

Sonning Eye Quarry
Northern Extension
Caversham
Oxfordshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology

April 2004

**Client: John Samuels
Archaeological Consultants**

Issue N^o: 1
OA Job N^o: 1466
NGR: SU 7460 7460

Client Name: John Samuels, Archaeological Consultants
Client Ref No:
Document Title: Sonning Eye Quarry, Northern Extension, Caversham, Oxfordshire
Document Type: Evaluation
Issue Number: 1
National Grid Reference: SU 7460 7640
Planning Reference:
OA Job Number: 1466
Site Code: SOCOE 02
Invoice Code: SOCOE EV
Receiving Museum: Oxfordshire County Museum Services
Museum Accession No: TBC

Prepared by: Alan Ford
Position: Supervisor
Date: 20th March 2004

Checked by: Andrew Holmes
Position: Project Manager
Date: 29th March 2004

Approved by: Nick Shepherd
Position: Head of Fieldwork
Date: 29th March 2004

Signed.....



Document File Location H:\PROJECTS\Oxfordshire OX\South Oxfordshire
SO\3988 Sonning Eye Quarry\evREP.doc
Graphics File Location Server 1:/oapubs1-RtoZ*SOCOE EV*Sonning Eye
Quarry*LM*18.02.04
Illustrated by Lucy Martin

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology
© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2004

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Sonning Eye Quarry, Northern Extension Caversham, Oxfordshire

NGR: SU 7460 7640

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

Summary	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	1
1.2 Geology and topography.....	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
2 Evaluation Aims	2
3 Evaluation Methodology	2
3.1 Scope of fieldwork.....	2
3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording	3
3.3 Finds	3
3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence	3
3.5 Presentation of results	3
4 Results: General.....	3
4.1 Soils and ground conditions	3
4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits.....	4
5 Results: Descriptions.....	4
5.1 Trench Descriptions.....	4
5.2 Finds	9
5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains.....	14
6 Discussion and Interpretation	16
6.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	16
6.2 Overall interpretation.....	16
Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory.....	21
Appendix 2 Bibliography and References.....	33
Appendix 3 Summary of Site Details.....	34

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan and location of alluvial/peat deposits
- Fig. 3 Trench 4, plan and section
- Fig. 4 Trench 9, plan and section
- Fig. 5 Trench 19, plan and section
- Fig. 6 Trenches 20 and 27, plans and sections
- Fig. 7 Trench 28, plan and section
- Fig. 8 Trench 35, plans and sections
- Fig. 9 Trenches 41 and 50, plans and sections
- Fig. 10 Trenches 42 and 61, plans and sections
- Fig. 11 Trenches 52 and 54, plans and sections
- Fig. 12 Trench 53, plan and sections

SUMMARY

Between the 19th December 2003 and 23rd January 2004 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land at Sonning Eye Quarry, Caversham, Oxfordshire on behalf of John Samuels, Archaeological Consultants. The evaluation demonstrated that there was a preserved sequence of alluvial and peat deposits on the site, which overlay an ancient palaeochannel. Evidence for pre-historic activity was recovered, including a flint assemblage which suggested a low intensity usage of the site from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. In addition, a number of features were identified near the boundary between an apparent island of free draining sands and surrounding wet land. The features were excavated into surviving ancient ground surfaces and included a pre-Christian Grave of Iron Age or later date, ditches and post holes. On the margins of the peat to the west of site, evidence for timbers and possible stabilisation of the wet ground was recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 The site at Sonning Eye Quarry near Caversham, Oxfordshire is located 800 m north of the River Thames at NGR SU 7460 7640. It is bordered on the south side by the B478 Playhatch Road, on the east by the A4155 and to the north-west by the Henley Road.
- 1.1.2 The site is being considered for the purpose of mineral extraction. Due to the potential disturbance of archaeological deposits and in line with PPG16 and Policy PE8 of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, an archaeological evaluation was required by the Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (OCAS) in advance of any development.
- 1.1.3 A brief was set by and a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2003) agreed with Hugh Coddington, Deputy County Archaeologist. This comprised a programme of trial trenching which would form the basis for the formulation of any subsequent mitigation strategy. A series of monitoring visits was also carried out by OCAS during the trial trenching.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies at approximately 35 m OD on generally level ground with hills to the immediate north. The geology is terrace gravel, overlain by alluvium across all but the east and north-east edges of the site. The site is roughly triangular in shape and covers 20 hectares bordered by the Berry Brook to the west and a drainage leat to the east. The current land use is agricultural.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 No archaeological remains have been recorded from within the site. The earliest evidence for a human presence in the vicinity are three Acheulian ovate hand axes dated from 500,000BC - 40,000BC. Two of these came from within 50 m of the southern boundary of the site.
- 1.3.2 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out approximately 800 m south-west of the site on the outskirts of Caversham recorded features dating from the Neolithic to Roman periods, cutting through a complex sequence of alluvial clays interpreted as the in-filling remnants of an abraded palaeochannel system. A small number of chance finds of Roman material have been reported from the surrounding area. No evidence for Saxon activity has been recorded in the immediate area, while the medieval period is represented only by one scatter of pottery to the north-east of the site. Cartographic evidence suggests that the site has remained undeveloped during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 1.3.3 Two cropmark complexes have been identified from aerial photographs. Linear and ring ditch cropmarks 200 m south-west of the site may relate to the remains excavated at Caversham. A group of cropmarks to the immediate north-east and extending into the site represent enclosures. These however seem to correspond with field boundaries recorded on Hawkes' map of 1821, and so are probably of relatively recent origin.
- 1.3.4 The main potential for archaeological remains surviving on the site is for the prehistoric and Roman periods, evidence for which has been previously found in the vicinity. During the Saxon and medieval periods this area was probably marshland or seasonally flooded pasture, while more recently it has seen agricultural usage. The placename Sonning Eye probably refers to the presence of an Island.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site.
- 2.1.2 Attention was to be given to remains of all periods. This was to include evidence for past environments, with provision for environmental sampling included.
- 2.1.3 The evaluation would seek to clarify the nature and extent of any modern disturbance and intrusion on the site.
- 2.1.4 The results of the evaluation were to be made available in the form of a written report.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A 1.5% sample of the 20 ha site area was required. Sixty five trenches measuring 25-30 m x 1.8m were called for according to the specification. Of these only fifty-nine

could be excavated due to poor access and standing woodland. In agreement with the archaeological consultant and County Archaeologist Trenches 1, 3, 30, 38, 47 and 56 were not excavated. Fourteen trenches (8, 12, 25, 27, 37, 44, 45, 46, 52, 53, 54, 57, 62 and 65) were relocated to avoid woodland, hedgerows, and services on the site. An additional trench (35a) was excavated alongside trench 35 to clarify the archaeology in that area. The trenches were located as shown in Fig. 2.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and directed by an archaeological supervisor. Excavation proceeded to the first significant archaeological horizon.
- 3.2.2 A representative sample of the features revealed were excavated by hand to determine their depth, extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. Where finds were visible in the surface of unexcavated features these were retained. All features and deposits encountered were issued a unique context number. The spoil tips were inspected visually for the presence of artefacts.
- 3.2.3 A plan was drawn of each trench at a scale of 1:100, and each excavated feature was recorded in section at 1:10. Colour transparency and black-and-white photographs were taken of each feature, as well as more general shots of each trench. All recording was conducted in accordance with the practices detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OAU 1992).
- 3.2.4 The trenches were surveyed in by Mouchel's Ltd using a total station theodolite (TST). Levels were taken relative to Ordnance Datum.

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.4.1 Samples were taken from selected features and from a sequence through the interleaving clays and alluvium to assess the likely preservation and quality of environmental data pertaining to the environmental history of the local area.

3.5 Presentation of results

- 3.5.1 A general description of the soils and ground conditions is given. This is followed by descriptions of the individual trenches and finds, with a brief discussion of the results. Details of individual contexts are given in Appendix 1.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The site demonstrated a varied drift geology under a uniform topsoil approximately 0.2 -0.4 m in depth. No evidence was encountered to indicate that the site had been deeply ploughed.
- 4.1.2 To the west of the site was a band of peat with its eastern boundary passing in the approximate line of Trenches 5, 10,14, 19, 32, 41 and 50. The depth of this peat appeared to increase to the north of the site with at least two identifiable horizons interleaving with alluvial clays. The peat was thinner and patchier to the south east of the site. A full profile of the peat was excavated in Trench 9 and a profile of the stratigraphy of deposits on the boundary of the peat was recorded in Trench 19. Trenches in this area were rapidly inundated by ground water. Standing water was present on the surface in the vicinity of Trenches 18 and 64.
- 4.1.3 The area approximately bounded by Trenches 20, 25, 27, 33 and 61 demonstrated a series of alluvial clays overlying apparent palaeochannel deposits comprising interleaving sands, silts and fine gravels. Trenches in this area were rapidly inundated by ground water.
- 4.1.4 The topography was slightly higher in the area bounded by Trenches 35, 36, 52 and 54. Here the alluvial clays were capped by free draining sands and silts
- 4.1.5 To the east of the site the geology comprised a deep sequence of gleyed clays with alluvium. To the extreme east of the site in Trenches 37 and 55 these clays were seen to lie over London Clay. Trenches to the east of the site were rapidly inundated by ground water.
- 4.1.6 The drift geology encountered is shown in Figure 2.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 A total of fourteen trenches (4, 9, 19, 20, 27, 28, 35, 41, 42, 50, 52, 53, 54, and 61) contained archaeological features or deposits. Overall there was a grouping of trenches containing archaeology within the southern central portion of the site, on the area of higher sandier material and along its boundary with the alluvium to the north.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Trench Descriptions

Trenches 4, 9 and 19: Peat and palaeochannel deposits

- 5.1.1 Trenches 4, 9 and 19 were excavated into the series of interleaving alluvial and peat deposits to the west of the site. Representative sections were recorded to characterise the depth of peat and the sequence of deposits running into the peat from the east. The peat sequence was fully recorded to its base in Trench 9.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

- 5.1.2 A sondage was excavated at the west end of the trench revealing a peat layer (404) overlain by a grey alluvium (403) which was in turn overlain by a second peat horizon (402). A yellow/brown alluvial subsoil (401) sealed this upper peat horizon and was overlain by the present topsoil (400). Excavation of the sondage was halted part way through the lowest peat horizon (404) at 32.66 m OD when a deposit of flint nodules (405) was encountered. No excavation of these flints was possible due to flooding. The flints within 405 were of moderate size and included some burnt nodules. A similar layer of flint nodules (1908) was encountered within the peat at the west end of Trench 19.

