

Site/Project Name: **Reading Dee Park**

Site Code: REDEP 10

Site/Project Type: Evaluation

Year(s): 2011

Accession Number: REDMG:2010.179

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> Written Scheme of Investigation	11 double sided sheets	Box 1 file 1
A	<b>REPORT</b> Evaluation report OASIS form printout	1 bound copy 3 sheets	Box 1 file 2
B	<b>PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS</b> Trench record sheets	6 sheets	Box 1 file 3
B	<b>CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS</b> Plan record sheet Section record sheet	1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 4
B	<b>PRIMARY DRAWINGS</b> Plan Sections	1 A4 sheet 2 A4 sheets	Box 1 file 5
D	<b>CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS</b> Black and white photographic record sheet Colour photographic record sheets, original & amended Digital photographic record sheets	1 sheet 2 sheets 2 sheets	Box 1 file 6

SCAN PDF

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No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

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Line 2: Excavators name[B. Ford]

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Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>
A:Final Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
A:Publication Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	<input type="checkbox"/>
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Documentary	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Press and Publicity	<input type="checkbox"/>
G: Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
H: Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reading, Dee Park  
REDEP10

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INTRODUCTION

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## Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading. Archaeological Evaluation

### *Written Scheme of Investigation*

*Centred on SU 6835 7365*

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Fig. 1 Site location

Fig 2. Test pit and service location plan



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Details

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), has been commissioned by Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on the site of proposed Phase 1b construction of new residential units and associated infrastructure at Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire (Fig. 1). This document outlines how OA will implement these works.
- 1.1.2 The work is being undertaken as a condition from the Local Planning Authority in respect to Planning Application No 09/01514/FUL.
- 1.1.3 All work will be undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies.

### 1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on an area of higher ground which broadly slopes from the NW at c 75 m OD down to the SE where it flattens out at c 70m OD, at NGR SU 68352 73475 . The river Thames lies c 600m to the north and the river Kennet c 3km to the south. Thames, Kennet and Pang,
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development Phase 1b: Areas 3a, 4 and 12 (the site) currently consists of recreational facilities (including playing fields), landscaped areas, car park and residential properties and gardens, with associated paths and carriageways, with a broadly sub-urban character between the A4 and A329 in Tilehurst, Reading (Fig. 2).
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is plateau gravel of Late Anglian date on the highest ground with a mixture of London Clay, Reading Beds and Upper Chalk apparent on the slopes (British Geological Survey, 2000).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

### 2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (TVAS, 2005), and will not be reproduced here.

### 2.2 Potential

- 2.2.1 The DBA (TVAS, 2005) states that 'the vast majority of the overall development area has been previously developed and any archaeological deposits present are likely to have been damaged or even removed altogether', and that survival will probably be fragmentary. The geotechnical report (Listers, March 2010), indicates that natural geology has been encountered between areas of significant truncation.
- 2.2.2 The Phase 1b: Areas 3a, 4 and 12 lie near a Neolithic axe findspot (TVAS, 2005, App. 1 No 8), and immediately to the south of the documented medieval settlement of Norcot, later Norcot Farm (TVAS, 2005, App. 1 No 24)





### **3 PROJECT AIMS**

#### **3.1**

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains which may survive between areas of known truncation, namely previous quarrying of the site to depths between 1.5 - 2 m b.g.l (Fig. 2). Should remains be found to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard.
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

### **4 PROJECT SPECIFIC EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY**

#### **4.1 Scope of works**

- 4.1.1 Phase 1b of the site has been subdivided into three areas that are relevant to these works, these are numbered 3a, 4 and 12 (see Fig.2). A total of six archaeological test pits, each measuring 2 m by 2 m will be excavated.
- 4.1.2 Areas 4 and 12 will be investigated with three Test Pits each (Nos 4, 5, 6 and 1, 2, 3 respectively). Area 3a will not be subject to initial archaeological works.
- 4.1.3 If archaeological features/deposits are encountered in Test Pits 1 – 6 then contingency test-pits will be required to further investigate these in Areas 4 and 12, but also to access the potential of Area 3a. The decision as to the extent of these contingency works, in the form of further trenching or test-pits will be made between OA, the client and Berkshire Archaeology during the works so that further action can be implemented immediately. These works will take place within the areas indicated on Fig. 2.

#### **4.2 Programme**

- 4.2.1 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will take one week to complete, by a team consisting of a Project Supervisor directing and a single Project Archaeologists under the management Ben Ford MIFA, a Senior Project Manager.
- 4.2.2 All fieldwork undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (South) is overseen by the Head of Fieldwork, Dan Poore MIFA.



### **4.3 Site specific methodology**

- 4.3.1 A summary of OAs general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (Appendices B, C, D and E respectively).
- 4.3.2 The Test Pits will be machine excavated, to the first significant horizon, under close archaeological supervision by a suitably sized machine using a toothless ditching bucket (see Appendix A).
- 4.3.3 The base and sides of the Test Pits will be hand cleaned and any archaeological features will be sample excavated by hand, for the retrieval of artefactual and ecofactual data, and a full record made to address the aims of the exercise.

## **5 PROJECT SPECIFIC REPORTING AND ARCHIVE METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 Programme**

- 5.1.1 The report will be completed within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.1.2 Three bound copies of the completed report(s) will be provided to Berkshire Archaeology. A digital copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format will also be provided.

### **5.2 Content**

- 5.2.1 The content of this report will be as defined in Appendix F.

### **5.3 Specialist input**

- 5.3.1 OA has a large pool of internal specialists, as well as a network of external specialists with whom OA have well established working relationships. A general list of these specialists is presented in Appendix H; in the event that additional input should be required, an updated list of specialists can be supplied.

### **5.4 Archive**

- 5.4.1 The site archive will be deposited with Reading Museum following completion of the project.
- 5.4.2 A summary of OAs general approach to documentary archiving can be found in Appendix G.

## **6 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **6.1 Roles and responsibilities**

- 6.1.1 The Senior Project Manager has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. He delegates elements of this responsibility to the Project Supervisor who implements these on a day to day basis.
- 6.1.2 The Director with responsibility for Health and Safety at OA is Robert Williams (Chief Operations Officer); he is advised by the OA Group Health and Safety Coordinator, Dan Poore (NEBOSH Level 3). Additional advice is also given by the regional Health and Safety Advisor for OA South, David Wilkinson (NEBOSH Level 3).



## **6.2 Method Statement and Risk Assessment**

- 6.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to health and safety can be found in Appendix H. A risk assessment has will be undertaken and approved prior to the commencement of works, and will be kept on site, along with OA's standard health and safety file, which will contain all relevant health and safety documentation.
- 6.2.2 The H and S file will be available to view at any time.
- 6.2.3 Further detail regarding OAs approach to Health and Safety on site can be found in Appendix H.

## **7 MONITORING OF WORKS**

- 7.1.1 At least five days notice of the commencement of the evaluation works will be given to the representative of Berkshire Archaeology.
- 7.1.2 Berkshire Archaeology will be kept informed, by OA, of the work as it progresses and visits to site will be arranged as appropriate.
- 7.1.3 The representative of Berkshire Archaeology will have free access to the site (subject to H and S considerations) and all records to ensure the works are being carried in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.

## **8 REFERENCES**

BGS, (British Geological Survey), 2000, Sheet Sheet 268.

Listers Geotech Consultants, 2010, *Supplementary Ground Investigation. Phase 1a, Dee Park Regeneration (Sites 1, 6A, 14 and 15), Tilehurst, Reading* (Client report for Willmott Dixon Housing, No. 08-03-014b)

TVAS, (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), 2005, *Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (Client Report No 05/98)



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## OA STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY APPENDICES

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The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by the accompanying detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

Copies of all OA internal standards and guidelines referred to below are available on request.

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### APPENDIX A. GENERAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

#### A.1 Standard methodology – summary

##### *Mechanical excavation*

- A.1.1 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB or 360° tracked excavator with a 1.8 m to 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator will be used.
- A.1.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- A.1.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.
- A.1.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- A.1.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.
- A.1.6 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material in reverse order of excavation, but will otherwise not be fully reinstated.

##### *Hand excavation*

- A.1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- A.1.8 Within significant archaeological levels the minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.
- A.1.9 It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- A.1.10 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits, which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

##### *Recording*

- A.1.11 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.



