Archaeological Evaluation Report

Land at George Green

Slough

Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

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

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

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Ltd, on behalf of Brett Ltd, to undertake an evaluation of land at George Green, Buckinghamshire (centred on SU 996 808). It is proposed to extract minerals from the site.

1.1.2 Although the Local Planning Authority had not set a brief for the work, discussions with the Buckinghamshire County Archaeologist were held in order to establish the scope of work required.

1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Oxford Archaeology 2011), *Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)* and the local authority's policies on archaeology.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site was located to the south of George Green, on the north-eastern outskirts of Slough, Buckinghamshire.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development (Fig. 1) comprised a cultivated field bounded to the north by the village of George Green, to the east by the projected line of a Roman Road, to the south by a nursery and to the west by Uxbridge Road.

1.2.3 The drift geology of the area is mapped as the clays and silts of the Langley Silts Member (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale mapping http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in the Cultural Heritage Assessment (Josephs 2008), and is not reproduced here.

1.3.2 In addition, an aerial photograph, dated to 1943, was examined and appeared to show a trackway, flanked by a series of small structures, running approximately south-north from the southern edge of the site. This corresponds to an area of enhanced magnetic response (see 1.3.3 below) and a low ridge visible at ground level.

1.3.3 A geophysical survey was carried out by ArchaeoPhysica during the early stages of the evaluation. The results of the survey (Fig. 2 and Appendix F) suggested the presence of a north-south aligned, double-ditched trackway running through the centre of the site (Appendix F, DWGs 4 and 5, anomalies 13 and 14 with a northward extension represented by anomalies 1, 2, 3 and 5) and a post-medieval field boundary in the north-east corner of the site (anomalies 6 and 7). Five further potential ditches were identified in the south-east corner of the site and three to the west. One of the latter (anomaly 15) appeared to off-set from the western trackway ditch.

1.3.4 Two areas of heightened/reduced geophysical response were also noted, one near the southern extent of the site (anomaly 20) and one near the centre (anomaly 12), both of which lay adjacent to the 20th century trackway also seen on the geophysical survey (anomaly 18). The full report can be found in Appendix F.

1.4 Potential

1.4.1 The Cultural Heritage Assessment concluded that, although no archaeological sites were known within the site itself, recent work in the vicinity suggests that the site did have the potential to contain archaeological remains, particularly of late prehistoric to early medieval date. However, the site had been in arable cultivation since the medieval period and any surviving remains were likely to be truncated. In addition, the absence of cultivation earthworks (ridge and furrow) and previous field boundaries suggests that recent intensive ploughing had taken place.

1.4.2 The suggested route of a Roman road follows the eastern boundary of the site. However, the Historic Environment Record of Buckinghamshire describes the route as 'not strictly aligned' and there is conjecture over the route.

1.4.3 The geophysical survey identified a number of linear features, including a potential north-south aligned trackway running through the centre of the site.

1.5 Acknowledgements

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

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were:

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

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Initially 22 trenches, representing a 1% sample of the area, were excavated (Fig. 2, Trenches 1 - 22). Following a detailed geophysical survey of the site, which was carried out during the initial phases of the evaluation, and after consultation with Andrew Josephs and the Buckinghamshire County Council archaeologist, ten additional trenches (Fig. 2, Trenches 23 - 31 and an extension to Trench 7) were excavated in order to examine a series of linear anomalies and two areas of heightened geophysical response.

2.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a tracked, 360º mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of the project archaeologist.

2.2.3 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with standard OAS practices (Wilkinson 1992).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

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

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.6 Trench 20 (Fig. 5) contained an east-west orientated ditch (2003) and a furrow. Ditch 2003 was 0.66m wide and 0.12m deep and produced no datable material.

3.3.7 Trench 27 (Fig. 3) contained a row of six postholes (2703, 2705, 2709, 2711, 2713 and 2715) running down the centre of the trench on an east-west orientation. A north-south orientated gully (2707 – not excavated), a tree throw hole (2717) and a furrow (2719) were also recorded. The postholes were between 0.20 and 0.50m in diameter and up to 0.10m deep. Postholes 2711 and 2713 truncated furrow 2719. Tree throw hole 2717 was irregular in profile and measured 1.5m in width and up to 0.3m in depth. Two small sherds of late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery were recovered from the fill. It is possible given the location of the furrow, that the potential trackway had been ploughed out at this point.

3.4 Trenches 5 and 26 (Fig. 4)

3.4.1 Trenches 5 and 26 were sited over a geophysical anomaly corresponding to a field boundary identified on the enclosure map for the area. Ditches 503 and 2608 were excavated sections through this boundary and, in both cases, were cut through the subsoil. Ditch 503 (Fig. 7) was 1.56m wide and 0.47m deep and had silted naturally. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill: the first was possibly late Saxon or early medieval and the second early medieval. Ditch 2608 was 1.10m wide and 0.3m deep and had silted naturally. The geophysical survey identified an anomaly running parallel to the north-south leg of this boundary. A section through this feature in Trench 26 (ditch 2606) was 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep and produced two sherds of 18th century pottery and a fragment of post-medieval brick.

3.4.2 In Trench 5, to the south of ditch 503, seven further features were recorded. Ditches 513 and 517 were both east-west orientated and up to 2m wide. A pair of postholes were recorded near the centre of the trench (511 and 515): these measured up to 0.45m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. No dating evidence was recovered. Pit 509 was 0.74m wide and 0.10m deep and had silted up naturally. Feature 507 was a tree throw hole and produced four pieces of struck flint. Feature 505 was a furrow. All the features were cut through the subsoil and were sealed by a 0.34m thick deposit of modern ploughsoil (500) only.

3.4.3 Two further features were excavated in Trench 26 (2604 and 2611), also cut through the subsoil. Ditch 2604 was a north-south orientated ditch which measured 2m wide and 0.25m deep, and contained a fragment of post-medieval brick and a sherd of post-medieval pottery. Feature 2611 was a north-south orientated ditch measuring 1.1m wide and 0.30m deep.

3.5 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

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

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

3.6 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

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

3.7 Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

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

3.8 Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

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

3.9 Trench 8

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

3.10 Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

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

3.11 Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

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

3.12 Trench 11 (Fig. 5)

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

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

3.13 Trench 21 (Fig. 6)

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

3.14 Trench 25 (Fig. 3)

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

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

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

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

3.16 Finds summary

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

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

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 While the nature of the soils meant that identifying subtle archaeological features was difficult, the sparse distribution of geophysical anomalies and the paucity of artefacts from excavated features indicate that the relatively low level of archaeological activity recorded during the evaluation is representative of the density and significance of features on the site as a whole.

4.1.2 It should be noted that the similarity of the fills of many features to the subsoil deposit found across the site may have led to an overestimate of the number of features recorded as underlying the subsoil. As a result, the density of features assumed to be of prehistoric date may be lower than reported.

4.1.3 Of the features identified during the geophysical survey, only the northern end of the easternmost trackway ditch, a field boundary ditch in the north-east of the site and a furrow in Trench 15 could be positively identified despite targeted trenching and cleaning. Most of the remaining linear anomalies may represent the remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation and certainly appear to lie on the same orientation as furrows identified during trenching.

4.1.4 The areas of heightened geophysical response proved to coincide with modern disturbance.

4.2 Interpretation

4.2.1 Archaeological remains were identified in 26 of the 31 excavated trenches, with the main focus of activity, both in terms of numbers of features and quantity of artefacts, being in the northern portion of the site. Of the 26 trenches containing archaeological features, ten of these contained only the remains of medieval ridge and furrow. The archaeological remains identified date from prehistory to the 20th century.