Trench 9 (Fig 4)

- 5.1.3 Health and safety considerations necessitated a significant widening and stepping of the trench in order to retrieve a full monolith sample from the peat deposits, which reached a depth of 1.94 m below ground level. The sequence was fully sampled and a monolith taken of the full series onto the underlying palaeochannel deposits of grey/blue clay with sand (911). The series comprised from bottom to top: The underlying palaeochannel deposits of grey blue clay with sand (911), a peat layer (910), a black/brown clay (909), a brown/grey clay (908), a blue/grey clay (907), a blue grey silty clay with sand (906), a second peat horizon (905), an orange/grey silty clay with sand (904), a third peat horizon (903), a brown/orange clayey silt (902) and a light brown/grey clayey silt (901) overlain by the present topsoil (900). Fragments of wood were noted throughout the sequence from 903 downwards. At least two upright round timbers were present in the top of the peat (905) at the north end of the trench but could not be recovered due to excessive flooding. A spread of burnt flints (913) were seen to be lying on top of (906), a sample was taken of these.

Trench 19 (Fig. 5)

- 5.1.4 A section of the entire length of the trench was recorded to demonstrate the relationship of deposits on the slight slope from the east into the peat. The layers could clearly be seen to be building up to the east of the trench. The sequence comprised from the bottom: (1906) a light grey/blue sandy gravel, (1904) a light grey blue clayey silt, (1902) a dark brown/grey clayey silt, (1903) a peat layer, (1907) a brown clayey silt with chalk or shell inclusions, (1901) a brown/orange clayey silt and (1900) the topsoil. Two upright stakes were seen in the trench base within 1906 and a spread of flint cobbles (1908) was seen in the top of the peat (1903) at the west end of the trench. These could not be investigated due to flooding.

Trenches 20, 27 and 28. Pit, ditch, postholes, burial and buried soil.

- 5.1.5 Trenches 20, 27 and 28 were excavated into the alluvial series overlying palaeochannel deposits that bordered the area of higher free draining sands on its north and north-west edges.

Trench 20 (Fig. 6)

- 5.1.6 A number of possible features were investigated in this trench. Three pit like features (2004, 2006 and 2010) were excavated at the south end of the trench. Excavation of these features indicated they were silty lenses within the alluvium (2003) which underlies a second alluvium (2002). A fourth pit (2011), 1.26 m long, 0.85 m wide and 0.19 m deep cutting the alluvial deposit (2002) was investigated towards the northern end of the trench. This was clearly archaeological, with an upper fill (2012) 0.1 m deep comprising fire reddened clay with charcoal and worked flints. There was no evidence for this material having been burnt in situ. The primary fill (2013) of this pit was a light grey/orange clayey silt 0.1 m thick with occasional charcoal flecks. Worked flints were recovered from the alluvial material 2002 and the fill 2012 of pit 2011.

Trench 27 (Fig. 6)

- 5.1.7 The trench was excavated in two sections either side of an existing boundary hedge, only the southern section of the trench revealed any archaeological features. The latest feature in trench 27 was a ditch (2706), 1.68 m wide and 0.78 m deep that crossed the south end of the southern section of the trench on a south-east north-west axis. This ditch was clearly cut from directly under the present topsoil and contained two fills (2707 and 2709). The primary fill (2709) of the ditch was a greyer clayey material, again containing worked and burnt flints. This deposit contained a lens of charcoaly material that probably came from the fill (2711) of a post hole (2710) which is truncated by the base of ditch 2704 on its north side. The uppermost fill (2707) was a blue/grey silty clay with orange mottling 0.56 m in depth. Flints and burnt flint were recovered from this fill. The grey clayey fills of ditch 2706 suggest it silted in waterlogged conditions. No evidence of a bank deposit eroding into the ditch was visible within the trench. As the ditch is cut from immediately below the current topsoil it is possible that this feature is relatively recent. A map of the site clearly shows a feature marked as a drain in the approximate location of this ditch running on the same axis.
- 5.1.8 The post hole 2710 cuts from under the subsoil (2701) through an alluvial material (2702) and contains a dark brown sandy material (2711) with charcoal. Post hole 2710 was 0.24 m in depth and 0.16 m wide. A second possible post hole (2712) was investigated 2.5 m to the north of ditch 2706. This feature was truncated by the machine and may also have been cut through the alluvium 2702. The fill (2713) of 2712 was similar to the fill (2711) of post hole 2710 but contained no charcoal.
- 5.1.9 A human skeleton (2705) was uncovered during the initial machining of trench 27. Only the lower part of the femurs and the fibia and tibia of both legs survived within the trench. The existence of a grave cut (2703) was confirmed by excavating a small extension to trench 27 on its west edge. The grave was cut from the top of the alluvial material 2702 at 34.15 m OD. The fill (2704) of the grave cut was nearly identical to the surrounding alluvium 2702 but slightly lighter in hue with grey

staining around the bones. The internment was placed in an extended supine position on a north-west to south-east orientation. The grave was 1.82 m long, 0.14 m deep and 0.65 m wide. The remains within the trench were cleaned and recorded but left in situ and marked with barrier mesh before the trench was backfilled. The surviving bones of the internment appeared to be in reasonably good condition and worked flints and fragments of pre-historic pottery were recovered from the surrounding alluvium 2702. A fragment of an iron ring with a bead attached was recovered from the burial.

Trench 28 (Fig 7)

- 5.1.10 No features were observed within trench 28, however, a large number of flints were recovered from an alluvial material 2803. A sondage was excavated to clarify the nature of 2803. This sondage demonstrated that 2803 contained sandy and fine gravel lenses within its brown/orange clayey silt matrix, suggesting a formation through a series of flooding events. This material was overlain by another alluvial material (2802) which was in turn overlain by the subsoil (2801) and topsoil (2800).

Trenches 35 and 35a. Post holes (Fig.8)

- 5.1.11 Trenches 35 and 35a were excavated into the north-west side of the area of higher free - draining sands.
- 5.1.12 Five possible post holes (3504 - 3508), in a rough curve were visible in trench 35. An additional trench (35a) was excavated immediately to the north of trench 35 to ascertain if any further post holes were present in the vicinity. A further three post holes (3514, 3516 and 3518) were identified in trench 35a. Post hole 3516 could clearly be seen in the north trench edge to be cut from under the present subsoil (3501) through a light orange/brown sandy clay silt horizon (3502). All the post holes were regular in shape and profile and had similar fills of reddish brown sandy silt material. A further five features (3520, 3522, 3524, 3526 and 3528) were investigated in trench 35a but appear to have been the result of root action.

Trenches 41, 42, 50 and 61 Ditches and timbers

- 5.1.13 Trenches 41 and 50 are close to the eastern boundary of the peat (4102 and 5002), which is rising from the west onto a blue/grey alluvial clay (4103 and 5003). Trenches 42 and 61 were excavated through the alluvial clays on the western boundary of the area of higher free draining sands.

Trench 41 (Fig 9)

- 5.1.14 A ditch (4104) was noted in the trench running across the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch 4104 was 0.80 m wide in the base of the trench and had two fills comprising a primary fill of peat (4106) overlain by a blue grey clay (4105). Full excavation of this feature was not possible due to the rapid flooding of the trench by ground water

Trench 42 (Fig. 10)

- 5.1.15 A number of timbers close together were noted during the machining of trench 42 at 33.42 m OD. These timbers lay within the light orange/yellow silt clay alluvium (4204) in the base of the trench. Rapid flooding of the trench made any further investigation impossible beyond planning the location of these timbers.

Trench 50 (Fig. 9)

- 5.1.16 A ditch (5005) could be seen to cut from under the present sub soil (5001) and through the peat (5002) into the alluvium (5003) but was filled exclusively by peat deposits (5004 and 5006). The ditch was 1.24 m wide and had a steep profile.

Trench 61 (Fig. 10)

- 5.1.17 Two ditches (6105 and 6107) were recorded in trench 61. Both of these ditches were on a north-west to south-east alignment with ditch 6107 apparently terminating within the trench. Neither of the ditches could be excavated to their full depth due to flooding by groundwater. The ditches were of different dates as 6105 was overlain by the present subsoil (6101) and cut through the mid grey orange alluvium (6102) which sealed ditch 6107. Ditch 6105 was 1.8 m wide and had a single fill of mid orange/brown silty clay (6106). Ditch 6107 was 2.3 m wide with a mid orange grey silty clay fill (6108).

Trenches 52, 53 and 54. Pits, and ditches.*Trench 52 (Fig. 11)*

- 5.1.18 The trench was situated on the western boundary of the higher free draining part of the site. Two possible ditches, cut into the sands were visible within the western half of the trench during machining but could not be excavated due to flooding by ground water. The eastern half of the trench remained dry at 34.59 m OD where a feature identified as a tree throw was excavated.

Trench 53 (Fig.12)

- 5.1.19 The trench was situated towards the centre of the higher free draining sands. Three possible ditches (5303/5307, 5306 and 5326) were investigated in trench 53. Ditch 5303/5307 curved into the trench from the southern edge onto an east - west axis for 2.9 m before running back under the south edge of the trench. This ditch contained three fills, a primary fill of light yellowish silty sand (5304/5308) 0.04 m in depth overlain by a mid orange brown sandy silt (5309) 0.42 m in depth which was in turn overlain by another orange brown sandy silt (5310) 0.24 m in depth. A number of flints were recovered from these fills. Ditch 5303/5307 was clearly cut from under the present topsoil and through the subsoil (5301). The base of this ditch truncated a probable tree throw (5311).
- 5.1.20 A possible ditch terminus or pit (5306) 1.6 m wide was excavated against the north-west edge of trench 53. This feature contained three fills, a primary fill of mid

reddish brown silty sand (5313) 0.06 m in depth overlain by a reddish brown sandy clay (5314) 0.30 m in depth which was in turn overlain by another sandy clay with flint pebbles (5315) 0.40 m in depth.

- 5.1.21 Another possible ditch terminus (5326) was investigated against the south-east edge of the trench. This feature was 3.40 m wide and contained six fills. The primary fill (5334) was an orange brown silty sand 0.08 m in depth. This was overlain to the east by two slumps of sandy clay material (5331 and 5333) suggesting a bank existed on this side. A slump of sandy clay material (5332) against the west edge may represent weathering of the edge on this side. Finally the feature was filled by sandy clays (5327 and 5330). This feature was clearly cut from directly under the modern topsoil through the subsoil (5301).
- 5.1.22 A single possible pit (5318) was identified, a regular oval feature 0.84 m long and 0.70 m wide with even edges and base. Four other pit like features (5311, 5316, 5322 and 5324) were also investigated. These were all irregular in shape and profile, suggesting that they were tree throws or natural silt lenses within the sands of 5302 in the base of the trench. A small circular feature (5320) 0.30 m in diameter with an even profile and flat base could be identified as a posthole.

