General index to the archive

Site/Project Name: **Aborfield Bypass Channel**

Site Code: ABORBY 10

Site/Project Type: Watching Brief

Year(s): 2010-2011

Accession Number: REDMG:2010.113

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION Written Scheme of Investigation	 12 double sided sheets	Box 1 file 1
A	**REPORT** Watching brief report	 1 bound copy	Box 1 file 2
B	**SITE DIARY** Watching brief record sheets	 5 sheets	Box 1 file 3
B	**PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS** Context checklist Context record sheets	 1 sheet 26 sheets	Box 1 file 4
B	**CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS** Plan record sheet Section record sheet	 1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 5
B	**PRIMARY DRAWINGS** A1 plan A4 plan A4 sections	 1 sheet 1 sheet 3 sheets	Box 1 file 5 & roll 1 of 1
D	**CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS** Black and white photographic record sheet Digital photographic record sheets Digital photograph printouts	 1 sheet 2 sheets 12 sheets	Box 1 file 6
E	**PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA** Environmental sample register Environmental transfer record sheet Environmental processing record sheet	 1 sheet 1 sheet 1 double sided sheet	Box 1 file 7
E	**ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST REPORTS** Environmental sample report	 2 double sided sheets	Box 1 file 8

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Berkshire] Parish:[Aborfield]
Site[Aborfield Bypass Channel] Site code[ABORBY 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[D. Wilkinson]
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	

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-140335

Project details

Project name	Aborfield Bypass Channel
Short description of the project	Between October 2010 and January 2011 Oxford Archaeology undertook a watching brief on the River Loddon near Aborfield Berkshire (centred at SU 7465 6799). The work was commissioned by the Environment Agency during the construction of a new fish and wildlife channel. The watching brief observed evidence for an earlier river channel and modern dredging of the river. No evidence for any earlier form of water management was encountered.
Project dates	Start: 25-10-2010 End: 11-01-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ABORBY 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	REDMG:2010.113 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"'Watching Brief'"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE WOKINGHAM SHINFIELD Aborfield Fish Bypass Channel
Study area	10000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 7465 6799 51 0 51 24 19 N 000 55 35 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project brief originator	Environment agency
Project design originator	Oxford Archaeology
Project director/manager	D. Wilkinson
Project supervisor	M Sims

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	ABORBY 10/ ABORBYWB
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Reading Museum
Paper Archive ID	REDMG:2010.113
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel, Aborfield, Berkshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sims, M.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Oxford Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Oxford
Description	A4 spiral bound client report
URL	http://library.thehumanjourney.net/850

Entered by	Susan Rawlings (susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk)
Entered on	8 January 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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ABERFIELD FISH BYPASS CHANNEL
ABORBY10
INTRODUCTION

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H: Miscellaneous	

New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel, Arborfield, Berkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Watching Brief

Centred on SU 7465 6799

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Fig. 1 Location and extent of proposed fish pass

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), has been commissioned by the Environment Agency to undertake a program of Archaeological Investigation of the site of a proposed new Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel on the River Loddon, near Arborfield, Berkshire.

1.1.2 The work is being undertaken as a condition of Planning Consent as specified by Mary O'Donoghue, the Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology. This document outlines how OA will implement this requirements.

1.1.3 All work will be undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies (PPS5).

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located approximately 2.5 km south-east of Reading, roughly halfway between the villages of Shinfield and Arborfield The proposed bypass is sited on the west bank of the River Loddon, approximately 350 m north-east of Arborfield Bridge.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development currently consists of flood meadows on either side of the river at an approximate level of 42 m AOD (Fig. 1). There is a thick band of trees fronting onto the river on either bank.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is alluvium over loam and River Gravels (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet no. 268).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been prepared by the Environment Agency prior to WSI and is included here together with relevant information taken from the Victoria County History of Berkshire.

2.1.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments in the immediate study area, but approximately 200m south east of the weirs (in the grounds of the Reading University site) are the remains of St. Bartholomew's Church. This has been designated as a Scheduled Monument. In addition there are four nearby listed buildings:

- Bridge House
- Remains of old church
- Hall Place Farmhouse, and
- Simonds family tomb (4 metres north of old church).

2.1.3 A search of the National Sites and Monuments Record has identified prehistoric to medieval artefact scatters in the surrounding ploughed fields. Cropmark studies in the parish of Shinfield also supply supporting evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in the area. Adjacent to the site of St Bartholomew's church and Hall Farm, two pieces of archaeological work have been conducted. These have yielded nineteenth and twentieth century finds and exposed an undated pit. One of these was a watching brief for the installation of the gas pipeline which crosses the scheme area.

2.1.4 Also noted is the discovery of a Neolithic hand axe on the opposite bank to the weirs (NGR SU 74819 68112). Finds such as this are not necessarily signs of settlement in the area and do not significantly increase the archaeological risk.

2.1.5 A site visit undertaken by the EA Archaeologist identified additional areas of archaeological significance:

- Arborfield Papermill NGR 474870/168170
- Boat house NGR 474780/168070
- Brick Bridge and the course of former gas pipeline NGR 474780/168200
- Site of former bridge and the course of former gas pipeline NGR 474817/168210

2.1.6 The Brick Bridge and site of the former bridge crossing are linked by a slightly raised track and iron fence. The river itself from approx NGR 473900/167400 to the mill is perched above the floodplain. The landscape has presumably been designed with the River Loddon diverted to feed the mill. An additional intention, or supplementary advantage, may have been to create a series of flood meadows (NGR 474200/167500) sited between the Loddon and a tributary to the south. These fields are currently flooded. There is no clear evidence to suggest that these are water meadows rather than flood meadows, and LiDAR images support this as they show north-east to south-west ridges approximately 15m in width running parallel to the river which are evident elsewhere. These features would be consistent with the perception of a design which encompasses more than just the industrial function of the mill.

2.1.7 The manor of Arborfield is not mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey, and at that date probably formed part of the manor of Sonning, held by the Bishop of Salisbury. Subinfeudation of Arborfield was apparently made later, for at the beginning of the 13th century Richard Bullock held a quarter and a twentieth part of a fee there off the bishop.

2.1.8 There was a fishery in the waters of Arborfield appurtenant to the manor, which is mentioned in 1589 and later. Rights of fishing were also held by others than the lord of the manor.

2.1.9 A programme of ground investigations was undertaken at Arborfield in March 2010. This included soil profiling from a series of six boreholes taken along the route of the bypass channel.

2.1.10 Boreholes 1 and 2 (located on the northern bank of the River Lodden, at the southern end of the proposed channel) showed made ground overlying clay, silt sand or gravel layers. The remaining boreholes (3-6, situated approximately 20 m to the north-west of the river channel) revealed a layer of surface clay, overlying sand and gravel and in some cases further clay layers. The borehole logs were reviewed by the Environment Agency's Archaeologist. Borehole 3 is of interest as a layer of black and bluish grey material was recorded at about 1.0m below ground level (BGL). At 2.1m to 2.5mBGL, thin layers of pseudofibrous peat were also recorded. The latter were also recorded at a similar depth from borehole 5.

2.1.11 The black and bluish grey layers from borehole 3 have been interpreted as an indicator of the presence of an historical area of open water, which may be a backwater pond or sediments within a former channel of the river. Either of these has the potential to have been used by nearby settlements and have an associated potential risk of discovering archaeology.

2.2 Potential

2.2.1 Although the site itself consists of river frontage and flood meadows there is potential for water management features associated with both the former papermill (located approximately 150 m downstream) and the aforementioned fishery. In addition there is a possibility that the papermill reused an earlier mill site, which may also produce features. The sediments noted within borehole 3 may be indicative of any of these activities, or of activity from earlier periods.

3 Project Aims

3.1 General

3.1.1 To provide sufficient information to enable Wokingham Borough Council to discharge the conditions relating to archaeological investigations contained within the planning consent.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the watching brief are:

(i) To gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of any potential archaeological remains within the area of study.

(ii) Subject to the results of the watching brief, to seek to establish, as far as is practical, the chronology, plan form and function of archaeological features affected by development and interpret the results in terms of the known archaeology of Arborfield and its surrounds.

4 Project Specific Excavation and Recording Methodology

4.1 Scope of works

4.1.1 The archaeological investigation will be conducted as a watching brief consisting of a series of site visits during those works likely to impact on potential archaeological deposits. These works include the excavation of the bypass channel and environmental scrapes. The frequency and duration of these visits will be determined by the type of works being undertaken.

4.1.2 It has been proposed by EA that they undertake the excavation of approximately 50 m of trenching along the course of the bypass channel at the outset of the groundworks, in order to determine whether this strategy need be reconsidered on the basis of the results obtained. Oxford Archaeology would monitor this trenching as part of the watching brief.

4.2 Programme

4.2.1 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will take up to 4 weeks to complete, by a team consisting of a Project Officer/Project Supervisor, under the management of David Wilkinson, Senior Project Manager.

4.2.2 All fieldwork undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (South) is overseen by the Head of Fieldwork, Dan Poore MIFA.

4.3 Site specific methodology

4.3.1 A summary of 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 Site specific methodologies will be as follows:

(i) This phase of work will consist of an archaeological watching brief, with sufficient hand excavation undertaken to establish the extent, character and to recover dating evidence, of any archaeological deposits or features (if present).

(ii) 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).

5 Project Specific Reporting and Archive Methodology

5.1 Programme

5.1.1 The report will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

5.1.2 Three bound copies of the completed report will be provided to the Environment Agency. A CD containing a copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format will also be provided.

5.2 Content

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

5.3 Specialist input

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

5.4 Archive

5.4.1 The site archive will be deposited with Reading Museum following completion of the project.

5.4.2 A summary of 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 has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. He delegates elements of this responsibility to the Project Officer, 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 will be 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.

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

7 Monitoring of works

7.1.1 At least 2 days notice of the commencement of the works will be given to Mary O,Donoghue, the Archaeological Officer for Wokingham Borough Council.

7.1.2 Mary O'Donoghue will have free access to the site (subject to H and S considerations) and all records to ensure the works are being carried in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.

8 References

Communities and Local Government, 2010	Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic *Environment*
English Heritage, 1991	*Management of Archaeological Projects*
Environment Agency, 2010	*New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel. Arborfield Cultural Heritage, Baseline Environment*
Ditchfield, P and Page, W (eds.),	1962 *Victoria History of the County of Berkshire,* 3, 200-203, Online Version. (www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43205&stquery=arborfield)
IFA, 2008	*Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs.*

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 or recorded using geo-referenced digital photography.

A.1.14 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

A.1.15 A register of plans will be kept.

A.1.16 Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.

A.1.17 A register of sections will be kept.

A.1.18 Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

A.1.19 A full black and white and colour (digital) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

A.1.20 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

A.2.1 The Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:

- Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation
- Standard and Guidance for Excavation
- Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Appendix B. Geomatics and Survey

B.1 Standard methodology – summary

B.1.1 The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.

B.1.2 It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It

establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.

B.1.3 The survey will be conducted using a combination of Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM) where appropriate, hand-measured elements and GPS (Global Positioning System).

B.1.4 Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GPS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.

B.1.5 All control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GPS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. All stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.

B.1.6 Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.

B.1.7 Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be logged onto the field computer and uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. The software in the field computer will be verified and all cabling between the GPS and/or TST and computer will be checked. Prior to conducting the survey the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept to record daily tasks and conditions.

B.1.8 All spatial data will be periodically downloaded onto a field computer, and backed up onto CD, or DVD. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.

B.1.9 All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw format and translated during the download process this shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.

B.1.10 A weekly summary of survey work will be produced to access development and highlight problems. This information also will be recorded on the weekly survey journal. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly and a copy returned to Oxford on a weekly basis.

B.1.11 A site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GPS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.

B.1.12 Excavated archaeological interventions and areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn. At least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GPS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the

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

B.1.13 Where appropriate rectified photography may be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for rectified photography.

B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.

B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.

B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.

B.1.17 All digital data will be backed up incrementally on CD or DVD. On each Friday the entire data directory will be backed up and returned to Oxford where it will be copied onto the OA projects server. Each CAD drawing will contain an information layout which will include all the relevant details appertaining to that drawing. Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all raw measurements will be made available as hard copy for archiving purposes.

B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

B.2.1 English Heritage (2009), Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage

B.2.2 English Heritage (2006), Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Practise

B.2.3 English Heritage, (2007) Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording practise

B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures

B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols

B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols

B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Summary of Standard methodology

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

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

C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.

C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with an appropriate specialist.

C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen and other microflora and microfauna and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

C.2 Relevant Industry Standards and Guidelines

C.2.1 Brunning, R. 1996. Waterlogged wood: the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of structural wood. English Heritage Guidelines

C.2.2 English Heritage 2001. Archaeometallurgy. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001.01.

C.2.3 English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.01.

C.2.4 English Heritage 2004. Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates.

C.2.5 English Heritage 2006. Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates.

C.2.6 English Heritage 2007. Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.

C.2.7 English Heritage 2008. Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology.

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

C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

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

APPENDIX D. ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

D.1 Summary of Standard methodology

D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Head of Finds. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.

D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Head of Finds with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.

D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.

D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the department manager before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.

D.1.5 All finds qualifying as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996), and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.

D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Head of Fieldwork and the Head of Post-excavation. Project managers will keep the Head of Finds informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.

D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into

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

D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).

D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.

D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.

D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the department storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Head of Finds.

D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Finds department holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.

D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the department prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the head of finds to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

D.2.1 UKIC, 1983, Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.2 UKIC, 1988, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.3 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm)

D.2.4 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998, First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

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

APPENDIX E. BURIALS

E.1 Summary of Standard methodology

E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.

E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.

E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with IFA (Roberts and McKinley 1993) and English Heritage and The Church of England guidelines (Mays 2005). For crypts and post-medieval burials the recommendations set out by the IFA (Cox 2001) in Crypt Archaeology: an approach, are also relevant.

E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the English Heritage and Church of England (2005) document Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England, skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.

E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.

E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (post-1907) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.

E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).

E.1.8 Soil samples will be taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (circa. 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 Wendy Smith	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, PhD, MIfA
Andrew Bates	Animal Bone	BA, MA
Dr Denise Druce	Pollen, charred plant remains and charcoal	BA, PhD, MIfA
Elizabeth Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA, MSc

External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA

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

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

APPENDIX H. HEALTH AND SAFETY

H.1 Summary of Standard Methodology

H.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the OA Health and Safety Policy (Revision 13, August 2009), the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.

H.1.2 Where a site is covered by the The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan.

H.1.3 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively.

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), and
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995).

REDMG: 2010.113

ABSORFIELD
FISH PASS CHANNEL.