4.2.2 The subsoil deposit, recorded across the site, may represent a former ploughsoil, perhaps associated with the medieval cultivation of the site. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the deposit in Trench 9. The deposit sealed many of the features recorded, suggesting a pre-medieval date for the activity represented by those features. The main exception to this was recorded in the north-eastern area of the site, where a series of features in Trenches 5 and 26 post-dated the subsoil, and in the north-western area of the site, in Trench 1, where a series of ditches similarly post-dated the subsoil.

4.2.3 The potential trackway identified in the geophysical survey was investigated in Trenches 3, 7, 20 and the additional trenches 23, 27 and 31. Despite careful cleaning and examination, a ditch which may have formed the eastern side of the trackway could only be identified in Trenches 3 and 7. The lack of evidence for it in the other trenches may be due to it having been more heavily plough truncated in these areas. The pottery recovered from the interventions in Trenches 3 and 7 suggests that the trackway may have its origins in later prehistory and that the eastern ditch was still at least partially open into the 2nd century AD. However, a lack of associated features or datable material from primary silting episodes means that the date for its construction can not be determined more precisely. If it is indeed of later prehistoric origin, then it would form one of number of trackways and other land divisions on a similar alignment which have been recorded in the region (pers. comm. Eliza Alqassar).

4.2.4 The date and character of the prehistoric activity in the northern part of the site is unclear. The majority of the features recorded were ditches with occasional pits and postholes also present. Only a small quantity of pottery was recovered (from Trenches 3, 4, 7 and 9): the sherds were small and often residual in the features within which they were found. However, all of the material was of a generally later prehistoric date: sherds from Trench 9 may have been of early Iron Age date. A small quantity of struck flint was also recovered (from Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 7) and its character suggests a generally earlier prehistoric date, although the dating of this material is not conclusive. Taken together, while the evidence indicates a human presence in the area during prehistory, the paucity of artefactual and environmental material recovered, and the lack of coherent structural evidence, suggests that the site was not used for settlement of a permanent or semi-permanent nature. It is perhaps more likely that the site was utilised for agricultural purposes, with the ditches forming the boundaries of fields within which short-lived, related activities took place.

4.2.5 A small quantity of Roman material was also present: a pit in Trench 4 contained a sherd of 1st-2nd century, five small sherds of 1st-2nd century pottery were recovered from the putative later prehistoric trackway in Trench 7 and two sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from a tree throw hole in Trench 27. The small quantity of material recovered is not indicative of settlement activity of this date but does suggest some form of presence, again perhaps purely agricultural in character. No evidence was recovered from the evaluation which would confirm or refute the suggestion that a Roman road forms the eastern boundary of the site.

4.2.6 A number of trenches contained regularly spaced, shallow linear features, generally on a similar alignment to, and occasionally coinciding with, linear anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey. Where more than one occurred in a trench, these features had a fairly regular spacing of approximately 10m. It is very likely that these represent the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, heavily truncated by modern ploughing. In the western part of the site the recorded furrows lie on a broadly east-west alignment. In the eastern part of the site they lie on a broadly north-south alignment. It is possible that the slight ridge, later apparently utilised as a trackway, which runs from SSW-NNE across the centre of the site, and which coincides with a boundary seen on the 1809 enclosure map, may be the remnants of a medieval headland, forming part of the same agricultural system. The row of postholes seen in Trench 27 post-dates the ridge and furrow and is therefore likely to represent a post-medieval fence line.

4.2.7 The field boundary identified by the geophysical survey in the north-east corner of the site was excavated in Trenches 5 and 26. Although both Saxon and medieval pottery was retrieved from the fills, this material is likely to be be residual. All of the features in these trenches were cut through the subsoil and the field boundary is shown on the Enclosure Map of 1809. It is likely, therefore, that the field boundary, and the other features recorded in these trenches, have a later, post-medieval origin. Similarly, the series of ditches in Trench 1 are also of probable post-medieval date.

4.2.8 No evidence for the trackway or structures observed on the mid-20th century aerial photograph was recovered from the trenches although the remains of a small structure are still extant in the field to the east of Trench 20. The areas of heightened/reduced magnetic response adjacent to this trackway appear to be the result of the presence of a higher level of artefactual material in the topsoil. In the case of the northern area, frequent fragments of modern ceramic building material were present. In the southern

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

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

by Paul Booth

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.2 Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

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

Date and nature of the assemblage

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

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

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

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

B.3 The ceramic building material (CBM)

by John Cotter

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

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

B.4 Flint

by Geraldine Crann

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

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

Discussion

All the flint can be classified as prehistoric debitage flakes or chunks. The flakes from all contexts except 301 are relatively small, generally accepted as an indication that they are earlier rather than later prehistoric. Although all the flint is likely to be re-deposited it is all in relatively fresh condition.
The small quantity of worked flint limits the interpretation of the material, beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during the earlier prehistoric period.

B.5 Miscellaneous Finds

Glass

identified by Ian Scott

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

Clay pipe

by John Cotter

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

Animal Bone

identified by Lena Strid

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

Burnt, unworked flint
by Geraldine Crann

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

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Julia Meen

Introduction

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

Methodology

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

Results

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

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

Discussion and Recommendations

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

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

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

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Josephs, A, 2008 George Green, Buckinghamshire, Potential Mineral Extraction: Cultural Heritage Assessment, unpublished

Oxford Archaeology, 2011 Land at George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Evaluation, unpublished

Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles,* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2nd edn)

Wilkinson, D (ed), 1992 Fieldwork Manual, unpublished

Appendix E. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Land at George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire

Site code: WEXGG11

Grid reference: SU 996 808

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 10-19th August 2011

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire

Geophysical Survey Report

Produced for Andrew Josephs

GGB111

11th September 2011

MJ & ACK Roseveare

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Mapping Our Heritage

Non-Technical Summary

Andrew Josephs commissioned ArchaeoPhysica to undertake a detailed magnetic evaluation of likely archaeological content of a field on the edge of Slough, Buckinghamshire. This was undertaken immediately in advance of evaluation trenching by Oxford Archaeology and an overlap in fieldwork meant that there was opportunity to examine soils at the northern end of the site before survey was complete.

A number of significant anomalies were found, some known to be caused by buried services, others by former field boundaries. Of greater interest was a pair of reduced field linear anomalies passing the length of the site, which seems to demarcate a former road and a small number of other linear anomalies that hint at an associated field system.

Digital Data

Data	Included?	Format
Survey outlines	Available	Vector: AutoCAD R12 DXF
Interpretation	Available	Vector: AutoCAD R12 DXF
XY Traces		Vector: AutoCAD R12 DXF
Contours		Vector: AutoCAD R12 DXF
Images	Available	Georeferenced raster: GeoTIFF
Catalogue	Available	Database: MS Access 2003

Media	Sent to	Date

Audit

Version	Author	Checked	Date
Draft Final	MJR	ACKR	11.09.11

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

Objective

1.1 The objective of the survey was to assess the potential for buried archaeological remains in advance of development, in this case a gravel quarry.

Location

Country	England
County	Buckinghamshire
Nearest Town	Slough
Central Co-ordinates	499700, 180890

Constraints and variations

1.2 The site area was 24.5 ha, rather than the 22 ha originally requested and the additional area was also surveyed.

2 Context

Archaeology

2.1 The desk based assessment (Josephs, 2008) shows the only known archaeological site within or directly adjacent to the survey area as being the possible Roman road forming the eastern boundary. However, archaeological evaluations in the surrounding area have revealed the presence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman era and Saxon activity.

