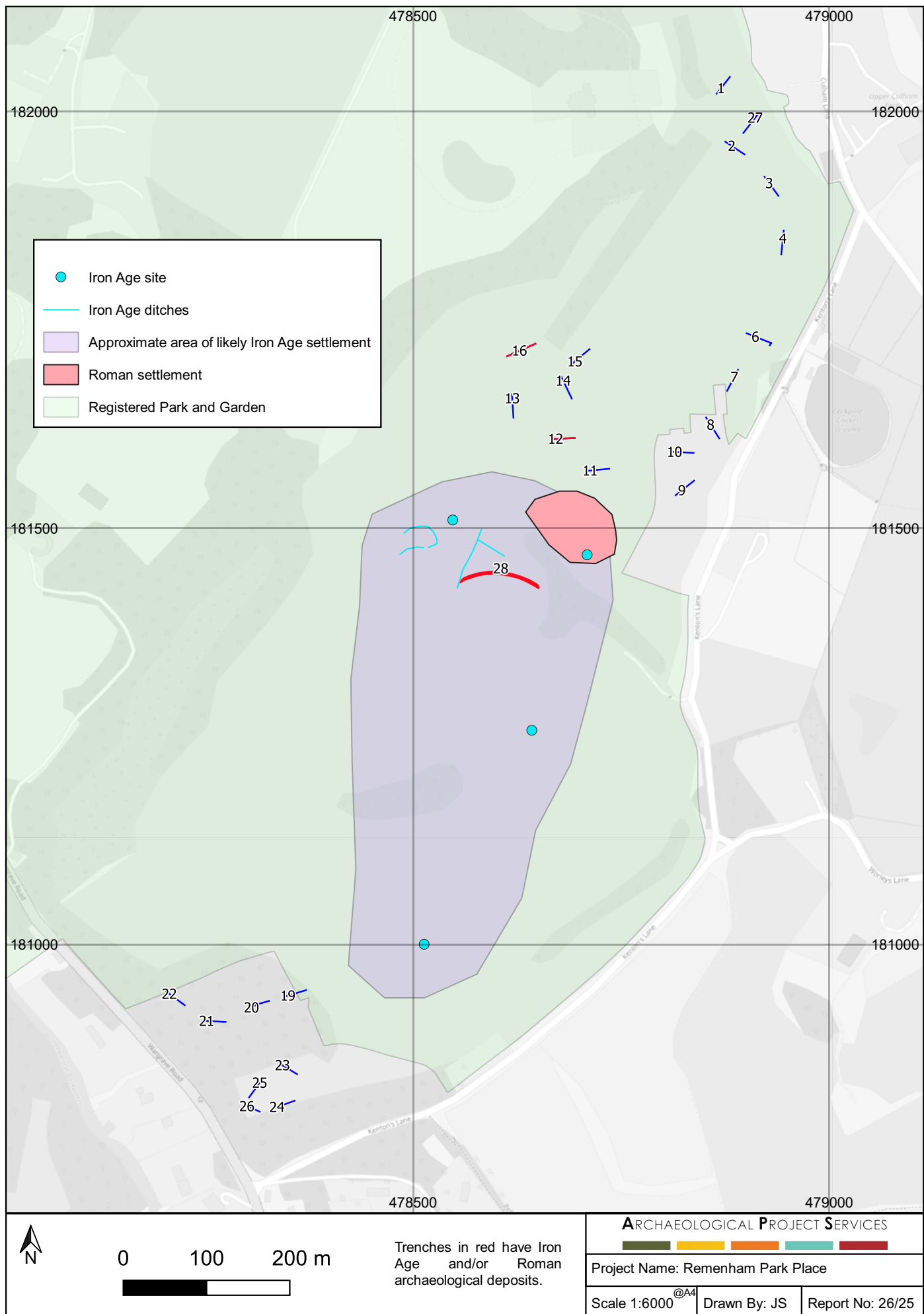


Figure 3 - Trench locations compared to previously identified archaeology

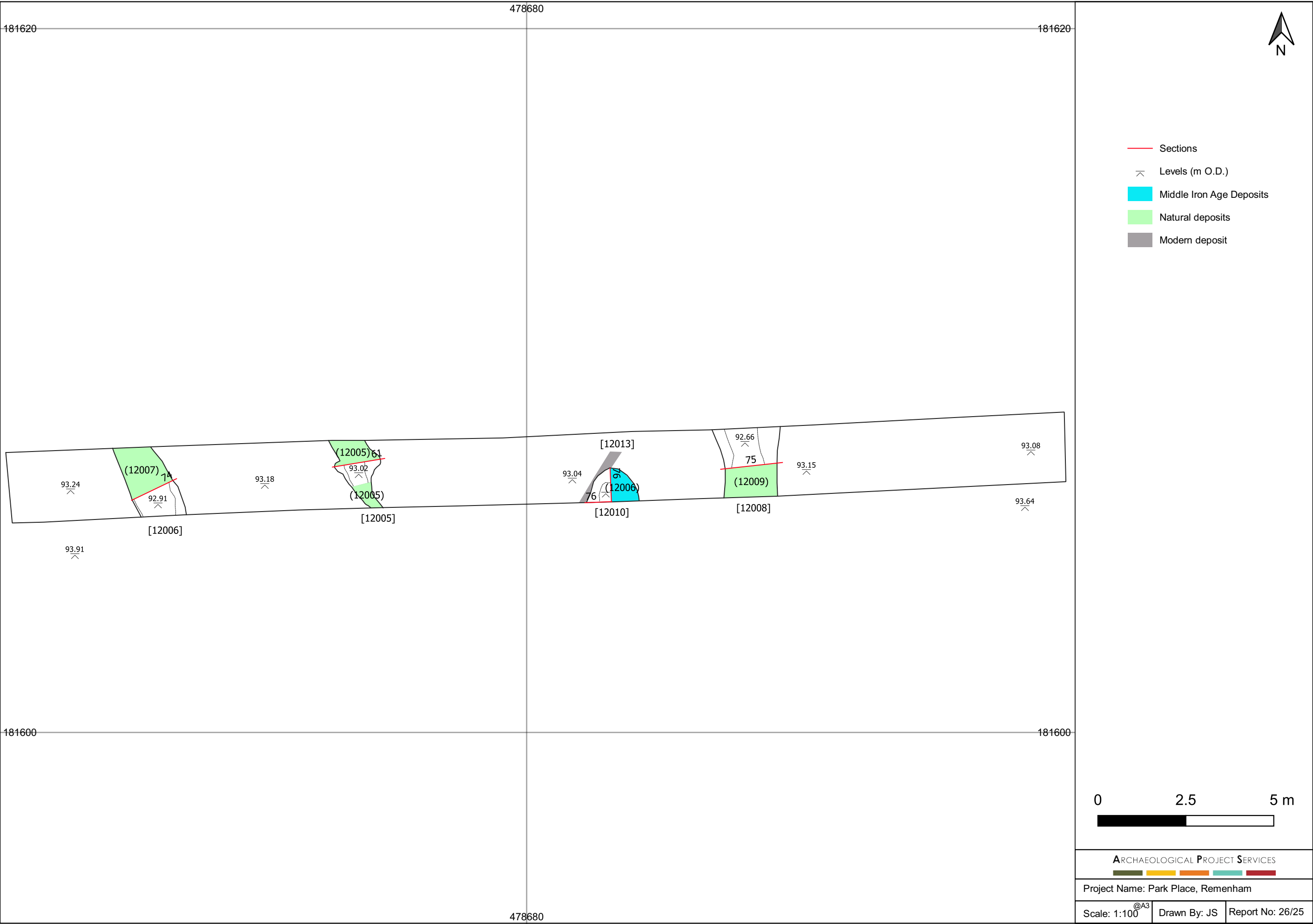


Figure 4 - Trench 12 plan

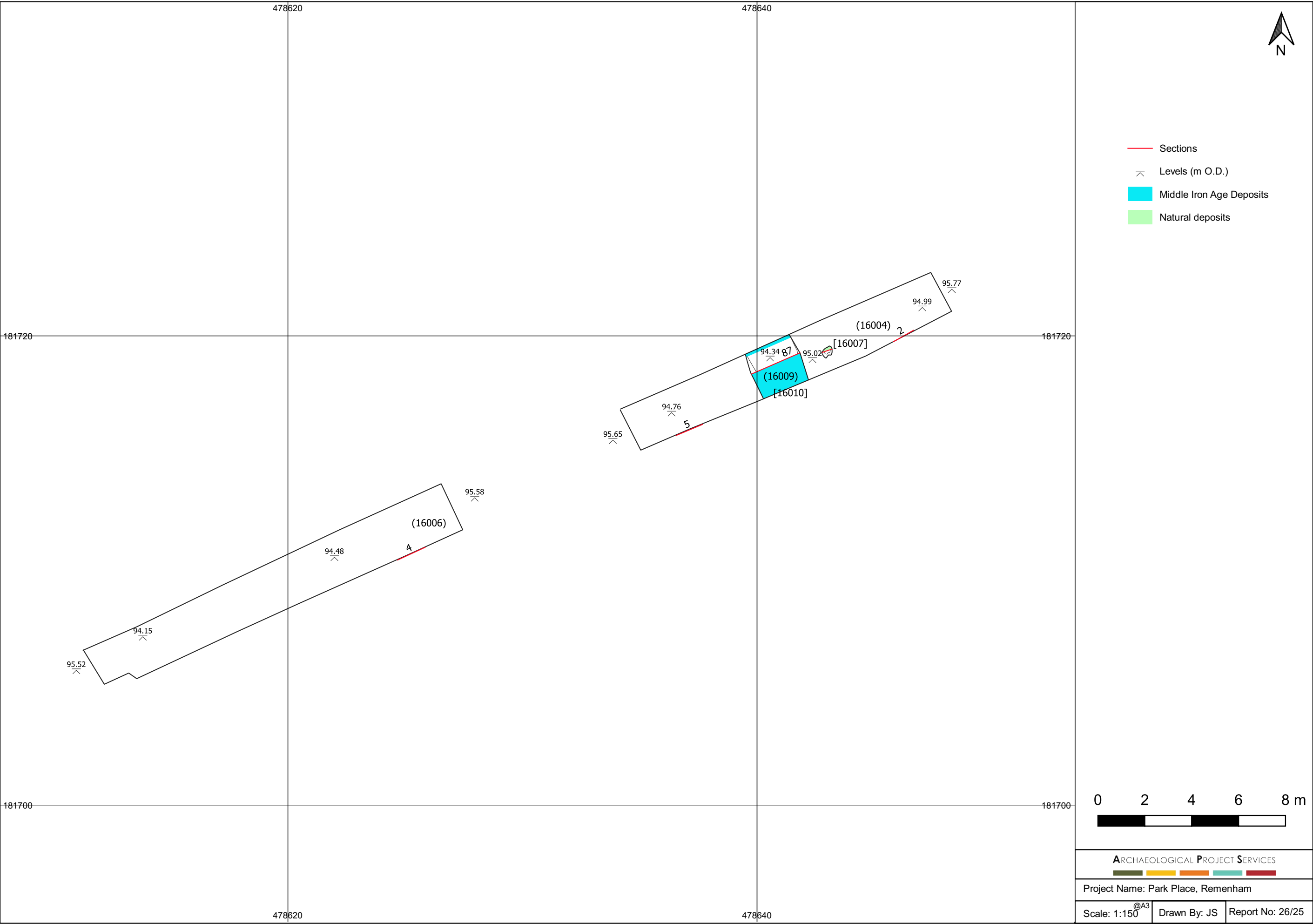


Figure 5 - Trench 16 plan

