
**TRENCH SUMMERY AT PROJECT CONWAY,
PARK PLACE,
REMENHAM,
BERKSHIRE**

(REPC24)

Work undertaken for
Beau Bespoke

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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Trench 1

Trench 1 contained no features of note and was crossed at two points by modern surface features. They took the form of a track way [1008] and area of hardstanding in the central region and southern end respectively. In addition to the surface features, there was a modern plastic perforated land drain [1009] running east to west across the trench below [1008]. Opened on 09/12/2024.



Plate 1 North facing shot of Trench 1



Plate 2 South facing shot of Trench 1



Plate 3 West facing section of modern features [1008] and [1007]



Plate 1 East facing representative section of Trench 1



Plate 2 East facing section of modern road [1011]

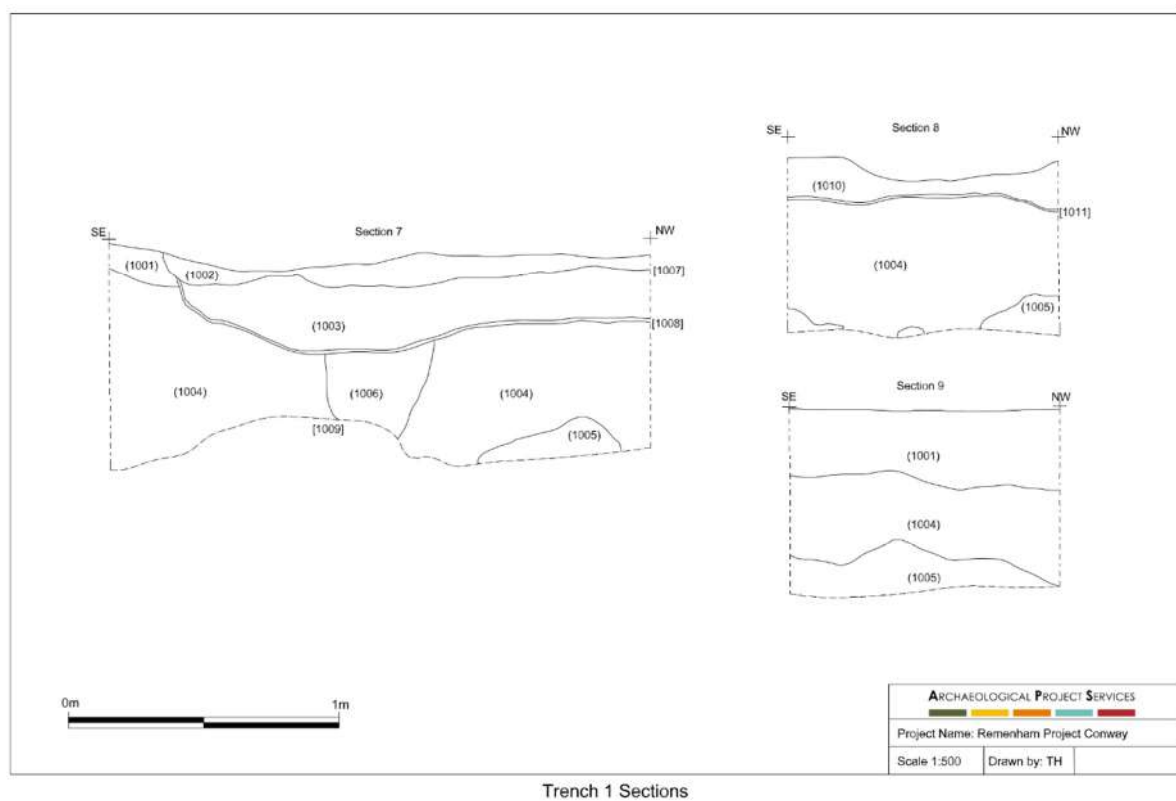


Figure 1 Trench 1 sections

Trench 2

Trench 2 contained no features of note. Three isolated features were excavated [2004], [2006] and [2008]. [2004] and [2006] were determined to be bioturbation while [2008] was a glacial scar. All three were irregular and filled with deposits closely resembling the sub soil. Opened on 16/12/2014.



Plate 6 West facing shot of Trench 2



Plate 7 East facing shot of Trench 2



Plate 8 4 Northeast facing representative section of Trench 2



Plate 9 4 Southeast facing section of [2006]



Plate 10 Northwest facing section of [2004]



Plate 11 Southwest facing section of [2008]

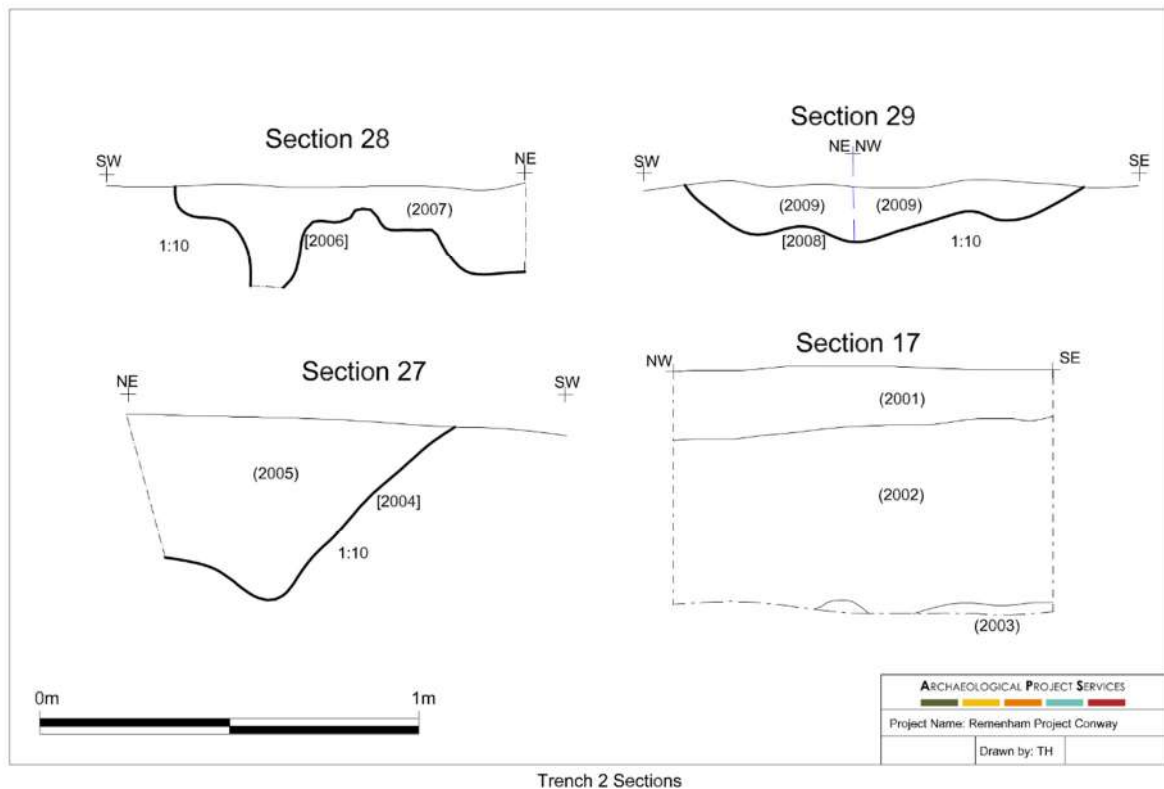


Figure 2 Trench 2 sections

Trench 3

Trench 3 was entirely occupied by 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, Opened 17/12/2024.



Plate 12 Northwest facing shot of trench 3



Plate 13 Southeast facing shot of trench 3



Plate 14 Southwest facing representative section of trench 3

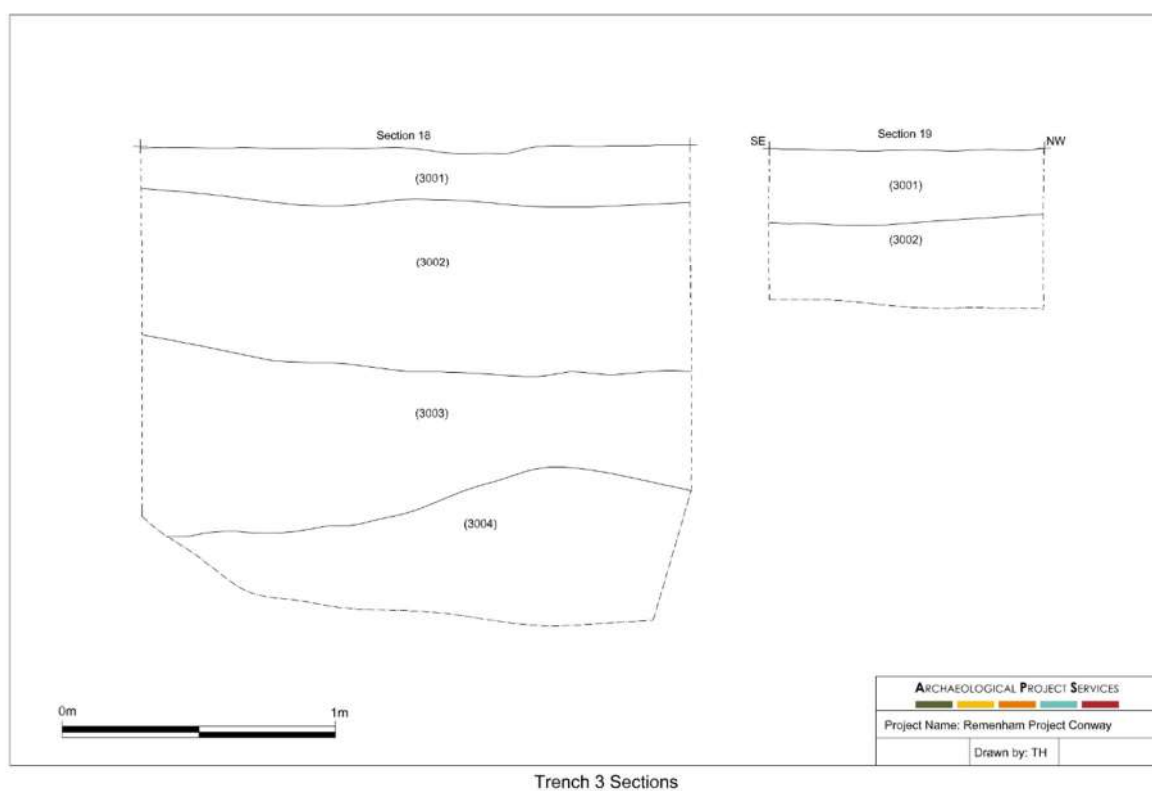


Figure 3 Trench 3 sections

Trench 4

Trench 4 contained no features of note. Three features of were excavated and determined to be natural. The two isolated features excavated where highly irregular in form and determined to be tree boles. The linear, whilst more regular, contained no

finds and appears to be filled with sub soil with a concentration of flint towards the base. The feature was determined to likely be a natural water course. Opened on 17/12/2024.



Plate 15 South facing shot of Trench 4



Plate 16 North facing shot of Trench 4



Plate 17 West facing representative section of Trench 4



Plate 18 South facing section of [4004]



Plate 19 North facing section of [4006] and [4008]



Plate 20 Northeast facing section of [4010]

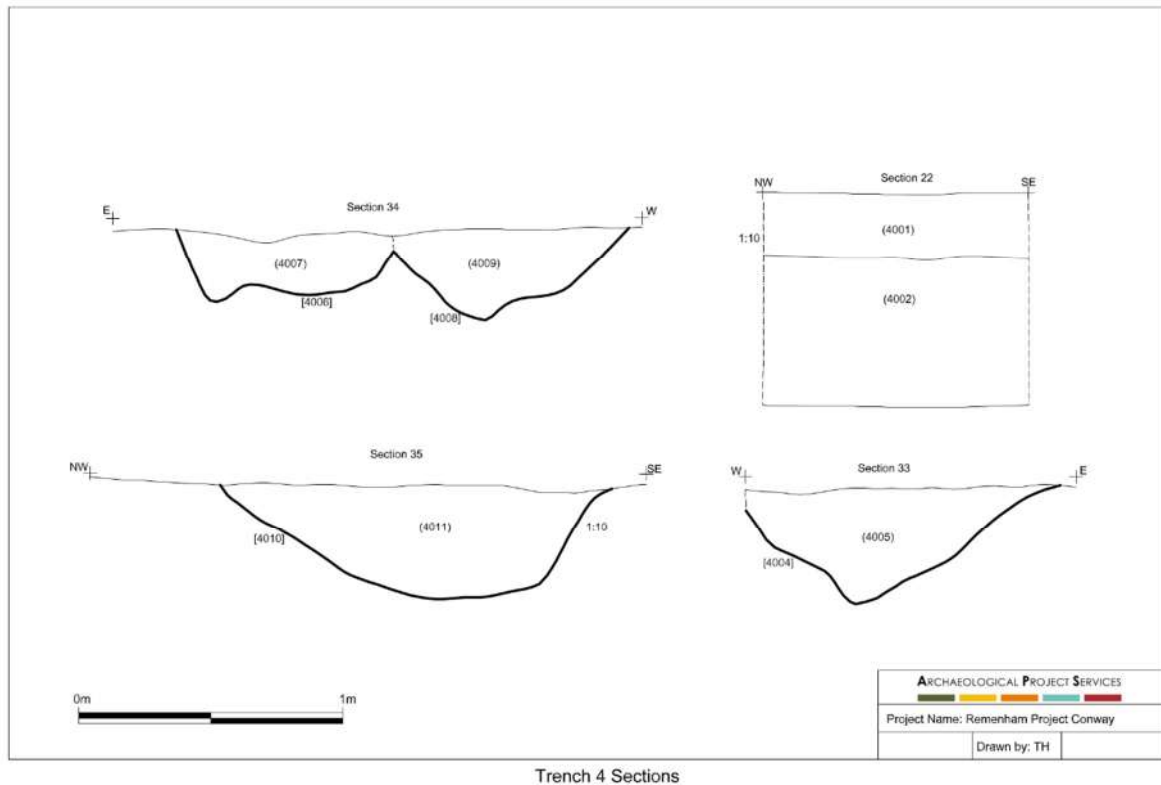


Figure 4 Trench 4 sections

Trench 5

Not excavated due to existing roadway

Trench 6

Trench 6 contained no features of note. One naturally formed linear, [6003], was excavated. [6004] was likely a creek, filled by (6004) a subsoil like fill that contained sparse finds in the form of charred bone and heat affected clay. Opened on 17/12/2024.