ABSORBY 10

A. REPORT

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Berkshire] Parish:[Aborfield]
Site[Aborfield Bypass Channel] Site code[ABORBY 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[D. Wilkinson]
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	

New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel Aborfield Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

oxfordarchaeology south

April 2011

Client: Environmental Agency

Environment Agency

Issue No: 1
OA Job No: 4868
NGR: SU 7465 6799

Archaeological Watching Brief

Client Name:	Environment Agency
Client Ref No:	
Document Title:	New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel, Aborfield, Berkshire
Document Type:	Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Issue/Version Number:	1
Grid Reference:	SU 7465 6799
Planning Reference:	
Invoice Code:	ABORBYWB
OA Job Number:	4868
Site Code:	ABORBY 10
Receiving Museum:	Reading Museum
Museum Accession No.:	REDMG:2010.113
Event No.:	

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Mike Sims Project Supervisor	David Wilkinson Project Manager	Alan Hardy Senior Project Manager	

Document File Location:	Smallworks on Server 1\Projects\Berkshire BR\Reading RD\12380 Aborfield Fish Channel\WB Report (1).odt
Graphics File Location:	Server go:/oaupubs 1_AtoH*ABORBY10*ABORBYWB*Aborfield fish channel*MD*07.04.11
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New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel, Aborfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Written by Mike Sims

and illustrated by Markus Dylewski

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Summary

Between October 2010 and January 2011 Oxford Archaeology undertook a watching brief on the River Loddon near Aborfield Berkshire (centred at SU 7465 6799). The work was commissioned by the Environment Agency during the construction of a new fish and wildlife channel. The watching brief observed evidence for an earlier river channel and modern dredging of the river. No evidence for any earlier form of water management was encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by the Environment Agency to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a new fish and wildlife channel within a loop on the River Lodden west of the village of Aborfield (centred on National Grid Reference SU 7465 6799, see Fig.1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a part of a condition of Planning Consent as specified by Berkshire Archaeology (BA, 2010).

1.1.3 OAS produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in response to this requirement prior to the fieldwork being undertaken.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located approximately 2.5 km south-east of Reading, roughly halfway between the villages of Shinfield and Arborfield (Fig. 1). The proposed bypass is sited on the west bank of the River Loddon, approximately 350 m north-east of Arborfield Bridge.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development currently consists of flood meadows on either side of the river at an approximate level of 42 m AOD. There is a thick band of trees fronting onto the river on either bank.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is alluvium over River Gravels and clay of the Reading Beds (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet no. 268).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been prepared by the Environment Agency prior to WSI and is included here together with relevant information taken from the Victoria County History of Berkshire.

1.3.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments in the immediate study area, but approximately 200 m south east of the weirs (in the grounds of the Reading University site) are the remains of St. Bartholomew's Church. This has been designated as a Scheduled Monument. In addition there are four nearby listed buildings:

- Bridge House
- Remains of old church
- Hall Place Farmhouse, and
- Simonds family tomb (4 m north of the old church).

1.3.3 A search of the National Sites and Monuments Record has identified prehistoric to medieval artefact scatters in the surrounding ploughed fields. Cropmark studies in the parish of Shinfield also supply supporting evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in the area. Adjacent to the site of St Bartholomew's Church and Hall Farm, two pieces of archaeological work have been conducted. These have yielded 19th and 20th century finds and exposed an undated pit. One of these was a watching brief for the installation of the gas pipeline which crosses the scheme area.

1.3.4 Also noted is the discovery of a Neolithic hand axe on the opposite bank to the weirs (NGR SU 74819 68112). Finds such as this are not necessarily signs of settlement in the area and do not significantly increase the archaeological risk.

1.3.5 A site visit undertaken by the EA Archaeologist identified additional areas of archaeological significance:

- Arborfield Papermill NGR 474870/168170
- Boat house NGR 474780/168070
- Brick Bridge and the course of former gas pipeline NGR 474780/168200
- Site of former bridge and the course of former gas pipeline NGR 474817/168210

1.3.6 The Brick Bridge and site of the former bridge crossing are linked by a slightly raised track and iron fence. The river itself from approx NGR 473900/167400 to the mill is perched above the floodplain. The landscape has presumably been designed with the River Loddon diverted to feed the mill. An additional intention, or supplementary advantage, may have been to create a series of flood meadows (NGR 474200/167500) sited between the Loddon and a tributary to the south. These fields are currently flooded. There is no clear evidence to suggest that these are water meadows rather than flood meadows, and LiDAR images support this as they show north-east to south-west ridges approximately 15 m in width running parallel to the river which are evident elsewhere. These features would be consistent with the perception of a design which encompasses more than just the industrial function of the mill.

1.3.7 The manor of Arborfield is not mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey, and at that date probably formed part of the manor of Sonning, held by the Bishop of Salisbury. Subinfeudation of Arborfield was apparently made later, for at the beginning of the 13th century Richard Bullock held a quarter and a twentieth part of a fee there off the bishop.

1.3.8 There was a fishery in the waters of Arborfield appurtenant to the manor, which is mentioned in 1589 and later. Rights of fishing were also held by others than the lord of the manor.

1.3.9 A programme of ground investigations was undertaken at Arborfield in March 2010. This included soil profiling from a series of six boreholes taken along the route of the bypass channel.

1.3.10 Boreholes 1 and 2 (located on the northern bank of the River Loddon, at the southern end of the proposed channel) showed made ground overlying clay, silt sand or gravel layers. The remaining boreholes (3-6, situated approximately 20 m to the north-west of the river channel) revealed a layer of surface clay, overlying sand and gravel and in some cases further clay layers. The borehole logs were reviewed by the Environment Agency's Archaeologist. Borehole 3 is of interest as a layer of black and bluish grey material was recorded at about 1.0m below ground level (BGL). At 2.1 m to 2.5 mBGL, thin layers of pseudofibrous peat were also recorded. The latter were also recorded at a similar depth from borehole 5.

1.3.11 The black and bluish grey layers from borehole 3 have been interpreted as an indicator of the presence of an historical area of open water, which may be a backwater pond or sediments within a former channel of the river. Either of these has the potential to have been used by nearby settlements and have an associated potential risk of discovering archaeology.

2 Project Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The specific aims and objectives of the watching brief were:

i. To gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of any potential archaeological remains within the area of study.

ii. Subject to the results of the watching brief, to seek to establish, as far as is practical, the chronology, plan form and function of archaeological features affected by development and interpret the results in terms of the known archaeology of Arborfield and its surrounds.

iii. To provide sufficient information to enable Wokingham Borough Council to discharge the conditions relating to archaeological investigations contained within the planning consent.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The archaeological investigation was conducted as a watching brief consisting of a series of site visits during those works likely to impact on potential archaeological deposits. These works include the excavation of the bypass channel and environmental scrapes. The base and sides of all the excavations were closely examined for archaeological evidence and the spoil was examined for artefactual remains.

2.2.2 A plan showing the extent of the excavations and the location of the recorded sections was maintained at a scale of 1:50 (Figs. 2 and 3). The trench and sections were photographed using colour digital photography and black and white print film. A general photographic record of the work was also made. Recording followed procedures detailed in the OA Field Manual (Wilkinson, 1992).

3 Results

3.1 Description of deposits

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of the channel two trial pits were excavated adjacent to the sites of boreholes 3 and 5 in order to confirm the borehole findings and to determine the archaeological potential of the deposits.

Trial Pit 1 (Fig. 4, Section 1)

3.1.2 This was excavated approximately 10 m south-west of Borehole 5. It was dug using a toothless bucket to a depth of 2.55 m below ground level.

3.1.3 At a depth of 2.4 m below ground level the underlying river gravel, a pale yellow sub-angular flint gravel (8) was encountered. This lay below a 0.25 m deep layer of light grey sandy silt containing quantities of coarse grit and small gravel (7). Sealing this was a 0.4 m deep layer of light blue-grey clay (6), one of the possible open water deposits

noted by the EA Archaeologist. Sitting on the top of this deposit was a 1.4 m wide and 0.2 m deep lens of purple-brown fibrous material (5). The composition of this deposit suggests that it may be a lens of peat in the process of formation.

3.1.4 Sealing the lens and overlying layer 6 elsewhere was a 0.35 m deep layer of dark blue-grey clay (4), another possible open water deposit. Overlying layer 4 was a 0.7 m deep layer of reddish brown silt clay (3). The deposit exhibited many laminations, *c*0.01 m, thick suggesting that it was laid down in a series of discrete events of a long period of time. Overlying this was a 0.3 m deep layer of light reddish brown silt clay containing flecks of light grey clay (2). This was sealed by a 0.4 m deep layer of dark grey-brown silt clay loam (1), forming the present day topsoil.

Trial Pit 2 (Fig. 4, Section 2)

3.1.5 This was excavated adjacent to the site of Borehole 3. It was dug using a toothless bucket to a depth of 1.9 m below ground level.

3.1.6 A layer of light grey sandy silt containing quantities of grit and small gravel (26) was encountered at a depth of 1.8 m below ground level. This was very similar to, and a probable continuation of layer 7. Overlying this was a 0.25 m deep layer of light blue-grey silt clay (25), a continuation of layer 6.

3.1.7 Layer 25 was overlain by a layer of dark grey-blue silt clay (24), 0.35 m deep, a probable continuation of layer 5. Sealing this was a 0.6 m deep continuation of the reddish brown laminated silt clay (23). Overlying this was a 0.35 m deep layer of light reddish brown silt clay with grey clay flecking (22). The overlying topsoil, a dark grey-brown clay silt loam (21), was thinner at this point being only 0.25 m in depth.

Section 3 (Fig. 4, Section 3)

3.1.8 This was located approximately in the centre of the channel. At the base of the section a pale orange-brown clay (36) was encountered at a depth of 1.3 m below ground level. Overlying this was a 0.16 m deep layer of orange-brown clay (35). Both these were alluvial clay deposits. Sealing 35 was a 0.16 m deep layer of light reddish brown silt clay (34), also an alluvial clay, which in turn was overlaid by a layer of reddish brown silty clay sand (33). All four of these deposits displayed signs of lamination.

3.1.9 Layer 33 was overlaid by a 0.27 m deep layer of grey-brown clay silt (32) containing lenses of gravel, again suggesting an alluvial origin. A 0.36 m deep deposit of dark grey-brown silt loam, (31) had accumulated above this layer.

Section 4 (Fig. 4, Section 4)

3.1.10 This was located approximately 10 m north of section 3 and displayed similar stratigraphy.

3.1.11 A probable continuation of the layer of pale orange-brown silt clay (46) was exposed at a depth of 1.35 m below ground level. This was overlaid by a 0.18 m deep layer of orange-brown silt clay (45). which was in turn was overlain by a 0.37 m deep layer of light reddish brown silt clay (44). This deposit was sealed by a 0.13 m deep layer of red-brown silt clay (43).

3.1.12 Overlying layer 43 was a 0.33 m deep layer of grey-brown mixed silts with lenses of fine gravel (42). A 0.3 m deep layer of grey-brown silt loam (41) completed the section.

Section 5 (Fig. 4, Section 5)

3.1.13 This was located at the southern end of the channel as it connected to the river.

3.1.14 A layer of red-brown silt clay (56) was exposed at a depth of 1 m below ground level. Overlying this was a 0.4 m deep layer of pale reddish brown silt clay (55). This was sealed by a 0.45 m deep layer of grey-brown silt clay loam (54) which contained lenses of gravel and abraded brick fragments. This was overlaid by a 0.18 m deep layer of dark grey brown clay silt loam (53) forming the current topsoil.

3.1.15 Immediately adjacent to the river the topsoil was covered by a 4 m wide by 0.4 m high bund or bank. This was constructed using a grey-brown clay silt containing quantities of small pebbles (52). It is probable that this represents material dredged from the river. Overlying the bank was a 0.12 m deep layer of dark grey-brown leaf litter and organic matter (51).

Section 6 (Fig. 4, Section 6)

3.1.16 This was located approximately 10 m south of section 3 and displayed similar stratigraphy.

3.1.17 A layer of pale reddish brown silt clay (64), a probable continuation of layer 34, was exposed at a depth of 1.05 m below ground level. This was overlaid by a 0.3 m deep layer of red- brown silt clay (63). Overlying this was a 0.5 m deep layer of grey-brown mixed silts containing lenses of fine gravel (62). A 0.25 m deep layer of grey-brown silt loam (61), the present day topsoil, completed the section.

3.2 Finds

3.2.1 Dating evidence recovered was only recovered from the uppermost layers of topsoil and from the dredged material forming part of the bank. The majority of the finds consisted of abraded brick which had presumably been carried by flood water, or in the case of the bank (52) been dredged from the river.

3.2.2 Numerous examples of modern plastic material were observed either within or lying on the surface of the topsoil deposits. These had been carried into place by flood water. The presence of these artefacts was noted but they were not retained.

3.2.3 No finds predating the 19th century were observed.

3.3 Environmental remains Written by Laura Strafford

3.3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.3.2 This report describes one sample taken from the watching brief at Aborfield bypass channel in January 2011. The sample was taken primarily for the recovery and interpretation of waterlogged plant remains (WPR) from a deposit thought to be the black and bluish grey layer interleaved with thin layers of pseudofibrous peat previously identified from from borehole 3, which were interpreted as an indicator of the presence of an historical area of open water.

3.3.3 METHODOLOGY

3.3.4 One litre was hand-floated (standard washover technique) for the recovery of WPR. The flot and the residue were collected separately on 250µm meshes and are stored in water-filled containers at 4°C. The waterlogged flots were rapidly scanned for WPR and insects using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Thirteen litres of unprocessed sediment was retained pending the results of this assessment.

3.3.5 RESULTS

3.3.6 The sediment was predominantly a moist dark greenish grey soft and sticky slightly silty clay. Approximately 30% of the sediment was brown, and this colouration was predominantly found on the outside of clods, suggesting it is the result of oxidisation. Occasional black staining was observed throughout the sediment, which may represent the "peat" identified in borehole 3, although the examples were very small and ephemeral, so it was not possible to select this deposit for separate processing. Small fragments of wood were occasionally observed throughout the sediment, with no obvious bedding structure. Occasional angular to subrounded flint pebbles were present.

3.3.7 No finds were recovered from the processed sample.

3.3.8 Plant Remains

3.3.9 Table 1 summarises the assessment results for the waterlogged plant remains (WPR).

3.3.10 The material recovered in the flot was very poor and dominated by heavily degraded wood fragments. Rootlets were also common. There were occasional larger examples of wood, the largest observed being approximately 30mm in length; these pieces would potentially be identifiable. No seeds were observed.

3.3.11 Discussion

3.3.12 The silty clay deposit appears consistent with the interpretation previously put forward of a backwater pond or sediments within a slow-running former channel of the river. The dark lens(es) within it are, however, not peat but rather organic silt. The deposit as a whole contains some woody fragments, suggesting that the organic content of the sediment has degraded over time. Further work on this horizon could include pollen and diatom analysis, to investigate the nature of the waterbody and the surrounding environment. For this to be worthwhile, the horizon would need to be dated, and sub-samples should be obtained from the borehole sequence rather than from the remainder of the bulk sample.