2.2 The current large field was an open field before the 1809 Enclosure Act, after which there were approximately seven separate fields making up the area and a couple of small closes adjacent to the current eastern boundary.

Environment

Superficial 1:50000 BGS	Lynch Hill Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel (LHGR)
Bedrock 1:50000 BGS	London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand (LC)
Topography	Fairly flat and level, low north – south ridge central to site
Hydrology	Free draining
Current Land Use	Arable
Historic Land Use	Agricultural
Vegetation Cover	Stubble
Sources of Interference	Traffic on road to west, fencing

2.3 The topsoil is fairly laden with ceramic debris from nightsoil and has fragments of brick. Some of this contributes small dipolar anomalies to the magnetic field, visible in the survey data. In addition the southern part of the site exhibits large quantities of broken flower pot which appears in this case to be significantly magnetic. The magnetic data reveals a concentration of debris in the southern part adjacent to a small derelict building and perhaps the nursery once extended into the area.

2.4 Everywhere the topsoil is fairly devoid of stone and has a uniform and fairly average depth, although relict furrows from ridge and furrow cultivation were visible below the topsoil in some trenches. The subsoil, where observed, is predominantly silty but with variable amounts of clay and in some places, sand. Within the northernmost part of the site a pale silty subsoil predominates: this is also the lowest part of the field.

2.5 In no location was the underlying gravel seen and it seems likely that the magnetic data will be dominated by contributions from the subsoil and with just a weak background mottling from variations in the gravel. Unless any former topsoil was significantly more magnetic than the present one, it seems unlikely that burial of this material, either within the fills of pits and ditches, or washed down into cracks in the gravel, will result in significant magnetic anomalies at the surface.

3 Methodology

Objective

3.1 This was simply to prospect the area using the magnetic technique for features of possible archaeological interest.

Survey

Hardware

Measured Variable	Magnetic flux density / nT
Instrument	Array of Geometrics G858 Magmapper caesium magnetometers
Configuration	Non-gradiometric transverse array (4 sensor array)
Sensitivity	0.03 nT @ 10 Hz (manufacturer's specification)
QA Procedure	Continuous observation
Resolution	1.0m between lines, 0.25m mean along line interval

Monitoring and quality assurance

3.2 The ATV-towed system continuously displays all incoming data as well as line speed and spatial data resolution per acquisition channel during survey. Rest mode system noise is therefore easy to inspect simply by pausing during survey and the continuous display makes monitoring for quality intrinsic to the process of undertaking a survey. Rest mode test results (static test) are available from the system.

3.3 A suitably qualified Project Geophysicist was in the field at all times and fieldwork and technical considerations were guided by the Senior Geophysicist.

Processing

Procedure

3.4 All data processing is minimised and limited to what is essential for the class of data being collected, e.g. reduction of orientation effects from magnetic sensors, suppression of single point defects (drop-outs or spikes), etc. The process stream for this data is as follows:

Process	Software	Parameters
Measurement and GNSS receiver data alignment	Proprietary	
Temporal reduction and regional field suppression	Proprietary	20s highpass median filter
Gridding	Surfer	Kriging, 0.25m x 0.25m

3.5 The initial processing uses proprietary software developed in conjunction with the multisensor acquisition system. Surfer is used for gridding and initial study before the data is ported as data surfaces (not images) into Manifold GIS for final imaging and detailed analysis. Specialist analysis is undertaken using proprietary software.

3.6 General information on processes commonly applied to data can be found in standard text books and also in the 2008 English Heritage Guidelines "*Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*" at http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Geophysical_LoRes.pdf.

3.7 ArchaeoPhysica uses more advanced processing for magnetic data using potential field techniques standard to near-surface geophysics. Details of these can be found in Blakely, 1996, "*Potential Theory in Gravity and Magnetic Applications*", Cambridge University Press.

3.8 All archived data includes process metadata.

Interpretive framework

Resources

3.9 Numerous sources are used in the interpretive process which takes into account shallow geological conditions, past and present land use, drainage, weather before and during survey, topography and any previous knowledge about the site and the surrounding area. Old Ordnance Survey mapping is consulted and also older sources if available.

Magnetic survey

3.10 Interpretative logic is based on structural class and examples are given below. For example a linear field or gradient enhancement defining an enclosed or semi-enclosed shape is likely to be a ditch fill, if there is no evidence for accumulation of susceptible material against a non-magnetic structure. Weakly dipolar discrete anomalies of small size are likely to have shallow non-ferrous sources and are therefore likely to be pits. Larger ones of the same class could also be pits or locally-deeper topsoil but if strongly magnetic could also be hearths. Strongly dipolar discrete anomalies are in all cases likely to be ferrous or similarly magnetic debris, although small repeatedly heated and *in-situ* hearths can produce similar anomalies. Reduced field strength (or gradient) linear anomalies without pronounced dipolar form are likely to be caused by relatively low susceptibility materials, e.g. masonry walls, stony banks or stony or sandy ditch fills.

Standards & guidance

3.11 All work was conducted in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- David et al, "Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation", English Heritage 2008
- "Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation", Institute for Archaeologists 2008.

3.12 Archive formation is in the spirit of the following document which is, however, dated and not of direct relevance to the form and structure of data collected during non-gridded multi-sensor survey:

- Schmidt, A. et al, 2001, "Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice", ADS

3.13 In addition, all work is undertaken in accordance with the high professional standards and technical competence expected by the Geological Society of London and the European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers.

3.14 All personnel are experienced surveyors trained to use the equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's expectations. All aspects of the work are monitored and directed by fully qualified professional geophysicists.

4 Catalogue

4.1 The numbers in square brackets in this report refer to the catalogue below and DWGs 04 and 05.

Label	Anomaly Type	Feature Type	Description	Easting	Northing
1	Reduced field area		One of a pair with [2] of diffuse reduced field anomalies typical of a relatively deep source and apparently marking a northwards continuation of probable ditch fills [3] and [5]. The different appearance may be due to a difference of soil type as well as possibly a greater depth of burial	499714.3	181111.2
2	Reduced field area		See [1]	499727.4	181110.9
3	Reduced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	One of a pair with [5] of reduced field linear anomalies that in plan form resemble ditch fills alongside a former road. This sort of structure would normally be expected to show enhanced magnetic field strength through inclusion of buried topsoil within its fill. Here, the reduction of field strength implies the fill to either be less magnetic than the surrounding natural soil, or for the feature to have been cut through a more magnetic horizon, e.g. a buried former topsoil. It was noted by Oxford Archaeology (Ken Walsh, pers. comm.) that there is a soil horizon below the topsoil that seals features beneath it so the latter interpretation may be the more likely here	499702.0	181054.1
4	Reduced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	Possible ditch fill - see [3] for a note about why this anomaly is reduced field rather than the more common enhanced field	499731.3	181054.1
5	Reduced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	This structure is one of a pair with [3] and runs parallel to it approximately 13m to the west	499680.1	181017.2
6	Enhanced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	An unusual anomaly at this site is this enhanced field linear. It is probably a ditch fill but containing material more magnetic than the surrounding soil including any buried soil through or into which it is cut	499838.5	181015.6
7	Reduced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	This linear structure corresponds to a known former field boundary and helps to support interpretation of similar anomalies at this site as similar ditch fill type structures	499859.5	180965.6
8	Various - area	Fills / Debris	Possible buried structure or debris or other disturbance of the ground	499835.7	180956.1