Plate 5 Southeast facing shot of Trench 6



Plate 22 Southwest facing representative section of Trench 6



Plate 23 South facing section of [6003]

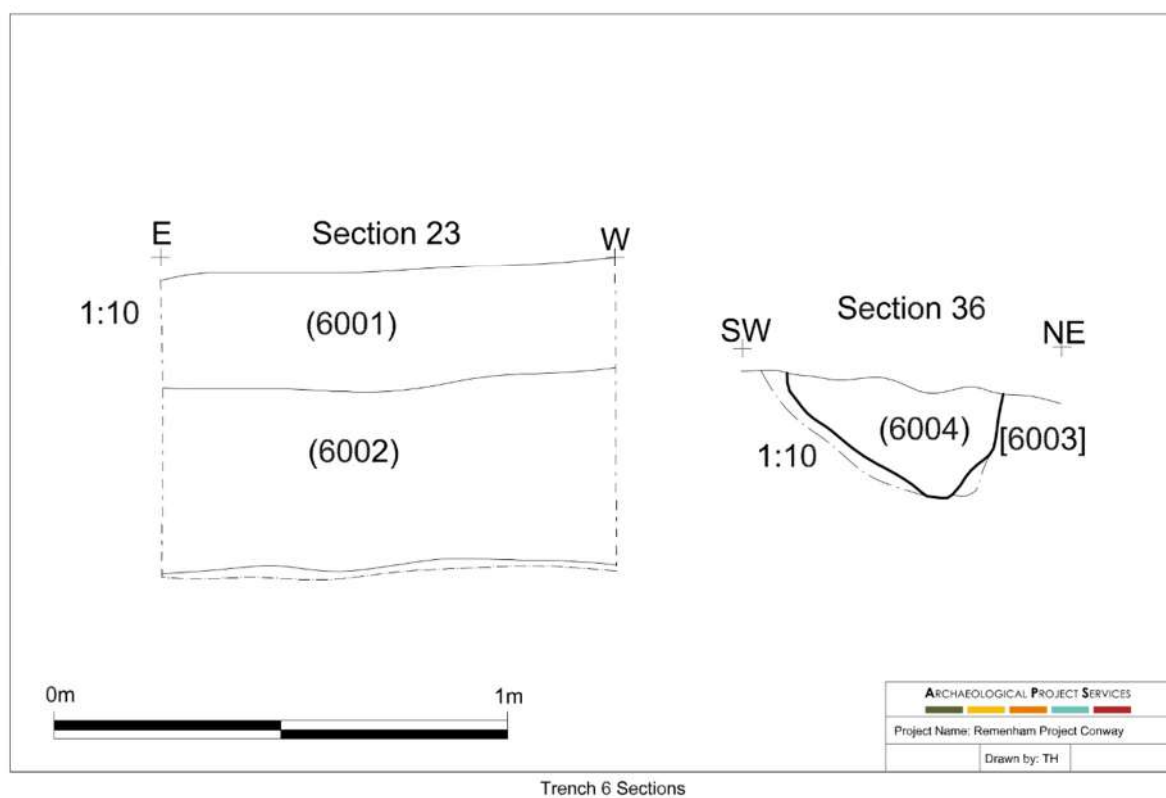


Figure 5 Trench 6 sections

Trench 7

Trench 7 contained no features of note. Two natural features were excavated. [7004] is a natural linear with a highly undulating base almost forming a row of individual irregular features and filled by (7005) a sub-soil like deposit. [7006] is an irregular isolated feature of considerable depth with undercut sides filled by (7007) a sub-soil like deposit. Opened on 18/12/2024.



Plate 24 Southwest facing shot of Trench 7



Plate 25 Northeast facing shot of Trench 7



Plate 26 Northeast facing representative section of Trench 7



Plate 27 Northeast facing section [7004]



Plate 28 Southwest facing section of [7006]

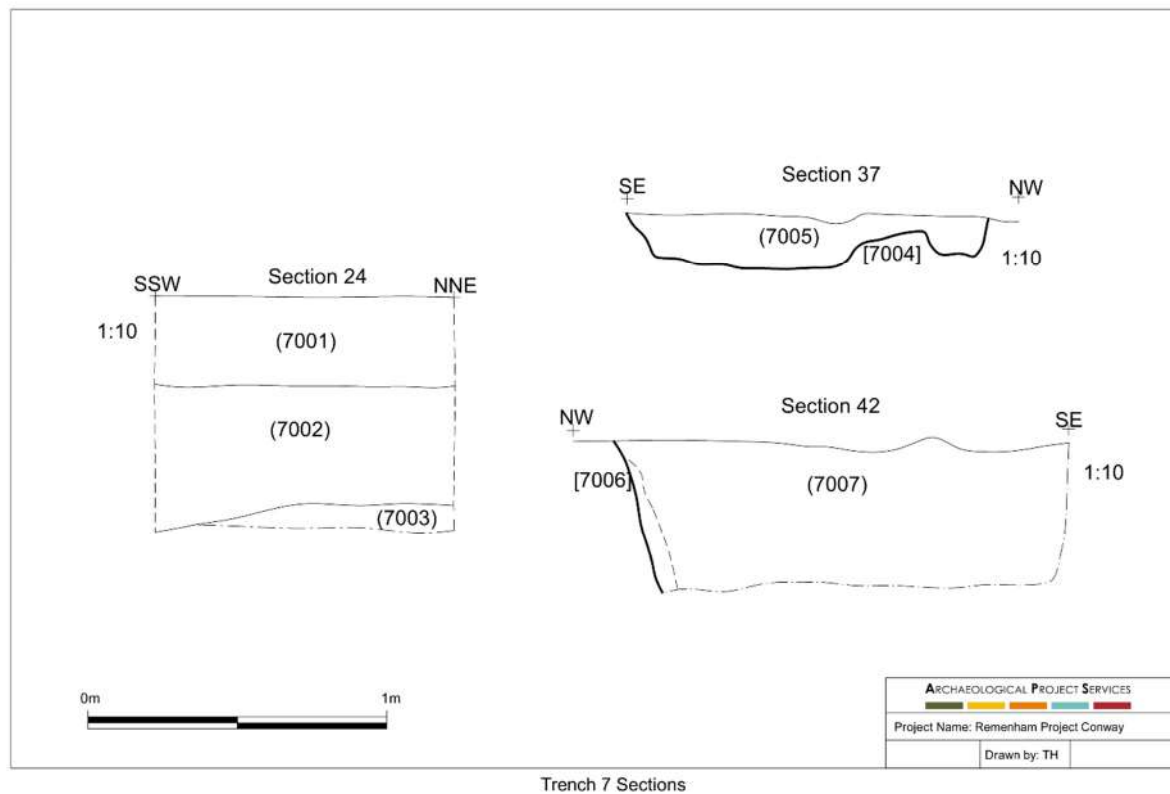


Figure 6 Trench 7 sections

Trench 8

Trench 8 contained a large feature, [8001] that extend beyond the southeast end of the trench and to a depth of 1.5m. [8001] is filled with a variety of deposits primarily in some variation of sub-soil or hardcore. The function of [8001] is unknown. Opened on 13/12/2024.



Plate 29 Southeast facing shot of Trench 8



Plate 30 Northeast facing shot of Trench 8



Plate 31 Southwest facing representative section of Trench 8



Plate 32 Northeast facing representative section of Trench 8

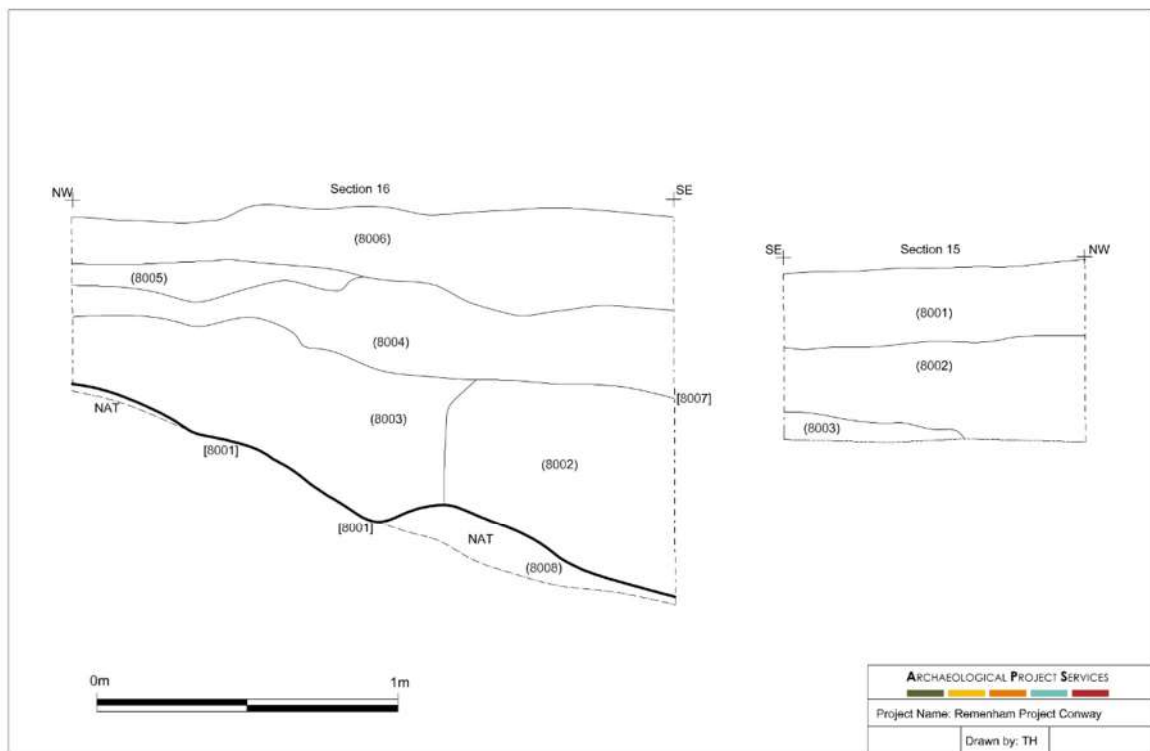


Figure 7 Trench 8 sections

Trench 9

Trench 9 contained no features of note. The depth of the subsoil and topsoil in this trench reduces in depth to the south with the sub soil only being present in the north. Opened on the 13/12/2024.