Table 1: Assessment of waterlogged plant remains from ABORBY 10

NumberSample	Context	Feature Type	Floated volume	Flot volume	Waterlogged wood	Waterlogged seeds	CPR	Charcoal	Insects	Molluscs	Comments
1	25	Open water deposit	1 litre	10 ml	Many small – very small fragments						ca. 20% of flot scanned. Material poorly preserved and degraded. Waterlogged wood/ rootlet fragments abundant yet very fragmented. Occasional larger examples of wood present, the largest observed being approximately 30mm in length. No seeds noted. No charred remains noted. WPR (waterlooged plant remains) assessed as POOR

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1.1 It was obvious from the stratigraphy, particularly those from the deeper test pits, that the area has been subject to large amounts of alluvial activity.

4.1.2 The underlying geology is composed of river gravels (Layers 7, 8 and 26) which were encountered at a depth of between 1.8 m and 2 m below the current ground level.

Within the majority of the site these were overlaid by by a sequence of alluvial deposits laid down during periodic flooding of the area.

4.1.3 Within the area of boreholes 3 and 5 at the southern end of the channel deep deposits of silts possibly laid down by standing or slow moving open water were encountered. The composition of the majority of these deposits (Contexts 4, 6, 24 and 25) included fine silts and clays with inclusions or lenses of organic silts. It is probable that these deposits indicate that the area was formed of lagoons or ponds with only a slow movement of water

4.1.4 These may have occurred within a former channel of the river which had become isolated when the main river channel changed course (for example during a period of high water or flooding). No artefactual evidence was recovered to determine the date at which this may have occurred. These deposits were subsequently overlaid by alluvial or flood deposits.

4.1.5 The lens of purple brown fibrous material (5) appears to be a deposit of partially decomposed organic material, possibly material that had sunk to the bottom before being sealed by the flood deposits, again no artefactual evidence was recovered to determine at which date this may have occurred.

4.1.6 No evidence for water management such as mill leats or weirs associated with water meadow management were encountered during the course of the watching brief.

APPENDIX A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Finds	Date
1	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Topsoil, leaf litter	-	C20th
2	Layer	0.3 m	-	-	Flood deposits	-	-
3	Layer	0.7 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
4	Layer	0.35 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
5	Layer	0.2 m	1.4 m	-	Lens of peat in the early stages of forming	-	-
6	Layer	0.4 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
7	Layer	0.25 m	-	-	River gravel	-	-
8	Layer	> 0.15 m	-	-	River gravel	-	-
21	Layer	0.25 m	-	-	Topsoil, leaf litter	-	C20th
22	Layer	0.35 m	-	-	Flood deposits	-	-
23	Layer	0.6 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
24	Layer	0.35 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
25	Layer	0.35 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
26	Layer	> 0.1 m	-	-	River gravel	-	-
31	Layer	0.36 m	-	-	Topsoil, leaf litter	-	C20th
32	Layer	0.27 m	-	-	Flood deposits	-	-
33	Layer	0.18 m	-	-	Flood deposits	-	-
34	Layer	0.16 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
35	Layer	0.16 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
36	Layer	> 0.15 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
41	Layer	0.3 m	-	-	Topsoil, leaf litter	-	C20th
42	Layer	0.33 m	-	-	Flood deposits	-	-
43	Layer	0.13 m	-	-	Flood deposits	-	-
44	Layer	0.37 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
45	Layer	0.16 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
46	Layer	> 0.18 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
51	Layer	0.12 m	-	-	Leaf litter, humus	-	C20th
52	Layer	0.5 m	4 m	>10 m	Dredged material forming raised bank/berm along edge of river	-	C19th/ C20th
53	Layer	0.18 m	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
54	Layer	0.45 m	-	-	Flood deposits	-	-
55	Layer	0.25 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
56	Layer	> 0.18 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
61	Layer	0.22 m	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	0.48 m	-	-	Flood deposits	-	-
63	Layer	0.35 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
64	Layer	> 0.25 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-
64	Layer	> 0.25 m	-	-	Alluvial Clay	-	-

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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OAU,1992	*Field Manual (1st Edition, edited Wilkinson D)*

Appendix C. Summary of Site Details

Site name:	New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel, Aborfield, Berkshire
Site code:	ABORBY 10
Grid reference:	Centred at NGR SU 7465 6799
Type of watching brief:	Machine excavation of a new channel within a loop of the River Lodden
Date and duration of project:	Between October 2010 and January 2011, 5 site visits
Area of site:	10,000 m^2
Summary of results:	Oxford Archaeology undertook a watching brief on the River Loddon near Aborfield Berkshire (centred at SU 7465 6799). The work was commissioned by the Environment Agency during the construction of a new fish and wildlife channel. The watching brief observed evidence for an earlier river channel and modern dredging of the river. No evidence for any earlier form of water management was encountered.
Location of archive:	Reading Museum under the accession number REDMG:2010.113

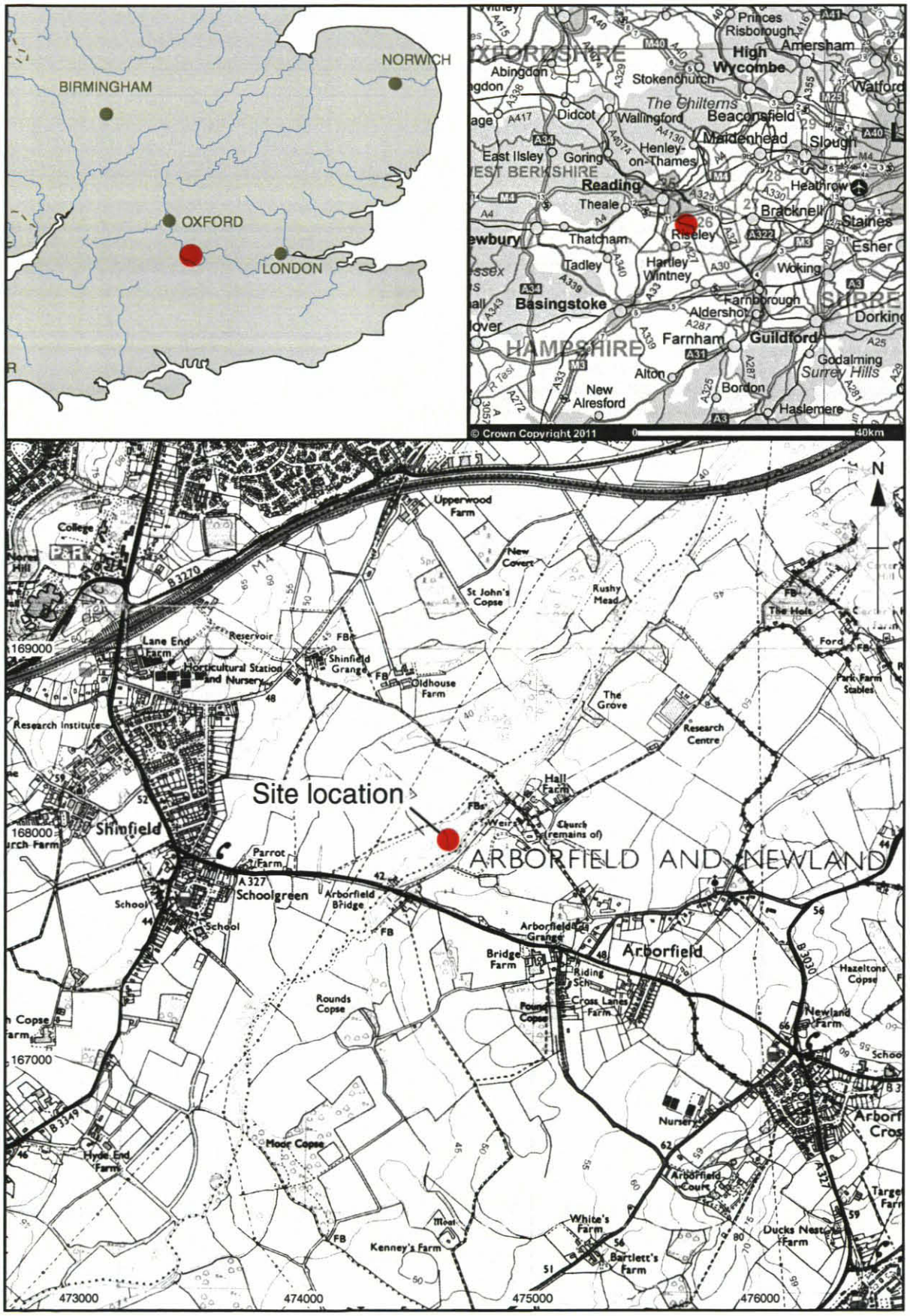


Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Plan of fish and wildlife channel

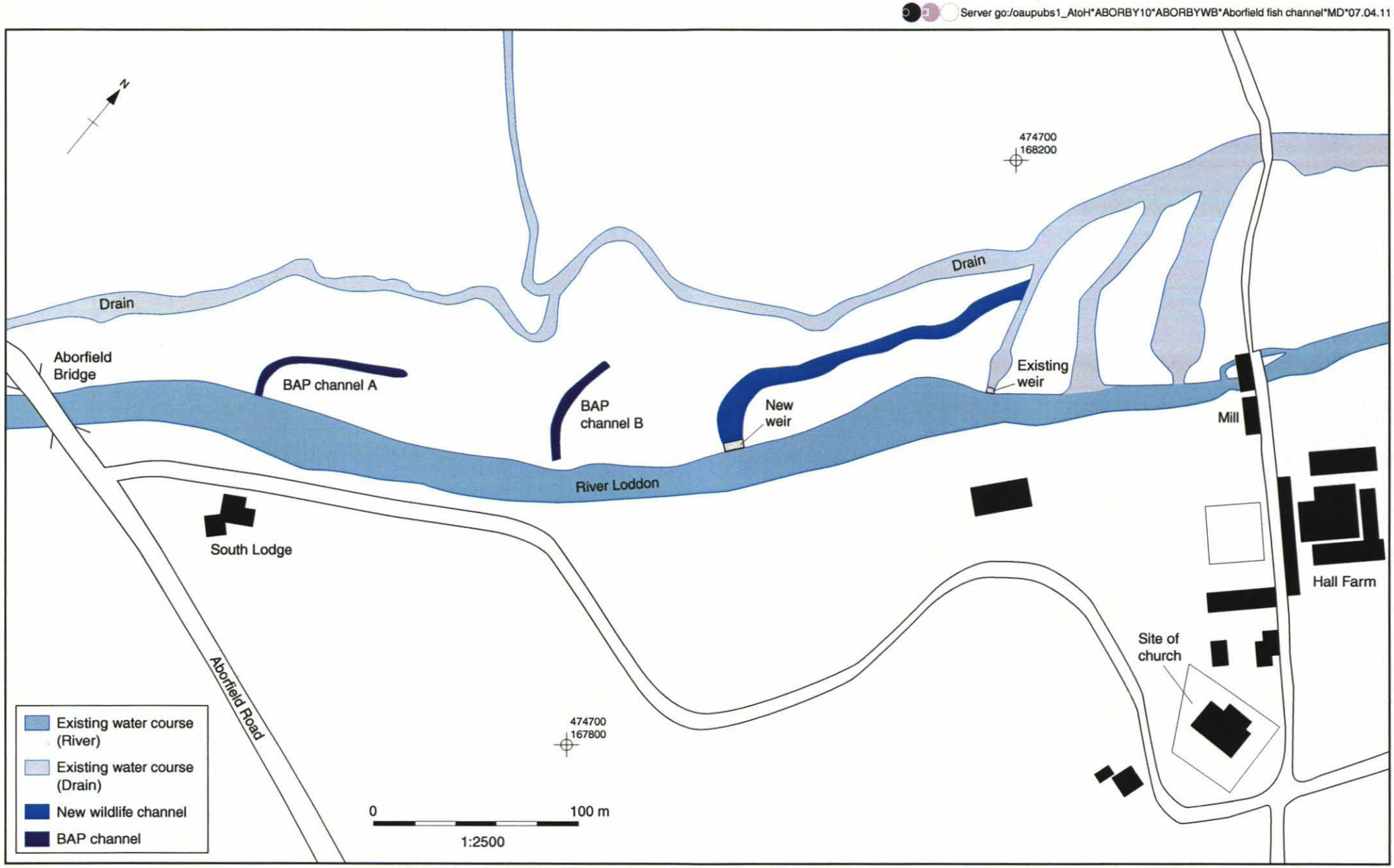
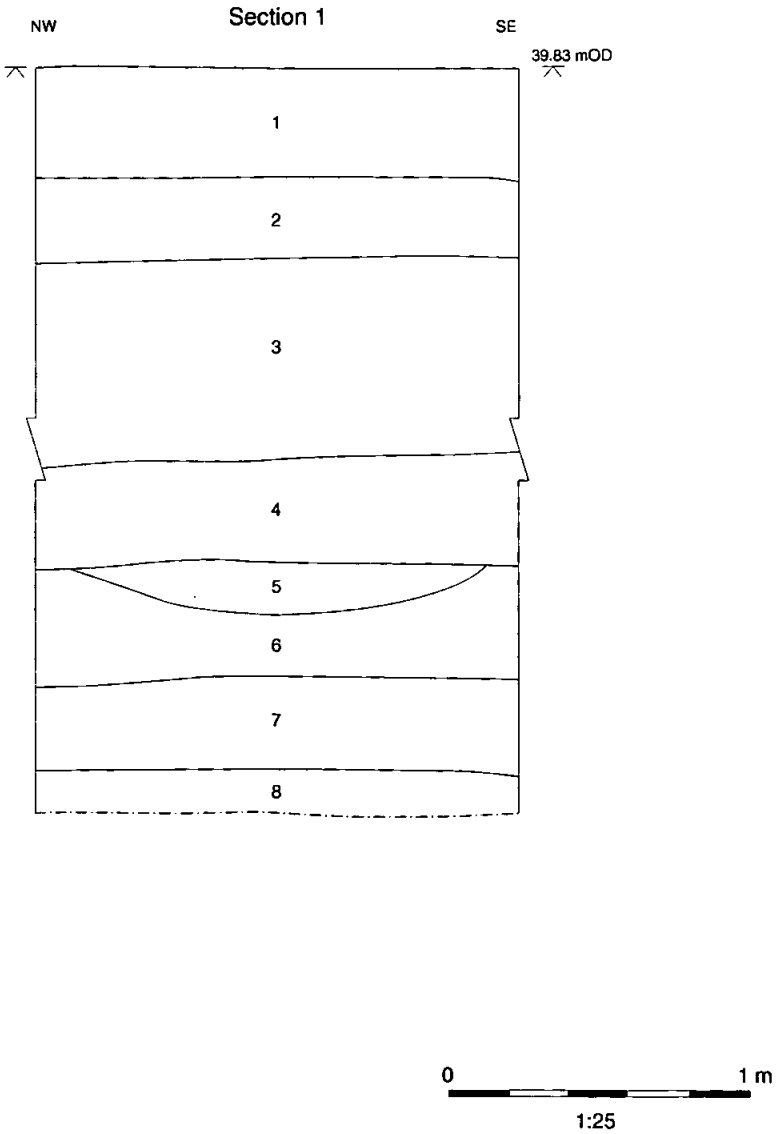
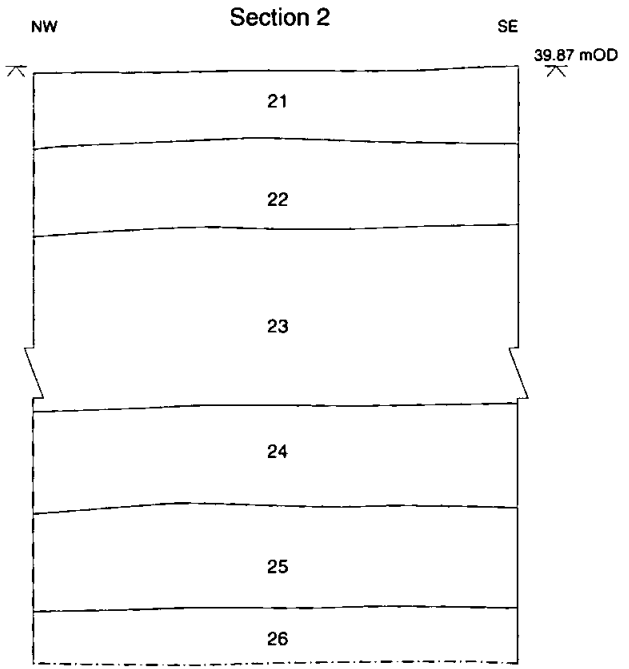