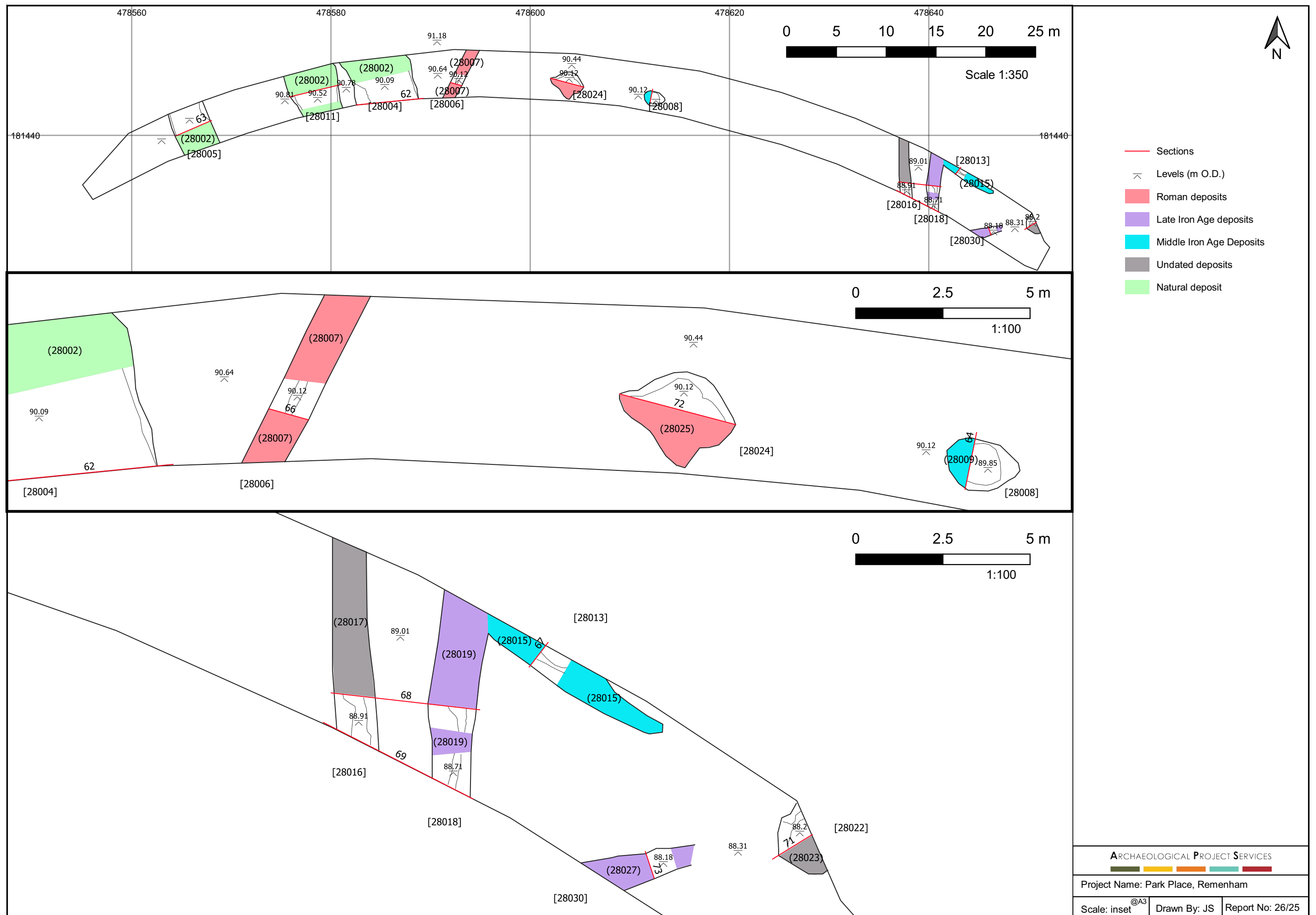
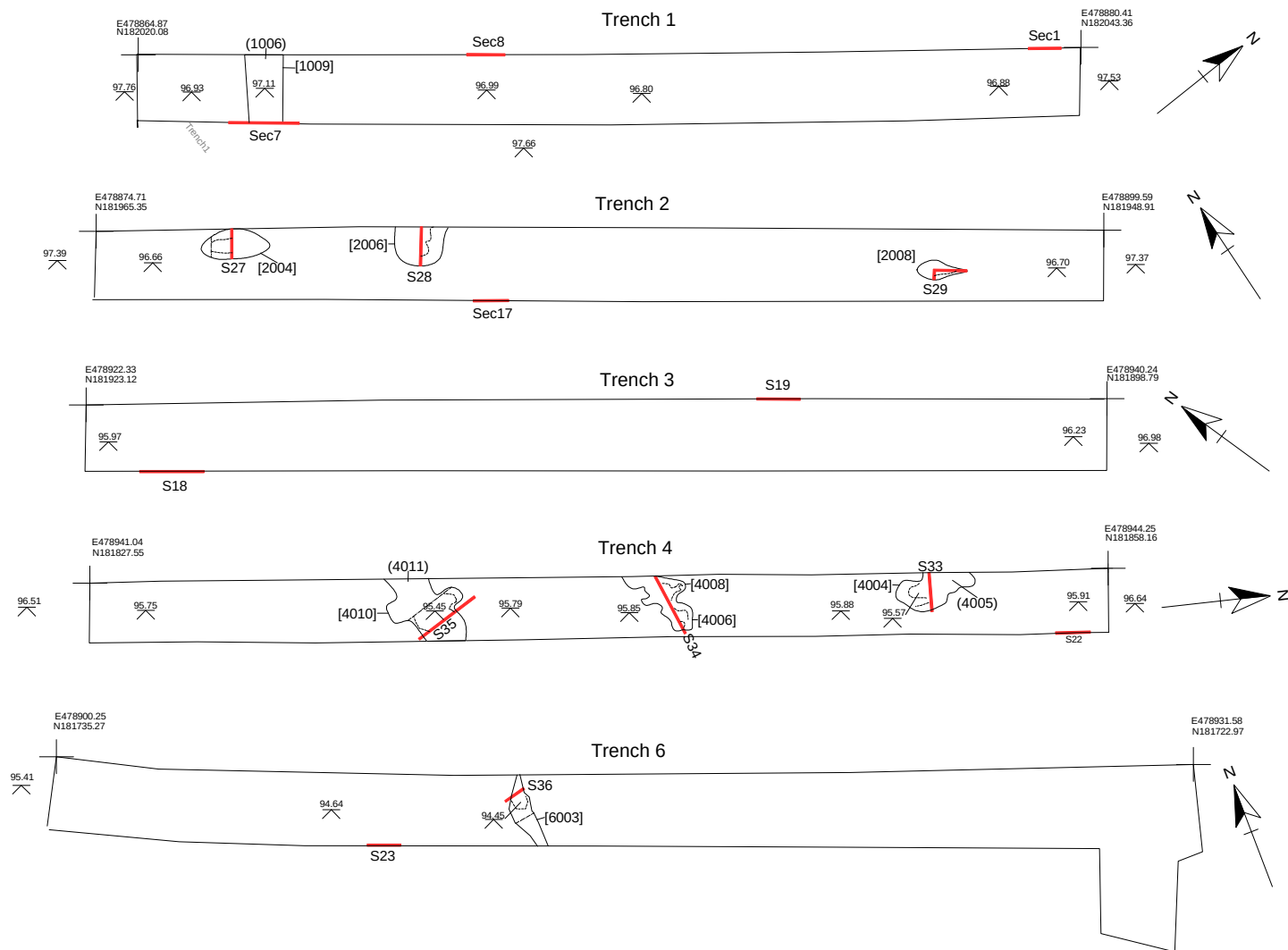


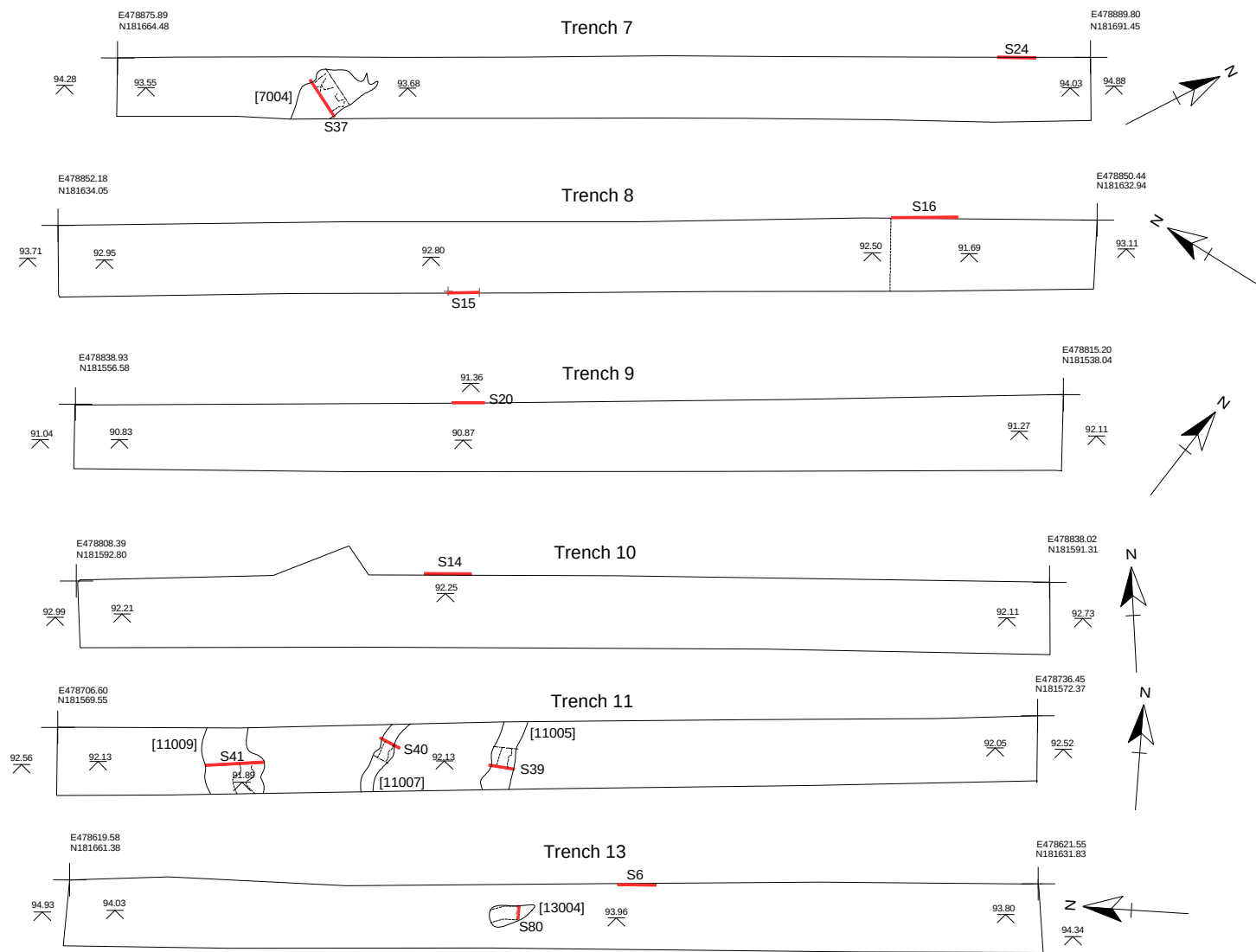
Figure 6 - Area 28 plan



0 10m

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Park Place, Remenham		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 26/25

