General index to the archive

Site/Project Name: **Reading Fobney Island**

Site Code: REFOI 10

Site/Project Type: Evaluation

Year(s): 2010

Accession Number: REDMG:2010.126

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION		Box 1 file 1
	Specification for archaeological evaluation	17 double sided sheets	
	Written Scheme of Investigation	21 double sided sheets	
A	**REPORT**		Box 1 file 2
	Evaluation report	1 bound copy	
	OASIS form printout	3 sheets	
B	**PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS**		Box 1 file 3
	Trench record sheets, trenches 1-6	6 sheets	
B	**SURVEY DATA**		Box 1 file 4
	Borehole logs, boreholes 1-6	7 sheets	
B	**CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS**		Box 1 file 5
	Plan record sheet	1 sheet	
	Section record sheet	1 sheet	
B	**PRIMARY DRAWINGS**		Box 1 file 6
	Plans	6 A4 sheets	
	Sections	6 A4 sheets	
C	**FINDS BOX/ BAG LISTS**		Box 1 file 7
	Finds compendium	1 sheet	
	Box contents sheet	1 sheet	
	Finds context checklists	2 sheets	
D	**CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS**		Box 1 file 8
	Black and white photographic record sheet	1 sheet	
	Colour photographic record sheet	1 sheet	
	Digital photographic record sheets, original & final	2 sheets	
E	**PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**		Box 1 file 9
	Environmental sample register	1 sheet	
	Environmental transfer record sheet	1 sheet	
	Environmental processing record sheets	10 double sided sheets	
	Environmental box contents sheets	2 sheets	

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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Submitter OASouth
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Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
Site code[REFOI 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[C. Champness]
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, Fobney Island
REPORT

Book 1 File 1

INTRODUCTION

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B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
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G: Correspondence	
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JACOBS

Fobney Island

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

September 2010

JACOBS

Document control sheet BPP 04 F8

Client: Environment Agency
Project: Fobney Island
Document Title: Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

Job No: B1523600

	Originator	Checked by	Reviewed by	Approved by
ORIGINAL	NAME **Adam Brossler**	NAME **Pete Fasham**	NAME **Pete Fasham**	NAME **Jonathan Barnes**
DATE **13th September 2010**	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE
Document Status Draft for issue to Environment Agency				

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Contents

List of Drawings

Drawing B1523600/CH/0001 Site location plan
Drawing B1523600/CH/0002 Proposed location of archaeological trial trenches and borehole transect
Drawing B1523600/CH/0003 Location of trial pits

1 Introduction

Jacobs has been commissioned by the Environment Agency to manage a programme of archaeological works comprising trial trenching and geoarchaeological assessment and analysis as part of the Fobney Island restoration project. These archaeological investigations are being undertaken to inform the detailed design stage.

Following consultation with Berkshire Archaeology it is proposed that the archaeological works will include evaluation by trenching (x5 number) and a window sample transect; the window samples will be assessed to establish their value for further analysis. The consultation highlighted the requirement for a degree of flexibility with the positioning of the trenches. If trenches are not providing useful information then only a section of 15m will be excavated, the remaining section will be re-positioned within the vicinity of the existing trench; this judgement will be made on site in discussion with the Environment Agency, Jacobs and Berkshire Archaeology.

The centre point of the site is located at SU 70203, 71102 (470203, 171102). The location of the proposed scheme is shown on Drawing no. B1523600/CH/0001 and the extent of the archaeological investigations is represented on Drawing no. B1523600/CH/0002 (Appendix B).

2 Archaeological background

2.1 Preamble

No Desk Based Assessment has been undertaken as part of this study, however, an Archaeological Brief containing information on the archaeological background of the area has been provided by Berkshire Archaeology (2010). Elements of the Brief have been incorporated into this Specification.

2.2 Geology and topography

The following information has been taken from a Brief for Geoarchaeological Investigation produced by Berkshire Archaeology (April 2010).

The site is located to the south of and on the western urban fringe of Reading and is centred on NGR SU 7016 7110. It is situated between the River Kennet to the south and the Kennet and Avon Canal to the north at c. 37.2-38.5m AOD over alluvium (BGS geological sheet No 268). The total site area is approximately 11ha and is a 650m long by 80-10m wide strip of floodplain grassland that became an island through the construction of the Kennet and Avon Canal. The canal has been elevated above the island and surrounding topography. The Kennet has been heavily modified, with modifications including the straightening of the course of the river resulting in a uniform cross-section.

The site is relatively level and covered in rough grassy vegetation and a few mature trees. Some dumping of material has occurred with building rubble identified during a walkover of the site by Jacobs Engineering UK.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The following information has been taken from a Brief for Geoarchaeological Investigation produced by Berkshire Archaeology (April 2010).

The site is identified as being of archaeological potential, due to a number of sites noted on the Berkshire Historic Environment Records for this area. There is potential on the site for Mesolithic activity as signified by the location of a Mesolithic axe within the site. Finds were located in section faces during gravel extraction including a Saxon log boat coffin and a flat-bottomed pit containing two Roman pots, only 90-130m south of site. Excavations by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology in advance of gravel extraction revealed evidence of river related activities from the Bronze Age to post medieval period including a well-preserved riverside settlement at Anslows Cottages, ,located 300 metres to the west (Butterworth and Lobb, 1992). Crop marks to the south of the site were not identified during investigations, details are provided below, however associated archaeological activity is likely to extend into the site.

A programme of archaeological work, involving an evaluation and watching brief, was undertaken by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology to the southwest of the current site at the site known as Anslow's Cottages (Butterfield and Lobb 1992). A total of eleven trenches were machine excavated most of which were targeted on the river channel. The pattern of deposit thicknesses would imply a major river channel running west-east within which, layers of bedded sands and silts as well as

some organic deposits were identified. Peat deposits were found in trenches B, C and D, in all cases sealed by clay. The records held by Berkshire Archaeology do not provide any evidence that analysis of those deposits was undertaken.

Trench B contained a possible pit, which was cut into 'river channel deposits' also truncating one of the suggested old land surfaces and sealed by two clay layers. Trench C contained a sharp-sided flat-bottomed feature with a fill of organic peat cut into 'river channel deposits' and sealed by a clay layer. Both of these features were undated. Trenches H and R showed signs of cultivation and in trench J an undated ditch was located.

Fresh and unabraded worked flint was recovered from surface collection – 522 pieces in all but no artefacts were recovered from the subsoil or from the surface of the underlying gravel during the subsequent watching brief.

Crop marks, identified by aerial photographs were not located during the investigation and it was thought that either the site has been subject to erosion through the action of the river cutting channels or that it had been impacted by associated activities during gravel extraction to the south of the site.

3 Archaeological investigations

3.1 Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Investigations

In general the purpose of an archaeological investigation is to determine and understand the nature, function, and character of an archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting. The general aim of the archaeological operations is to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains, within the proposed scheme footprint. The results of the investigations will be used to inform the design process and inform a mitigation strategy.

Generic aims and objectives are as follows:

- *To identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains;*
- *to identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in this Specification;*
- *establish the preservation of any buried remains;*
- *establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the evaluation of the site;*
- *provide a chronology of the archaeological phasing;*
- *investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within; and*
- *to disseminate the results through reporting that will inform the requirement for further work.*

Specific aims and research questions for trial trenching are:

- *To identify the presence of any archaeological remains within areas that may be impacted upon by the proposed scheme*

Specific aims and research questions for the window samples are:

- *To characterise the sedimentary sequence at the site in terms of lithology, agents of deposition, preservational environment and age of deposition.*
- *To sample and characterise the preservational environment within bodies of sediment for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains.*
- *To develop, from the boreholes and previous geotechnical work, a first order sedimentary model for the site.*
- *On the basis of assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains, if recovered, a first order model for palaeoenvironmental development at the site.*
- *To develop from these models recommendations for further mitigation work.*

3.2 Required Archaeological works

The locations of the trial trenches and the borehole transects are shown on the attached drawing B1523600/CH/0002.

The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for the setting out of the trenches. Setting out information for each of the archaeological works areas detailed above will be provided by Jacobs.

3.3 Programme of works

The indicative programme of archaeological works is as follows:

Monday 4th October 2010 – Begin evaluation and window sample transect
Friday 15th October 2010 – Aim to complete site works
Friday 22nd October 2010– Issue interim report on the results of the trial trenching
Friday 29th October - Complete assessment of window samples
Friday 5th November 2010 – Issue draft version of evaluation report

If required a programme for analysis of a core will be established on completion of the assessment phase.

4 Field methods - General

A programme of archaeological investigation as outlined above in Section 3.3 will be undertaken as shown on Drawing no B1523600/CH/0002.

Throughout the project the standards set in the relevant Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance documents, listed in Appendix A, and English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects (1991) will be adhered to.

The registered Museum for Reading is:

Reading Museum Service
The Town Hall
Blagrave Street
Reading
Berkshire, RG1 1QH
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)118 939 9800
Fax: +44 (0)118 939 9881

Before works begin Reading Museum should be contacted in order to discuss the allocation of an accession number, deposition of archive and resources for box storage and other matters relevant to the long-term curation of the archive. Guidance on these matters can be found in Preparing Archaeological Archives.

The archaeological contractor must be satisfied that all constraints on archaeological fieldwork are identified and appropriate measures to avoid damage or illegal impacts must be put in place before the project commences. The constraints may include but are not limited to the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders, public rights of way, contaminated land, areas of ecological interest and the habitats of protected species.

All personnel involved in the archaeological investigation works will have been inducted into the site team and be familiar with the agreed archaeological project requirements.

5 Trial trenching

5.1 Trial Trenching Requirements

The locations of all trenches have been set out in order to ascertain the nature, location and survival of archaeological remains in these areas. Each trench will be surveyed as excavated and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum through instrument survey. The Contractor may propose changes to the trench layout, however, trench locations will not be altered without the permission of the Consultant and agreement of the Curator and the EA Archaeologist.

The Contractor will be responsible for identifying any buried or overhead services and taking any necessary precautions to avoid damage to such services in advance of the start of excavation work. The Environment Agency has undertaken a basic services search and has not identified any services.

Before excavation all trenches will be scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (C.A.T.). An overhead powerline runs across the western section of the site approximately 60m east of Trench 1. HSE Guidance on working close to overhead power cables will be followed by the Contractor. The edge of safe distance will be marked out using temporary fencing (netlon type fencing or an equivalent, barrier tape is not considered suitable).

The Contractor will supply all suitable plant for the excavation and backfilling of the archaeological trial trenches. Given the restricted access to the site it is recommended that a wheeled back-hoe type of machine is used. All such plant will operate under the direct and continuous supervision of the Contractor. Mechanical excavators will only be operated by qualified drivers; all drivers will be CITB/CTA approved and will hold a current and valid CPCS card. Photocopies of all cards will be provided to the Consultant.

Topsoil and any other overburden will be removed using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. It is not anticipated that hard surfaces will be encountered at the site, but if present, will be broken up by use of jack-hammers or peckers. All such mechanical excavation will be undertaken under the direct and continuous supervision and control of an experienced archaeologist.

Topsoil and subsoil will be segregated in separate spoil heaps. Spoil from the excavation of archaeological or other features will be stored on the subsoil heap, not the topsoil heap, prior to backfilling. Excavation either of whole trenches or of individual archaeological features will proceed to a depth sufficient to address the objectives of the evaluation. Should support be required the Contractor will ensure adequate measures are taken to prevent ground collapse and maintain the safety of their staff.

Mechanical excavation will cease when the first archaeologically significant horizon is encountered, or when the absence of any such horizon has been adequately demonstrated. Any further use of mechanical excavation, or any change to this methodology, will not be undertaken without the specific permission of the Consultant in consultation with the Curator and the EA Archaeologist.

The ingress of water into the trenches is a concern. Appendix B contains a table showing relative ground and water levels identified in trial pits shown on Drawing 3. Trenches will be excavated to the first archaeological horizon or natural level to a maximum depth of 1m. Sondages may be dug at the ends of the trenches to establish relative depths of deposits. If water ingress is apparent during the excavation the level of excavation will be raised or the trench will be relocated.

If trenches are not providing useful information then only a section of 15m will be excavated, the remaining section will be re-positioned within the vicinity of the existing trench; this judgement will be made on site in discussion with the Environment Agency, Jacobs and Berkshire Archaeology. In the first instance the Contractor will contact Jacobs for a response.

After the completion of mechanical excavation, both the spoil heaps and the stripped surface shall be scanned with a metal detector. Any artefacts of potential archaeological interest identified as a result of this work shall be recovered and their locations accurately recorded. The make and model of the metal detector is to be supplied in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). A log will be kept of the areas where metal detector survey has been undertaken.

Exposed archaeology must be investigated sufficiently to establish its nature, extent and date, unless deemed to be of sufficient importance to require preservation in-situ. Sampling of archaeological features will be dependant on feature type, but will be sufficient to enable a basic understanding of the feature.

The archaeological features and deposits encountered will be excavated by hand to achieve the aims and objectives defined above. Care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features and deposits whose excavation is not required to achieve these objectives.

The depth and complexity of archaeological features and deposits within each trench will be evaluated. All faces of the trench that require examination or recording must be cleaned sufficiently to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. The stratigraphy of each trench will be fully recorded and at least one long section of each trench will be drawn even where no archaeological deposits have been recognised. More sections will be drawn if necessary to properly record the deposits, and sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that all contexts shown on each section drawing can be related to a trench plan.

All excavated contexts will be fully recorded by detailed written context records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, etc.

All features and, where possible, all deposits will be recorded on at least one plan, normally at 1:20 scale, and at least one section drawing, normally at 1:10 scale. A complete post-excavation plan of each trench at 1:20 or, where necessary, 1:50 scale will be prepared. All drawings will include such co-ordinate data as is necessary for the accurate location of the area planned or the section drawn and spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum and accurate to two decimal places.

All excavated features and deposits will be recorded photographically using, as a minimum, both colour slide and black and white negative film, in a 35mm format.

Additional illustrative photographs will be taken as appropriate using black and white and colour slide and digital photography. Working shots will be taken using digital photography.

All trenches will be fenced, using temporary fencing, until backfilled.

All trenches will be backfilled on completion of work after having been viewed by representatives of the Environment Agency, Berkshire Archaeology and Jacobs; instruction to backfill will be issued by Jacobs.

5.2 Monitoring of fieldwork

Berkshire Archaeology must be informed of the start date and timetable for the evaluation at least two weeks in advance of work commencing.

Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to Berkshire Archaeology or their nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation.

During the fieldwork, monitoring will include visits to the site by representatives of the Environment Agency's Archaeologist, Consultant and/or the Curator, who will be given full access to any site records or other information recorded. None of the trenches will be backfilled without the consent of the Consultant. In certain circumstances the Consultant may agree to the backfilling of trenches without inspection.

The Consultant retains the right to request that where features or small finds are encountered that the weekly reports include copies of plans (sketch or measured), or digital photographs.

Following completion of the fieldwork, all documentation produced will be reviewed and the completed archive may be inspected by the Consultant at any time. The Contractor will take into account any comments made by the Environment Agency's Archaeologist, the Consultant and remedy any faults identified.

6 Window Sample Transect

The window samples will be in the locations as shown on Drawing B1523600/CH/0002. The window samples may need to be moved if site conditions require; movement of the window samples will be agreed with Jacobs/Environment Agency/Berkshire Archaeology prior to the work being undertaken.

The methodology comprises four sleeved borehole cores up to a depth of 5m. The boreholes will be driven using a Cobra power auger with window sample equipment or using a terrier rig – this decision will be made by the Contractor based on the work programme and Health and Safety considerations. Below topsoil and made ground samples will be taken at 0.2m intervals for complete recovery to up to 5m depth or upon encountering the solid geology. Each 0.2m sample with be characterised in terms of its sedimentology and bagged for later assessment. Changes to this methodology will be agreed Jacobs/Environment Agency/Berkshire Archaeology before works begin.

A contingency has been allowed to assess the preservation of environmental indicators, i.e. pollen, within the underlying deposits and, if necessary, up to two radiocarbon dates.

7 Finds and Environmental

7.1 Finds

All finds will be recorded by context; individually significant finds ("special finds" or "small finds") will also be recorded three-dimensionally using a sequence of unique numbers.

Finds processing will be carried out during the course of the archaeological fieldwork and provisional spot dating fed back to the Consultant, Environment Agency's Archaeologist, Curator and Archaeological Contractor's Field Team to inform investigation strategy.

Finds, discovered by the Archaeological Contractor, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the Berkshire Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Berkshire, the landowner and the County Archaeologist. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

On the unexpected discovery of human remains the appropriate Licence must be arranged prior to the removal of the remains; should remains be encountered the Consultant and Environmental Agency's Archaeologist must be informed of their approximate date and location within 24 hours of the find. Any conditions in the Home Office Licence affecting the future deposition and curation of human remains should be discussed with Berkshire Archaeology at the earliest opportunity.

All finds and other relevant material will be retained and removed from the site for cataloguing and analysis. They will be washed, marked, sorted and packed in accordance with the approved recording system and the practices and standards described in Preparation of Archaeological Archives; Selection' Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1993) and the IFA Draft Standard and Guidance for Finds Work (2000).

Provision will be made to allow on-site conservation of finds if necessary. Arrangements for a conservator will be made in advance of fieldwork.

Adequate arrangements must be made within a suitable time scale for the conservation of artefacts. Where fragile or unstable finds are recovered appropriate steps must be taken to stabilise them. All conservation, including initial stabilisation must be undertaken by recognised, named specialists.

The deposition and disposal of artefacts must be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision must be made for recording them. Details of land ownership will be provided to the Contractor.

All retained artefacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

7.2 Environmental sampling

A sampling procedure for the retrieval of environmental, organic and artefactual material will be instituted during the investigations. Guidance on sampling is to be found in English Heritage (2002). Details of the sampling strategy will be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which will be produced by the Contractor and agreed by the Consultant and the Environment Agency's archaeologist.

The Written Scheme of Investigation will also include a strategy for taking samples for scientific dating purposes as appropriate linked where necessary to the environmental sampling strategy.

A programme of collection of soil samples and other appropriate materials will be undertaken for scientific dating and the recovery of palaeoenvironmental evidence.

Where necessary, the contractor will seek the advice of palaeoenvironmental specialist for aspects of the project and notify English Heritage's Regional Scientific Officer SE Region (Dr Dominique de Moulins) of the start of the fieldwork and provide an opportunity to visit the site.

The WSI will outline the proposed sampling methods for animal bones, human remains, vertebrates, molluscs, insects, parasite ova, plant macrofossils, wood, charcoal, pollen and spores, phytoliths, foraminifera, ostracods, diatoms soil and sediments and specialist dating. The Method Statement will state which samples will be taken by site staff and which by a specialist.

Deposits will be selected for sampling in line with the following guidelines:

- Basal/primary fills of at least 25% of all cut features
- All deposits in 15% of all positive features, ie anthropogenic soil deposits not contained within a cut feature
- 5% of all buried soils/old ground surfaces
- at least 10% of all other anthropogenic soil deposits (secondary fills etc) including all deposits containing any visible charcoal or other carbonised material and all deposits considered to be of particular interest on the basis of artefactual content or other characteristics, or which are considered to be of key interest in the interpretation of the site for any reason

Where deposits of particular potential interest are identified, and on the advice of the relevant specialist, additional special samples will be collected. These could include additional monoliths, or other small samples for other special analyses, such as magnetic susceptibility; phosphates, and loss on ignition, other geochemical analyses, pollen identification or other as appropriate. Where waterlogged deposits are identified, more intensive bulk sampling will be undertaken subject to the agreement of the Consultant and on the advice of the relevant specialist.

All bulk samples will be selected for processing except those that prove to be mixed or undatable. Selection will be undertaken on the advice of the specialist advisor(s);

the basis of this advice will be agreed with the Consultant before implementation of the processing, and will be summarised in the evaluation report. Subject to variations agreed in writing as set out above, samples will be processed and assessed in line with the following guidelines:

- bulk samples selected for processing will be wet-sieved/floated and washed over a mesh size of 500m for the recovery of palaeobotanical and other organic remains;
- non-organic residues will be washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 1mm mesh to maximise finds recovery;
- both organic and non-organic residues will be dried under controlled conditions;
- the dried inorganic fractions will be sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammerscale;
- the dried organic fractions will be sorted under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present;
- in the event that waterlogged deposits are identified and sampled, further processing will be undertaken as appropriate and agreed with the Curator and Consultant. This may includes paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. Any such remains will be scanned to identify and assess their potential.

Selection of other types of sample for processing and the methods to be used for processing and assessment will be undertaken on the advice of the relevant specialist and will be agreed with the Consultant before implementation.

All aspects of the collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental archaeology component of the evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in English Heritage's Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Environmental Archaeology – a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage 2002).

8 Post-Excavation Reporting

8.1 Post Excavation Reporting

Within one week after completion of the fieldwork the Contractor will produce an interim report, with sketch plan of features revealed, to aid the consideration of what mitigation may need to be implemented.

The assessment of the window samples will be completed by 30th July 2010.

Within three weeks of completion of the fieldwork the Contractor will produce a report on the works (see 3.3 for programme). Each category of data and material recovered by the fieldwork (site records/stratigraphic data, each category of artefact or other find, each category of palaeoenvironmental/economic evidence, any other data) shall be examined and assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist or specialist. If possible and necessary to achieve the aims and objectives of the report, dating evidence shall be obtained by the application of radiocarbon, dendrochronological or other scientific or other scientific dating techniques.

Samples from selected bulk soil samples shall be appropriately processed to enable a proper assessment of the potential value for analysis of the remainder of the bulk samples.

The report shall be prepared in line with Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation paragraph 3.4.9, and shall include as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the evaluation
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion, including a confidence rating
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- Supporting data tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts and ecofacts (number and weight), and structural data
- Index to, and location of archive
- References

Finds must be examined by appropriately qualified specialists. Artefacts will be assessed, catalogued and quantified according to artefact. The ceramic fabric will be in line with the county fabric series.

The report should include comments on the effectiveness of the methodology employed and the confidence of the results and interpretation.

The report will be completed within three weeks of the end of the fieldwork unless the complexity of the recorded remains or the processing of scientific data requires a longer period of time. Any extension will be agreed by the Consultant/Curator.

8.2 Archive

Adequate resources shall be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent.

The archive and results of the earlier related fieldwork such as the watching brief on the Ground Investigations will be fully integrated with the archive and results of this investigation. Where integration of the results is not possible the publication of the results will take account of the results of the adjacent investigations.

Immediately upon completion of the finalised report, the report and any data or other documentation produced during the post-excavation phase shall be integrated into the site archive. The Contractor shall store the archive in suitable conditions in a secure location until instructions are received from the Consultant for the implementation of further analysis/reporting works or for the deposition of the archive in the museum or other transfer.

On publication of the report the archive (records and finds) should be prepared for deposition in the receiving Museum according to the procedures in MAP2 Preparing Archaeological Archives.

A security copy of the archive must be made in an appropriate medium.

The Archaeological Contractor should also provide a representative selection of digital site photographs illustrating the archaeology of the site and the operations of the investigation. These will be in .jpg format at a minimum 300dpi. These will be deposited with the County SMR and will be used for presentations on aspects of the archaeology of Berkshire.

The Archaeological Contractor will complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, Berkshire SMR will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. This shall be undertaken as part of the post-excavation works.

9 General Requirements

9.1 General

The Contractor shall ensure that all equipment and materials are removed from each land plot immediately following completion of any works set out in this specification.

The Archaeological Contractor will nominate a single individual to be responsible for the overall management and delivery of the project and will act as the main point of contact with the Consultant and the Curator.

9.2 Access and Site Compound

Access shall be by approved routes only to be agreed with the Consultant. Access to the site is off Island Road, which is connected to the A33 Reading Relief Road.

The has a secured gated access off the bridge connecting Fobney Island to Island Road. The gate is to be locked at all times when not in use.

The Contractor shall be responsible for securing a suitable site for their site accommodation and any necessary service connections.

The Contractor shall ensure that vehicles leaving and entering the site adhere to approved access points. The contractor shall ensure that all vehicles leaving the site are clean to avoid any mud, debris, or other site based material being deposited on the Highway.

9.3 Monitoring of Post excavation

The Curator will be informed of the programme for the Post Excavation Reporting.

The Contractor will provide the Consultant with copies of draft text, figures and specialist reports.

9.4 General Public

The project may attract interest from local people or the media. The Contractor shall refer any interested parties to the Environment Agency and/or to the Consultant without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

An informal public footpath crosses the site. The trenches should avoid disturbing the informal pathway where possible.

9.5 Copyright

Copyright in any reports or other documentation produced by the Contractor as part of this contract will be held by the Employer.

10 Health, Safety and Environment

10.1 Health and Safety

The project will be carried out under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 (CDM 2007). Task method statements, risk assessments and safe plans of action are required to be submitted to and approved by the CDM Coordinator (CDMC) for the project, prior to the start of works.

The Workplace (Heath, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 do apply to archaeological sites works and therefore the following welfare requirements (quoted below from the 1992 Regulations) should be met by the Contractor:

20. – (1)	Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences shall be provided at readily accessible places.
21. – (1)	Suitable and sufficient washing facilities, including showers if required by the nature of the work for health reasons, shall be provided at readily accessible places.
22. – (1)	An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided for all persons at work in the workplace.
23. – (1)	Suitable and sufficient accommodation shall be provided:
(a)	for the clothing of any person at work which is not being worn during working hours; and
(b)	for special clothing which is worn by any person at work but which is not taken home.
25. – (1)	Suitable and sufficient rest facilities shall be provided at readily accessible places.

A first aid kit shall be available on site at all times with an accompanying accident book.

A method statement shall be completed by staff prior to undertaking site tasks and shall be compiled on a daily basis and updated as and when there is a change to the specified task.

All Contractor's site staff shall be Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) cardholders or the equivalent thereof.

Mechanical excavators shall only be operated by qualified drivers; all drivers shall be CITB/CTA approved and shall hold valid CPCS cards or the equivalent thereof.

All the Contractor's site staff shall wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), consisting of: high visibility coat/vest; safety boots; hard hat; gloves; goggles/eye protection and any other equipment identified in the risk assessment.

The Contractor shall identify all services prior to the commencement of Site Operations. The Contractor shall include in his rates and prices for this, and also taking measures for the identification, avoidance, support and full protection of pipes, cables and other apparatus, during the progress of the Site Operations including working adjacent to, traversing under or over services. The Contractor shall keep the Consultant informed of all arrangements made with the owners of

privately owned services, Statutory Undertakers and Public Authorities as appropriate.

Further to the measures outlined above, the Contractor shall take all possible steps to ensure the accurate location of underground services by scanning all trench locations before beginning excavation.

The Contractor will ensure that all works are executed in accordance with all relevant statutory requirements including but not limited to:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002
- Manual Handling (Operations) Regulations 1992
- PPE at Work Regulations 1992

The Contractor shall bring to the attention of the Consultant any actions by site staff or third parties that may endanger site operatives or the works. If these actions are considered to be of an immediate danger or compromise the safety of the investigation then the Contractor may act accordingly.

The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the safety of the public. The Contractor shall have the right in the interests of safety to halt works on the approach of any non-essential personnel.

The Consultant shall have the right to halt works in the interests of health and safety and/or to exclude the Contractors personnel from site in the event of a breach of health and safety policy or observance of unsafe practices or other unacceptable behaviour.

Jacobs' staff may undertake health and safety audits at any time. The Contractor shall allow Jacobs' staff access to the site and the Contractors site accommodation for this purpose.

10.2 Environment

The Contractor will ensure that a spill-kit is kept on site while plant is operating. The Contractor will ensure that any spill of oil or machine lubricant etc will be properly attended to.

The Contractor will ensure that all generators on site are used in conjunction with drip-trays.

The Contractor will ensure that there are no environmental constraints. Information on ecological constraints will be provided by Jacobs at the beginning of the project.

11 References

Berkshire Archaeology 2010 Fobney Islan Conservation project: Brief for an geoarchaeological evaluation (30th April 2010)

Butterworth, C A and Lobb, S J 1992 *Excavations in the Burghfield Area, Berkshire – Development in the Bronze Age and Saxon landscapes*. Wessex Archaeology Report No. 1

Appendix A Archaeological Standards

Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, 1995.Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Second Edition (MAP2).

English Heritage 1996 Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood.

English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2002, Environmental Archaeology – a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation

Garratt-Frost, Stephen 1992 "The Law and Burial Archaeology", IFA Technical Paper No. 11.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1990 (revised 1997) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised October 2008) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Material.

Institute of Field Archaeologists Revised edition, October 2006 Code of Conduct.

McKinley, Jacqueline I and Roberts, Charlotte 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 13.

Museums and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

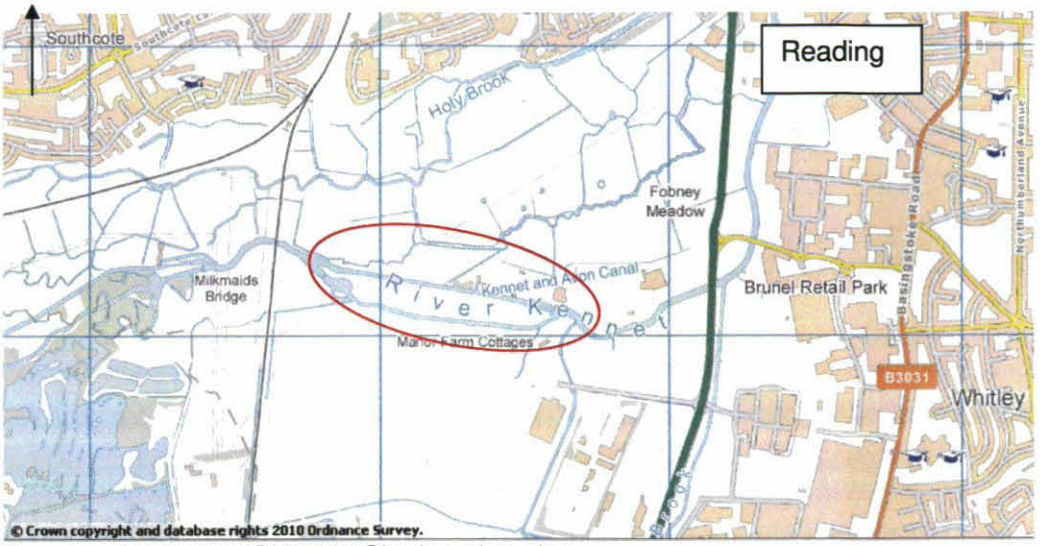
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.