Figure 3: Location of BAP channels





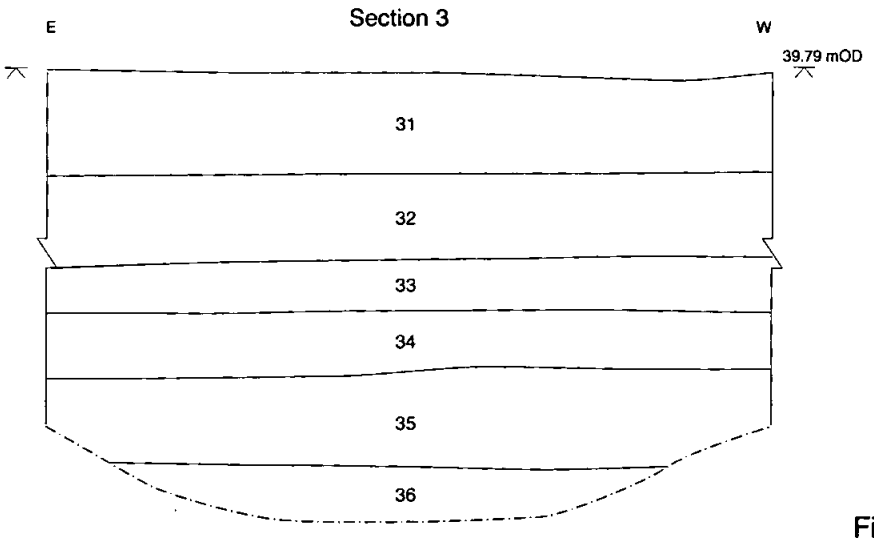


Figure 4: Sections

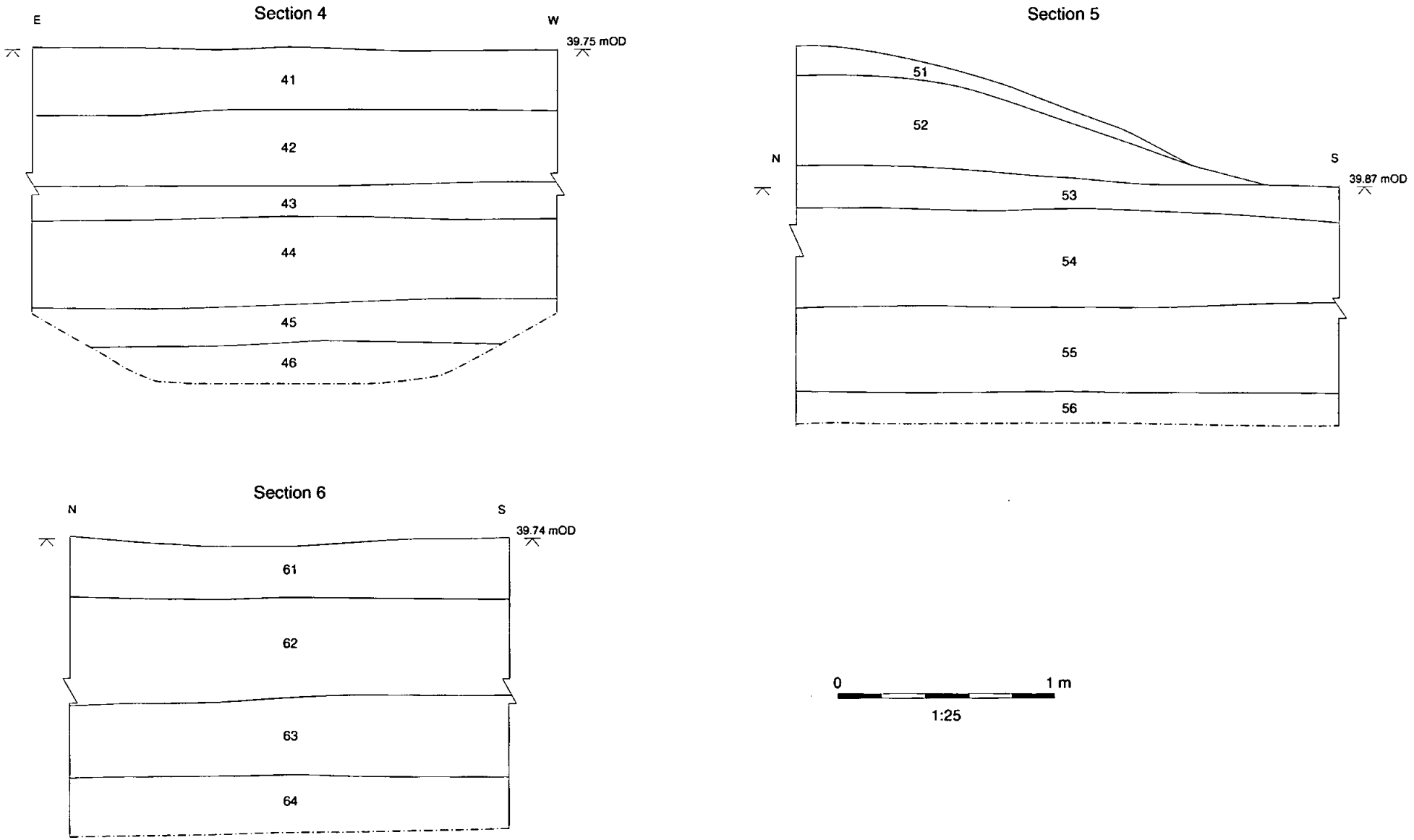


Figure 5: Sections

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REDMGT: 2010.113

ARCHFIELD

FISHBPASS CHANNEL

ACORB1 10

B. SITE DIARY

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Berkshire] Parish:[Aborfield]
Site[Aborfield Bypass Channel] Site code[ABORBY 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[D. Wilkinson]
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

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE ABORBY10	SITE NAME Aborfield Fish Channel		DATE 8/11/10
NGR	County Berks	Start Time	08.00 ~~11.00~~
		Finish Time	11-00
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By	M. Sims

Type of construction work: Excavation of new fish + wildlife channel

Contacts made: Russell Spencer (site manager) 07812055441

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No: ✓

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Start of topsoil strip along route of channel started at Northern end
0.15 - 2m of dark grey brown silt loam stripped down to mixed orange brown — yellow brown silty clay.

Discussion with E.A. archaeologist by phone. / that topsoil is modern and need not be watched WB to concentrate on area around boreholes 2+3.
To be done next week.

Records? Photos.

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Oxford Archaeology

SITE CODE ABORBY 10	SITE NAME Aborfield Fish Channel		DATE 11/11/01
NGR	County Berks	Start Time	08.00
		Finish Time	13.00
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By	

Type of construction work: Excavation of new wildlife channel

Contacts made:

Archaeology present?

Yes: Possible Palaeo-environmental evidence

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Excavation of southern end of channel up to concrete weir.
Majority of excavation within 0.8m - 1m below ground level. but with several deeper pools excavated.
Southern most pool exposed blue-grey deposit (25) Ground very waterlogged and so it was impossible to take column sample.
Bulk sample taken from machine bucket. Contaminated material cleared off before sampling.
Excavation almost complete.
Final site visit after completion of work.

Records? Photos plan sample

Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE ABORBY 10	SITE NAME Aboofield Fish Pass		DATE 25/11/10
NGR	County Berks	Start Time	08.00
		Finish Time	16-45
Milage	Previous Visit 8/11/10.	Visit By	M. Sims

Type of construction work: Excavation of fish + wildlife channel

Contacts made: Dominic Rossell

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No: ✓

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

On site to monitor excavation of fish channel and discuss plan of action with Rossell and Dominic

Agreed to excavate 2 test pits on sites of Borehole 3 and 5 to investigate prompt peat and monitor channel digging on remainder of site

2 tests, Length of site stripped down to alluvial clay + inspected.

Channel excavated at S end of site inspected, 2 new lengths of channel dug to depth in centre of site.

Layers of alluvial clay exposed but no archaeological deposits exposed.

Records? Photos sects plan cxt.

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WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE ABORBY 10	SITE NAME Aborfield Fish Pond Channel		DATE 1/12/10
NGR	County Berks	Start Time	1.20
		Finish Time	4.20
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By	M Sims

Type of construction work: Site Monitoring of excavation of fish channel

Contacts made: Dominic Martyn : Steve Kemp
Russell Spencer.

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No: ✓

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

Meeting on site to discuss watching progress and methods and to inspect site.

Excavation of channel progress with northern sections linked and dig approaching T.P.L.

The 2 BAP channels have been dug. Each approx 1.2m wide by 0.3m deep. Excavation wholely within the topsoil a dark grey-brown clay silty loam. No archaeology exposed.

Described methodology of watching brief to Steve Kemp. Happy that site visits were proportionate to the level of archaeology.

Records? Photos

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WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE ABORBY 10	SITE NAME ABORFIELD FISH PASS		DATE 15/12/10
NGR	County BERKS	Start Time	7.45
		Finish Time	13-45
Milage	Previous Visit	Visit By	M SMES

Type of construction work: Excavation of new channel.

Contacts made:

Archaeology present?

Yes: /

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

N. end of channel opened into river.
Shallow eddy dug off spoil in river.
~~Soth~~ Northern half of channel finished off.
Concrete cast.
Setting out of of southern elbow

Topsoil strip.

Records? Photos sent off.

README: 2010.13

ABERFIELD FISH PASS CHANNEL
ABERBY 10
B. PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Berkshire] Parish:[Aborfield]
Site[Aborfield Bypass Channel] Site code[ABORBY 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[D. Wilkinson]
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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CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE ABORBY 10 SITE NAME Aborfield Fish Channel Banks

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
1	Layer		Above 2	1			Topsoil	
2	"		" 3	1			Alluvium	
3	"		" 4	1			Alluvial clay	
4	"		" 5	1			" "	
5	Lens		" 6	1			Possible peat layer	
6	Layer		" 7	1			Alluvial clay	
7	"		" 8	1			Terrace gravel	
8	"		Below 7	1			" "	
21	Layer		Above 22	2			Topsoil	
22	"		" 23	2			Alluvium	
23	"		" 24	2			Alluvial clay	
24	"		" 25	2			" "	
25	"		" 26	2			" "	
26	"		Below 25	2			Terrace gravel.	
31	Layer		Above 32	3			Topsoil	
32	"		" 33	3			Alluvium	
33	"		" 34	3			"	
34	"		" 35	3			Alluvial clay	
35	"		" 36	3			" "	
36	"		Below 35	3			" "	
41	Layer		Above 42	4			Topsoil	
42	"		" 43	4			Alluvium	
43	"		" 44	4			"	
44	"		" 45	4			Alluvial clay	
45	"		" 46	4			" "	
46	"		Below 45	4			" "	

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CONTEXT RECORD

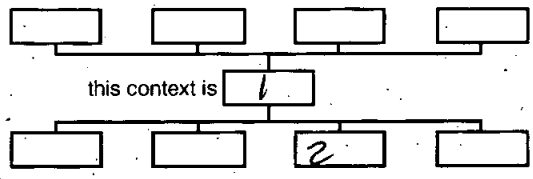
Context No. 1

SITE ABOOBY 10	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 2	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Dark grey brown
3) Silt clay loam
4) V. occ gravels
5) 0.1m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Present day topsoil
Mixture of flood deposits and leaf litter.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2

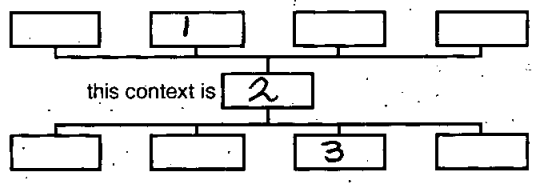
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 1	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 9	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: ~~8~~ 3	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious
2) Light reddish brown
3) Silt clay
4) Lenses of light grey clay
5) 0.3m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Flood deposits / alluvial clay

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 3

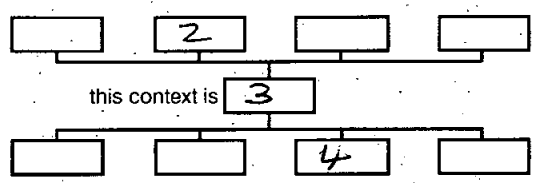
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 2	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 4	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious / Plastic
2) Reddish brown
3) Silt clay
4) Nil
5) 0.7m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial clay.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 4

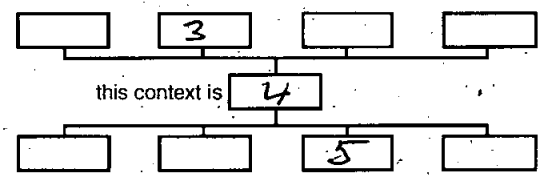
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 3	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 5	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Topsoil Plastic
2) Silt clay
3) Dark blue grey clay
4) Nil
5) 0.35m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial clays.
Silts deposited from standing water.

Finds (tick): None [/] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 5

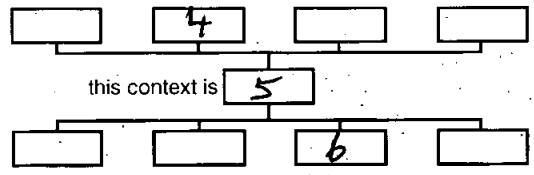
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Lens.

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 4	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 9	Same as:	CUT: 1: shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7: other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 6	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Dark purple brown
3) Clay silt
4) Very fibrous
5) 0.2m in depth
6) Lens 1.4m wide.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Lens of peat in formation Prunta - peat.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 6

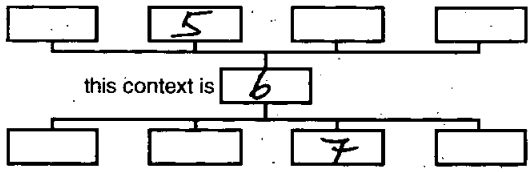
SITE A BORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer.