Plate 33 Northeast facing shot of Trench 9



Plate 34 Southwest facing shot of Trench 9



Plate 35 Southeast facing representative section of Trench 9



Plate 36 Northwest facing representative section of Trench 9

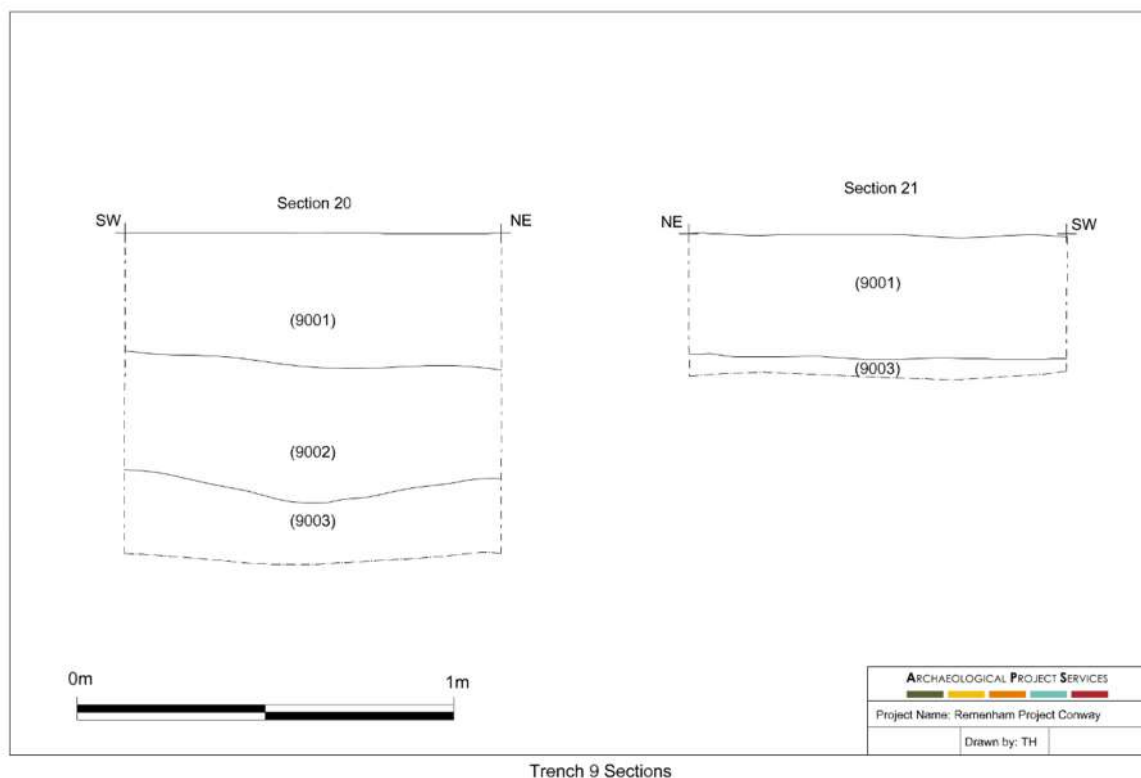


Figure 8 Trench 9 sections

Trench 10

Trench 10 contained a brick-built structure and several utilities. (10007) is a brick lined square pit filled with (10006) a fine white power with a malleable texture when wet. It is suspected to be lime. The natural strata in this area has been heavily altered in the upper regions by the addition of hardcore and building rouble, likely associated with either the previous building work or demolition of the former farm buildings on the site. Opened on 12/12/2024.



Plate 37 East facing shot of Trench 10



Plate 38 West facing shot of Trench 10



Plate 39 South facing representative section of Trench 10

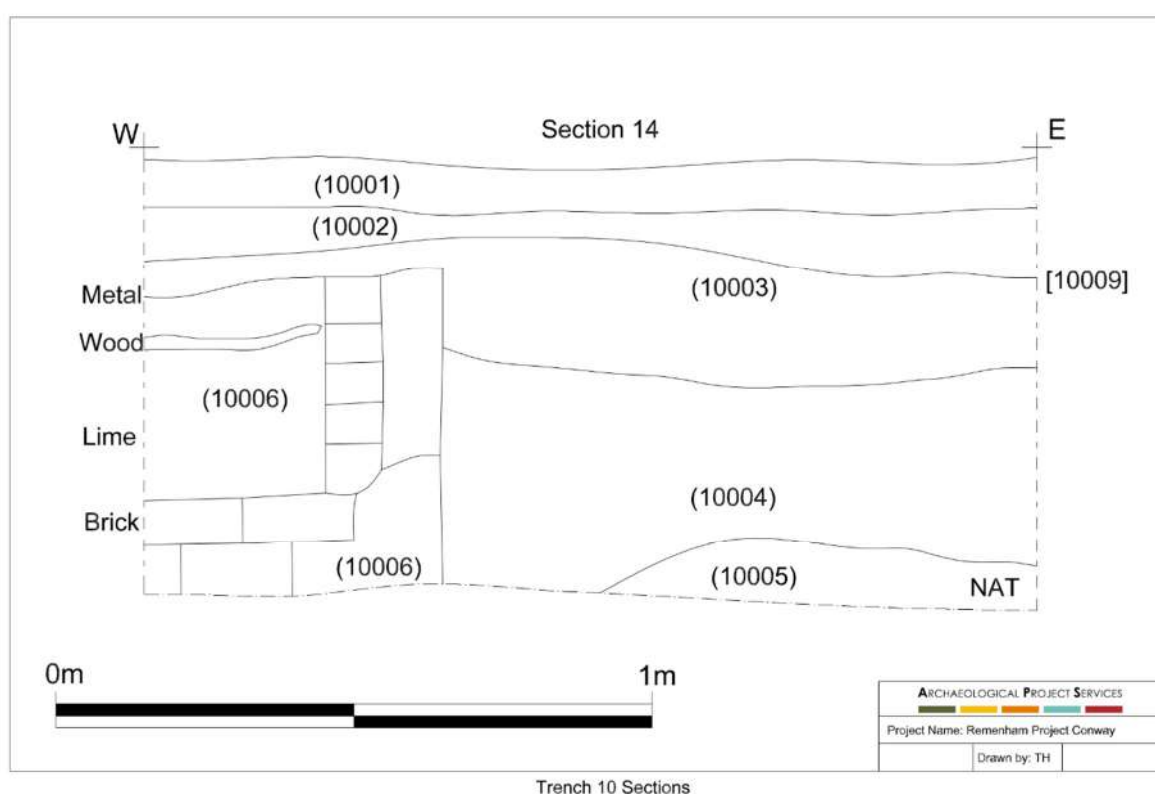


Figure 9 Trench 10 Sections

Trench 11

Trench 11 contained two natural gullies. [11005] is a shallow gully filled by (11004), a sub-soil like deposit that contained animal bone. [11007] is a small gully filled by a greyish brown silty clay. Opened on 13/12/2024.



Plate 40 Northeast facing shot of Trench 11



Plate 41 Southwest facing shot of Trench 11



Plate 42 Southeast facing representative section of Trench 11



Plate 43 Northwest facing section of [11005]



Plate 44 South facing section of [11007]



Plate 45 South facing section of [11009]



Plate 46 Northeast facing section of [11010]

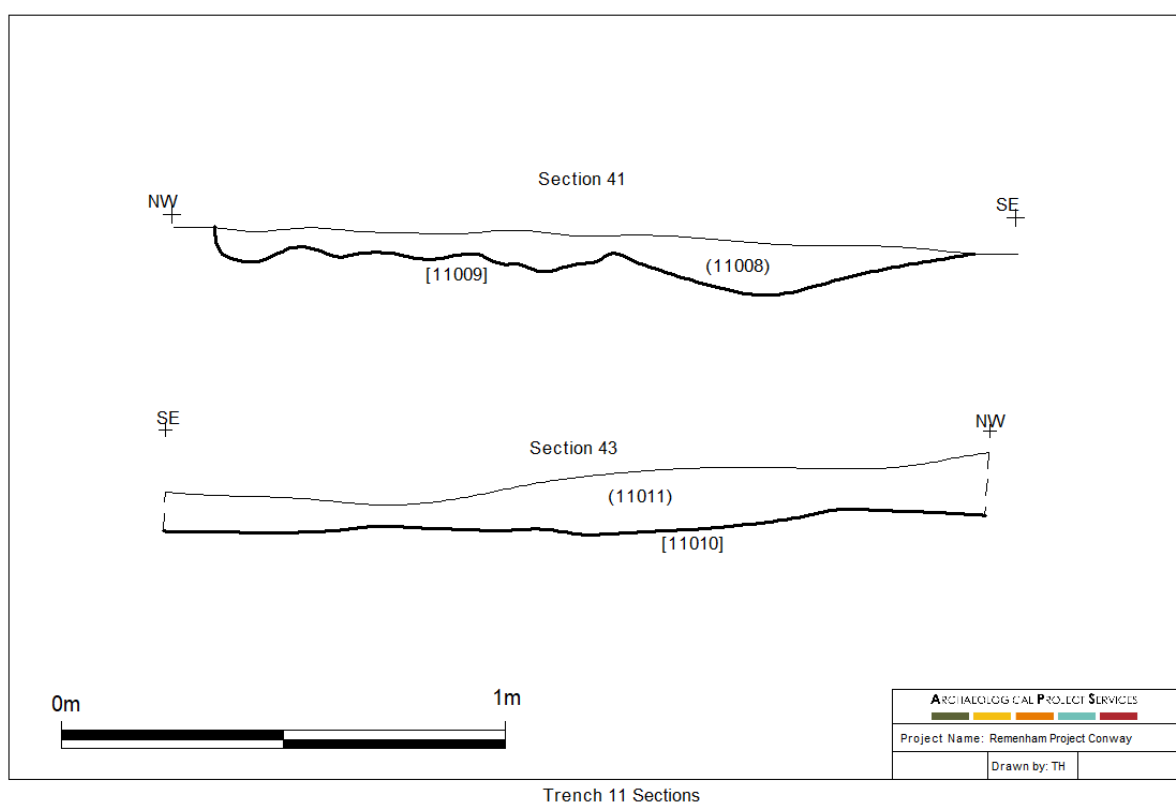


Figure 10 Trench 11 sections

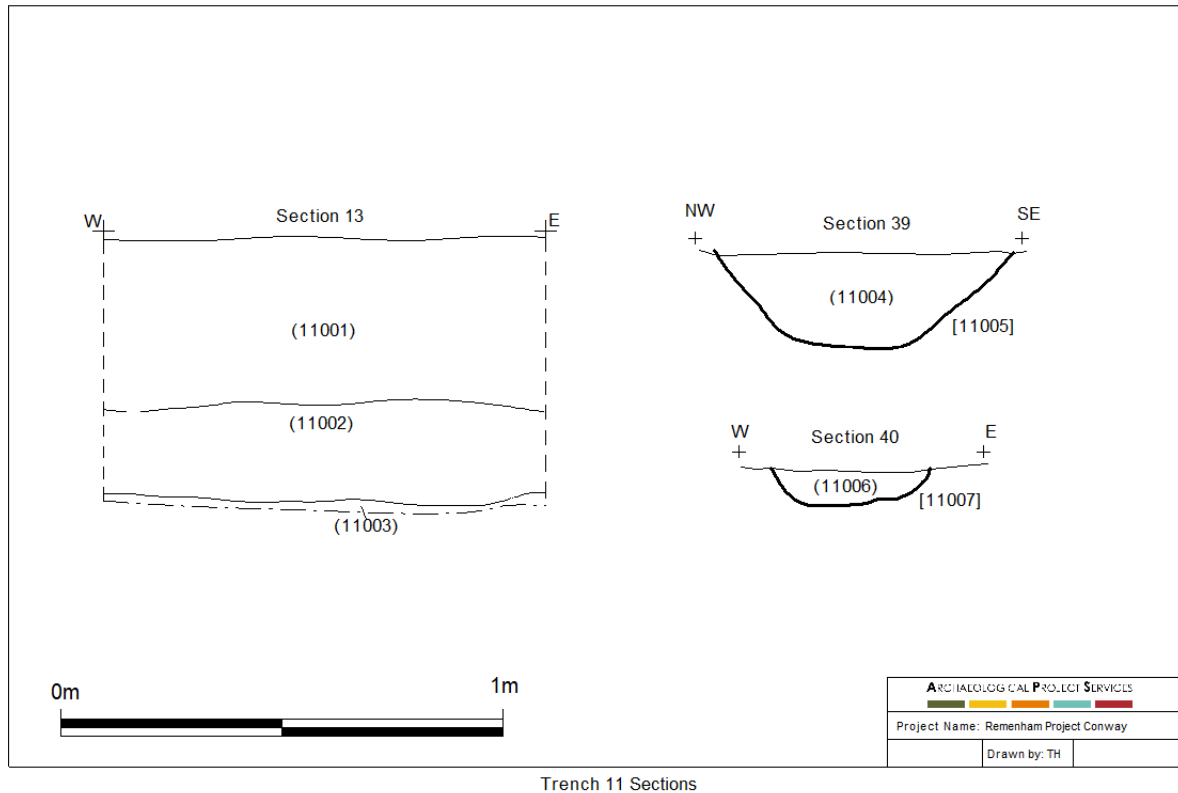


Figure 11 Trench 11 sections

Trench 12

Trench 12 contained one pit, a pipe trench and a number of natural features three of which were excavated. [12010] is a regular oval pit filled by (12011) and truncated by [12013] to the northwest and is recut by [12018] and [12017]. (12011) is an orangey brown silty clay that contains charcoal and heat affected clay. [12013] is a pipe trench associated with a copper water pipe removed during stripping. [12018] is the first suspected recut of [12010] and is filled by (12015) and (12012), (12012) is a silty clay with evidence of burning and pot shurds. [12017] is the second recut of [12010] and truncates [12018] to the northwest and is filled by (12016) which contains heat affected clay and flint. [12010] repeated recuts and heat affected fills suggests a regular and repeated use as either a fire pit, kiln or dump for burned material. [12005] is an irregular patch of rooting filled by (12004), a sub-soil like deposit. [21006] is a shallow irregular linear formed by rooting likely a hedge row, filled by (12007). [12008] is a deep linear

with an undulating base and an irregular shape in plan. [12008] is filled by (12009) sub-soil like deposit. Opened on 12/12/2024.