Label	Anomaly Type	Feature Type	Description	Easting	Northing
9	Enhanced field discrete group (sample)	Fills? - Pits?	Grouped fairly strongly magnetic structures may be indicative of an artificial origin, e.g. magnetic pit fills, occupation debris or hearths	499768.2	181027.5
10	Enhanced field discrete (sample)	Fill? / Deeper soil	Fairly large (spatially) and often nearly monopolar anomalies typical of deeper soil or sometimes fills. They could have a natural origin but it is frequently impossible to discount an artificial source, e.g. a pit fill. At this site it is possible that they represent variations in thickness of either the topsoil or perhaps that of a buried soil beneath it	499790.5	180985.8
11	Strong dipolar discrete (sample)	Debris	A typical anomaly, numerous at this site, likely to be caused by larger items of ceramic or ferrous debris	499799.6	181093.4
12	Various strongly dipolar - area	Debris	This occupies part of a low ridge along which a former field boundary (see [18]) passes. The course of this feature beyond this point is not clear and this mass of debris seems to fan outwards from its course, perhaps due to plough action?	499713.1	180960.4
13	Reduced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	See [5]	499620.2	180884.2
14	Reduced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	See [3]	499637.7	180884.6
15	Reduced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	Possible ditch, perhaps part of an enclosure alongside [13]	499574.6	180859.2
16	Reduced field linear?	Fill? - Ditch?	Possible northwards continuation of [17], however, too weak to be sure	499827.0	180828.7
17	Reduced field linear	Fill? - Ditch?	A narrow structure, presumed to be a fill, and probably of a ditch. Either the fill material is less magnetic than the subsoil or the structure is cut through a buried more magnetic soil	499840.9	180723.1
18	Enhanced field linear	Fill - Ditch	Former field boundary, into the fill of which has been introduced magnetic material, e.g. ceramics	499673.4	180834.6
19	Strong dipolar linear	Service	One of a pair of buried sewers. The northern one is non-magnetic and perhaps therefore concrete, however, this example is strongly magnetic. There is also the possibility that this is actually a different service laid alongside a non-magnetic sewer	499719.0	180712.4
20	Various strongly dipolar - area	Debris	A rectangular spread of debris, probably brick and flower pot fragments judging from surface observation, and probably the site of lightweight structures associated with the nursery to the south	499671.0	180648.9

Label	Anomaly Type	Feature Type	Description	Easting	Northing
21	Enhanced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	This seems to be a fill, perhaps of a small ditch, marking the eastern extent of area [20]	499753.6	180669.5
22	Enhanced field linear	Fill - Ditch?	See [21]	499737.7	180638.2

5 Discussion

Introduction

5.1 The sections below first discuss the geophysical context within which the results need to be considered and then specific features or anomalies of particular interest. Not all will be discussed here and the reader is advised to consult the catalogue (*ibid*) in conjunction with the graphical elements of this report.

Principles

5.2 In general, topsoil is more magnetic than subsoil which can be slightly more magnetic than parent geology, whether sands, gravels or clays, however, there are exceptions to this. The reasons for this are natural and are due to biological processes in the topsoil that change iron between various oxidation states, each differently magnetic. Where there is an accumulation of topsoil or where topsoil has been incorporated into other features, a greater magnetic susceptibility will result.

5.3 Within landscapes soil tends to accumulate in negative features like pits and ditches and will include soil particles with thermo-remanent magnetization (TRM) through exposure to heat if there is settlement or industry nearby. In addition, particles slowly settling out of stationary water will attempt to align with the ambient magnetic field at the time, creating a deposit with depositional remanent magnetization (DRM).

5.4 As a consequence, magnetic survey is nearly always more a case of mapping accumulated magnetic soils than structures which would not be detected unless magnetic in their own right, *e.g.* built of brick or tile. As a prospecting tool it is thus indirect. Fortunately, the mechanisms outlined above are commonplace and favoured by human activity and it is nearly always the case that cut features will alter in some way the local magnetic field.

Instrumentation

5.5 The use of the magnetic sensors in non-gradiometric (vertical) configuration avoids measurement sensitisation to the shallowest region of the soil, allowing deeper structures, whether natural or otherwise to be imaged within the sensitivity of the instrumentation. However, this does remove suppression of ambient noise and temporal trends which have to be suppressed later during processing. When compared to vertical gradiometers in archaeological use, there is no significant reduction in lateral resolution when using non-gradiometric sensor arrays and the inability of gradiometers to detect laminar structures is completely avoided.

5.6 Caesium instrumentation has a greater sensitivity than fluxgate instruments, however, at the 10 Hz sampling rate used here this increase in sensitivity is limited to about one order of magnitude.

5.7 The array system is designed to be non-magnetic and to contribute virtually nothing to the magnetic measurement, whether through direct interference or through motion noise. There is, however, some limited contribution from the towing ATV.

Character & principal results

5.8 For detailed comment the reader is advised to consult the catalogue in section four, above.

5.9 The data is dominated by strong dipolar anomalies e.g. [11] and in the northern half weaker and frequently monopolar enhanced field anomalies, e.g. [9] and [10]. Many of the latter seem to be natural, i.e. there are too many to be interpreted as pit fills, for example, and there are few linear enhanced field anomalies. The dipolar sources are likely to be due to the large quantities of ceramics and brick fragments.

5.10 Ridge and furrow cultivation is not clearly visible in the magnetic data but was seen in some trenches which implies topsoil to have only low magnetic susceptibility.

5.11 Oxford Archaeology have observed (Ken Walsh *pers. comm.*) that some of the features they found were buried beneath a thin subsoil and it seems likely, from the magnetic data, that this could be a degraded buried topsoil because variations in the thickness of this may account for the numerous monopolar anomalies in the data. Many of these features may exhibit weak magnetic anomalies but could not be resolved against an equally variable background texture. It is therefore clear that the magnetic survey potentially under-represents the quantity of features at the site in terms of what can be differentiated from a strongly variable magnetic background.

5.12 Nearly all the linear anomalies of archaeological interest, e.g. [3] – [5], [15], etc. exhibit reduced field and are thus fairly unusual as there is no reason to associate any of these with common sources of this sort of anomaly, e.g. buried stone or sand. However, if there is a buried topsoil that is more magnetic than the present one, perhaps through exposure to settlement type activity, then features cut through this, e.g. linear ditch fills, may be marked by reduced field anomalies due to the loss of this more magnetic soil. Although actual measurement of magnetic susceptibility has not occurred at this site, the hypothetical of a buried magnetic soil would account for most of the observations made about the data at this site.

Land-use and landscape

5.13 Former field boundaries are hardly visible which, given the likely presence of associated field ditches, is another reason to suppose the topsoil to have only weak magnetic susceptibility.

5.14 An exception to this is [7], and possibly [6]. The former is known to have been a former boundary and [6] may indicate a separate phase of this boundary's existence.

5.15 Linear structure [18] is another former field boundary though this exhibits an enhanced field anomaly, thought to be due to material within its fill, probably ceramic debris.

Tracks and enclosures

5.16 A surprising discovery is the existence of reduced field anomalies [3], [5], [13] and [14] that in plan form seem to indicate a buried landscape of former enclosures and a slightly sinuous north to south orientated road. This was not suspected from the desk based assessment and is of interest because it is roughly aligned with the suggested route of a Roman road forming the eastern boundary of the site. Although there is nothing to suggest these features are Roman, it is striking that two defined routes are apparently so close to each other in an area where there are not strong topographic variations that might constrain or channel communications.

5.17 The fact that these structures are less magnetic than their surroundings and may be cut through a magnetic former topsoil is interesting because it implies them to be later than this soil, which in term must be of similar date to or later than features found beneath it.

Other structures

5.18 There is evidence for a different land use in the southern part of the site due to the presence of an extensive spread of debris [20]. If surface indications are typical, this appears to be fragments of flower pot and brick, perhaps originally a rough surface but now ploughed into the soil. It would appear that a small derelict wooden building, built against former boundary [18] was associated with this.