Trench 54 (Fig. 11)

- 5.1.23 The trench was situated on the eastern edge of the higher free - draining sands. To the east the ground slopes slightly onto grey alluvial clays over London Clay.
- 5.1.24 A single ditch (5405) and three probable tree throws (5407, 5410 and 5416) were investigated in the trench. Ditch 5405, orientated north - south across the trench was filled by a grey gleyed material (5406) suggesting deposition in damp, stagnant conditions. Ditch 5405 was clearly sealed by the brownish grey silty sand alluvium (5403) which contained a number of worked flints suggesting an ancient date for the feature. Ditch 5405 truncated a probable tree throw (5407) to the west. The probable tree throw 5410 contained a number of worked flints.

5.2 Finds

Prehistoric Pottery - by Emily Edwards (OA)

- 5.2.1 Fragments of pottery and burnt clay were recovered in the course of the evaluation. These were restricted to two contexts (2702 and 4802).
- 5.2.2 The fragments from the probable ancient subsoil 2702 are likely to be Burnt Clay.
- 5.2.3 The very small size and poor condition of the fragments of pottery from 4802 precluded any identification of fabric type, and the assemblage can only be broadly assigned as being Prehistoric in date.

Lithics - by Rebecca Devaney (OA)

5.2.4 A total of 114 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the evaluation at Sonning Quarry (Table 1). A further 73 fragments (718g) of burnt unworked flint were retrieved from 11 contexts (Table 2). The flint can be ascribed to periods from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. Some of the early material is likely to be redeposited, but it is possible that some groups, for example that from context 3521, is an in situ assemblage. There are three distinct groups that are described separately from the rest of the assemblage.

Table 1. Summary of worked flint by trench.

Trench	0	18	20	27	28	35	36	39	41	42	43	48	53	54	57	Total
Flake	1		2	6	25			2	1	1	1	2	3	23	1	68
Blade			1	2	1	3										7
Bladelet						1							1			2
Blade-like flake			2	3	2	1	1					1		2		12
Chip						1										1
Rejuvenation flake						1										1
Irregular waste				1	5					1				5		12
Multiplatform flake core							1									1
Single platform flake core				1												1
Core on a flake		1			1									1		3
Tested nodule														1		1
Microolith					1											1
Retouched flake					1					1				1		3
Miscellaneous retouch														1		1
Total	1	1	5	13	36	7	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	34	1	114

Table 2. Summary of burnt unworked flint by context

Context	Count	Weight (g)
2001	1	20
2012	3	30
2701	3	42
2709	4	18
2802	2	36
2803	20	262
3521	13	50
5004	3	14
5406	1	10
5411	11	152
5417	12	84
Total	73	718

Raw material and condition

5.2.5 The worked flint was spread between 30 contexts within 15 trenches, including a pit fill, grave cut, tree-throw hole fill, ditch fills, root cuts, and layers. Most contexts contain less than ten pieces of flint; however, contexts 5411 and 5417 produced 14 and 11 pieces respectively. Both are fills of cuts created by root action. Most striking is layer 2803 that produced 30 pieces of flint.

Provenance

- 5.2.6 Where identifiable, the raw material is gravel and chalk flint. These are likely to be from local sources because the site is situated on terrace gravels that overlie chalk. There is no evidence for the use of Bullhead flint. The condition of the flint is varied. Most pieces (46%) were recorded as being in a fresh condition. Slightly fewer pieces (31%) show slight post-depositional damage and 6% show moderate post-depositional damage. 17% of the flints are rolled. The damage is most frequently seen on vulnerable unretouched edges and implies a fair amount of post-depositional disturbance. Surface alteration is also varied with just over half of the material being unretouched. 17% exhibit light cortication and 11% exhibit moderate cortication. These pieces are spread between 16 contexts. Heavy cortication was noted on 6% of the material. With the exception of one piece, this material was recovered from context 3521, which on the basis of typological characteristics, is thought to be some of the oldest material at the site. Iron staining affects 9% of the material, with all except one piece recovered from context 5411. A total of 32% suffer breaks and just 4% show signs of burning.

Technology and dating

Mesolithic to Neolithic (Trenches 28, 35 and 20)

Trench 28

- 5.2.7 Trench 28 is notable because of the comparatively large amount of flint that was recovered (Table 1). The material came from two contexts, alluvial layers 2802 and 2803, and contained six and 30 pieces respectively. The debitage is dominated by flakes (25 pieces) however there is also a small blade component (1 blade and 2 blade-like flakes). It is possible that these are unintentional blade removals or they are residual from an earlier phase.
- 5.2.8 The assemblage includes just one core and two tools. The core is fairly small at 32g. Areas of impact and the presence of incipient cones of percussion suggest that it was reduced with force. The microlith is of Jacobi's type 1a (Jacobi 1978:16, fig 6), consisting of an obliquely blunted point with direct retouch on the left side. This type is usually associated with early Mesolithic industries, but is also known to occur in later Mesolithic assemblages. Compared to the rest of the material, this piece is likely to be residual, however it may be associated with the small blade element. There is also one possible retouched flake.

Trench 35

- 5.2.9 Seven pieces of flint were recovered from deposit 3521 in trench 35 (Table 1). Though small in number, the material is distinct from that found at the rest of the site because of its domination by blades. This suggests that the material can be dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic (Ford 1987:79, table 2). The presence of dorsal blade scars and soft hammer impacts support this suggestion, as does platform edge abrasion and the rejuvenation flake which are most commonly associated with the

careful reduction strategy used during this period. Although the main features in this trench are postholes, the flint was recovered from a feature created by root action. All pieces are corticated, six heavily and one piece moderately

Trench 20

- 5.2.10 Trench 20 contained five pieces of unmodified waste in pit deposit 2012 (Table 1). The two blade-like flakes are broken and could well have originally been blades. One of the flakes has platform edge abrasion and parallel sides. It is possible that too hard an impact was used which caused the hinge termination and the subsequent removal of a flake instead of a blade. With this in mind, it is possible to suggest the dominance of blades and therefore an early Neolithic date (Ford 1987:79, table 2).

Neolithic to Bronze Age (Trenches 27 and 54)

Trench 27

- 5.2.11 Trench 27 contained 13 pieces of flint from four contexts (Table 1). Layers 2701 produced one flake, one piece of irregular waste and one multi-platform flake core and layer 2702 produced four flakes, three of which are blade-like. Though the group is small it is possible to suggest a late Neolithic to Bronze Age date for the material in these contexts. This is based on the multiple occurrence of hard hammer struck removals and the lack of platform edge abrasion. Deposit 2704, which was associated with a human interment, contained two flakes and two blades. It is likely that these pieces of flint came from disturbed deposits when the grave cut was dug, and are therefore redeposited, as opposed to being placed in the grave. One of the blades has light cortication and three are slightly damaged which supports this suggestion. Deposit 2709, the fill of a probably modern ditch, contained two flakes. Both have suffered post-depositional damage and are probably redeposited.

Trench 54

- 5.2.12 Trench 54 is significant because of the comparatively large amount of flint that was recovered (Table 1). Layers 5403 and 5404, ditch fill 5406 and deposits 5411, 5413, 5415 and 5417 (the fills of features created by root action) contained 23 flakes and a small amount of irregular waste. The lack of any significant blade component suggests a Bronze Age date for the material (Ford 1987:79, table 2).
- 5.2.13 Context 5411 also contained a core, flake and a tested nodule. The core on a flake has been reduced in an almost Levallois fashion. It is made on a primary flake and has large removals taken from the ventral surface. The platform preparation is only extant on one edge and there is no principal flake removal. The tested nodule is quite small, weighing just 64g, and only had two removals taken before it was discarded.

Contexts 5415 and 5417 also contained retouched pieces, both of which are fairly crude.

Other Material

- 5.2.14 The rest of the assemblage from Sonning Quarry was recovered from 15 contexts in ten trenches. There were no more than three pieces of flint per context or four pieces per trench, a total of 19 pieces. This can be broken down into 16 pieces of debitage, two cores and one tool. Flakes dominate the debitage category; with one bladelet, two blade-like flakes and one piece of irregular waste also present. This suggests a Bronze Age date for the majority of the material (Ford 1987:79, table 2).
- 5.2.15 The core on a flake was the only flint recovered from an undated layer. It is fairly small, weighing 32g, and has removals taken from its ventral surface. The multi-platform flake core also came from an undated layer, however, it is associated with a blade-like flake. Again it is fairly small, weighing just 54g, and is irregularly worked. The retouched flake has very light, sporadic retouch to the distal end. It is heavily corticated and iron stained. Unfortunately the piece is undiagnostic and therefore undatable.

Usewear

- 5.2.16 Usewear seen with the naked eye was noted during baseline recording. Only three pieces, from different trenches, show macroscopic evidence of utilisation

Discussion and potential

- 5.2.17 The flint from Sonning Quarry can be dated to the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. The material from trenches 20 and 35 are possibly in-situ Mesolithic or early Neolithic deposits. This is based on typological and technological characteristics, although the material recovered from the root hole fill (3521) is almost certainly re-deposited. The rest of the material can be broadly dated to the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. There is also a probable residual Mesolithic and early Neolithic element to the assemblage, as demonstrated by the microlith and blade component. In general the flint is thinly spread across the site and suggests low-density background activity.
- 5.2.18 Cores on flakes are the most common type of core, there are three compared to one multi-platform flake core, one single platform flake core and one tested nodule. The cores are fairly small and irregularly worked which is unusual. In areas with limited raw material sources, it is common to find small but well worked cores that have been fully exhausted. This can not be the case here though as the cores are irregularly worked and the material was available locally. It is possible that the cores are small because the available nodules are also small, however this does not account for the larger material seen in the rest of the assemblage. Perhaps larger cores were deliberately removed from the site.
- 5.2.19 The small number of tools, the majority of which exhibit fairly crude, sporadic retouch, is also unusual, but is consistent with an abundant supply of raw material. In

such cases, there is often a strategy of replacing worn unmodified flakes with another fresh piece, as opposed to renewing an edge by retouch. However, this would be likely to coincide with a high incidence of usewear, something that is not borne out by this material. Another possible reason for the paucity of tools is the lack of any specific activities that require retouched edges.