Plate 47 Southwest facing shot of Trench 12



Plate 48 Northeast facing shot of Trench 12



Plate 49 Southeast facing representative section



Plate 50 South facing section of [12006]



Plate 51 Southwest facing section of [12010]



Plate 52 West facing section of [12010]



Plate 53 North facing section of [12008]



Plate 54 Southeast facing section of [12005]

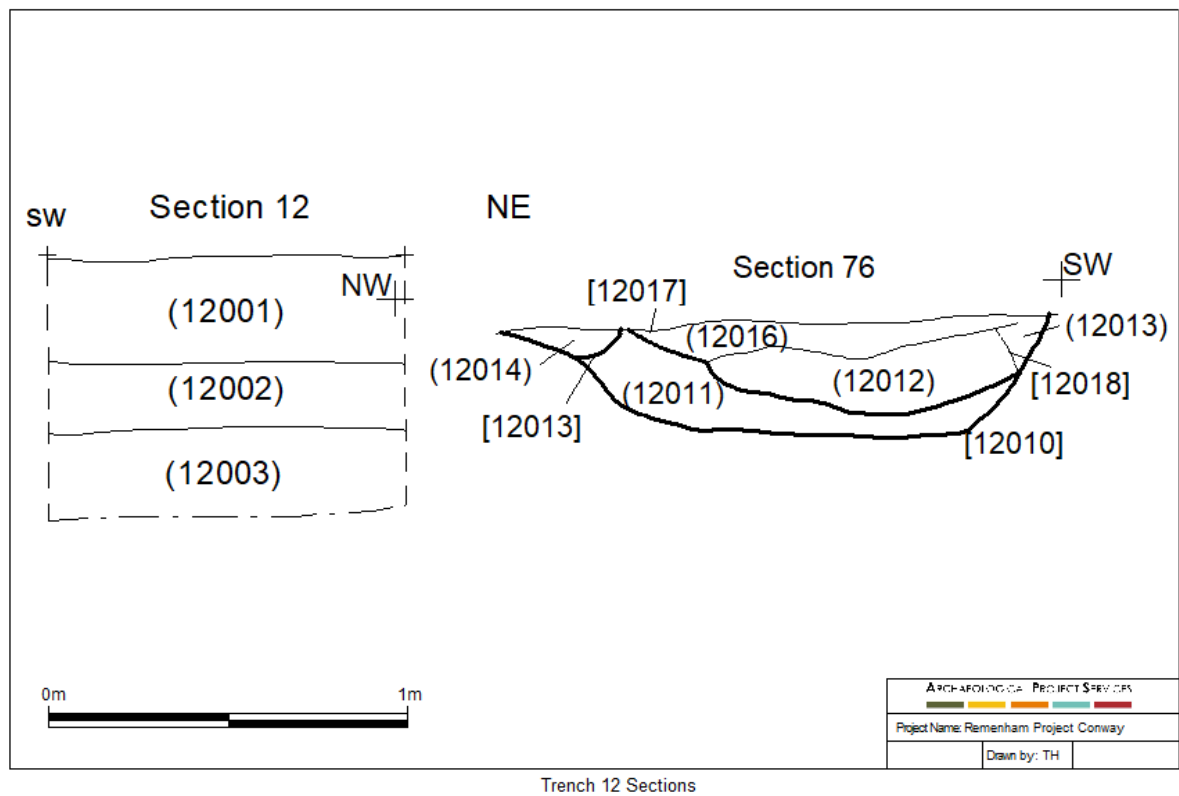


Figure 12 Trench 12 sections

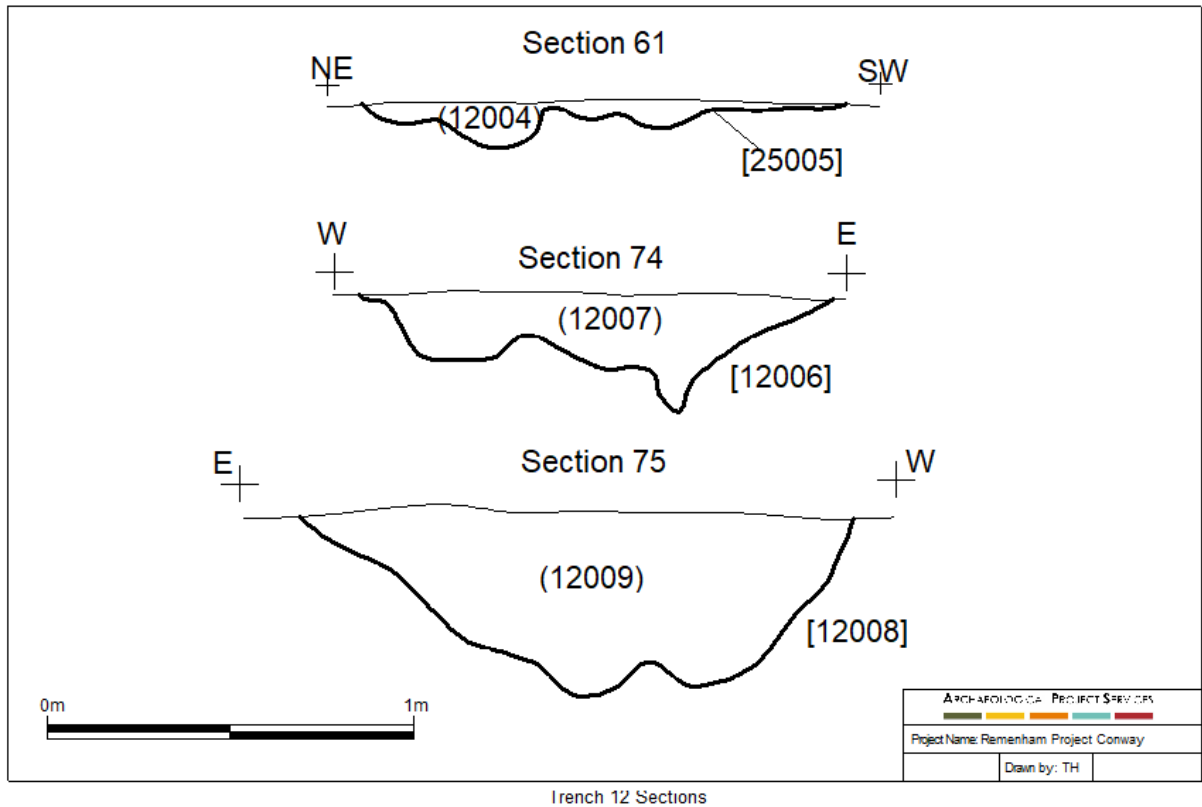


Figure 13 Trench 12 sections

Trench 13

Trench 13 contained no features of note; one natural feature was excavated. [13004] is a shallow linear that tapers out towards one end and is filled by (13005) a sub-soil like deposit and. It is most likely a glacial scar. Opened on 11/12/2024.



Plate 55 West facing shot of trench 13



Plate 56 East facing shot of trench 13



Plate 57 South facing representative section



Plate 58 Northeast facing section of [13004]

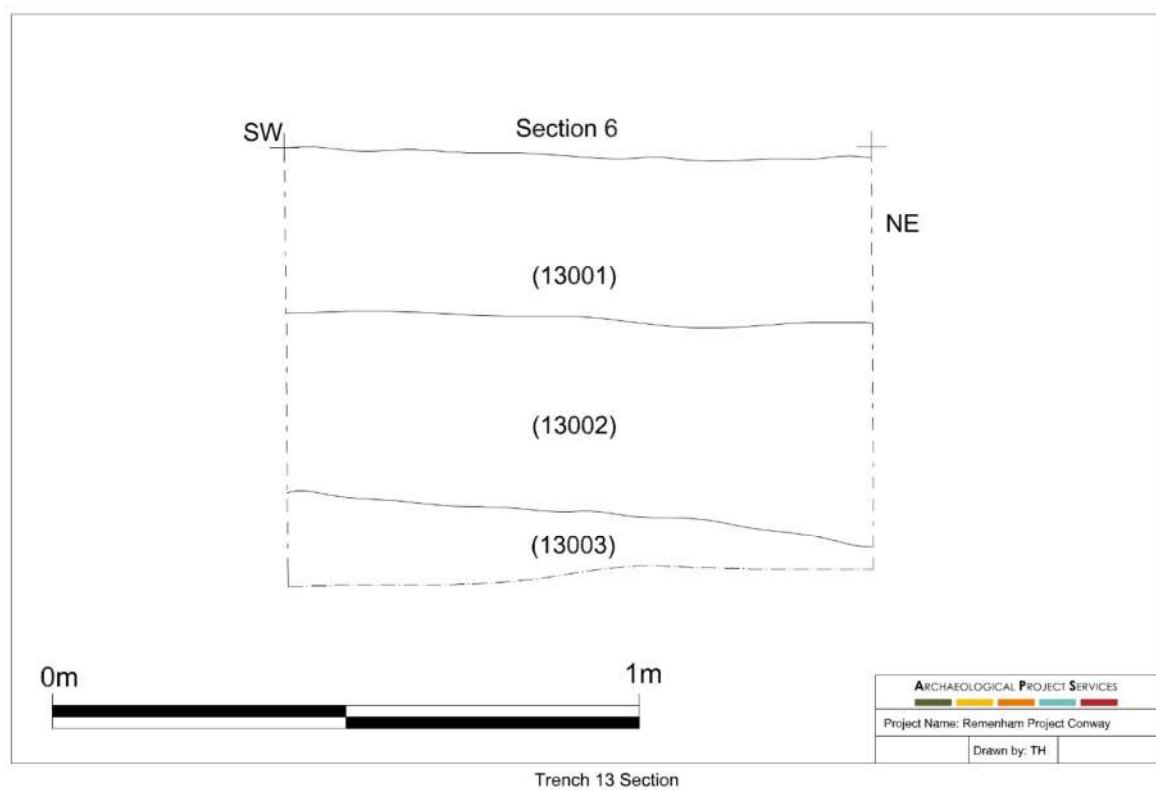


Figure 14 Trench 13 sections

Trench 14

Trench 14 contained two linears and various natural features. One natural feature was excavated. [14004] is a steep sided V-shaped regular linear filled with a reddish-brown silty clay and is believed to be a pipe trench due to the regularity and size of the linear. [14006] is a steep sided linear filled by (14007), a deposit similar to the sub-soil. [14008]

is an irregular oval area of bioturbation filled by a sub-soil like deposit. Opened on 11/12/2024.



Plate 59 Southwest facing shot of trench 14



Plate 60 Northeast facing shot of trench 14



Plate 61 South facing representative section [14004]



Plate 62 Southeast facing section of [14004]



Plate 63 Southwest facing section of [14006]



Plate 64 Northwest facing section of [14008]

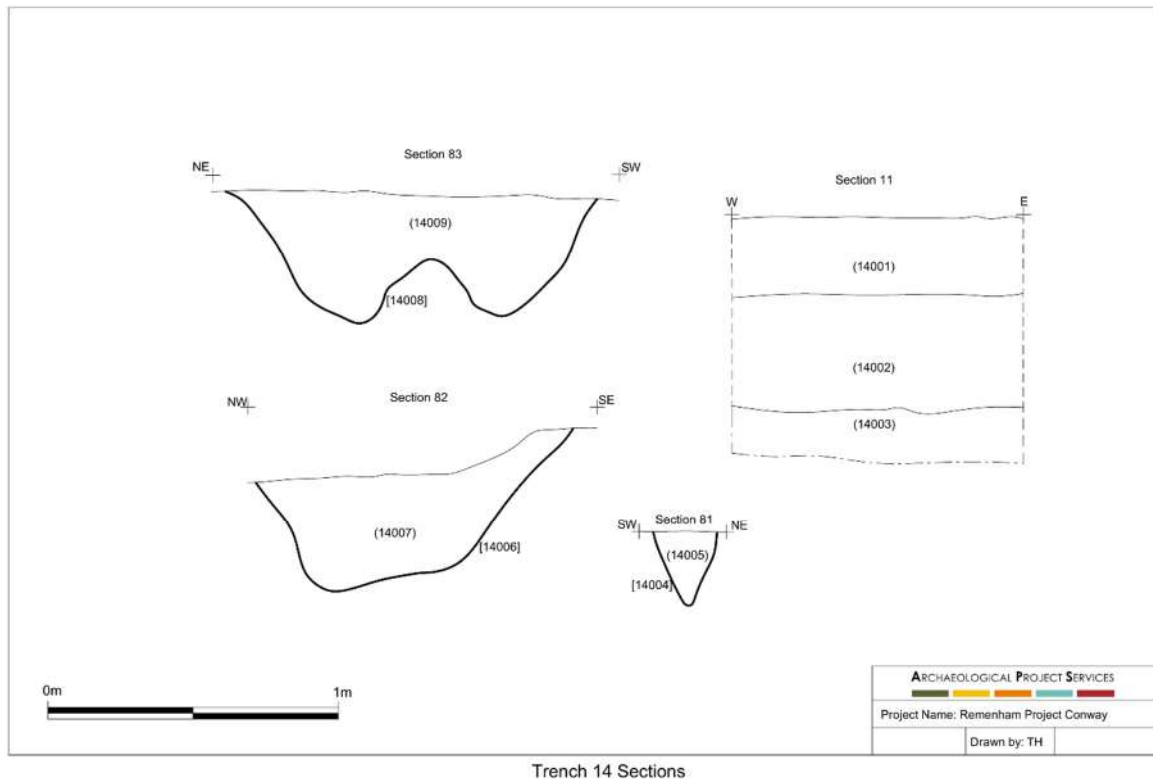


Figure 15 Trench 14 sections

Trench 15

Trench 15 contained no features of note; two natural features were excavated. [15005] is a shallow linear feature with an undulating base and gradual size suggesting a small creek. [15006] is a shallow linear feature with an uneven base and is likely also a small creek. Opened on 11/12/2024.