- A.1.12 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.
- A.1.13 Plans will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10.
- A.1.14 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- A.1.15 A register of plans will be kept.
- A.1.16 Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
- A.1.17 A register of sections will be kept.
- A.1.18 Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- A.1.19 A full black and white and colour (digital) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- A.1.20 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

## **A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines**

- A.2.1 The Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:
- Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation
  - Standard and Guidance for Excavation
  - Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
- A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

## **A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation**

- A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).
- A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

## **APPENDIX B. GEOMATICS AND SURVEY**

### **B.1 Standard methodology – summary**

- B.1.1 The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.
- B.1.2 It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It



- establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.
- B.1.3 The survey will be conducted using a combination of Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM) where appropriate, hand-measured elements and GPS (Global Positioning System).
  - B.1.4 Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GPS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.
  - B.1.5 All control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GPS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. All stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.
  - B.1.6 Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.
  - B.1.7 Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be logged onto the field computer and uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. The software in the field computer will be verified and all cabling between the GPS and/or TST and computer will be checked. Prior to conducting the survey the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept to record daily tasks and conditions.
  - B.1.8 All spatial data will be periodically downloaded onto a field computer, and backed up onto CD, or DVD. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.
  - B.1.9 All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw format and translated during the download process this shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.
  - B.1.10 A weekly summary of survey work will be produced to access development and highlight problems. This information also will be recorded on the weekly survey journal. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly and a copy returned to Oxford on a weekly basis.
  - B.1.11 A Site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GPS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.
  - B.1.12 Excavated archaeological interventions and Areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn. At least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GPS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the



DPs as reference points and digitised following OA's digitising protocols. For further details on hand planning procedure please refer to the fieldwork guidelines.

- B.1.13 Where appropriate rectified photography may be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for rectified photography.
- B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.
- B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.
- B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.
- B.1.17 All digital data will be backed up incrementally on CD or DVD. On each Friday the entire data directory will be backed up and returned to Oxford where it will be copied onto the OA projects server. Each CAD drawing will contain an information layout which will include all the relevant details appertaining to that drawing. Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all raw measurements will be made available as hard copy for archiving purposes.

## **B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines**

- B.2.1 English Heritage (2009), Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage
- B.2.2 English Heritage (2006), Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Practise
- B.2.3 English Heritage, (2007) Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording practise

## **B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation**

- B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures
- B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols
- B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols
- B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

## **APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **C.1 Summary of Standard methodology**

- C.1.1 Different environmental and geoarchaeological sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Where possible an environmental and/or geoarchaeological



specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies. Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by English Heritage and Oxford Archaeology. A register of samples will be kept. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (eg. OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

- C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.
- C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with an appropriate specialist.
- C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen and other microflora and microfauna and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

## **C.2 Relevant Industry Standards and Guidelines**

- C.2.1 Brunning, R. 1996. Waterlogged wood: the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of structural wood. English Heritage Guidelines
- C.2.2 English Heritage 2001. Archaeometallurgy. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001.01.
- C.2.3 English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.01.
- C.2.4 English Heritage 2004. Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates.
- C.2.5 English Heritage 2006. Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates.
- C.2.6 English Heritage 2007. Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.
- C.2.7 English Heritage 2008. Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology.





- C.2.8 English Heritage 2008. Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains.

### **C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation**

- C.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 2005. Environmental Sampling Guidelines, 2nd ed.

## **APPENDIX D. ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **D.1 Summary of Standard methodology**

- D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Head of Finds. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.
- D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Head of Finds with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.
- D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.
- D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the department manager before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.
- D.1.5 All finds qualifying as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996), and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.
- D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Head of Fieldwork and the Head of Post-excavation. Project managers will keep the Head of Finds informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.
- D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into



account the requirements of the receiving museum. Primary data recording count and weight of fragments by material from each context is recorded on the site database.

- D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).
- D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.
- D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.
- D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the department storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Head of Finds.
- D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Finds department holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.
- D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the department prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the head of finds to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

## **D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines**

- D.2.1 UKIC, 1983, Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- D.2.2 UKIC, 1988, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- D.2.3 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via <http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm>
- D.2.4 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998, First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

## **D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation**

- D.3.1 Allen, L, and Cropper, C (internal publication only) Oxford Archaeology Finds Manual.



## **APPENDIX E. BURIALS**

### **E.1 Summary of Standard methodology**

- E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.
- E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.
- E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with IFA (Roberts and McKinley 1993) and English Heritage and The Church of England guidelines (Mays 2005). For crypts and post-medieval burials the recommendations set out by the IFA (Cox 2001) in *Crypt Archaeology: an approach*, are also relevant.
- E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the English Heritage and Church of England (2005) document *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*, skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.
- E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.
- E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (post-1907) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.
- E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).
- E.1.8 Soil samples will be taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (cicra. less than 5 years) will normally be recovered as bulk samples. Soil samples will also be taken from graves that appear to contain no human bone.
- E.1.9 Burials (including the skeleton, cremation, coffin fittings, coffin, urn, grave goods / other) will be recorded by photographic and written record using specialised pro forma context sheets, although these records may only include schematic representations of the location and position of the skeletons, depending on the nature and circumstances of the burial.
- E.1.10 Where necessary, hand drawn plans (usually at 1:10, sometimes 1:5) will be made, especially of contexts where required details cannot be adequately seen using digital rectified photography (for example, urned cremations; undisturbed hob nails).
- E.1.11 Levels will be taken. For inhumations this will be on the skull, pelvis and feet as a minimum.
- E.1.12 Human remains that are exhumed will be bagged and labelled according to skeletal region and carefully packed into suitable containers (for example, acid free cardboard



- boxes) and transported to a suitable storage location. Any associated coffins and coffin fittings will be contained with the human remains wherever possible.
- E.1.13 Unurned cremations will not usually be half sectioned or excavated in spits, but recovered as a bulk sample.
- E.1.14 Wherever possible, urned cremations will be carefully bandaged, recovered whole and will be excavated in spits in the laboratory, as per the recommendations of McKinley (2004).
- E.1.15 Unless deemed osteologically or archaeologically important disarticulated bone / charnel will be collected and reserved for re-burial if immediate re-internment as close to its original position is not practicable. In some instances, a rapid scan of this material may be undertaken by a qualified osteologist, if deemed relevant.
- E.1.16 If undisturbed, pyre sites will normally be excavated in quadrants, at the very least in 0.5 m blocks of 0.5 m spits.
- E.1.17 Pyre debris dumps will be half sectioned or quadrant and will be subject to 100% sampling.
- E.1.18 Wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including fixing nails will be recorded on a pro forma coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded by reference to Reeve and Adams (1993) and the unpublished master catalogue that is being compiled by OA. Where individual types cannot be paralleled, they will be drawn and/ or photographed and assigned a style number. Biographical details obtained from legible departum plate inscriptions will be recorded and further documentary research will be made.
- E.1.19 Funerary structures, such as brick shaft graves and/or vaults will be hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Location, dimensions and method of construction will be noted, and the structure added to the overall trench plan.
- E.1.20 Memorials, including headstones, revealed within the areas of development will be recorded irrespective of whether they are believed to be in situ.
- E.1.21 Where required, memorials will be accorded an individual context number and will also be included as part of the grave group, if the association with a burial is clear.
- E.1.22 Memorials will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets, based on and following the guidelines set out by Mytum (2002), and will include details of:
- Shape
  - Dimensions
  - Type of stone used
  - Iconography (an illustration may best describe these features)
  - Inscription (verbatim record of inscription; font of the lettering)
  - Stylistic type

## **E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines**

- E.2.1 Cox, M, 2001 Crypt archaeology. An approach. IFA Paper No. 3
- E.2.2 Mays, S, 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from
- E.2.3 Christian Burial Grounds in England. Church of England and English Heritage.



- E.2.4 McKinley, J, and Roberts, C, 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 13
- E.2.5 McKinley, J, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Brickley, M, and McKinley, J (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 7. 9-13.
- E.2.6 Mytum, H, 2000 Recording and Analysing Graveyards. CBA Handbook No. 15.
- E.2.7 Reeve, J, and Adams, M, 1993 The Spitalfields Project. Volume I – The Archaeology Across the Styx. CBA Research Report No. 85

### **E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation**

- E.3.1 Loe, L, 2008 The Treatment of Human Remains in the Care of Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology internal policy document.
- E.3.2 Excavating and recording human remains. Oxford Archaeology internal guidelines document.