Appendix B Water levels as identified in trial pits

All trial pits are located on Drawing B1523600/CH/0003

Fobney Island Holes		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	max	min	diff
2 metre holes	2008													
estimated ground level		38.22	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.11	37.63	38.05	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.5	37.63	0.87
May		145cm	140cm	160cm	150cm	110cm	60cm	90cm	100cm	100cm	120cm			
June		145cm	140cm	160cm	150cm	110cm	60cm	90cm	100cm	100cm	120cm			
July		140	140	150	160	130	60cm	90cm	100cm	100cm	120cm			
August		145	140	160	150	110	60	90	100	100	120			
September		200	195 (No water)	205 (No water)	180	195 (No water)	95	155 (30cm water)	160 (20cm water)	160 (10cm water)	180 (No water)			
October		135	130	150	145	110	55	90	95	95	110			
Modified														
May		145	140	160	150	110	60	90	100	100	120			
June		145	140	160	150	110	60	90	100	100	120			
July		140	140	150	160	130	60	90	100	100	120			
August		145	140	160	150	110	60	90	100	100	120			
September		200	>195	>205	180	>195	95	125	140	150	>180			
October		135	130	150	145	110	55	90	95	95	110			
Water levels mAOD		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**max**	**min**	**diff**
May		36.77	37.1	36.9	37	37.01	37.03	37.15	37.1	37.2	37	37.2	36.77	0.43
June		36.77	37.1	36.9	37	37.01	37.03	37.15	37.1	37.2	37	37.2	36.77	0.43
July		36.82	37.1	37	36.9	36.81	37.03	37.15	37.1	37.2	37	37.2	36.81	0.39
August		36.77	37.1	36.9	37	37.01	37.03	37.15	37.1	37.2	37	37.2	36.77	0.43
September		36.22			36.7		36.68	36.8	36.7	36.7		36.8	36.22	0.58
October		36.87	37.2	37	37.05	37.01	37.08	37.15	37.15	37.25	37.1	37.25	36.87	0.38

Appendix C Drawings



Drawing B1523600/CH/0001 Site location plan

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0	04/08/10	FOR CONSULTATION	AR	RF	RF	MM

JACOBS

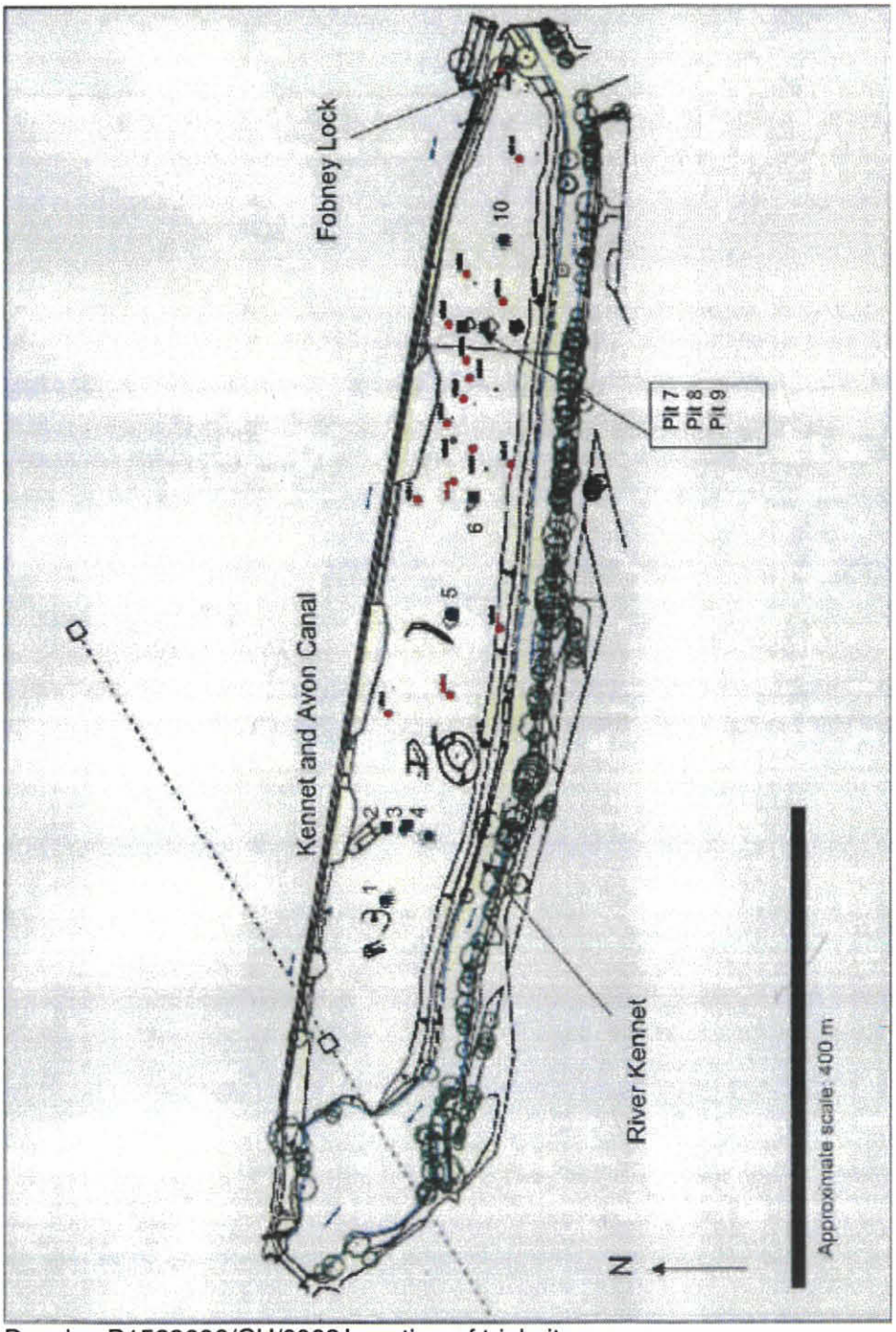
Environment Agency

Fobney Island

Proposed location of archaeological trial trenches and borehole transect

Draft for consultation

B1523600/CH/0002



Drawing B1523600/CH/0003 Location of trial pits

Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire

Centred on SU 7016, 7110

Written Scheme of Investigation

Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd.

On behalf of the

Environment Agency

Oxford Archaeology
October 2010

Table of Contents

Figures

Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), has been commissioned by Jacobs Engineering U.K. Ltd, acting on behalf of the Environment Agency (EA) to undertake an archaeological evaluation and geoarchaeological assessment on Fobney Island, Reading, as part of an island habitat restoration project. These archaeological investigations are being undertaken to further inform the design stage of the project.

1.1.2 The archaeological field investigation will comprise five evaluation trenches and four geoarchaeological boreholes, to identify areas or deposits witin the site with archaeological potential. This work also aims to describe the floodplain sequence and assess it palaeoenvironmental and dating potential.

1.1.3 This document outlines how OA intend to undertake the evaluation. The first part of the document is site specific, whilst the appendices outlines OA general procedures and practices.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies on the south western urban fringe of Reading and is centred on NGR SU 7016 7110. It is situated between the River Kennet to the south and the Kennet and Avon Canal to the north (See Figure 1). The area became an island through the construction of the Kennet and Avon Canal, although the canal is elevated above the island and the surrounding topography. The River Kennet has been heavily modified and the course of the river has been straightened over time.

1.2.2 The site is relatively flat and covered in rough grassy vegetation with a few mature trees. Some dumping of building rubble was identified during the walkover survey (Jacobs 2009). The total site area is approx. 11 ha and lies between 37.2-38.5 m AOD.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Kennet floodplain gravels overlain by alluvial silts (BGS geological sheet 268: 1:50,000). The geotechnical boreholes examined indicate a considerable depth of alluvium - up to 3.70 m bgl within the site, closest to the river. These may represent the fill of an early watercourse or the fact that the deposits are deeper closest to the river. Extensive excavations to the south and east of the site (Moore and Jennings 1992, Brossler et al 2004, Brossler et al 2005) have revealed natural gravel overlain by reddish brown silts.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background and Potential

2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken on Fobney Island and no desk-based assessment has been commisioned as part of this project. The background and potential of the site has been highlighted by the number of finds and sites identified within the area in the Berkshire Historic Environment Register (Figure 2

and section 8). The following information has been taken from the brief for Geoarchaeological Investigation produced by Berkshire Archaeology (April 2010) and from previous excavations undertaken by OA in the area.

Early Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP - 4,000 BC)

2.1.2 During the early prehistoric period the site is likely to have been heavily forested. The earliest finds within the area date to the Palaeolithic, with the discovery of two hand axes during recent excavation to the south of the site (OA 45/OA28). Mesolithic worked flints have been recovered on the site and within the surrounding floodplain (OA 1, 3, 4), and during the OA GreenPark Phase 1 excavations immediately to the south (OA 16). The significance of these finds is uncertain, but indicate that the valley is likely to have been utilised for hunting and possibly settlement from the early prehistoric period and are part of a general spread of Mesolithic flintwork over the Pingewood, Moore's Farm, GreenPark and Fobney Meadow area.

Neolithic Period (4,000 BC - 2,200 BC)

2.1.3 The Lower Kennet Valley Survey, carried out in the 1980s, recovered a number of flint tools from the area dating to the Neolithic period. In 1987-9 OA GreenPark excavations revealed evidence of prolonged and intensive Neolithic occupation, to the south of the site, comprising c. 118 pits, over 30 postholes, large quantities of worked flint, pottery and bone (Moore and Jennings 1992, 117-118). A large 'U'-shaped enclosure was discovered during these excavations, possibly associated with the cropmark of a possible Neolithic cursus running north-east south-west through the area.

2.1.4 OA excavations during GreenPark Phase 2 development revealed further evidence of Neolithic occupation in the form of a ring-ditch, 27 pits and 16 postholes. A substantial quantity of flintwork and a small quantity of pottery was recovered. Environmental evidence indicated clearance of forest for arable cultivation and pasture (Brossler et al 2004). A small amount of residual Neolithic flintwork was also discovered in the OA evaluation to the south carried out in 2001 (OAU 2001b)

2.1.5 OA excavations at Moore's Farm in 1998-99, to the south west of the site (OA 55 and 59), uncovered remains of Neolithic settlement in the form of ditches, pits and postholes (OAU March 2000a). In addition, a Neolithic gully was recorded in 1996 during the OA excavations at Pingewood, to the south west (OA 51).

Bronze Age Period (2,200 BC - 800 BC)

2.1.6 The area contains evidence of extensive Bronze Age settlement located on the gravels along this part of the Kennet Valley (Moore and Jennings 1992, 118). GreenPark Phase 1 and 2 excavations around Small Mead Farm, revealed an extensive Middle Bronze Age field system, pits and seven cremations in addition to the Early Bronze Age ring-ditch. The Late Bronze Age was represented by two discrete areas of settlement, located to the south-east of the Phase 3 north area, comprising over 20 round houses, a number of four- and two-post structures, pits, a waterhole, a large burnt mound and an inhumation (Moore and Jennings 1992 and Brossler et al 2004).

2.1.7 Excavations to the south-west at Pingewood (OA 51) and at Moore's Farm have revealed further traces of Bronze Age settlement (OAU March 2000a) in the form of ditches, pits and postholes.

Iron Age Period (800 BC -AD43)

2.1.8 Evidence of Iron Age activity is relatively limited considering the extent of activity in the preceding and succeeding periods. During the Iron Age the climate deteriorated with colder weather and more rainfall. It is thought that increased flooding and alluviation occurred during this period, leading to the floodplain being less conducive to settlement. Within the area, finds dating to this period include six cremation pits excavated at Pingewood (Johnson 1985, 33).

Roman Period (AD 43 - AD 410)

2.1.9 A possible series of double ditched enclosures and associated linear features which may date to the prehistoric or Romano-British period have been identified from aerial photographs to the south of the site (OA 13). However, these have largely been destroyed, unexcavated, by quarrying.

2.1.10 The study area contains much evidence of Roman activity and the valley in general would appear to have been a focus of Roman occupation (Moore and Jennings 1992, 124). The line of a possible Roman road between Silchester and Verulamium is believed to run on a south-west to north-east alignment, to the south west of the site, flanked by cropmarks of possible field systems and/or settlements visible on air photographs (OA 54). Extensive quarrying activities have destroyed many of the cropmarks to the south west of the site and removed at least one possible occupation site (OA 39).

2.1.11 OA GreenPark Phase 1 excavations south and east of the site uncovered Roman activity dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. In Area 2000 a series of ditches thought to represent part of an enclosure system, along with a number of gullies, pits and postholes were found. In Area 7000 four separate phases of Roman enclosure ditches were recorded.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410 - AD 1066)

2.1.12 The site lies within the ancient parish of Shinfield. This parish is likely to have evolved out of the manor (estate) mentioned in Domesday Book (1086). Prior to the Conquest, Shinfield was an important royal manor, with a mill and five fisheries, held by King Edward the Confessor (VCH Berks iii, 261). It remained in royal hands after the conquest and was later granted to the Earl of Warwick (ibid., 262). By the later medieval period there were nine manors in Shinfield Parish, but that held by the Cobham family, c. 5 km to the south-east of the site, is the most likely candidate for the original manor (VCH Berks iii, 262).

Later Medieval Period (AD 1066- AD 1550)

2.1.13 The site is located on the very edge of the parish of Shinfield. Its peripheral location and susceptibility to flooding, particularly within the surrounding meadows, suggests that it is unlikely to have been a focus for settlement in this period and probably lay within common meadow land used for grazing.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1550 – present)

2.1.14 The area most likely continued as meadow into the post-medieval period. Fobney Lock was built between 1718 and 1723 under the supervision of the engineer John Hore of Newbury. This separated the area from the land to the north and created the present Fobney Island.

2.2 Previous archaeological investigations

2.2.1 OA has undertaken fieldwork in the area since the 1980s as part of mitigation for the GreenPark Phase 1 and Phase 2 development. This work has demonstrated the presence of multi-period settlement within and immediately south and east of the site. This revealed evidence of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation (Area 7000); extensive Bronze Age settlement (Areas 5, 3000, 5000 and 6000); 1st to 4th century Romano-British settlement (Area 2000) and limited evidence of Late Bronze Age and Romano-British features (Area 4000). OA published the results of these investigations in a monograph in 1992 (Moore and Jennings 1992). In 1995 OA carried out further (Phase 2) excavations in the area around Small Mead Farm (Brossler et al, 2004). This revealed further evidence of multi-period settlement dated to the Neolithic period and the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age.

2.2.2 Other archaeological investigations within the study area that were not undertaken as part of the GreenPark development have also revealed a landscape rich in prehistoric and Roman archaeology. In 1989, 1998 and 1999 OA excavations at Moores Farm, located south-west of the site (OA 55 and 59) revealed Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity (OAU 2000e).

2.2.3 Excavations at Pingewood by the Berkshire Archaeological Unit (1978-9), Wessex Archaeology (1982) and OA (1983-5), c. 350 m south-west of the site (OA 51), revealed middle and late Bronze Age activity, along with later Iron Age and Romano-British field systems (Johnson 1983-5).

2.3 Potential

2.3.1 The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be high. Archaeological deposits may survive which have the potential to increase our understanding of the Kennet floodplain from prehistory through to the medieval period. There is in particularly high potential to identify early Mesolithic activity within the buried floodplain sequence.

2.3.2 The potential is increased by the known presence of waterlogged deposits in the area, which contain information relating to past environments, diet, river regime and vegetation. The survival of waterlogged deposits increases the chances of understanding the changing floodplain environment.

2.3.3 There is also good potential to date deposits and sequences either through dendrochronological analysis of wood, or through C14 dating on organic material.

3 Project Aims

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological field evaluation is to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains, within the proposed scheme footprint. The results of the investigations will be used to inform the design process and inform a mitigation strategy.

3.1.2 Generic aims and objectives are as follows:

- *To identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains;*
- *to identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in this Specification;*
- *establish the preservation of any buried remains;*

• establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the evaluation of the site;
• provide a chronology of the archaeological phasing;
• investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within; and
• to disseminate the results through reporting that will inform the requirement for further work.

3.2 Specific site aims

3.2.1 The research questions for trial trenching are:

• To identify the presence of any archaeological remains within areas that may be impacted upon by the proposed scheme

3.2.2 Specific aims and research questions for the window samples are:

• To characterise the sedimentary sequence at the site in terms of lithology, agents of deposition, preservational environment and age of deposition.
• To sample and characterise the preservational environment within bodies of sediment for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains.
• To develop, from the boreholes and previous geotechnical work, a sedimentary model for the site.
• On the basis of assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains, if recovered, a preliminary deposit model for palaeoenvironmental development at the site.
• To develop from these models recommendations for further mitigation work.

4 Project Specific Excavation and Recording Methodology

4.1 Scope of works

4.1.1 The scheme will aim to improve the environmental habitat on the island for a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) to help wetland species such as Lapwing and Grass Snake. It will also provide public viewing places; and restore the river structure to meet WFD hydro-morphological and ecological standards. All of these improvements will help to trap sediment and pollution and improve water quality. The project partners are TRRT, EA, Reading Borough Council and Thames Water, supported by the Reading and District Angling Association and the Berkshire Ornithological Club.

4.2 Programme of works

4.2.1 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will take at least 1-2 weeks to complete, by a team consisting of a Project Officer or Supervisor to carry out the evaluation, directing up to 2 Project Archaeologists, under the management of Carl Champness/Dave Score, 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 Trench Evaluation methodology

4.3.1 A summary of OA's 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 Five 30m x 1.8m - 2m trenches will be excavated in the locations specified by Figure 3. The trenches will be taken down in 0.20m spits to the level of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural gravels, whichever is encountered first. The trenches will be dug to a maximum depth of 1m. Should sondages be necessary, then these will be dug by machine at the end of each trench after it has been recorded. The maximum sondage dimension will be 3m deep, 3.5m long and 2m wide. If water ingress is apparent during the machining then machining will stop and excavation level will be brought up above the ground water-level.

4.3.3 The sondages will not be entered or left open for any unattended time period. Recording of the sections will take place from the top of the trench. The excavated spoil will be scanned with a metal detector and examined for signs of archaeological material and deposits.

4.3.4 All mechanical excavation will be carried out in such a manner so as to avoid or minimise damage to the archaeological remains. All machinery used will be of an appropriate nature and power to suit the situation and be fitted with a ditching bucket. A suitably experienced archaeologist will directly control all machine work. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately and reinstated in the correct order in order to prevent mixing. Spoil will be scanned for artefacts, which will be recorded and retained.

4.3.5 A sufficient number of the features located will be excavated by hand in order to fulfil the aims of the project specification, with reference to the aims and objectives set out in the Project specification (Jacobs 2010).

4.3.6 Care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which might better be excavated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. Such evidence could include early prehistoric flint scatters and worked wood. Such areas will be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration, while investigation in the field is ongoing. Where structures, features or finds are found which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, a sufficient sample will be studied in order to meet the aims of the evaluation.

4.3.7 The depth and complexity of the deposits across the whole site will be assessed. Written and drawn records will be made of the stratigraphy of all trenches, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts will be made in accordance with best archaeological practice and in accordance with the archaeological specification.

4.3.8 Archaeological deposits, which are not excavated, will be recorded to the maximum extent possible. Records will include overall trench and site plans. All excavation and recording will be in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation.

4.3.9 Recording, cleaning and conservation of finds will follow the IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

4.3.10 An OA geoarchaeologist will visit the site during the fieldwork to provide advice and assistance to the field team with reference to the recording and sampling of the alluvial sediment sequences. This will ensure consistency with the borehole sampling and allow the results of the evaluation to be considered in light of previous work carried out in the area.

4.3.11 Fieldwork procedures unless stated otherwise above will be as set out in Appendix 2 and 3 and the OA Field Manual Wilkinson, D 1992.

4.3.12 Close co-operation and communication will be maintained with Berkshire County Council Archaeological Officer and the Environment Agency through Jacobs to ensure adequate monitoring.

4.4 Geoarchaeological boreholes

4.4.1 Four boreholes will be drilled along a targeted transect across the site in order to investigate the deeper floodplain alluvial sequences (Figure 3). The primary purpose of the borehole work will be to record the sediment stratigraphy in detail and retrieve samples suitable for sediment description, palaeoenvironmental assessment and dating work.

4.4.2 The boreholes will be drilled using a Terrier percussion rig. A specialist sub-contractor will operate the drilling rig. Where practicable, depending on ground conditions, it is proposed each borehole will be drilled to the surface of the Pleistocene gravels.

4.4.3 A continuous sequence of undisturbed core samples will be retrieved from each sampling location. The boreholes will be monitored by an OA geoarchaeologist, who will advise the drilling team on the depth of excavation. Where cores cannot be retrieved due to the unconsolidated nature of the sediments contingency bulk samples will be recovered.

4.4.4 Each borehole location will be located in three dimensions; relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum.

4.4.5 Following completion of the fieldwork the cores will be transported back to OA premises where they will be extruded and photographed. The sediments will be described according to Jones *et al* 1999 *The Description and Analysis of Quaternary Stratigraphic Field Sections,* Technical Guide No 7, Quaternary Research Association 1999, to include information about depth, texture, composition, colour, clast orientation, structure (bedding, ped characteristics etc) and contacts between deposits. Note will also be made of any visible ecofactual, or artefactual inclusions e.g. pottery, daub or charcoal fragments.

4.4.6 The lithological data from each borehole location will be inputted into geological modelling software (©Rockworks 14) in order to correlate the stratigraphy between sample locations and allow cross-sections to be generated. A report will be issued outlining the results of the fieldwork and how the sequence fits in with the wider regional framework.

4.4.7 The integrated geoarchaeological assessment report will present the results of the field investigation, detailing the character and depth of the sub-surface stratigraphy and the extent of potentially significant archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits. The report will be supported by geoarchaeological illustrations showing the thickness and elevations of key stratigraphic units.

4.5 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

4.5.1 One key sequence from the site will be assessed for the preservation of palaeoenviornmental evidence. This will include an assessment of pollen, waterlogged and charred plant remains, insects, snails, diatoms and ostrocods. Environmental sampling procedures shall be in accordance with the OA Environmental Sampling Guidelines and Instruction Manual (OA, first edition, July 2002) that is based on guidelines presented by English Heritage (2002).

4.5.2 The environmental assessment will be supported by a series of radiocarbon dates, which will be undertaking from the sequence in order to establish a chronological framework to aid in the comparison with other regional sequences. Boundaries of major sedimentary and hydrological changes within the sequence will be prioritised for sampling. Peat and other waterlogged deposits will also be made a priority.

5 Project Specific Reporting and Archive Methodology

5.1 Programme

5.1.1 The report will be completed within three-four months following the completion of the fieldwork.

5.1.2 Bound and digital copies of the report will be provided to the client and to the Berkshire County Council Archaeological Officer.

5.2 Content

5.2.1 The content of this report will generally be as defined in Appendix F. the type of the report to be produced, and the requirements for publication, will be reviewed on completion of the project and agreed with the client and with BCC Archaeological Officer.

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 County Museum following completion of the project.

5.4.2 A summary of OA's 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, Carl Champness, has responsibility for ensuring that the OA safe systems of work are adhered to on site. He delegates elements of this responsibility to the Project Officer or 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 also been undertaken and approved 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 during the fieldwork.

6.2.3 Further detail regarding OA's approach to Health and Safety on site can be found in Appendix H.

6.3 Monitoring of works

6.3.1 The Berkshire County Council Archaeological Officer has been given notice of the start date of the works, which is 18-10-2010.

6.3.2 The Berkshire County Council Archaeological Officer 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.

7 References

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8 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA (REFER TOFIGURE 2)

Abbreviations:
OAU = Oxford Archaeological Unit (Oxford Archaeology after 2001)
OA = Oxford Archaeology (formerly OAU)
PCA = Pre-construct Archaeology
MoLAS = Museum of London Archaeology Service
NMP = National Mapping Programme (English Heritage)
NMR = National Monuments Record
TVAS = Thames Valley Archaeological Services
TWA = Trust for Wessex Archaeology

OA No.	DESCRIPTION	NMR /SMR No.
1	Findspot of four Mesolithic axes, one from the River Kennett.	EBSMR 01715.00.000 01716.00.000 NMR SU 67 SE 86
2	Investigations (not specified) revealed a sharp-sided ditch/pit with organic/peat fill cut into the River Channel deposits.	EBSMR 01116.08.001
3	Findspot of a Mesolithic axe.	EBSMR 02978.00.000 NMR SU 77 SW 112
4	Findspot of a Mesolithic axe.	EBSMR 02205.00.000
5	Cropmark of a linear features visible on air photographs. Possible trackway or enclosure. Uncertain if archaeological. Oxford Archaeological Associates (1991) indicated that The Trust for Wessex Archaeology undertook and excavation in this area in 1986 for Hall Aggregates which failed to identify the cropmarks. The evaluation found no datable features, and most of the trenches were excavated into deep water channels sealed by undated ground surfaces.	EBSMR 01116.06.000
6	Possible prehistoric or Roman settlement suggested by linear and rectilinear cropmarks visible on air photographs. Pit containing two almost complete early Roman pots and animal bones was identified in a nearby quarry section in 1980.	EBSMR 01116.07.000 NMR SU 77 SW 205
7	'Logboat' coffin of probable late Roman date containing a skeleton was found during gravel extraction in 1982.	EBSMR 02105.00.000 NMR

		SU 67 SE 92
8	Roman pottery, querns, loomweight, tessera and whetstone were found at this location at the beginning of the last century. Possible settlement site, now developed.	EBSMR 02067.00.000 NMR SU 77 SW 29
9	Extensive cropmarks including possible trackways and field system visible on air photographs. Destroyed by gravel extraction.	EBSMR 01116.00.000 01116.05.000 01116.04.000 NMR SU 67 SE 115
10	Three buildings first shown on Tithe Map of 1838 (not shown in 1760).	---
11	Site of Small Mead Gate public house. Shown on maps the earliest map dated to 1760. No longer extant. Site currently occupied by modern house with mid/late 20th century prefabricated single and two storey industrial / commercial buildings to the north.	---
12	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures with possible internal features visible on air photographs. Possible prehistoric or Roman settlement.	EBSMR 01116.02.000 01116.02.100 NMR SU 67 SE 110
13	Possible prehistoric or Roman settlement or field systems visible on air photographs as three incomplete double-ditched rectilinear enclosures (c. 50 m by 35 m). Largely or wholly destroyed by gravel extraction.	EBSMR 01116.03.000 NMR SU 67 SE 114
14	OA evaluation as part of the Reading GreenPark Phase 1/2 development (Area 6000) revealed a number of intercutting ditches of Bronze Age and post-medieval date. The nature of the Bronze Age ditches is uncertain but they are believed to represent further evidence of field systems. Several Bronze Age pits were also recorded.	EBSMR 06020.09.001
15	Cropmarks plotted by NMP, including possible Neolithic cursus, a possible Bronze Age hut circle and linear features of possible prehistoric, Roman or medieval field boundaries. OA excavation revealed two undated ditches at this location.	EBSMR 06020.05.000 NMR SU 76 NW 38 SU 77 SW

		203-204 NMR Event UID 1087566
16	Reading Business Park. TWA evaluation and OA excavation in advance of development in 1987-8 revealed evidence of multi-period activity comprising: • Mesolithic flint implements • Neolithic pits • Bronze Age settlement in the form of timber round houses and granaries situated on small gravel islands beneath alluvium • A Bronze Age burial • Late Iron Age - Roman enclosure • Scatter of medieval pottery.	EBSMR 06020.08.0 06 NMR SU 76 NW 27 NMR Event UID 651882 NMR Event UID 652355
17	Wessex Archaeology watching brief in 1997 revealed prehistoric finds, a Roman ditch and two post-medieval drainage channels. It was believed that post-Roman alluvium sealed any earlier archaeology.	EBSMR 060420.06. 000 NMR Event UID 1222225
18	Wessex Archaeology evaluation revealed evidence of possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age riverside settlement.	EBSMR 06420.05.3 00 NMR Event UID 1076031
19	OA excavation revealed low-density archaeological activity consisting of postholes and pits of varying dates and no distinct patterning.	EBSMR 06020.07.0 00
20	Findspot of undated whetstone and burnt flint retrieved during fieldwalking.	EBSMR 01286.19.3 00 01286.20.0 00
21	OA excavation revealed 62 postholes across 'Area 2000'. No significant patterning was apparent.	EBSMR 06020.14.0 00
22	TVAS investigations in 1994 revealed a number of Roman gullies and ditches, believed to represent either a field system or settlement enclosures.	EBSMR 06423.02.0 01
23	OA excavations revealed Neolithic pits, postholes and flints, two Bronze Age settlement areas and a Roman enclosure.	EBSMR 06020.00.0 00
24	Site of World War II pillbox. No evidence was located during the survey for the pillbox. The area in question has been subject to substantial recent groundwork and it seems likely that the pillbox has been removed during these or earlier works.	EBSMR 05046.01.0 18
25	Site of prehistoric circular post structure (no further information).	EBSMR 06020.06.1

		04
26	Findspot of medieval artefact (no further information).	EBSMR 01286.18.100
27	Recent OA evaluation carried out in area of croparks as part of Phase 3 evaluation.	EBSMR 01286.03.600
28	Large complex of archaeological cropmarks including a ring ditch, linear features, trackways, pit cluster and enclosure covering an area of *c.* 40 hectares. Excavations have revealed: • Late Bronze Age pits and ditches associated with a group of cremation burials; • Pits and trackways predominantly of Late Iron Age/early Roman date. • Ditches and pits with early medieval pottery; A Palaeolithic flint implement, Neolithic flints were also retrieved during fieldwalking in 1976 and subsequent investigations.	EBSMR 01286.07.000 NMR SU 66 NE12 WBSMR WB2993-8
29	Archaeological recording of linear ditches prior to gravel extraction. Believed to be Roman in date.	EBSMR 01286.14.200 01286.03.700
30	Rectangular feature, possibly site of a building (no further details).	EBSMR 01097.06.000
31	OA fieldwalking revealed a scatter of Roman, medieval and post-medieval tile. Bronze Age worked flint and burnt flint was recorded. Possible extension of Hartley Court Farm Late Bronze Age settlement to the south-east.	EBSMR 06520.01.000 06520.00.000
32	Possible settlement site in the form of pits and enclosure (no further details). OA fieldwalked the area immediately to the south in 1991 and revealed a Bronze Age flint and Roman pottery.	EBSMR 01097.07.001 NMR Event UID 1309547
33	Hartley Court. Early 16th century country house. Listed grade II*.	EBSMR 02996.00.000 NMR SU 76 NW 29
34	Distinct cropmarks of possible enclosure, pits, building and former field boundaries.	EBSMR 01907.00.000 01097.04.000
35	Cropmarks of two irregular linear features. Uncertain if archaeological. Medieval tile found nearby (no further information).	EBSMR 00736.00.000

		01097.05.000
36	OA watching brief during construction of a gas pipeline in 1997 recorded several 11th-12th century features including a pit well and ditch. OA evaluation in 1989-90 revealed evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement and traces of a medieval field system.	EBSMR 03996.02.000 NMR 655215 NMR Event UID 1326454
37	Farmhouse dating to 16th century. Listed grade II.	EBSMR 03998.00.000
38	Late Iron Age cremation found in 1956 excavation during gravel extraction.	WBSMR WB3665 NMR SU 67 SE 44 NMR Event UID 628017
39	Late Iron Age/Roman occupation site suggested by the discovery of unabraided pottery at this location during gravel extraction. A Mesolithic flint implement was discovered at this approximate location in 1958.	WBSMR WB3664 NMR SU 67 SE 7 SU 67 SE 45-46
40	Two ditched enclosures of uncertain date.	WBSMR WB2660 WB2655
41	Evaluation in 1980s revealed Late Bronze Age waterfront and settlement site comprising ditches, postholes and trackways. Destroyed by gravel extraction.	NMR SU 67 SE 88
42	Possible prehistoric or Roman settlement suggested by cropmarks of enclosures and ditches. Destroyed by gravel extraction. TWA evaluation and excavation at Anslow Cottages in 1985-6 revealed evidence of multi-period activity along the River Kennet including: • Late Bronze Age (timber wharf and trackway) ; • A hollow and post of Roman date; • Early medieval fish trap and foul trap; • Medieval/post-medieval sluice (possible watermeadow)	WBSMR WB2656-9 NMR SU 67 SE 73 SU 67 SE 106 NMR Event UID 652354 NMR Event UID 918996
43	Site of medieval farmhouse.	WBSMR WB5304
44	Site of WWII tank trap and pillbox.	WBSMR WB5573 WB5554

45	OA evaluation in advance of electricity substation in March 2001 found evidence of Bronze Age field systems. Lower Palaeolithic to medieval finds have been made in this field in the past.	WBSMR WB9719 WB5554 WB2999
46	Findspot of medieval material.	WBSMR WB9710
47	Investigations by Berks Excavation Committee in 1978-9 and later by TWA during M4 motorway construction in 1982 revealed evidence of multi-period settlement at this location dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Prehistoric, Late Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval artefacts have previously been found in the vicinity.	WBSMR WB9687-91 NMR SU 66 NE 16 NMR Event UID 627960 NMR Event UID 627973
48	Ring-ditch and ditch.	WBSMR WB3010 WB3012
49	Findspot of a medieval artefact.	WBSMR WB9686
50	Ditch of possible medieval date.	WBSMR WB6503
51	OA evaluation at Pingewood in 1996 revealed evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. Immediately to the east is the line of a possible medieval trackway.	WBSMR WB3056 NMR Event UID 1212416
52	Medieval pit revealed during watching brief in 1969.	WBSMR WB3581 NMR Event UID 652350
53	Cropmark complex including rectangular enclosure and intersecting trackways. Excavated by the Berks. Arch. Soc. prior to gravel extraction between 1976-8, which revealed most features to be of early Roman date with one area of Late Bronze Age settlement. A number of medieval features was also recorded.	WBSMR WB2935-8 WB2939-43 WB2913 WB 2949 WB2934 WB2960 WB2970 WB2981-2 WB3015-7 WB3046-55 NMR SU 66 NE 7

		SU 66 NE 11
54	Possible Roman road (Silchester to Verulamium?) flanked by field systems and/or settlements visible as cropmarks on air photographs.	NMR SU 67 SE 113
55	OA evaluation and excavation at Moore's Farm in 1989 and 1998-9 revealed evidence of Late Bronze Age settlement and more dispersed evidence of Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman occupation.	WBSMR WB6391-3 WB6475 WB6479 NMR Event UID 655667 NMR Event UID 1331764
56	TWA watching brief in 1993-4 revealed prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval finds.	NMR Event UID 1043727
57	OA watching brief in 2000 revealed no archaeology.	NMR Event UID 1322599
58	Small building first shown on the OS 25" map of 1899, on the southern side of Kybe's lane. A well is marked on the opposite side of the lane. The site visit noted the presence of a relatively modern redbrick two storey cottage, still extant and occupied, on the site.	---
59	OA excavations at Moore's Farm revealed: • A Neolithic pit; • Evidence of Early and Late Bronze Age activity in the forms of pottery and flint • An area of Late Bronze Age occupation, represented by several pits, postholes and a ditch. • A Roman ditch and pottery.	WBSMR WB6488-9 WB6481-7 WB6492-3 WB6476-8
60	Lucy Green. Marked on map of 1760 and Tithe Map of 1838.	---
61	No. not allocated	
62	Distinct cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure with internal features and trackway, visible on specialist air photographs. Digitally plotted by OA.	---
63	No. not allocated	
64	No. not allocated	
65	Site visit noted modern earthwork mound (spoil dump?) at this location. Initially identified as a possible archaeological feature from air photographs.	---
66	Distinct cropmarks of two parallel linear features, possibly a trackway, a linear cropmark and cropmark of part of a double-ditched rectangular enclosure visible on vertical air photographs.	---
67	No. not allocated	
68	Rectilinear cropmark visible on vertical air photographs. Possible enclosure. Identified by OA, not plotted by NMP, but	---

	likely to be archaeological.	
69	Cropmark of a complete ring-ditch, visible on air photographs. Identified by OA, not plotted by NMP, but likely to be archaeological.	---
70	OA evaluation of proposed electricity substation and HV Electricity Reinforcement (OAU 2001b). 10 trenches revealed small quantity of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, Roman building material and redeposited pottery, possible evidence for settlement and possible kiln close by dating to the 11th century. Post-medieval features were represented by a trackway (previously identified by cropmarks) and field systems.	

Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

OA Listed Building Ref. No.	Description	Grade
L1	Burghfield Bridge. Road bridge across the Kennett and Avon Canal. Built in *c.* 1812, probably by canal engineer John Rennie.	II
L2	Little Lea Cottage. Early 17th century timber-framed farmhouse.	II
L3	St Paul's Church Hall. Built by Henry Woodyer in 1859.	II
L4	Knights Farmhouse. Built in the late 18th century, extended in the mid 19th century and altered in the late 20th century.	II
L5	Kirtons Farmhouse. Built in 16th century and was altered in the 18th and 20th centuries.	II
L6	The Old Farmhouse. Dates to the late 17th century with alterations in the 18th and late 19th centuries.	II
L7	Hartley Court. Country House built in the early 16th century, extended in the late 18th century with 20th century alterations.	II*
L8	Hopkiln Farmhouse. Built in 16th ad 17th centuries with 19th and mid 20th century alterations.	II

OA Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices

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.

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 Hertiage, (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 disarticuled 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 quadranted 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 (verbatum 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 or 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/DeposResource) 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, Mlitt, 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	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).

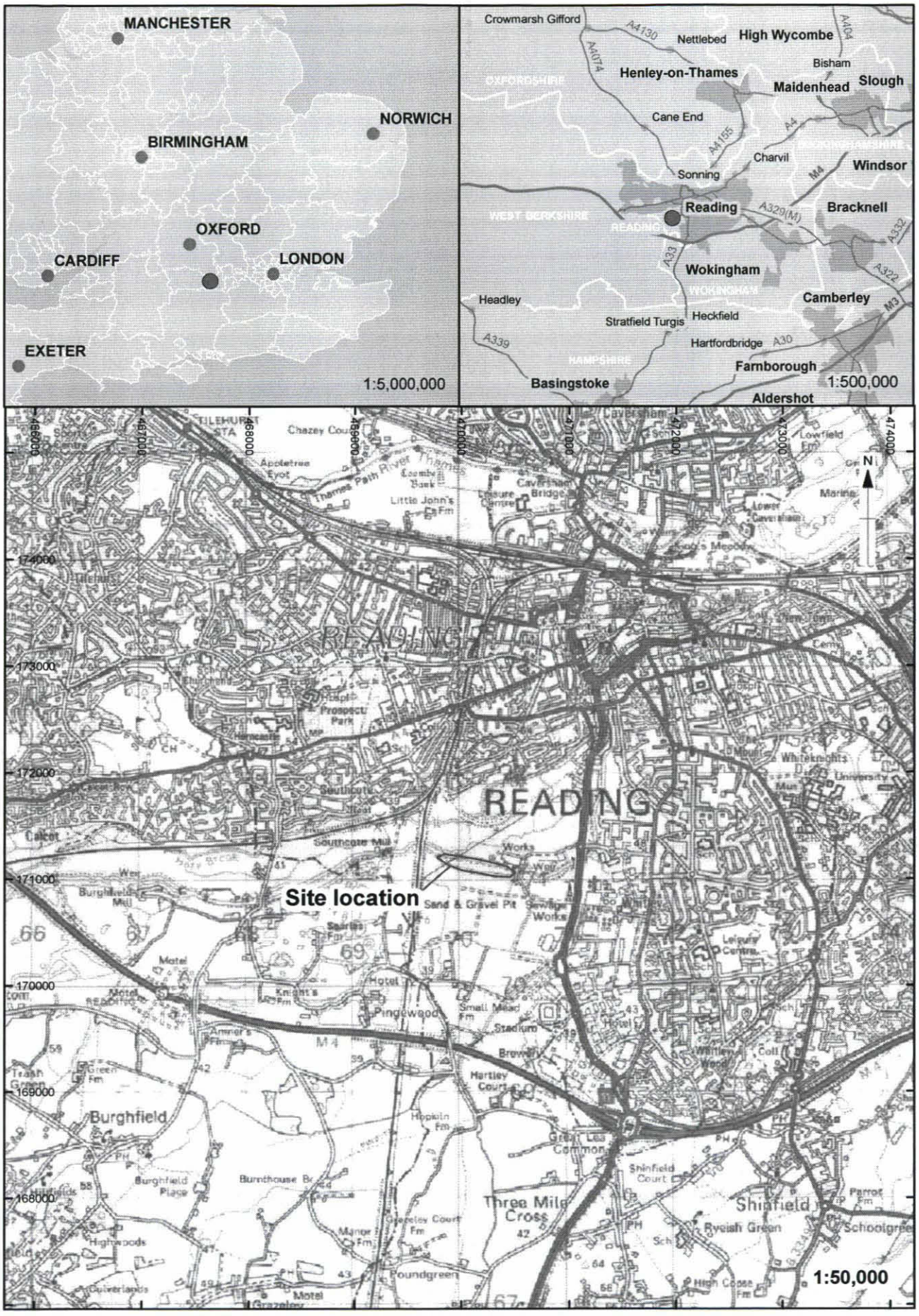
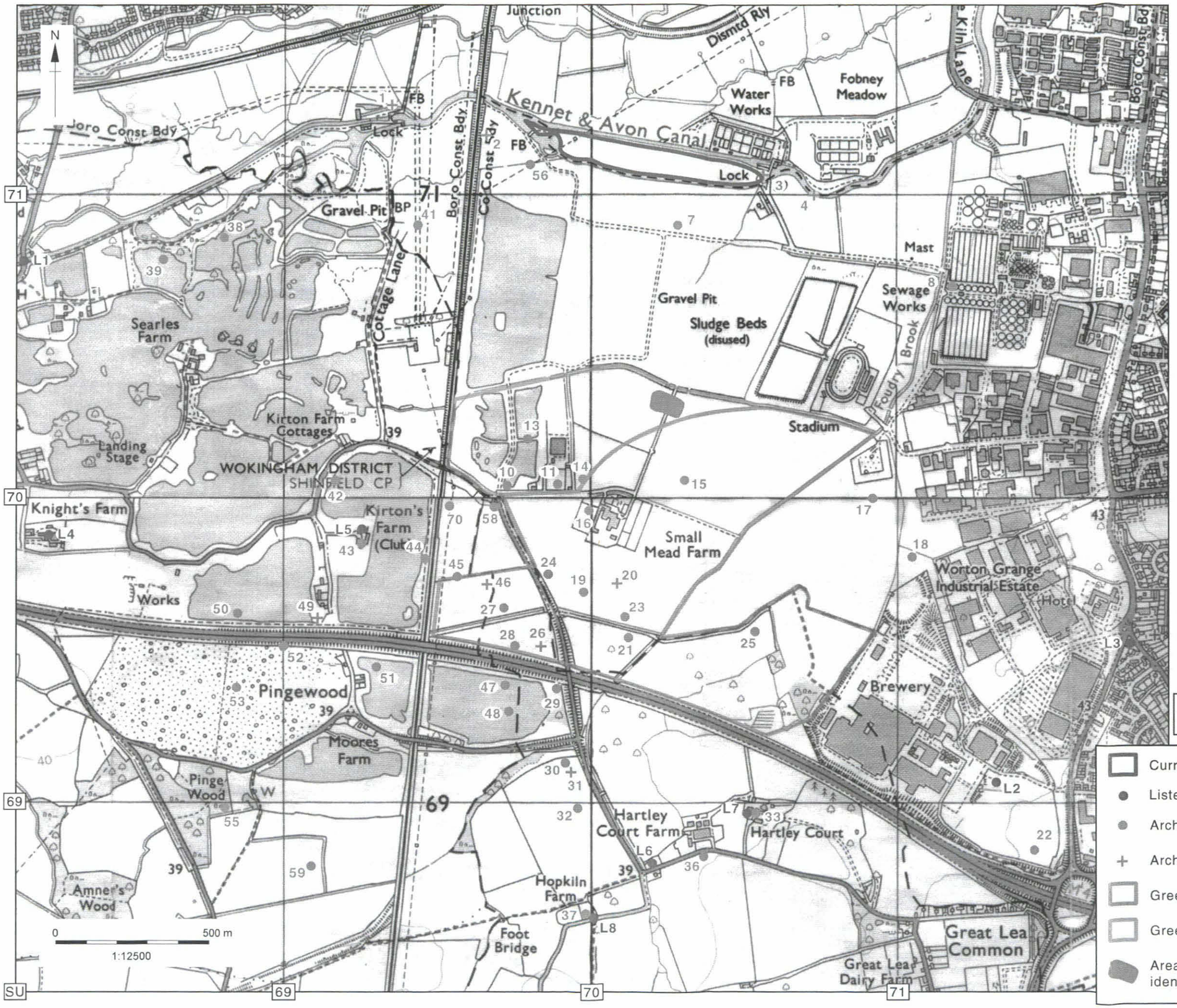


Figure 1: Site location



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25,000 map of 1991 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Licence No. 854166

- Current site location
- Listed building
- Archaeological site
- Archaeological findspot
- GreenPark Village development
- Green Park Phase 1 and 2
- Area of quarrying within GreenPark Village area, identified from maps and air photographs

Figure 2: Archaeological features map

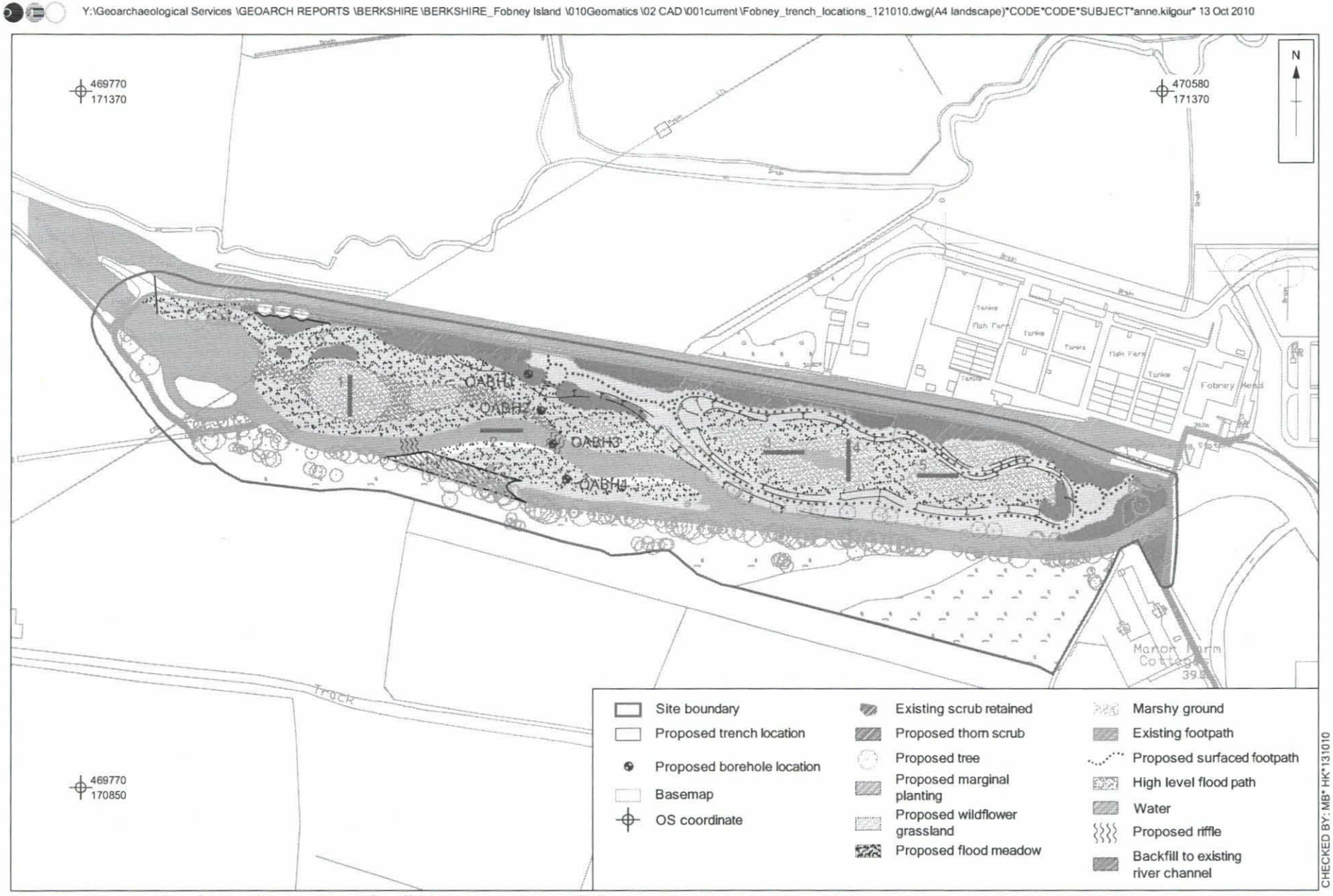


Figure 3: proposed trench and borehole locations

Reading, Fobney Island
REFOI 10

Box 1 File 2

A. Report

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
Site code[REFOI 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[C. Champness]
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	

Fobney Island
Reading
Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology
southsouthsouth

January 2011

Client: Jacobs Engineering U.K. Ltd

Issue No:1
NGR: SU 7016 7110

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire

Centred on SU 7016, 7110

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd

On behalf of the

Environment Agency

Oxford Archaeology
January 2011

Client Name:	Jacobs Engineering U.K. Ltd
Client Ref No:	-
Document Title:	Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire
Document Type:	Archaeological Evaluation Report
Issue/Version Number:	1
Grid Reference:	SU 7016 7110
Planning Reference:	-
OA Job number: 4883	4883
Site Code:	REFOI10
Invoice Code:	REFOIEV
Receiving Museum:	Reading Museum
Museum Accession No:	REDMG,2010.126
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Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of tables

List of Plates

Summary

In October 2010, Oxford Archaeology South undertook an archaeological evaluation at Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire for Jacobs Engineering Ltd on behalf of the Environment Agency.

The evaluation aimed to assess the likely impacts of the creation of a new habitat restoration project within the island on the buried archaeological remains and important floodplain sequence known within the Kennet Valley. Six trenches and six boreholes were used to evaluate the site to assess its archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential.

The boreholes successfully identified and mapped a 3m deep stratified sequence of fluvial sands, silty clay alluvium and organic silts. Mapping of the sedimentary sequence revealed a possible Late Glacial channel, infilled with organic silts, peats and silty clay alluviums. A series of undated channels and buried surfaces were also identified within the upper sequence. These deposits were found to have only moderate palaeoenvironmental potential with limited scope for further analysis.

No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the trenches. A small assemblage of animal bone, struck and burnt flint was collected from the basal alluvial deposits within trenches 1, 4 and 5 adjacent to the main buried palaeochannel. The slightly abraded condition of the flints may suggest that their position has been modified to some degree within the sequence.

The result of the fieldwork indicated that there is low potential for archaeological remains here, and if present are likely to be discrete features or deposits that are difficult to identify within evaluations.

Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), was commissioned by Jacobs Engineering U.K. Ltd, acting on behalf of the Environment Agency (EA) to undertake an archaeological evaluation and geoarchaeological assessment on Fobney Island, Reading, as part of an island habitat restoration project. These archaeological investigations were undertaken to inform the detailed design stage of the project.

1.1.2 Six trenches and six boreholes were undertaken on the site in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. These were excavated into the top of the floodplain alluvial sequence to investigate and map the floodplain sequence. This report outlines the results of the evaluation, the extent and significance of any archaeological deposits identified and what this could potentially mean to the proposed scheme.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on the south western urban fringe of Reading and is centred on NGR SU 7016 7110 (Figure 1). It is situated between the River Kennet to the south and the Kennet and Avon Canal to the north, 3.5km from the Kennet-Thames confluence. The area became an island through the construction of the Kennet and Avon Canal, although the canal is elevated above the island and the surrounding topography. The River Kennet has been heavily modified and the course of the river has been straightened significantly over time.

1.2.2 The site is relatively flat and covered in rough grassy vegetation with a few mature trees. Some dumping of building rubble was identified during the walkover survey (Jacobs 2009). The total site area is approximately 7 ha and lies between 37.5-39.0m AOD.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Kennet floodplain gravels overlain by alluvial silts (BGS geological sheet 268: 1:50,000). The geotechnical boreholes examined indicate a considerable depth of alluvium - up to 3.70m within the site, closest to the river. This alluvium may represent the fill of an early watercourse or the fact that the deposits are deepest closest to the river. Extensive excavations to the south and east of the site (Moore and Jennings 1992; Brossler *et al* 2004, Brossler *et al* 2005) have revealed natural gravel overlain by reddish brown silts.

1.3 Proposed scheme

1.3.1 The aim of the proposed scheme is to improve the environmental habitat on the island as part of a biodiversity action plan (BAP). This aims to help wetland species such as lapwing and grass snake and restore the river structure to meet WFD hydro-morphological and ecological standards. The scheme is designed to help trap sediment and pollution within the proposed reed beds, and improve the overall water quality. The project partners are Thames Rivers Restoration Trust, Environment Agency, Reading

Borough Council and Thames Water, supported by the Reading and District Angling Association and the Berkshire Ornithological Club.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken on Fobney Island and no desk-based assessment has been commissioned as part of this project. The background and potential of the site has been highlighted by the number of finds and key sites identified within the area (Figure 2). The following information has been summarised from the brief for Geoarchaeological Investigation produced by Berkshire Archaeology (April 2010) and from previous excavations undertaken by OA in the area.

Early Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP - 4,000 BC)

1.4.2 During the early prehistoric period the site is likely to have been heavily forested. The earliest finds within the area date to the Palaeolithic, with the discovery of two hand axes during recent excavation to the south of the site. Mesolithic worked flints have been recovered on the site and within the surrounding floodplain, and during the OA Green Park Phase 1 excavations immediately to the south. The significance of these finds is uncertain, but indicate that the valley is likely to have been utilised for hunting and possibly settlement from the early prehistoric period and are part of a general spread of Mesolithic flintwork over the Pingewood, Moore's Farm, Green Park and Fobney Meadow area.

Neolithic Period (4,000 BC - 2,200 BC)

1.4.3 The Lower Kennet Valley survey, carried out in the 1980s, recovered a number of flint tools from the area dating to the Neolithic period (Lobb and Rose 1996). In 1987-9 OA Green Park excavations revealed evidence of prolonged and intensive Neolithic occupation to the south of the site, comprising c. 118 pits, over 30 postholes, large quantities of worked flint, pottery and bone (Moore and Jennings 1992, 117-118). A large 'U'-shaped enclosure was discovered during these excavations, possibly associated with the cropmark of a possible Neolithic cursus running north-east south-west through the area.

1.4.4 OA excavations during Green Park Phase 2 development revealed further evidence of Neolithic occupation in the form of a ring-ditch, 27 pits and 16 postholes. A substantial quantity of flintwork and a small quantity of pottery was recovered. Environmental evidence indicated clearance of forest for arable cultivation and pasture (Brossler *et al* 2004). A small amount of residual Neolithic flintwork was also discovered in the OA evaluation to the south carried out in 2001 (OAU 2001)

1.4.5 OA excavations at Moore's Farm in 1998-99, to the south west of the site, uncovered remains of Neolithic settlement in the form of ditches, pits and postholes (OAU 2000). In addition, a Neolithic gully was recorded in 1996 during the OA excavations at Pingewood, to the south west.

Bronze Age Period (2,200 BC - 800 BC)

1.4.6 The area contains evidence of extensive Bronze Age settlement located on the gravels along this part of the Kennet Valley (Moore and Jennings 1992, 118). Green Park Phase 1 and 2 excavations around Small Mead Farm, revealed an extensive Middle Bronze Age field system, pits and seven cremations in addition to the Early Bronze Age ring-ditch.

1.4.7 The Late Bronze Age was represented by two discrete areas of settlement, located to the south-east of the Phase 3 north area, comprising over 20 round houses, a number of four- and two-post structures, pits, a waterhole, a large burnt mound and an inhumation (Moore and Jennings 1992; and Brossler *et al* 2004). Excavations to the south-west at Pingewood and at Moore's Farm have revealed further traces of Bronze Age settlement (OAU 2000a) in the form of ditches, pits and postholes.

Iron Age Period (800 BC -AD43)

1.4.8 Evidence of Iron Age activity is relatively limited considering the extent of activity in the preceding and succeeding periods. During the Iron Age the climate deteriorated with colder weather and more rainfall. It is thought that increased flooding and alluviation occurred during this period, leading to the floodplain being less conducive to settlement. Within the area, finds dating to this period include six cremation pits excavated at Pingewood (Johnson 1985, 33).

Roman Period (AD 43 - AD 410)

1.4.9 A possible series of double ditched enclosures and associated linear features which may date to the prehistoric or Romano-British period have been identified from aerial photographs to the south of the site. However, these have largely been destroyed, unexcavated, by quarrying.

1.4.10 The study area contains much evidence of Roman activity and the valley in general would appear to have been a focus of Roman occupation (Moore and Jennings 1992, 124). The line of a possible Roman road between Silchester and Verulamium is believed to run on a south-west to north-east alignment, to the south west of the site, flanked by cropmarks of possible field systems and/or settlements visible on air photographs. Extensive quarrying activities have destroyed many of the cropmarks to the south west of the site and removed at least one possible occupation site.

1.4.11 OA Green Park Phase 1 excavations south and east of the site uncovered Roman activity dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. In Area 2000 a series of ditches thought to represent part of an enclosure system, along with a number of gullies, pits and postholes were found. In Area 7000 four separate phases of Roman enclosure ditches were recorded.

1.4.12 An isolated Roman logboat burial was identified within alluvial deposits just to the south of the site.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410 - AD 1066)

1.4.13 The site lies within the ancient parish of Shinfield. This parish is likely to have evolved out of the manor (estate) mentioned in Domesday Book (1086). Prior to the Conquest, Shinfield was an important royal manor, with a mill and five fisheries, held by Edward the Confessor (VCH Berks iii, 261). It remained in royal hands after the conquest and was later granted to the Earl of Warwick (ibid., 262). By the later medieval period there were nine manors in Shinfield Parish, but that held by the Cobham family, c. 5 km to the south-east of the site, is the most likely candidate for the original manor (VCH Berks iii, 262).

1.4.14 A Mid Saxon settlement was found just to the west of the site at Anslow Cottages, associated with wooden timber structure extending across the floodplain and former channels (Wessex Archaeology 1995). These appear to be fish or eel traps, while later

timbers from the site might indicate management of water meadows (Butterworth and Lobb 1992, 176).

Later Medieval Period (AD 1066- AD 1550)

1.4.15 The site is located on the very edge of the parish of Shinfield. Its peripheral location and susceptibility to flooding, particularly within the surrounding meadows, suggests that it is unlikely to have been a focus for settlement in this period and probably lay within common meadow land used for grazing.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1550 – present)

1.4.16 The area most likely continued as meadow into the post-medieval period. Fobney Lock was built between 1718 and 1723 under the supervision of the engineer John Hore of Newbury. This separated the area from the land to the north and created the present Fobney Island.

1.5 Previous archaeological investigations

1.5.1 OA has undertaken fieldwork in the area since the 1980s as part of mitigation for the Green Park Phase 1 and Phase 2 development. This work has demonstrated the presence of multi-period settlement immediately south and east of the site. This revealed evidence of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation (Area 7000); extensive Bronze Age settlement (Areas 5, 3000, 5000 and 6000); 1st to 4th century Romano-British settlement (Area 2000) and limited evidence of Late Bronze Age and Romano-British features (Area 4000). OA published the results of these investigations in a monograph in 1992 (Moore and Jennings 1992). In 1995 OA carried out further (Phase 2) excavations in the area around Small Mead Farm (Brossler *et al* 2004). This revealed further evidence of multi-period settlement dated to the Neolithic period and the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age.

1.5.2 Other archaeological investigations within the wider area that were not undertaken as part of the Green Park development have also revealed a landscape rich in prehistoric and Roman archaeology. In 1989, 1998 and 1999 OA excavations at Moores Farm, located south-west of the site revealed Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity (OAU 2000e).

1.5.3 Excavations at Pingewood by the Berkshire Archaeological Unit (1978-9), Wessex Archaeology (1982) and OA (1983-5), c. 350 m south-west of the site (OA 51), revealed middle and late Bronze Age activity, along with later Iron Age and Romano-British field systems (Johnson 1983-5).

1.5.4 The only investigation undertaken previously on the site was a geotechnical ground investigation carried out by Norwest Holst (2008). This was not archaeological monitored, but does provide baseline data on the sediment sequence that has been incorporated within the current report.

2 AIMS

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The general aim of the evaluation was to record the sedimentary sequence across the site and identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains, within the proposed scheme footprint. The results of the investigations will aim to develop a preliminary deposit model to help inform the design process and further mitigation strategies for the site.

2.1.2 Generic aims and objectives are as follows:

- *To identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains;*
- *establish the preservation of any buried remains;*
- *establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the evaluation of the site;*
- *provide a chronology of the archaeological phasing;*
- *investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within; and*
- *inform the design process to minimise any potential impact*
- *to disseminate the results through reporting that will inform the requirement for further work.*

2.2 Specific site aims

2.2.1 The research questions for trial trenching are:

- *To identify the presence of any archaeological remains within areas that may be impacted upon by the proposed scheme*

2.2.2 Specific aims and research questions for the borehole samples are:

- *To characterise the sedimentary sequence at the site in terms of lithology, agents of deposition, preservational environment and age of deposition.*
- *To sample and characterise the preservational environment within bodies of sediment for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains.*
- *To develop, from the boreholes and previous geotechnical work, a sedimentary model for the site.*
- *On the basis of assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains if recovered, to produce a preliminary deposit model for palaeoenvironmental development at the site.*
- *To develop from these models recommendations for further mitigation work.*

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of works

3.1.1 The evaluation comprised an approximate 4% sample of the area of proposed impact within the scheme boundary. This translated as six 20m by 2m trenches. A trench layout was supplied by Jacobs indicating a boundary within the development that represents the major areas of development impact and is reproduced in this report (Figure. 3).

3.1.2 All the trenches were dug in their proposed locations without any alteration. A sixth trench was also dug in consultation with Jacobs in order to further assess the archaeological potential to the very western end of the site.

3.2 Trench methodology

3.2.1 The trenches were mechanically excavated within the footprint of the proposed ponds to the maximum impact depth of 2.20m or to the surface of the underlying gravel deposits depending upon what was encountered first. These trenches reached depths of between 0.70-1.0m or more due to the presence of deep alluvial sediments.

3.2.2 It was recognised that archaeological deposits may have been stratified within the alluvial sequence above the gravel and particular care was taken to ensure such deposits could be identified during the machine excavation. This in fact occurred in Trenches 1, 4 and 5 where finds were found within the alluvial sequence. These archaeological horizons above the level of the underlying gravel, were exposed by machine excavation along the length of that trench. Hand cleaning of sections followed and once this archaeological horizon had been sufficiently evaluated, the trench was then machine excavated to the next horizon below or where possible to the surface of the gravel.

3.2.3 Where machine excavation could not expose the surface of the gravel, the sections were cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the alluvial sequence. In all of these trenches, machine excavated sondage trenches were excavated to investigate the gravel surface and evaluate the potential presence of buried archaeology. These were entirely machine excavated and all recording of these deposits was undertaken from the surface of the trench.

3.3 Borehole sampling

3.3.1 Six boreholes were drilled across the site in order to investigate the deeper floodplain alluvial sequences (Figure 3/Plate 1). The primary purpose of the borehole work was to record the sediment stratigraphy in detail and retrieve samples suitable for sediment description, palaeoenvironmental assessment and dating work.

3.3.2 The boreholes were drilled using a Terrier percussion rig operated by a specialist sub-contractor. Where possible, each borehole was drilled to the surface of the Pleistocene gravels. However a number of boreholes could not reach gravels due to the water pressure on the site.

3.3.3 A continuous sequence of undisturbed core samples was retrieved from each sampling location (Plate 2). The boreholes were monitored by an OA geoarchaeologist, who advised the drilling team on the depth of excavation. Each borehole sample was located in three dimensions; relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum.