Plate 65 West facing section of [15005]



Plate 66 West facing section of [15006]

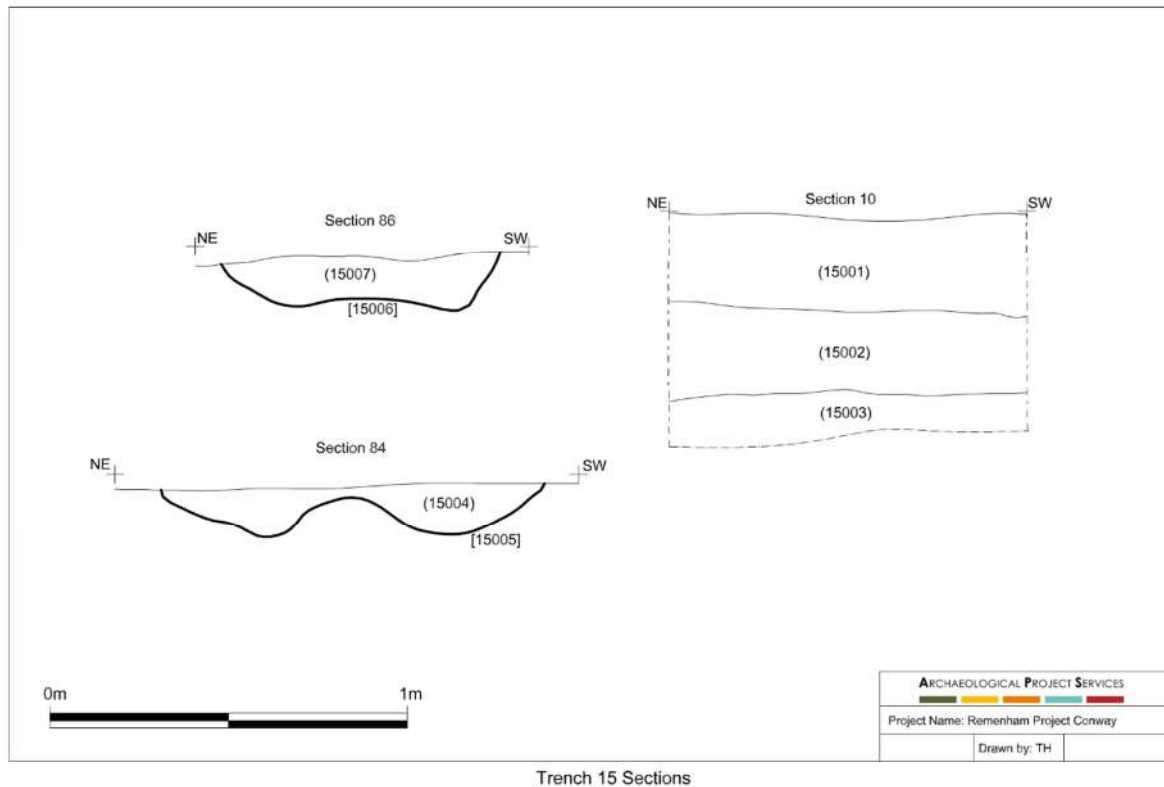


Figure 16 Trench 15 sections

Trench 16

Trench 16 contained one linear, a modern track and several natural features, one of which was dug. [16010] is a steep sided deep ditch filled with a loose clayey silt deposit, (16009), which contained pot shurds. The track, [16005] is located to the northern end of the trench and contains the deposit (16003) a mixed rubble hardcore. The natural feature excavated is an irregular circle filled by (16008) which is similar to the sub-soil. The natural changes in both depth and makeup to the south of the trench, it changes from a chalky clay at the northern end to a flinty clay at the southern end and drops of dramatically. Opened on 10/12/2024.



Plate 67 Southeast facing shot of trench 16



Plate 68 Northwest facing shot of trench 16



Plate 69 Southeast facing representative section



Plate 70 Southwest facing representative section



Plate 71 Northeast facing representative section



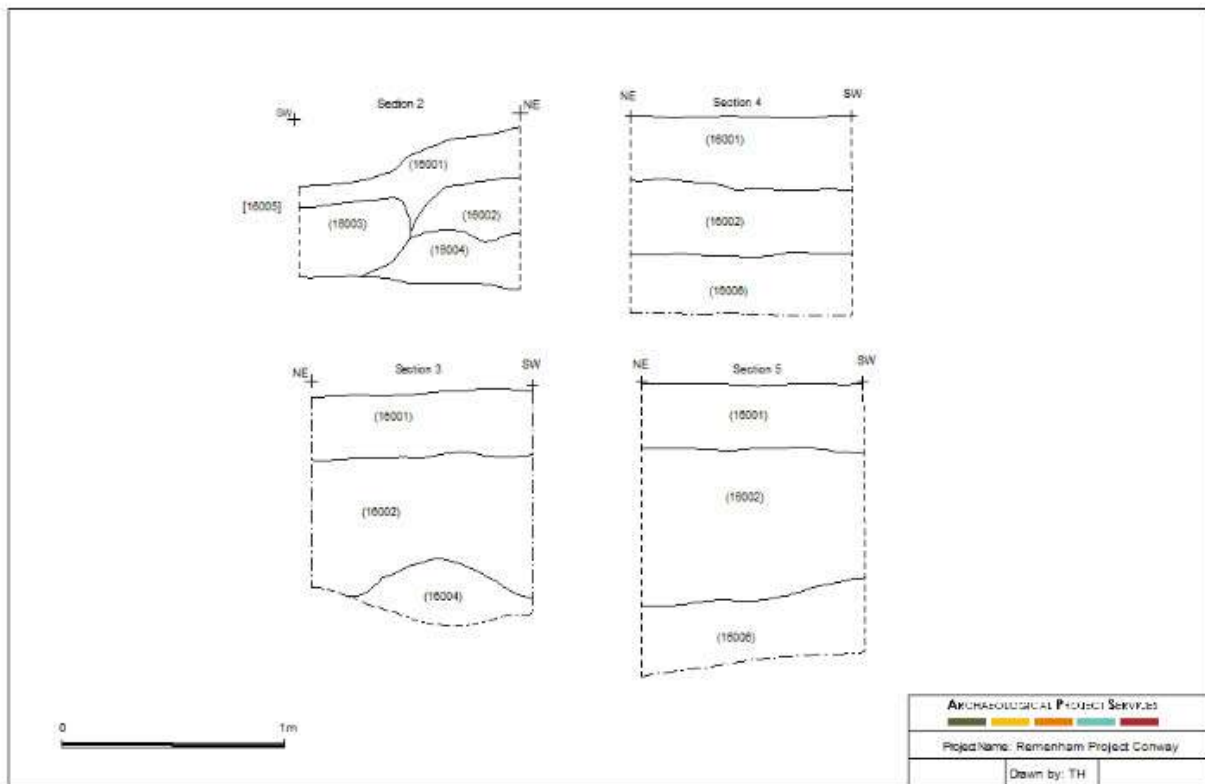
Plate 72 Northeast facing section of [16005]



Plate 73 Southeast facing section of [16007]



Plate 74 Northwest facing section of [16010]



Trench 16 Sections

Figure 17 Trench 16 sections

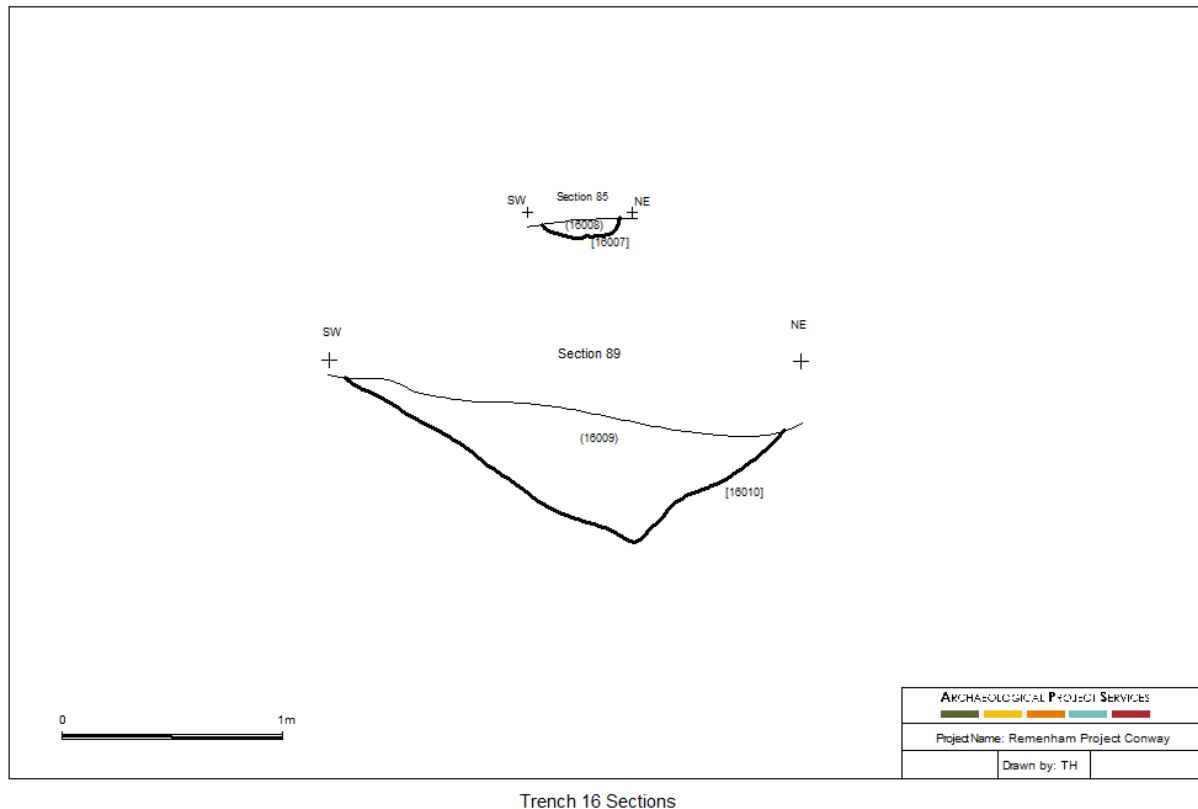


Figure 18 Trench 16 sections

Trench 17

Not excavated

Trench 18

Not excavated

Trench 19

Trench 19 contained no features of note and was heavily disrupted by the roots of standing trees. The depth of this trench is varied with a steep drop at the southwestern end, likely the result of water running down the hill. Opened on 14/01/2025.



Plate 75 Northeast facing shot of trench 19



Plate 76 Southwest facing shot of trench 19



Plate 77 Northeast facing representative section

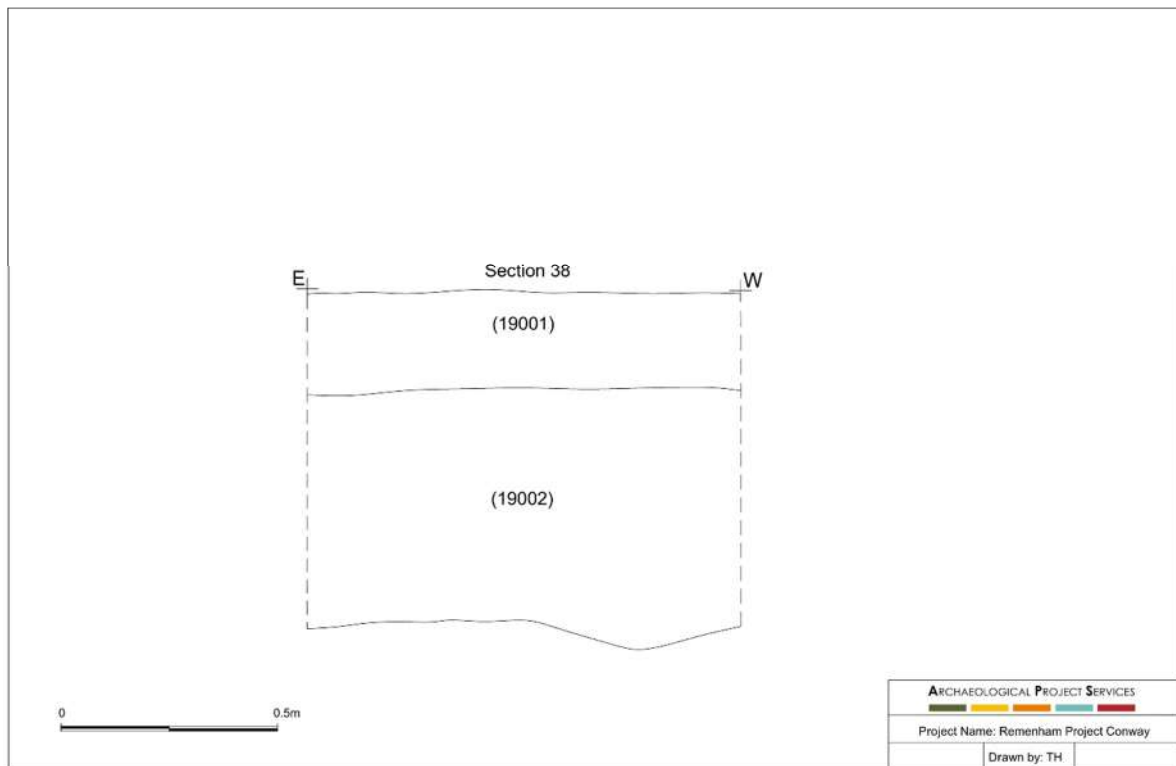


Figure 19 Trench 19 sections

Trench 20

Trench 20 contained no features of note and was heavily disrupted by the roots of standing trees. Opened on 07/02/2025.