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 5	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 7	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Stiff / plastic
2) Light blue grey
3) Silt clay
4) N.V
5) 0.4m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Alluvial clay.
Possible silting from standing water?

Finds (tick): None [/] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 7

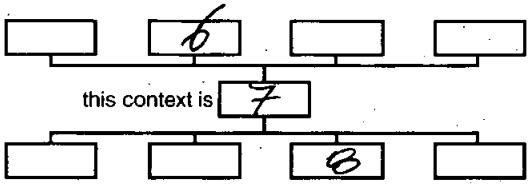
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 6	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 8	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Light grey
3) Silty ~~sa~~ fine sand
4) Moth grit - small gravel
5) 0.25m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Fluvial? Alluvial? Flood deposit. Part of River Gravel series.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 8

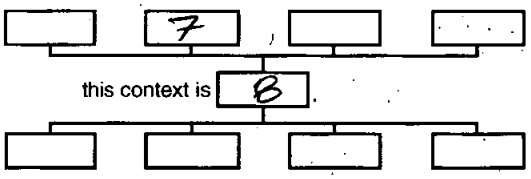
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 7	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Yellow brown
3) Sand
4) Sbang Star flint gravels >80% BV

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: River Gravels

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 21

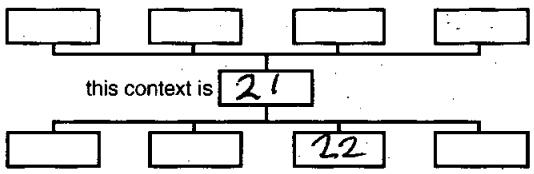
SITE ABORBY10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 2	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 22	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Clay silt loam
3) Dark grey brown
4) Nil
5) 0.25m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Present day topsoil

Mixture of Head deposits and leaf litter.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

CONTEXT RECORD

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SITE ABORBY 10	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	Context No. 22
		TYPE Layer
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 21	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 2	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 23	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious / plastic
2) Light reddish brown
3) Silty clay
4) Lens / ~~f~~ flecking of light grey clay
5) 0.35m in depth
~~6)~~

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	21		
	this context is 22		
		23	

Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial clay.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 23

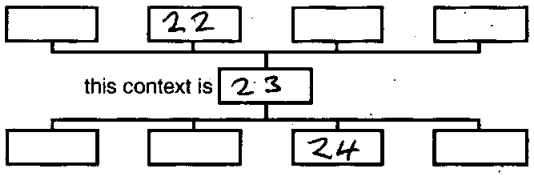
SITE A BORBY10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 22	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 2	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 24	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious/~~stiff~~ plastic
2) Reddish brown
3) Silt clay
4) N.V
5) Up to 0.6m in depth
6)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial clay.
Lamination c. 3-1-1.5mm visible in section.

Finds (tick): None [/] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 24

SITE ABORBY 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 23
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 2	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 25
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

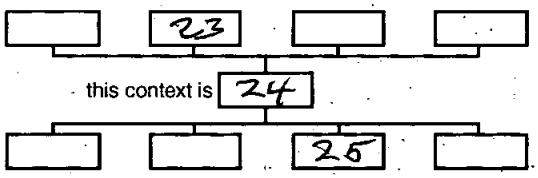
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1) Terracotta / plastic
2) Dark blue grey
3) Silt clay
4) Nil
5) Up to 0.35m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Alluvial clay.
Possible silts deposited in standing water.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 25

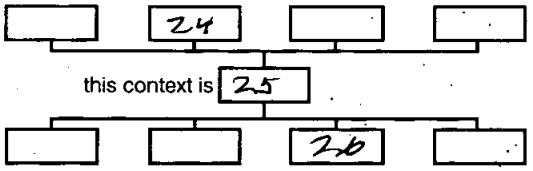
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 24	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 2	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 26	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious / plastic
2) Light grey blue
3) Fine silty clay
4) Nil
5) 0.25m in depth
6)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Alluvial clay
Probable silts deposited from standing water.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 26

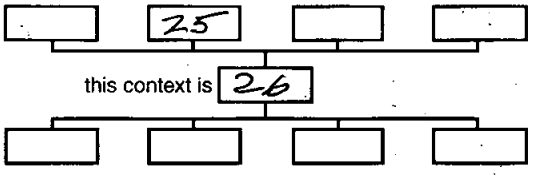
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 25	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 2	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Light grey
3) silts and coarse sand
4) Mid grit - small gravel
5) Depth > 0.1m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Top of river gravel

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 31

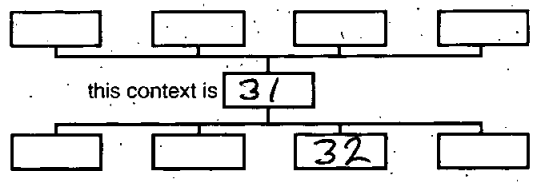
SITE ABORBY | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Grey brown
3) Silt loam
4) N.V
5)
6)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: ~~Lens~~ Layer of accumulated silt mixed with leaf litter etc
Present day topsoil

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds | Recorder

◇ Samples | Date

⌂ Building Materials | Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 32

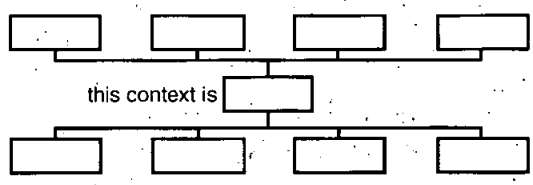
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 31	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 33	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Grey brown
3) Clay loam
4) Lens of fine gravels
5) Up to 0.27m in depth
6)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Flood deposits.
Fluvial deposits of silts + gravels.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 33

SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 32
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 3	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 34
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

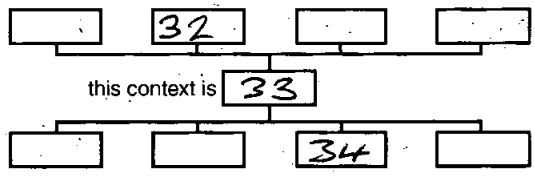
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious
2) Reddish brown
3) silt clay
4) Much coarse sand
5) 0.18m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: A Flood deposit, Alluvial clay.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds
◇ Samples
⌂ Building Materials

Recorder
Date
Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 34

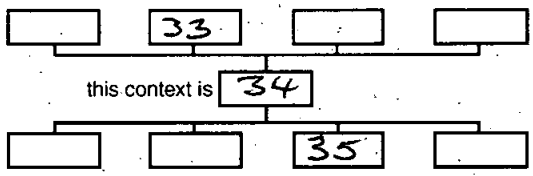
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 33	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 35	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious
2) Light reddish brown
3) Very fine silts/clays
4) N/V
5) 0.16m deep

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial Clay.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 35

SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 34
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 3	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 36
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

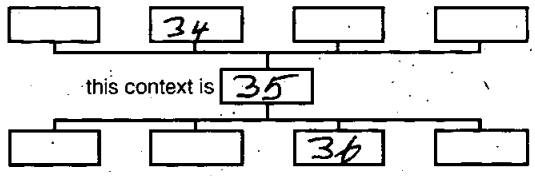
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious
2) Orange brown
3) fine silty clay
4) Orange colour possibly due to iron staining
5) 0.16m deep.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial Clay

Finds (tick): None [/] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 36

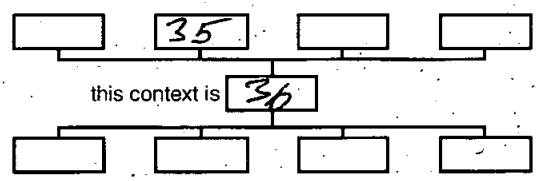
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 35	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 3	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious
2) Pale orange brown
3) Clay
4) N.E
5) Depth > 0.16m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial Clay.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 41

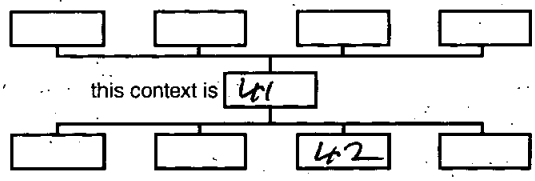
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 4	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Dark grey brown
3) Silty clay loam
4) N.V.
5) Up to 0.3m deep.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Topsoil - mix of silts + leaf litter.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder VM
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 42

SITE ABORBY 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 41
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 4	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 43
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

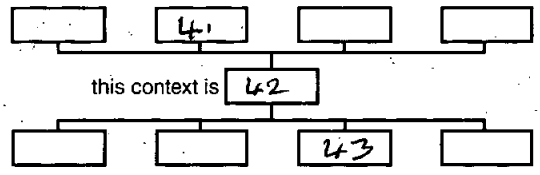
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1) Friable
2) Green brown
3) clay silt
4) Lens / ~~bands~~ of small gravels
5) up to 0.33m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Layer of alluvial / fluvial silts & gravels. Flood deposits.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 43

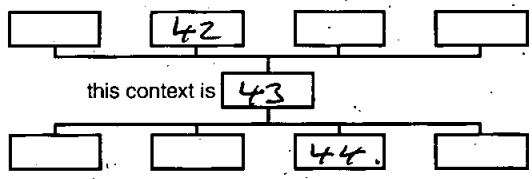
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 42	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 4	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 44	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious
2) Reddish brown
3) silt clay
4) moderate orange sand inclusions
5) Up to 0.13m in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial clay

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds | Recorder

◇ Samples | Date

⌂ Building Materials | Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 44

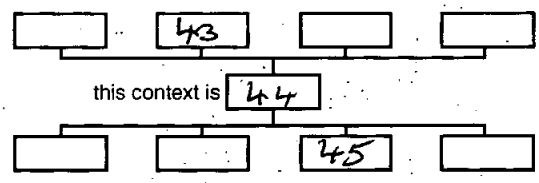
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 43	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 4	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 45	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious - Plastic
2) Light reddish brown
3) Very fine silt clay
4) Nil
5) 0.37m in depth
6)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial clay

Finds (tick): None [/] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 45

SITE ABORBY10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 44
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 4	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 46
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

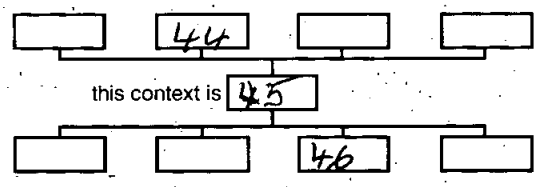
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious / plastic
2) Orange brown
3) A silt clay
4) Orange color probably due to iron staining
5) Up to 0.1bm in depth

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial clay.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds
◇ Samples
⌂ Building Materials

Recorder
Date
Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 46

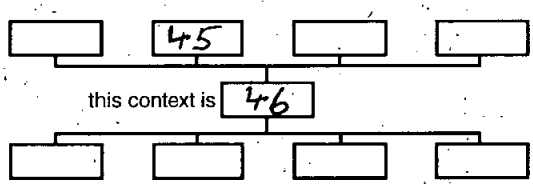
SITE ABORBY 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Layer.

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut / Structure~~	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 45	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 4	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Tenacious / plastic
2) Pale orange brown
3) S:H clay
4) N.V
5) Depth > 0.18m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: Alluvial clay.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

REIMG: 2010. 113

ABORFIELD FISH BYPASS CHANNEL
ABORB4 10

B. CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS

B. PRIMARY DRAWINGS

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

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
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Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Berkshire] Parish:[Aborfield]
Site[Aborfield Bypass Channel] Site code[ABORBY 10]
Line 2: Excavators name[D. Wilkinson]
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	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
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F: Press and Publicity	
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H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE ABORBY10

SITE NAME Aberfeldy Fish Bypass channel

Plan number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)
1	Overall site plan	1:380	MS	A3
2	Plan of BAP channels	1:2500	MS	A4

Oxford Archaeology

SECTION RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE ABORBY 10 | SITE NAME Aberfield Fish Bypass Channel

Section number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)	Plan (Sheet no.)
1	1:2:3:4:5:6:7:8	1:20	MS	A4	1
2	21; 22:23 :24 ; 25:26	↓	↓	↓	↓
3	31 :32:33 ;34 ;35 ;36				
4	41 42:43 ; 44 :45 :46				
5	51 : 52: 53 ;54 : 55 ; 56				
6	61 ;62 :63 : 64				

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B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
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ABORFIELD BYPASS CHANNEL
ABORBY 10
PLAN 1 1:380

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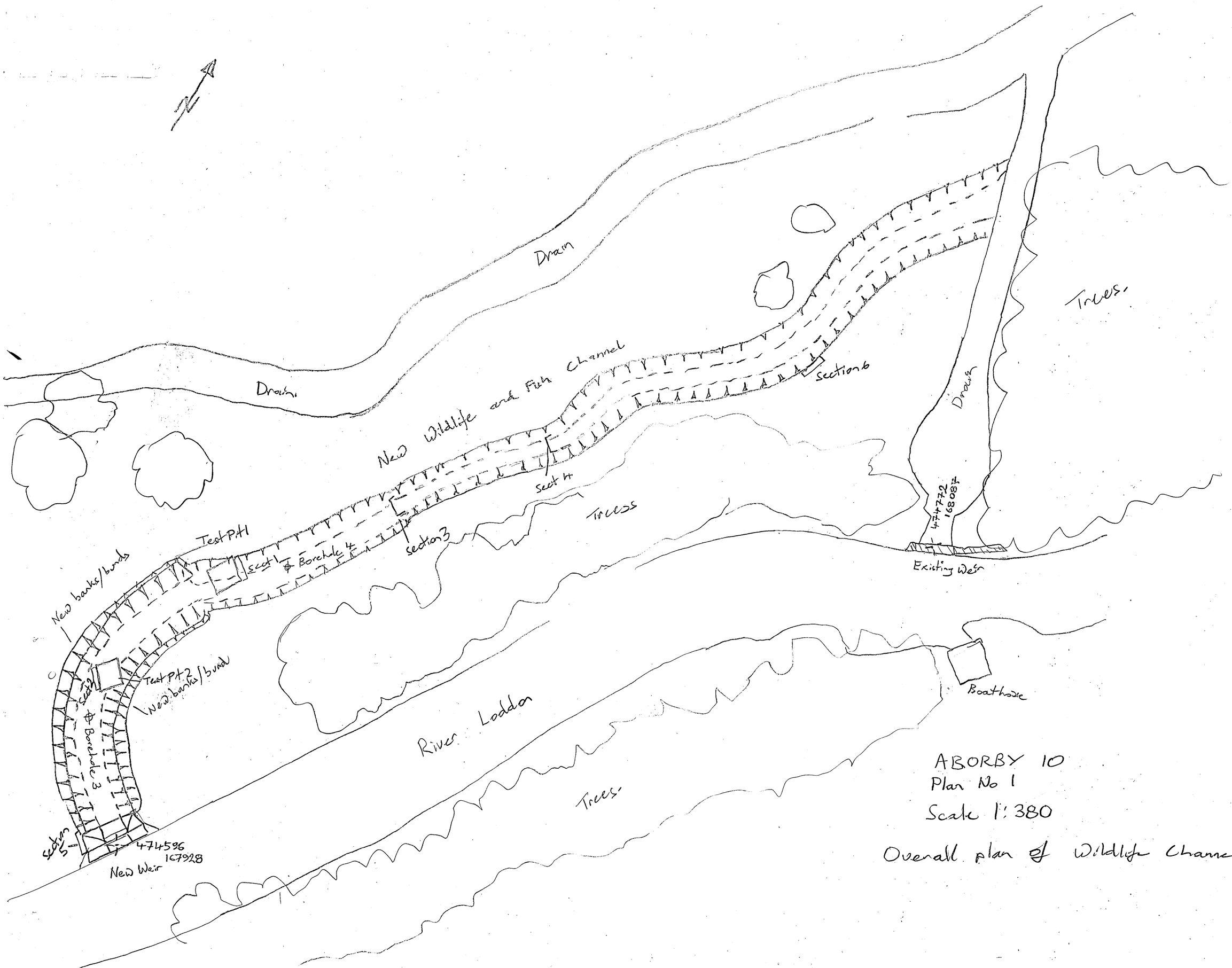
2010. 113