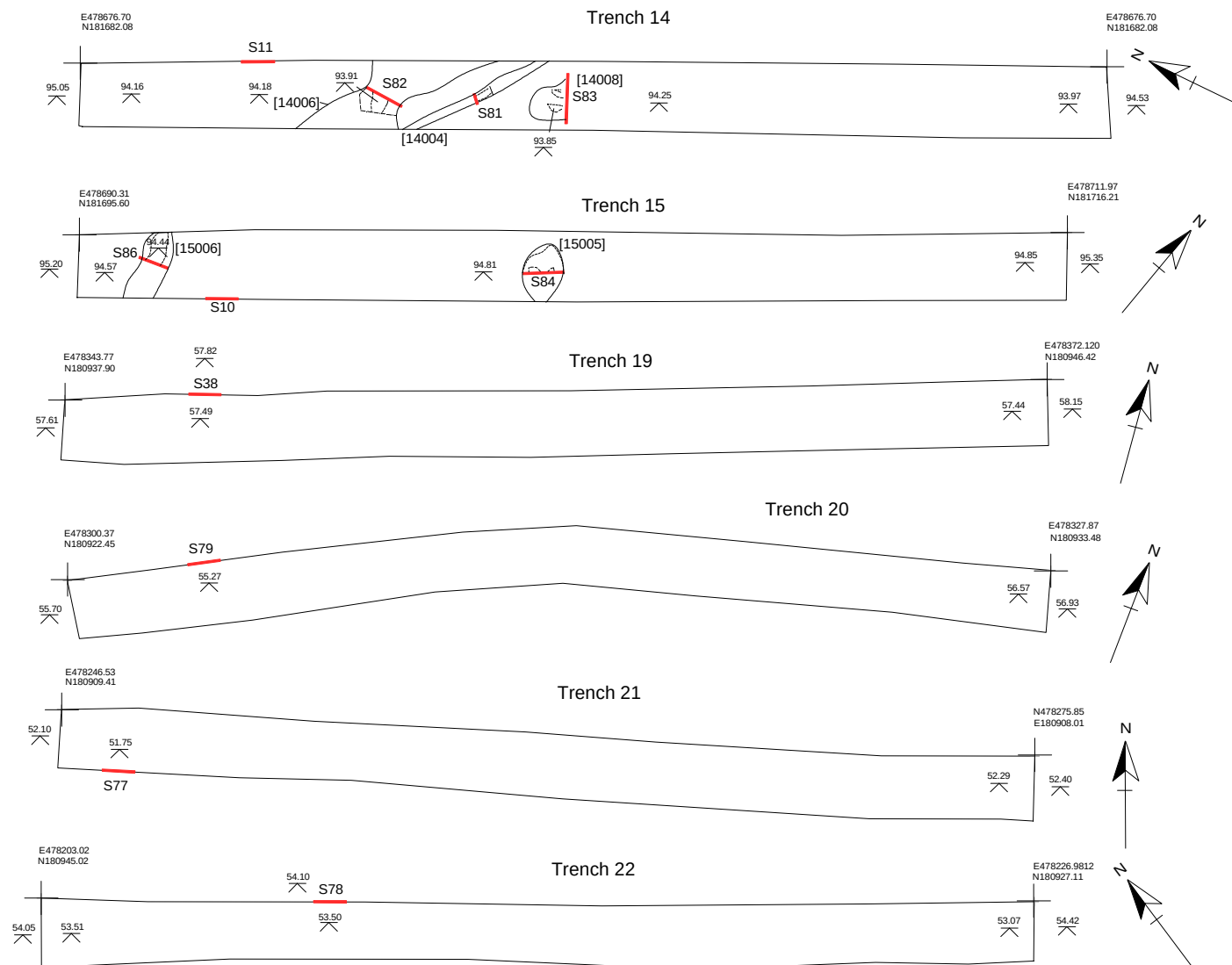
Figure 7 - Plans of Trenches 1-6



0 10m

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
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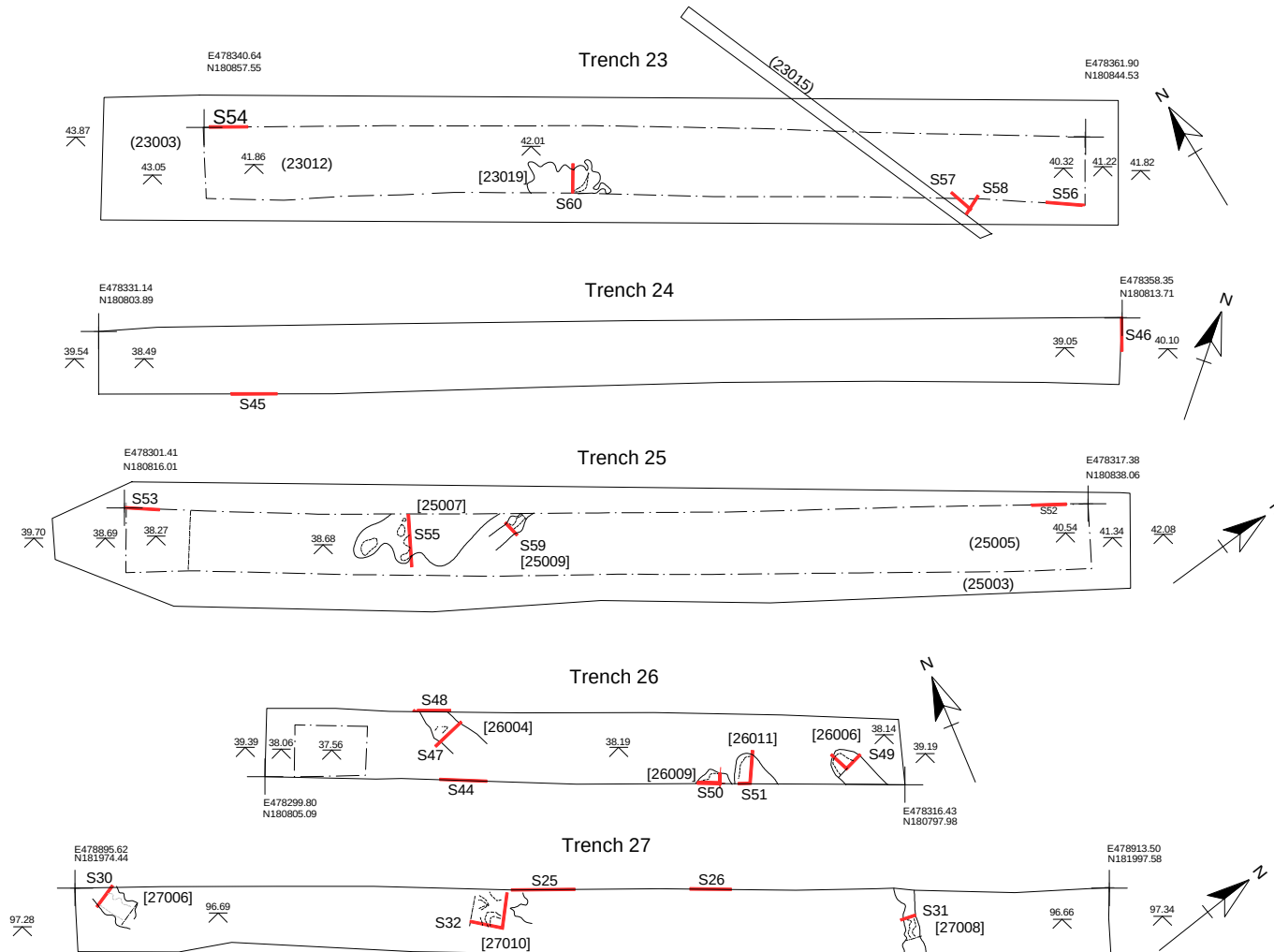
Figure 8 - Plans of Trenches 7-13



0 10m

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Park Place, Remenham		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 26/25

Figure 9 - Plans of Trenches 14 to 22



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES		
Project Name: Park Place, Remenham		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: JS	Report No: 26/25