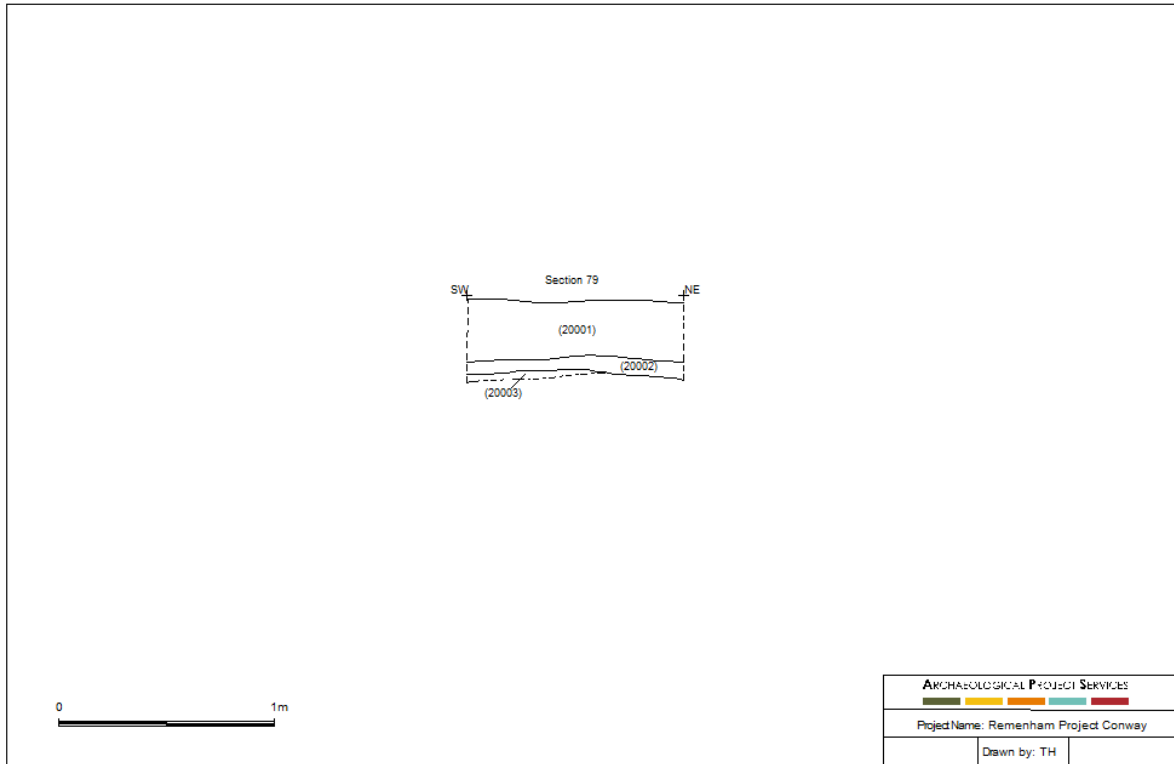
Plate 76 Northeast facing shot of trench 20



Plate 77 Southwest facing section of trench 20



Plate 78 South facing representative section



Trench 20 Sections

Figure 20 Trench 20 sections

Trench 21

Trench 21 contained no features of note and was heavily disrupted by the roots of standing trees. Opened on 07/02/2025.



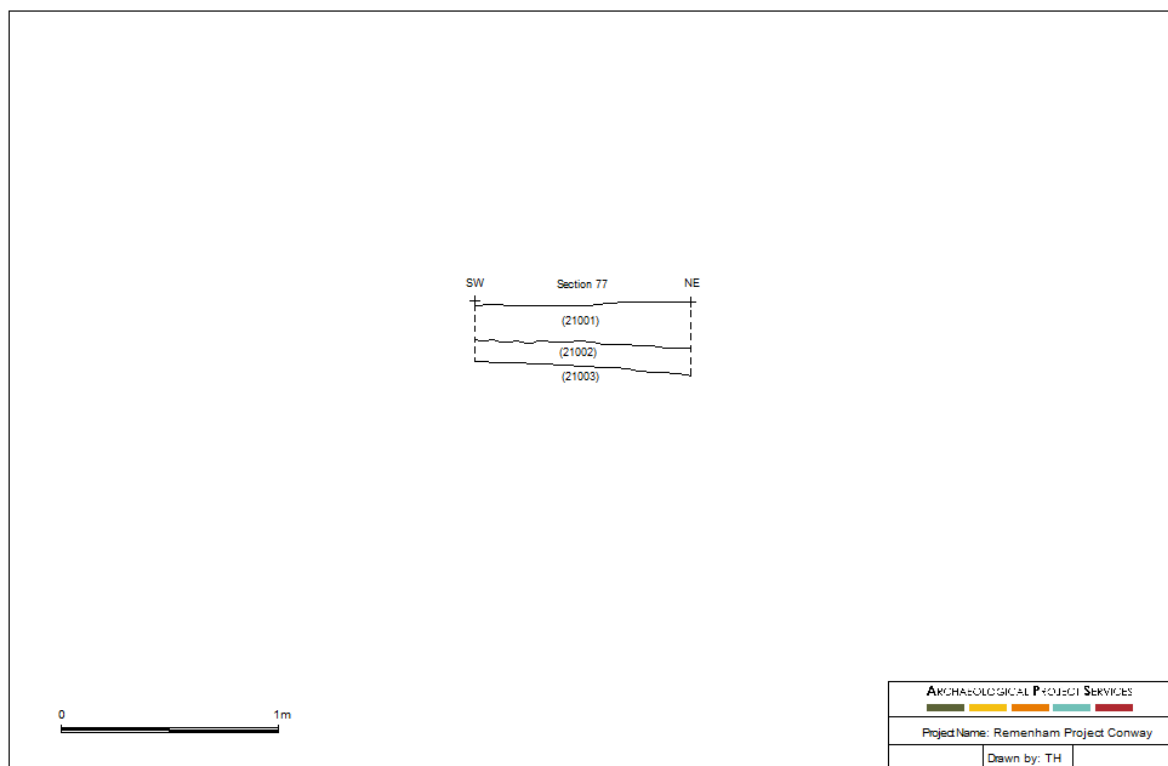
Plate 79 Southwest facing shot of trench 21



Plate 80 Northeast facing shot of 21



Plate 81 South facing representative section



Trench 21 Sections

Figure 21 Trench 21 sections

Trench 22

Trench 22 contained no features of note. At points the trench was very shallow being less than 0.05m deep and being heavily affected by the roots of standing trees. Opened on 07/02/2025.



Plate 82 Southeast shot of trench 22



Plate 83 Northwest facing shot of trench 22



Plate 84 North facing representative section

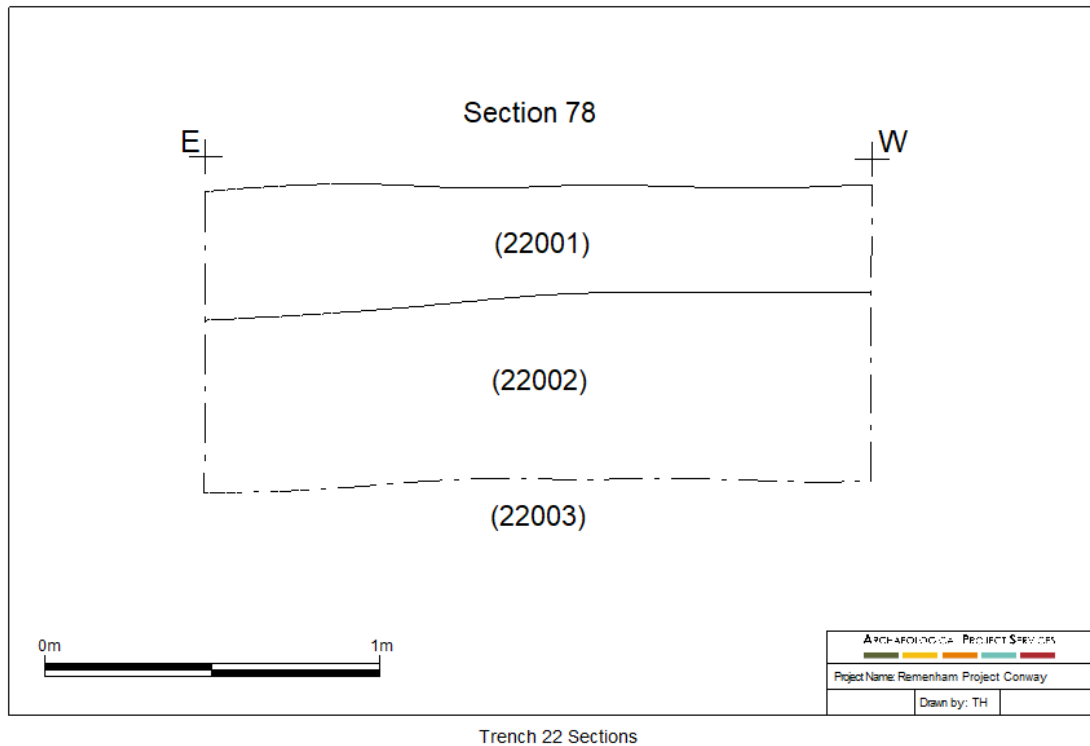


Figure 22 Trench 22 sections

Trench 23

Trench 23 contained two modern walls and a number of natural features, one of which was excavated. (23009) is a modern, cement, block wall on an east west alignment at the bottom of cut [23008] over 1.99m below the current ground level. Above and around (23009) are a number of deposits all either made up of or containing significant amounts of building rubble suggesting an intentional backfill possibly of a foundation cut. (23015) is the foundation of section of the existing garden wall that has been removed in this area and extends approximately 0.64m below existing ground level. [23019] is an oval cut with highly irregular sides and base filled by (23020) a deposit similar to the sub-soil. Opened on 21/01/2025.



Plate 85 North facing shot of trench 23



Plate 86 South facing section of trench 23



Plate 87 West facing representative section



Plate 88 Southeast facing section of [23015]



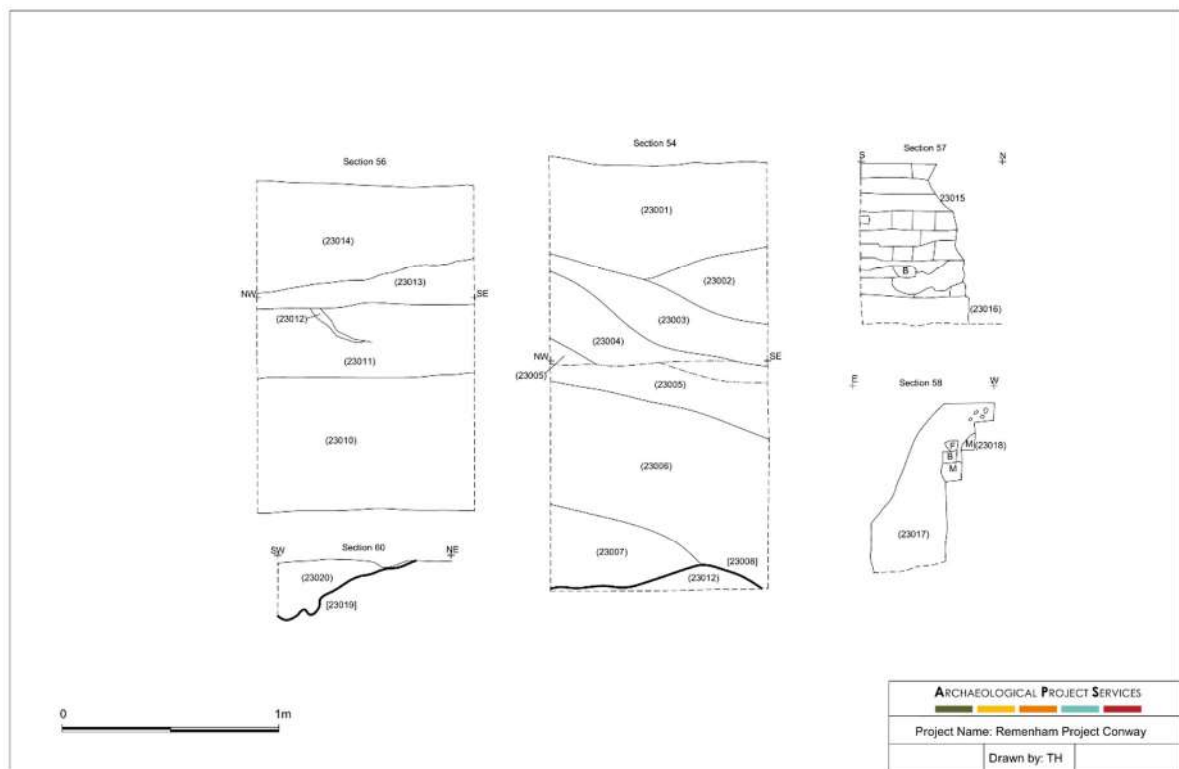
Plate 89 Northwest facing section of [23015]



Plate 90 Southeast facing section of [23019]



Plate 91 Southwest facing section of [23008]



Trench 23 Sections

Figure 23 Trench 23 sections

Trench 24

Trench 24 contained no features of note and was mostly taken up with a large soak away comprised of large flint within a square cut. Opened on 20/01/2025.