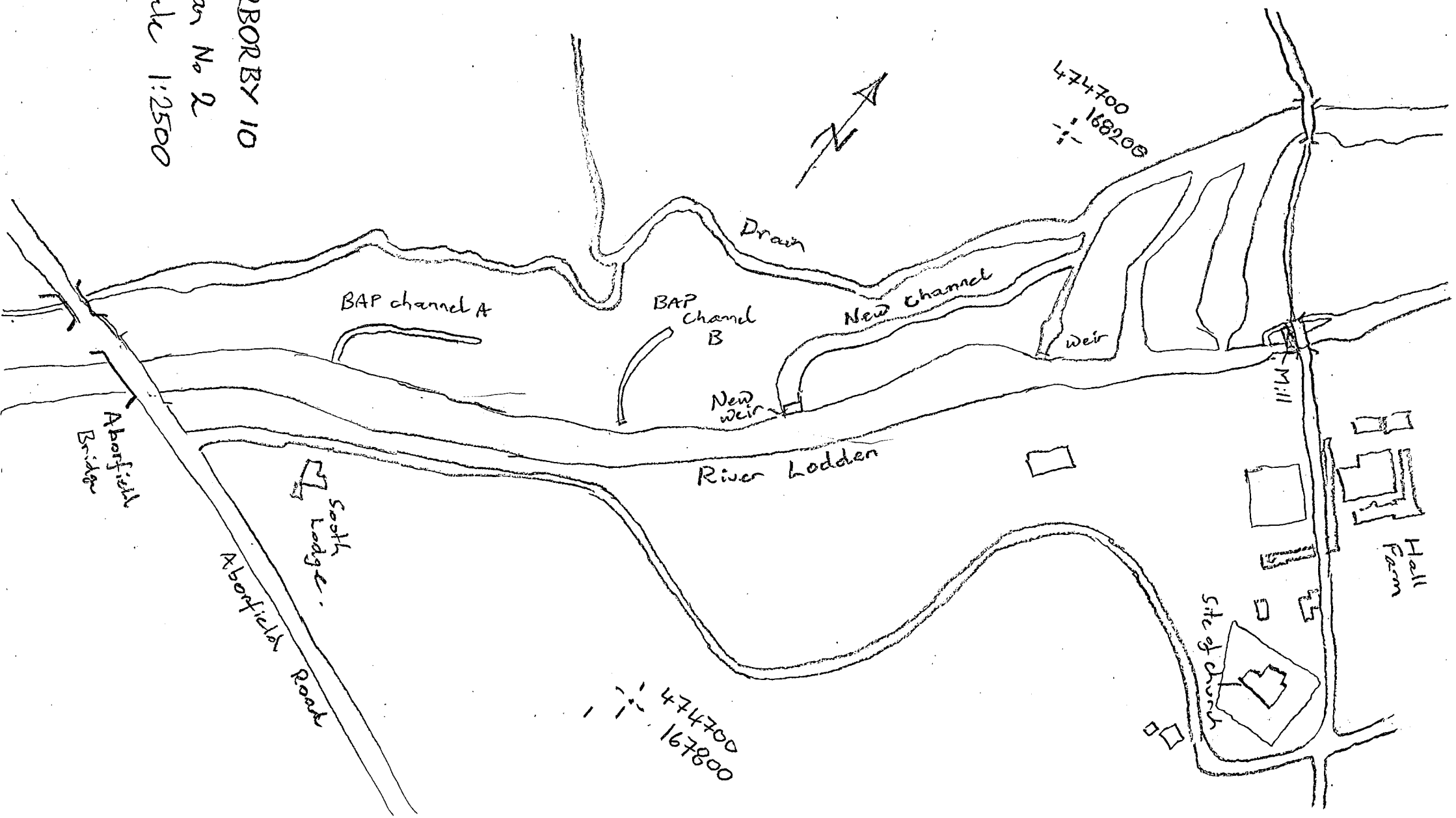


ABORBY 10
Plan No 1
Scale 1:380

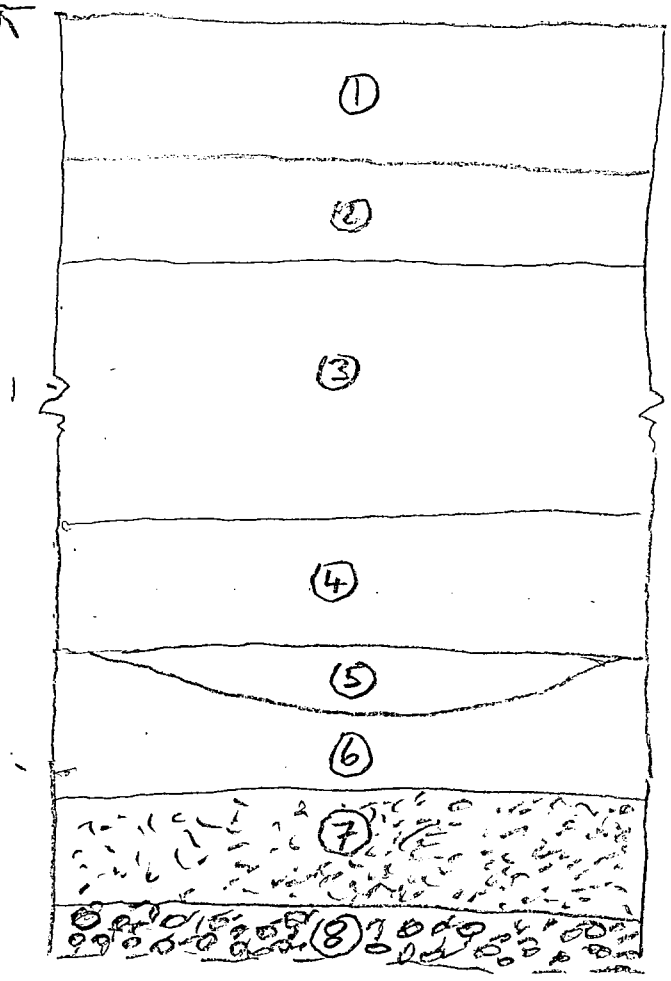
Overall plan of Wildlife Channel

BAP = Biodiversity Action plan.