## **APPENDIX F. REPORTING**

### **F.1 Summary of Standard methodology**

- F.1.1 For Watching Briefs and Evaluations, the style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
  - Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
  - A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
  - A summary statement of the results.
  - A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
  - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
  - An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.
- F.1.2 For Excavations, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design will generally be prepared, as prescribed by English Heritage Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2006, Section 2.3. This will include a Project Description containing:
- A summary description and background of the project.
  - A summary of the quantities and assessment of potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data. Detailed assessment reports will be contained within appendices.
  - An explicit statement of the scope of the project design and how the project relates to any other projects or work preceding, concurrent with or following on from it.



- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
  - A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and the current post-excavation assessment process.
- F.1.3 A section on Resources and Programming will also be produced, containing:
- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken, along with an explanation of how the project team will communicate, both internally and externally.
  - A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the revised research aims.
  - A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
  - A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
  - A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.
- F.1.4 The Project Design will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.
- F.1.5 Under certain circumstances (eg with very small mitigations), and as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, a formal Assessment and Project Design may not be required and either the project will continue straight to full analysis, or a simple Project Proposal (MoRPHE 2006 Section 2.1) will be produced prior to full analysis. This proposal may include:
- A summary of the background to the project
  - Research aims and objectives
  - Methods statement outlining how the aims and objectives will be achieved
  - An outline of the stages, products and tasks
  - Proposed project team
  - Estimated overall timetable and budget if appropriate.
- F.1.6 Once the post-excavation Project Design or Project Proposal has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or his appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.
- F.1.7 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results and will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. An



OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for each project as per English Heritage guidelines.

## **F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines**

F.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) adheres to the national standards in post-excavation procedure as outlined in English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; EH 2006). Furthermore, all post-excavation projects take into account the appropriate regional research frameworks as well as national research agendas such as the Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE; EH 2008).

## **APPENDIX G. DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVING**

### **G.1 Standard methodology – summary**

- G.1.1 The documentary archive constitutes all the written, drawn, photographic and digital records relating to the set up, fieldwork and post-excavation phases of the project. This documentary archive, together with the artefactual and environmental ecofact archive collectively forms the record of the site. The report is part of the documentary archive, and the archive must provide the evidence that supports the conclusions of the report, but the archive may also include data which exceeds the limitations of research parameters set down for the report and which could be of significant value to future researchers.
- G.1.2 At the outset of the project OA Archive department will contact the relevant local receiving museum or archive repository to notify them of the imminent start of a new fieldwork project in their collecting area. Relevant local archiving guidelines will be observed and site codes, which integrate with the receiving repository, will be agreed for labelling of archives and finds.
- G.1.3 During the course of the project the Archive department will assist the Project Manager in the management of the archive including the cataloguing and development technique suitable for photographic archive requirements.
- G.1.4 The site archive will be security copied either by microfilming and the master sent to English Heritage as part of the National Archaeological Record or it will be digitally scanned and stored in a dedicated archive section of the OA computer network. A copy of the work as microfiche diazo or .pdf/a on disk will be sent to the receiving museums with the hard copy. This will act as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.
- G.1.5 Born digital data where suitable will be printed to hard copy for the receiving museum but if the format is such that it needs maintaining in digital form a copy will be sent to the receiving museum by CD. Back-up copies will be stored on the OA digital network and or posted to the ADS in accordance with AAF & ADS guidelines. In most cases a digital copy of the report will be included in the OASIS project library hosted by ADS.
- G.1.6 Prior to deposition the Archive department will contact the museum regarding the size and content of the archive and discuss any retention and dispersal policies which may be applicable in line with local and SMA Guidelines ' Selection, Retention & Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' 1993
- G.1.7 The site archive will then be deposited with the relevant receiving museum or repository at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected. The documentary archive will include correspondence detailing landowner consent to



deposit the artefacts and any copyright licences in accordance with the receiving museum guidelines.

- G.1.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide a licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- G.1.9 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.
- G.1.10 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

## G.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- G.2.1 At the end of the project the site archive will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the following national guidelines:
- The 2007 AAF guide Archaeological Archives A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Brown D.
  - The IFA Standard & Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
  - The UKIC's Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage
  - The MGC's Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections
- G.2.2 Local museum guidelines such as Museum of London Guidelines: (<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposResourc>) will be adopted where appropriate to the archive collecting area.
- G.2.3 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.

## G.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- G.3.1 The OA Archives Policy.

## G.4 List of specialists regularly used by OA

- G.4.1 Below are two tables, one containing 'in-house' OA specialists, and the other containing a list of specialists who are regularly used by OA.

**Internal archaeological specialists used by OA**

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lisa Brown	Early Prehistoric pottery	BA, PGDip, Mlit, MIfA
Paul Booth	Iron Age and Roman pottery	BA, FSA, MIfA





Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
John Cotter	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	BA (Hon.), MifA
Cynthia Poole	CBM and Fired Clay	BA (Hon.), MSc
Dr David Mullin	Flint	BA, M.Phil, PhD
Ian Scott	Metalwork and Glass	BA (Hon.)
Leigh Allen	Metalwork and worked bone	BA (Hon.), PGDip
Dr Ruth Shaffrey	Worked stone artefacts	BA, PhD
Julian Munby	Architectural Stone	BA, FSA
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Fish and Bird Bone	BA (Hon.), MA, D.Phil, MifA, FSA Scot
Elizabeth Huckerby	Pollen and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, MifA
Lena Strid	Animal bone	MA
Dr Wendy Smith	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, PhD, MifA
Andrew Bates	Animal Bone	BA, MA
Dr Denise Druce	Pollen, charred plant remains and charcoal	BA, PhD, MifA
Elizabeth Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA, MSc

**External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA**

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lynne Keys	Slag	BA (Hon.)
Quita Mould	Leather	BA, MA
Penelope Walton Rogers	Textiles	FSA, Dip.Acc
Dana Goodburn Brown	Conservation	BSc (Hon.), BA, MSc
Steve Allen	Conservation	BA, MA, MAAIS
Dr Richard McPhail	Soils, especially Micromorphology	BA (Hon.), MSc, PhD
Dana Challinor	Charcoal	MA (Hon.), MSc
Dr Nigel Cameron	Diatoms	BSc, MSc, PhD
Dr David Smith (Birmingham)	Insects	BA (Hon.), MA, PhD
Professor Adrian Parker	Phytoliths and pollen	Bsc (Hons.), D.Phil
Dr David Starley	Slag	BSc, PhD
Wendy Carruthers	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	



Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Dr Sylvia Peglar	Pollen	PhD
Dr John Whittaker	Ostracods and Foraminifera	BA (Hons), PhD
Dr John Crowther	Soil Chemistry	MA, PhD
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeology	Bsc, PhD
Professor Mark Robinson	Insects, molluscs, waterlogged plant remains	MA, PhD
Dr Dan Miles	Dendrochronology	D.Phil, FSA
Dr Jean-luc Schwenninger	Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating	PhD

## APPENDIX H. HEALTH AND SAFETY

### H.1 Summary of Standard Methodology

- H.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the OA Health and Safety Policy (Revision 13, August 2009), the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.
- H.1.2 Where a site is covered by the The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan.
- H.1.3 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively.
- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
  - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
  - Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
  - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), and
  - The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995).