3.3.4 The sediments were described according to Jones *et al* 1999, to include information about depth, texture, composition, colour, clast orientation, structure (bedding, ped

characteristics etc) and contacts between deposits. Note was also made of any visible ecofactual, or artefactual inclusions e.g. pottery, daub or charcoal fragments. The cores were photographed and logged according to borehole ground level (bgl).

3.3.5 The lithological data from each borehole location was added to the previous geotechnical data from the Norwest Holst ground investigation of 2008. This data was inputted into geological modelling software (Rockworks 14) in order to correlate the stratigraphy between sample locations and allow a sub-surface deposit model to be generated.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Presentation of results

4.1.1 The results presented in the main text of this report provide a detailed overview of the findings of the evaluation works. A comprehensive listing of individual trench descriptions and related context data can also be found in Appendix A. The borehole logs are reproduced in Appendix B. and site photographs in Appendix C.

4.1.2 Contexts identified have been uniquely numbered using a standard decimal system. All context numbers were trench specific with the trench number starting at one hundred and then being followed by the individual context (e.g. The first context used for Trench 1 would be 1000).

4.1.3 All recovered finds and samples are recorded in the specialist reports in Appendices D and E, with a summary also provided in the detailed trench descriptions (see Appendix A). The trench descriptions also contain the dimensions of both the trenches and the features within showing the depths of the deposits and, where appropriate, the relevant dating.

4.2 Soils and ground conditions

4.2.1 The trenches were dug through thin deposits of modern topsoil onto a well-preserved floodplain sequence. The site was under short mown grass and appears to have been left as an area of rough pasture. No services were present and there were no problems with access to the proposed trench locations. However, only the boreholes were generally able to reach the full depth to Pleistocene gravels.

4.2.2 The problem of high ground water-levels and pressure frequently hindered the fieldwork. Groundwater was met in nearly all trenches, usually as soon as the machining progressed near to a metre in depth. This significantly hindered the trench sondages that mostly failed to reach Pleistocene gravels. Ground water-levels prevented trenches 3 and 4 from reaching their full depth.

4.3 Sedimentary sequence

4.3.1 The results of the borehole survey combined with the previous geotechnical data helped to identify and map the site's underlying floodplain sequence. A sequence of commonly occurring lithological deposits were identified within the six borehole samples and geotechnical records. These were correlated into stratigraphic units in order to aid in the interpretation of the changing sedimentary environment and to help with the comparisons with other regionally recorded floodplain sequences.

4.3.2 A 3D model of floodplain development was produced to aid in the interpretation and discussion of the sedimentary sequence. This model has been reproduced in Figure 4. By mapping the palaeotopography of the site and establishing a sequence of floodplain development, it is possible to identify deposits and topographic features within the sequence that may have a higher archaeological potential.

4.3.3 The following stratigraphic sequence was identified in borehole samples in order of deposition:

Stratigraphic units

I. Sandy gravels
II. Fluvial sands
III. Lower alluvium
IV. Peat/organic deposits
V. Middle alluvium
VI. Buried soil
VII. Channel deposits
VIII. Upper alluvium
IX. Topsoil

4.3.4 Assignment of individual lithologies to stratigraphic units is based on texture, nature of inclusions and sedimentary contacts. However, it should be noted that the correlations are based on only 22 data points and consequently may not be wholly representative of the entire site sequence. Localised sedimentary sequences can often occur in fluvially active environments due to variations in topography and localised sedimentation patterns.

4.3.5 Also the model includes data from the previous geotechnical investigation that record deposits to different levels of detail. The geotechnical data used in the model were from paper records only and no samples were available to confirm the observations made in these records. Therefore correlations between the two different dataset was problematic in some areas of the sequence and were made with varying degrees of confidence.

4.3.6 It is also evident from the current dataset that a much more complex sequence of floodplain and channel deposits are present on the site than is represented within our sampling points. The deposit model therefore attempts to simplify a very complex floodplain sequence, in order to make it more interpretable. Not all of the discrete lithologies and individual channel sequences could therefore be accommodated within the proposed deposit model.

Pre-Holocene deposits

sandy gravels

4.3.7 The basal sandy gravels were reached in three of the trenches and four of the targeted boreholes. These gravels were encountered at depths between 0.86m within Trench 5 (+37.08m OD) and 2.55m bgl in OABH6 (+34.61m OD). They comprised loose light whitish yellow fine to medium well-sorted sub-rounded sandy gravel, with inter-stratified beds (30-40mm) of moderately firm yellowish fine sand. These sediments are likely to have accumulated within high-energy braided stream channels at the end of the last glaciation between 20,000-10,000 years ago (Devensian glaciation). The bedded character of the deposits reflects seasonal fluctuations in river discharge and climate fluctuations during this cold stage.

4.3.8 Any archaeological finds recovered from the gravel deposits are likely to have been the subject of significant reworking. Palaeolithic material has been recovered previously from the gravels within the area but these have been largely chance discoveries from quarrying activity as potential findspots are very difficult to predict.

4.3.9 The surface of the gravel essentially defines the topography of the early Holocene landscape. This surface would have affected sedimentation patterns throughout the Holocene and created the site's unique sedimentary sequence. By understanding this basal template it is possible to develop a better understanding about the development of the sedimentary sequence on site.

4.3.10 The plot of the modelled gravel surface (Figure 5) appears to show a topographic low within the middle of the site consistent with an early incised channel. Basal elevations within the channels range between 35.06m OD and 35.25m OD, although the full depth of the sequence was never fully reached within OABH4. The channel appears to have been infilled with a stratified sequence of sands, organic alluvial from the start of the early Holocene.

4.3.11 Eitherside of the potential channel the gravel surface rises up to 37.40m OD in Trenches 2 and 5. These areas appear to represent the channel edge environments and may well have remained dry for much of the early Holocene. Such channel edge locations are often found to have been the focus for human activity in the past associated with the use and exploitation of the river and floodplain resources. These areas may have remained dryer for longer during the onset of flooding and alluviation on the Kennet floodplain during the early prehistoric periods.

4.3.12 Further topographic lows are identified to the very eastern and western portions of the site where the gravels drop away again into possible more channel cuts at 35.5m and 36.25m OD respectively. These channels are filled with similar sequences of peat and silty/sandy clay alluvium. The gravels then rise towards the west of site where it is recorded at 36.70m OD within Trench 1.

Holocene sedimentary sequence

Fluvial sands

4.3.13 A sequence of well-banded greyish sands were identified within the base of the sequence overlying the sandy gravels. These were thickest within the topographic low identified in the centre of the site within boreholes OABH4, OABH5 and OABH6. They were identified at depths between 1.90m and 3.00m (36.41m OD and 34.60m OD), although localised higher deposits were identified in trenches 5 and 6, and ranged in thickness from 0.65m to 1.97m at the base of the channel.

4.3.14 These deposits represent high-energy fluvial sands that accumulated in the base of the main palaeochannel sequence. These deposits may represent the transition of late glacial incised channels into the broader and shallower meander transitional channels at the start of the early Holocene. Areas of more localised deposits at higher elevations may represent levies or channel edge deposits. These channels would have created an undulating floodplain topography with high elevated areas of sand bars and channel edges.

4.3.15 Any archaeological material found within these deposits is likely to have undergone a moderate degree of reworking. However it is possible that the higher channel edge and sand bar areas may have offered temporary staging posts to exploit the floodplain resources. Evidence of significant Mesolithic activity has been identified on the surface of the sands along the middle Kennet Valley, but activity identified in Lower Kennet is less well known.

Lower alluvial deposits

4.3.16 A very thin alluvial deposit was identified within OABH 4, OABH5 and OABH6 at a depth between 1.77m and 1.97m bgl (35.63m OD and 35.83m OD) in the base of the channel. These deposits were recorded as a soft pale greenish grey clayey silt/sand with occasional organic and wood inclusions.

4.3.17 The deposition of these finer grained sediments marks a significant reduction in the energy of the channels, potential reflecting climatic amelioration and establishment of early woodland at the onset of the Holocene. The deposits represent the first low energy infilling of the later glacial/early Holocene channel sequence with silty clay and organic deposits.

4.3.18 Any artefacts within these deposits are likely to be well preserved and may have undergone only moderate to slight modification.

Peat/Organic deposits

4.3.19 A sequence of fibrous organic silt or peats was encountered inter-stratified within the alluvial sequence between depths of 1.73m bgl and 1.0m bgl (36.62m and 35.88m OD). These deposits average about 0.55m in thickness and were confined to the main buried channel sequence within OABH4-6 (Figure 6). They were found to contain occassional plant inclusions and snail shells, which were found to contained frequent flowing water, aquatic and marsh species.

4.3.20 The botanical and molluscan evidence reflects shallow water and marsh species within a mosaic of reed swamp/carr environments, with episodes of increased flooding. These deposits appear to represent a rise in the water-table during the prehistoric period that created a drowned landscape over much of the lower elevations of the floodplain. This would have resulted in creating islands on the high elevations on the floodplain that may not have been submerged until later in the Holocene. These islands may have been attractive locations for human activity in the past.

4.3.21 Artefacts associated with these peat deposits are likely to have undergone only limited lateral transportation and would have been rapidly sealed by later flooding. The rate of channel flow appears to have been significantly reduce during the accumulation of the peat, possibly as a result of the channel being either cut-off or dense vegetation encroaching on to the floodplain.

Middle alluvium

4.3.22 The overlying bluish grey silty clay accumulated across the entire site between 1.77m and 1.97m bgl (35.63m OD and 35.83m OD). They were recorded as silty clay deposits within the trenches and borehole samples. These deposits represent periods of overbank alluviation associated with increased flooding and floodplain sedimentation and were on average about 0.80m in thickness.

4.3.23 Previous environmental studies in the Kennet valley record a similar sequence of minerogenic silts overlying peats sitting on gravels, reflecting rising water-levels and increased alluviation on the floodplain.

4.3.24 Any artefacts identified within these silty clay deposits are likely to have undergone a moderate degree of lateral transportation and possible size sorting. Human activity is likely to be found towards the edges of the floodplain or islands which would have provided dry staging points in which to exploit the floodplain resources.

Buried soil

4.3.25 A thin upper organic rich dark greyish brown silty clay was identified across the site between 0.30m and 0.50m in depth (37.98m OD and 36.80m OD). These deposits also contained reddish mottling and small angular pebbles. Small fragments of struck and burnt flint, with rare charcoal inclusions were also noted in the trenches.

4.3.26 The deposits indicate a drying out of the floodplain possibly as a result of either a period of stable ground water-levels or deliberate drainage of the area using drainage ditches. The date of this surface is uncertain, but may related to the initial stages of floodplain reclamation. Based on what is currently known about the reclamation of the Kennet floodplain a medieval/post medieval date seems likely.

4.3.27 Any archaeological material found in association with this surface is likely to be well preserved sealed underneath later overbank alluvial deposits. This surface may still have been prone to flood during this period and therefore it seems the area would have been more likely to be used for pasture rather than settlement activity.

Channel deposits

4.3.28 Evidence of higher-energy fluvial deposits and channel cuts were identified within OABH1-3 and to the south of trench 6. These sequences were dominated by a complex sequence of laminated sands, sandy gravels and organic silts and appears to have truncated parts of the early floodplain sequences (Figure 7). These deposits were located within the upper floodplain sequence at an elevation of 37.26m OD and may be contemporary with the buried floodplain surface. They extended to depths of up to 2.60m from the surface but were sealed by silty clay alluvium and topsoil.

4.3.29 These deposits appear to represent former channels of the River Kennet prior to the construction of Fobney Lock and the creation of the island. Comparison with the historical mapping of the island shows that the distribution of these deposits correspond well with known former channels.

Upper alluvium

4.3.30 A further phase of light bluish grey silty clays were found to overlie the buried surface across the site. This was similar in nature to the previous episodes of overbank alluviation underlying the buried surface. These deposit were identified at depths between 0.14m and 1.13m (38.14m OD and 36.47m OD) across the site.

4.3.31 Any artefacts recovered from these deposits are likely to post-date the construction of the lock and date from the 18th century onwards.

Topsoil

4.3.32 The floodplain sequence was sealed by an average 0.37m of friable dark brown silty clay topsoil with frequent rooting and occasional coarse inclusions. The topsoil appears to have developed relatively rapidly following increased management of the floodplain after the construction of the Kennet and Avon Canal and Fobney Lock.

4.4 Distribution of archaeological deposits

General

4.4.1 The project brief (Jacobs 2010) specified the excavation of five 20m by 2m trenches to impact depth, and deeper sondages at the end of each trench. There was also a

contingency provided for additional trenching should deposits or features of archaeological interest be uncovered.

4.4.2 No significant focus of archaeological activity was located in the evaluation; a small number of finds of uncertain date were identified, within the upper part of the alluvial sequence identified here. These were located in Trenches 1, 4 and 5 in the eastern area of the site associated with buried channel edge environments.

Trenches 1 and 2 (Figures 7 & 8)

4.4.3 Trenches 1 and 2 were located to the west of the site and contained no archaeological features or artefacts (Plate 3). Pleistocene gravels were reached at depths of 1m in trench 1, but undulated across the trench. The gravels were observed to be higher in the north of Trench 1 and gradually dipped to the south. Section 101 records the sequence at the northern end of the trench, while Section 100 represents the edge of a palaeochannel cut through the southern end of the trench.

4.4.4 The gravels were recorded at a depth of 1.22m (37.00m OD) within the sondage in Trench 2. The rest of the trench was taken down to a depth of 1m onto the silty clay alluvial sequence 208.

4.4.5 The channel cut within Trench 1 was filled with a soft mid grey structureless silty clay (105), which appears to represent low-energy channel deposits. These deposits were minerogenic in nature and produced no finds. They were confined to the southern half of the trench to a depth of 1.20m.

4.4.6 Towards the north of the trench on the higher gravel elevations a thin reddish brown organic deposit (107) was identified overlying the gravels (106). A piece of animal bone was recovered from the surface of the gravel at the interface zone between deposits of the lower organic surface and the gravels. This may represent a wetland surface that developed at the edge of the channel.

4.4.7 This sequence was overlain by a thin mid grey alluvial deposit (104) that extended across the length of the trench. This was overlain by a 0.20m thick reddish brown friable organic clay deposits (102 and 103), a soft greyish silty clay deposit (101) and sealed by a modern silty clay topsoil (100). A similar sequence was recorded within Trench 2 of a sequence of silty clay alluvial deposits (204-28), underlying an organic silty clay horizon (203) and a second accumulation of grey silty clays (201 and 202) (Plate 4). This sequence was sealed by 0.14m of modern topsoil.

Trench 3 and 4 (Figures 7 & 8)

4.4.8 Trench 3 and 4 came down on to the top of a sequence of alluvial silty clays. These trenches never achieved full depth to gravels as ground water flooding prevented further progress (Plate 5). The water pressure was found to be particularly high in this area of the site and based on the borehole survey a sequence of waterlogged organic silts and peat were identified to underlie this sequence to a depth of 3m. The trenches were taken down to 0.70m to just above the level of ground water, and this level was maintained across the length of the trench. No sondages were dug in the end of these trenches due to the flooding risk, but was targeted during the borehole sampling as a response.

4.4.9 The overlying alluvial sequence was very similar to the upper sequence identified within Trenches 1 and 2. Two deposits of alluvial silty clay deposits (301, 401, 303 and 403) separated by a thin stabilised alluvial organic surfaces (302 and 402). Again signs of rooting and oxidation within this surface would suggested that these deposits were

exposed to the air when they were accumulating. This sequence was sealed by thin modern topsoil deposits (300 and 400).

4.4.10 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within either of the two trenches. However one piece of worked flint was recovered from the alluvial deposit (404) and a burnt flint recovered from the stablized alluvial surface (402).

Trench 5 (Figures 7 & 8)

4.4.11 The gravel surface was seen to rise up in Trench 5 and was recorded within the trench sondage to 37.42m OD. This surface was cleaned and examined for signs of flintwork or features. The gravel deposits (506) were recorded as sub-rounded cobble clasts supported by greyish yellow silty sand matrix. The surface of the gravel appeared to rise up in the trench from west to the east.

4.4.12 This trench was considerably drier than the other trenches and therefore ground water flooding of the trench was less of a problem. The trench was taken down to a depth of 1m across the strip to the surface of loose light yellowish sand (505). The sand deposits were carefully cleaned and examined for artefacts. A small concentration of struck flint was recorded within the base of the overlying alluvial deposits (504), that may have originally been located on the surface of the sands. These flints may have been displaced from the surface of the sands by later flooding.

4.4.13 Two phases of silty clay alluvial deposits (503 and 504) were recorded over the sands. Both deposits produced evidence of worked and burnt flint and were concentrated within the eastern end of the trench.

4.4.14 No features were identified on or within the alluvial sequence and each end of the trench was reduced down to the floodplain gravel deposits (506). These were exposed for around a 2m strip within each end of the trench. These gravels were cleaned and were closely examined for further struck flint, though none were observed.

Trench 6 (Figures 7 & 8)

4.4.15 Trench 6 was an additional trench dug to investigate the higher gravel elevations identified in Trench 5 and whether the deposits continued towards the east. This was located within an area of proposed deeper excavations associated with the creation of reed beds.

4.4.16 The trench had a similar sequence of alluvial deposits to those identified within the other trenches. This was a fluvial sand deposit (605) overlain by silty clay alluvium (604), two stabilisation deposits (603 and 602) and a upper silty clay deposit (601). This sequence was sealed by 0.20m of modern topsoil (Plate 6). The only difference in the trench was that the sourthern end had been truncated by a 19th century palaeochannel or drainage channel cut (606). This channel was filled with a whitish well sorted sub-rounded pebble gravel deposit (607) and a mid greyish brown silty clay (608).

4.4.17 The alluvial deposits did not contain or seal any features here, nor were there any features cut into the floodplain gravels. Additionally, no artefacts were recovered from the gravel, but a clay pipe and brick fragment dating to the 19th century was recovered from channel deposit 608.

4.5 Distribution of finds

4.5.1 Overall there was a very low rate of finds recovery across the site. Single examples of (probable) prehistoric worked and burnt flint were recovered from alluvial layers (402,

404, 503 and 504) in Trenches 4 and 5. Animal bone was recovered from trenches 1 and 4. A 19th century clay pipe and brick fragment was recovered from the small channel cut identified in Trench 6.

Worked flint by Geraldine Crann

4.5.2 A total of five flints were recovered from three contexts from trenches 4 and 5. Most were in a moderately fresh conditions but some had signs of abrasion possible indicating some reworking.

Context	Description
404	Flake with hinge termination on brown flint, 5g.
503	Flake with 2 ventral surfaces on brown mottled flint, 3g.
503	Natural fragment, 51g.
504	Secondary flake on brown mottled flint, cortex 15%, short length of retouch on distal lateral edge, 8g
504	Natural fragment, 23g.
402	Burnt, unworked, 22g.
504	Burnt, unworked, 10g.

Table 1: worked and burnt flint

4.5.3 All the flint can be classified as undatable prehistoric debitage flakes. The small quantity of worked flint recovered limits the interpretation of the material beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during the prehistoric period.

Animal Bone by Lena Strid

4.5.4 The remains of three animal bones were recovered from Trenches 1 and 4 (Table 2), all in good condition. The cattle femur had been gnawed by a carnivore. The cattle femur and red deer radius were fused, indicating adult animals.

Context	Species	Element
103	Red deer	Radius
106	Cattle	Femur
402	Horse	Femur

Table 2. Bones present in the assemblage

Other finds by John Cotter

4.5.5 A single fragment of 19th century clay pipe stem, with a narrow stem bore (c1.5mm) and a small fragment of red brick was recovered from an in-filled channel deposit (608) within Trench 6.

Environmental assessment

4.5.6 Two bulk soil samples (1 and 2) were taken for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains (WPR) and snails as part of the evaluation trench sampling strategy. These were taken through the buried surface and overlying alluvial deposits identified within Trench 5 in the same area where the worked and burnt flint were recovered (see Figure 7). Additionally, eight samples were selected from borehole OABH4 to assess the

palaeoenvironmental potential of the buried alluvial sequence. The more detailed specialist report can be found within Appendix D, but are summarised briefly below:

4.5.7 The assessment of upper silty clay deposits (sample 1) identified a snail assemblage dominated by marsh and freshwater slum species (*Oxyloma/Succinaea* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula* and *Anisus leucostoma*). Terrestrial species that can tolerate damp conditions, frequently on floodplains, were also present in lesser abundance (*Vallonia pulchella*, *Carychium miniumum* and *Trichia hispida)*. This is consistent with an open, seasonally flooded, grassland environment. The abundance of *Oxyloma/Succinaea* sp., may suggest the presence of tall erect vegetation such as reeds or sedges in the vicinity. *A. leucostoma* may also suggest there may have been areas of more permanent shallow standing water.

4.5.8 The buried surface (sample 2) produced a similar less well preserved assemblage. But conditions appear to have been less favourable for the preservation of snails. These were recovered in insufficient numbers to say anything further about the conditions present on the site at this time.

4.5.9 In general, the potential for waterlogged plant remains and insects from the borehole samples was not good. Most of the samples were dominated by degraded, fibrous plant stem material, much of which has little potential for identification. A few waterlogged seeds were identified but the assemblages were extremely limited. The peat horizon sampled at a depth of 1.67-1.72m showed the best preservation. Here, seeds of *Carex* sp. (sedge) occur in moderate numbers; as inhabitants of damp ground, these would have been well suited to the moist conditions under which peat formation would have been initiated. The presence of insects in this and several other of the horizons, although in small quantity, demonstrates that there is potential for insect preservation at this site. Mollusc were less well preserved and the calcareous nature of the sediments would suggest that conditions may not be conducive to preserving pollen.

4.5.10 Organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating was identified within the assemblage that could help establish a chronological framework to the floodplain sequence. This would help to correlate this sequences with the other investigated sequence within the middle and lower Kennet Valley.

5 Discussion

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 The trenches represented a fair sample of the available site and were located in such a manner as to maximise the probability of exposing archaeological deposits. The evaluation demonstrated a general absence of archaeological remains associated with the alluvial sequence preserved on the island. Only a few possible redeposited struck and burnt flints were identified within later alluvial contexts. While significant archaeological remains were absent, there is always a possibility that isolated features or artefact scatters may survive between the trenches (Hey and Lacey 2001). This is particularly true of the ephemeral nature of activity on floodplains such as flint scatters or fish traps which are not always laterally extensive.

5.1.2 The fieldwork also identified only limited evidence for modern truncation, only the pre-canalised channels of the Kennet have removed parts of the earlier floodplain sequence. The truncation of these earlier deposits was more severe along the centre of the evaluated area within the areas of OABH1-3 but was far more limited in the

eastern portion of site between Trenches 3-4 where a deeper and more complete floodplain sequence is preserved.

5.2 Interpretation and significance

5.2.1 The evaluation revealed a sequence of floodplain deposits that are broadly consistent with the those identified further upstream to the west of site at Anslow's Cottages. Here timber structures dating from the late Bronze Age to the Saxon period were found in association with a complex sequence of peat, tufa and sand filled channel sequences (Butterworth and Lobb 1992). This activity may be a continuation of the extensive archaeological settlement activity located on the gravel terrace towards the south of the site at Green Park.

5.2.2 Where Fobney Island differs from the site of Anlsow's Cottages is that it occupies a more central floodplain location within a more fluvial active area. The field evaluation identified a complex sequence of deeply incised palaeochannel within the underlying gravels at the site. Similar large incised channels infilled with fine sediments have been identified with the middle Kennet Valley dating from the Late Glacial period (Worsley *et al* 1996). It is possible that the intercutting channel sequences have helped to limit the archaeological potential at the site.

5.2.3 Within these channels, the Pleistocene to Holocene transition appears to be represented by the infilling of the channel and lower floodplain with finer grained sediment bodies. Immediately above the gravels a sand unit was recorded within the main buried channel and may represent an early Holocene outwash channel and first stabilisation of soil profiles on the channel edges. It is possible that the site contains multiple sand filled outwash channels (sand deposits immediately above the gravel) combined with areas of higher stable landsurfaces and vegetation growth (peat deposits immediately above the gravel).

5.2.4 Above the gravels/sands there is a complex sequence of silty clay, peat and organic silt units. The fluctuation between minerogenic (clay) and organic (organic) deposits within the sequence represents a changing floodplain environment, from stable wetland surfaces through to periodic inundation. This creates a high potential for archaeological deposits on stable land-surfaces at channel edges. The small reworked flint assemblage identified at the channel edges may hint at the presence of archaeological activity within the site buried at depths greater than reached by the trenching. However as it stands phases of peat accumulations are not completely understood for the site, nor has the date of peat accumulation been established.

5.2.5 Previous work in the Middle Kennet has identified significant early Mesolithic archaeology associated with the interface of basal sands and the accumulation of thick peat deposits at numerous sites at Thatcham (Healy et al 1992) and Newbury (Wymer 1977; Wessex Archaeology 2005). In contrast, no great thickness of peat deposits has been identified at site or is known within the Lower Kennet Valley and it is generally regarded as less intensively utilised in the early prehistoric period. However this has been challenge by the discovery of flint knapping areas at the base of a peat sequence at Ufton Nervet (Allen and Allen 1997), 3km to the west of the site.

5.2.6 The upper alluvial sequence present across the site is broadly uniform and represents increased overbank alluviation on the floodplain associated with increased catchment runoff into the river systems. Similar evidence for increased flooding and rising water-levels during the later prehistoric period is recorded elsewhere within the Lower Kennet. It is possible that large-scale deforestation played a significant role in increased flooding and rising water-levels of floodplain environments during this period.

5.2.7 The buried surface identified within the upper alluvial sequence potentially represents a period of more stable conditions on the floodplain possible dating from Roman to post-medieval times. This may have been a response to climate conditions or to deliberate drainage of the floodplain. This surface appears to have been associated with a number of meander channel sequences that were identified within the upper sequence during the evaluation. This surface was then sealed by further overbank alluviation representing a return to less stable conditions on the floodplain. The thin modern topsoil possible developed on the site following the creation of the island during the construction of the Kennet and Avon canal.

5.2.8 The absence of archaeological features within the site area may suggest that this area was either permanently underwater or too prone to flooding for more permanent occupation when compared to similar floodplain environments like those found at Anslow's Cottages. The type of archaeology that may still be identified within the site is likely to be of a more ephemeral nature related to specific activites associated with the river and floodplain environments. These features may include jetties, bridges and fish and eel traps that are often found associated with channel deposits.

5.3 Potential

5.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the evaluation trenches or detected within the boreholes. The absence of archaeological remains from the site in part may be due to shifting channel activity that has removed parts of the earlier floodplain sequence toward the edges of the island. The possibility that discrete prehistoric activity could still be identified on the site within the alluvial sequence can not be totally discounted, but the trenches have provided a fair sample of the site that would have identified any significant archaeological presence if it were there. The potential for archaeological preservation is excellent due to the overlying alluvial deposits and limited modern disturbance identified on the site. This is further enhanced by the site's potential for organic preservation and material suitable for dating.

5.3.2 The lack of struck flints on the sands and gravels does not preclude the potential of discovering *in situ* flint scatters within the area. Such scatters could occupy a very restricted area of no more than 5-10m² and are extremely difficult to detect through evaluation trenching, particularly so in instances when they have not been disturbed through later activity such as ploughing. Such finds are likely to be located at depths between 0.66m and and 2m below the modern ground on the surface of the sands and potentially at the edges of the main channel sequence.

5.3.3 Saxon through to post-Medieval development in the study area is better understood. The buried soils and channel sequences in the upper sequence may be of this date and would help in enhancing our knowledge of these periods were they to be examined in more detail. Although no significant archaeology has been identified within these deposits there still remains the possibility that discrete features associated with floodplain management and use, like jetties, revetments, mills and boat remains may still be uncovered.

5.4 Acknowledgements

5.4.1 OA would like to thank Adam Brossler of Jacobs Engineering Ltd for his guidance and advice. The evaluation was supervised by Steven Leech, with the assistance of Lee Sparks. The borehole survey was undertaken under the guidance of Carl Champness, who also produced this report and managed the project.