ARBORBY 10
Plan No 2
Scale 1:2500

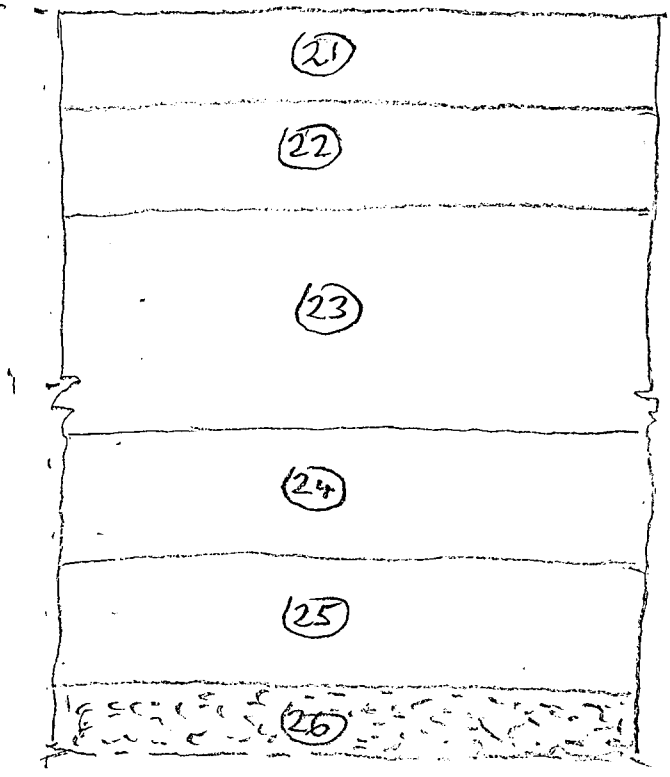


NW 39.83m SE

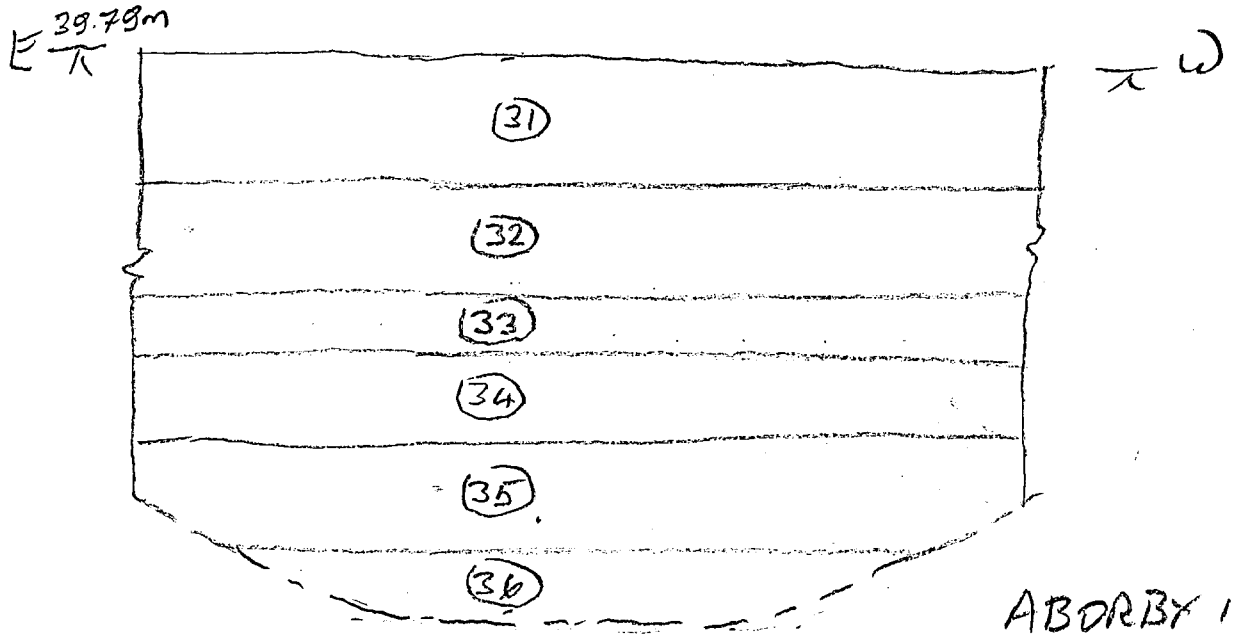


ABORBY 10
Section 1
Test Pit 1
Scale 1:20
MS 25/11/10

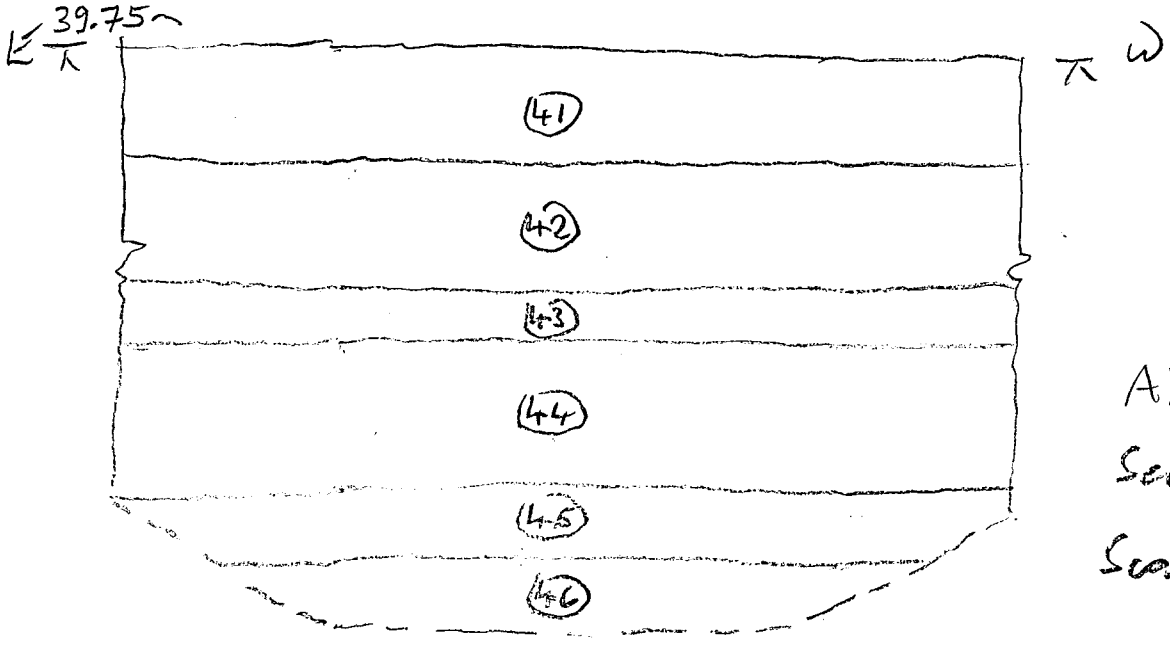
E 39.87m W



ABORBY 10
Section 2
Test Pit 2
Scale 1:20
MS 25/11/10

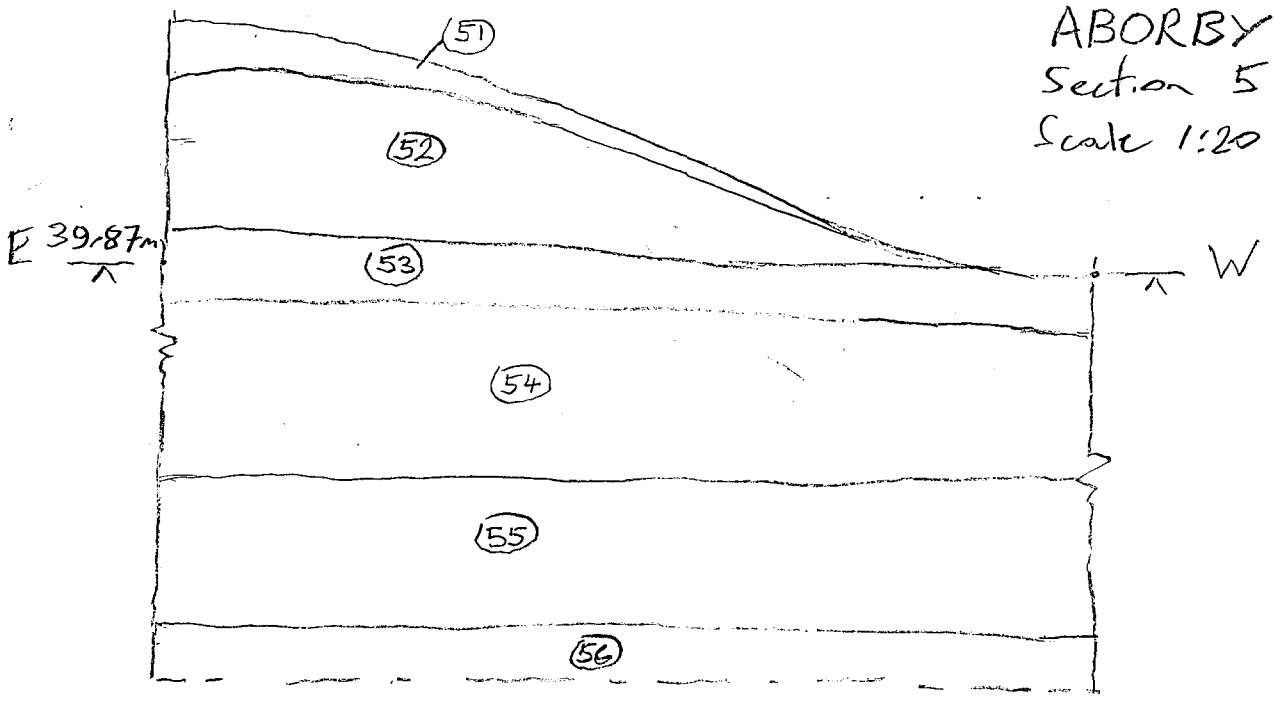


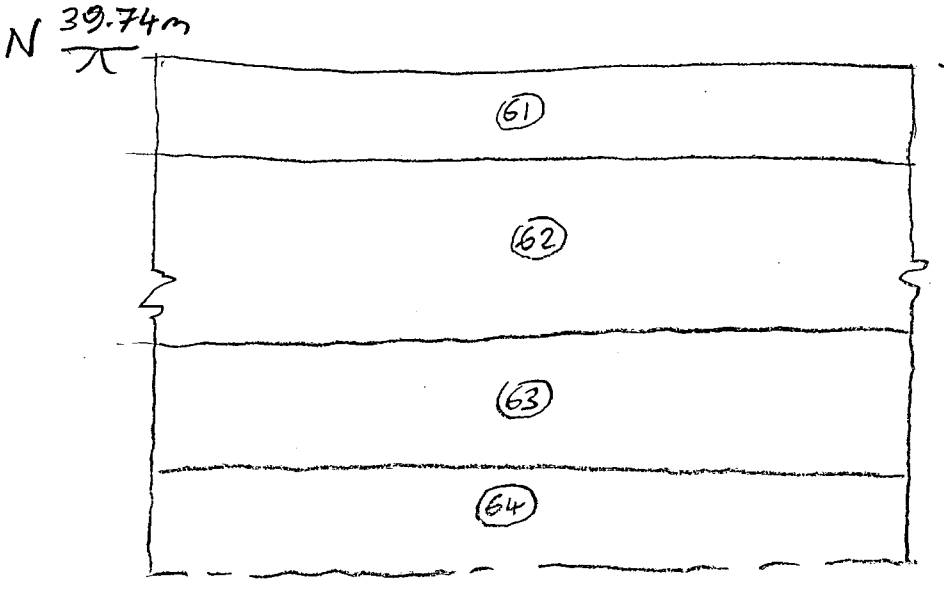
ABORBX 10
Section 3
Scale 1:20



ABORBX 10
Section 4
Scale 1:20

ABORBY 10
Section 5
Scale 1:20





ABORBY 10
Section 6
Scale 1:20

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ABORFIELD
FISH BYPASS CHANNEL

ABURBY 10

D CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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Return to Mike

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE ARBORBY 10 | SITE NAME Aborfield Fish Channel | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
	1	E	Section 5 1x1m	
	2	E	" " "	
	3	E	" "	
	4		ARBORBY 10 I.D. SHOT	
	5	SE	Northern BAP channel 1x1m	
	6	SE	" " " "	
	7	SE	" " " "	
	8	SE	Southern BAP channel 1x1m	
	9	SE	" " " "	
	10	SE	" " " "	
	11	SE	Section 6 1x1m	
	12	SE	" " "	
	13	SE	" " "	
	14	E	Southern Ext of channel	
	15	E	" " "	
	16	E	" " "	
	17	NW	Final top profile of channel	
	18	NW	" " " "	
	19	NW	" " " "	
	20	N	Working shot	
	21	N	" "	
	22	N	" "	
	23	N	Post-ex view of channel	
	24	N	" " " "	
	25	N	" " " "	
	26	W	Piling mat	
	27	W	" "	
	28	W	" "	
	29	W/E	Pile p4 P8 1x1m	
	30	W/E	" " " 1x1m	
	31	W/E	" " " 1x1m	
	32	W	1840 cottage wall 2x1m	WB
	33	W	" " " "	"
	34	W	" " " "	"
	35	E	Pile P4 P15 1x2m	
	36	E	" " " "	
	37			

28/2/11

W

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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

Site code **ABORBY 10**	Site name **Aborfield Fish and Wildlife Channnel, Berkshire**	Card number Sheet **1**

View No.	Photo No.	Context No. Description (Add context numbers where applicable)	Geo-Ref Photo	Object Photo	Scale (m)	View to	Initials and date
1	Picture 001.jpg	ABORBY 10 ID Shot					ms
2	Picture 002.jpg	Pre-ex view, North end of channel				E	ms
3	Picture 003.jpg	Pre-ex view, North end of channel				E	ms
4	Picture 004.jpg	Pre-ex view, North end of channel				E	ms
5	Picture 005.jpg	Topsoil strip, northern end of channel				S	ms
6	Picture 006.jpg	Topsoil strip, northern end of channel				S	ms
7	Picture 007.jpg	Section 1, Test Pit 1 nb			Staff	NE	ms
8	Picture 008.jpg	Section 1, Test Pit 1 nb			Staff	NE	ms
9	Picture 009.jpg	Section 1, Test Pit 1 nb			Staff	NE	ms
10	Picture 010.jpg	Section 1, Test Pit 1 wb			1 m	NE	ms
11	Picture 011.jpg	Section 1, Test Pit 1 wb			1 m	NE	ms
12	Picture 012.jpg	Section 2, Test Pit 2 wb			1 m	S	ms
13	Picture 013.jpg	Section 2, Test Pit 2 wb			1 m	S	ms
14	Picture 014.jpg	Working shot				N	ms
15	Picture 015.jpg	Working shot				N	ms
16	Picture 016.jpg	Digging the channel				S	ms
17	Picture 017.jpg	Digging the channel				S	ms
18	Picture 018.jpg	Digging the channel				S	ms
19	Picture 019.jpg	Section 3 wb			1 m	S	ms
20	Picture 020.jpg	Section 3 wb			1 m	S	ms
21	Picture 021.jpg	Section 4 wb			1 m	S	ms
22	Picture 022.jpg	Section 4 wb			1 m	S	ms
23	Picture 023.jpg	Section 4 wb			1 m	S	ms
24	Picture 024.jpg	Section 4 wb			1 m	S	ms
25	Picture 025.jpg	Section 5 nb			1 m	SW	ms
26	Picture 026.jpg	Section 5 nb			1 m	SW	ms
27	Picture 027.jpg	Northern BAP Channel wb			1 m	SE	ms
28	Picture 028.jpg	Northern BAP Channel wb			1 m	SE	ms
29	Picture 029.jpg	Southern BAP Channel wb			1 m	SE	ms
30	Picture 030.jpg	Southern BAP Channel wb			1 m	SE	ms

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

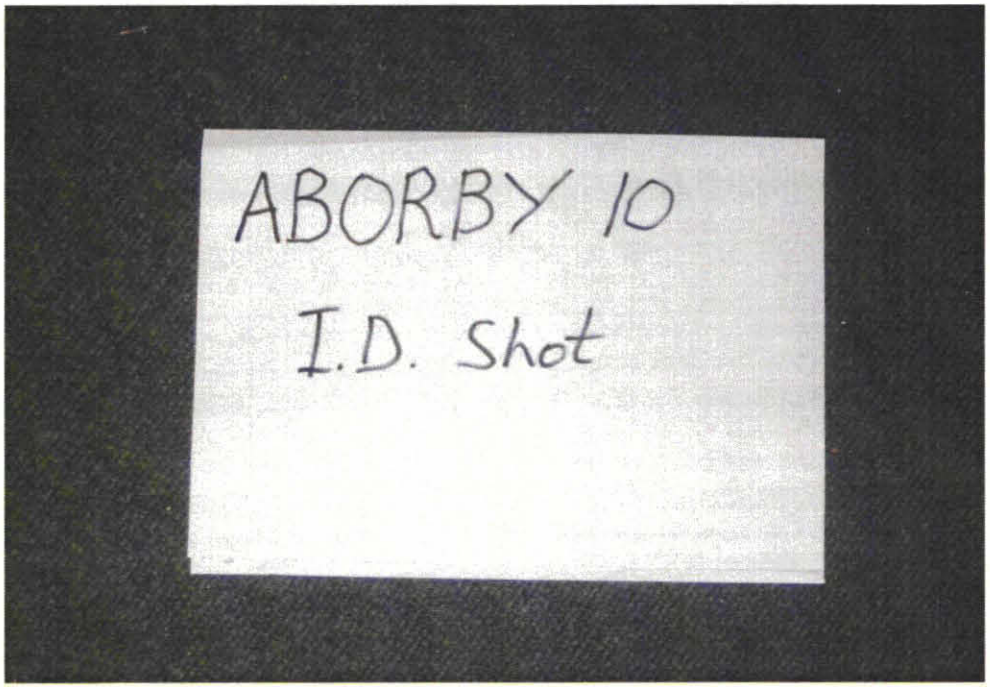
Oxford ArchaeologyOxford Archaeology Janus House,Osney Mead Oxford,OX2 0ES

Site code **ABORBY 10**	Site name **Aborfield Fish and Wildlife Channel**	Card number Sheet **2**

View No.	Photo No.	Context No. Description (Add context numbers where applicable)	Geo-Ref Photo	Object Photo	Scale (m)	View to	Initials and date
31	Picture 031.jpg	Southern BAP Channel, reverse view				NW	ms
32	Picture 032.jpg	Completed fish channel				S	ms
33	Picture 033.jpg	Completed fish channel				S	ms
34	Picture 034.jpg	Northern exit of fish channel				E	ms
35	Picture 035.jpg	Northern exit of fish channel				E	ms
36	Picture 036.jpg	Section 6 wb			1 m	SE	ms
37	Picture 037.jpg	Section 6 wb			1 m	SE	ms
38	Picture 038.jpg	Post-ex view, southern end of channel				NW	ms
39	Picture 039.jpg	Post-ex view, southern end of channel				NW	ms
40	Picture 040.jpg	Post-ex view, southern end of channel				W	ms
41	Picture 041.jpg	Southern end of channel showing weir				SE	ms
42	Picture 042.jpg	Old Paper Mill building				SE	ms
43	Picture 043.jpg	Old Paper Mill building				N	ms
44	Picture 044.jpg	Old Paper Mill building, mill race				N	ms
45	Picture 045.jpg	Old Paper Mill building, turbine race				N	ms
46	Picture 046.jpg	Old Paper Mill building, turbine building				NE	ms

2)

4)



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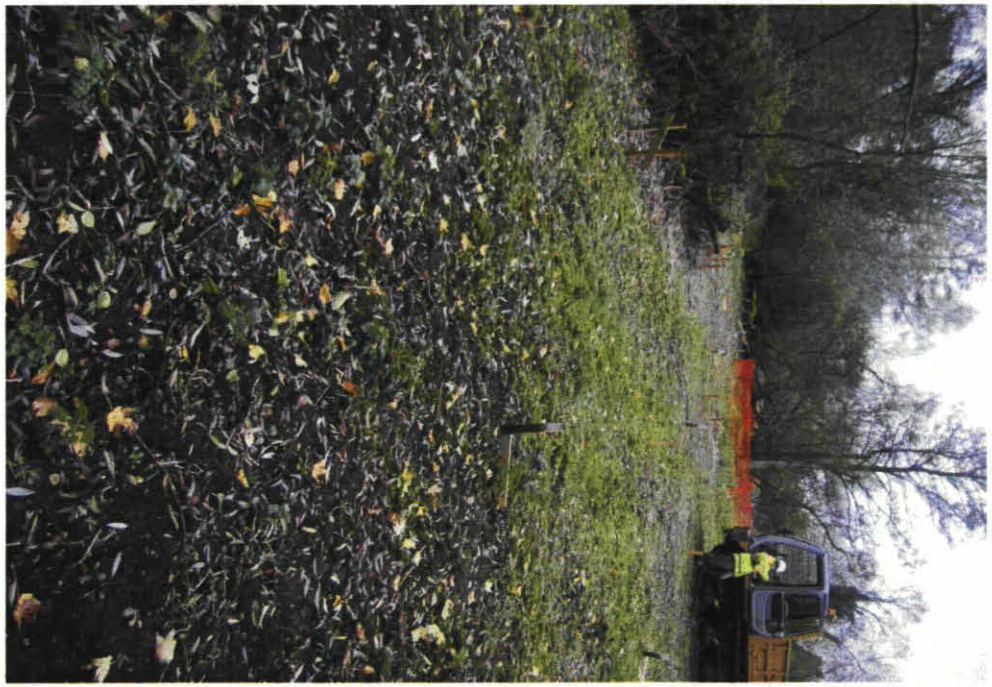

3)