Reading Dee Park  
REDEP 10

Box 1 File 2

A. REPORT

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**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Dee Park]

Site code[REDEP10]

Line 2: Excavators name[B. Ford]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	✓
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

# Dee Park Tilehurst Reading



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



February 2011

**Client: Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd**

Grid Reference: SU 68352 73475

Planning Reference: 09/01514/FUL

OA Job Number: 4936



Client Name: Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd  
Client Ref No:  
Document Title: Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading Phase 1b (Areas 4 and 12)  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Issue/Version Number: V1  
Grid Reference: NGR SU 68352 73475  
Planning Reference: 09/01514/FUL  
OA Job Number: 4936  
Site Code: REDEP 10  
Invoice Code: REDEPEV  
Receiving Museum: Reading Museum  
Museum Accession No: REDMG:2010.179  
Event No:

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Paul Murray Project Officer	Ben Ford Senior Project Manager	Ben Ford Senior Project Manager	

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Illustrated by Sarah Lucas

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## **Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading Phase 1b (Areas 4 and 12)**

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

*Written by Paul Murray*

*Illustrated by Sarah Lucas*

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### **Summary**

*Between 25<sup>th</sup> January and 27<sup>st</sup> January, Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd to undertake an evaluation at Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading. The evaluation was carried out on the site of the proposed Phase 1b construction of the new residential units and associated infrastructure. The evaluation comprised 6 test pits measuring 2m x 2m. Five of the test pits were within the grounds of Ranikets School and one was within an area of open grassland adjacent to Deveron Drive. The evaluation identified modern landscaping deposits probably associated with the construction of the current school grounds and housing estate.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 During the period of 25th January to 27th January, Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd to undertake an evaluation at Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading. The evaluation was carried out on the site of the proposed Phase 1b construction of the new residential units and associated infrastructure (planning Application No. 09/01514/FUL). The evaluation comprised 6 test pits measuring 2m x 2m. Five of the test pits were within the grounds of Ranikets School and one was within an area of open grassland adjacent to Deveron Drive.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on an area of higher ground which broadly slopes from the NW at c 75 m OD down to the SE where it flattens out at c 70m OD, at NGR SU 68352 73475. The river Thames lies c 600m to the north and the river Kennet c 3km to the south.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development Phase 1b: Areas 3a, 4 and 12 (the site) currently consists of recreational facilities (including playing fields), landscaped areas, car park and residential properties and gardens, with associated paths and carriageways, with a broadly sub-urban character between the A4 and A329 in Tilehurst, Reading (Fig. 2).

1.2.3 The geology of the area is plateau gravel of Late Anglian date on the highest ground with a mixture of London Clay, Reading Beds and Upper Chalk apparent on the slopes (British Geological Survey, 2000).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA), (TVAS, 2005), and will only be summarised here.

#### *Palaeolithic*

1.3.2 A number of finds of lower Palaeolithic date are recorded within the area. These comprise stray finds of hand axes and flint flakes. Of particular note is a large group of sixteen hand axes (SMR Ref: 1730) discovered c750m south west of the evaluation area. Also, c1Km south east of the site prolific finds of hand axes, flakes, scrapers, cores and cleavers (SMR Ref: 1740) were discovered which can be regarded as an occupation site.

#### *Neolithic*

1.3.3 The Neolithic period is represented solely by stray finds of polished and unpolished axes/adzes, tools and flakes, some of which could be of a Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Of note is a polished flint axe (SMR Ref: 1706) found c150m to the north and a flint axe (SMR Ref: 1697) discovered c375m to the south east of the evaluation area.

#### *Bronze Age*

1.3.4 The only Bronze Age evidence noted is the discovery of six pottery urns (SMR Ref: 1739) during quarry working c1Km to the south east of the evaluation area.



### **Iron Age**

- 1.3.5 The iron Age is represented by a large linear earthwork (SMR Ref: 1741) c750m north east of the evaluation area. Although limited excavation did not produce clear evidence dating its construction it is likely to be a boundary feature that may relate to others which are recorded further up the valley.

### **Late Iron Age/Roman**

- 1.3.6 The two main sites of Iron Age/Roman date (SMR Ref's: 2, 5), both discovered during quarrying. Both sites indicated occupation in the form of hearths, pottery and cut features. These lie c1Km to the south and south east of the evaluation area.

### **Medieval**

- 1.3.7 Just c125m to the north east of the evaluation area is Norcot or Norcot Farm documented from AD 1327 (Gelling 1973. 177) and shown on Rocque's map of 1767.

### **Post-medieval**

- 1.3.8 The medieval settlement complex at Norcot (Norcot Farm) continued in use into post-medieval times.

### **Potential**

- 1.3.9 The DBA (TVAS, 2005) states that 'the vast majority of the overall development area has been previously developed and any archaeological deposits present are likely to have been damaged or even removed altogether', and that survival will probably be fragmentary. The geotechnical report (Listers, March 2010), indicates that natural geology has been encountered between areas of significant truncation (Fig. 2).

#### 1.3.10 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

##### 1.3.11 Aims

- (xii) To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains which may survive between areas of known truncation, namely previous quarrying of the site to depths between 1.5 - 2 m b.g.l (Fig. 2). Should remains be found to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard.
- (i) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (ii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iii) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (iv) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (v) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vi) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (vii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (viii) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.



## 1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 Phase 1b of the site has been subdivided into three areas that are relevant to these works, these are numbered 3a, 4 and 12. A total of six archaeological test pits, each measuring 2 m by 2 m were excavated.
- 1.4.2 Areas 4 and 12 were investigated with three Test Pits each (Nos 4, 5, 6 and 1, 2, 3 respectively). Area 3a was not subject to archaeological works at this stage.
- 1.4.3 Test Pits 1-5 were machine excavated to the first significant horizon under close archaeological supervision by a 1.5T mini digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Test Pit 1 was excavated by hand with a 1m wide sondage.

## 2 RESULTS

### 2.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 2.1.1 A general description of the soils, ground conditions, the stratigraphic sequences and distribution of archaeological deposits is given below followed by a brief description of results.

### 2.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 2.2.1 The area of the evaluation has undergone significant landscaping during construction of the school and current housing estate, characterised by car parks, residential properties and gardens, with associated paths and carriageways .
- 2.2.2 Test pits 2-6 were located on landscaped ground to the north, east and west of the schools sports pitch. The sports pitch is a flat level area which is up to an estimated 2m lower than the surrounding grassed area on which the evaluation was carried out.
- 2.2.3 Test pit 1 was located adjacent to a pedestrian footpath on grassland that sloped relatively steeply to the south.
- 2.2.4 All of the test pits identified mixed deposits of redeposited geology, typically comprising of bands of clay, sandy gravels and brick-earth. This was overlain by the turf and topsoil typically 0.25m thick.
- 2.2.5 The sondage in Test Pit 6 slowly filled with water during the short time it was open. It was unclear if this is due to a localised high water table.

### 2.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 2.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

### 2.4 Test Pit Descriptions

#### *Test Pit 1*

- 2.4.1 This test pit was relocated slightly to avoid evident disturbance from previous works and services. The geological horizon was encountered at a depth of 1.2m (59.61mOD).
- 2.4.2 The geology (102) consisted of a light brown sandy gravel that distinctly sloped to the south east.
- 2.4.3 The test pit identified 0.95m of made ground (101) consisting of a firm, mid brown sandy silt with bands of clay and gravel. This was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.



- 2.4.4 Modern finds were noted (but not retained) throughout this deposit, typically consisting of CBM and bits of wire.

**Test Pit 2**

- 2.4.5 The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.2m (57.28mOD). The geological horizon was not reached.

- 2.4.6 The test pit identified made ground that was 0.95m thick, consisting of bands of clay , gravel and brick-earth of a recent modern date. This was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.

**Test Pit 3**

- 2.4.7 The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.2m (56.48mOD). The geological horizon was not reached. This was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.

- 2.4.8 The test pit identified made ground that was 0.95m thick, consisting of bands of clay , gravel and brick-earth of a recent modern date.

**Test Pit 4**

- 2.4.9 The geological horizon was encountered at a depth of 1.2m (57.5mOD).

- 2.4.10 The test pit identified made ground that was 0.95m thick, consisting of bands of clay , gravel and brick-earth of a recent modern date. This was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.

**Test Pit 5**

- 2.4.11 The geological horizon was encountered at a depth of 1.2m (57.77mOD).

- 2.4.12 The test pit identified made ground that 0.95m thick, consisting of bands of clay , gravel and brick-earth of a recent modern date. This was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.

**Test Pit 6**

- 2.4.13 The geological horizon was encountered at a depth of 1.2m (57.71mOD) within a hand excavated sondage.

- 2.4.14 The geology consisted of a grey brown silty sand.

- 2.4.15 The test pit identified 0.95m of made ground, consisting of a mid brown sandy silt with bands of clay and gravel. This was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.

**Finds summary**

- 2.4.16 No finds were retained from the evaluation although frequent CBM and other modern artefacts were noted.



### 3 DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 3.1.1 The geological horizon was clearly established within test pits 1 and 6.

#### 3.2 Evaluation Results

##### *Results*

- 3.2.1 The evaluation has determined the absence of archaeological remains within Test Pits 6 and 1, where the geological horizon was reached. The remaining Test Pits (2-5) identified made ground to a depth of 1.2m below ground level. Although it did not establish if truncation of the geological horizon had been carried out during past activity, such as quarrying at this site or from the construction of the current housing estate. The lack of any surviving subsoils or buried soil horizons suggests truncation has occurred.