Conclusions

5.19 The magnetic data from this site does not contain a lot of information about features of archaeological interest, however, this is in part due to difficulties of interpretation combined with what appears to be low background susceptibility. When compared with magnetic data from nearby Taplow, again collected over gravel, the differences are striking, with the latter area

exhibiting much stronger and predominantly enhanced magnetic anomalies. Why exactly this is the case is unclear and would require a more detailed investigation of the soil chemistry.

5.20 There are reasonable grounds to suspect the existence of a more magnetic buried soil beneath the topsoil and perhaps sealing features found by Oxford Archaeology. If this is the case then the magnetic data will reflect variations in this including where it is cut through, more than features beneath it, unless these are strongly magnetic.

Caveats

5.21 Geophysical survey is a systematic measurement of some physical property related to the earth. There are numerous sources of disturbance of this property, some due to archaeological features, some due to the measuring method, and others that relate to the environment in which the measurement is made. No disturbance, or 'anomaly', is capable of providing an unambiguous and comprehensive description of a feature, in particular in archaeological contexts where there are a myriad of factors involved.

5.22 The measured anomaly is generated by the presence or absence of certain materials within a feature, not by the feature itself. Not all archaeological features produce disturbances that can be detected by a particular instrument or methodology. For this reason, the absence of an anomaly must never be taken to mean the absence of an archaeological feature. The best surveys are those which use a variety of techniques over the same ground at resolutions adequate for the detection of a range of different features.

5.23 Where the specification is by a third party ArchaeoPhysica will always endeavour to produce the best possible result within any imposed constraints and any perceived failure of the specification remains the responsibility of that third party.

5.24 Where third party sources are used in interpretation or analysis ArchaeoPhysica will endeavour to verify their accuracy within reasonable limits but responsibility for any errors or omissions remains with the originator.

5.25 Any recommendations are made based upon the skills and experience of staff at ArchaeoPhysica and the information available to them at the time. ArchaeoPhysica is not responsible for the manner in which these may or may not be carried out, nor for any matters arising from the same.

Bibliography

Josephs, A., 2008. "*George Green Buckinghamshire, Potential Mineral Extraction: Cultural Heritage Assessment*", Andrew Josephs Environmental Consultant, unpublished

Appendices

Survey metadata

Project information

Project Name	George Green, Slough, Buckinghamshire
Project Code	GGB111
Client	Andrew Josephs
Fieldwork Dates	9th – 11th August 2011
Field Personnel	ACK Roseveare, MJ Roseveare
Processing Personnel	ACK Roseveare
Reporting Personnel	MJ Roseveare
Draft Report Date	11th September 2011
Final Report Date	

Qualifications & experience

5.26 All work is undertaken by qualified and experienced geophysicists who have specialised in the detection and mapping of near surface structures in archaeology and other disciplines using a wide variety of techniques. There is always a geophysicist qualified to post-graduate level on site during fieldwork and all processing and interpretation is undertaken under the direct influence of either the same individual or someone of similar qualifications and experience.

5.27 ArchaeoPhysica meets with ease the requirements of English Heritage in their 2008 Guidance "Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation" section 2.8 entitled "Competence of survey personnel". The company is one of the most experienced in European archaeological prospection and is a key professional player. It only employs people with recognised geoscience qualifications and capable of becoming Fellows of the Geological Society of London, the Chartered UK body for geophysicists and geologists.

Safety

5.28 Safety procedures follow the recommendations of SCAUM (now FAME) & the IAGC (International Association of Geophysical Contractors).

5.29 Principal personnel have passed the Rescue Emergency Care – Emergency First Aid course and CSCS cards are being sought for those members of staff currently without them.

5.30 All personnel are issued with appropriate PPE and receive training in its use. On all sites health and safety management is performed by the Project Geophysicist under supervision by the Operations Manager. A preliminary risk assessment will be prepared and made available to interested parties upon award of tender.

5.31 Health and safety policy documentation is reviewed every 12 months, or sooner if there is a change in UK legislation, a reported breach of such legislation, a reported Incident or Near Miss, or changes to ArchaeoPhysica's activities. Anne Roseveare, Operations Manager, has overall responsibility for conducting this review and ensuring documentation is maintained.

5.32 We are happy to confirm that ArchaeoPhysica has suffered no reportable accidents since its inception in 1998.

Archiving

5.33 ArchaeoPhysica maintains an archive for all its projects, access to which is permitted for research purposes. Copyright and intellectual property rights are retained by ArchaeoPhysica on

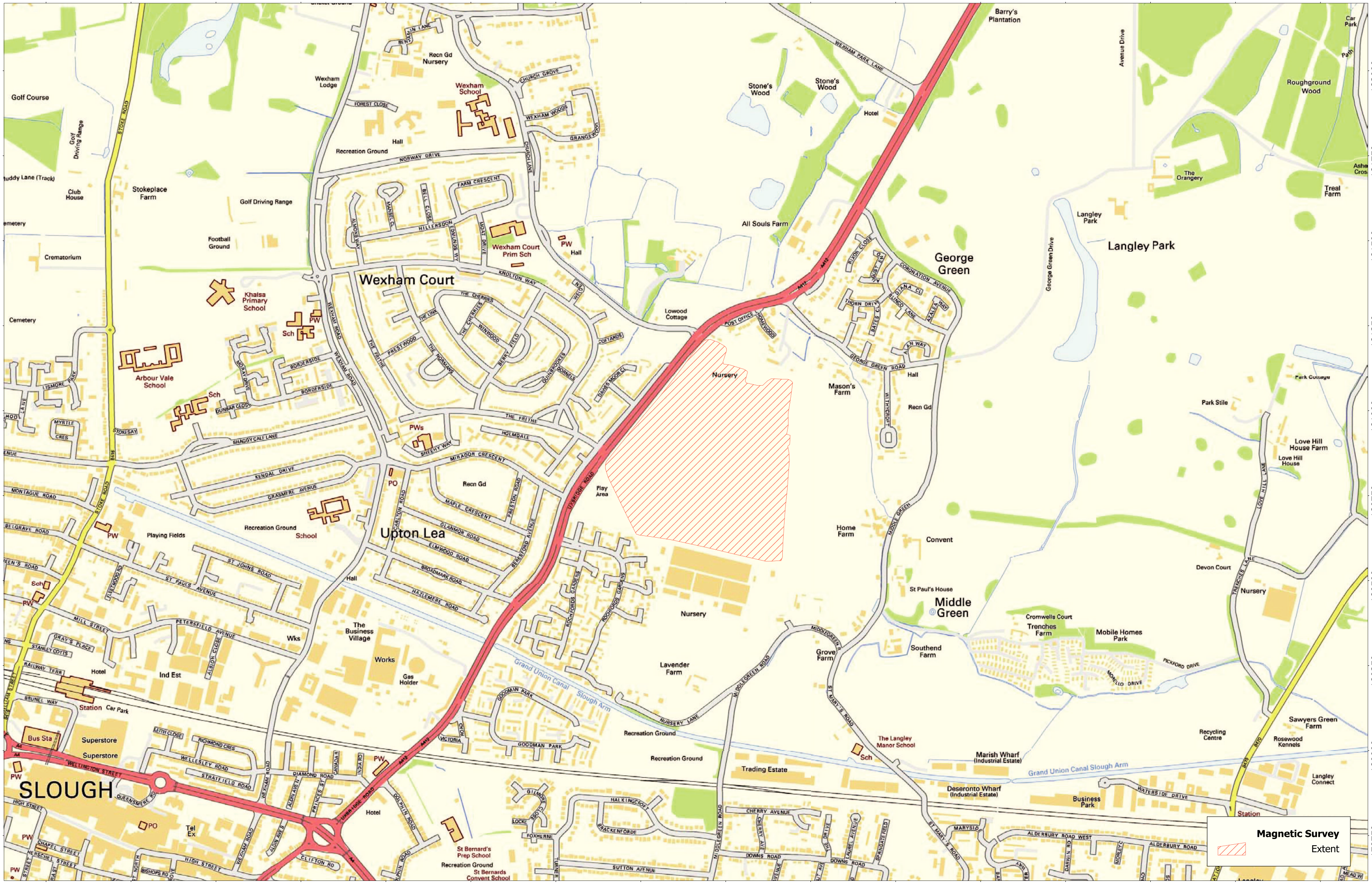
all material it has produced, the client having full licence to use such material as benefits their project.