Metalwork - by Leigh Allen (OA)

- 5.2.20 A single corroded iron object was recovered from context 2705, a grave. The object comprises a curved strip (length 40mm) with a circular cross-section it is broken at one end and has a spherical bead (diameter 7mm) at the other. The bead has a rough pattern of incised grooves visible over a small area and was presumably a decorative terminal, possibly from a pennanular brooch.
- 5.2.21 Initial analysis of the bead and curved strip suggests that the object is not of Roman or Saxon origin but is otherwise undatable.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

Charred and waterlogged plant remains - by Denise Druce

- 5.3.1 Fifteen bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres were taken from selected features for the assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains. Three of the samples were taken from a grave (2704), a pit (2012) and a tree throw hollow (5411). The remaining twelve samples (3 - 14) were taken from a possible palaeochannel exposed in Trench 9. Samples 3 - 13 were taken sequentially down the profile, whereas sample 14 was taken from a discreet layer (913) containing flints and charcoal.
- 5.3.2 The samples for charred material were processed using a modified Siraf type flotation machine, with the flots collected onto a 250µm mesh and air-dried. The waterlogged samples were sub-sampled and 1 litre of each sample was hand-floated and the flots were kept wet. All of the flots were examined under a binocular microscope. The presence of any charred/ waterlogged seeds and other environmental indicators was noted.
- 5.3.3 The samples from the archaeological features all contained fragments of wood charcoal, although most of this material was too fragmentary to allow any identification. None of the samples contained charred seeds.
- 5.3.4 The palaeochannel deposits showed the potential for the preservation of both waterlogged and charred plant remains. Samples 6 - 9, taken from the upper peat (903), peat lens (905), and intercalated clay layers (904 and 906), all contained waterlogged seeds that would provide information on the local environment and changes in the hydrological regime of the area. Sample 11 (context 908) contained abundant charcoal with some fragments >10 mm in size and possible charred seeds. This sample also contained abundant waterlogged seeds that, from this rapid assessment, seem to vary from those present in the upper peat layer/lens and clay layers. Samples 12 and 13, from the basal peat (910) and overlying clay(909),

potentially record the earliest phase of the site and its initial flooding so are therefore worthy of detailed sampling. It is possible that a palaeosol exists, representing the original ground surface, and if this is the case then this would require sampling. The insect remains from the palaeochannel samples were limited.

- 5.3.5 The charred flint layer (913) from the palaeochannel: (sample 14) contained abundant charcoal fragments (some > 5mm) and one charred seed.
- 5.3.6 The results from this assessment show that the potential for charred plant remains at this site is limited. However, charred remains are well preserved in waterlogged contexts and this should be considered in any future sampling strategy.
- 5.3.7 The palaeochannel provides evidence for both prehistoric occupation and local environmental changes and this should be reflected in future sampling of similar deposits. The top two contexts (900 and 901) were badly contaminated and are therefore deemed unsuitable for any environmental analysis. The lower deposits and the layer with flints and charcoal (913), however, all contained material worthy of further investigation. The charred remains in contexts 913 and 908 should provide material for radiocarbon dates.

Molluscan Remains - by Elizabeth Stafford (OA)

- 5.3.8 Preservation was highly variable. Only five of the fifteen samples examined contained identifiable shell fragments, ranging from sparse (1-10) to very abundant (>100 identifiable individuals). The assemblages were dominated by freshwater slum species (*Lymnaea truncatula*, *Anisus leucostoma*, *Lymnaea palustris*) indicative of stagnant water subject to drying. Terrestrial species are however present in lower numbers including the marsh and wet grassland species *Oxyloma/Succinea* sp. *Carychium cf. minimum* and *Vallonia pulcella*. Two of the samples with the most abundant remains (context 900 and 901) however derive from the modern topsoil and immediately underlying subsoil respectively. All three features examined, a pit (2012), layer (913) and the fill of a tree throw (5411) produced very sparse assemblages, particularly in light of the large volumes of sediment processed from these contexts. They are again dominated by freshwater species. It is quite possible however these snails are intrusive elements deriving from the overlying topsoil/subsoil layers.
- 5.3.9 Due to the low numbers of identifiable fragments present in the archaeological contexts no further work is recommended on these samples. However, preservation of mollusc shell does indicate calcareous deposits do exist on the site, although this may be confined to discrete layers or deposits. Given the very small number of archaeological features examined further work on this site should consider a strategy for checking for molluscan preservation in the event additional sedimentary contexts or features of other types/periods are uncovered.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 The evaluation demonstrated there to be a varied drift geology across the site, comprising sequences of alluvial clays interleaving with peat. These overlay channel deposits and London Clay.
- 6.1.2 The low elevation of the site led to heavy waterlogging in many of the trenches, making excavation of features on the lower parts of site difficult. However features and archaeologically important sequences of drift geology were identified before the trenches became waterlogged. Additionally, these could be fully excavated on the higher part of the site.
- 6.1.3 The higher ground comprised free draining sands and their immediate boundary with the peat to the west and north, and alluvial deposits to the east. This could be identified as the focus of ancient activity on site. Overall, the good spatial distribution of trenches qualified this site as having a low density of archaeology. The results of the evaluation are therefore considered to be a good representation of the archaeological potential of this site.

6.2 Overall interpretation

- 6.2.1 The area encompassed by the site can be broadly divided into three topographic zones:
- An area of slightly higher ground capped by free draining sands in the central south portion of the site and surrounded by relatively wet ground.
 - To the west and north west of the site this wet ground is dominated by a sequence of peats interleaving with alluvial clays, this sequence appears to deepen towards the north.
 - To the north and east of the site the ground falls slightly onto a deep sequence of alluvial and gleyed clays overlying London Clay to the extreme east of the site.
- 6.2.2 The sequence of drift deposits was well preserved with no disturbance by modern deep ploughing methods. The sequence of deposits was fully investigated in Trench 9 where samples were taken of the entire column from the palaeochannel deposits 911 through a series of interleaving alluvial and peat deposits 910 - 903 to the present subsoil 901 and topsoil 900. The deposits have a high potential for retrieving a full palaeo-environmental history of the immediate locality through the identification of waterlogged plant remains, notably seeds.
- 6.2.3 During the prehistoric period it can be surmised that the area was characterised by braided watercourses and marshland, possibly with areas of standing water to the north and east identified by the gleyed clays prevalent on this part of site. The patchy nature of the peat to the south east of the site and the area of higher ground capped by

free draining sands towards the centre and south of the site suggest the existence of occasional islands/eyots of slightly higher ground that would have been at least seasonally dry.

- 6.2.4 The archaeological features identified on the site were concentrated on the higher free draining sand and its immediate boundary with the alluvial series overlying the peat to the west and north west. Whilst dating evidence was restricted to a few sherds of heavily abraded pottery and a relatively small lithic assemblage, a number of features were tentatively interpreted as being of prehistoric origin. These comprise the ditches (4104, 5005, 5405, 6105 and 6107) in Trenches 41, 50, 54 and 61, the postholes in Trenches 35 and 35a, a pit (2011) in Trench 20. A burial (2705) and two postholes, (2710 and 2712) in Trench 27 may also have been pre-historic in date. The potentially prehistoric features were all cut into deposits sealed by the present subsoil. The
- 6.2.5 Ditches 4104 and 5005 can be surmised by their morphology and fills to be the same feature curving from a north-west to south-east alignment in Trench 41 to a more southerly course in Trench 50. The peaty fills of this feature suggest that the area was very waterlogged at the time that the ditch fell into disuse, and that the feature must have become choked fairly rapidly by waterlogged debris as the upper peat expanded eastwards. Ditches 5405, 6105, and 6107 all had gleyed fills suggesting they became silted in stagnant water logged conditions. The ditches were concentrated on the margins of the area of higher free draining land and may all have been constructed to manage water.
- 6.2.6 The postholes in Trenches 35 and 35a are the only surviving evidence of any structure on the higher, drier area of site. The postholes in Trench 35 form a curving alignment roughly west to east but otherwise there was no distinct pattern discernible within the limits of the excavation. Flints recovered from Trench 35a were identified as probably being of Mesolithic date. These were however recovered from a feature identified as a root hollow (3521) within the base of the trench and could pre-date the postholes which were cut through a possible ancient subsoil horizon (3502). The postholes in Trench 35 may represent the placement of a fenceline for a small enclosure.
- 6.2.7 Pit 2012 in Trench 20 can be dated by the associated flintwork to the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic. There is no evidence that the burnt material within the pit was fired in situ suggesting that it was a deliberate deposition of material originating elsewhere.
- 6.2.8 The provenance of the grave (2703) in trench 27 is uncertain, but by its orientation is probably pre-Christian. The grave had clearly been cut into an ancient subsoil (2702) from which a number of flints were recovered. Whilst these were potentially late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date, they were probably residual and their value as a method of dating the deposit, or the grave, is clearly compromised. Despite this, the retrieval from grave 2703 of part of an iron artefact, that may be part of a penannular

brooch, indicates that the burial is probably of at least Iron Age or later date. Initial analysis of the brooch fragment suggests that it is probably not of Roman or Saxon date. This and the orientation of the grave seems to indicate that the burial can possibly be assigned an Iron Age provenance. Articulated burials of Iron Age date are comparatively rare and usually associated with nearby settlement.

- 6.2.9 Timbers were noticed within the peat and alluvium within Trenches 9, 19, and 42 but could not be fully investigated due to the inundation of these trenches by groundwater. By their stratigraphic placement within the sequence of deposits these timbers could be of prehistoric date. The timbers in Trench 9 included two round pieces set upright within the peat horizon 905. The wood seen in Trench 19 comprised two apparent stakes set upright into an alluvial material (1906) in the base of the trench. The timbers noted in Trench 42 could not be identified due to the rapid inundation of the trench. The presence of timbers in three trenches on the western margin of the peaty area suggest that some sort of activity was occurring on this margin during the prehistoric period. The level at which the timbers in Trenches 9 and 19 were observed suggests that they were placed late in the sequence and may therefore be of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.
- 6.2.10 Deposits of flint nodules (405), clearly imported onto the site, were noted within the upper peat in Trenches 4 and 19. The stratigraphic placement of these nodules suggests a prehistoric provenance roughly comparable to the timbers and stakes in Trenches 9 and 19. The nodules may have been placed to stabilise an area on the western margin of the peat and may represent a rudimentary trackway.
- 6.2.11 A deliberate deposit of burnt flints (913) was present lying on the surface of an alluvial deposit 907, approximately mid sequence in the deposits investigated in Trench 9. These can be surmised by their location in the sequence to be a prehistoric deposition pre - dating the timbers in 905 above. Such deposits are often associated with the presence of burnt mounds.
- 6.2.12 It was apparent in the investigation of Trenches 20, 27, 28, 35, 35a, and 54 that there is a high potential on the site for the survival of ancient ground surfaces. In all of these trenches flints were recovered from horizons of alluvial material (2002, 2702, 2802, 2803, 3502, and 5403) that sealed or were cut by features.
- 6.2.13 A number of ditch like features (2706, 5303/5307, and 5326) in Trenches 27 and 53 were clearly cut from directly under the present topsoil and may be relatively recent in date. Ditch 2706 was excavated in the approximate location of a feature labelled as a drain on a map of the area.
- 6.2.14 The artefactual assemblage recovered during the evaluation was dominated by flints. The distribution of the flints again indicated that activity on the site was concentrated on and around the higher free draining area to the centre and south of the site. The flint could be dated from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. Only a small number of the flints could be identified as tools, the majority of these exhibited crude and sporadic retouch consistent with there having been an abundant local supply of

flint. It is usual, however, that a high level of usewear would be associated with such a tool assemblage and this was absent on the site. The relative absence of tools recovered and lack of usewear suggest that activities that produce such implements were not occurring on the site.