#### 3.3 Interpretation

- 3.3.1 The results of the evaluation indicate significant landscaping has been carried out throughout the evaluation area, with the current ground level raised by at least 1.2m. The landscaping is almost certainly associated with the current housing estate, this is supported by the very modern nature of the finds noted.
- 3.3.2 It was not possible to defiantly ascertain whether the geological horizon had been truncated during construction of the current housing estate or past activity, such as quarrying. The lack of any buried soil horizons or surviving subsoils does suggest some truncation has occurred.

#### 3.4 Significance

- 3.4.1 The evaluation has established that the geological horizon survives in at least two locations and that the current ground level has been built up by at least 1.2m. Although not proven the area has likely to have undergone a certain amount of truncation prior to being built up, either from quarrying, or more likely during construction of the current housing estate.



**APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY**

<b>Test Pit 1</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	
Machine excavated test pit.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.2m
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2m
					<b>Length (m)</b>	2m
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.95	Made ground	-	Modern
102	Geology			Sandy gravel	-	-

<b>Test Pit 2</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	
Machine excavated test pit.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.2m
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2m
					<b>Length (m)</b>	2m
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.95	Made ground	-	Modern

<b>Test Pit 3</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	
Machine excavated test pit.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.2m
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2m
					<b>Length (m)</b>	2m
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.95	Made ground	-	Modern



<b>Test Pit 4</b>						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		
Machine excavated test pit.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.2m	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2m	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2m	
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.95	Made ground	-	Modern

<b>Test Pit 5</b>						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		
Machine excavated test pit.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.2m	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2m	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2m	
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.95	Made ground	-	Modern

<b>Test Pit 6</b>						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		
Hand excavated sondage.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.2m	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2m	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2m	
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.95	Made ground	-	Modern
602	Geology			Silty sand	-	-





## APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

BGS, (British Geological Survey), 2000, Sheet 268

Ford, B, 2011, Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading, Written Scheme of Investigation, Oxford Archaeological Unit

Gelling, M, 1973, '*The Place names of Berkshire*', English Place Name Society, XLIX pt 1, Cambridge

Listers Geotech Consultants, 2010, *Supplementary Ground Investigation. Phase 1a, Dee Park Regeneration (Sites 1, 6A, 14 and 15), Tilehurst, Reading* (Client report for Willmott Dixon Housing, No. 08-03-014b)

TVAS, (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), 2005, *Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (Client Report No 05/98)



## APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

**Site name:** Dee Park reading

**Site code:** REDEP 10

**Grid reference:** SU 68352 73475

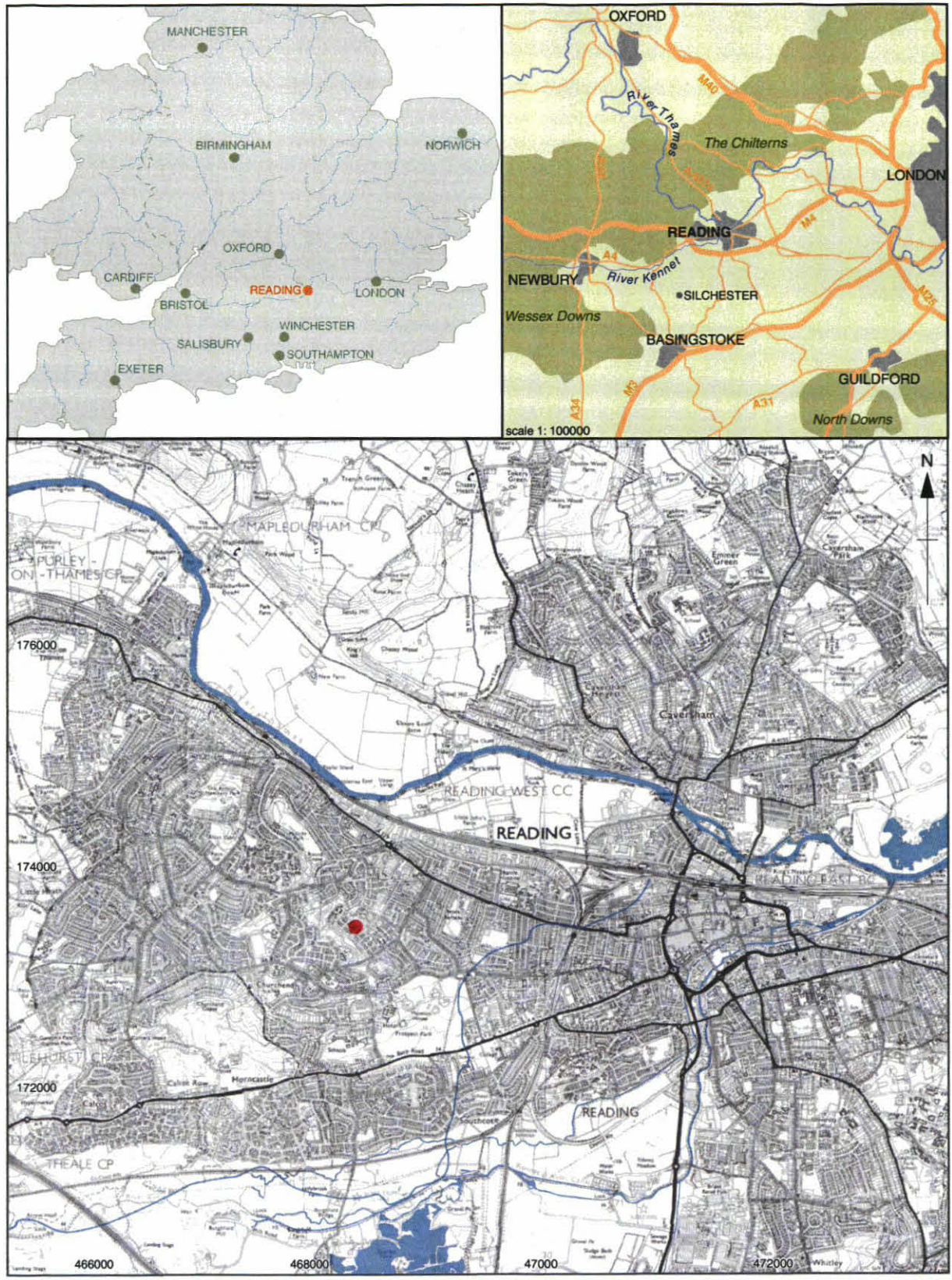
**Type:** Evaluation

**Date and duration:** Jan 26th-28th 2011

**Area of site:** 4.85ha

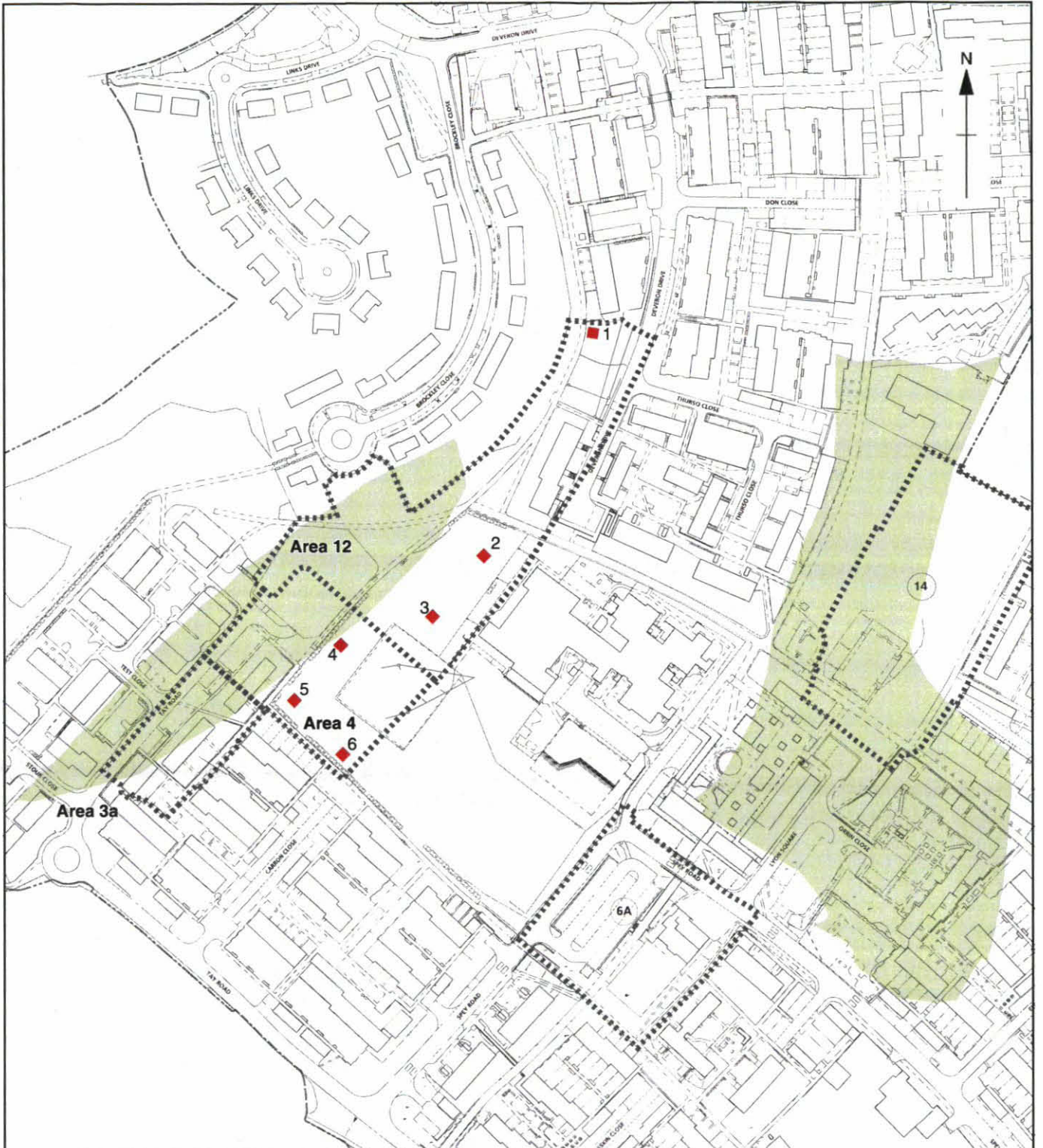
**Summary of results:** Modern made ground landscaping deposits to depths of 1- 1.2m observed, overlying truncated natural geology with no observable archaeological features, or finds recovered.

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Reading County Museum in due course, under the following accession number: REDMG:2010.179



0 2 km  
1:50,000

Figure 1: Site Location



■ Area of made-ground between 1.50 and 2m b.g.l. (based on HTA drawing DPR AL (0) 012)

◆ Archaeological test pit location (not to scale)

.... Development Area boundaries

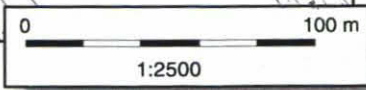


Figure 2: Test pit locations



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OASIS ID: oxfordar1-114431

## Project details

Project name	Reading, Dee Park
Short description of the project	Between 25th January and 27th January 2011, Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned to undertake an evaluation at Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading. The evaluation was carried out on the site of the proposed Phase 1b construction of the new residential units and associated infrastructure. The evaluation comprised 6 test pits measuring 2m x 2m. The evaluation identified modern landscaping deposits probably associated with the construction of the current school grounds and housing estate.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2011 End: 27-01-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	REDEP 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	REDMG:2010.179 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE READING READING Dee Park
Study area	4.85 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 68352 73475 51.4556338899 -1.016131222420 51 27 20 N 001 00 58 W  
Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Oxford Archaeology  
Project brief originator Berkshire Archaeology  
Project design originator Oxford Archaeology  
Project director/manager B Ford  
Project supervisor P. Murray

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Oxford Archaeology  
Digital Archive ID REDEP10/ REDEPEV  
Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'  
Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text'  
Paper Archive recipient Reading Museum  
Paper Archive ID REDMG:2010.179  
Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'  
Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Dee Park, Tilehurst, Reading Phase 1b (Areas 4 and 12)  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Murray, P  
Date 2011  
Issuer or publisher Oxford Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication Oxford  
Description A4 bound client report  
  
Entered by Susan Rawlings (susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
Entered on 23 November 2011

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Reading, Dee Park  
PEDEP 10

Box 1 File 3

B. Primary Contact Records

**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

**Headings**

**Site information**

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Dee Park]

Site code[REDEP10]

Line 2: Excavators name[B. Ford]

Line 3:

**Classification of material**

**Tick if present**

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

SITE REDEPO 1a	<b>EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET</b>	Trench No. 1
-------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------

Trench orientation E-W	Grid reference	Field No. /
Length 2m	Width 1.5m	Average depth to top of natural 1.2m
Plan Nos? /		Section Nos? /
Was archaeology present? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Were finds recovered? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

**Context check list**

Context No.	Description
100	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.2m Deep
<del>101</del> 101	MED BROWN GRAY, CLAY SILT, 3% small ROUNDED STONE INCLUSIONS 1m Deep. REDEPOSITED NATURAL.
<del>102</del> 102	Natural (describe) MED ORANGE BROWN SILT SAND 8% ROUNDED STONE

**Brief description of archaeology/comments**

Empty TRENCH. NATURAL REACHED AT 1.2m SLOPING GRADUALLY FROM W TO EAST.
Recorder D WATKINS
Date 27/1/11

SITE <i>REDEPO</i>	EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET	Trench No. <i>2</i>
-----------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------

Trench orientation <i>NW-SE</i>		Grid reference	Field No.
Length <i>2m</i>	Width <i>1.5</i>	Average depth to top of natural <i>—</i>	Was archaeology present? <i>N</i>
Plan Nos? <i>—</i>		Section Nos? <i>—</i>	Were finds recovered? <i>N</i>

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

**Context check list**

Context No.	Description
<i>200</i>	<i>Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.15m DEEP</i>
<i>201</i>	<i>0.5m MID BROWN LOAM, CLAY SILT REDEPOSITED TOP / SUB SOIL</i>
<i>202</i>	<i>0.55m LIGHT ORANGE BROWN CLAY REDEPOSITED CLAY NATURAL</i>
	Natural (describe)

*1.2  
.65*

**Brief description of archaeology/comments**

*TR 2 RE EXCAVATED TO 1.2m,  
NATURAL GEOLOGY WAS NOT REACHED.*

	Recorder <i>D WATHES</i>
	Date <i>27/1/11</i>

<b>SITE</b> REDEPOSIT	<b>EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET</b>		<b>Trench No.</b> 3
<b>Trench orientation</b> NW-SE	<b>Grid reference</b>		<b>Field No.</b>
<b>Length</b> 2m	<b>Width</b> 1.5	<b>Average depth to top of natural</b> —	<b>Was archaeology present?</b> N
<b>Plan Nos?</b> —	<b>Section Nos?</b> —		<b>Were finds recovered?</b> N

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

**Context check list**

Context No.	Description
300	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.15m
301	0.6m THICK, MED GRAY BROWN CLAY SILT, 3% CHALK NODULES (REDEPOSITED) TOPSOIL (MADE GROUND)
302	0.2m THICK, MED BROWN ORANGE CLAY 1% SMALL CHALK NODULES. MADE (ROUND)
303	0.15m THICK, MED ORANGE BROWN, SILT SAND, OCCASIONAL CLAY PATCHES. FURTHER DEPOSIT OF MADE (ROUND)
	Natural (describe)

**Brief description of archaeology/comments**

REACH	1.2m DEEP	TEST PIT	DID NOT
	NATURAL	CEOLOLY.	

Recorder D WATKINS  
Date 29/1/11

SITE REDEPO ✓	<b>EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET</b>	Trench No. 4
Trench orientation    NW-SE	Grid reference	Field No.
Length 2	Width 1.5	Average depth to top of natural    /
Plan Nos ?    /		Section Nos ?    /
		Was archaeology present ?    N
		Were finds recovered ?    N

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

**Context check list**

Context No.	Description
401	Present topsoil/ploughsoil                      0.15m                      DEEP
402	MADE GROUND                      1.15m                      DEEP                      (NOT FULLY EXCAVATED).                      INCLUDES                      A                      0.4m                      DEEP LAYER OF REDDEPOSITED                      SLAY SAND                      OVER                      0.75 m BAND OF                      MID BROWN GRAY                      SLAY SILT WITH                      THE OCCASIONAL                      BRICK.
	Natural (describe)                      NOT                      REACHED

**Brief description of archaeology/comments**

1.3m                      DEEP                      TRENCH                      EXCAVATED                      INTO

MADE GROUND :                      NATURAL                      WAS                      NOT                      OBSERVED                      AT

THAT                      DEPTH.