5.34 Access is by appointment only. Some content is restricted and not available to third parties. There is no automatic right of access to this archive by members of the public. Some material retains commercial value and a charge may be made for its use. An administrative charge may be made for some enquiries, depending upon the exact nature of the request.

5.35 The archive contains all survey and project data, communications, field notes, reports and other related material including copies of third party data (e.g. CAD mapping, etc) in digital form. Many are in proprietary formats while report components are available in PDF format.

5.36 In addition, there are paper elements to some project archives, usually provided by the client. Nearly all elements of the archive that are generated by ArchaeoPhysica are digital.

5.37 It is the client's responsibility to ensure that reports are distributed to all parties with a necessary interest in the project, e.g. local government offices, including the HER where present. ArchaeoPhysica reserves the right to display data from projects on its website and in other marketing or research publications, usually with the consent of the client. Information that might locate the project is normally removed unless otherwise authorised by the client.



GGB111 George Green, Buckinghamshire
DWG 01 Site Location

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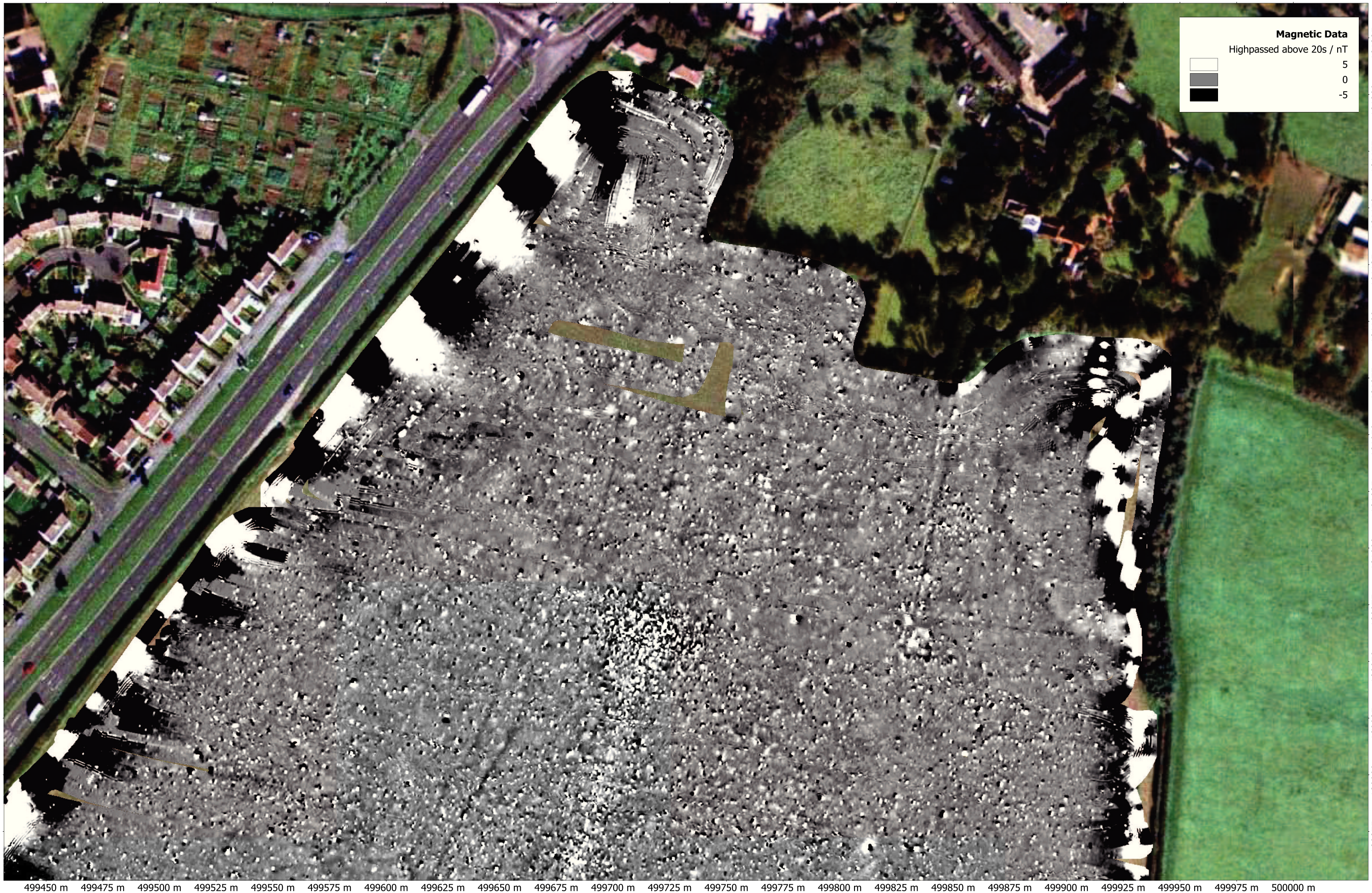