Plate 92 Southeast facing shot of trench 24



Plate 93 Northwest facing shot of trench 24



Plate 94 Trench 24 representative sections



Plate 95 Southeast facing representative section

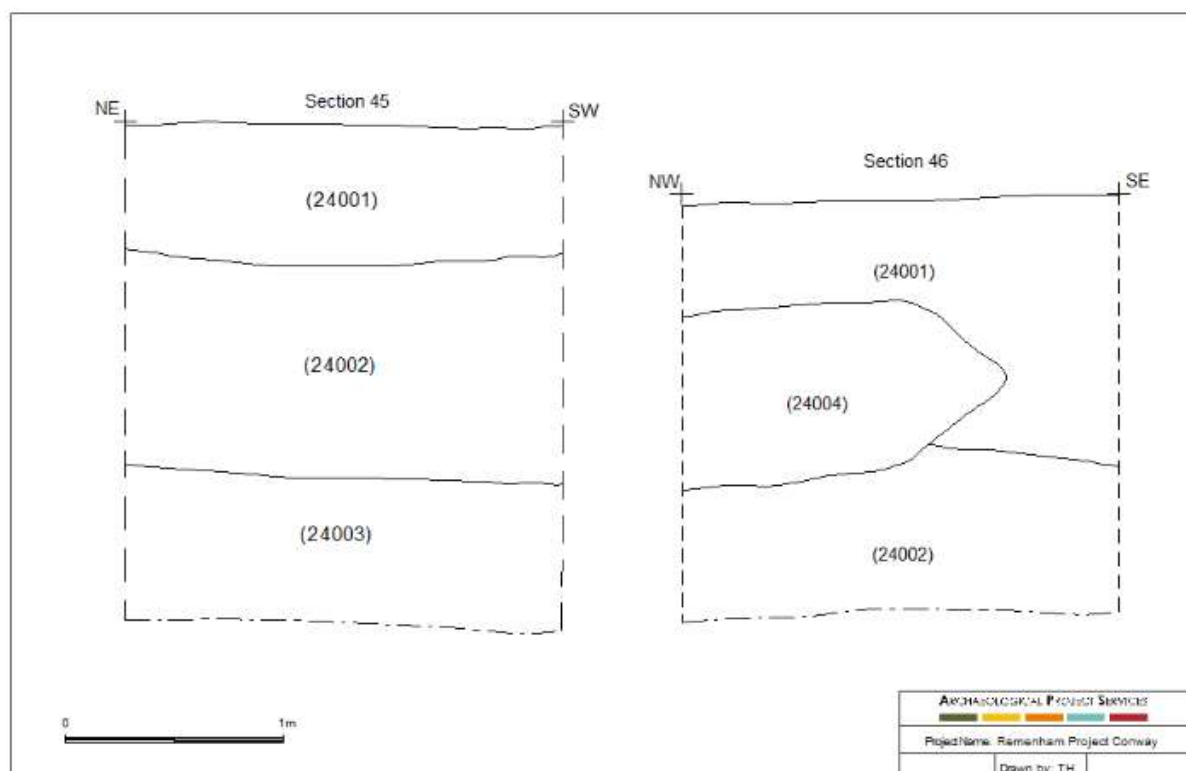


Figure 24 Trench 24 sections

Trench 25

Trench 25 contained no features of note. Two natural features were excavated. [25007] is an irregular oval feature filled by a deposit similar to the sub-soil. [25009] is an uneven linear that fades towards the south also filled by a deposit similar to the sub-soil. Opened on 21/01/2025.



Plate 96 Northeast facing shot of trench 25



Plate 97 Southwest facing shot of trench 25



Plate 98 Northeast facing representative section



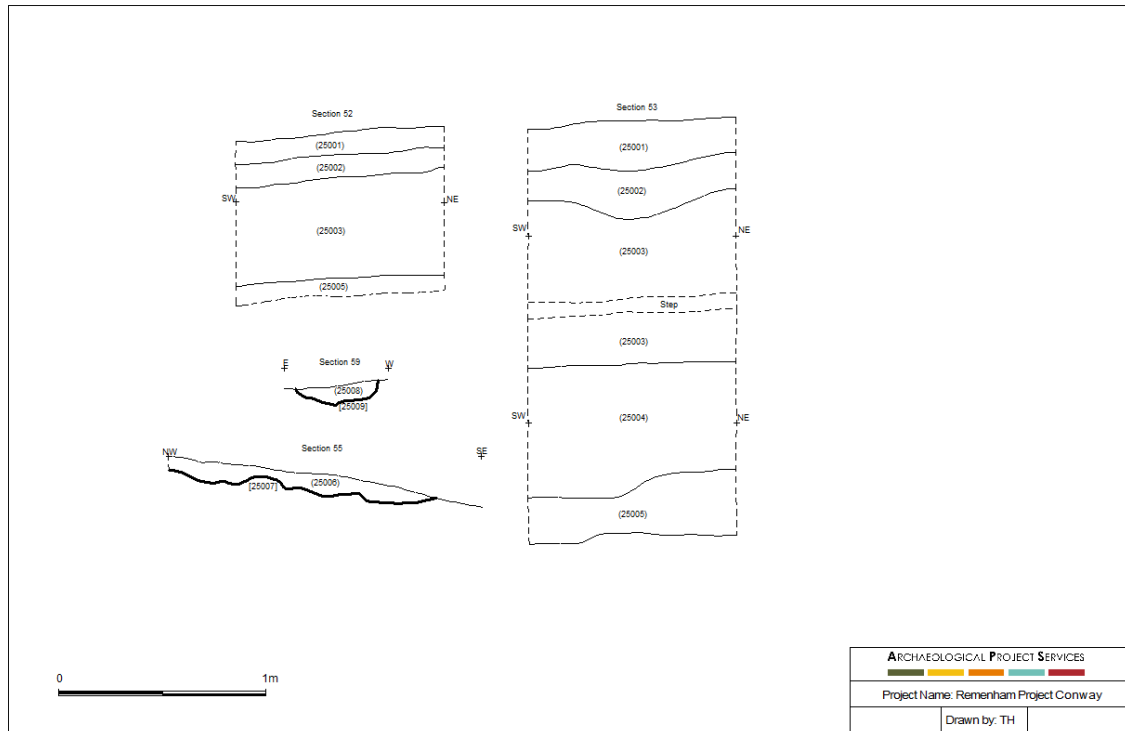
Plate 99 Northeast facing representative section



Plate 100 Southwest facing section of [25007]



Plate 101 North facing section of [25009]



Trench 25 sections

Figure 25 Trench 25 sections

Trench 26

Trench 26 contained two features of note and two natural features within were also excavated. [26004] is a shallow gully which contained no finds. [26006] is a shallow gully that terminates gradually. Both [26009] and [26011] are tree boles filled with a friable mid orangey brown sandy clay, similar to the sub-soil. Opened on 16/01/2025.



Plate 102 Southwest facing shot of trench 26



Plate 103 Northeast facing shot of trench 26



Plate 104 Northwest facing representative section



Plate 105 Northwest facing section of [26004]



Plate 106 Northwest facing section of [26009]



Plate 107 North facing section of [26007]



Plate 108 Northwest facing section of [26011]

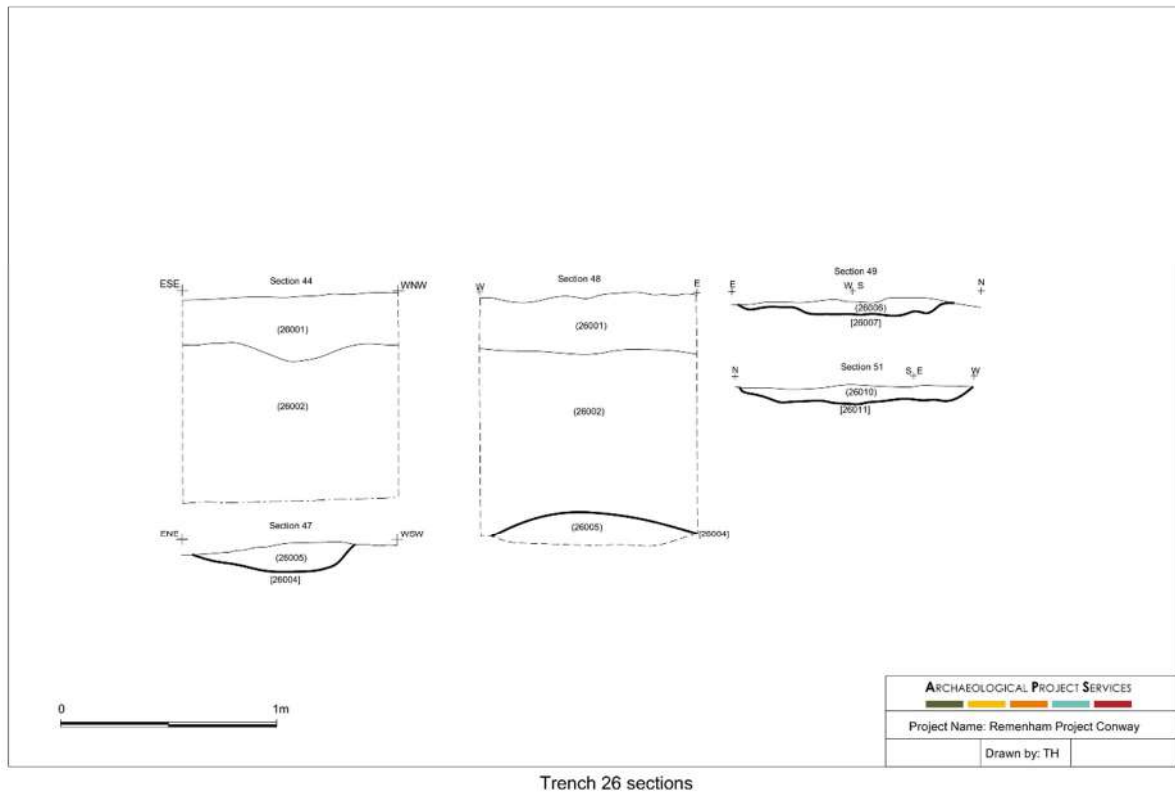


Figure 26 Trench 26 sections

Trench 27

Trench 27 contained no features of note. Three natural features were excavated [27006], [27008] and [27010], they are a tree bole, burrow, and tree bole respectively all contained a deposit similar to the sub-soil. Opened on 19/12/2024.



Plate 109 Northeast facing shot of trench 27



Plate 110 Southwest facing shot of trench 27



Plate 111 Southeast facing section of [27005]



Plate 112 East facing section of [27006]



Plate 113 Northeast facing section of [27008]



Plate 114 Southwest facing section of [27010]