Figure 10 - Plans of Trenches 23 to 27

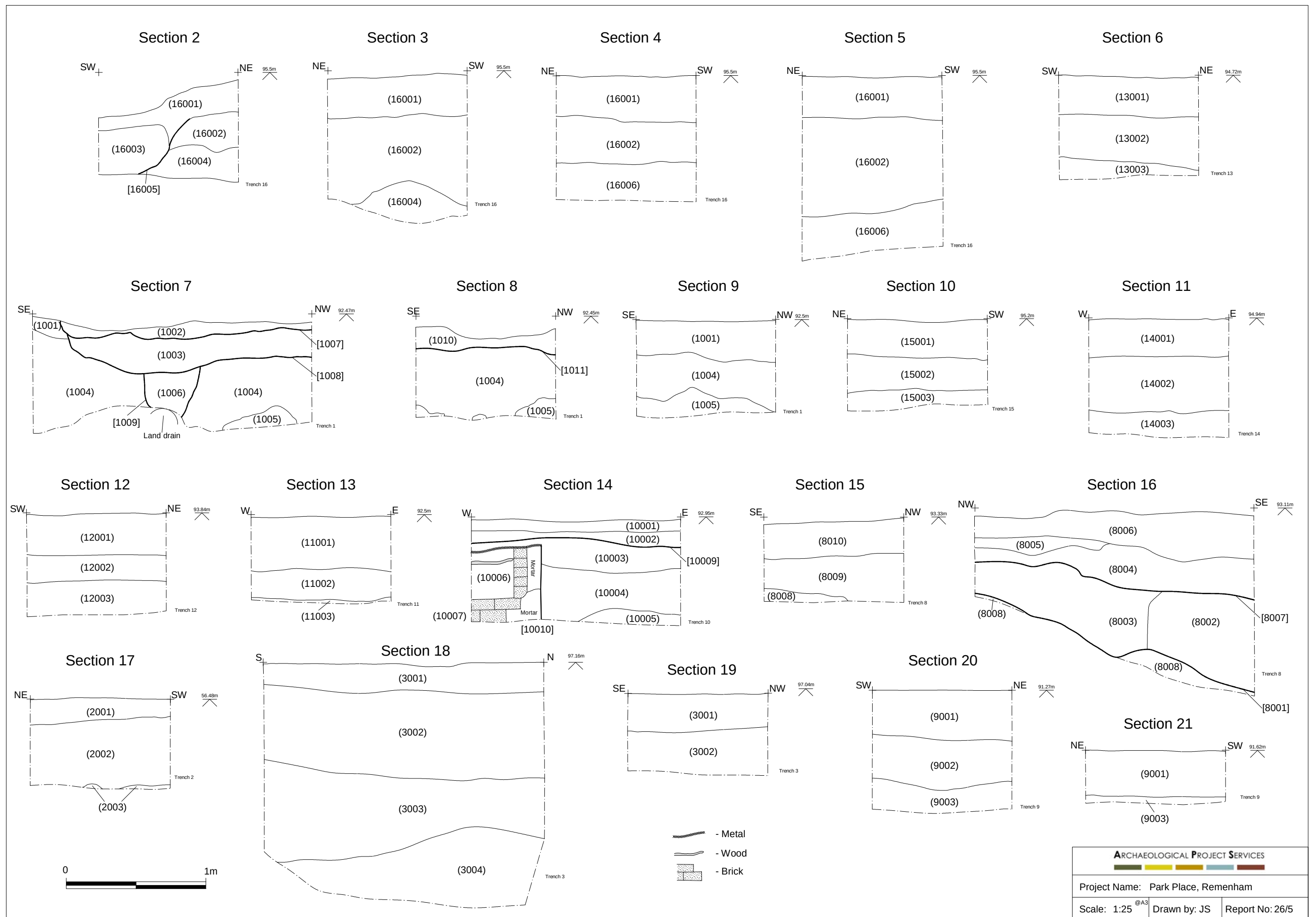


Figure 11 - Sections 2 to 21

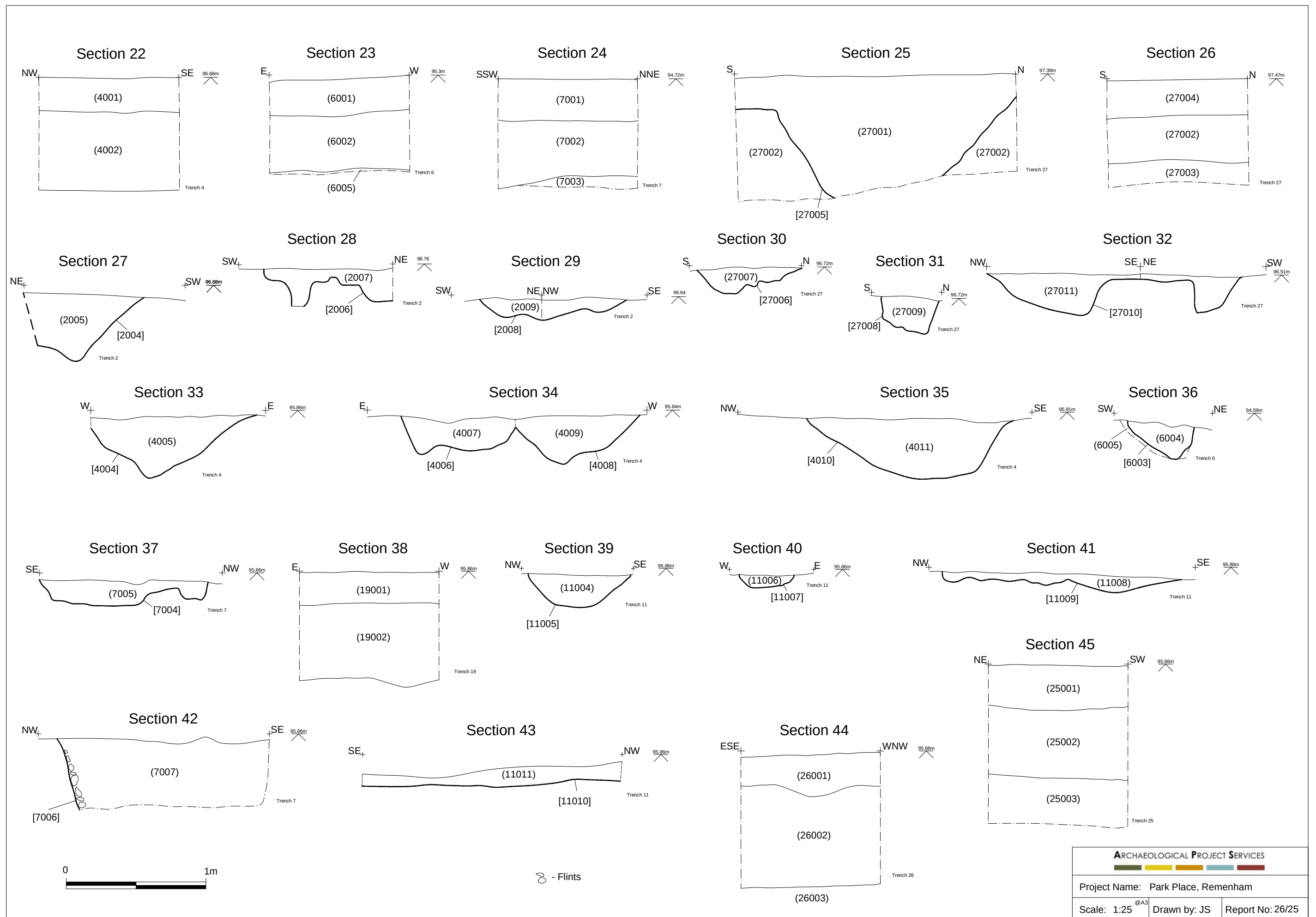


Figure 12 - Sections 22 to 45

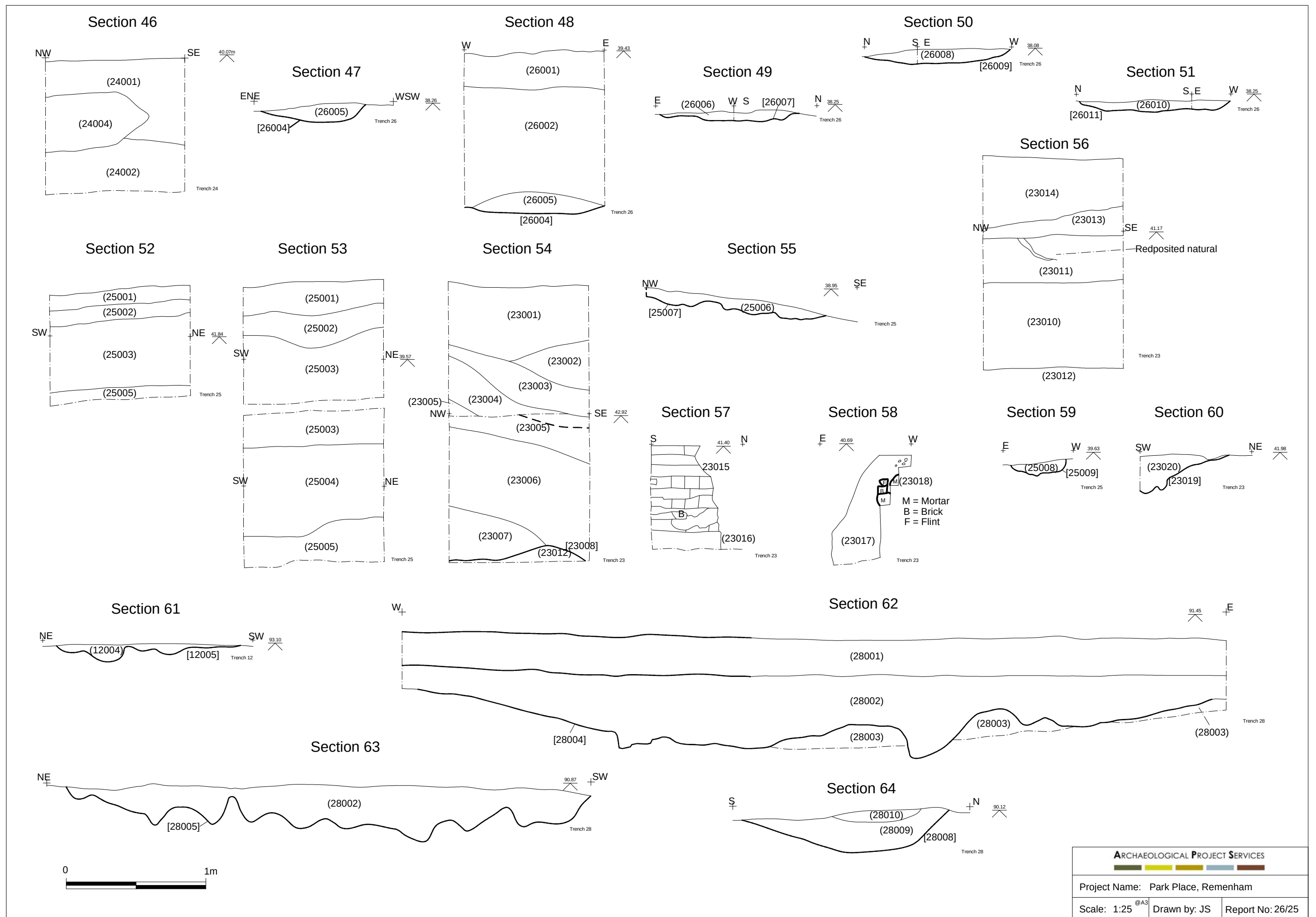


Figure 13 - Sections 46 to 64

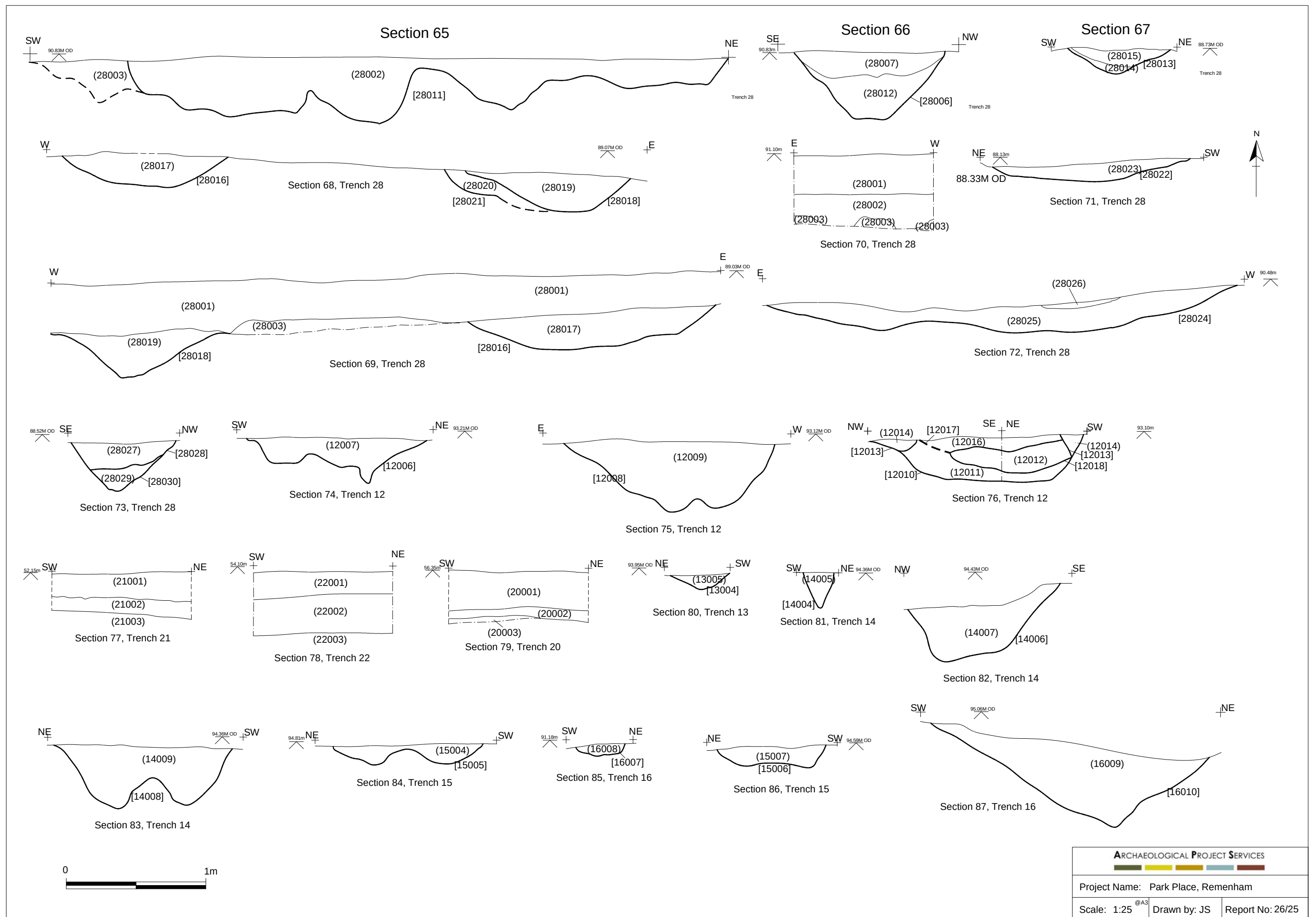


Figure 14 - Sections 65 to 87

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Interpretation	Section
1001	Malleable mid greyish brown clayey sand with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.32 m deep.	Top soil	9
1002	loose mid whitish grey small gravel stones with sparse rooting and occasional bricks. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.13 deep.	Gravel road of [1007]	7
1003	Loose light orangey brown gravel hardcore. 30 m long, 2 m wide, 0.25 m deep.	Gravel hardcore of [1008]	7
1004	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay. 30 m long, 2 m wide, 0.50 m deep.	Subsoil	7
1005	loose light orangy brown clayey sand with regular chalk and frequent, large, sub angular flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.25m deep.	Natural	7
1006	Loose mid greyish white small stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide, 0.38 m deep.	Rubble packing of [1009]	7
1007	North-west, south-east orientated layer with and undulating base. 2 m + long, 2 m + wide, 0.13 m deep.	Cut of hardcore	7
1008	North-west, south-east orientated layer with sharp concave top of slope, gradual concave sides, rounded break of slope base and concave base. 2 m + long, 2 m + wide and 0.25 m deep.	Cut of gravel hardcore	7
1009	East west orientated linear with sharp top of slope, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and convex base. 0.40 m long, 2 m + wide and 0.35 m deep.	Cut of gravel hardcore road	7
1010	Loose mid orangey brown stones. 3.5 m long, 2 m + wide and 0.17 m deep.	Hardcore road of [1011]	8
1011	East west orientated linear with rounded top of slope gradual concave sides, rounded break of slope base and flat base. 3.5 m long, 2 m + wide and 0. 17 m deep.	Cut of hardcore road	8
2001	Loose dark blackish brown sand with occasional rooting. 30 m long, 2 m wide, and 0.17 deep.	Top soil	17
2002	Friable mid orangey brown clayey sand. 30 m long, 2 m wide, 0.54 deep.	Sub soil	17
2003	Malleable light orangey brown clay with regular chalk and frequent flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.05 m deep.	Natural	17
2004	North-west, south east orientated possible sub circular pit with rounded top of slope, steep straight sides and sharp break of slope base. 2.05 m long, 0.94 m wide and 0.50 m deep.	Cut of tree bole	27
2005	Malleable mid brown silty clay with medium flint. 2.05 m long, 0.94 m wide and 0.50 m deep.	Fill of tree bole of [2004]	27
2006	Unknown shape in plan regular oval with rounded corners, dipping gradual to sharp break of slope top dipping shallow to steep sides, moderate break of slope base and undulating base. 1.3 m long, 1.1 m + wide and 0.28 m + deep.	Cut of tree bole	28
2007	Malleable light orangey brown silty clay with occasional flint. 1.30 m long, 1.1 m + wide and 0.28 m + deep.	Fill of tree bole of [2006]	28
2008	North-west, south east orientated irregular oval with moderate top of slope, steep sides, moderate break of slope base and dipping irregular rounded base. 1.18 m long, 0.60 m wide and 0.16 m deep.	Cut of glacial scar	29
2009	Malleable ligh orangey brown silty clay with sparse chalk. 1.16 m long, 0.60 m wide and 0.16 m deep.	Fill of [2008]	29
3001	Friable dark orangey brown clayey sand with frequent rooting. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.27 m deep.	Top soil	18
3002	Malleable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.65 m deep.	Subsoil	18
3003	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.72m deep.	Fill of natural feature	18