GGB111 George Green, Buckinghamshire

DWG 02 Magnetic Data North

ArchaeoPhysica Ltd

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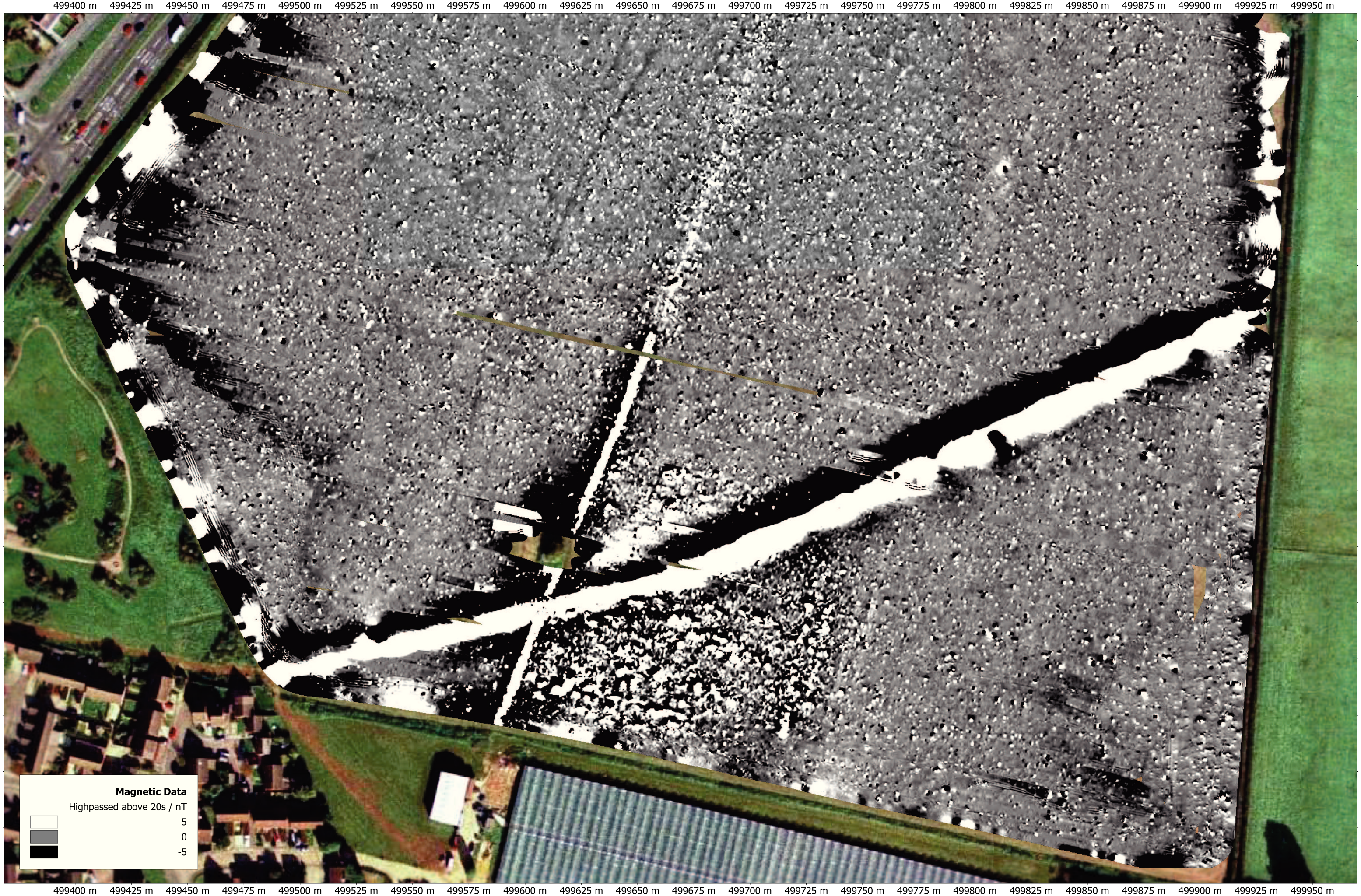

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DWG 02 Magnetic Data South

ArchaeoPhysica Ltd

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181225 m 181200 m 181175 m 181150 m 181125 m 181100 m 181075 m 181050 m 181025 m 181000 m 180975 m 180950 m 180925 m 180900 m 180875 m

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Magnetic data
- Amplitude > 50 nT
- Amplitude > 10 nT
- Amplitude > 5 nT
- Amplitude < -10 nT
- Amplitude < -50 nT

Linear enhanced
- Possible fills
- Edges

Linear reduced
- Possible fills
- Edges

Area enhanced
- Possible fills

Area reduced
- Extent

Discrete
- Area > 3 & < 20 sq. m
- Enhanced (2 - 20 nT)
- Reduced (-20 - -2 nT)

499450 m 499475 m 499500 m 499525 m 499550 m 499575 m 499600 m 499625 m 499650 m 499675 m 499700 m 499725 m 499750 m 499775 m 499800 m 499825 m 499850 m 499875 m 499900 m 499925 m 499950 m 499975 m 500000 m

GGB111 George Green, Buckinghamshire
DWG 04 Catalogue North

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180925 m 180900 m 180875 m 180850 m 180825 m 180800 m 180775 m 180750 m 180725 m 180700 m 180675 m 180650 m 180625 m 180600 m 180575 m

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Magnetic data
- Amplitude > 50 nT
- Amplitude > 10 nT
- Amplitude > 5 nT
- Amplitude < -10 nT
- Amplitude < -50 nT

Linear enhanced
- Possible fills
- Edges

Linear reduced
- Possible fills
- Edges

Area enhanced
- Possible fills

Area reduced
- Extent

Discrete
- Area > 3 & < 20 sq. m
- Enhanced (2 - 20 nT)
- Reduced (-20 - -2 nT)

499400 m 499425 m 499450 m 499475 m 499500 m 499525 m 499550 m 499575 m 499600 m 499625 m 499650 m 499675 m 499700 m 499725 m 499750 m 499775 m 499800 m 499825 m 499850 m 499875 m 499900 m 499925 m 499950 m

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DWG 05 Catalogue South

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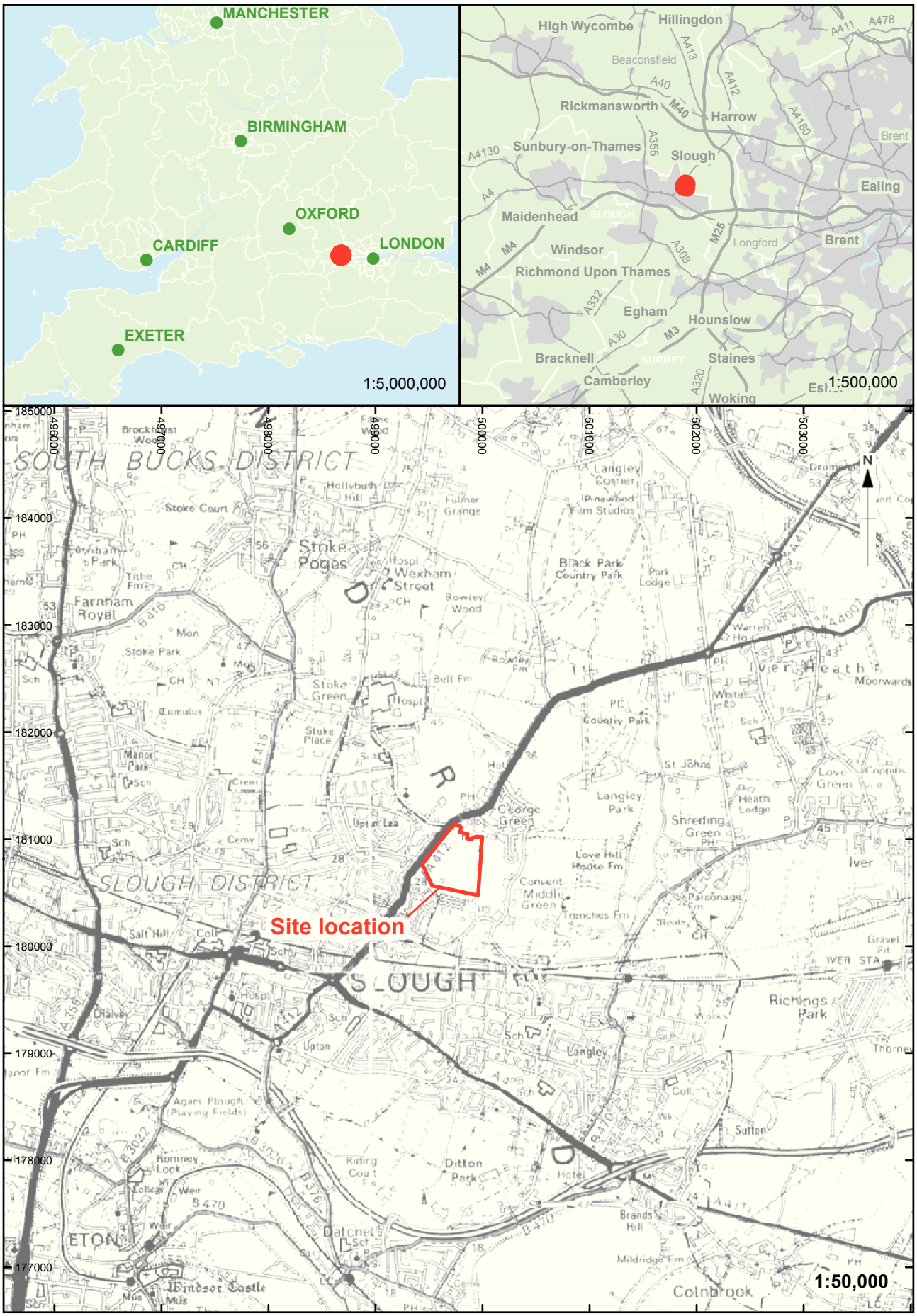