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APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench 1 revealed a complex sequence of undulating sandy gravels, likely to be associated with a channel edge environment. A small amount of animal bone was recovered from the surface of the gravels. This was sealed by an alluvial sequence with a buried soils inter-stratified within the sequence. No archaeology features or deposits were identified.	Avg. depth (m)	1.16
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	20

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	2	0-0.24	Topsoil	no	modern
101	Layer	2	0.24-0.4	Mid grey brown clay	no	Medieval/Post medieval
102	Layer	2	0.24-0.48	Buried clayey soil	no	Medieval/Post medieval
103	Layer	20	0.48-0.6	Buried clayey soil	Bone	Medieval/Post medieval
104	Layer	2	0.60-0.74	Mid grey silty clay	no	Holocene
105	Layer	2	0.74-0.86	Mid grey silty clay	no	Holocene
106	Layer	2	0.74-1.16	Loose light whitish sandy gravels	Bone	Late Pleistocene
107	Layer	2	0.66-0.74	Light orange brown clay	no	Early Holocene
108	Layer	2	0.74-1.18	Mid grey silty sand	no	Holocene
109	Layer	2	1.18-1.70	Mid dark grey silty sand	no	Holocene
110	Layer	2	1.7	Light grey silty clay	no	Holocene

Trench 2

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench 2 contained a similar alluvial sequence to that identified within trench 1. No archaeology was identified.	Avg. depth (m)	1
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	20

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	2	0-0.16	Topsoil	no	Modern

201	Layer	2	0.16-0.24	Dark grey silty clay	no	Medieval/Post medieval
202	Layer	2	0.24-0.40	Light-mid grey slightly silty clay	no	Medieval/Post medieval
203	Layer	2	0.40-0.49	Dark orangey brown silty clay soil	no	Medieval/Post medieval
204	Layer	2	0.49-0.54	Dark blue grey	no	Holocene
205	Layer	2	0.54-0.80	Mid dark grey silty clay with reddish mottles	no	Holocene
206	Layer	2	0.80-0.86	Dark blue grey silty clay	no	Holocene
207	Layer	2	0.86-0.92	Mid grey silty clay	no	Holocene
208	Layer	2	0.92-1.00	Mid reddish grey clay	no	Holocene
209	Layer	2	1.00-1.35	Loose light mid yellow sand	no	Late Pleistocene/early Holocene
210	Layer	2	1.35	Light yellow sandy gravel	no	Late Pleistocene

Trench 3

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench 3 contained a similar profile of a buried soil deposit buried within a alluvial sequence. Neither the Pleistocene gravels nor the sands were reached in the base of the trench. No archaeological deposits were identified.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.7
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	20

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	2	0-0.20	Topsoil	no	Modern
301	Layer	2	0.20-0.36	Firm greyish brown silty clay	no	Medieval/Post medieval
302	Layer	2	0.36-0.50	Dark brown organic silty clay	no	Medieval/Post medieval
303	Layer	2	0.50-0.60	Soft grey silty clay	no	Holocene
304	Layer	2	-0.6	Mid dark bluish grey silty clay	no	Holocene

Trench 4

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 4 contained a similar alluvial sequence to trench 3. A small amount of burnt flint and animal bone were recovered from (402) and a pieces of worked	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.79

flint from (404).	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	20

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	2	0.22	Topsoil	no	modern
401	Layer	2	0.22-0.30	Soft dark grey silty clay	no	Medieval/Post medieval
402	Layer	2	0.30-0.44	Very dark brown silty clay	Bone/ burnt flint	Medieval/Post medieval
403	Layer	2	0.44-0.66	Dark bluish brown silty clay	no	Holocene
404	Layer	2	-0.66-0.70	Mid orangey grey silty clay	Flint	Holocene
405	Layer	2	-0.7	Soft mid grey clay	no	Holocene
406	Layer	2	-0.7	Calcareous silt	no	Holocene

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench 5 also contained the same upper alluvial sequence but came down onto sand/sandy gravels in the base of the trench. A small assemblage of burnt and worked flint were recovered from alluvial contexts 503 and 504.	Avg. depth (m)	1
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	20

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	2	0-0.20	Topsoil	no	modern
501	Layer	2	0.20-0.34	Light mid grey silty clay	no	Medieval/Post medieval
502	Layer	2	0.34-0.40	Very dark brown silty clay	no	Medieval/Post medieval
503	Layer	2	0.40-0.57	Light brownish grey silty clay	Burnt and worked Flint	Prehistoric
504	Layer	2	0.57-0.79	Light yellowish brown silty clay	Burnt and worked Flint	Prehistoric
505	Layer	2	0.79-1.00	Light brown sandy silt	no	Late Pleistocene
506	Layer	2	1.00-1.22	Sandy gravels	no	Late Pleistocene

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench 6 contained a sequence of multiple alluvial layers surviving at the northern end of the trench, overlying Floodplain gravels. The southern end of the trench had been truncated by a palaeochannel cut (606) filled with calcareous gravels (607) and brown silty clays (608).					**Avg. depth (m)**	1
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
600	Layer	5	0-0.20	Topsoil	no	modern
601	Layer	5	0.20-0.26	Soft mid grey silty clay	no	Holocene
602	Layer	5	0.26-0.38	Mid dark grey silty clay	no	Holocene
603	Layer	2	0.38-0.50	Mid-dark orangey brown silty clay	no	Holocene
604	Layer	5	0.50-0.70	Mid dar grey silty clay	no	Holocene
605	Layer	2	-0.7	Firm mid yellow silty clay	no	Late Pleistocene
606	Cut	3.5	0.70-1.22	Cut of a palaeochannel	no	C19th
607	Layer	3.5	-	White gravel fill of the palaeochannel	no	C19th
608	Layer	3.5	-	Mid brown silty clay fill of palaeochannel	brick/clay pipe	C19th

APPENDIX B. BOREHOLE LOGS

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: OFW10 · NG EASTING: 470104

BH NO: OABH01 ELEVATION: 38.84 NG NORTHING: 171158 LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Description
0.00			0.00, 0.55 Friable dark brown clayey silt. TOPSOIL
0.50			0.55, 0.85 Firm light greyish brown silt. ALLUVIUM
			0.85, 1.00 Loose pale greyish brown fine to coarse gritty sand with small pebbles (15%). FIUVIAL DEPOSIT
1.00			1.00, 1.78 Loose greyish brown fine to coarse gritty sand with flint pebbles (40%). FLUVIAL DEPOSIT
1.50			
			1.78, 1.79 Soft dark greyish brown organic silt. ORGANIC SILT
2.00			1.79, 2.32 Loose greenish grey fine to medium stratified sand. FLUVIAL SAND
			2.32, 2.45 Loose greenish grey sand with small to medium subangular pebbles (60%). GRAVEL
2.50			2.45, 2.58 Soft dark brown pseudofibrous organic silt. PEAT
			2.58, 2.65 Firm greenish grey fine sand with smalll to medium pebbles (20%). SAND
3.00			2.65, 3.00 Loose fine to coarse gritty sand with small to large angular pebbles (70%). PLEISTOCENE GRAVEL

NOTES:

Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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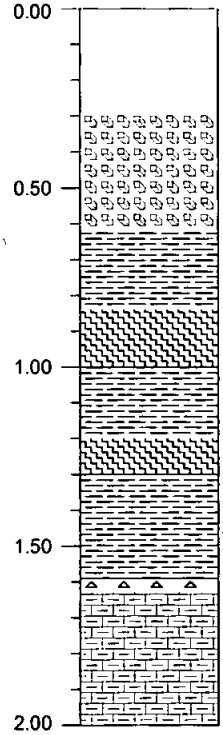
FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: OFW10 NG EASTING: 470113

BH NO:OABH02 ELEVATION: 38.59 NG NORTHING: 171131 LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Description
0.00			0.00, 0.30 Void
			0.30, 0.62 Friable greyish brown humic sandy silt. TOPSOIL
0.50			0.62, 0.84 Firm light brown clayey silt. ALLUVIUM
			0.84, 1.00 Loose pale brown laminated sand. FLUVIAL SAND
1.00			1.00, 1.20 Loose yellowish brown sand with small to medium flint pebbles (25%). FLUVIAL SAND
			1.20, 1.30 Firm pale greyish brown sand with lenses of organic rich sandy silt. FLUVIAL SAND
1.50			1.30, 1.59 Loose light brown sand with small to medium subangular flint pebbles (80%). GRAVEL
			1.59, 1.63 Soft dark brown organic silt. ORGANIC SILT
2.00			1.63, 2.00 Loose reddish brown sand (10%) with small to large subangular pebbles of flint. PLEISTOCENE GRAVEL

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GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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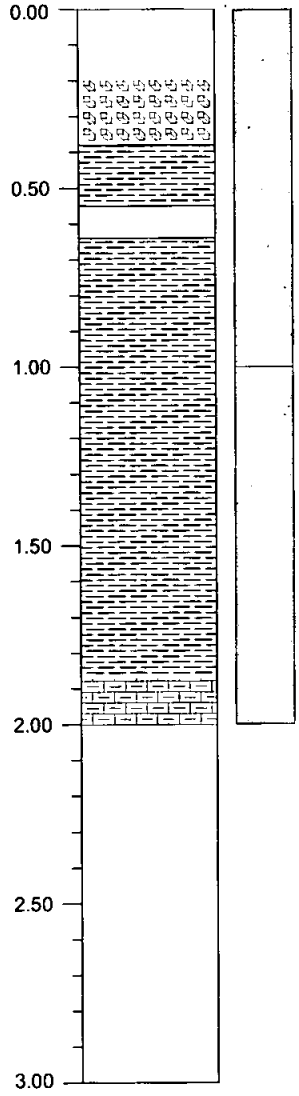
FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: OFW10 | NG EASTING: 470122

BH NO: | ELEVATION: 38.83 | NG NORTHING: 171106 | LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Description



0.00, 0.20 VOID

0.20, 0.38 Friable dark brown humic rich silty loam with sub-rounded pebbles. TOPSOIL

0.38, 0.55 Loose brownish grey sand with small to medium pebbles (40%). FLUVIAL SAND

0.55, 0.64 Soft greyish brown sandy clay with angular to sub-angular pebbles (30%). FLUVIAL DEPOSIT

0.64, 1.87 Loose light grey sand with small to medium pebbles and rare lenses of organic silt. FLUVIAL SAND

1.87, 2.00 Loose white and brown small to large angular to sub-angular pebbles of flint. PLEISTOCENE GRAVEL

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FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: OFW10 | NG EASTING: 470326

BH NO: OABH04 | ELEVATION: 37.6 | NG NORTHING: 171100 | LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Description
0.00			0.00, 0.53 VOID
0.50			0.53, 0.80 Friable dark brown humic silt. TOPSOIL
			0.80, 0.95 Firm greyish brown clayey silt. ALLUVIUM
1.00			0.95, 1.13 Loose white fine to medium laminated sand. FLUVIAL SAND
			1.13, 1.22 Soft drak greyish brown organic silt. ORGANIC SILT
			1.22, 1.36 Firm dark brown pseudo fibrous organic silt. PEAT
1.50			1.36, 1.66 Soft greenish grey clayey silt. ALLUVIUM
			1.66, 1.77 Soft dark greyish brown pseudofibrous organic silt. PEAT
			1.77, 1.97 Soft pale greenish grey fine sandy silt. ALLUVIUM
2.00			1.97, 2.48 Firm light grey laminated silty fine sand. FLUVIAL SAND
2.50			2.48, 3.00 Firm brownish grey fine sand. FLUVIAL SAND
3.00			

NOTES:

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FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: OFW10 NG EASTING: 470373

BH NO: OABH05 ELEVATION: 37.89 NG NORTHING: 171083 LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Description
0.00			0.00, 0.50 VOID
0.50			0.50, 0.75 Friable brownish yellow silty clay. ALLUVIUM
			0.75, 0.79 Soft brown organic rich silt. ORGANIC SILT
			0.79, 0.85 Soft brownish grey organic rich silty clay. PALAEOSOL
1.00			0.85, 1.00 Pale greenish grey clayey silt. ALLUVIUM
			1.00, 1.05 VOID
			1.05, 1.35 Pale greenish grey clayey silt. ALLUVIUM
1.50			1.35, 1.70 Greenish grey clayey silt with small organic inclusions (10%) . ALLUVIUM
			1.70, 1.82 Soft brown organic rich silt. ORGANIC SILT
			1.82, 1.95 Firm brown organic rich pseudofibrous silt. PEAT
2.00			1.95, 2.00 Firm greenish grey clayey silt. ALLUIVIUM
			2.00, 2.65 VOID
2.50			2.65, 3.00 Loose brownish grey sand with small to large subangular pebbles of flint (70%). PLEISTOCENE GRAVEL
3.00			

NOTES:

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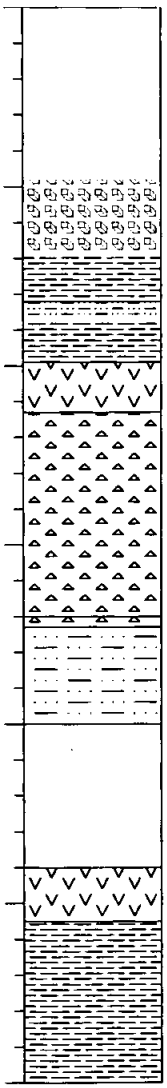
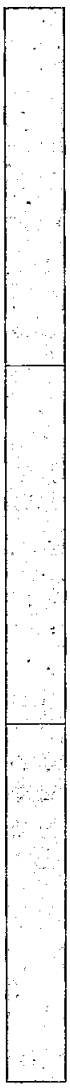
FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: OFW10 | NG EASTING: 470227

BH NO: OABH06 | ELEVATION: 37.61 | NG NORTHING: 171100 | LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Description
0.00			0.00, 0.48 VOID
0.50			0.48, 0.69 Friable brown clayey silt. TOPSOIL
			0.69, 0.82 Firm brown silty clay. ALLUVIUM
			0.82, 0.87 Firm brown humic rich silty clay. PALAEOSOL
1.00			0.87, 0.99 Soft olive grey clayey silt. ALLUVIUM
			0.99, 1.13 Firm pale brown fine sand. FLUVIAL SAND
1.50			1.13, 1.70 Soft brown organic rich silt. ORGANIC SILT
			1.70, 1.73 Soft greyish brown silty clay. ORGANIC SILT
			1.73, 2.00 Firm white laminated clayey sand with small pebbles (30%). FLUVIAL SAND
2.00			2.00, 2.40 VOID
2.50			2.40, 2.55 Loose greyish brown sand. FLUVIAL SAND
			2.55, 3.00 Loose grey sand with small to large pebbles of flint (60%). PLEISTOCENE GRAVEL
3.00			

NOTES:

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Appendix C. Plates

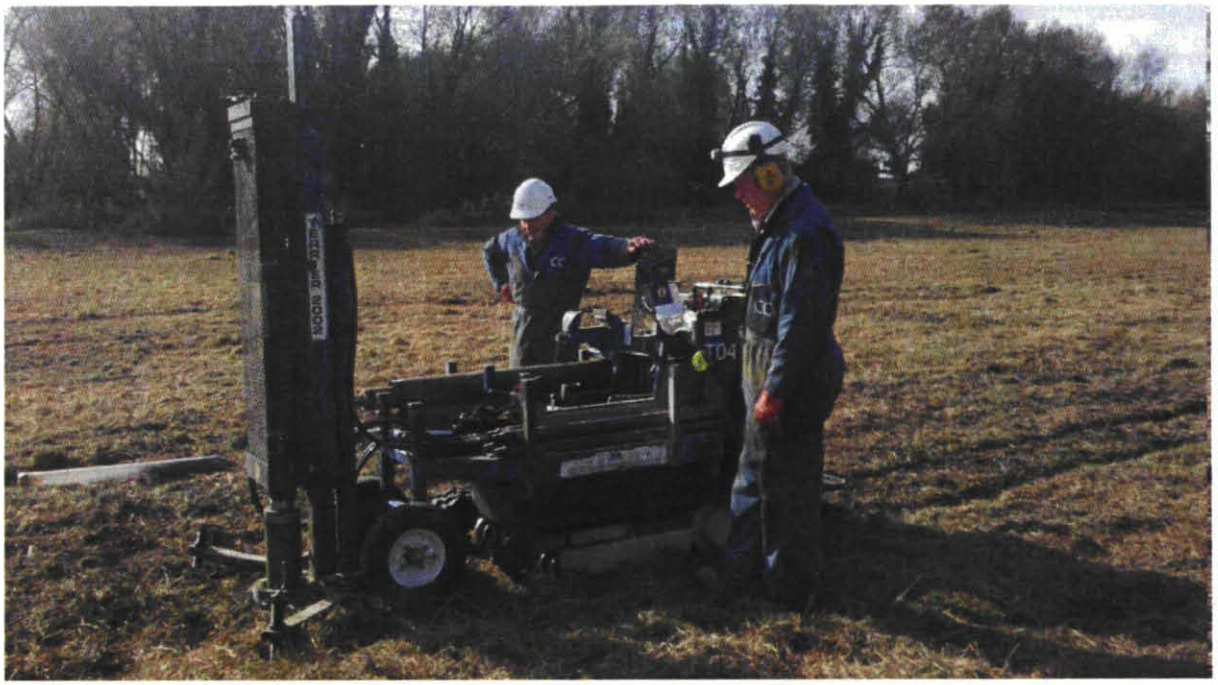


Plate 1: Photo of borehole sampling rig

Plate 2: Photo of borehole sample OABH2

Plate 3: Photo of Trench 1 looking north

Plate 4: Photo of south facing section within Trench 2

Plate 5: Photo of Trench 4 looking south

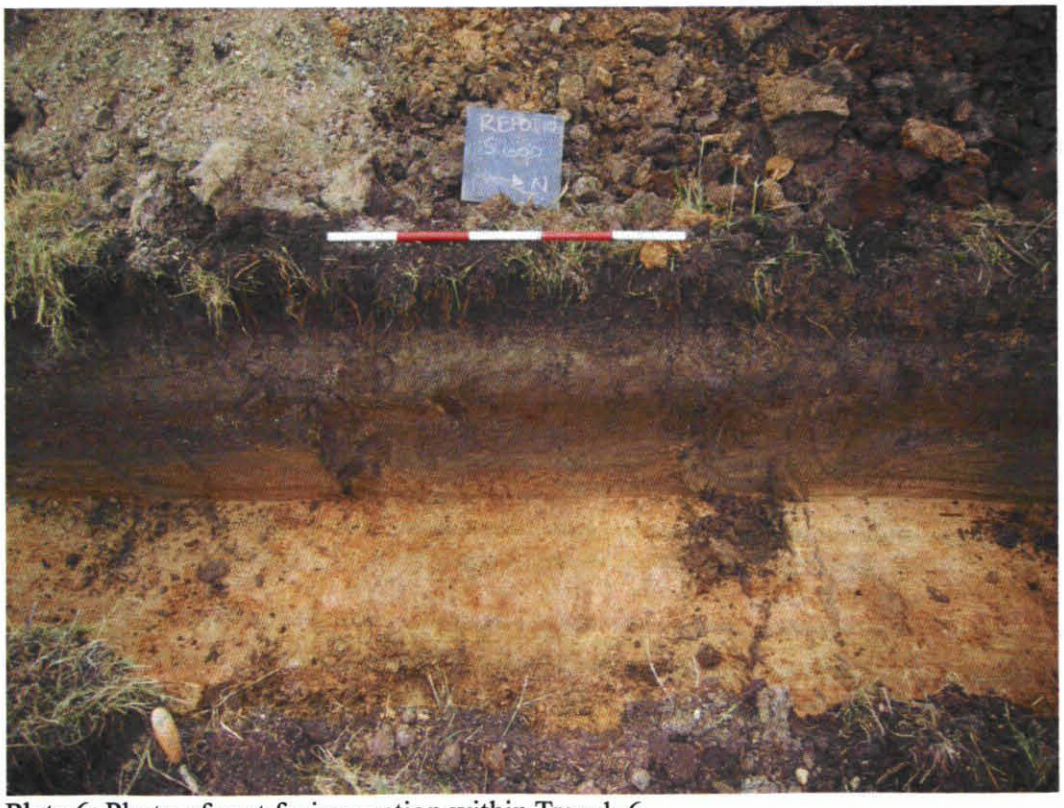


Plate 6: Photo of east facing section within Trench 6

APPENDIX D. FIND ASSESSMENT REPORTS

D.1 Flint report

By Geraldine Crann

Introduction

D.1.1 A total of 5 flints were recovered from 3 contexts during the evaluation.

Context	Description	Date
404	Flake with hinge termination on brown flint, 5g.	
503	Flake with 2 ventral surfaces on brown mottled flint, 3g.	
503	Natural fragment, 51g.	
504	Secondary flake on brown mottled flint, cortex 15%, short length of retouch on distal lateral edge, 8g	
504	Natural fragment, 23g.	
402	Burnt, unworked, 22g.	
504	Burnt, unworked, 10g.	

Discussion

D.1.2 All the flint can be classified as undatable prehistoric debitage flakes. The small quantity of worked flint recovered limits the interpretation of the material beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during prehistoric period.

Recommendations

D.1.3 The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

Bibliography

Butler, C. 2005. *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud: Tempus.

D.2 Other finds

by John Cotter

D.2.1 A single fragment of 19th century clay pipe stem, with a narrow stem bore (c1.5mm) and a small fragment of red brick was recovered from an in-filled channel deposit (608) within trench 6.

D.3 Animal bone assessment

By Lena Strid

D.3.1 The animal bone assemblage from REF0110 comprised three bones (Table 1), all in good condition. The cattle femur had been gnawed by a carnivore. The cattle femur and

red deer radius were fused, indicating adult animals. Measurements of the deer radius are included in Table 2.

Context	Species	Element	Weight (g)
103	Red deer	Radius	238
106	Cattle	Femur	392
402	Horse	Femur	120

Table 1. Bones present in the assemblage

Species	Element	GL	Bp	Bd	SD
Red deer	Radius	295.5	53.0	48.9	31.1

Table 2. Measurements of red deer radius

APPENDIX E. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS

E.1 Waterlogged and charred plant remains

by Julia Meen

Introduction

E.1.1 This report describes two environmental samples, and a series of waterlogged subsamples from a borehole sequence, taken from the field evaluation at Fobney Island, Reading, in October 2010.

E.1.2 Sample 1 (501) was taken from an alluvial layer, to assess its potential for snail preservation. Sample 2 (502) was taken from a buried land surface for the recovery of charred plant material and artefacts. Borehole 4 was taken through the alluvial sequence of a backwater channel. Subsamples were taken from eight distinct horizons within the waterlogged sequence it represents to assess potential for waterlogged plant material and insects.

Aims

E.1.3 Sampling was undertaken to:

- Record the range of soils and sediments on site.
- Determine whether ecofacts and environmental evidence (such as plant remains, animal bone, human bone and molluscs) are present.
- Determine the quality, range, state and method of preservation of any ecofactual evidence.
- Recover and identify any small artefacts.
- Make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

Methodology

E.1.4 The two bulk samples were hand floated for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR), with the intention of assessing the snail potential of sample 1 from the CPR flot. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm, and both were dried in a heated room, after which the residue was sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. The flots were scanned for charred plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. After the sedimentary sequence represented by Borehole 4 had been logged, eight subsamples were taken and their positions recorded. Each sample represents 5cm of depth in the monolith, and the volume in each case was between 0.25 and 0.45L, depending on how much material was available to sample. Each of these eight subsamples were hand-floated for the recovery of WPR, and the flot and the residue were collected separately on 250µm meshes and stored in water-filled containers in cold storage. The waterlogged flots were scanned for WPR and insects using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Identifications were made without reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and therefore, should all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997).

RESULTS

Sediment

E.1.5 Sample 1 (501) was a light olive brown sandy clay loam. 2L was processed for the recovery of CPR and snails. Sample 2 (502) was a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. 1.5L was processed for the recovery of CPR.

E.1.6 For a full sedimentary description of Borehole 4 and the locations from which each subsample was taken, see the attached Core Logging Sheet (C. Heistermann). In summary, the eight distinct horizons subsampled were: 0.81-0.86m a firm greyish brown clay silt with reddish brown mottles (alluvium); 1.23-1.28m a very dark brown/black organic peat; 1.46-1.50m a greenish grey clayey silt with lenses of dark brown organic rich silt (alluvium); 1.50-1.55m as previous; 1.67-1.72m a dark greyish brown organic peat; 1.78-1.83m a pale greenish grey sandy silt with reddish brown mottles (alluvium); 2.22-2.27m a light grey silty fine fluvial sand; 2.83-8.88m a fine brownish grey fluvial sand with a banded structure.

Bones and artefacts

E.1.1 No finds were recovered from the heavy residues of either of the two bulk samples.

Plant Remains

E.1.1 Table 1 summarises the assessment results for waterlogged plant remains (WPR) from the eight subsamples from Borehole 4.

E.1.2 The flot of the sample located at 0.81-0.86m, an alluvial clay silt, contained common mineral material. Charcoal was present in fairly low quantities, and mostly as small flecks. One waterlogged seed was observed, and fragments of wood or plant stem material, as well as roots, were common. One possible, very small fragment of insect casing was noted.

E.1.3 The sample from 1.23-1.28m, an organic peat, had a flot mostly consisting of fine clods of extremely degraded organic material. Abundant fine, fibrous fragments of waterlogged root/stem material were present, but no charred material, insects, molluscs or waterlogged seeds were observed.

E.1.4 The sample located at 1.46-1.50m, an alluvial clayey silt, contained abundant waterlogged wood and root fragments. Rare waterlogged seeds were observed, although these were in a poor state of preservation, but could however be seen to include at least one example of *Urtica* sp. (nettle) as well as at least one other species. One beetle thorax was observed, but no molluscs or charred material were present.

E.1.5 1.50-1.55m, a continuation of the alluvial horizon, yielded a similar flot to the overlying sample, with abundant waterlogged fibrous plant stems fragments present, but with the appearance at this depth of charcoal, which tended here to be present as a low number of slightly larger (>2mm) items. A piece of waterlogged twig approximately 10mm in length was noted, as was a single fragment of beetle elytra. No molluscs or waterlogged seeds were observed.

E.1.6 The sample taken from the peat at a depth of 1.67-1.72m had a flot of which the majority consisted of degraded, highly fragmented wood and leaf fragments. No charred material was observed. Occasional waterlogged seeds were noted, almost all of which were of *Carex* sp. (sedge). A low quantity of insect parts were observed, including a single example each of a beetle thorax, elytra, a leg, plus occasional indeterminate fragments. No molluscs were present.

E.1.7 The alluvial sandy silt at 1.78-1.83m produced a flot composed of fragments of waterlogged plant and wood stem material and containing no charred material, insects, waterlogged seeds or molluscs.

E.1.8 The sample taken from a depth of 2.22-2.27m, a fine fluvial sand, produced a very small flot, mostly consisting of fragmented plant stem material, as well as occasional very fine charcoal flecks. No waterlogged seeds, insects or molluscs were observed.

E.1.9 2.83-2.88m, again a fluvial sand, yielded a low quantity of very fine, fibrous waterlogged plant stem material. Rare fine charcoal flecks were observed, all of which were less than 2mm in size. No insects, molluscs or waterlogged seeds were present.

E.1.10 Table 2 summaries the assessment results for charred plant remains (CPR) from samples 1 and 2.

E.1.11 Sample 1, which was taken largely with the aim of assessing snail preservation, produced a flot dominated by snails and demonstrating a good state of preservation. A moderate number of additional snails were also present in the heavy residues. Charred material was low, limited to occasional charcoal flecks all of which were less than 2mm in size, as well as one indeterminate fragment of a charred plant seed, whose large size was suggestive of a cereal grain. Modern root was common and modern seeds could occasionally be seen.

E.1.12 Sample 2 produced a very small flot, with a low number of snails present. Very little charcoal was present, and no items were greater than 2mm in size. Modern root was also noted.

E.2 Assessment of land and freshwater snails

By Elizabeth Stafford

E.2.1 Two samples from Trench 5; 1 (501) and 2 (502), were submitted for the assessment of Mollusca. Shell was very abundant and well-preserved in the flot from 1 which derived from an alluvial clay layer. The assemblage was dominated by marsh and freshwater slum species (*Oxyloma/Succinaea* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula* and *Anisus leucostoma*) Terrestrial species that can tolerate damp conditions, frequently on floodplains, were present in lesser abundance (*Vallonia pulchella*, *Carychium miniumum* and *Trichia hispida)*. Overall the assemblage is consistent with an open, seasonally flooded, grassland environment. The abundance of *Oxyloma/Succinaea* sp., may suggest the presence of tall erect vegetation such as reeds or sedges in the vicinity. *A. leucostoma* may also suggest there may have been areas of more permanent shallow standing water. 2 from an underlying dark brown clay layer produced only a few shells of the species described above.

Discussions and conclusions

E.2.2 Both sample 2 and in particular sample 1 contained snails, in the latter case in sufficient quantities to allow valid interpretations to be made about the taphonomy of the deposit and local environmental conditions, and showing that conditions are suitable for the preservation of this type of ecofact at the site. If further excavations are carried out, specialist 2L series samples for snails should be taken from suitable sequences.

E.2.3 Although neither of the bulk samples produced charred material in great quantity, its occurrence in both does demonstrate that CPR can survive in deposits at this site. Whilst neither sample assessed here provides material of interpretable value, the presence of a possible cereal grain fragment from sample <1> suggests that there may

have been arable activity close by and that further sampling for charred material may provide information on the character of the local agricultural economy.

E.2.4 In general, the potential for waterlogged plant remains and insects from the borehole subsamples was not good. Most of the samples were dominated by degraded, fibrous plant stem material, much of which has little potential for identification. The peat horizon sampled at a depth of 1.67-1.72m showed the best preservation. Here, seeds of *Carex* sp. (sedge) occur in moderate numbers; as inhabitants of damp ground, these would have been well suited to the moist conditions under which peat formation would have been initiated. The presence of insects in this and several other of the horizons, although in small quantity, demonstrates that there is potential for insect preservation at this site.

E.2.5 If further excavations are carried out, standard 30-40L bulk samples and specialist samples for waterlogged plant remains and snails should be taken from a range of potentially datable features across the site and should be in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (eg. Oxford Archaeology, 2005 and English Heritage, 2002).

REFERENCES

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.

Oxford Archaeology, 2005. *Sampling guidelines.* Unpublished document.