3004	Friable light yellowish brown sandy clay. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.57 deep.	Fill of natural feature	18
4001	Loose dark greyish brown silt with occasional rooting. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.25 m deep.	Top soil	22
4002	Malleable mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional flints. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.55 m deep.	Sub soil	22
4003	Malleable yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide.	Natural	22
4004	North south orientated sub oval with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and undulating base. 1.95 m long, 1.20 m wide and 0.42 m deep.	Cut of tree bole	33
4005	Malleable mid dark brown silty clay with frequent flint. 1.95 m long, 1.20 m wide and 0.42 m deep.	Fill of tree bole [4004]	33
4006	Sub oval possible pit with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and undulating base. 0.85m long. 0.73 m wide and 0.25 m deep.	Cut natural feature	34
4007	Malleable mid brown silty clay with occasional flint and sparse chalk. 0.85 m long, 0.73 m wide and 0.25 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [4006]	34
4008	Sub circular possible pit with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and undulating base. 0.90 m long, 0.88 m wide and 0.30 deep.	Cut of natural feature	34
4009	Malleable mid brown silty clay with medium flint with chalk. 0.90 m long, 0.88 m wide and 0.31 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [4008]	34
4010	North-east, south west orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and flat base. 2 m + long, 1.47 m wide and 0.44 m deep.	Cut of possible linear	35
4011	Malleable mid brown silty clay with moderate flint. 2 m + long, 1.47 m wide and 0.44 m deep.	Fill of linear [4010]	35
6001	Loose dark brown silty sand with occasional rooting. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.25 m deep.	Top soil	23
6002	Malleable mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk and occasional chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.68 m deep.	Subsoil	23
6003	North-west, south east orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, vertical north-east, moderate south-west sides, sharp north-east, rounded south west break of slope base and concave base. 1 m + long. 0.46 m wide and 0.28 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	36
6004	Friable mid orangey brown silty clay with sparse small flints. 1 m + long 0.46 m wide and 0.28 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [6003]	36
6005	Malleable mid brownish yellow clay with frequent flint and chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.01 + m deep.	Natural	23
7001	Loose dark brown silt with occasional flints. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.30 m deep.	Top soil	24
7002	Malleable mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.48 m deep.	Sub soil	24
7003	Malleable mid orangey brown clay with frequent chalk and occasional flint.	Natural	24
7004	North-west, south east orientated linear ditch with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and undulating base.	Cut of natural feature	37
7005	Friable mid orangey brown silty clay . 1 m + long, 1.20 m wide and 0.19 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [7004]	37
7006	Sub circular with sharp break of slope top, steep sides. 2 m + long, 1.50 m + wide and 0.49 m deep.	Cut of tree bole	42
7007	Malleable mid brown silty clay with occasional flints. 2 m + long, 1.50 m + wide and 0.49 m deep.	Fill of tree bole [7006]	42
8001	Cut of unknown shape in plan rounded break of slope top, moderate sides and rounded break of slope base. 5 m + long, 2 m + wide and 1.5 m deep.	Possible pond	16
8002	Malleable dark brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and brick. 5 m + long, 0.77 m + wide and 0.67 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [8001]	16
8003	Malleable mid brown clayey silt with occasional chalk. 5 m + long 1.20 m + wide and 0.43 m + deep.	Fill of natural [8001]	16
8004	loose yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent bricks. 5 m + long, 1.20 m + wide and 0.43 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [8001]	16

8005	Loose light brownish yellow silty clay with frequent limestone and occasional flint. 5 m + long. 1.20 m + wide and 0.43 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [8001]	16
8006	loose dark brown silt with frequent lime stone, brick and chalk. 5 m + long. 1.20 m + wide and 0.36 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [8001]	16
8007	Unknown shape in plan with vertical sides, sharp break of slope top, sharp break of slope base. 0.05 m + long, 0.05 m wide and 1.15 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	16
8008	Malleable mid orangey brown clay with frequent chalk and occasional flint. 30 m long 2 m wide and 0.24 m deep.	Natural	15
8009	Firm mid brownish orange clayey silt with frequent flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.35 m + deep.	Sub soil	15
8010	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent rubble hardcore and occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.25 m deep.	Top soil	15
9001	Friable dark blackish brown clayey sand with occasional rooting and stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.36 m deep.	Top soil	20
9002	Malleable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.39 m deep.	Sub soil	20
9003	Malleable light orangey brown clay with occasional chalk and frequent flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.25 m deep.	Natural	20
10001	Friable mid blackish brown clayey sand. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.08 deep.	Top soil	14
10002	Loose mid orangey brown with occasional bricks. 5 m + long, 2 m + wide and 0.12 deep.	Fill of [10010]	14
10003	Friable dark orangey clay. 30 m + long, 2 m + wide and 0.25 m deep.	Fill of [10010]	14
10004	Friable mid orangey brown with occasional stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.40 m deep.	Sub soil	14
10005	Loose light yellowish orange clayey sand with occasional chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.13 m wide.	Natural	14
10006	Malleable light greyish white lime. 1.10 m long, 0.05 m + wide and 0.27 m deep.	Lime store of [10010]	14
10007	Brick lime store with cement motor. Machine made 2300 mm long, 110 mm wide and 80 mm deep. 1 stacked course. 1.40 m long, 0.05 m + wide and 0.50 m deep.	Brick lime store	14
10008	Water logged wood, 0.3m wide	Cap of limestone store 10010	14
10009	North south orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and flat base. 1.5 m + long, 2 m+ wide and 0.20 m deep.	Cut of brick rubble fill	14
10010	North south orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, vertical sides, sharp break of slope base and flat base. 1.10 m long, 2 m + wide and 0.40 m deep.	Cut of brick lime store	14
11001	Friable mid blackish brown clayey sand with occasional rooting. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.40 m deep.	Top soil	13
11002	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.28 m deep.	Sub soil	13
11003	Friable light orangey brown chalky clay with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.02 m deep.	Natural	13
11004	Friable mid orangey brown silty clay with sparse rooting and sparse flint. 1 m + long, 0.72 m wide and 0.24 m deep.	Fill of natural gully [11005]	39
11005	North-west south-east orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, moderate sides, rounded break of slope base and concave base. 1 m + long. 0.72 m wide and 0.24 m deep.	Cut of natural gully	39
11006	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint. 1 m + long, 0.39 m wide and 0.09 m deep.	Fill of natural gully [11007]	40
11007	North south orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, moderate sides, rounded break of slope base and concave base. 1 m + long, 0.39 wide and 0.09 deep.	Cut of natural gully	40
11008	No record	Fill of gully [11009]	41
11009	Only recorded in section	Cut of gully?	41
11010	Only recorded in section		43

11011	Only recorded in section		43
12001	Friable mid blackish brown clayey sand with occasional rooting. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.30 m deep.	Top soil	12
12002	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with sparse stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.19 m deep.	Sub soil	12
12003	Malleable light orangey brown chalky clay with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.27 m deep.	Natural	12
12004	Loose mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent stones. 1.30 m long, 0.11 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [12005]	61
12005	Irregular linear with sharp north east, gradual south west break of slope base, steep north east, gentle south west sides, imperceptible north east, sipped south west break of slope base and irregular base.	Cut of rooting	61
12006	North-south orientated linear with moderate break of slope top, irregular gradual to steep sides, irregular sharp break of slope base and undulating base. 1 m = long, 1.28 m wide and 0.32 m + deep.	Cut of natural linear	74
12007	Malleable mid brownish orange with occasional flint. 1 m + long, 1.28 m wide and 0.32 m + deep.	Fill of [12006]	74
12008	North south orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, moderate east side, steep west side, rounded break of slope base and undulating base. 1.80 m + long, 1.51 m wide and 0.50 m deep.	Cut of natural linear	75
12009	Malleable mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate flint. 1 m + long, 1.28 m wide and 0.50 m deep.	Fill of [12008]	75
12010	Sub oval pit with rounded north west side, sharp south west side, rounded north west, steep south west break of slope base and flat base. 1 m + long 0.57 m wide and 0.34 m deep.	Cut of pit	76
12011	Malleable dark orangey brown silty clay with occasional charocal, heat affected clay and stones. 0.74 m + long, 0.57 m + wide and 0.34 m deep.	Fill of [12010]	76
12012	Malleable dark greyish black silty clay with occasional chalk. 0.38 m + long, 0.49 m wide and 0.25 m deep.	Fill of [12010]	76
12013	North-east south-west orientated linear with rounded break if slope top, moderate sides, rounded base of slop base and flat base. 1 m + long, 0.32 m wide and 0.09 m deep.	Cut of pipe trench	76
12014	Friable mid orangey brown silty sand. 1 m + long, 0.32 m wide and 0.09 m deep.	Fill of [12013]	76
12015	Malleable, mid greyish orange silty clay. 1 m + long, 0.13 m wide and 0.15 m deep.	Fill of [12018]	76
12016	Malleable mid greyish orange silty clay with frequent heat affected clay and sparse stones. 1 m + long, 1.10 m wide and 0.11 m deep.	Fill of [12017]	76
12017	Sub oval pit with rounded break of slope base, moderate sides, rounded break of slope base and undulating base. 1 m + long, 1.10 m wide and 0.11 m deep.	Recut of pit [12010]	76
12018	Sub oval pit with rounded break of slope base, moderate sides, rounded break of slope base and concave base. 1 m + long. 0.87 m wide and 0.15 m deep.	Recut of pit [12010]	76
13001	Friable dark orangey brown clayey sand with occasional roots, 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.32 m deep.	Top soil	6
13002	Malleable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.39 m deep.	Subsoil	6
13003	Malleable light orangey brown clay with frequent flint and occasional chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.19 m deep.	Natural	6
13004	North west- south east linear with rounded break of slop top, moderate sides, rounded break of slope base and concave base. 1 m = long, 0.41 m wide and 0.11 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	80
13005	Friable mid orangey brown silty clay. 1 m + long, 0.41 m wide and 0.11 m deep.	Fill of [13004]	80
14001	Friable mid blackish clayey sand with occasional rooting and stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.28 m deep.	Top soil	11
14002	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with sparse stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.39 m deep.	Sub soil	11

14003	Malleable light orangey brown clay with frequent flint and chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.20 m deep.	Natural	11
14004	East-west orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and v-shaped base. 2 m + long, 0.21 m wide and 0.26 m deep.	Cut of pipe trench	81
14005	Malleable reddish brown silty clay with moderate flint. 2 m + long, 0.21 m wide and 0.26 m deep.	Fill of [14004]	81
14006	North east- south west orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and slopped north west base. 1 m + long, 1.07 m wide and 0.34 m deep.	Cut of natural linear	82
14007	Firm/ Malleable mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent flint. 1 m - long, 1.07 m wide and 0.39 m deep.	Fill of [14006]	82
14008	Irregular oval pit with rounded corners, moderate break of slope top, steep sides, moderate break of slope base and irregular rounded base. 1 m + long, 1.37 m wide and 0.46 m deep.	Bioturbation	83
14009	Malleable mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent flint. 1 m + long, 1.37 m wide and 0.46 m deep.	Fill of [14008]	83
15001	Friable mid blackish brown sandy clay with occasional rooting and sparse stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.31 m deep.	Top soil	10
15002	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.28 m deep.	Sub soil	10
15003	Malleable mid orangey brown clay with frequent flint and occasional chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.16 m deep.	Natural	10
15004	Friable mid orangey brown silty clayey sand with occasional flint. 1 m + long, 1.07 m wide and 0.14 m deep.	Fill of [15005]	84
15005	North west-south east orientated linear with Rounded break of slope top, moderate sides, rounded break of slope base and undulating base. 1 m + long, 1.07 m wide and 0.14 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	84
15006	Linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, moderate break of slope base and uneven rounded base. 1 m = long, 0.87 m wide and 0.16 m deep.	Cut of natural linear	86
15007	Malleable mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent flint. 1 m + long, 0.87 m wide and 0.16 m deep.	Fill of [15006]	86
16001	Loose mid blackish brown sand with occasional roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.45 m deep.	Top soil	4
16002	Friable mid orangey brown sand with sparse stones. 1 m + long, 2 m wide and 0.28 m deep.	Sub soil	4
16003	Loose mid blackish brown with frequent rocks and bricks. 5.90 m long, 1 m = wide and 0.36 m deep.	Rubble hardcore	4
16004	Loose light orangey brown clay with frequent flint and chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.24 m deep.	Natural (Northeast of trench)	3
16005	East-west orientated linear with rounded break of slope top, moderate sides and flat base. 5.90 m long, 1 m + wide and 0.35 m deep.	Cut of hardcore road	2
16006	Malleable mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.42 m deep.	Natural (southwest of trench)	4
16007	Irregular circle with rounded corners, sharp break of slope top, irregular steep sides, irregular moderate break of slope base and rounded base.	Cut of natural feature	85
16008	Firm mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional flint. 0.30 m long, 0.35 m wide and 0.08 m deep.	Fill of [16007]	85
16009	Loose mid brown clayey silt with occasional flints. 2 m + long, 1.98 m wide and 0.56 m deep.	Fill of [16010]	87
16010	North west- south east orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and v-shaped base. 2 m + long, 1.98 m wide and 0.56 m deep.	Iron age ditch?	87
19001	Loose dark silty sand with frequent roots. 30 m long. 2 m wide and 0.40 m deep.	Top soil	38
19002	Loose light greyish brown silty sand with occasional roots and sparse stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.80 m deep.	Sub soil	38