- 6.2.15 The earliest flint assemblage from the site was from Trench 35 and 35a and was distinct from the rest of the site in having a higher preponderance of blades. This material was identified by the blades and the presence of dorsal blade scars, soft hammer impacts, platform edge abrasion and a rejuvenation flake as being of Mesolithic manufacture. A microlith of late Mesolithic (Jacobi type 1) date was recovered from flints otherwise identified as Later Neolithic to Bronze Age from an alluvial material 2803 in trench 28.
- 6.2.16 The flints from Trench 20 were dated by their characteristics to the early Neolithic.
- 6.2.17 Apart from these, the rest of the flint assemblage can be broadly assigned to the late Neolithic and Bronze Age.
- 6.2.18 There was an almost complete absence of pottery and animal bone recovered from the evaluation. Fragments of pottery were recovered from an alluvial horizon (4802) in Trench 48. Fragments of probably burnt clay were recovered from the surface 2702 through which the grave 2705 had been inserted in Trench 27. All these fragments were small and heavily abraded and could not be identified beyond being probably of prehistoric date.
- 6.2.19 The absence of pottery and animal bone on the site suggests that no significant domestic activity was occurring in the vicinity. This is further supported by the absence of flint tools displaying usewear and retouch.
- 6.2.20 No material was recovered from the evaluation to suggest any significant use of the site from the Bronze Age through to the modern period with the exception of the burial 2705 in Trench 27 from which a fragment of an iron artefact with attached decorated bead, possibly part of a penannular brooch, was recovered.
- 6.2.21 The placename Sonning Eye is thought to be derived from the presence of an eyot within the Thames. In the past the Thames has migrated freely across its flood plain in a series of braided channels. An ancient palaeochannel can be identified on the western side of the site which has since infilled with a sequence of peat and alluvial deposits. The evaluation demonstrated that the area has been at best seasonally wet grassland with periods of inundation throughout the later prehistoric period to the present day.
- 6.2.22 The site lies immediately at the base of the chalk bluffs rising from the terrace gravels on the northern side of the Thames floodplain and as an area of wetland with braided channels, marsh, remnant lakes and occasional islands of drier ground would have been an important and easily accessed source of natural resources for settlements situated on the drier land on the chalk and larger areas of dry ground

within the floodplain.. The evaluation suggests that use was being made of these resources on the site throughout the prehistoric period from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age.

- 6.2.23 The evaluation uncovered no evidence for any significant domestic occupation within the boundaries of the site suggesting that any settlement was at best sporadic and probably seasonal. The distribution of features of finds indicates that any actual occupation on the site was on an area of drier ground to the centre and south of the site.
- 6.2.24 It can be surmised that the evidence for actual structure and management of the site in the form of drainage ditches, postholes and the possibility of timber structures and stabilisation on the western margin of the peat began in the later Neolithic to Bronze Age. The presence of a burial, tentatively assigned to the Iron Age, is of particular note as articulated burials of this date are usually associated with settlement. No evidence for any settlement later than the Bronze Age was found in the course of the evaluation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
Trench 2						
200	Layer	-	0 - 0.40	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.40 - 0.82	Peat	-	-
203	Layer	-	0.82	Blue/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 4						
400	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.54	Yellow/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
402	Layer	-	0.54 - 0.90	Peat	-	-
403	Layer	-	0.90 - 1.20	Grey/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
404	Layer	-	1.20	Peat	-	-
405	Deposit	-	1.90	Flint Nodules	-	-
Trench 5						
500	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.44	Peat	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.44	Blue/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 6						
600	Layer	-	0 - 0.10	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.10 - 0.30	Yellow/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
602	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.50	Peat	-	-
603	Layer	-	0.50 - 0.90	Blue/Grey Clay	-	-
604	Layer	-	0.90	Peat	-	-
Trench 7						
700	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.60	Grey/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.60	Brown/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 8						
800	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.50	Yellow/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
802	Layer	-	0.50 - 0.80	Yellow/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
803	Layer	-	0.80	Blue/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 9						
900	Layer	-	0 - 0.22	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.22 - 0.27	Brown/Grey Clayey Silt	Flint	-

902	Layer	-	0.27 - 0.37	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
-----	-------	---	-------------	-----------------------------	---	---

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
903	Layer	-	0.37 - 0.67	Peat	Flint	Prehistoric
904	Layer	-	0.67 - 0.77	Orange/Grey Sandy Silt Clay	-	Prehistoric
905	Layer	-	0.77 - 0.83	Peat	Timbers	Prehistoric
906	Layer	-	0.83 - 0.99	Blue/Grey Sandy Silt Clay	-	Prehistoric
907	Layer	-	0.99 - 1.25	Blue/Grey Clay	-	Prehistoric
908	Layer	-	1.25 - 1.43	Brown/Grey Clay	-	Prehistoric
909	Layer	-	1.43 - 1.55	Black/Brown Clay	-	Prehistoric
910	Layer	-	1.55 - 2.15	Peat	-	Prehistoric
911	Layer	-	-	Grey/Blue Clayey Sand	-	-
912	Layer	-	-	Grey/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
913	Deposit	-	-	Blue/Grey Clay	Burnt Flints, Flint	Prehistoric
Trench 10						
1000	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.50	Peat	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.50 - 0.64	Grey/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
1003	Layer	-	0.76	Peat	-	-
1004	Layer	-	0.76	Grey/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
1005	Layer	-	0.64 - 0.76	Blue/ Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 11						
1100	Layer	-	0 - 0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.22 - 0.50	Green/Grey Clay	-	-
1102	Layer	-	0.50	Grey/Green Clay	-	-
Trench 12						
1200	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.48	Brown/Grey Clayey Silt	-	-
1202	Layer	-	0.48 - 0.84	Brown/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
1203	Layer	-	0.84 - 1.00	Blue/Grey Clay	-	-

1204	Layer	-	1.00	Blue Clay	-	-
Trench 13						
1300	Layer	-	0 - 0.26	Topsoil (Peaty)	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.26	Peat	Flint	-
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
Trench 14						
1400	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.30	Brown/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
1402	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.42	Brown/Orange Silty Clay	-	-
1403	Layer	-	0.42 - 0.80	Grey/Orange Silty Clay	-	-
1404	Layer	-	0.80	Orange/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
Trench 15						
1500	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.46	Green/Grey Clay	-	-
1502	Layer	-	0.46 - 0.78	Grey/Green Clay	-	-
1503	Layer	-	0.78	Black/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 16						
1600	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.40	Yellow/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.40 - 0.76	Grey/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
1603	Layer	-	0.76 - 0.86	Brown/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 17						
1700	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.20	Grey/Brown Clay	-	-
Trench 18						
1800	Layer	-	0 - 0.16	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.16 - 0.42	Brown Silty Clay	-	-
1802	Layer	-	0.42	Peat	-	-
Trench 19						
1900	Layer	-	0 - 0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.25 - 0.35	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
1902	Layer	-	0.25 - 0.35	Brown/Grey Clayey Silt	-	-
1903	Layer	-	0.35	Peat	-	-

1904	Layer	-	0.25 - 0.50	Grey/Blue Clayey Silt	-	-
1905	Layer	-	0.50 - 0.65	Grey/Blue Clayey Silt	-	-
1906	Layer	-	0.65 - 0.75	Grey/Blue Sandy Clay and Gravel	-	-
1907	Layer	-	0.25 - 0.35	Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
1908	Deposit	-	0.35	Flint Nodules	-	-
Trench 20						
2000	Layer	-	0 - 0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.26 - 0.56	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	Burnt Flint	-
2002	Layer	-	0.56 - 0.80	Orangey/grey Silty Clay	-	-
2003	Layer	-	-	Orangey/Yellow Sand	-	-
2004	Cut	-	-	Hollow	-	-
2005	Deposit	-	0.56 - 0.96	Fill of 2004	-	-
2006	Cut	-	-	Hollow	-	-
2007	Deposit	-	0 - 0.16	Fill of 2006	-	-
2008	Cut	-	-	Hollow	-	-
2009	Deposit	-	0 - 0.12	Fill of 2008	-	-
2010	Deposit	-	-	Natural Lens	-	-
2011	Cut	-	-	Pit	-	-
2012	Deposit	-	0 - 0.10	Fill of 2011	Flint, Burnt Flint	Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic
2013	Deposit	-	0.10 - 0.21	Fill of 2011	-	Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic
Trench 21						
2100	Layer	-	0 - 0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.16 - 0.30	Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
2102	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.70	Brown Silty Clay	-	-
2103	Layer	-	0.70 - 0.80	Brown Silty Clay	-	-
2104	Layer	-	0.80 - 0.90	Grey Silty Clay	-	-
2105	Layer	-	0.90	Dark Grey Silty Clay	-	-
Trench 22						
2200	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.38	Yellow/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
2202	Layer	-	0.38 - 0.70	Orange/Brown Clay	-	-

2203	Layer	-	0.70	Brown/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 23						
2300	Layer	-	0 - 0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.16 - 0.38	Red/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
2302	Layer	-	0.38 - 0.70	Brown Clay	-	-
2303	Layer	-	0.70	Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 24						
2400	Layer	-	0 - 0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.40	Peat	-	-
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
Trench 25						
2500	Layer	-	0 - 0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.16 - 0.30	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
2502	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.38	Orange/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
2503	Layer	-	0.38	Blue/Orange Clay	-	-
Trench 26						
2600	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.38	Brown/Grey Clayey Silt	-	-
2602	Layer	-	0.38 - 0.58	Grey/Orange Silty Clay	-	-
2603	Layer	-	0.58	Orange/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 27						
2700	Layer	-	0 - 0.14	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.14 - 0.52	Orange/Brown Clayey Silt	Flint	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age?
2702	Layer	-	0.52 - 0.82	Orange/Grey Silty Clay	Flint, Burnt Clay	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age?
2703	Cut	-	-	Grave		Iron Age?
2704	Deposit	-	0 - 0.14	Fill of 2703	Flint, Burnt Flint, Fe. Brooch?	Iron Age?
2705	Skeleton	-	-	Burial	-	Iron Age?
2706	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	Post-medieval Drain
2707	Deposit	-	0.14 - 0.72	Fill of 2706	-	Post-medieval
2708	Deposit	-	-	Charcoal Lens	-	Post-medieval
2709	Deposit	-	0.72 - 0.92	Fill of 2707	Flint, Burnt Flint	Post-medieval
2710	Cut	-	-	Post-hole	-	-
2711	Deposit	-	0.54 - 0.78	Fill of 2710	-	-
2712	Cut	-	-	Post-hole	-	-