Figure 1: Site location

Y:\George_Green_Bucks\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\WEXGG11_200911.dwg(Figure 2)****Emily.Plunkett* 21 Sep 2011

N

499500
181200

499900
181200

499500
180550

499850
180550

Nursery

TR1
TR2
TR3
TR4
TR5
TR6
TR7
TR8
TR9
TR10
TR11
TR12
TR13
TR14
TR15
TR16
TR17
TR18
TR19
TR20
TR21
TR22
TR23
TR24
TR25
TR26
TR27
TR28
TR29
TR30
TR31

Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Furrow
Geophysical anomalies
TR1 Trench number
Site boundary
Area of enhanced magnetic response
Area of reduced magnetic response

CHECKED BY: MB and HK 20.09.11

Survey Data supplied by :
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0 100 m

1:2000 at A3

Figure 2: Trench layout

Y:\George_Green_Bucks\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\WEXGG11_200911.dwg(Figure 3)****Emily.Plunkett* 21 Sep 2011

N

499600
181150

499750
181150

TR1

108

105

TR25

2503

Nurs

TR3

313 315 321 323 303

309 317 319 307

TR24

TR6

603

605

607

609

TR27

2703 2705 2711 2715 2717

2707 2709 2713

TR7

705

708

710

499600
180950

499720
180950

Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Furrow
Geophysical anomalies
TR1 Trench number
Site boundary
105 Context number
Area of reduced magnetic response

CHECKED BY: MB and HK 20.09.11

Survey Data supplied by :
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0 50 m

1:750 at A3

Figure 3: North-western trenches

N

499740
181050

499920
181050

TR2
210
203
205
212
208

TR26
2604
2606
2608
2611

TR4
405
415
417
409
411
403
413
407

TR5
503
507
513
509
511
515
517

TR8
803
805

TR9
903

TR10
1008
1004
1010

499750
180840

499900
180840

TR28

Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Furrow
Geophysical anomalies
TR1 Trench number
Site boundary
105 Context number
Area of reduced magnetic response

CHECKED BY:

Survey Data supplied by :
E_Plunkett, OA South

0 50 m

1:750 at A3

Figure 4: North-eastern trenches

Y:\George_Green_Bucks\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\WEXGG11_200911.dwg(Figure 5)****Emily.Plunkett* 21 Sep 2011

N

TR11

1109

1105

499450
180900

499640
180900

TR31

TR15

TR14

TR23

TR20

TR19

2003

499450
180700

499600
180700

Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Furrow
Geophysical anomalies
TR1 Trench number
Site boundary
105 Context number
Area of enhanced magnetic response

CHECKED BY: MB and HK 20.09.11

Survey Data supplied by :
E_Plunkett, OA South

0 50 m

1:750 at A3

Figure 5: South-western trenches

N

499740
180840

499900
180840

TR28

TR17

TR13

TR29

TR18

TR30

TR21

2105

499740
180640

499900
180640

TR22

Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Furrow
Geophysical anomalies
TR1 Trench number
Site boundary
105 Context number
Area of enhanced magnetic response

CHECKED BY: MB and HK 20.09.11

Survey Data supplied by :
E_Plunkett, OA South

0 50 m

1:750 at A3

Figure 6: South-eastern trenches

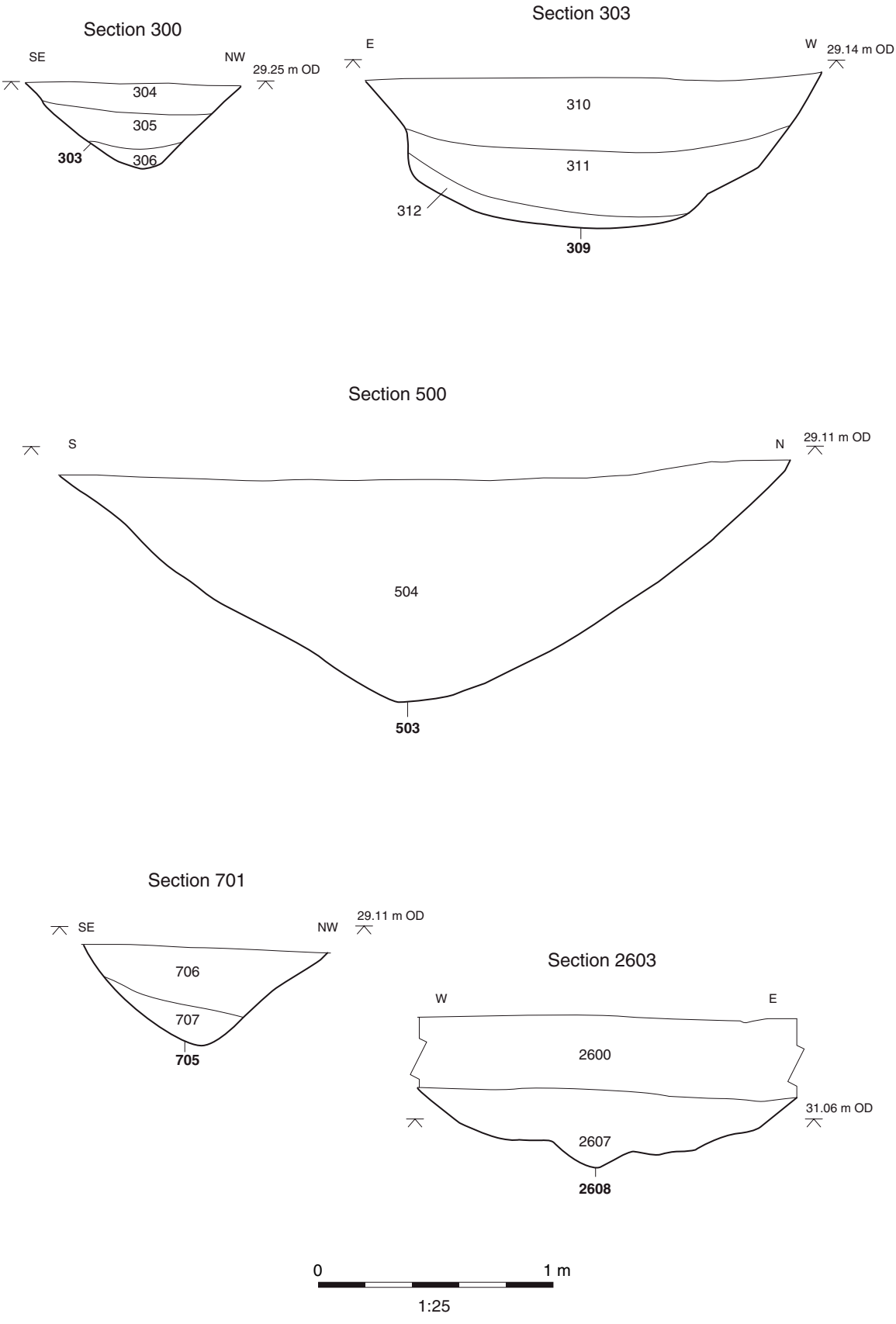

Figure 7: Sections 300, 303, 500, 701 and 2603

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