19003	Loose light yellowish white sandy chalk with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.05 m + deep.	Natural	38
20001	Loose dark brownish black silty sand with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.30 m deep.	Top soil	79
20002	Loose light greyish yellow chalky sand with frequent roots. 30 m long , 2 m wide and 0.09 m deep.	Subsoil	79
20003	Loose light yellowish white sandy chalk with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.05 m deep.	Natural	79
21001	Loose dark brownish black silty sand with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.30 m deep.	Top soil	77
21002	Loose light greyish yellow chalky sand with frequent roots. 30 m long , 2 m wide and 0.40 m deep.	Sub soil	77
21003	Loose light yellowish white sandy chalk with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.05 m + deep.	Natural	77
22001	Loose dark brownish black sandy silt with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.11.	Top soil	78
22002	Loose light greyish yellow chalky sand with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.14 m deep.	Sub soil	78
22003	Loose light yellowish white sandy chalk with frequent roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.05 m + deep.	Natural	78
23001	Loose mixed greyish white and mid yellow sandy pebbly chalk and clayey silt with frequent CBM. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.53 m deep.	Top soil	54
23002	Malleable dark orange brown silty clay with occasional CBM. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.34 m deep.	Upper fill of [23008]	54
23003	Loose light whitish yellow and brown stoney sand with frequent CBM and glass. 1 m + long, 2 m + wide and 0.28 m deep.	Fill of [23008]	54
23004	Loose mixed light yellowish white and mixed greyish brown sandy chalk and silty clay with occasional CBM. 1 m + long, 2 m + wide and 0.32 m deep.	Fill of [23008]	54
23005	Loose dark yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent CBM.	Fill of [23008]	54
23006	Loose light yellowish white stoney chalky sand with occasional flint. 1 m + long, 2 m + wide and 0.67 m deep.	Fill of [23008]	54
23007	Loose light brownish yellow silty chalky sand. 1 m + long, 2 m + wide and 0.34 m deep.	Fill of [23008]	54
23008	Unknown shape in plan with rounded break of slope top, moderate sides , rounded break of slope base and flat base. 1 m + long, 2 m + wide and 1.99 m deep.	Cut of possible construction foundation	54
23009	Breezeblock wall and foundation with cement motor, rough machine made, 40 mm long, 120 mm wide. 1.18 m long, 0.12 m wide.	Wall and foundation	
23010	Friable mid orange silty clay with sparse stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.65 m deep.	Sub soil	56
23011	Friable mid orange brown silty clay with frequent flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.33 m deep.	Sub soil	56
23012	Loose light yellowish white silty sand with occasional chalk. 0.04 m long, 0.02 m wide and 0.16 m deep.	Natural	56
23013	Malleable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.20 m deep.	Sub soil	56
23014	Friable dark blacking brown silty sand with occasional roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.52 m deep.	Top soil	56
23015	Brick wall foundations with lime motor. Machine made, 200 mm long, 100 mm wide 60 mm deep.	Wall foundation	57
23016	Soft mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.12 m deep.	Sub soil	57
23017	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional stones. 1 m + long, 1 m + wide and 0.77 m deep.	Back fill 23015	58
23018	Friable light whiteish yellow motor with frequent CBM debris. 1 m + long, 1 m + wide and 0.10 m deep.	Motar of 23015	58
23019	Irregular oval with rounded corners, dipping sharp to gradual break of slope top, dipping moderate to steep sides, dipping moderate to sharp break of slope base and irregular rounded base. 1 m + long, 0.50 m + wide and 0.27 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	60

23020	Firm mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional flint. 1 m + long, 0.50 m wide and 0.27 m deep.	Fill of [23019]	60
24001	Friable dark blackish grey silty sand frequent rooting and occasional stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.32 m deep.	Top soil	44
24002	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.32 m deep.	Sub soil	45
24003	Malleable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.46 m deep.	Natural	45
24004	Loose dark orangey brown silty flint with occasional rooting. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.43 m deep.	Fill of [24005]	46
24005	North east- south west orientated feature of unknown plan with square corners, sharp break of slope top, vertical straight sides, sharp break of slope base and flat base. 30 m + long, 1 m + wide and 0.43 m deep.	Cut of soak away	46
25001	Spongy dark blackish brown silty, sandy, clay with occasional stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.24 m deep.	Top soil	52 & 53
25002	Soft dark brown silty clay with frequent stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.23 m deep.	Levelling layer	52 & 53
25003	Plastic mid orangey brown sandy clay with moderate stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.62 m deep.	Sub soil	52 & 53
25004	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional stones. 1 m + long, 2 m wide and 0.64 m deep.	Sub soil	53
25005	Compact light whitish yellow sandy chalk with lenses of sand. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.33 m deep.	Natural	52 & 53
25006	Mid firm mid brownish orange clayey silt with occasional silt. 1 m + long, 1 m + wide and 0.11 m deep.	Fill of [25007]	55
25007	Irregular oval with irregular round corners, dipping irregular break of slope top, irregular steep sides, dipping irregular break of slope base, irregular rounded base.	Cut of natural feature	55
25008	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint. 0.39 m long, 2 m wide and 0.09 m deep.	Fill of [23009]	59
25009	North- south linear orientated with sharp break of slope top, step east and gentle west break of slope top, sharp east and gradual west break of slope base and uneven undulating flat base. 1 m + long, 0.39 m wide and 0.09 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	59
26001	Friable dark blackish grey silty clay. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.32 m deep.	Top soil	44
26002	Malleable mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.73 m deep.	Subsoil	44
26003	Not described	Natural?	44
26004	North west- south east orientated linear with gradual east and sharp west break of slope top, straight sides, gradual break of slope base and flat base. 2 m + long, 0.75 m wide and 0.13 m deep.	Furrow?	47
26005	Malleable mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional flints. 2 m long, 0.75 m wide and 0.13 m deep.	Fill of [26004]	47
26006	Firm light brown sandy clay with frequent flint. 1 m + long, 0.9 m wide 0.08 m deep.	Fill of [26007]	49
26007	North west- south east orientated linear terminus with gradual break of slope top, steep concave sides, gradual break of slope base and flat base. 0.50 m + long, 0.09 m wide and 0.08 m deep.	Furrow?	49
26008	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with frequent stones and occasional charcoal. 1.03 m long, 1 m + wide and 0.11 m deep.	Fill of natural feature [26009]	50
26009	North south- east west isolated feature with rounded break of slope top, gradual concave sides, rounded break of slope base and flat base. 1.03 m long, 1 m + wide and 0.11 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	50
26010	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay frequent stones and occasional charcoal. 1.10 m long, 1 m + wide and 0.08 m deep.	Fill of [26011]	51
26011	Unknown shape in plan with rounded break of slope top, gradual concave sides, rounded break of slope base and	Cut of natural feature	51

	flat base. 1.10 m long, 1 m + wide and 0.08 m deep.		
27001	Friable dark blacking grey clayey sand with spare rope and geotex. 2.5 m long, 1 m + wide and 0.80 m deep.	Redeopsited natural	25
27002	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with sparse stones. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.66 m deep.	Sub soil	26
27003	Malleable mid orangey brown clayey chalk with occasional flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.17 m deep.	Natural	26
27004	Friable mid blackish brown clayey sand with occasional roots. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.26 m deep.	Top soil	26
27005	East- west orientated linear with rounded break of slope base, steep south and moderate north sides, rounded break of slope base and flat base. 2.5 m long, 1 m + wide and 0.80 m deep.	Cut of moden feature	25
27006	East- west orientated irregular linear with irregular rounded corners, sharp break of slope top, irregular steep sides, irregular moderate to steep break of slope base and irregular rounded base. 1 m + long, 0.75 m wide and 0.19 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	30
27007	Malleable ligh ornagey brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk. 1 m long, 0.75 m wide and 0.19 m deep.	Fill of [27006]	30
27008	East- west orientated linear with sharp break of slope base, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and flat slopping north base. 1 m + long, 0.40 m wide and 0.26 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	31
27009	Friable mid orangey brown silty clayey sand. 1 m + long, 0.40 wide and 0.26 m deep.	Fill of [27008]	31
27010	Unknown shape in plan with sharp break of slope top, irregular steep sides, sharp break of slope base and undulating base. 1.10 m + long, 0.90 m wide and 0.30 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	32
27011	Malleable mid brown silty clay with occasional flint. 1 m + long, 0.90 m wide and 0.30 m deep.	Fill of [27010]	32
28001	Friable dark brownish black clayey silt with frequent rooting, occasional flint and chalk. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.27 m deep.	Top soil	62
28002	Malleable mid brownish orange clayey silt with frequent flint. 17 m long, 2 m + wide and 0.59 m wide.	Sub soil	62
28003	Malleable mid yellowish white clayey chalk with frequent flint. 30 m long, 2 m wide and 0.19 m deep.	Natural	62
28004	North south orientated linear with rounded break of slope top, irregular gentle sides, rounded break of slope base and irregular rounded base. 4 m + long, 6.3 m wide and 0.42 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	62
28005	North west-south east orientated linear with rounded break of slope top, irregular gradual sides, rounded reak of slope base and undulating base. 4.70 m long, 3.75 m wide and 0.40 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	63
28006	North- south orintated linear with sharp break of slope base, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and flat base. Over 5.4m long, 1.3m wide and 0.49 m deep.	Boundary ditch?	66
28007	Friable dark orangey brown silty clay. 0.20m deep.	Fill of [28006]	66
28008	Irregular oval pit with sharp north and gradual south break of slope top, steep north and moderate south sides, rounded break of slope base and flat base. 2.17m long, 1.43m wide and 0.27m deep.	Cut of pit	64
28009	Malleable mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk. 1.50 m long, 0.21 m wide and 0.21 m deep.	Fill of pit [28008]	64
28010	Malleable blackish brown silty clay with occasional heat affected flint and occasional chalk. 1.50 m long, 0.65 m wide and 0.08 m deep.	Fill of [28008]	64
28011	South east- north west orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sieds, sharp break of slope base and undulating base. 4.30 m long, 2 m + wide, 0.49 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	65
28012	Malleable dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk. 0.33 m deep.	Fill of [28006]	66

28013	Irregular linear feature, sharp break of slope top, moderate sides, rounded break of slope base and rounded base. 1 m+ long, 0.73 m wide, 0.17 m deep.	Cut of gully?	67
28014	Firm mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and charcoal. 1 m + long, 0.45 m wide, 0.06 m deep.	Fill of [28013]	67
28015	Loose dark greyish black flinty silt with frequent chalk and charcoal. 1 m + long, 0.70 m wide and 0.13 m deep.	Fill of [28013]	67
28016	North- south orientated linear with rounded break of slope base, moderate sides, rounded break of slope base and flat base. 4 m + long, 1.19 m wide and 0.22 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	68 & 69
28017	Malleable dark brown silty clay with occasional flint. 4 m + long, 1.19 m wide and 0.22 m deep.	Fill of [28016]	68 & 69
28018	North- south orientated linear with rounded west and sharp east break of slope top, moderate west and steep east sides, gradual break of slope base and flat base. 5m long, 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep.	Cut of linear	68 & 69
28019	Malleable dark brown silty clay with occasional flint. 4 m + long, 1.18 m wide and 0.28 m deep.	Fill of [28018]	68
28020	Malleable reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk. 2 m + long, 1.20 m wide and 0.10 m deep.	Fill of [28021]	68
28021	North west- south east orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, steeped steep to moderate sides, rounded break of slope base.	Cut of natural linear	68
28022	Pit or linear with rounded corners, sharp break of slope top, gentle sides, rounded break of slope base and round base.	Cut of natural feature	71
28023	Firm dark orangey brown clayey silt with occasional flint. 1.12 m long, 1.51 m wide and 0.13 m deep.	Fill of [28022]	71
28024	Sub oval with rounded break of slope top, gentle sides, rounded break of slope base and undulating base. 3.32 m long, 1.15 m wide and 0.23 m deep.	Treethrow reused as infant burial pit	72
28025	Malleable mid brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk. 3.32 m long, 1.15 m wide and 0.21 m deep.	Fill of [28024]	72
28026	Malleable dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk and frequent flint. 3.32 m long, 1.15 m wide and 0.05 m deep.	Fill of [28025]	72
28027	Malleable dark grey silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional charcoal. 1 m + long, 0.75 m wide and 0.20 m deep.	Fill of [28028]	73
28028	South west- north east orientated linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base and flat base. Over 2.5m long, 0.75 m wide and 0.20 m deep.	Cut of linear	73
28029	Malleable mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional chalk and flint. 1 m + long, 0.61 m wide and 0.19 m deep.	Natural fill of [28030]	73
28030	South west- north east linear with sharp break of slope top, steep sides, rounded break of slope base and concave base. Over 2.5m long, 0.61 m wide and 0.19 m deep.	Cut of natural feature	73

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

THE LATE IRON AGE AND EARLY ROMAN POTTERY

By Dr. Cristina Mateos Leal

Introduction and Methodology

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 178 sherds, weighing 1357g, dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Pottery was recovered from trenches 12 and 16 and Area 28 and a total of ten contexts. The distribution of sherds was very uneven ranging from single pieces to a maximum of eighty-nine sherds from context (007) in Area 28. Sherds are of mixed condition with some well-preserved pieces and other very abraded sherds with an overall average weight of 7.6g from negative features. The diagnostic sherds are very low.

The assemblage was sorted macroscopically into fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present in the clay, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. Codes follow those recommended in PCRG (2016) where letters are used to denote the main inclusions. Some fabrics contained more than one dominant inclusion; therefore, more than one alpha code is used. Some small sherds and fabric types with the numerical code '99' is used to indicate that it is not possible to determine exactly which fabric/form type a sherd belongs to. Known or traded Roman wares are coded with reference to the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998). The entire assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces where joins could be made. In addition, rims were measured for diameter and percentage present for the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) (Orton *et al.* 1993) and identified to broad form.