Stace, C. 1997. (second edition). *New Flora of the British Isles.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Appendix F. Summary of Site Details

Site name:	Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire
Site code:	REFOI10
Grid reference:	TQ 36237 95160
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	Fieldwork occurred from late October 2010
Area of site:	7 ha
Summary of results:	A total of 6 trenches and 6 boreholes were undertaken at Fobney island, Reading, Berkshire to assess the archaeological and palaeoenvironment potential of a proposed new habitat creation project. No significant archaeology was identified but a complex sequence of buried floodplain and channel deposits were found to underlie the site. These were found to have only limited potential for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction.
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course, under the following accession number: REDMG, 2010.126

\\server8\invoice codes r thru z\R_codes*REFOIEV*LO*13.10.10

Figure 1: Site location

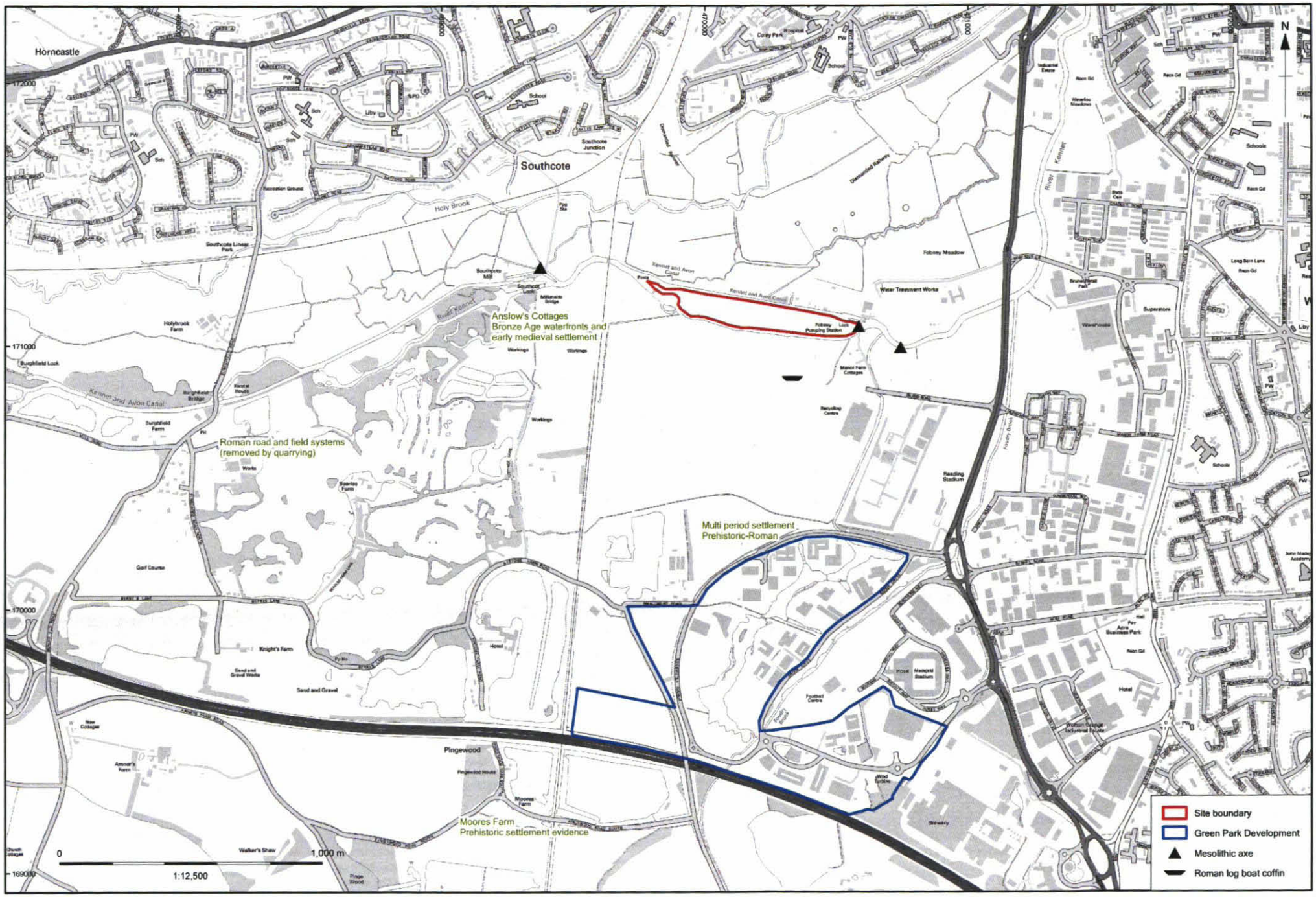


Figure 2: Archaeological featue map

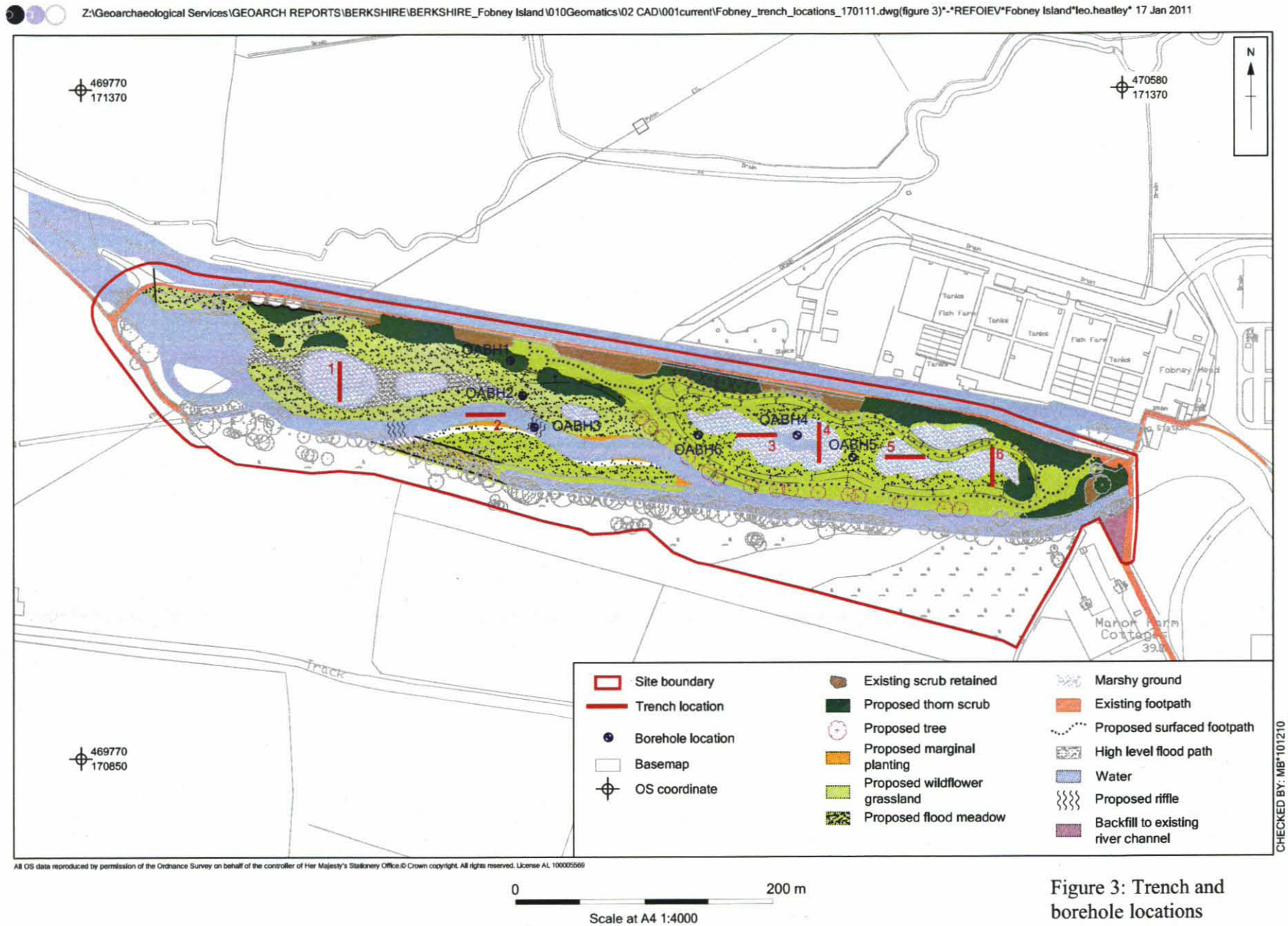


Figure 3: Trench and borehole locations

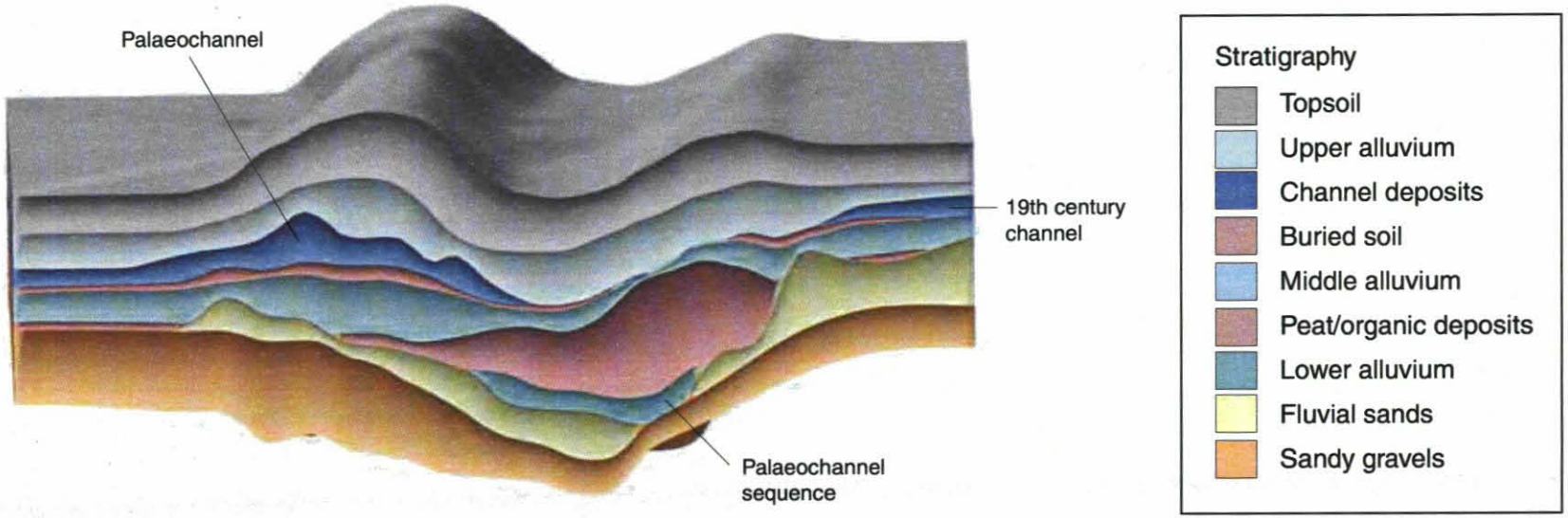


Figure 4: Modelled 3D cross-section

Figure 5: Modelled Palaeotopograph

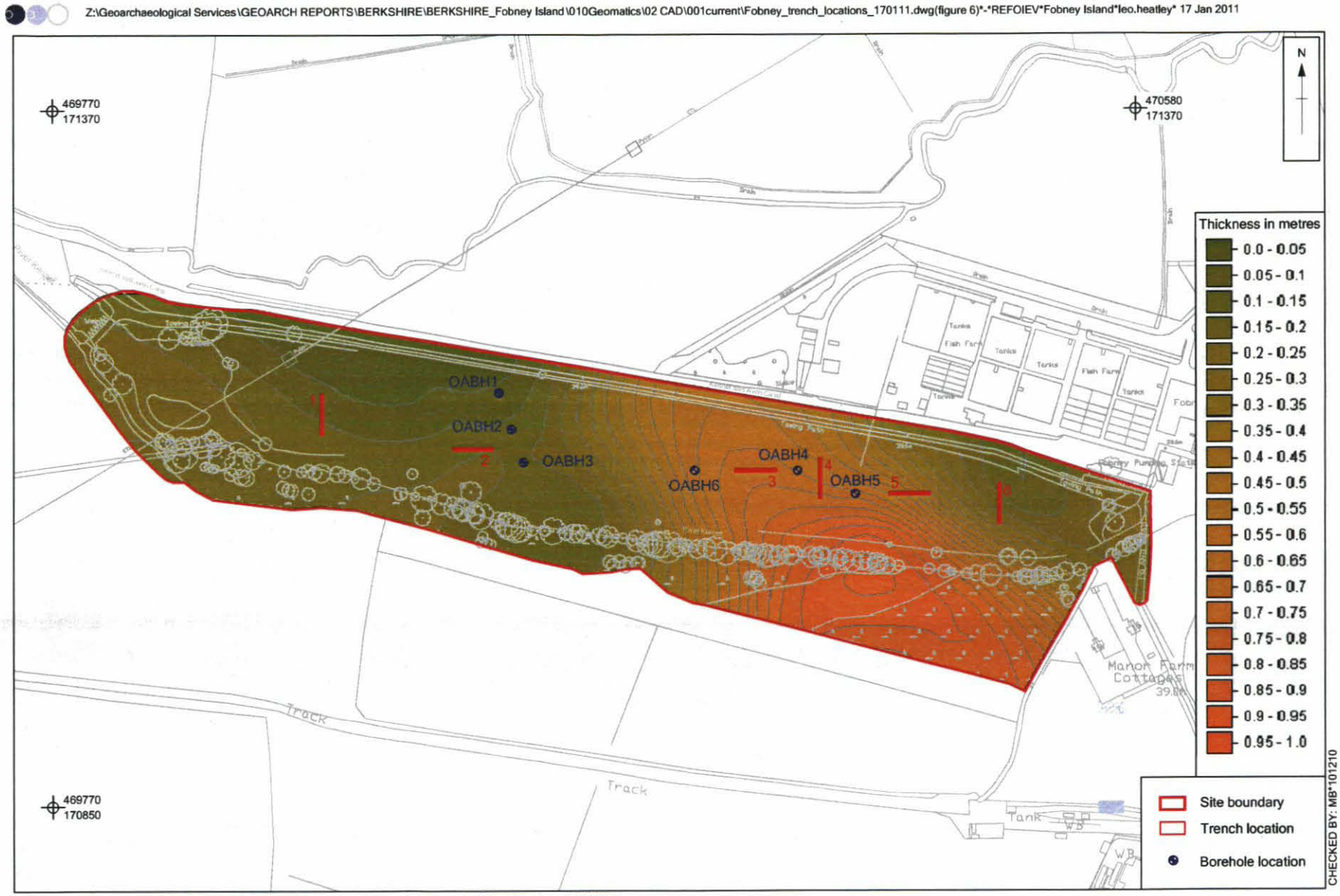


Figure 6: Modelled Peat thickness

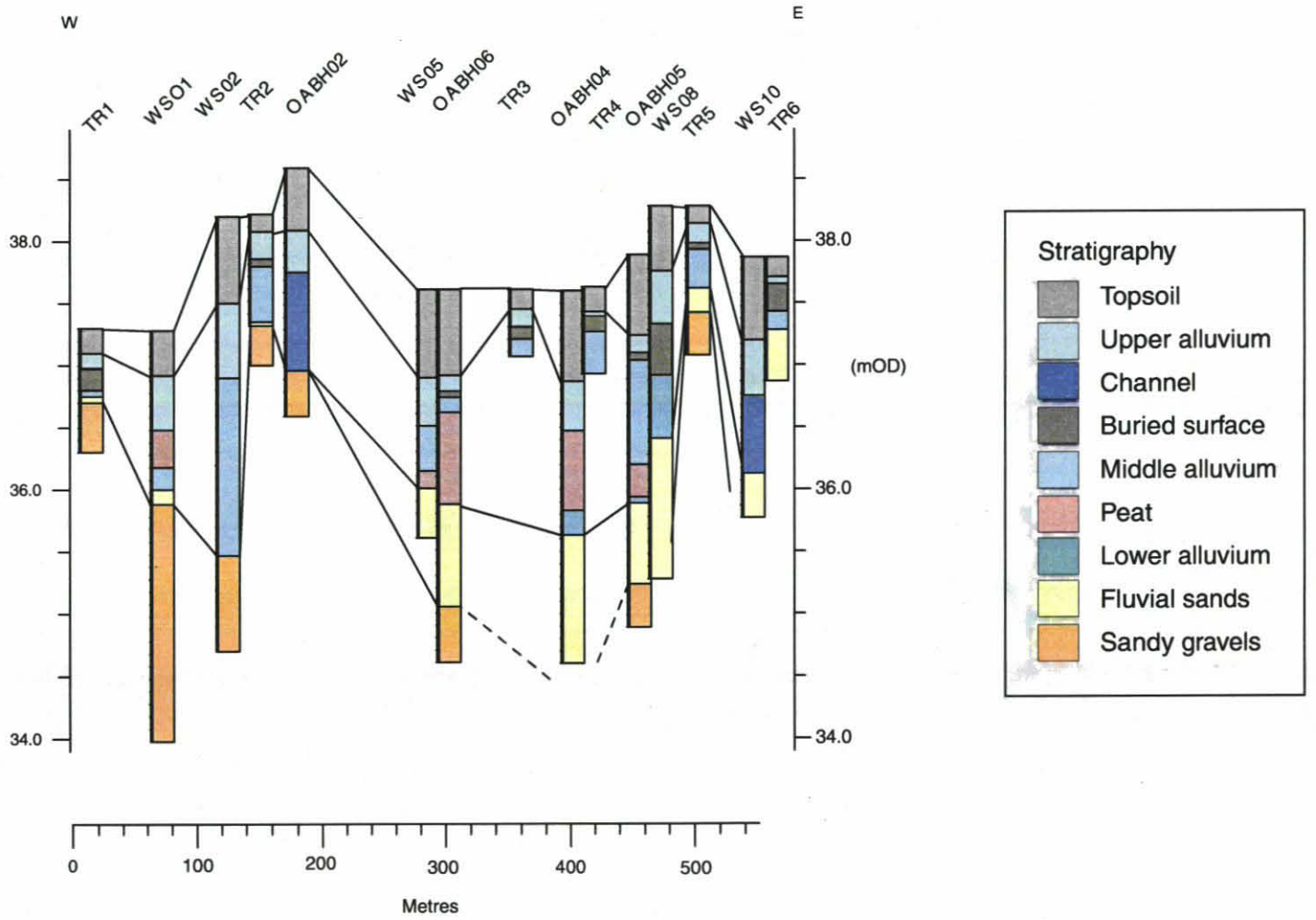


Figure 7: Borehole cross section

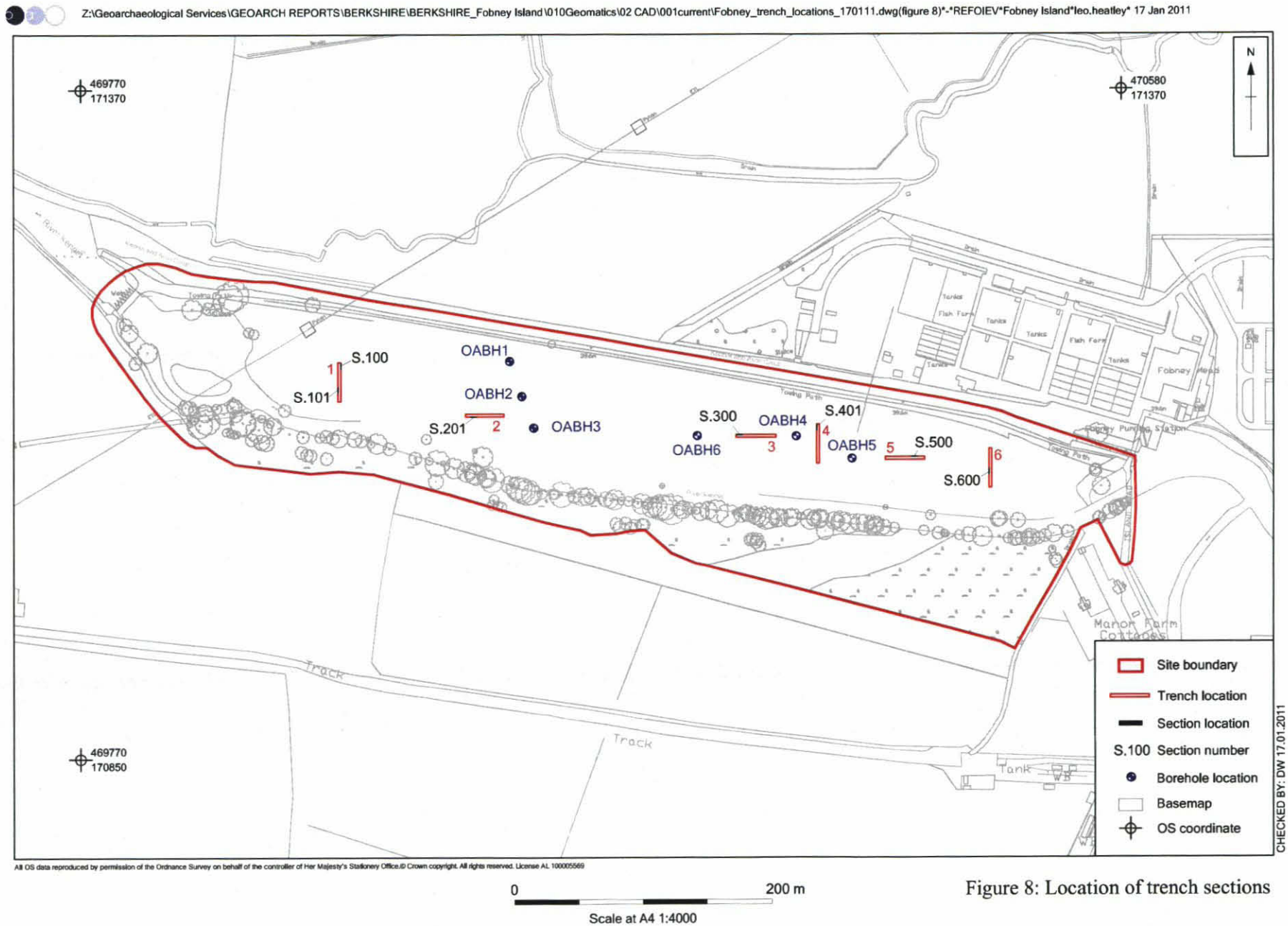


Figure 8: Location of trench sections

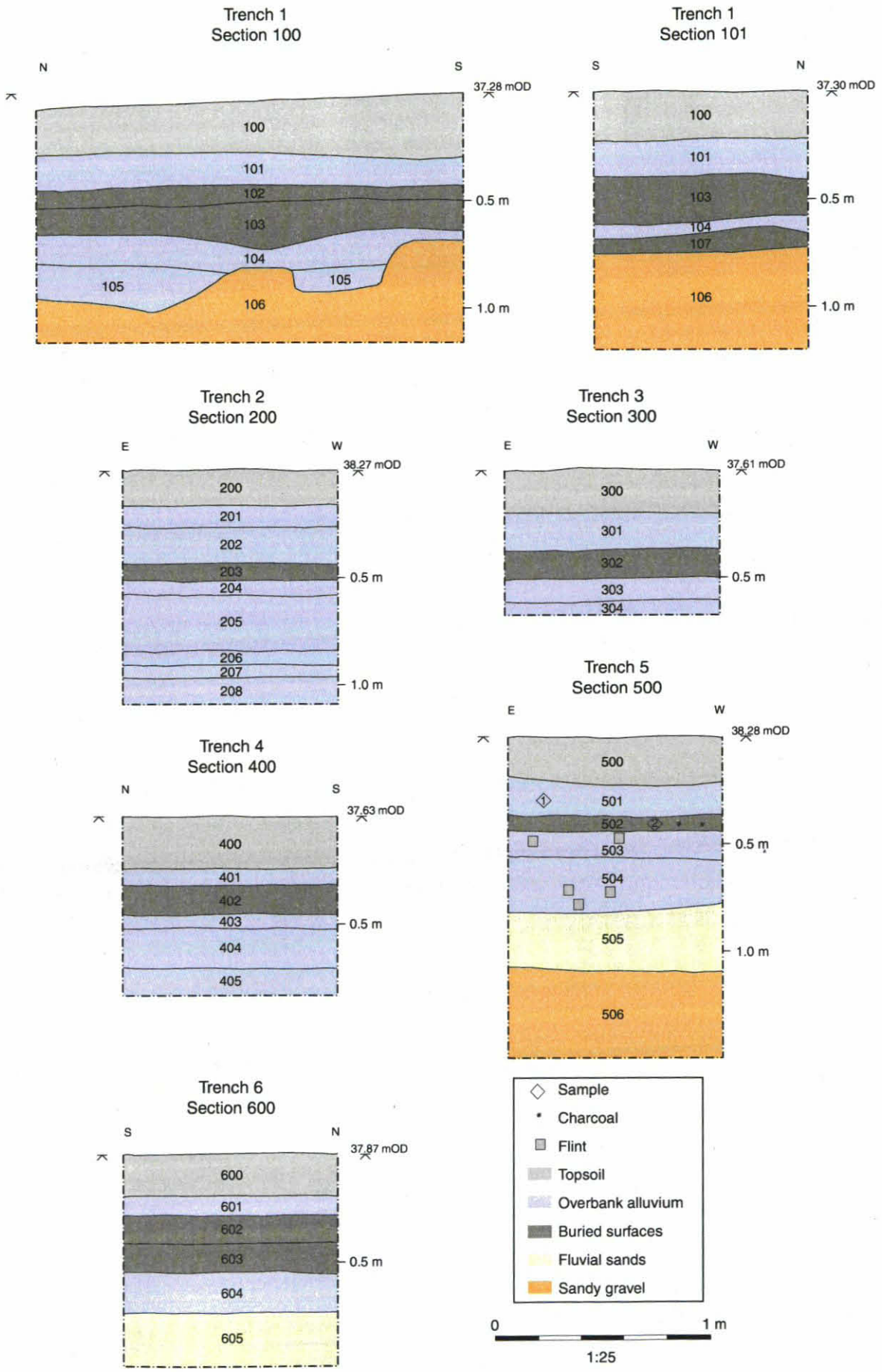
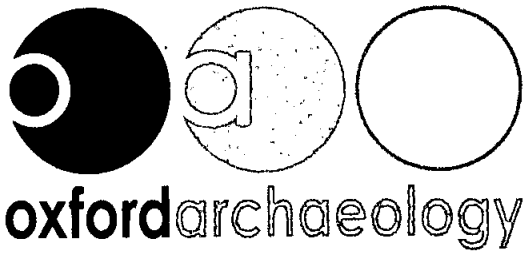


Figure 9: Trench sections



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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-114102

Project details

Project name	Reading, Fobney Island
Short description of the project	In October 2010, Oxford Archaeology South undertook an archaeological evaluation at Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire. The evaluation aimed to assess the likely impacts of the creation of a new habitat restoration project within the island on the buried archaeological remains and important floodplain sequence known within the Kennet Valley. Six trenches and six boreholes were used to evaluate the site to assess its archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. The boreholes successfully identified and mapped a 3m deep stratified sequence of fluvial sands, silty clay alluvium and organic silts. Mapping of the sedimentary sequence revealed a possible Late Glacial channel, infilled with organic silts, peats and silty clay alluviums. A series of undated channels and buried surfaces were also identified within the upper sequence. These deposits were found to have only moderate palaeoenvironmental potential with limited scope for further analysis. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the trenches. A small assemblage of animal bone, struck and burnt flint was collected from the basal alluvial deposits within trenches 1, 4 and 5 adjacent to the main buried palaeochannel. The slightly abraded condition of the flints may suggest that their position has been modified to some degree within the sequence. The result of the fieldwork indicated that there is low potential for archaeological remains here, and if present are likely to be discrete features or deposits that are difficult to identify within evaluations.
Project dates	Start: 18-10-2010 End: 22-10-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	REFOI 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	REDMG:2010.126 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Augering','Sample Trenches'
Development type	Habitat restoration project
Prompt	To further inform the design stage of the project
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE READING READING Fobney Island
Study area	7.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 7016 7110 51.4340584470 -0.990581844864 51 26 02 N 000 59 26 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project brief originator	Berkshire Archaeology
Project design originator	Oxford Archaeology
Project director/manager	C. Champness
Project supervisor	S. Leech

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Reading Museum
Physical Archive ID	REDMG:2010.126
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	REFOI10, REFOIEV
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Reading Museum
Paper Archive ID	REDMG:2010.126
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Fobney Island, Reading, Berkshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Champness, C.
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	17 November 2011

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

Cite only: /dl/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

Reading, Fobney Island
REFOI10

Box 1 File 3

B. Primary Context Records

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
Site code[REFOI 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[C. Champness]
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	

Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology

SITE REF01 10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 1

Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1.30m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? No
Plan Nos ? 100		Section Nos ? 100, 101	Were finds recovered ? Yes

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
100	Present topsoil/ploughsoil – Mid brown clayey-soil
101	Layer – Mid grey-brown clay – Approx =
103	Layer – Mid brown clayey-soil (Buried soil) Approx =
102	Layer – Orangey brown clay Approx =
104	Layer – Mid-dark grey clay w/ mottling Approx =
105	Layer – Mid grey very silty clay Approx =
106	Layer – White sandy gravels (Natural layer)
107	Layer – Light orangey-brown clay Approx =
(108)	Layer – Mid grey silty sand
(109)	Layer – Mid-dark grey silty sand.
110	Layer – Very light grey silty clay
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

No archaeology present in trench. Probable palaeo-channel approx ½ way down trench. ~~Excavated~~

- Trench consisted of number of layers, lower ones appear to have been flood deposited. Natural very undulating, comes up to a higher level before dropping lower to reveal different deposits to the South.

Recorder LS

Date 21.10.10.

TBM 2.1	BS	S.500	E.BASE	HI
38.85	1.16	1.45	2.85	

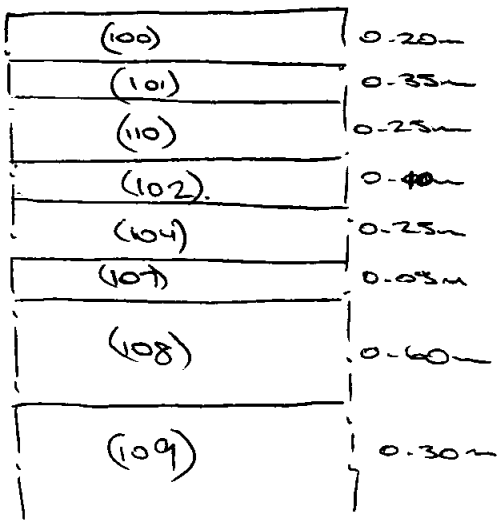
40.01 = HI

S.500 = 38.56

E.BASE = 38.16.

TBM 1.1	BS	HI	F		RL
38.36	1.07	39.43	2m	2.38	37.05
			5m	2.35	37.08
			10m	2.25	37.18
			14m	2.01	37.42
			15m	1.94	37.49
			16m	2.09	37.34
			17m	2.32	37.11
			28m	2.75	36.68
			5.101	1.13	37.30
			5.100 (5m)	1.17	37.26

SKETCH SECTION of SONDAGE



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Oxford Archaeology

SITE REF01 10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 2

Trench orientation E-W		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1.30m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? No
Plan Nos ? 200		Section Nos ? 200, 201 (SKETCH)	Were finds recovered ? No

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
200	Present topsoil/ploughsoil - Mid-dark brown silty soil Approx = 0.17m
201	Layer - Dark grey silty clay Approx = 0.11m
202	Layer - Light-mid grey slightly silty clay Approx = 0.16m
203	Layer - Dark orangey-brown silty clay Approx = 0.08m
204	Layer - Dark bluey grey clay Approx = 0.07m
205	Layer - Mid-dark orangey-grey clay Approx = 0.27m
206	Layer - Dark bluey grey clay Approx = 0.06m
207	Layer - Mid grey clay Approx = 0.06m
208	Layer - Mixed orange-grey clay w/ patches of white clay
~~208~~	~~[illegible]~~
209	Layer - Mid Yellow sand Approx = 0.35m
210	Layer - Gravel w/ yellow sand
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

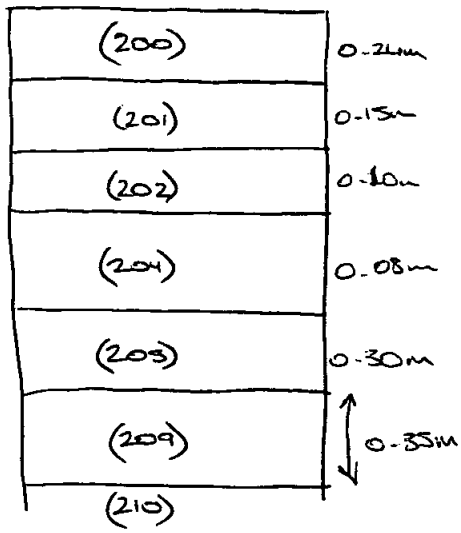
Trench formed of a number of layers from river formation. No archaeology/finds. Towards East, trench geology changed w/ fewer layers recorded in Section

PTO for sketch section to gravel bed.

Recorder LS

Date 21/10/10

S-201 - SKETCH TO GRAVEL BED (NTS) (ALL DEPTHS APPROX)



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SITE REF0110	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 3

Trench orientation E-W		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1-30m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? No
Plan Nos ? 300		Section Nos ? 300	Were finds recovered ? ~~No~~ Yes

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
300	Present topsoil/ploughsoil - Dark brown slightly silty soil Approx
301	Layer - Firm grey-brown clay Approx
302	Layer - Dark brown peaty soil (Buried soil) Approx
303	Layer - Grey clay (natural).
304	Layer - Mid-dark grey-blue clay w/in (303)
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

No archaeology present. Buried soil layer (302), present across the site, yielded one piece of bone.

Recorder LS

Date 20-10-10

38.22
1.61

TBM	BS	S.300
37.90	1.32	1.61
	38.22	

HI
37.61.

Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology

SITE REF01 10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 4

Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1.30m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? No
Plan Nos ? 400		Section Nos ? 400	Were finds recovered ? Yes

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
400	Present topsoil/ploughsoil Mid-dark brown, loose silty soil Approx = 0.24m
401	Layer - Dark grey clay, very firm Approx = 0.09m
402	Layer - Very dark brown soily clay Approx = 0.14m (Buried soil)
403	Layer - Dark bluey-brown clay Approx = 0.06m
404	Layer - Mid orange/grey silty clay Approx = 0.18m
405	Layer - Mid grey clay
406	Layer - Redeposited chalk layer w/in (405)
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of 6 layers of geology from river deposits. Taken down to a depth of approx 0.70m - at this point, the water table broke through (405)
- Two pieces of flint recovered - one from (403), and one from (404).

BS

Recorder LS

Date 19.10.10

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SITE REFOI 10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 5

Trench orientation E-W	Grid reference	Field No.

Length 30m	Width 1.30m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? No
Plan Nos ? 500		Section Nos ? 500	Were finds recovered ? Yes

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
500	Present topsoil/ploughsoil - Dark brown soil - Approx = 0.25m
501	Layer - Light-mid grey clay - Approx = 0.20m
502	Layer - Very dark bluey brown clay - Approx = 0.08m
503	Layer - Light grey-brown very silty clay - Approx = 0.15m
504	Layer - Light yellow brown slightly silty clay - Approx 0.25m
505	Layer - Light brown silty sand - Approx = 0.25m
506	Layer - Gravel layer w/ grey silt
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Trench was formed of a number of layers, resulting ~~in~~ from river action. Layer (502) contained a charcoal spread witnessed during machining, only a very small amount visible in section.