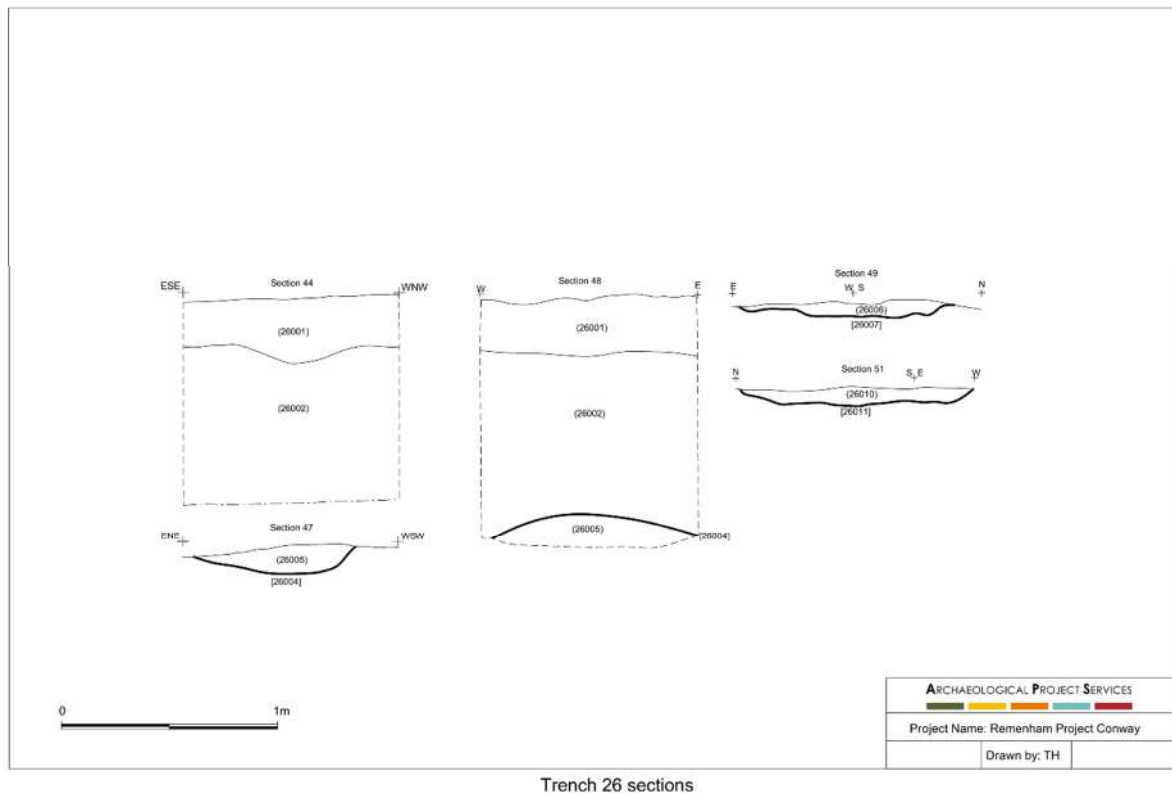


Figure 27 Trench 27 sections

Area 28

Area 28 held the largest concentration of features on the site containing three linears and three isolated features. [28006] is a ditch with steep sides and a flat base, the upper fill, (28007), contained pot and bone whilst the lower fill, (28012), contained a considerable density of flint. [28013] is a shallow linear, possibly a natural gully however, both fills (28014) and (28015) contained considerable evidence of burning with heat affected flint and charcoal throughout being concentrated in the upper fill (28014). Both contained pot and bone. The upper fill, (28014), of [28013] does not continue along its full length but rather fades out towards the southeast. Linears [28016] and [28018] run parallel to each other with a distance of 1.55m between them, and it is possible they form the bounding ditches to a trackway or some other form of boundary such as a hedgerow flanked by ditches. (28017), the upper fill of [28016] contained pot and bone. The fills of [28016] and [28018] are very similar and distinct from most others in the area suggesting as similarity in their deposition. [28028] is a ditch filled by (28027) which

contained pot, bone and charcoal. [28008] is an irregular isolated feature with two fills (28009) and (28010). (28009) is very similar to the sub-soil and those fills within natural features. However, (28010) is a dark fill with evidence of burning including heat affected flint and contained pot suggesting a natural feature repurposed at a later date possibly as a fire pit. Similar to [28028], [28024] is an irregular cut also with a lower fill similar to the sub-soil and an upper fill with evidence of burning also suggesting a repurposed tree bole. [28004], [28005] and [28011] are large linear features running across the west of the area in close proximity to each other. All three are highly irregular and made up of what appear to be a number of channels suggesting a series of natural water courses possibly later affected by rooting. All three of these large linears are filled by a sub-soil like fill with no visible boundary with the sub-soil. [28022] is a natural feature likely to be a tree bole filled with a sub-soil like deposit. Opened on 14/01/2025.



Plate 115 Northwest facing shot of area 28



Plate 116 Northeast facing section of [28004]



Plate 117 Northeast facing section of [28005]



Plate 118 Southeast facing section of [28011]



Plate 119 East facing section of [28008]



Plate 120 Southeast facing section of [28006]



Plate 121 Southwest facing section of [28013]



Plate 122 South facing section of [28016] & [28018]



Plate 123 North facing section of [28016] & [28018]



Plate 124 Northwest facing section of [28022]

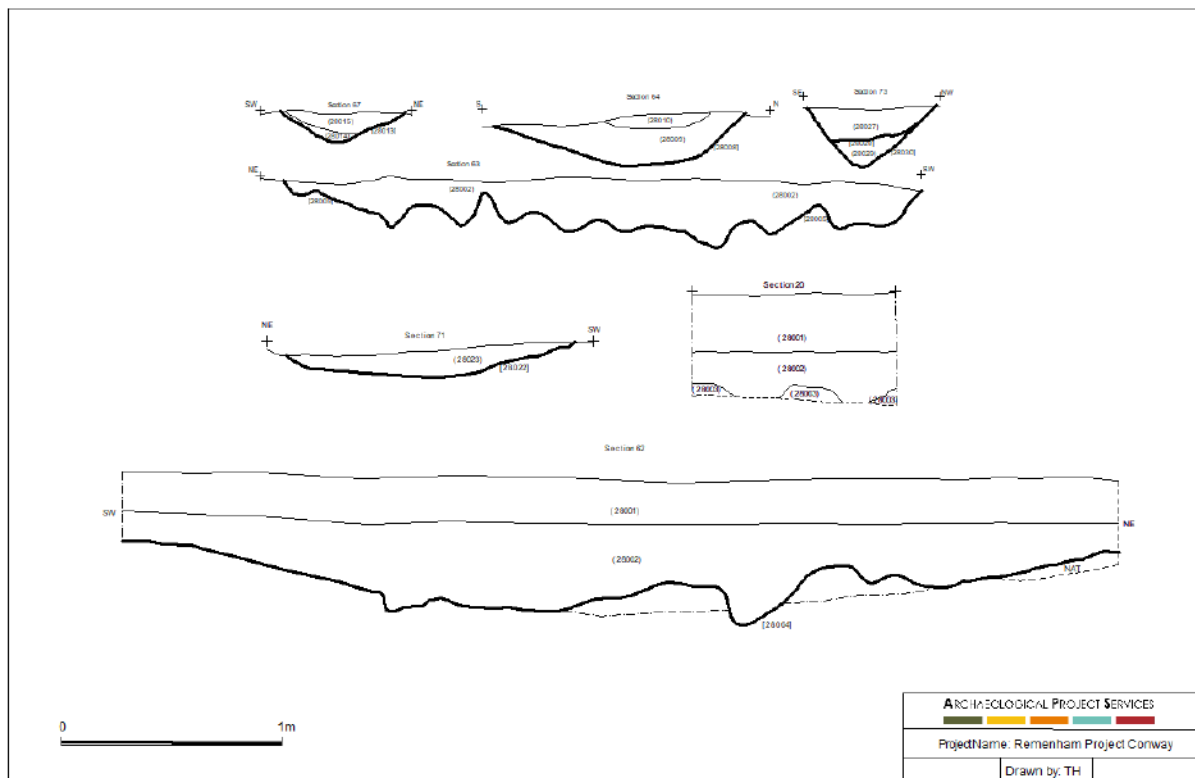
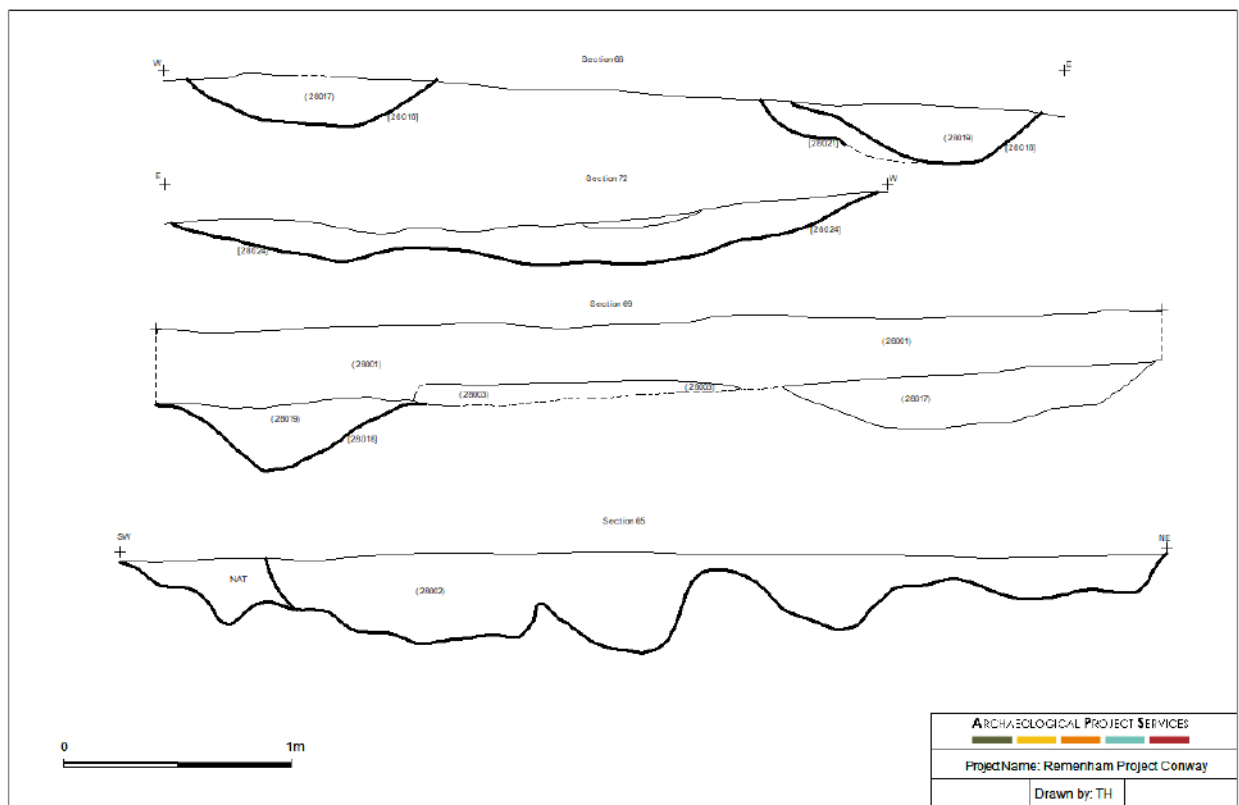
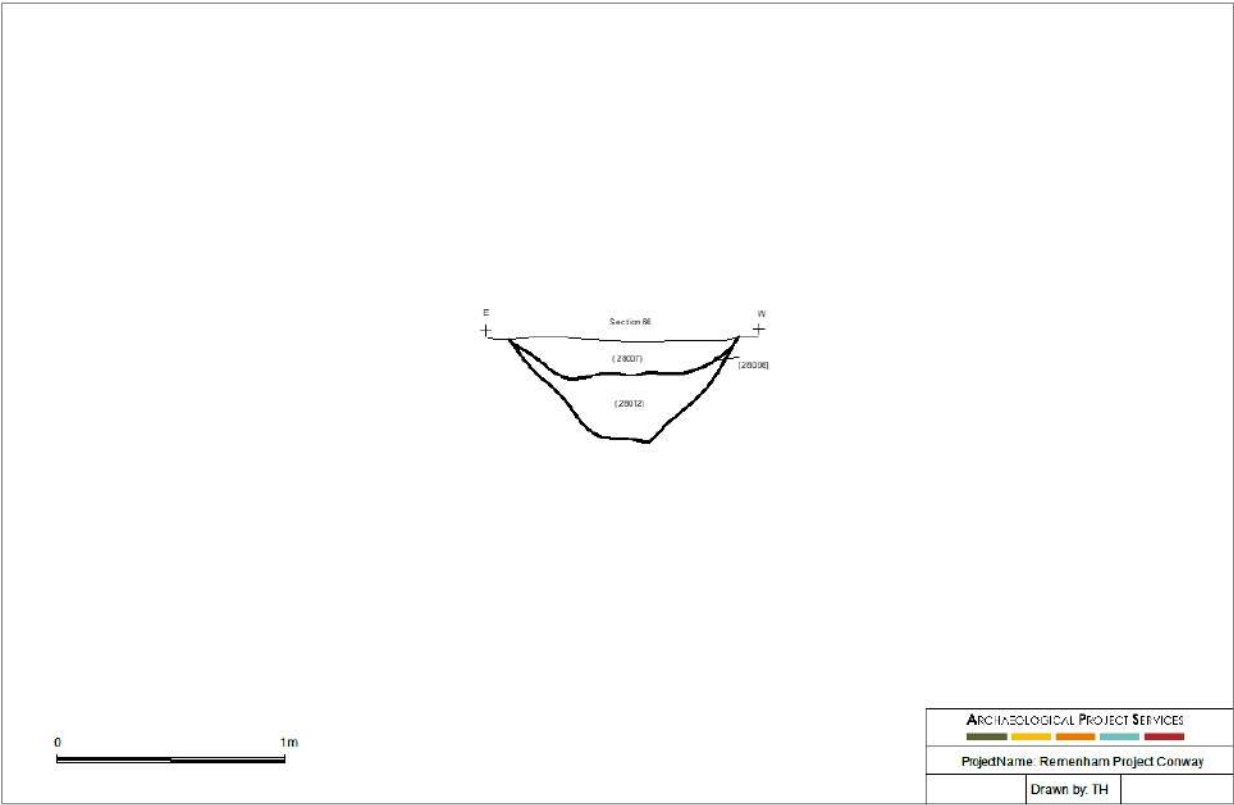


Figure 28 Area 28 sections



Area 28 Sections

Figure 29 Area 28 sections



Area 28 Sections

Figure 30 Area 28 sections

Appendix

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
	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
Sub-total			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>			<i>71</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>100</i>
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-later 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); spare, calcareous, ill-sorted inclusions (2mm); common, ill-sorted red ore (0.25mm); spare, 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 (FLSaI, 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 (OXSJ). 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 leach 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 grit (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
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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.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table #1 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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