ABORBY10

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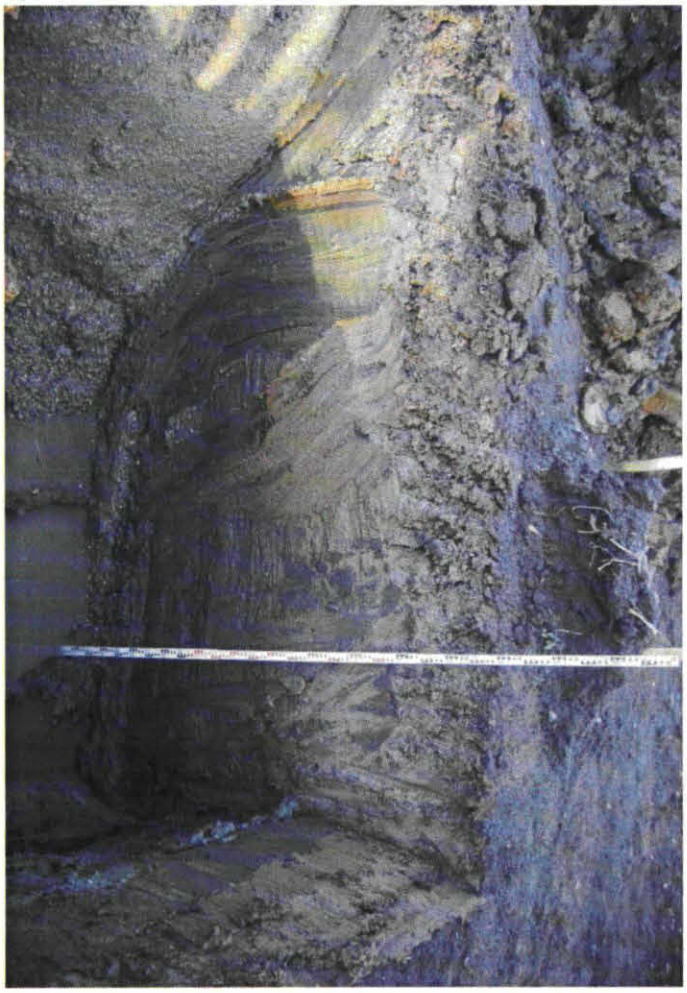
7)

ABCD 8910

ABURBY 10

9)



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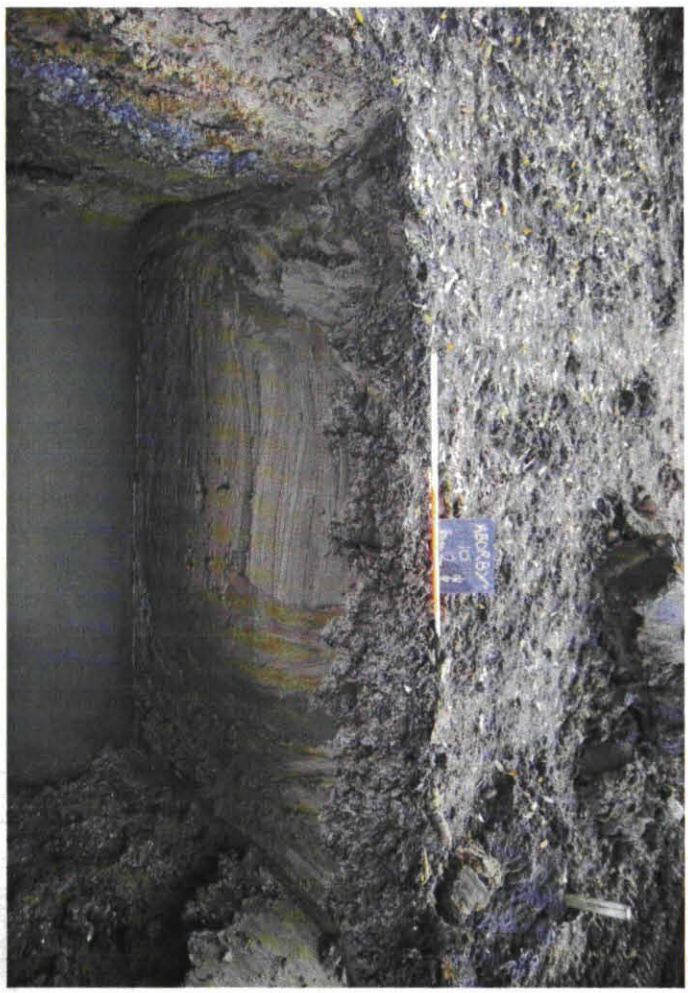


14)

16)

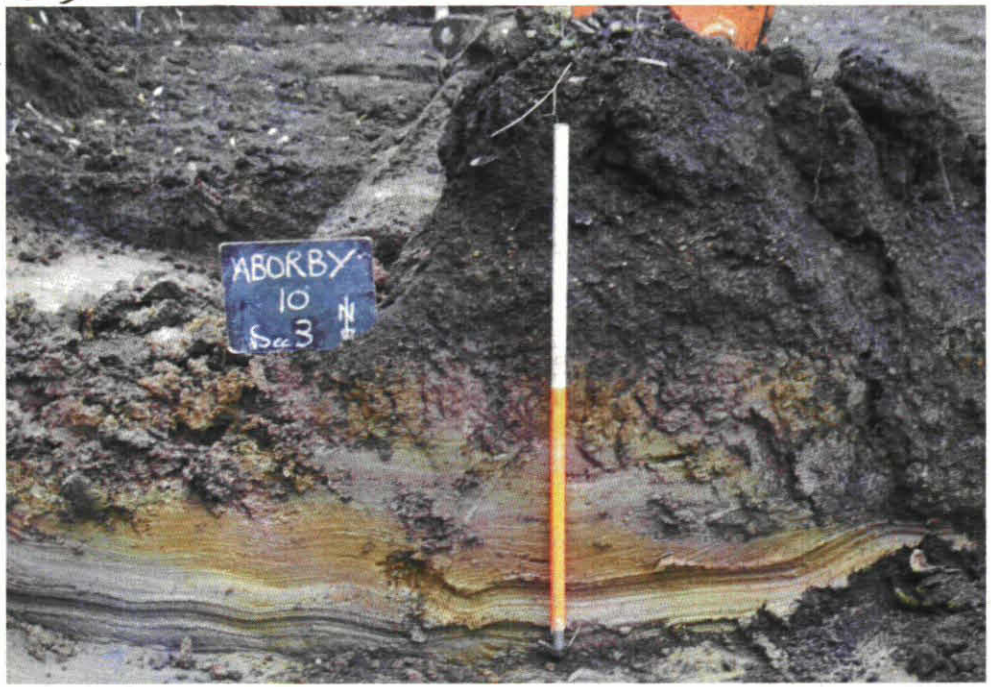
13)

15)

ABORBY 10

18)

20)

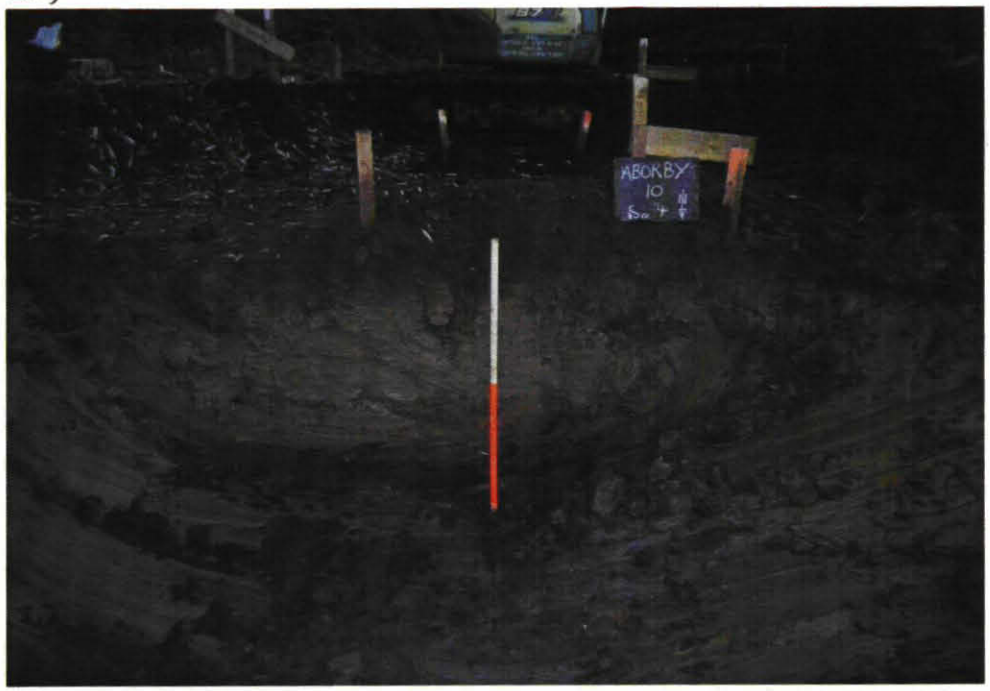


19)

17)

ABORBY 10

22)



24)

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ABORBY 10

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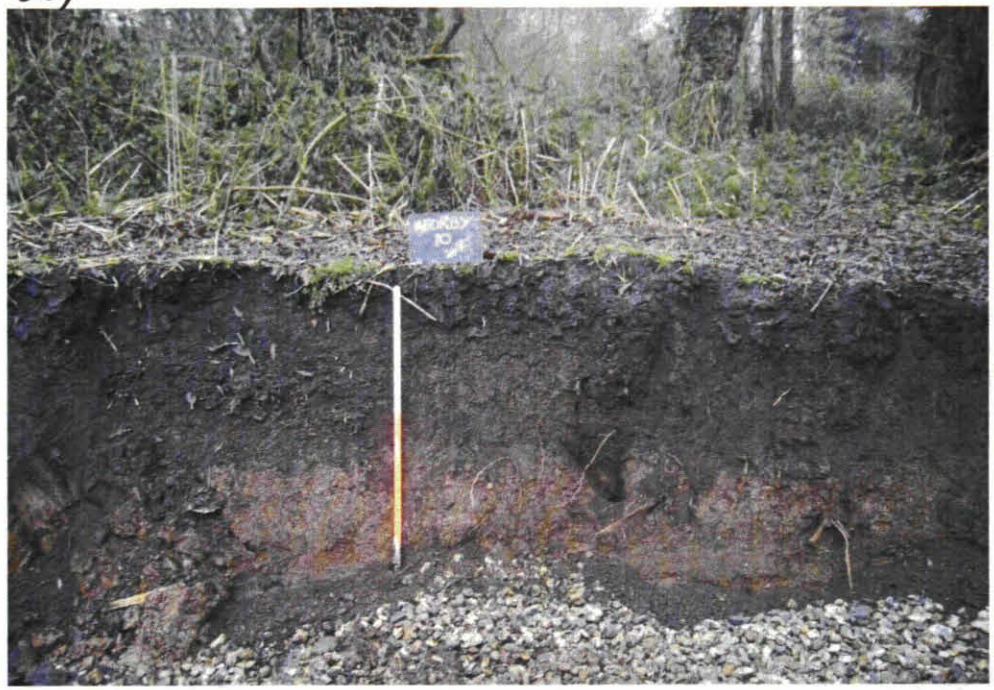

ASQUBY 10

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45)

ABURBY 10

REDMA: 2010 113

ABORFIELD
FISH BYPASS CHANNEL
INDEX 10

E. PRIMARY ~~[illegible]~~ ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

E. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

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

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Oxford Archaeology

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE REGISTER

SITE CODE: AB ABORBY 10

SITE NAME: Aborfield Fish Channel, Berks

PROJECT TYPE (excavation/evaluation, etc.): WB-

SITE/PROJECT MANAGER: D. Wilkinson.

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	25	1	Y / (N)		✓									Sediments from possible open water deposit.
			Y / N											
			Y / N											
			Y / N											
			Y / N											
			Y / N											

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY
ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFER RECORD

Date: 12/1/10	**Site code:** ABORBY 10
Material transferred to: Unit.	**Material:** Clay

Sample number	Context number	No. of boxes/bags	Notes
1	25	1	sediments from open water deposit.

oxfordarchaeology

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code ABOEB10	Sample Number 1
Feature type Open water deposit	Context Number 25
Provisional date ?	Number of buckets/bags 1 large bag

Soil Description
Mast 70% Grey 2 4/1 dark greenish grey, mottled 30% 10YR 4/3 brown (oxidisation). Slightly silty clay. compact but soft + sticky. No structure. occasional angular-subrounded flint pebbles. Occasional black staining (peat?) 25%. organics present (woody frags), <5%

FLOTATION

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

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor CS				Date 11/2/11			Volume floated 1L	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Box	
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) 13L	Reason retained WPR

* located behind tin shed - x2 buckets.

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4) 1 = occasional (<5 items) 2 = moderate (5-25 items) 3 = abundant (25-100 items) 4 = abundant (>100 items)				SORTING NOTES
Site code						
Sample Number	Context Number					
		>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (full name)						
Checked by (full name)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian / reptile bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Charcoal						
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						
Slag						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Other						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded					
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

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

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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	

A report on one environmental sample from Aborfield Bypass Channel, ABORBY 10.

Written by Laura Strafford

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes one sample taken from the watching brief at Aborfield bypass channel in January 2011. The sample was taken primarily for the recovery and interpretation of waterlogged plant remains (WPR) from a deposit thought to be the black and bluish grey layer interleaved with thin layers of pseudofibrous peat previously identified from from borehole 3, which were interpreted as an indicator of the presence of an historical area of open water.

METHODOLOGY

One litre was hand-floated (standard washover technique) for the recovery of WPR. The flot and the residue were collected separately on 250µm meshes and are stored in water-filled containers at 4°C. The waterlogged flots were rapidly scanned for WPR and insects using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Thirteen litres of unprocessed sediment was retained pending the results of this assessment

RESULTS

Sediment

The sediment was predominantly a moist dark greenish grey soft and sticky slightly silty clay. Approximately 30% of the sediment was brown, and this colouration was predominantly found on the outside of clods, suggesting it is the result of oxidisation. Occasional black staining was observed throughout the sediment, which may represent the "peat" identified in borehole 3, although the examples were very small and ephemeral, so it was not possible to select this deposit for separate processing. Small fragments of wood were occasionally observed throughout

the sediment, with no obvious bedding structure. Occasional angular to subrounded flint pebbles were present.

Artefacts

No finds were recovered from the processed sample.

Plant Remains

Table 1 summarises the assessment results for the waterlogged plant remains.

The material recovered in the flot was very poor and dominated by heavily degraded wood fragments. Rootlets were also common. There were occasional larger examples of wood, the largest observed being approximately 30mm in length; these pieces would potentially be identifiable. No seeds were observed.

DISCUSSION

The silty clay deposit appears consistent with the interpretation previously put forward of a backwater pond or sediments within a slow-running former channel of the river. The dark lens(es) within it are, however, not peat but rather organic silt. The deposit as a whole contains some woody fragments, suggesting that the organic content of the sediment has degraded over time. Further work on this horizon could include pollen and diatom analysis, to investigate the nature of the waterbody and the surrounding environment. For this to be worthwhile, the horizon would need to be dated, and sub-samples should be obtained from the borehole sequence rather than from the remainder of the bulk sample.

Table 1: Assessment of waterlogged plant remains from ABORBY 10

Sample Number	Context Number	Feature Type	Floated volume	Flot volume	Waterlogged wood	Waterlogged seeds	CPR	Charcoal	Insects	Molluscs	Comments
1	25	Open water deposit	1 litre	10 ml	++++						ca. 20% of flot scanned. Material poorly preserved and degraded. Waterlogged wood/ rootlet fragments abundant yet very fragmented. Occasional larger examples of wood present, the largest observed being approximately 30mm in length. No seeds noted. No charred remains noted. WPR assessed as POOR