- A small amount of flint recovered from 3 of the layers

Recorder LS

Date 18.10.10

	TBM	BS	S.400	S.500
4-1 -	37.92.	1.47	1.76.	1.14
	IH = 39.39.		37.63.	38.28

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SITE REF0110	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 6

Trench orientation		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? No
Plan Nos ? 600		Section Nos ? 600	Were finds recovered ? No

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
600	Present topsoil/ploughsoil – Mid brown silty-soil Approx = 0.20m
601	Layer - Mid grey clay Approx = 0.10m
602	Layer - Mid-dark grey silty-clay Approx = 0.12m
603	Layer - Mid orangey-brown clay Approx = 0.14m
604	Layer - Mid dark grey very silty clay Approx = 0.18m
605	Layer - Firm mid-dark yellow silty clay
606	Cut - River channel
607	Fill - Fill of River channel - white gravels
608.	Fill - Fill of River channel - Mid brown clay
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Trench consists of various layers of overlying geology. South end has river channel [606] visible in plan/section. Recorded on plan only

Recorder

Date 22/10/10

TBM 3-1	BS	IH	5.600	RL
38.29	1.12	39.31	1.44.	37.87

Reading, Fobney Island
REPOI 10

Box 1 File 4

B. SURVEY DATA

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
Site code[REFOI 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[C. Champness]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
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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	
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F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

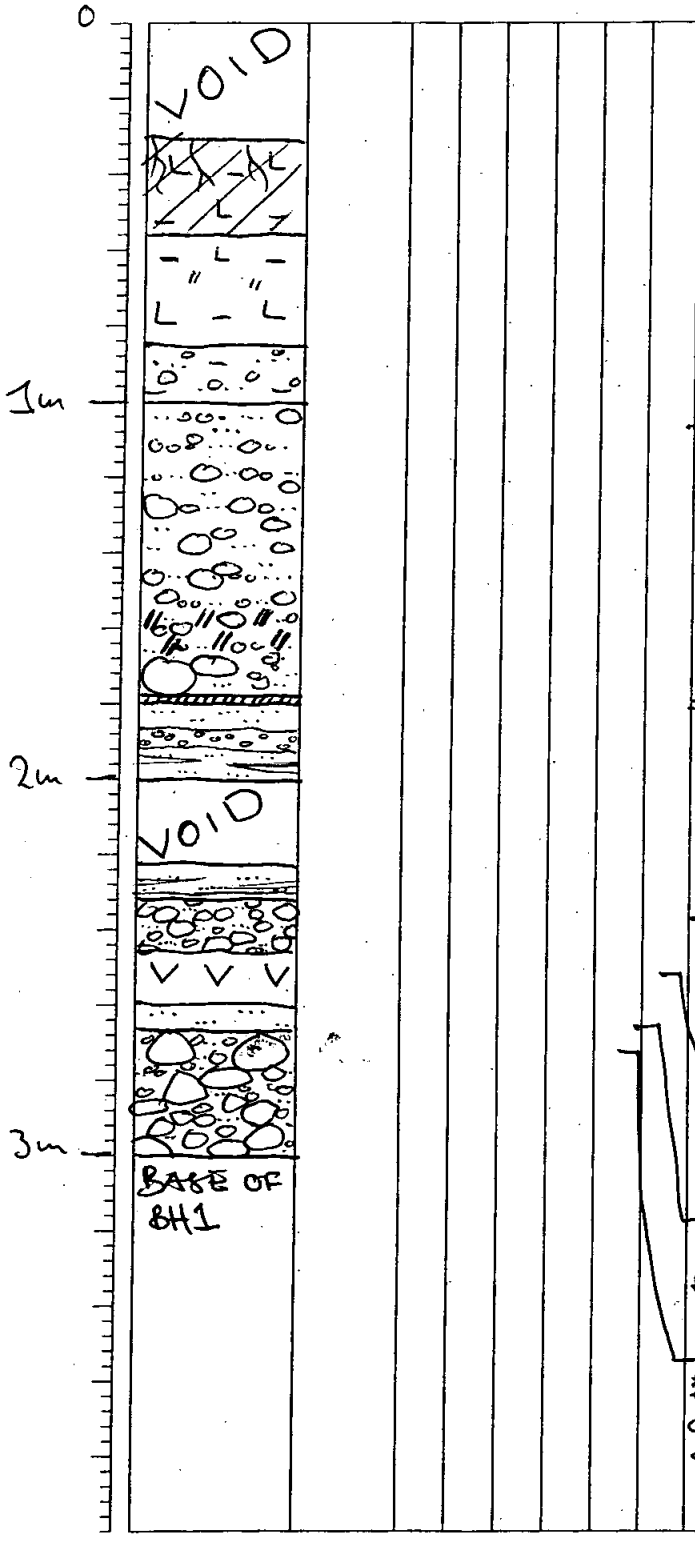
Oxford Archaeology

MONOLITH AND CORE LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: REF0110 SECTION NO: 470,104.0 171,158.0 DATE: 4/11/2010 ELEVATION: 38.84 mOD

TRENCH/BH NO: OABH1 SAMPLE/CORE NO: LOGGER: CH

Depth | Lithology | Context no. | Subsamples A P D O PR C14 | Description



0 - 0.3m VOID

0.3 - 0.55m friable becoming firm below 0.45 very dark brown clayey silt, plentiful grass roots above 0.45. humic, clear contact. TOPSOIL

0.55 - 0.85 firm light greyish brown, rare reddish brown mottles (5%) homogeneous silt, traces of clay and fine sand. Clear contact. ALLUVIUM

0.85 - 1.00m loose pale greyish brown fine to medium sand, rare small subangular pebbles (15%) trace of silt. GRAVELLY SAND, FLUVIAL

1.00 - 1.78m loose greyish brown, becoming light grey between 1.30 and 1.55, strong brown from 1.55 - 1.62. fine to coarse gritty sand with small to medium subangular pebbles of flint, also large pebbles below 1.72. (40%) GRAVELLY SAND

1.78 - 1.79 soft dark greyish brown organic silt. abrupt. ORGANIC SILT

1.79 - 2.32. loose fine to medium greenish grey sand, stratified (15 - 30mm) wide bands of soft clayey silt. Abrupt contact FLUVIAL SANDS

2.32 - 2.45 loose dark grey fine to coarse gritty sand, trace of silt with small to medium angular to subangular pebbles of flint (60%). Abrupt contact. SANDY GRAVEL

2.45 - 2.58 soft very dark brown, becoming lighter (dark brown) pseudofibrous above 2.50, rare wood inclusions (5%), organic silt. PEAT

2.58 - 2.65 firm greenish grey fine sand, trace of silt, small to medium pebbles (angular) of flint (~20%)* FLUVIAL SAND clear cont.

2.65 - 3.00m fine to coarse loose grey gritty sand, trace of silt, angular to subangular small to large pebbles of flint (70%) SANDY GRAVEL / PLEISTOCENE

NOTES: Scale 1:20 * pebbles in 1.58 - 1.65 may be contamination! difficult to decide without removing most of strat.

Key to subsamples: A = artefacts P = pollen D = diatoms O = ostracods PR = plant remains C14 = radiocarbon dating

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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MONOLITH AND CORE LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: REF0110 SECTION NO: 420,113.0 171,131.0 DATE: 3/11/2010 ELEVATION: 38.59mOD

TRENCH/BH NO: OABH2 SAMPLE/CORE NO: LOGGER: CH

Depth Lithology Context no. Subsamples A P D O PR C14 Description

0mBGL

1m

2m

3m

VOID

VOID

0 - 0.30m BGL VOID

0.30 - 0.62 friable dark greyish brown sandy* silt, humic, plentiful grass roots, rare subang. small pebbles (10%) below 0.50. diffuse contact. TOPSOIL

0.62 - 0.84m light brown mottled brownish red below 0.80 (10%) firm clayey silt, homogenous, weak bedded structure clear cont. ALLUVIUM

0.84 - 1.00m pale brown loose fine to coarse sand with brownish grey bands of mottled red (5%) clayey silt (15-20mm) at 0.86, 0.89, 0.92m BGL FLUVIAL SAND

1.00 - 1.20 loose, moist, yellowish brown fine to coarse gritty sand (75%) with small to med. subang. to subround. pebbles of flint clear contact GRAVELLY SAND, FLUVIAL

1.20 - 1.30 firm pale greyish brown fine to coarse gritty sand, with lense of soft dark brownish grey organic rich sandy* silt (@30mm) at 1.23. FLUVIAL SAND

1.30 - 1.59 loose light brown fine to coarse gritty sand, trace of silt with small to med. subangular pebbles of flint. (80%) clear contact. SAND/GRAVEL/PLEIST.

1.59 - 1.63m soft very dark brown organic silt, sand lense at top 10mm ORGANIC SILT

1.63 - 2.00m loose reddish brown gritty coarse sand (40%) with small to large sub angular pebbles of flint. GRAVEL, PLEIST

2.00 - 2.50 loose medium to large angular to subangular pebbles of flint. PLEIST. GRAVEL

END OF BH2

NOTES: Scale 1:20 * fine sand

Key to subsamples: A = artefacts P = pollen D = diatoms O = ostracods PR = plant remains C14 = radiocarbon dating

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

MONOLITH AND CORE LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: REF010 SECTION NO: 470,122.0 171,106.0 DATE: 8/11/2010 ELEVATION: 38.83m OD

TRENCH/BH NO: OABH3 SAMPLE/CORE NO: LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Context no.	Subsamples A P D O PR C14	Description
0m BGL	VOID			0 – 0.2m VOID
				0.2 – 0.38m friable very dark brown humic rich silty loam with small to med. angular to subrounded pebbles (30%) of flint. Clear contact. TOPSOIL
				0.38 – 0.55 loose grey light brown/grey fine to coarse sand with angular to subrounded small to med. pebbles (40%) GRAVELLY SAND
1m	VOID			0.55 – 0.64 soft dark grey/brown sandy clay (fine sand) with angular to subangular pebbles (30%) GRAVELLY CLAY
				0.64 – 1.87 (VOID 1.00 – 1.40) loose pale brown becoming light grey fine to coarse sand with small to med. subangular to subrounded pebbles of flint. Lense of homogenous med. sand at 0.8–0.9m. Lenses of soft very dark brown organic silt at 1.54 (10mm) and 1.56 (20mm). Clear contact. GRAVELLY SAND / PLEIST
2m	END OF OABH3			1.87 – 2.00 loose white and brown and grey small to large angular to subrounded pebbles of flint. PLEIST GRAVEL
				END OF OABH3

NOTES: Scale 1:20

Key to subsamples: A = artefacts P = pollen D = diatoms O = ostracods PR = plant remains C14 = radiocarbon dating

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

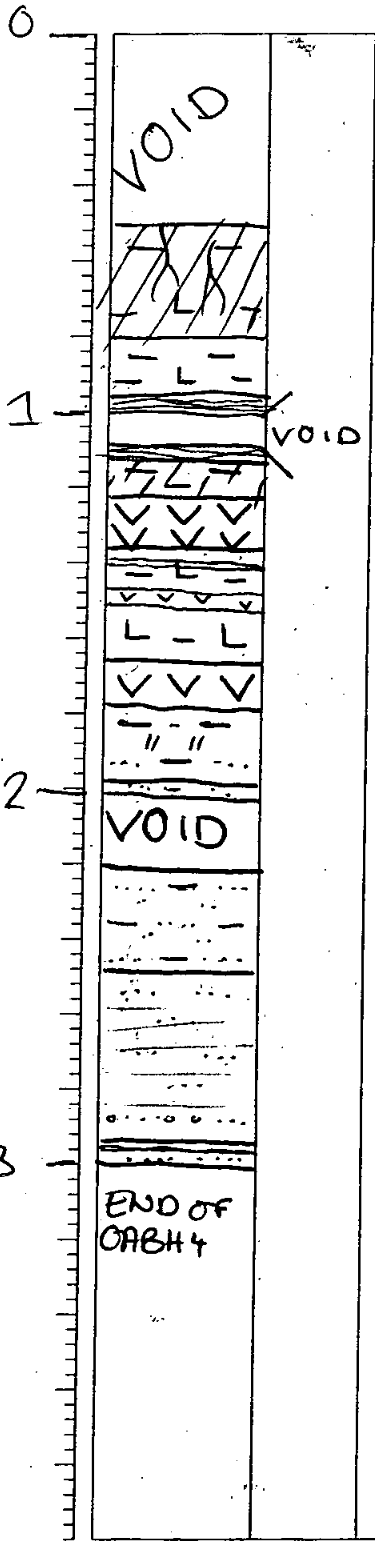
Oxford Archaeology

MONOLITH AND CORE LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: ~~REFO~~ 110 SECTION NO: 470,326.0 171,100.0 DATE: 4 / 11 / 2010 ELEVATION: 37.6 mOD

TRENCH/BH NO: ~~BH~~ OABH4 SAMPLE/CORE NO: LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Context no.	Subsamples A P D O PR C14	Description



0.0-0.53m VOID

0.53-0.8m friable very dark brown humic silt, trace of clay, plentiful ~~grass~~ roots, ~~for~~ comes in small soil agregates, firm below 0.73m clear contact. / TOPSOIL

0.8-0.95 firm greyish brown with abundant reddish brown mottles (45%) clayey silt clear contact. ALLUVIUM

0.95-1.13 (VOID 1.00-1.08m) ~~pro~~ white loose fine to medium gritty sand with trace of silt, lime rich with bands of clay at 0.97-1.00 and 1.09-1.10 (brown silty clay) SAND / ALLUVIUM

1.13-1.22. dark greyish brown soft org. rich silt, clear cont. ORGANIC SILT

1.22-1.36 very dark brown/black firm, pseudofibrous organic silt, clear cont. PEAT

1.36-1.66 soft greenish grey clayey silt, lenses of dark brown organic rich silt at 1.40 (10mm) and 1.46 (40mm) ALLUVIUM

1.66-1.77 dark greyish brown soft pseudofibrous organic silt, very dark and firm at 1.71-1.73, clear c. PEAT

1.77-1.97 soft, pale greenish grey, mottled reddish brown (5%) around wood (roots) sandy silt (fine sand). Diffuse contact. ALLUVIUM

1.97-2.48 (VOID 2-2.2) firm light grey (brownish yellow at 1.97-1.99), weak banded structure silty fine sand. Clear contact. FLUVIAL SAND

2.48-3.00 firm fine brownish grey sand, coarse banded structure (fine to coarse ~~[illegible]~~)

1.88m-1.97 abrupt contact FLUVIAL SAND

1.97-1.98 grey soft clayey sand lense.

NOTES: Scale 1:20

Key to subsamples: A = artefacts P = pollen D = diatoms O = ostracods PR = plant remains C14 = radiocarbon dating

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

MONOLITH AND CORE LOGGING SHEET

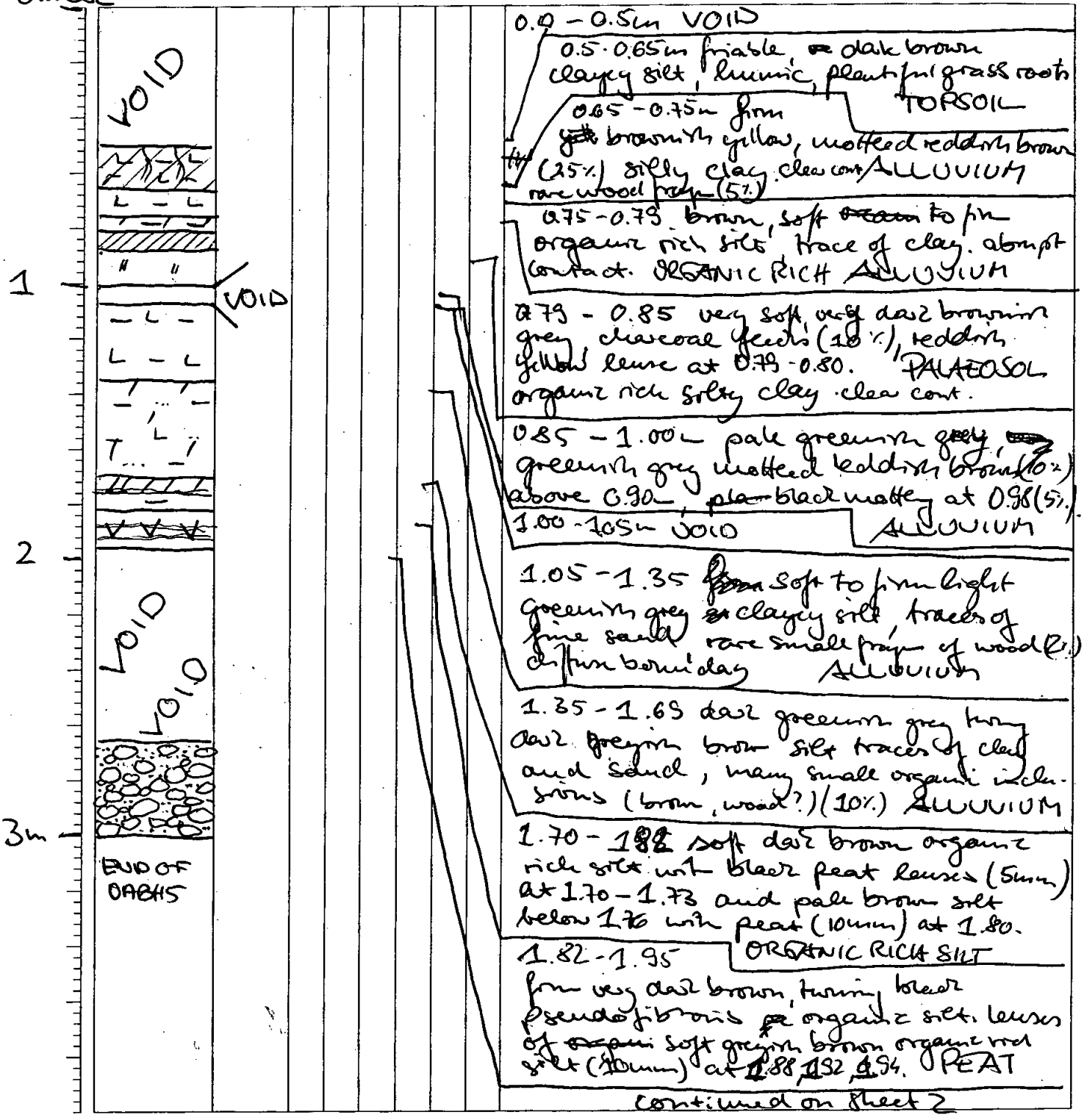
SITE CODE: RETO 10 SECTION NO: 479373.0 171,083.0 DATE: 3/11/2010 ELEVATION: 37.89mOD

TRENCH/BH NO: DABH5 SAMPLE/CORE NO: LOGGER: CH

Depth Lithology Context no. Subsamples Description

A P D O PR C14

Sheet 1



0.0 – 0.5m VOID

0.5-0.65m friable, dark brown clayey silt, humic, plant/fine grass roots TOPSOIL

0.65 – 0.75m firm brownish yellow, mottled reddish brown (25%) silty clay. clear cont. ALLUVIUM rare wood frag (5%)

0.75 – 0.79 brown, soft to firm organic rich silt, trace of clay. abrupt contact. ORGANIC RICH ALLUVIUM

0.79 – 0.85 very soft, very dark brownish grey, charcoal flecks (10%), reddish yellow lense at 0.79 – 0.80. PALAEOSOL organic rich silty clay. clear cont.

0.85 – 1.00m pale greenish grey, greenish grey mottled reddish brown (10%) above 0.90m, pale black mottles at 0.98 (5%).

1.00 – 1.05m VOID ALLUVIUM

1.05 – 1.35 firm soft to firm light greenish grey clayey silt, traces of fine sand rare small frags of wood (?) throughout boring clay ALLUVIUM

1.35 – 1.69 dark greenish grey turning dark greyish brown silt traces of clay and sand, many small organic inclusions (roots, wood?) (10%) ALLUVIUM

1.70 – 1.82 soft dark brown organic rich silt with black peat lenses (5mm) at 1.70 – 1.73 and pale brown silt below 1.76 with peat (10mm) at 1.80.

1.82 – 1.95 ORGANIC RICH SILT

firm very dark brown, turning black pseudofibrous organic silt. lenses of soft greyish brown organic rich silt (10mm) at 1.88, 1.92, 1.94. PEAT

continued on sheet 2

NOTES: Scale 1:10

Key to subsamples: A = artefacts P = pollen D = diatoms O = ostracods PR = plant remains C14 = radiocarbon dating

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

MONOLITH AND CORE LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: RETO10 SECTION NO: DATE: 3/11/2010 ELEVATION:

TRENCH/BH NO: ~~BOABH5~~ SAMPLE/CORE NO: LOGGER: CH

Depth | Lithology | Context no. | Subsamples (A P D O PR C14) | Description

Sheet 2

1.95 - 2.00m fine dark greenish grey clayey silt. ALLUVIUM *

2.00 - 2.65 VOID

2.65 - 3.00 m
loose fine to coarse sand, dark brownish grey turning lighter (brownish grey) below 2.85. Trace of silt above 2.85 with small to large angular to subangular pebbles of flint (70%) SANDY GRAVEL PLEIST

~~BASE OF~~ OABH5

NOTES: * BELOW 100 - ALLUVIUM has pebbles included, probably contaminated from underlying gravel.

Key to subsamples: A = artefacts P = pollen D = diatoms O = ostracods PR = plant remains C14 = radiocarbon dating

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

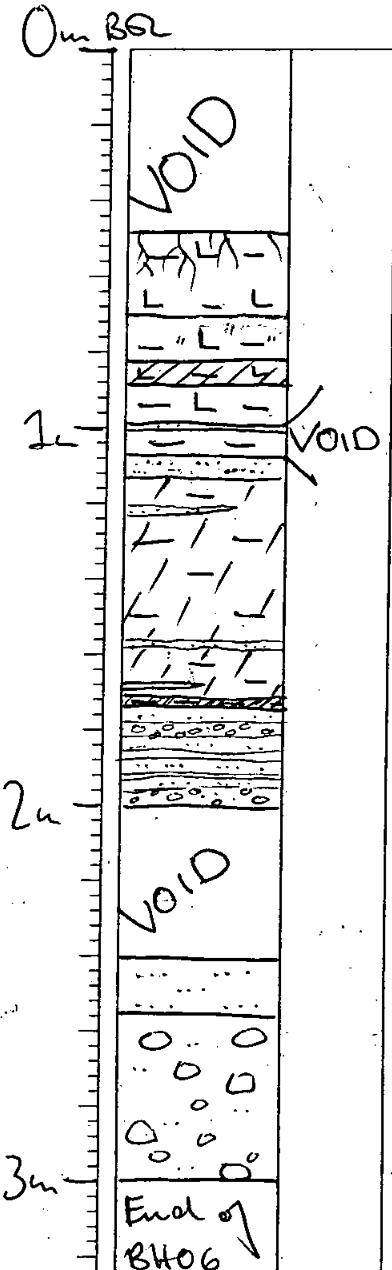
MONOLITH AND CORE LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: REFO10   SECTION NO: 470,227.0 / 171,100.0   DATE: 8/11/2010   ELEVATION: 37.61 mOD

TRENCH/BH NO: OABH6   SAMPLE/CORE NO: LOGGER: CH

Depth | Lithology | Context no. | Subsamples (A P D O PR C14) | Description

0m BGL



0. – 0.48m BGL VOID

0.48 – 0.65 Friable, very dark ~~grey~~ brown clayey silt, roots present, abundant above 0.58m. Clear contact. TOPSOIL

0.65 – 0.82 firm brown, mottled reddish brown (25%) silty clay, clear contact. ALLUVIUM

0.82 – 0.87 firm dark brown, mottled reddish brown humic enriched silty clay abrupt contact. Palaeosol

0.87 – 0.99 dark olive grey, soft clayey silt brown Fe concretions (10%). Abrupt contact. ALLUVIUM

0.99 – 1.13m BGL (VOID 1.00 – 1.07m BGL) firm, pale brown very fine sand trace of clay, homogenous. Abrupt contact. FLUVIAL SAND

1.13 – 1.70 Soft, dark brown quickly turning dark grey organic rich silt (pseudofibrous in some parts) lenses of fine to medium ~~grey~~ pale brown or grey sand at 1.20 – 1.22 and 1.56 – 1.58m BGL. Lens of grey clay at 1.68 – 1.69. Abrupt contact. ORGANIC SILT

1.70 – 1.73m very soft very dark greyish brown silty clay, abrupt contact. ORGANIC SILT

1.73 – 2.00m firm to loose fine to medium sand, fine white frags of shell? (5%) Stratified, bands of sand with small subangular pebbles of limestone (30%) and lenses (20mm) of clayey sand. FLUVIAL SANDS

2.00 – 2.40 VOID

2.40 – 2.55 Loose light greyish brown fine to medium sand, rare white fine frags of molluscs? Abrupt contact. FLUVIAL SAND

2.55 – 3.00m Loose to firm grey fine to medium sand with small to large angular to subangular pebbles of flint 60%. SANDY GRAVEL / PLEIST.

NOTES: Scale 1:20m

Key to subsamples: A = artefacts P = pollen D = diatoms O = ostracods PR = plant remains C14 = radiocarbon dating

Reading, Fobney Island
REFOI 10

Box 1 File 5

B. Catalogue of Drawings

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
Site code[REFOI 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[C. Champness]
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	

Oxford Archaeology

PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE REFO110 | SITE NAME Fobney Island, Reading

Plan number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)
100	Plan of Trench 1.	1:100	LS	A4
200	Plan of Trench 2.	"	LS	A4
300	Plan of Trench 3.	"	LS	A4
400	Plan of Trench 4.	"	LS	A4
500	Plan of Trench 5.	"	LS	A4
600	Plan of Trench 6.	"	LS	A4

Oxford Archaeology

SECTION RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE REF0110 | SITE NAME Fobney Island, Reading

Section number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)	Plan (Sheet no.)
100	West facing section of Trench 1	1:20	LS	A4	100
101	East facing section of Trench 1.	"	"	"	100
200	North facing section of Trench 2.	"	"	"	200
300	South facing section of Trench 3	"	"	"	300
400	East facing section of Trench 4.	"	"	"	400
500	South facing section of Trench 5	"	"	"	500
600	East facing section of Trench 6	"	"	"	600
			"		

Reading, Fobney Island
REFOI 10

Box 1 File 6

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS

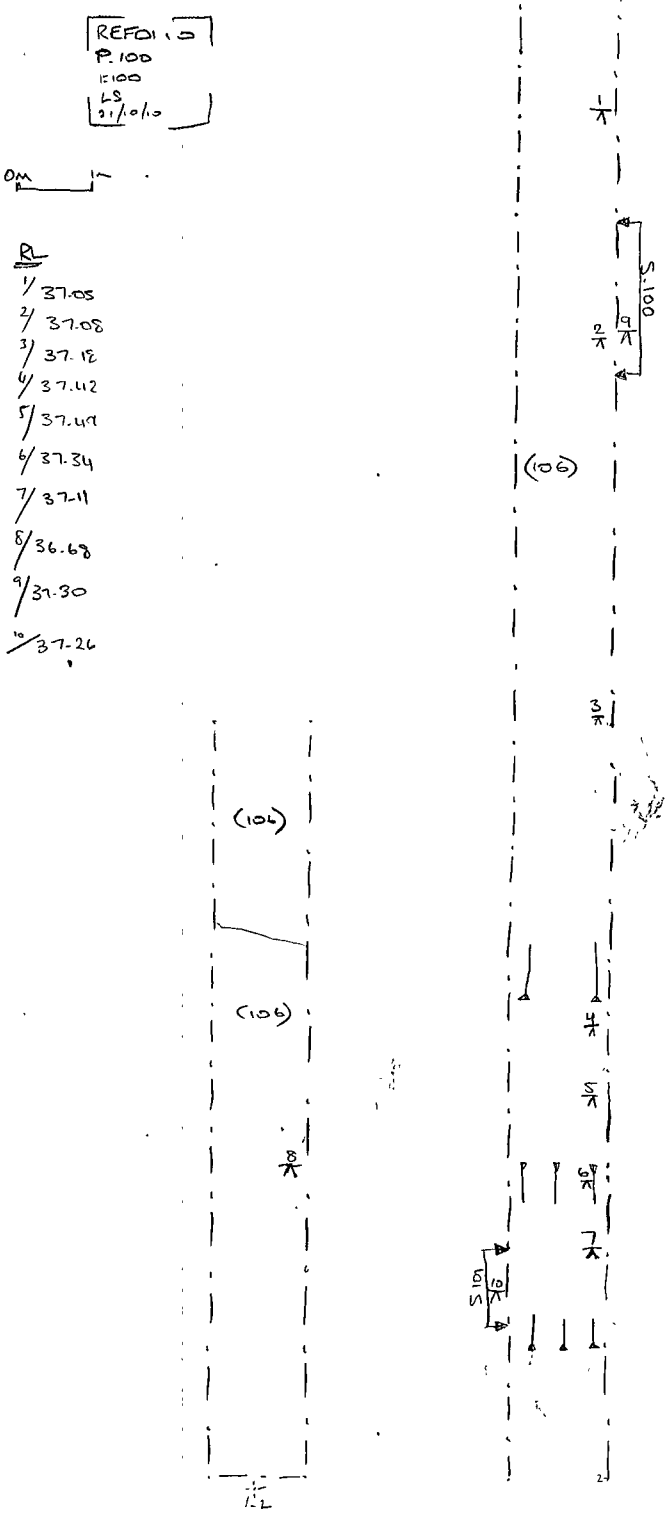
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

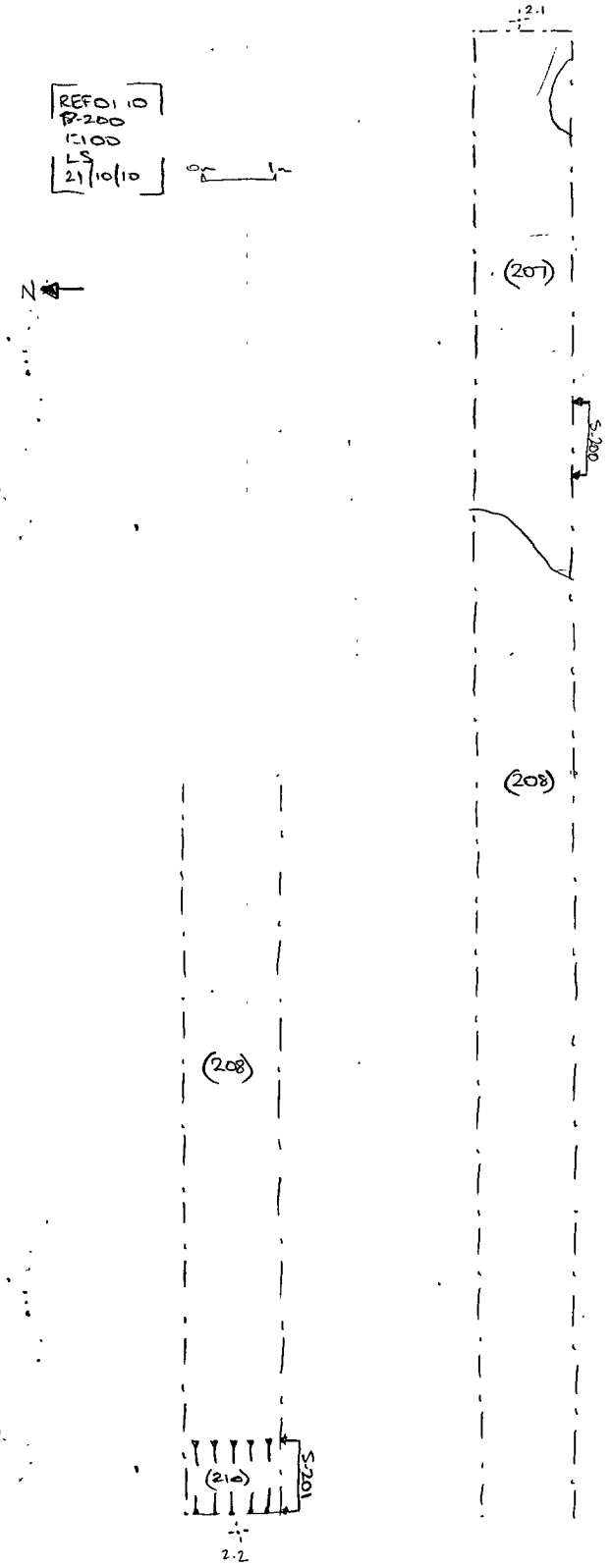
SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
Site code[REFOI 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[C. Champness]
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	