Recorder D WATKINS  
Date 26/11

SITE <b>REDPO</b> ✓	<b>EVALUATION TRENCH NOTES SHEET</b>	Trench No. <b>5</b>
------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------

Trench orientation <b>/</b>	Grid reference	Field No.
Length <b>2m</b>	Width <b>2m</b>	Average depth to top of natural <b>/</b>
Was archaeology present? <b>N</b>		Were finds recovered? <b>N</b>
Plan Nos? <b>/</b>	Section Nos? <b>/</b>	

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

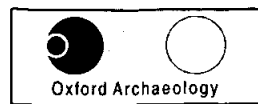
**Context check list**

Context No.	Description
<b>500</b>	Present topsoil/ploughsoil <b>0.25m</b>
<b>501</b>	<b>1m DEED MADE (ROUND) MID CLAY</b> <b>BROWN CLAY WITH 5% MED CHALK</b> <b>NODULES OCCASIONAL BRICK / CABLE BTC</b>
	Natural (describe) <b>NOT REACHED</b>

**Brief description of archaeology/comments**

**TRENCH 5 WAS EXCAVATED TO A**  
**DEPTH OF 1.25m FROM THE GROUND SURFACE**  
**NATURAL WAS NOT REACHED AT THIS LEVEL.**  
**DIGGING STOPPED ON HEALTH AND SAFETY GROUNDS.**

	Recorder <b>D WATKINS</b>
	Date <b>26/1/11</b>



SITE <b>REDEPI0</b>	<b>EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET</b>	Trench No. <b>6</b>
---------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------

Trench orientation <b>—</b>	Grid reference	Field No.
Length <b>2m</b> Width <b>2m</b>	Average depth to top of natural <b>&gt;1.20m</b>	Was archaeology present? <b>NO</b>
Plan Nos? <b>6</b>	Section Nos? <b>6</b>	Were finds recovered? <b>NO</b>

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

**Context check list / Descriptions**

Context No.	Description
<b>(600)</b>	<b>Present topsoil/ploughsoil TURF THICKNESS 0.15m</b>
<b>(601)</b>	<b>MADE GROUND - FRIABLE, DARK GREY BROWN CLAY + SILT MIX (PATCHES OF BLUE/YELLOW) - PLASTIC, IRON, BRICK AND OTHER ARTIFACTS RECOVERED SUGGESTING A FAIRLY RECENT FORMATION. THICKNESS 1.05m</b>
<b>(602)</b>	<b>POSSIBLY BRICK EARTH - MID GREY BROWN, FRIABLE SILT/SAND - MAYBE NATURAL - LIES AT THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH</b>
	Natural (describe)

**Brief description of archaeology/comments**

**THIS TRENCH CONSISTED OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF MADE GROUND WHICH HAS BEEN USED TO CREATE A SMALL PLATEAU. FINDS SUGGEST THIS IS OF MODERN ORIGIN.**

Recorder <b>PG</b>
Date <b>25/1/11</b>



Reading, Dee Park  
REPER 10

Box 1. file 4

B. Catalogue of Drawings

**SCAN PDF**

**FILMING INSTRUCTIONS**

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Dee Park]

Site code[REDEP10]

Line 2: Excavators name[B. Ford]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	





Reading Dee Park  
REDEP 10

Box 1 file 5

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Dee Park]

Site code[REDEP10]

Line 2: Excavators name[B. Ford]

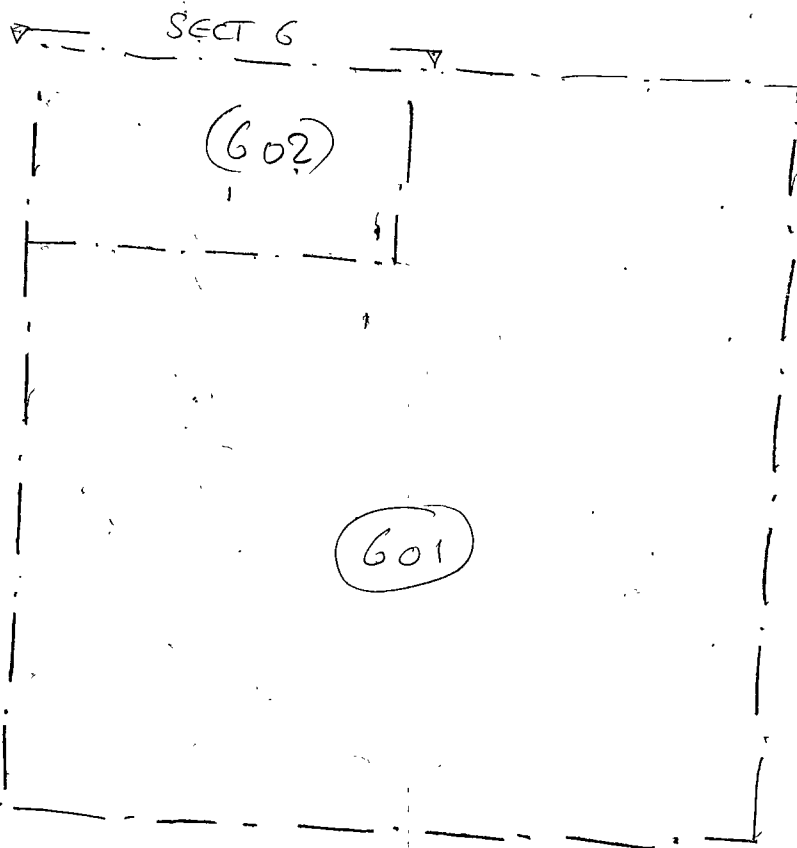
Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

REDEP 10.  
SCALE 1:20  
PLAN N° 6

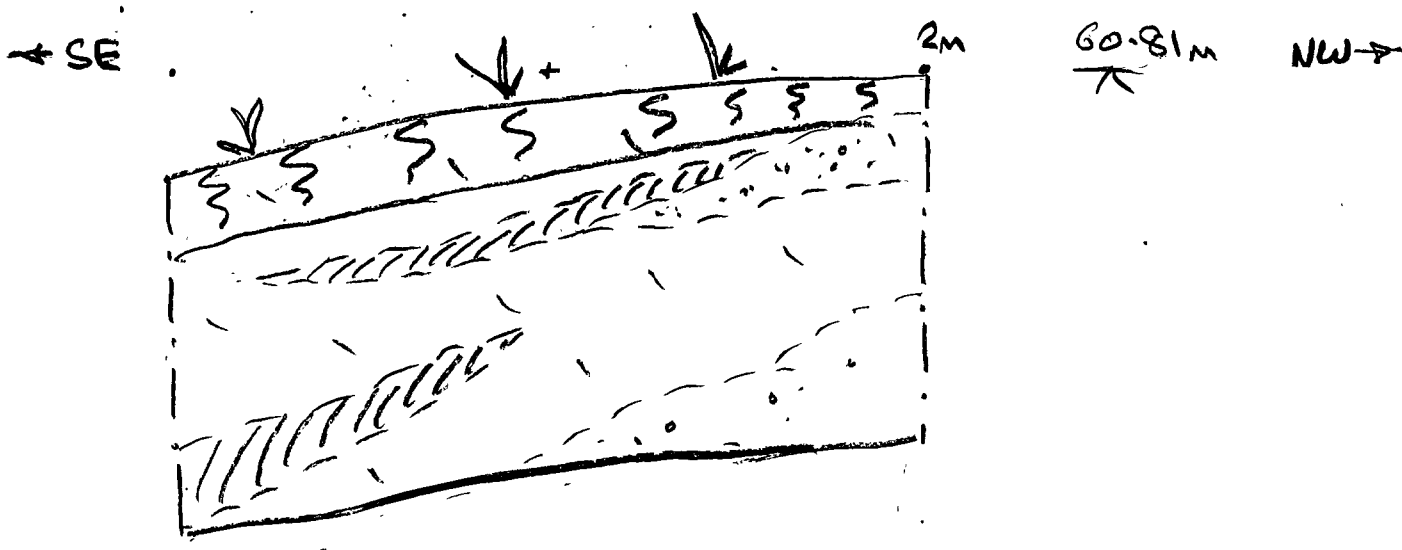


600  
TET

RIEDER 10  
SECTION 1  
SCALE 1:20

TEEP PIT 1

Paul Murray 28/1/11



SS Turf & Topsoil

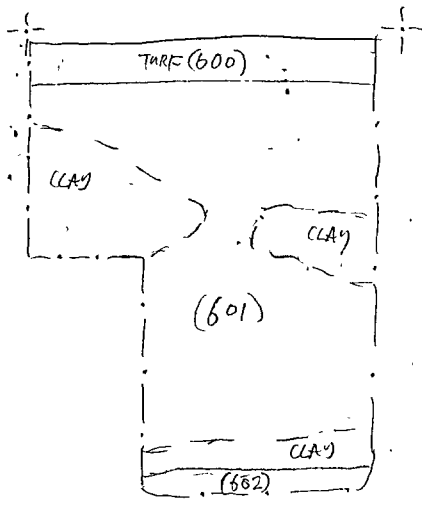
Clay

Brick earth

Sandy Gravel



REDEPID  
S. 6  
1:20.  
PG 25/1/11



(601) - DARK GREY BROWN, SOFT  
CLAY MIXED IN BLUE YELLOW, FIRM  
(602) - POSSIBLY BRICK EARTH GREY BROWN

Reading Deer Park  
REDEP10

Box 1 file 6

0 Catalogue of Photographs

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Dee Park]