The resulting data was entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet a copy of which is deposited with the site archive.

Table 1. *Pottery fabrics*

	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE %
Middle to Late Iron age wares								
Flint and shell	FLSH/1	Coarse shelly flint-tempered ware	3	2.80	34	3.76	0	0.00
	FLSH/2	Medium, shelly flint-tempered ware	2	1.87	67	7.41	7	9.71
	FLSHI	Coarse, shelly flint-tempered ware with red ore	7	6.54	47	5.20	0	0.00
Flint and sand	FLSaI	Coarse, sandy flint-tempered ware with red ore	21	19.63	237	26.22	25	34.69
Shell and sand	SHSa	Medium shelly sandy ware	1	0.93	24	2.65	0	0.00
Sand and shell	SaSHm	Fine black shelly micaceous sandy ware	1	0.93	14	1.55	5	6.94
	SaSH/1	Fine shelly sandy ware	5	4.67	74	8.19	15	20.81
	SaSH/2	Medium shelly sandy ware	3	2.80	37	4.09	0	0.00
Sand	Sa/1	Fine sandy ware	5	4.67	15	1.66	0	0.00
	Sa/2	Medium sandy ware	6	5.61	24	2.65	0.5	0.69
	SA3	fine black sandy	11	10.28	56	6.19	0.07	0.10
Grog	GR	Coarse grog-tempered ware	6	5.61	30	3.32	12.5	17.34
	GRFL	Coarse grog-tempered ware with flint	3	2.80	62	6.86	0.5	0.69

	Fabric	Description	No	No %	Wt	Wt %	EVE	EVE %
	GR99	Indeterminate	1	0.93	1	0.11	0	0.00
	SOB GT	'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	32	29.91	182	20.13	6.5	9.02
<i>Sub-total</i>			107	100	904	100	72.1	100
Late Iron Age/Early Roman wares								
Regional	VER WH	Verulamium type sandy ware	5	7.04	40	8.83	10	20.80
Local	BW1	Medium black sandy ware with red core	1	1.41	1	0.22	5	10.40
	BW2	Medium black sandy ware with red brown/orange core	3	4.23	26	5.74	4.5	9.36
	BW3	black sandy with a hackley red core	34	47.89	130	28.70	0.07	0.15
	OXSJ	Coarse oxidized sandy ware	1	1.41	18	3.97	0	0.00
	CGSJ	Coarse grey ware	2	2.82	21	4.64	0	0.00
	FGSJ/1	Fine shelly grey ware	1	1.41	3	0.66	0	0.00
	FGSJ/2	Fine grey ware	21	29.58	144	31.79	28.5	59.29
Grog	GRSJ	Grog-tempered storage jar	3	4.23	70	15.45	0	0.00
<i>Sub-total</i>			71	100	453	100	48.1	100
TOTAL			178		1357			

Middle to Late Iron Age wares

The later prehistoric assemblage amounts to 107 sherds weighing 904g. Most of this appears to date to the mid-late Iron Age. Six fabric groups have been distinguished, probably local production sources: flint and shell, flint and sand, shell and sand, sand and shell, sandy and grog-tempered. Overall, the number of diagnostic sherds is very low.

Description of fabrics and forms (Table 1)

Flint and shell

FLSH/1 (medium), shelly flint-tempered ware. Fairly hard black fabric with patching brown on the surfaces. Abundant, ill-sorted, sub angular burnt flint (2mm); sparse, moderately sorted quartz sand (0.25mm); common, lech out of shell; common, ill-sorted sub-angular quartz (0.25mm); sparse, ill-sorted elongate voids (6mm), sparse, ill-sorted red ore (0.25mm) and sparse, moderately sorted white mica (0.25mm). Handmade. Smooth surfaces. No featured sherds but one slack shoulder.

FLSH/2 (coarse), shelly flint-tempered ware. Fairly hard oxidized fabric. Abundant, ill-sorted, sub angular burnt flint (up to 5mm); sparse, moderately sorted quartz sand (1mm); common, lech out of shell; common, ill-sorted sub-angular quartz (1.5mm); sparse, ill-sorted elongate voids (4mm), sparse, ill-sorted red ore (1mm) and sparse, moderately sorted white mica (0.25mm). Handmade. Smooth surfaces. One jar recorded.

FLSHI/1 (coarse), shelly flint-tempered ware with red ore. Medium black fabric with brown surfaces. Abundant, ill-sorted, sub angular burnt flint (1.5mm); common, moderately sorted quartz sand (0.25mm); common, ill-sorted sub-angular quartz (1mm); common, ill-sorted plate like voids (up to 3mm); common, very common, ill-sorted red ore (1mm) and sparse, moderately sorted white mica (0.25mm). Handmade. No featured sherds.

Flint and Sand

FLSa/1 (coarse), sandy flint-tempered ware with red ore. Medium grey fabric with brown surfaces. Common, moderately sorted quartz sand (0.25mm); abundant, ill-sorted sub-angular quartz (1mm); common, ill-sorted organic inclusions (up to 2mm); sparse, calcareous, ill-sorted inclusions (2mm); common, ill-sorted red ore (0.25mm); sparse, ill-sorted white mica (0.25mm); and common, ill-sorted, sub angular burnt flint (1.5mm). Handmade. Smooth surfaces. One barrel vessel recorded.

Shell and sand

SHSa (medium) hard shelly sandy ware with grey core and brown outer surface. Abundant, ill-sorted shell (1mm); common, quartz sand (0.5mm); sparse, ill-sorted grog (up to 4mm); common, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm) and rare black and red ore (0.5mm). Handmade. Very smooth surfaces. Possible score decoration. No featured sherds.

Sand and shell

SaSHm (fine), medium, black shelly micaceous sandy ware. Abundant, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm); moderate, lech out of shell and abundant, well-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm). Burnished surfaces. One saucepan type vessel recorded.

SaSH/1 (fine), shelly sandy ware. Black fabric with brown patch in the outer surface. Abundant, well-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm); common, moderately sorted lech out of shell; common, ill-sorted black iron (0.25mm); sparse, ill-sorted elongate voids (5mm); rare, red ore (0.25mm); rare, calcareous inclusions (0.25mm) and moderate, ill-sorted white mica (0.25mm). Handmade. Burnished surfaces. One barrel vessel recorded.

SaSH/2 (medium), shelly sandy ware with grey core, brown margins and black to surfaces. Abundant, abundant well-sorted quartz sand (0.5mm); common, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm) which can be particularly obvious on the surface; sparse, ill-sorted red ore (0.5mm) and common, well-sorted lech out of shell. Smooth surfaces. No featured sherds.

Sand

Sa/1 (fine) medium reduced sandy ware with patchy brown surfaces. Sparse, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm) and abundant well-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm). Smooth surfaces. Handmade. No featured sherds.

Sa/2 (medium), medium reduced sandy ware with patchy brown surfaces. Sparse, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm); sparse, ill-sorted red ore (1mm) and abundant well-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm). Smooth surfaces. Handmade. One jar recorded.

Grog

GR, coarse grog-tempered ware. Grey fabric with grey to light brown surfaces (frequently patchy). Abundant, ill-sorted grey grog (up to 1mm); sparse, ill-sorted sand quartz (0.25mm); rare, red ore (3mm) and sparse, ill-sorted sub-angular quartz (2mm). Handmade. One jar recorded.

SOB GT, 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware. Two jars, one base and one cordoned shred identified.

Grog and flint

GRFL (coarse), medium, oxidized grog-tempered ware with flint. Abundant, moderately sorted grog/clay pellets (up to 1.5mm); common, burnt flint (up to 2mm); common, ill-sorted red ore (0.5mm); rare, ill-sorted sand quartz (0.25mm); sparse, ill-sorted elongate voids (2mm) and sparse ill-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm). Burnished outer surface. One barrel-vessel identified.

Chronology and Discussion

The assemblage dates to the mid-late Iron Age with a dominance of the grog-tempered ware, accounting for 54.4% followed by the sandy wares at 20.5% (count), the shelly flint-tempered wares at 11.2% (count) and the shelly sandy wares at 8.41% (count). The remainder of the assemblage comprised wares containing sand, flint, shell and iron in various proportions and combinations. Overall, the number of diagnostic sherds is very low, but does include barrel-shaped vessels (FLSa1, SaSh/1, GRFL) from contexts 12012, 28015 and 28010, a saucepan vessel (SaSHm) from context (12012) and a weakly-shouldered jars (FLSH/1) from context 28014. These vessels are common during the Middle Iron Age in the Thames Valley (Timby 1999, 10; Booth 2011, 362-3, 398, fig. 14.6). Another indicator of this period is the vertical scoring decoration (SHSa/2) from context (28019). This is typical for the Middle Iron Age on East Midlands sites but this tradition also occurs, if rarely, on sites further south and south-west, north Oxfordshire and Milton Keynes, seeing the scoring typically lightly applied and unidirectional (McSloy, 2010, 127). Context (28019) has a proto-bead rim jar (FLSH/2) and two body sherds of shelly wares (FLSH/2 and SHSa) common during the late Middle Iron Age period and seven body sherds of SOB GT and BW/2 fabrics dated from the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period. The last diagnostic sherd is one Belgic jar (SOB GT) of Thompson's type C6-1 (1982, 257) from context (28007). This is very common in Late Iron Age assemblages, surviving to the end of the 1st century AD. This example has been found with a typical Middle Iron Age barrel-vessel and no Roman wares associated therefore a date in the 1st century BC seems more appropriate.

Context (16009) produced seven sherds in fabric FLSH/1 difficult to date based on ceramic grounds, other than Middle-Late Iron Age.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman wares

The Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery assemblage comprised 71 sherds, weighing 435g. The assemblage comprises regional wares and a few unsourced wares mainly reduced and oxidized sandy wares from local production sources.

Description of fabrics and forms (Table 1)

Regional ware

Verulamium type white ware (VER WH). One flagon recorded.

Local wares

Coarse sandy ware with grog (BUFFSY). Medium grey ware with buff surfaces. Abundant, well sorted quartz sand (0.5mm); sparse, ill-sorted red ore (1mm); sparse, ill-sorted sub-rounded voids (1mm); sparse, ill-sorted elongate inclusions (1mm) and rare, ill-sorted, sub-rounded grey grog (1-2mm). One jar and one base recorded.

Black sandy ware with red core (BW/1). Abundant, well-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm). One base recorded.

Black sandy ware with brown/orange core (BW/2). Abundant, well-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm), moderate, ill-sorted white mica (0.25mm), moderate, ill-sorted organic inclusions (up to 3mm) and moderate, elongate voids (4mm).

Coarse sandy ware with grey core and orange margins and brown surfaces (OXSY). Abundant, well-sorted quartz sand (1mm); moderate, ill-sorted calcareous inclusions (1mm) and common, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm). No featured sherds.

Coarse grey ware (CGSY). Abundant, well-sorted quartz sand (1mm); moderate, ill-sorted calcareous inclusions (1mm), sparse, black iron (0.5mm) and sparse, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm). No featured sherds. Probably an Alice Holt product.

Fine shelly grey ware (FGSY/1). Abundant, well-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm); moderate, fine lech out of calcareous inclusions (0.5mm) and sparse, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm). No featured sherds.

Fine grey ware (FGSY/2). Common, well-sorted quartz sand (0.25mm); rare, burnt flint (0.25); sparse, black grist (probably ferro magnesian-mineral) (0.5mm) and sparse, well-sorted white mica (0.25mm). One jar recorded. Probably an Alice Holt product.

GRSJ, *grog-tempered ware storage jar*. Hard sandy oxidized ware with rare, quartz sand (0.25mm); with abundant, ill-sorted sub-rounded grog inclusions (2mm); moderate; moderately sorted white mica (0.25mm) and sparse, ill-sorted red iron ore (0.5mm). Handmade. Burnished outer surface. Smooth inner surfaces. No featured sherds.

The grog-tempered tradition continued in use into the early Roman period focussing on large handmade storage vessels (GRSJ). Reduced sandy wares make up the bulk of the Roman assemblage with quite a range of generally hard fired fabrics showing variable textures reflecting the density and size of the inclusions. Although coded separately some of the local unknown grey ware (FGSY/2 and CGSY) are likely to be products of the Alice Holt kilns.

Chronology and Discussion

Context (28007) produced eighty-nine sherds. The featured sherds include a flagon/bottle (VER WH) dated between AD70-120 (MOLA, 2019); a cordoned necked jar with slightly everted rim (FGSY/2) derived from Thompson Belgic type B1-4 (1982, 104) and made in a Roman ware with a date in the Early Roman period; a jar (BW/2) derived from a Belgic type Wheathamstead type 23-25 (Denington and Gallant 1964, 249). Our example has lost the rolled rim and the slight angularity indicates a date in the second half of the 1st century AD. Another necked jar in the Roman ware BUFFSY also points to the Early Roman period. The sherds in SOB GT, including a cordoned sherd, and two bead-rim jars (Sa/2 and GR) point towards the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Context (28027) produced six sherds. The only featured sherd is a bead-rim jar (SOB GT) type C1-2 Thompson (1982, 225) which can be dated from the late 1st century BC until the end of the 1st century AD, but the absence of Roman wares may indicate a date early in this range.