2713	Deposit	-	0 - 0.08	Fill of 2712	-	-
Trench 28						
2800	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.32	Brown Silty Clay	-	-
2802	Layer	-	0.32 - 0.50	Grey/Blue Clayey Silt	Flint, Burnt Flint	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age
2803	Layer	-	0.50 - 0.69	Brown/Orange Silty Clay	Flint, Burnt Flint	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age
Trench 29						
2900	Layer	-	0 - 0.14	Topsoil	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.14 - 0.40	Red/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
2902	Layer	-	0.40 - 0.64	Brown Silty Clay	-	-
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
2903	Layer	-	0.64	Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 31						
3100	Layer	-	0 - 0.10	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.10	Peat	-	-
Trench 32						
3200	Layer	-	0 - 0.18	Topsoil	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.18 - 0.40	Peat	-	-
3202	Layer	-	0.40	Brown/Yellow Clay	-	-
Trench 33						
3300	Layer	-	0 - 0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.28 - 0.34	Brown/Grey Clayey Silt	-	-
3302	Layer	-	0.34	Grey/Orange Clay	-	-
Trench 34						
3400	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.46	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
3402	Layer	-	0.46 - 0.80	Grey/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
3403	Layer	-	0.80	Yellow/Orange Silty Sand	-	-
Trench 35 + 35A						
3500	Layer	-	0 - 0.32	Topsoil	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.32 - 0.54	Orange/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
3502	Layer	-	0.54 - 0.72	Orange/brown Sandy Clay Silt	-	-
3503	Layer	-	0.72	Orange/Brown Sandy Clay Silt with Gravel	-	-

3504	Cut	-	-	Post-hole?	-	-
3505	Cut	-	-	Post-hole?	-	-
3506	Cut	-	-	Post-hole?	-	-
3507	Cut	-	-	Post-hole?	-	-
3508	Cut	-	-	Post-hole?	-	-
3509	Deposit	-	0 - 0.06	Fill of 3504	-	-
3510	Deposit	-	0 - 0.08	Fill of 3505	-	-
3511	Deposit	-	0 - 0.10	Fill of 3506	-	-
3512	Deposit	-	0 - 0.02	Fill of 3507	-	-
3513	Deposit	-	0 - 0.04	Fill of 3508	-	-
3514	Cut	-	-	Post-hole	-	-
3515	Deposit	-	0.42 - 0.92	Fill of 3514	-	-
3516	Cut	-	-	Post-hole	-	-
3517	Deposit	-	0 - 0.18	Fill of 3516	-	-
3518	Cut	-	-	Post-hole?	-	-
3519	Deposit	-	0 - 0.20	Fill of 3518	-	-
3520	Cut	-	-	Root?	-	-
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
3521	Deposit	-	0 - 0.22	Fill of 3520	Flint, Burnt Flint	Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic
3522	Cut	-	-	Root?	-	-
3523	Deposit	-	0 - 0.20	Fill of 3522	-	-
3524	Cut	-	-	Root?	-	-
3525	Deposit	-	0 - 0.08	Fill of 3524	-	-
3526	Cut	-	-	Root?	-	-
3527	Deposit	-	0 - 0.10	Fill of 3526	-	-
3528	Cut	-	-	Root?	-	-
3529	deposit	-	0 - 0.08	Fill of 3528	-	-
Trench 36						
3600	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.54	Orange/Brown Clay Silt	Flint	-
3602	Layer	-	0.54	Orange/Brown Sandy Clay Silt	-	-
Trench 37						
3700	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
3701	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.30	Brown/Orange Sandy Silt Clay	-	-
3702	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.44	Brown/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
3703	Layer	-	0.44 - 0.64	Dark Brown Grey Silty Clay	-	-
3704	Layer	-	0.64 - 0.94	Blue/Grey Clay	-	-
3705	Layer	-	0.94	Blue Clay	-	-
Trench 39						
3900	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-

3901	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.36	Peat	-	-
3902	Layer	-	0.36	Brown/Yellow Clay	Flint	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age
Trench 40						
4000	Layer	-	0 - 0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4001	Layer	-	0.18 - 0.70	Peat	-	-
4002	Layer	-	0.70	Brown/Yellow Clay	-	-
Trench 41						
4100	Layer	-	0 - 0.22	Topsoil	-	-
4101	Layer	-	0.22 - 0.34	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
4102	Layer	-	0.34 - 0.94	Peat	-	-
4103	Layer	-	0.88 - 0.94	Blue/Grey Clay	-	-
4104	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	Prehistoric
4105	Deposit	-	0 - 0.08	Fill of 4104	-	Prehistoric
4106	Deposit	-	0 - 0.32	Fill of 4104	Animal Bone	Prehistoric
Trench 42						
4200	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
4201	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.30	Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
4202	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.46	Grey/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
4203	Layer	-	0.46 - 0.70	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
4204	Layer	-	0.70	Orange/Yellow Clay	Timbers	Prehistoric
4205	Timbers	-	0.70	Timber	-	-
Trench 43						
4300	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.50	Orange/Brown Sandy Clay Silt	-	-
4302	Layer	-	0.50	Orange/Brown Sandy Clay Silt	-	-
Trench 44						
4400	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.60	Orange/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
4402	Layer	-	0.60 - 0.90	Brown/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
4403	Layer	-	0.90	Orange/Yellow Sandy Silt	-	-
Trench 45						
4500	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.40	Grey/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-

4502	Layer	-	0.40 - 0.70	Blue/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
4503	Layer	-	0.70 - 0.80	Orange/Blue Silty Clay	-	-
4504	Layer	-	0.80 - 1.00	Orange/Brown Loam	-	-
4505	Layer	-	1.00 - 1.20	Orange/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
4506	Layer	-	1.20	Orange/Blue Clay	-	-
4507	Layer	-	1.20	Orange/Grey Clay	-	-
Trench 46						
4600	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil	-	-
4601	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.32	Grey/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
4602	Layer	-	0.32 - 0.70	Brown/grey Silty Clay	-	-
4603	Layer	-	0.70 - 0.80	Orange/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
4604	Layer	-	0.80 - 1.00	Brown/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
4605	Layer	-	1.00	Blue/grey Clay	-	-
Trench 48						
4800	Layer	-	0 - 0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4801	Layer	-	0.18 - 0.50	Peat	-	-
4802	Layer	-	0.50	Brown/Yellow Clay	Pottery	Prehistoric
Trench 49						
4900	Layer	-	0 - 0.10	Topsoil	-	-
4901	Layer	-	0.10 - 0.40	Peat	-	-
4902	Layer	-	0.40 - 0.60	Brown/Yellow Clay	-	-
Trench 50						
5000	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil	-	-
5001	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.30	Brown/Orange Silty Clay	-	-
5002	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.50	Peat	-	-
5003	Layer	-	0.50	Grey/Blue Clay	-	-
5004	Deposit	-	0.88 - 1.20	Fill of 5005	Burnt Flint	Prehistoric
5005	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	Prehistoric
5006	Deposit	-	0.36 - 0.88	Fill of 5005	-	Prehistoric
Trench 51						
5100	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
5101	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.30	Orange/Brown Sandy Silt Clay	-	-

5102	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.40	Peaty Clay (Buried Soil?)	-	-
5103	Layer	-	0.40 - 0.90	Orange/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
5104	Layer	-	0.90	Grey/Orange Sandy Silt Clay	-	-
Trench 52						
5200	Layer	-	0 - 0.29	Topsoil	-	-
5201	Layer	-	0.29 - 0.49	Brown/Orange Sandy Silt	-	-
5202	Layer	-	0.49 - 0.79	Orange/Grey Loam	-	-
5203	Layer	-	0.79	Yellow/Orange sand	-	-
Trench 53						
5300	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil	-	-
5301	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.70	Brown/Orange Sandy Silt	-	-
5302	Layer	-	0.70	Orange/Yellow Silty Sand	-	-
5303	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
5304	Deposit	-	0.06 - 0.10	Fill of 5303	-	-
5305	Deposit	-	0 - 0.06	Fill of 5303	-	-
5306	Cut	-	-	Tree Throw?	-	-
Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
5307	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
5308	Deposit	-	0.79 - 0.82	Fill of 5307	-	-
5309	Deposit	-	0.50 - 0.79	Fill of 5307	-	-
5310	Deposit	-	0.30 - 0.50	Fill of 5307	-	-
5311	Cut	-	-	Tree Throw?	-	-
5312	Deposit	-	0 - 0.22	Fill of 5312	-	-
5313	Deposit	-	0.74 - 0.82	Fill of 5306	-	-
5314	Deposit	-	0.60 - 0.74	Fill of 5306	-	-
5315	Deposit	-	0.29 - 0.60	Fill of 5306	-	-
5316	Cut	-	-	Tree Throw?	-	-
5317	Deposit	-	0 - 0.11	Fill of 5316	-	-
5318	Cut	-	-	Pit	-	-
5319	Deposit	-	0 - 0.10	Fill of 5318	-	-
5320	Cut	-	-	Post hole	-	-
5321	Deposit	-	0 - 0.04	Fill of 5320	-	-
5322	Cut	-	-	Tree throw?	-	-
5323	Deposit	-	0 - 0.08	Fill of 5322	-	-
5324	Cut	-	-	Tree throw?	-	-
5325	Deposit	-	0 - 0.11	Fill of 5324	-	-
5326	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
5327	Deposit	-	0.60 - 0.71	Fill of 5326	-	-
5328	Cut	-	-	Post hole	-	-
5329	Deposit	-	0.52 - 0.56	Fill of 5328	-	-
5330	Deposit	-	0.14 - 0.60	Fill of 5326	-	-