Site code[REDEP10]

Line 2: Excavators name[B. Ford]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



# PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *REDEP 10*

SITE NAME *Dea Park Reading*

FILM NO. *1*

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white  colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
<i>24/11/01</i>	<i>0</i>			
	<i>1</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>TR 6 Section 6</i>	
	<i>2</i>		<i>"</i>	
	<i>3</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>TR 5 EXC</i>	
	<i>4</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>5</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>6</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>TR 4 EXC</i>	
	<i>7</i>	<i>"</i>		
	<i>8</i>	<i>"</i>		
	<i>9</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>TR 3 EXC</i>	
	<i>10</i>	<i>"</i>		
	<i>11</i>	<i>"</i>		
	<i>12</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>TR 2 EXC</i>	
	<i>13</i>	<i>"</i>		
	<i>14</i>	<i>"</i>		
	<i>15</i>	<i>N?</i>	<i>TR 1 EXC</i>	
	<i>16</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>" "</i>	
	<i>17</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>" "</i>	
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	<i>37</i>			



# PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE *REDEP 10*

SITE NAME *Dee Port Reading.*

FILM NO. *1*

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / Colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
<i>24/1/11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>TR 6</i>	
	<i>1</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>2</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>TR 5</i>	
	<i>3</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>4</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>5</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>TR 4</i>	
	<i>6</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>7</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>8</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>TR 3</i>	
	<i>9</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>10</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>11</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>TR 2</i>	
	<i>12</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>13</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>14</i>	<i>N?</i>	<i>TR 1</i>	
	<i>15</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
	<i>16</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	
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	<i>37</i>			

ALL BOARDS STATE SITE CODE AS REDEPO10 WHEN IT IS IN FACT REDEP10

Oxford Archaeology		PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET			
SITE CODE REDEP10		SITE NAME Dee Park Reading.		FILM NO. 1	
Camera number		Lens number		Black & white / <u>colour</u>	
Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)		Initials
24/1/11	0	S	TR 6 - S ACIL KILLED?		
	1	"	"		
	2	N/E	TR 5 BOARD STATES REDEPO10, THIS IS INCORRECT		
	3	"	"		
	4	"	"		
	5	N/E	TR 4		
	6	"	"		
	7	"	" <del>TR 4</del> TR 5		
	8	N/E	TR 3		
	9	"	"		
	10	"	"		
	11	N/E	TR 2		
	12	"	"		
	13	"	"		
	14	S/E?	TR 1		
	15	"	"		
	16	"	"		
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Fujifilm Processing Laboratory  
 PO Box 136  
 Leeds  
 LS10 9BX

A 025395 A

**2 DATE POSTED**  
 Retain this slip in case of query. Customer service tel: 0113 244 8221  
 E-mail: info@fujifilmprocessinglaboratory.co.uk  
 Additional laboratory services and film status check: www.fujifilmprocessinglaboratory.co.uk  
 For technical support on this service please write to:  
 E6 Service Quality Control Manager, PO BOX 1374, Bedford, MK42 5AG

287.111



# DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE  
**REDEPO 10**

SITE NAME  
**DEE PARK, READING**

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
<b>26/1/11</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>Pre exc of TP 5 location</b>		
	<b>2</b>	<del>SE</del>	<del>TP</del> <b>SCHOOL REDS VISIT</b>		
	<b>3</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>TP 5 EXCAVATED</b>		<b>DW</b>
	<b>4</b>	<b>NE</b>	"		↓
	<b>5</b>	<b>NW</b>	"		↓
	<b>6</b>		<b>TR 4 PRO - EX</b>		<b>PM</b>
	<b>7</b>	<del>NW</del>	<b>TR 5 BACKFILLING</b>		
	<b>8</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>TR 4 EXCAVATED</b>		<b>DW</b>
	<b>9</b>	↓	↓		↓
	<b>10</b>				
	<b>11</b>		<b>Pre exc, TP B location</b>		
	<b>12</b>		<b>TP 5 Returfed.</b>		
	<b>13</b>		<b>Pre exc, TP 2 location</b>		
	<b>14</b>		<b>Gen Shot of Site</b>		
	<b>15</b>		" " "		
	<b>16</b>		<b>Pre, exc, TP 1 location</b>		
	<b>17</b>		<b>TP 4 Returfed.</b>		
	<b>18</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>TP 3 EXCAVATED</b>		<b>DW</b>
	<b>19</b>	↓	↓		↓
	<b>20</b>	↓	↓		↓
	<b>21</b>	↓	↓		↓
	<b>22</b>	<b>NE</b>	<b>TP 2 EXCAVATED</b>		
	<b>23</b>	↓	↓		
	<b>24</b>	↓	↓		
	<b>25</b>	↓	↓		
	<b>26</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>TP 3 RETURFED</b>		<b>DW</b>
	<b>27</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>TP 2 "</b>		<b>"</b>
	<b>28</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>" "</b>		<b>"</b>
	<b>29</b>		<b>TP 1 Section</b>		
	<b>30</b>		"		
	<b>31</b>		<b>Gen Shot TP 1</b>		
	<b>32</b>		<b>TP 1 Returfed</b>		

Digital Photographic Record Sheet

Site Code: REDEP 10		Site Name: Reading Dee Park			
Site shot Number	Archive Shot Number	View	Description	Initials	Date
0001	0001		Pre-ex shots of TP 5 location	DW	26/01/11
0002	0002		School visit	DW	26/01/11
0003	0003	NE	TR 5 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0004	0004	NE	TR 5 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0005	0005	NW	TR 5 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0006	0006		TR 4 pre-excavation	DW	26/01/11
0007	0007	N	TR 5 backfilling	PM	26/01/11
0008	0008	NE	TR 4 excavated	PM	26/01/11
0009	0009	NE	TR 4 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0010	0010	NE	TR 4 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0011	0011		Pre-excavation shot of TR 3 location	DW	26/01/11
0012	0012		TR 5 re-turfed	DW	26/01/11
0013	0013		Pre-excavation shot of TR 2 location	DW	26/01/11
0014	0014		General shot of site	DW	26/01/11
0015	0015		General shot of site	DW	26/01/11
0016	0016		Pre-excavation shot of TR 1 location	DW	26/01/11
0017	0017		TR 4 re-turfed	DW	26/01/11
0018	0018	NE	TR 3 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0019	0019	NE	TR 3 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0020	0020	NE	TR 3 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0021	0021	NE	TR 3 excavated	DW	26/01/11
	0022	??	??	DW	26/01/11
0022	0023	N	TR 2 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0023	0024	N	TR 2 excavated	DW	26/01/11
0024	0025	NW	TR 3 re-turfed	DW	26/01/11
0025	0026	W	TR 2 re-turfed	DW	26/01/11
0026	0027	W	TR 1 section	DW	26/01/11
0027	0028	W	TR 1 section	DW	26/01/11
0028	0029		General shot machining TR 1.	DW	26/01/11
0029	0030	W	TR 1 section	DW	26/01/11
0030	0031		TR 1 section	DW	26/01/11
	0032		TR 1 re-turfed	DW	26/01/11
	0033		TR 1 re-turfed	DW	26/01/11
	0034		Trench 6, section 6, (601)		26/01/11
	0035		Trench 6, section 6, (601)		26/01/11
	0036		Working shot		26/01/11
	0037		Working shot		26/01/11