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Form Name	No	Wt(g)	Rim	Diam (mm)	Eve	Comment	CP
28007	GR	J101c	Slightly everted rim bead jar with rounded shoulder	6	30	1	120	12.5	worn	LIA-ER

Context (28017) and (28025) produced one or two sherds in unfeatured wares (FGSY/1, CGSY, BW/1, BW/2, OXSY, Sa/1, GRFL) which are difficult to date based on ceramic grounds other than Late Iron Age to Early Roman.

Summary

The assemblage is typical of a mid-late Iron Age settlement developing into an early Roman rural settlement. Overall, the assemblage suggests a rural-type settlements of low economic status with a limited repertoire of local fabrics and forms. This type of rural settlement occurs widely across the upper Thames Valley region (Booth 2011, 159).

The assemblage is too small for further interpretation.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Johanna Gray (PG Dip. Cons)

Introduction

Three sherds from two vessels weighing a total of 113g were recovered from archaeological investigations at the Park Place estate, Remenham, Berkshire and presented for assessment.

Methodology

The sherds were examined visually, recorded using agreed fabric codes and quantified by sherd number, vessel count and weight. The resulting archive was then recorded in a database (Appendix 1) which complies with the guidelines laid out in the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016)

Condition

This small assemblage comprises early modern pottery in a fresh condition.

Table 1 – *Post-Roman Pottery types*

Cxt	Code Name	Full Name	Total No Sherds	Total No Vessels	Weight (g)	Description	Date Range
26002	NCBW / YWE	Nineteenth Century Buff-ware (also known as Yellow wear)	1	1	65	Flange rim; slip decorated - white lines between blue bands below rim; fresh condition	1800–1900
28001	ENPO	English Porcelain	2	1	48	Well; footring; painted pink band around rim with gold coloured line decoration below and around well; worn	1740-2000

Provenance

Trench 13 – the subsoil, context (26002), contained a rim sherd from a large buff-ware (also known as yellow ware) bowl. It has slip decoration (white lines between blue bands) below a flange rim.

Trench 14 – the topsoil, context (28001), contained two joining sherds of English Porcelain from a saucer. The saucer has a well and foot-ring. Around the rim is a painted band (pink) with gold-coloured line decoration below the band and around the well. The saucer shows evidence of use.

The trenches are in close proximity to the Grade 2 listed 18th century mansion known as Park Place, and it is likely these sherds are from vessels used at that residence.

Summary and Recommendations

Both vessels date to the late 19th century and the pottery ware types are common in assemblages of this date.

These sherds have been fully recorded and no further work is required. In consultation with the museum service for the area, the sherds may be considered for discard.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Danielle Milbank

The fill (28019) of linear feature [28018] contained a piece of brick weighing 178g. It was examined under x10 magnification and it is recommended for retention with the site archive, though this may be reviewed following further stages of fieldwork. The brick is incomplete, with no surviving dimensions, and is in a hard, unevenly fired sandy fabric with fine voids and a dark red colour. Part of the brick has been overfired, resulting in a slag-

like appearance with irregular voids, and areas of vitrification. It is not closely datable, but likely to be of late medieval or post-medieval date, although it may represent intrusive material in an earlier feature.

FIRED CLAY

By Danielle Milbank

Fired clay (a total of 133g) was recovered from one feature encountered during the evaluation trenching, and was examined under x10 magnification, and the pieces are recommended for retention with the site archive. The material comprises six fragments recovered from deposit (12012) (pit 12010), all in the same fabric, with two of the pieces co-joining. The fabric is a rough, poorly wedged and laminated slightly silty clay, with straw marks and sparse voids, and occasional 0.5mm quartz sand and 0.5mm red iron oxide, in a light red to dark grey red colour.

One piece is perforated with a 13mm diameter hole, suggestive of a fired clay weight (such as a cylindrical, pyramidal or triangular 'loomweight'), though the highly fragmented condition means that the form and likely date cannot be identified.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Mathilda Holmes

Introduction

A small assemblage of 143 refitted, hand-recovered fragments of animal bones and teeth were recovered of which 36 could be identified to taxon or family. Deposits are undated at the time of writing, though previous interventions have recorded Iron Age and Roman occupation on the site. This report aims to summarise the zooarchaeology by feature, providing details of note where possible. The sample is too small and undated to provide any interpretations.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goats, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat' unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. No sieved samples were available, which may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973). Bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working were also noted. The surface condition of bones was recorded on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors included the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. Articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so not to bias the relative frequency of species present.

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were in fair to good condition (Table 1), though friable upon excavation, reflected by the relatively high frequency of fragments exhibiting recent breakage (c.30%) and a few that could be refitted. The presence of canid gnawing in several features in Trench 28 implies a delay in burial of bones in some deposits, allowing access to dogs. Observations of butchery are consistent with the overall impression that the animal remains derive from a mixture of food and processing waste, with no obvious deposits specifically focused on skin-processing, craft-working or primary butchery.

Table 1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting bones identified to taxa and/ or element

Condition	N	Taphonomy	N
Fresh		Refit	6
Very good		Recent break	11
Good	14	Gnawed	5
Fair	16	Butchery	4
Poor	1	Burning	0
Very poor			
Total	31		

Trench 11

Natural gully 11005 produced a sheep/ goat maxillary tooth (Table 2).

Trench 24

A single unidentified fragment of animal bone was recovered from deposit 24004 (Table 2).

Trench 28

The majority of animal remains came from features in Trench 28 (Table 2), though sample sizes remain small. Cattle and sheep/ goats were most common, with occasional finds of pig, horse/ donkey, bird and oyster. The femur and both tibiae of a perinatal human were recovered from tree bole 28024 (context 28025).

The group of cattle remains from linear 28016 included the pelvis of a female (Greenfield 2006) and a mandible from an adult animal that died at wear stage H. The third molar of the latter had a vestigial hypoconulid that is a likely congenital trait.

Summary

The zooarchaeology is well-preserved, if friable, though sample sizes are too small to provide detailed information relating to diet, economy or status.

Selection and Retention

Due to demands for space in long-term archiving, the assemblage has been assessed based on its potential to inform future research, contribute to further analysis and be useful for educational or museum activities. The assemblage has been fully recorded and is of low priority for retention.

OTHER FINDS

By Denise Buckley

Introduction

One iron hobnail, weighing 2g, was recovered during archaeological investigations at Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire. The material was recorded in May 2025.

Condition

Although corroded, the hobnail is in fairly good condition.

Results

Table 1, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
28025	Iron	Hobnail; 17.1mm long; 12mm diameter.	1	2	Roman
Total			1	2	

Summary and Recommendations

One hobnail, most likely dating to the early Roman period, was recovered from (28025), the fill of a natural feature [28024], in Area 28. It should be retained as part of the site archive.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

by Charles Simpson BSc (Hons) MA MRSB

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation via trial trenching was carried out by Archaeological Project Services on land at Project Conway, Park Place, Remenham, Berkshire in advance of potential development.

Three bulk samples from the pit features revealed were submitted for processing and evaluation of their archaeobotanical content.

Methodology

Samples were processed, following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980), for the recovery of biological remains.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 250 micron mesh sieve. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and dried.

The processed flots were examined for plant macrofossils and other biological remains. The residues were sorted and re-sampled (due to large volumes) where necessary. Where present, these subsamples were also examined for larger plant macrofossils and archaeological finds which were noted down and bagged.

The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope using x10, x20 and x35 magnifications and the archaeobotanical remains noted were identified where possible and tabulated in Table 1 below, using the nomenclature of Stace (1997). Morphological criteria were used for the identification of plant species, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g., Cappers *et al.*, 2006; Martin & Barkley, 2000).

The abundance (x = scarce <10; xx = moderate 10-50; xxx = frequent 50-250; xxxx = super abundant >250) of each archaeobotanical type was estimated and presented in Table 2.

Roots and other plant parts, snail shells, small animal bones along with insect & arthropod remains etc. were also noted, but not removed from the flots. Any obvious modern contaminants were also noted along with any seeds that were not charred, mineral-replaced or waterlogged. The results are presented in Table 2.

Results

The composition of the assemblage was within the normal environmental parameters of the site and consisted of very low densities of preserved macrofossils.

Seeds/fruits of common herb species (weed / grassland plants) were present in the sample, including *Anthemis cotula* (stinking mayweed), *Betula sp.* (birch), *Chenopodium sp.* (goosefoots), *Cirsium sp.* (thistles) and *Poaceae indet.* (grasses).

There was also two charred *Triticum* (wheat) grains of preservation grade B - preservation OK, but some damage (Jacomet, 2006).

The modern contaminants were minimal and provided no grounds for potential weakening of any interpretation being drawn from the other archaeobotanical remains.

Other Results

Items removed from the residues of all samples are summarised in the table below.

Table 1 – Artefacts recovered from samples.		
Context & <Sample No.>	Fired Clay	Pottery
28010 <2>		x
12012 <3>	x	x

Discussion

The assemblage of plant remains from most samples were composed predominantly of very low density scatters of preserved macrofossils. There were very limited cereals and other charred seeds.

The sample <1> from context (28015) as the fill of pit [28013] was the only context that contained charred cereals in the form of two wheat grains. It also contained a few charred *Anthemis* seeds commonly encountered as a segetal weed species and harvested at the same time at the cereal crop. These two finds may represent traces of occupation remains but at a low level and encountered as a background level for the area.

Samples <2> and <3> from the fills of pits [12010] and [28008] contained a very small amounts of preserved seeds (*Chenopodium*, *Cirsium* and *Poaceae*). The small quantity of species and number of seeds of each taxa in these two samples, preclude further interpretation.

Charcoal and Wood Fragments - statement of potential

Whilst small amounts of charcoal fragments were recovered in the flots of all three samples, this material is likely too small for standard C14 radiometric analysis.

Recommendations

On this occasion, the results from this site were average in nature. Future excavations at this site should be accompanied by a programme of sampling and assessment of suitable deposits to establish whether more substantial levels of preservation have occurred elsewhere in the area.

No further analysis of the macro-botanical remains is warranted.

Conservation

The dried flots, and plant material from the residues, have no particular conservation requirements.

Retention and disposal

All recovered materials from the samples considered here have been returned to Archaeological Project Services for their retention / disposal.

Archive

A paper and electronic copy of this report has been supplied to Archaeological Project Services and a copy of the paper and electronic records pertaining to the work have been kept by Charles Simpson.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 1, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
12012	Middle Iron Age	
16009	Middle Iron Age	
26002	Post-medieval	
28001	Post-medieval	
28007	Roman	
28010	Middle Iron Age	
28014	Middle Iron Age	
28015	Middle Iron Age	
28019	Late Iron Age?	Mixed middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Roman material
28025	Roman?	Dated on a single hobnail
28027	Late Iron Age/Roman	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bioturbation	The movement of soil by non-human means. Can include roots, worms and animal burrows, among other mechanisms.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Fluvial deposit	A deposit laid down in flowing water.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50. The 'middle Iron Age' is typically characterised as 400 BC to 100 BC and the 'late Iron Age' as 100 BC to AD 50
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2400 BC.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch

or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (q.v.).

Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (q.v.)
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Roman	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context register sheets
226	Context record sheets
6	Photographic record sheets
3	Section record sheet
36	Daily record sheets
13	Sheets of scale drawings
20	Trench record sheets

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

REPC24

Oasis record no:

archaeol1-534563

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Appendix 5

OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol1-534563
Project Name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT PARK PLACE. REMENHAM, BERKSHIRE (REPC25)
Sitename	Park Place, Remenham
Sitecode	REPC24
Project Identifier(s)	REPC24
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	213587, 213588, 213610
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Project Services
Project Dates	09-Dec-2024 - 12-Feb-2025
Location	Park Place, Remenham NGR: SU 78800 81810 LL: 51.529711052297294, -0.865432716796447 12 Fig: 478800,181810
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Wokingham Local Authority District: Wokingham Parish: Wargrave
Project Methodology	25 trenches were dug
Project Results	Three of the trenches revealed Iron Age features dating to the middle/late period. This includes ditches and pits with fire waste, perhaps also a trackway denoted by a double ditch. Also identified were a Roman ditch and a tree throw, containing infant bones and a Roman hobnail. These are about 100m southwest from a previously identified Roman settlement and might indicate abandonment of a newborn at a distance from the settlement.
Keywords	Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Grave - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Trackway - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Human Remains - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ash Pit - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Beau Bespoke
HER	Berkshire Archaeology HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	N Parker
HER Identifiers	
Archives	