5331	Deposit	-	0.22 - 0.69	Fill of 5326	-	-
5332	Deposit	-	0.14 - 0.74	Fill of 5326	-	-
5333	Deposit	-	-	Fill of 5326	-	-
5334	Deposit	-	0.70 - 0.76	Fill of 5326	-	-
Trench 54						
5400	Layer	-	0 - 0.16	Topsoil	-	-
5401	Layer	-	0.16 - 0.24	Red/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
5402	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.30	Dark Brown/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
5403	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.56	Light Brown/Grey Silty Clay	Flint	Bronze Age
5404	Layer	-	0.56	Brown/Orange Silty Clay	Flint	Bronze Age
5405	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
5406	Deposit	-	0.51 - 0.74	Fill of 5405	Flint, Burnt Flint	Bronze Age
5407	Cut	-	-	Tree throw?	-	-
5408	Deposit	-	0 - 0.04	Fill of 5407	-	-
5409	Layer	-	-	Orange/Yellow Sand	-	-
5410	Cut	-	-	Tree throw?	-	-
5411	Deposit	-	0 - 0.11	Fill of 5410	Flint, Burnt Flint	Bronze Age
5412	Cut	-	-	Root action?	-	-
5413	Deposit	-	-	Fill of 5412	Flint	Bronze Age
Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	 Finds	 Date
5414	Cut	-	-	Root action?	-	-
5415	Deposit	-	-	Fill of 5414	Flint	Bronze Age
5416	Cut	-	-	Root action?	-	-
5417	Deposit	-	-	Fill of 5416	Flint, Burnt Flint	Bronze Age
Trench 55						
5500	Layer	-	0 - 0.28	Topsoil	-	-
5501	Layer	-	0.28 - 0.54	Light Grey/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
5502	Layer	-	0.54 - 1.20	Brown/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
5503	Layer	-	1.20	Blue Clay	-	-
Trench 57						
5700	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil	-	-
5701	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.40	Red/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
5702	Layer	-	0.40 - 0.48	Blue/grey Clayey Silt	-	-
5703	Layer	-	0.48 - 0.58	Grey/Blue Silty clay	Stone	-

5704	Layer	-	0.58 - 0.78	Grey/Orange Silty Clay	-	-
5705	Layer	-	0.78	Orange/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
Trench 58						
5800	Layer	-	0 - 0.18	Topsoil	-	-
5801	Layer	-	0.18 - 0.30	Orange/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
5802	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.50	Orange/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
5803	Layer	-	0.50	Brown/Yellow Sands and Gravel	-	-
Trench 59						
5900	Layer	-	0 - 0.16	Topsoil	-	-
5901	Layer	-	0.16 - 0.40	Peat	-	-
5902	Layer	-	0.40	Brown/Yellow Silty Clay	-	-
Trench 60						
6000	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-
6001	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.30	Orange/Brown Clayey Silt	-	-
6002	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.48	Orange/Grey Clayey Silt	-	-
6003	Layer	-	0.48 - 0.70	Grey/Orange Sandy Silt	-	-
6004	Layer	-	0.70	Orange/Grey Sandy Silt	-	-
Trench 61						
6100	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil	-	-
Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
6101	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.50	Blue/grey Clayey Silt	-	-
6102	Layer	-	0.50 - 0.86	Grey/Orange Clayey Silt	-	-
6103	Layer	-	0.86	Grey/Orange Sandy Silt	-	-
6104	Layer	-	1.00	Grey/Brown Silty Clay	-	-
6105	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	Prehistoric?
6106	Deposit	-	-	Fill of 6105	-	Prehistoric?
6107	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	Prehistoric?
6108	Deposit	-	-	Fill of 6107	-	Prehistoric?
6109	Layer	-	0.86 - 1.0	Grey/Orange Silty Clay	-	-
Trench 62						
6200	Layer	-	0 - 0.10	Topsoil	-	-
6201	Layer	-	0.10	Peat	-	-
Trench 63						
6300	Layer	-	0 - 0.20	Topsoil	-	-

6301	Layer	-	0.20 - 0.30	Brown/Grey Silty Clay	-	-
6302	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.50	Peat	-	-
6303	Layer	-	0.50	Brown/Yellow Silty Clay	-	-
6304	Spread	-	0.50	Burnt Flints	-	-
Trench 64						
6400	Layer	-	0 - 0.14	Topsoil	-	-
6401	Layer	-	0.14 - 0.26	Grey Clayey Silt	-	-
6402	Layer	-	0.26 - 0.60	Peat	-	-
6403	Layer	-	0.60	Brown/Yellow Silty Clay with Gravels	-	-
Trench 65						
6500	Layer	-	0 - 0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6501	Layer	-	0.22 - 0.34	Brown/grey Clayey Silt	-	-
6502	Layer	-	0.34 - 0.44	Peat	-	-
6503	Layer	-	0.44	Brown/Yellow Silty Clay with Gravels	-	-

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Ford, S, 1987 Chronological and functional aspects of flint assemblages, in A. Brown and M. Edwards, (ed.) *Lithic analysis and Later British Prehistory*: British Archaeological Reports. British Series 162

Jacobi, R, 1978 The Mesolithic of Sussex, in P.L. Drewett (ed.), *Archaeology in Sussex to AD 1500*: CBA Research Report 29.

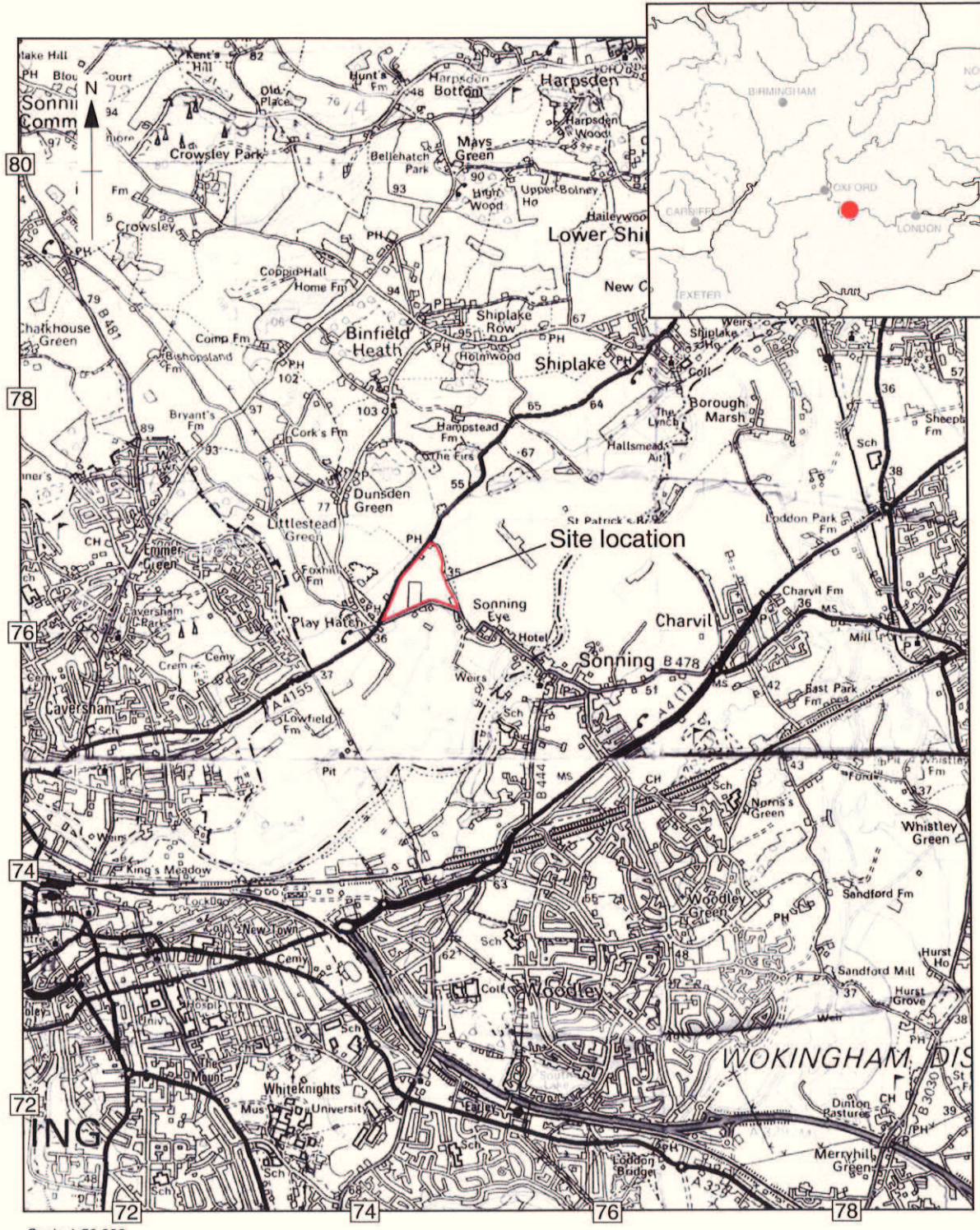
John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, 2002 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land to the north of the B487 Playhatch Road, Caversham, Oxfordshire Phase B Extraction Site*

OAU, 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (D. Wilkinson, ed.)

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**Site name:** Sonning Eye Quarry, Northern Extension, Caversham, Oxfordshire**Site code:** SOCOE 02**Grid reference:** SU 7460 7640**Type of evaluation:** Fifty-nine machine excavated trenches 30 m x 1.8 m.**Date and duration of project:** 19/12/2003 - 23/01/2004**Area of site:** 20 hectares.**Summary of results:** A preserved sequence of ancient alluvium and peat overlying an ancient palaeochannel system. Included evidence of low intensity usage of an area of drier land surrounded by wetland from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age and a burial of at least Iron Age but probably pre-Christian date.**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Services.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 OA would like to extend its gratitude to Hugh Coddington, the Deputy County Archaeologist of Oxfordshire County Council Archaeological Services for his advice and support with the undertaking of this evaluation and to Susan Lisk of the Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record Office for the provision of information relating to the site.