REFOI : 0
P. 100
1:100
LS
21/10/10
0M
1
RL
1/ 37.05
2/ 37.08
3/ 37.18
4/ 37.42
5/ 37.49
6/ 37.34
7/ 37-11
8/ 36.68
9/ 37.30
10/ 37-26
13.70
15.90
18 30
(106)
(106)
(106)
S.100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1:100
LS
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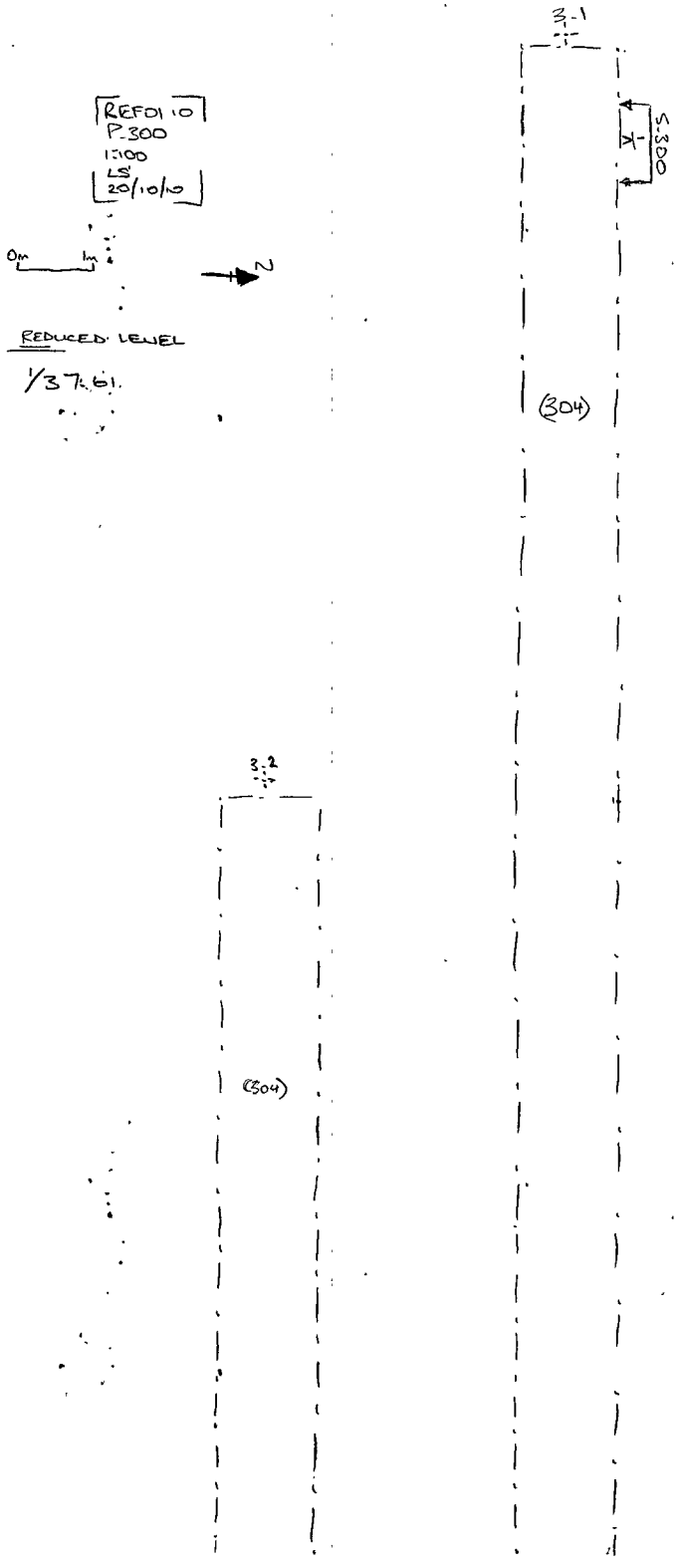
2.1
(207)
S.200
(208)
(208)
(210)
S.201
2.2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1:100
LS
20/10/10
0m
1m
N
REDUCED LEVEL
137.61.
3.1
S.300
(304)
3.2
(304)

P_400 - TRENCH 4

REF01 10
P.400
1:100
LS
19.10.10

0m 1m

N

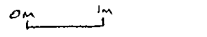
REDUCED LEVEL
1/2 - 37.63

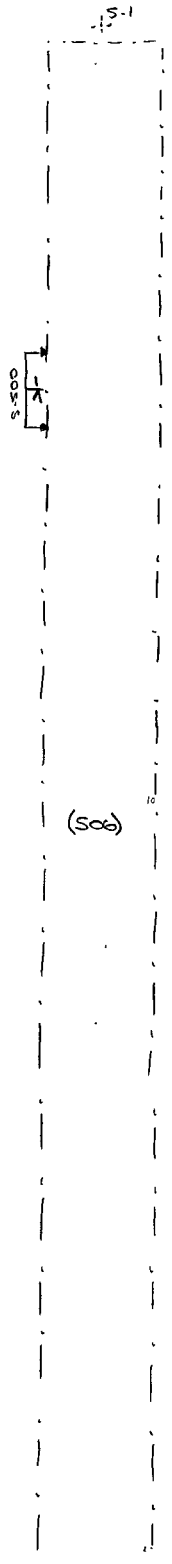
P.500

P.500 - TRS W/ S.500

REFOLIO
P.500
1:100
LS
18.1010

REDUCED LEVEL
1/38.28





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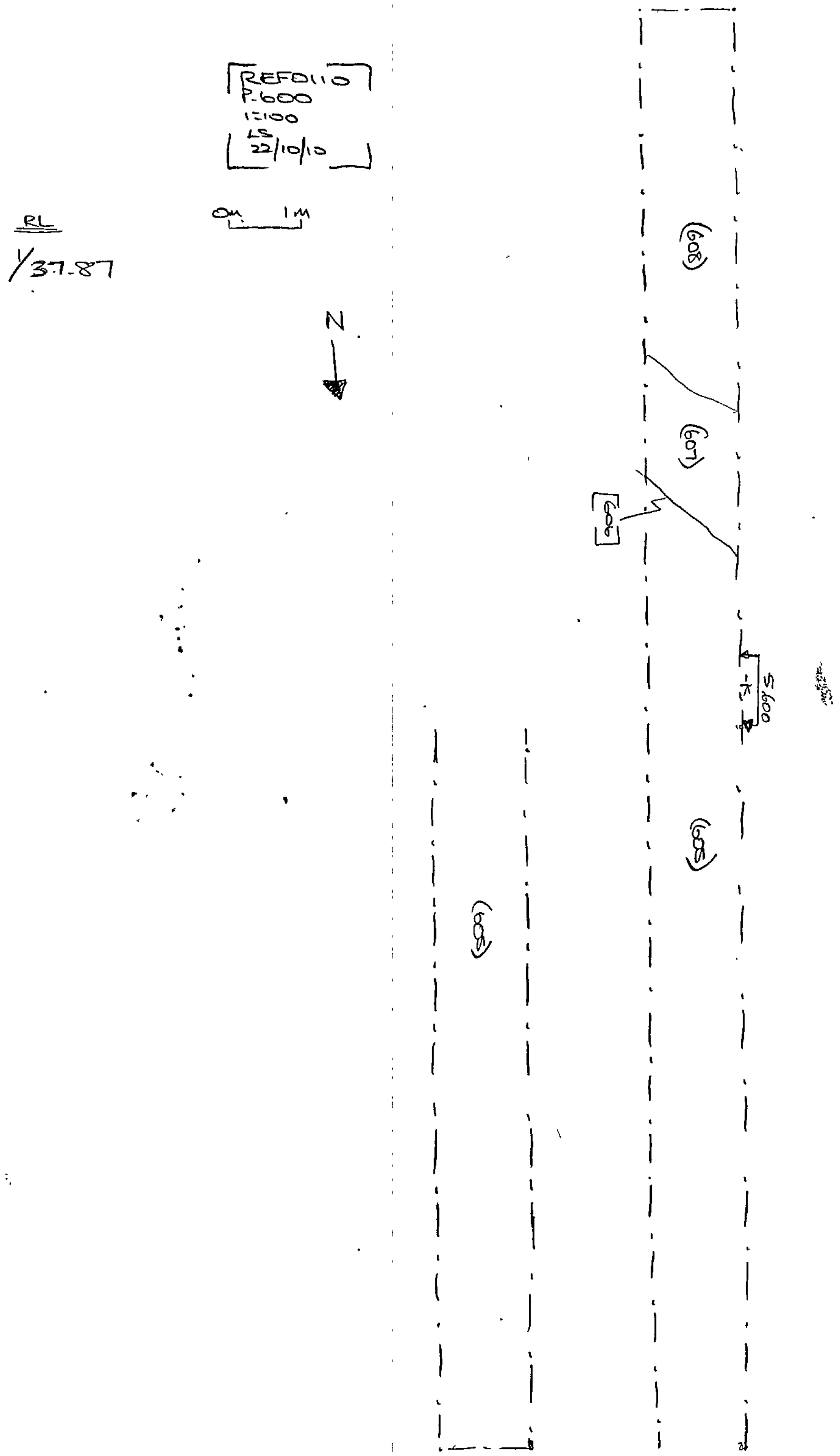
1:100
LS
22/10/10



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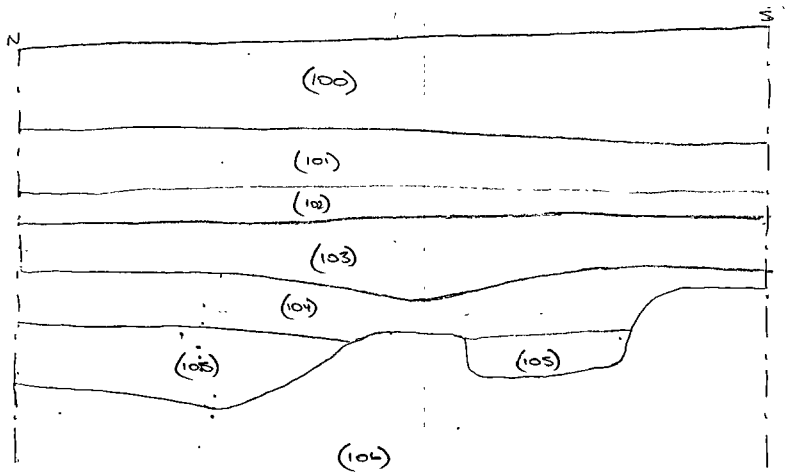

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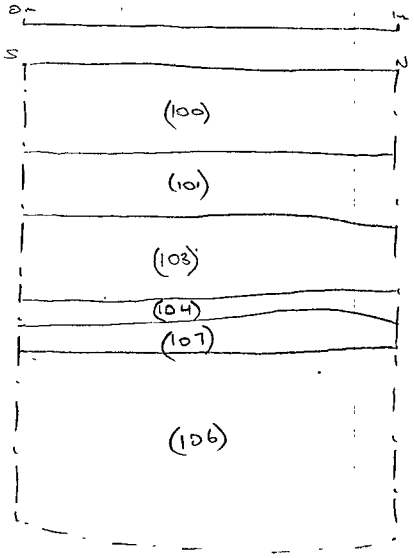
LS
21/10/10

S.101



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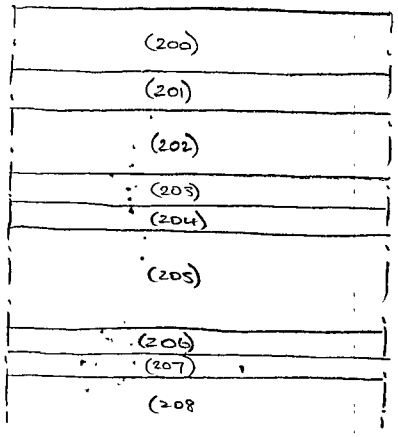
21/10/10

S.200



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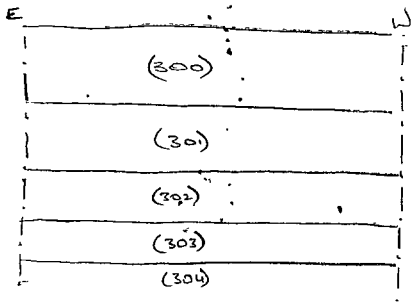
1:20
LS
21/10/10

S.300



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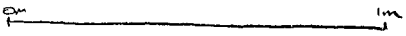
1:20
LS
20.10.10



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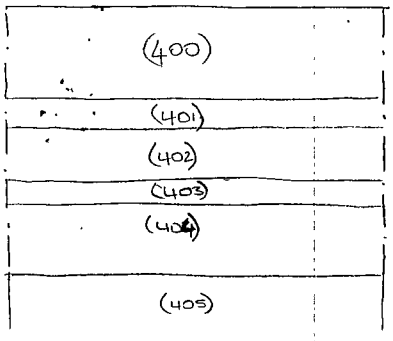

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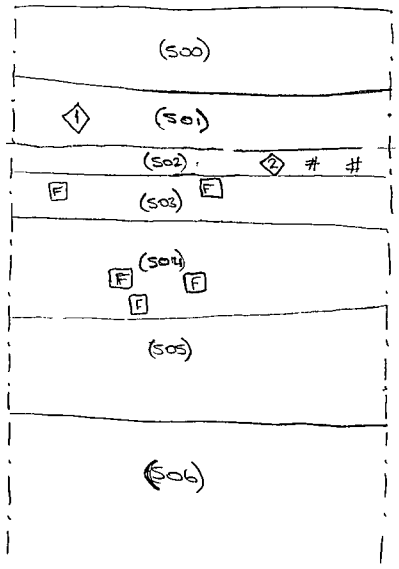
S-400
1:20
LS
A1/10/10

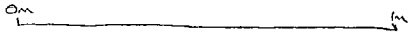
0m 1m

S.500 – REP. SEC'S of TRENCH 5.



KEY
F - FLINT
- CHARCOAL

REF01 10
S.500
1:20
LS
18.10.10



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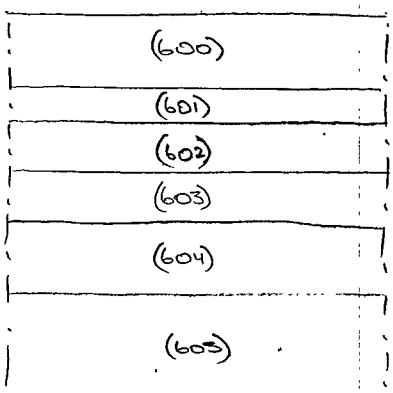

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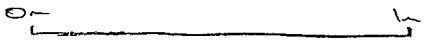
22/10/10



Reading, Fobney Island
REFOI 10

Box 1 File 7

C. Finds Box/Bag Lists

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
Site code[REFOI 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[C. Champness]
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	
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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	

Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
REFOI 10	REFOIEV	Fobney Island		

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: REFOI 10 and invoice code: REFOIEV

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Animal Bone		3	4	499		MISC.01 - mixed box
Burnt Flint, Unworked		2	2	32		MISC.01 - mixed box
CBM		1	1	33		MISC.01 - mixed box
Clay Pipe		1	1	6		MISC.01 - mixed box
Flint		3	5	90		MISC.01 - mixed box
	Totals:		13	660 g		

Total No of Boxes: + 1 miscellaneous boxes

Miscellaneous Box Sizes: MISC.01 Size 3

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code REFOI 10 **Material:** Miscellaneous

Box Size Size 3 **Box No** MISC.01 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
103		1	2	Animal Bone	232						
106		1	1	Animal Bone	134						
402		1	1	Animal Bone	133						
402		1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	22						
504		1	1	Burnt Flint, Unworked	10						
608		1	1	CBM	33						
608		1	1	Clay Pipe	6						
404		1	1	Flint	5						
503		1	1	Flint	3						
503		1	1	Flint	51						
504		1	1	Flint	23						
504		1	1	Flint	8						

No of Contexts: 12 **Total Bags:** 12

Total Objects: 13 **Total Weight:** 660

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FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE REF01 10 | SITE NAME Fobney Island, Reading | LISTED BY LS

BULK FINDS				SMALL FINDS			
Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/✓
504	1						
402	1						
404	1						
503	2						
103	1						
106	1						
402	1						
608	1						

Checked by:

Oxford Archaeology

FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE REFO11D | SITE NAME FORNEY ISLAND, READING | LISTED BY CS

BULK FINDS				SMALL FINDS			
Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/✓
504	1		1				
402	1		1				
404	1		1				
503	2		11				
103	1		1				
106	1		1				
402	1		1				
608	1		1				

Checked by: GC

Reading. Fobney Island
REPOI 18

Box 1 File 8

D. Catalogue of Photographs

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
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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	

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE REF01 10 | SITE NAME Fobney Island, Reading | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)			Initials
18/10/10	0		ID SHOT			
	1	N	Rep. Sec. S.500	1x1m	WB	LS
	2	↓	↓	↓	NB	↓
	3	↓	↓	↓	NB	↓
	4	W	Gen Trench Shot TR 5	1x1m	WB	SL
	5	↓	↓	↓	NB	↓
	6	↓	↓	↓	NB	↓
	7	W	S.400 Rep Sec	1x1m	WB	LS
	8	↓	↓		NB	↓
	9	↓	↓		NB	↓
	10	S	Gen Shot TR 4	1x1m	WB	LS
	11	↓	↓		NB	↓
	12	↓	↓		NB	↓
	13	N	S.300 Rep. Sec	1x1m	WB	
	14	↓	↓		NB	
	15	↓	↓		NB	
	16	E	Gen Tr. Shot TR 3	1x1m	WB	
	17	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	18	↓	↓		NB	
	19	N	S.200 Rep. Sec	1x1m	WB	
	20	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	21	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	22	E	TR 2 Gen. Shot	1x1m	WB	
	23	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	24	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	25	E	S-100 Rep. Sec	1x1m	WB	
	26	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	27	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	28	W	S-101 Rep Sec		WB	
	29	↓	↓		NB	
	30	↓	↓		NB	
	31	S	Gen TR Shot TR-1		WB	
	32	↓	↓		NB	
	33	↓	↓		NB	
	34	W	S-600	1x1m	WB	
	35	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	36	↓	↓	↓	NB	
	37					

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE REF08/10 | SITE NAME Fobney Island Reading | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / (colour)

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
18/10/10	0		10 SHOT	LS
	1	N	Rep Sec. S-500 1x1m	NB
	2	↓	↓ ↓	NB
	3	↓	↓ ↓	NB
	4	W	Gen Trench Shot Trench 5	NB SC
	5	↓	↓	NB
	6	↓		NB
19/10/10	7	W	S-400 Rep. Sec 1x1m	NB LS
	8	↓	↓	NB
	9	↓		NB
	10	S	Gen. Shot TR-4 1x1m	NB LS
	11	↓	↓	NB
	12	↓		NB
	13	N	S. 300 1x1m	NB
	14	↓	↓	NB
	15	↓		NB
	16	E	TR. 3 Gen. Shot.	NB
	17	↓		NB
	18	↓		NB
	19	N	S. 200 Rep-sec 1x1m	NB
	20	↓	↓	NB
	21	↓		NB
	22	E	TR2 Gen. Shot 1x1m	NB
	23	↓	↓	NB
	24	↓		NB
	25	E	S-100 Rep Sec. 1x1m	NB
	26	↓	↓ ↓	NB
	27	↓		NB
	28	W	S-101 Rep Sec 1x1m	NB
	29	↓	↓	NB
	30	↓		NB
	31	S	TR 1 General Shot	NB
	32	↓	↓	NB
	33	↓		NB
	34	W	S-600 Rep Sec	NB
	35	↓	↓	NB
	36	↓	↓	NB
	37			

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE	SITE NAME
REF01 10	FOBNEY ISLAND, READING

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)			Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
19/10/10	001	W	Rep Sec S-400	1x1m	WB		LS
	002	"	" " "		NB		"
	003	S	Gen Slot TR.4	1x1m	WB		LS
	004	"	" "		NB		"
	005	N	Rep S.300	1x1m	WB		LS
	006	"			NB		"
	007	E	Gen Slot TR3	1x1m	WB		LS
	008	"			NB		"
	009	N	S.200 Rep Sec	1x1m	WB		LS
	010	"	" "		NB		"
	011	E	TR2 Gen Slot	1x1m	WB		LS
	012	"	"		NB		"
	013	E	S-100 Rep Sec	1x1m	WB		LS
	014	"	" "		NB		"
	015	W	S-100 Rep Sec	1x1m	WB		
	016	"			NB		
	017	S	Gen. Slot TR.1		WB		
	018	"	" "		NB		
	019	W	S-600 1x1m		WB		
	020	"	"		NB		
	021	S	TR.6 Gen. Slot		WB		
	022	"	"		NB		

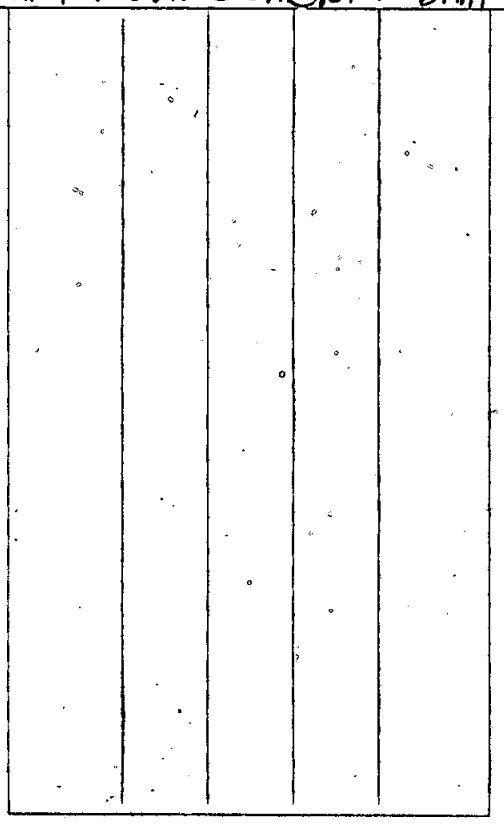
Digital Photographic Record Sheet

Site Code: REFOI 10		**Site Name:** Reading, Fobney Island			
Site shot Number	**Archive Shot Number**	**View**	**Description**	**Initials**	**Date**
0001	0001	W	S. 400, representative section	LS	19/10/10
0002	0002	W	S. 400, representative section	LS	19/10/10
0003	0003	S	Trench 4 general shot	LS	19/10/10
0004	0004	S	Trench 4 general shot	LS	19/10/10
0005	0005	N	S. 300, representative section	LS	20/10/10
0006	0006	N	S. 300, representative section	LS	20/10/10
0007	0007	E	Trench 3 general shot	LS	20/10/10
0008	0008	E	Trench 3 general shot	LS	20/10/10
0009	0009	N	S. 200, representative section	LS	21/10/10
0010	0010	N	S. 200, representative section	LS	21/10/10
0011	0011	E	Tench 2 general shot	LS	21/10/10
0012	0012	E	Tench 2 general shot	LS	21/10/10
0013	0013	E	S. 100, representative section	LS	21/10/10
0014	0014	E	S. 100, representative section	LS	21/10/10
0015	0015	W	S. 101, representative section	LS	21/10/10
0016	0016	W	S. 101, representative section	LS	21/10/10
0017	0017	S	Trench 1 general shot	LS	21/10/10
0018	0018	S	Trench 1 general shot	LS	21/10/10
0019	0019	W	S. 600, representative section	LS	22/10/10
0020	0020	W	S. 600, representative section	LS	22/10/10
0021	0021	N	Trench 6 general shot	LS	22/10/10
0022	0022	N	Trench 6 general shot	LS	22/10/10

Reading, Fobney Island
REFOI 10

Book 1 File 8

E. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Berkshire] Parish:[Reading] Site:[Fobney Island]
Site code[REFOI 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[C. Champness]
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	

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE REGISTER

SITE CODE: REFO10

SITE NAME: Fobney Island Reading

PROJECT TYPE (excavation/evaluation, etc.): Eval.

SITE/PROJECT MANAGER: Carl Champness

Sample number	Context number	Number of boxes or bags	Whole of deposit	Sample taken for (please tick ONE only)									Feature type	Additional notes
				Bulk				Monolith		Series		Other		
				Charred remains	Waterlgd remains	Cremated bone	Bones/ artefacts	Pollen	Soil Micro	Snails	Waterlgd	Dating Chemical etc.	Pit/ditch/ hearth, etc.	e.g. Subsamples to be taken, relative depth for monoliths
1	(S01)	1	Y / (N)							✓				
2	(S02)	1	Y / (N)	✓										
			Y / N											
			Y / N											
			Y / N											
			Y / N											

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ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFER RECORD

DATE 22/10/10	SITE NAME Fobney Island, Reading	SITE CODE REF0110

Material transfered to OA UNIT	Material

Sample number	Context number	Number of boxes/bags	Notes
1	(501)	1	
2	(502)	1	

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code REF01 10	Sample No. 1
Feature type	Context No. 501
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 bag

Soil Description 2.5y 5/3 light olive brown Sandy Clay loam.

FLOTATION

Name of processor AS.				Date 26/10/10			Volume floated 2lt	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	✓
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes Flot v. rich in Snails 100 >10mm or 10+mm residues. 4-2mm - 2-0.25mm also rich in Snails that didn't float				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket	✓		

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor				Date			Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Containers used	Bag	
	Insect			Residue			Tupperwere	
Processing notes								

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

28/10/10 AS.

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code. REF01 10						
Sample No.	Context No. 68	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
1	501					
Sorter (initials) US						
Checked by (initials)						
Date 29/10/16						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail				✓	✓	– May be freshwater?
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted			✓	✓	
	Discarded			✓		
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code: REFOL 10	Sample No.: 2
Feature type:	Context No.: 502
Provisional date:	Number of buckets:

Soil Description: 10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown Silty Clay loam. <1% small grit

FLOTATION

Name of processor: AB.				Date: 26/10/10		Volume floated: 1½ lt		
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	✓
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes: poor flot & residues. NO >10mm.				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket	✓		

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor:				Date:		Volume floated:		
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Containers used	Bag	
	Insect			Residue			Tupperwere	
Processing notes:								

SNAILS

Name of processor:				Date:	Volume floated:
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes:	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor:			Date:	Volume sieved:		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes:						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres):	Reason retained:

AS 28/10/10

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)		/	US		D	
Checked by (initials)		/				
Date		/	29/10/10		D	
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail				✓		- May be freshwater?
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted		✓	✓	✓	
	Discarded		✓	✓	✓	
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code RGF0110	Sample No. CABH4 0.81-0.86
Feature type	Context No.
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 bag

Soil Description
Mottled 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown + 10YR 2/2 very dark brown. Moist, soft sticky plastic. Slightly silty clay.
No coarse inclusions.

FLOTATION

Name of processor				Date			Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket			

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor LS				Date 29/11/10			Volume floated 0.25L	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Tupperware	
Processing notes								

NO RESIDUE! RUN FLOT

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

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SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code PGFOLD	Sample No. OAB14
Feature type	Context No. 1.23 – 1.28
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 bag

Soil Description
Mass 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silt. Loose, soft.
Very rich in UPR
NO coarse inclusions.

FLOTATION

Name of processor				Date			Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket			

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor CS				Date 29/11/10			Volume floated 0.35l	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Tupperwere	
Processing notes								
NO RESIDUE								

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code	REF01.10	Sample No.	OABH4
Feature type		Context No.	1.46 – 1.50m
Provisional date		Number of buckets	1 BAG

Soil Description LOOSE, MOIST 10YR 2/2 V DARK BROWN ORGANIC MATERIAL & SILT. NO RESIDUE.

FLOTATION

Name of processor				Date			Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket			

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor	S			Date	29/11/10		Volume floated	0.25L
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Tupperwere	
Processing notes								

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code REF01 10	Sample No. OABH4 1.50 - 1.55m
Feature type	Context No.
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 bag

Soil Description MOIST, 10YR 3/2 V. DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY. SOFT & PLASTIC.

No Residue

FLOTATION

Name of processor				Date			Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket			

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor				Date 29/11/10			Volume floated 0.25L	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Tupperwere	
Processing notes								

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code: REF0110	Sample No.: 0ABH4
Feature type:	Context No.: 1.67 - 1.72m
Provisional date:	Number of buckets: 1BAG

Soil Description: MOIST, LOOSE 10YR 2/2 V. DARK BROWN ORGANIC MATERIAL & SILT. NO RESIDUE.

FLOTATION

Name of processor:			Date:		Volume floated:			
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size:	Flot:		Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation			Machine:			No	
Processing notes:				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket			

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor: S			Date: 29/4/10		Volume floated: 0.45L			
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size:	Flot:	250	Containers used:	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue:	250		Tupperware	
Processing notes:								

SNAILS

Name of processor:				Date:	Volume floated:
Mesh size:	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes:	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor:			Date:	Volume sieved:		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes:						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for:	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres):	Reason retained:

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

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SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code PEFO10	Sample No. OAB44
Feature type	Context No. 1.78 - 1.83
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 bag

Soil Description
Mostly 10YR 6/1 grey slightly fine sandy clay.
Soft, smooth.
<1% subangular quartz inclusions.

FLOTATION

Name of processor				Date			Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket			

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor CS				Date 29/11/10			Volume floated 0.2L	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Tupperwere	
Processing notes								

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code LEF01 10	Sample No. OABN4 2.22–2.27
Feature type	Context No.
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 bag

Soil Description

Munsell 2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown slightly silty fine sand. Loose.

FLOTATION

Name of processor				Date			Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket			

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor LD				Date 29/11/10			Volume floated 0.25	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Tupperware	
Processing notes								

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

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ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code REF01 10	Sample No. OABH4
Feature type	Context No. 2.83 - 2.88m
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 BAG

Soil Description Loose, Mast 10YR 5/1 GRAY SILTY SAND. SMALL FLOT.

FLOTATION

Name of processor				Date		Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes
	Cremation			Machine			No
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)
					Bucket		

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor SE				Date 29/11/10		Volume floated 0.25m	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag ✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Tupperwere
Processing notes							

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

Environmental CPR Flots and Snails Box List

Box: 1/1. Last location: Enviro Room.

Site: Fobney Island, Reading, REFOI10 Date: 30/11/2010

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	NO. OF BAGS
1	501	CPR Flot	1
1	501	Molluscs	3 tubes
2	502	CPR Flot	1
2	502	Molluscs	2 tubes

Environmental WPR Flots and Residues Box List

Box: 1/1.

Last location: ~~Enviro Room~~ COLD STORE

Site: Fobney Island, Reading, REFOI10

Date: 30/11/2010

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	NO. OF BAGS
0.81-0.86m	BH4	WPR Flot	1
1.23-1.28m	BH4	WPR Flot	1
1.46-1.50m	BH4	WPR Flot	1
1.50-1.55m	BH4	WPR Flot	1
1.67-1.72m	BH4	WPR Flot	1
1.78-1.83m	BH4	WPR Flot	1
1.78-1.83m	BH4	WPR Residue	1
2.22-2.27m	BH4	WPR Flot	1
2.22-2.27m	BH4	WPR Residue	1
2.83-2.88m	BH4	WPR Flot	1
2.83-2.88m	BH4	WPR Residue	1