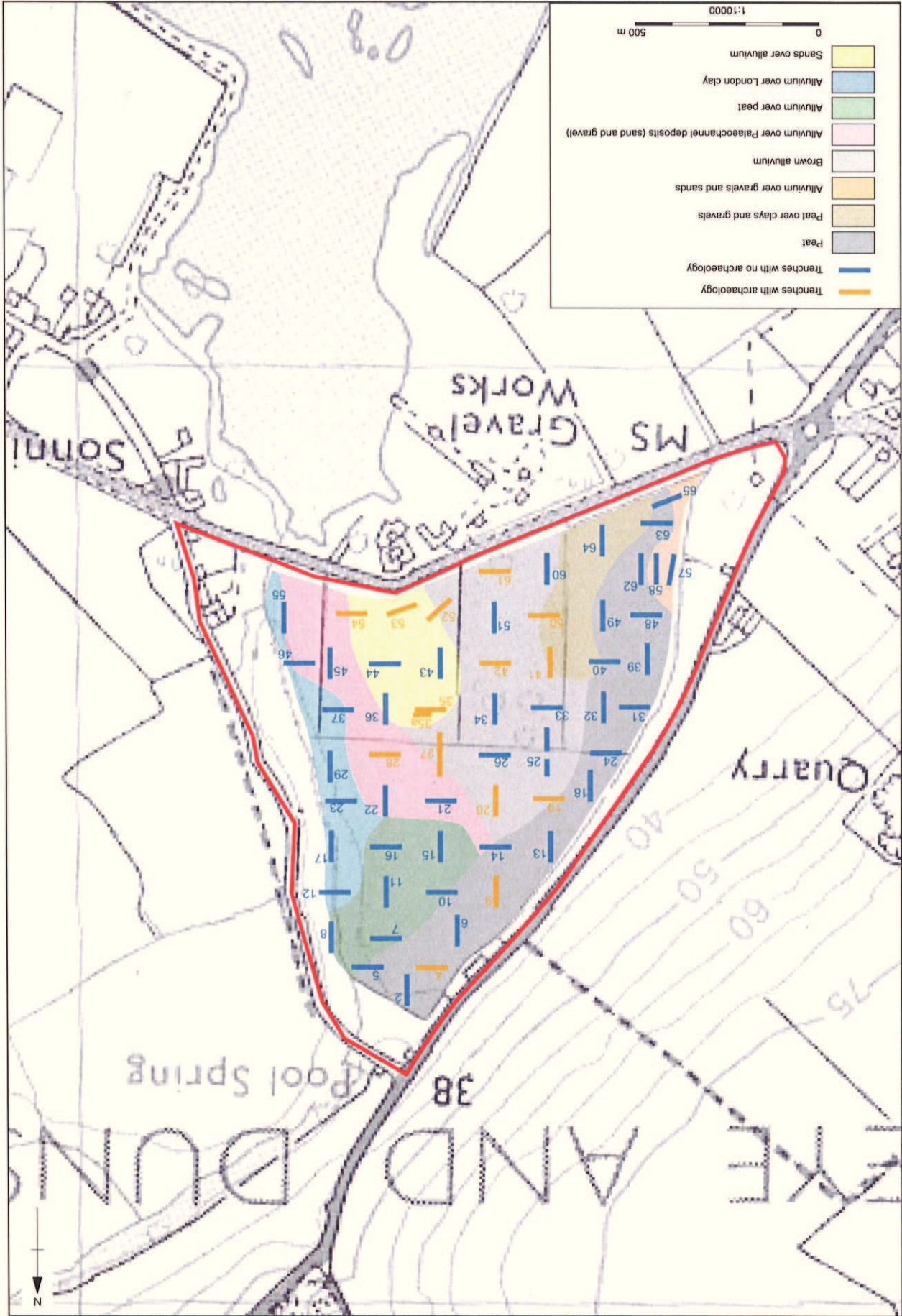


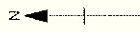
Scale 1:50,000

Reproduced from the Landranger 1:50,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown Copyright 1986. All rights reserved. Licence No. AL 100005569

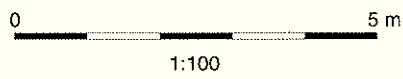
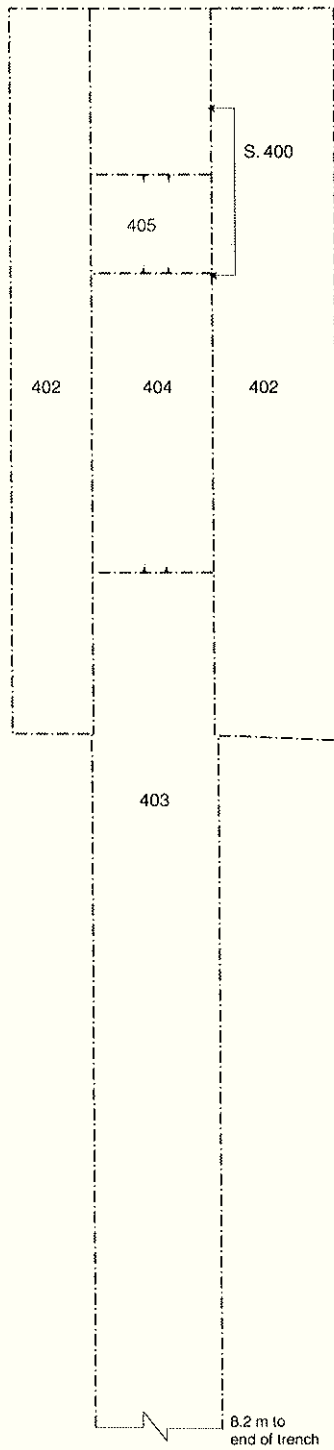
Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench location plan and location of alluvial/peat deposits





Trench 4 Plan



Section 400

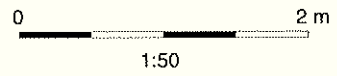
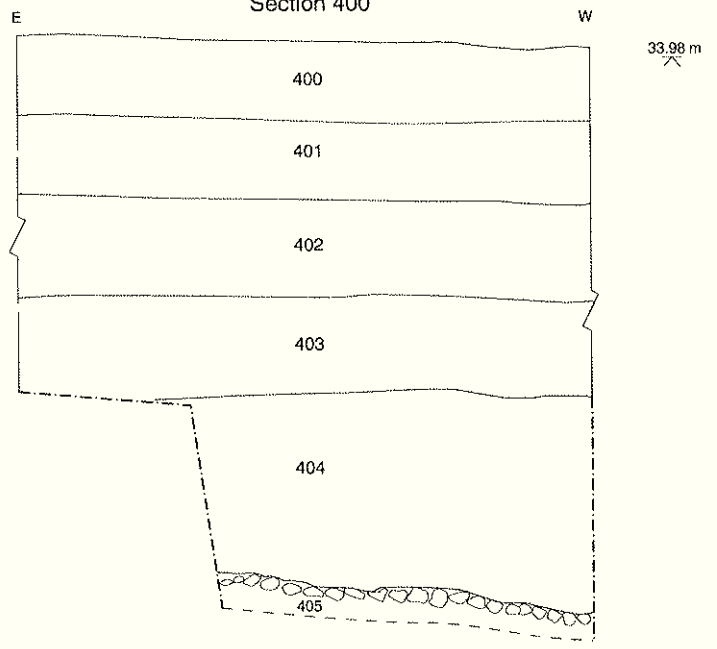


Figure 3: Trench 4: plan and section

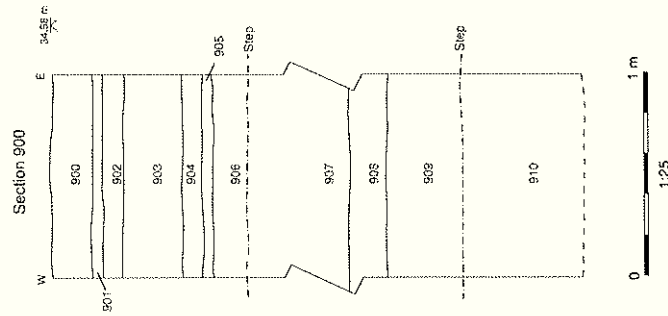
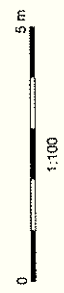
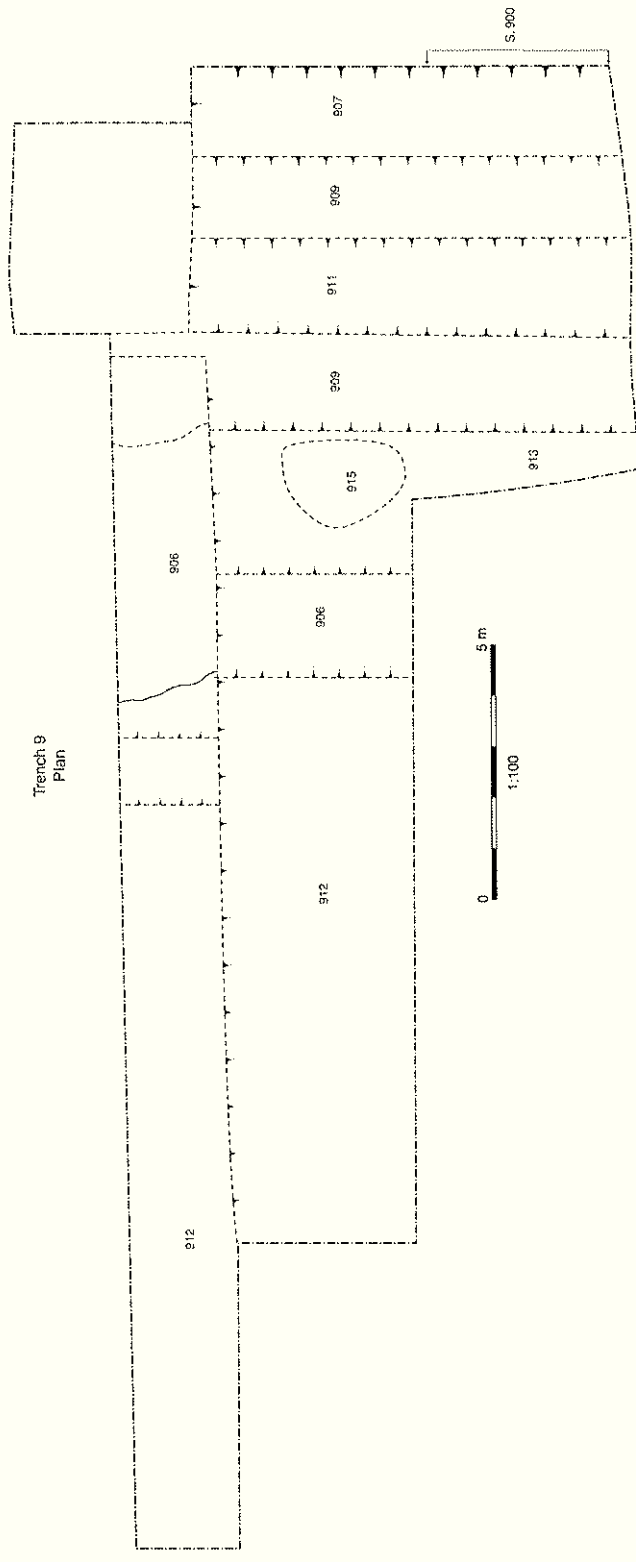


Figure 4: Trench 9, plan and section

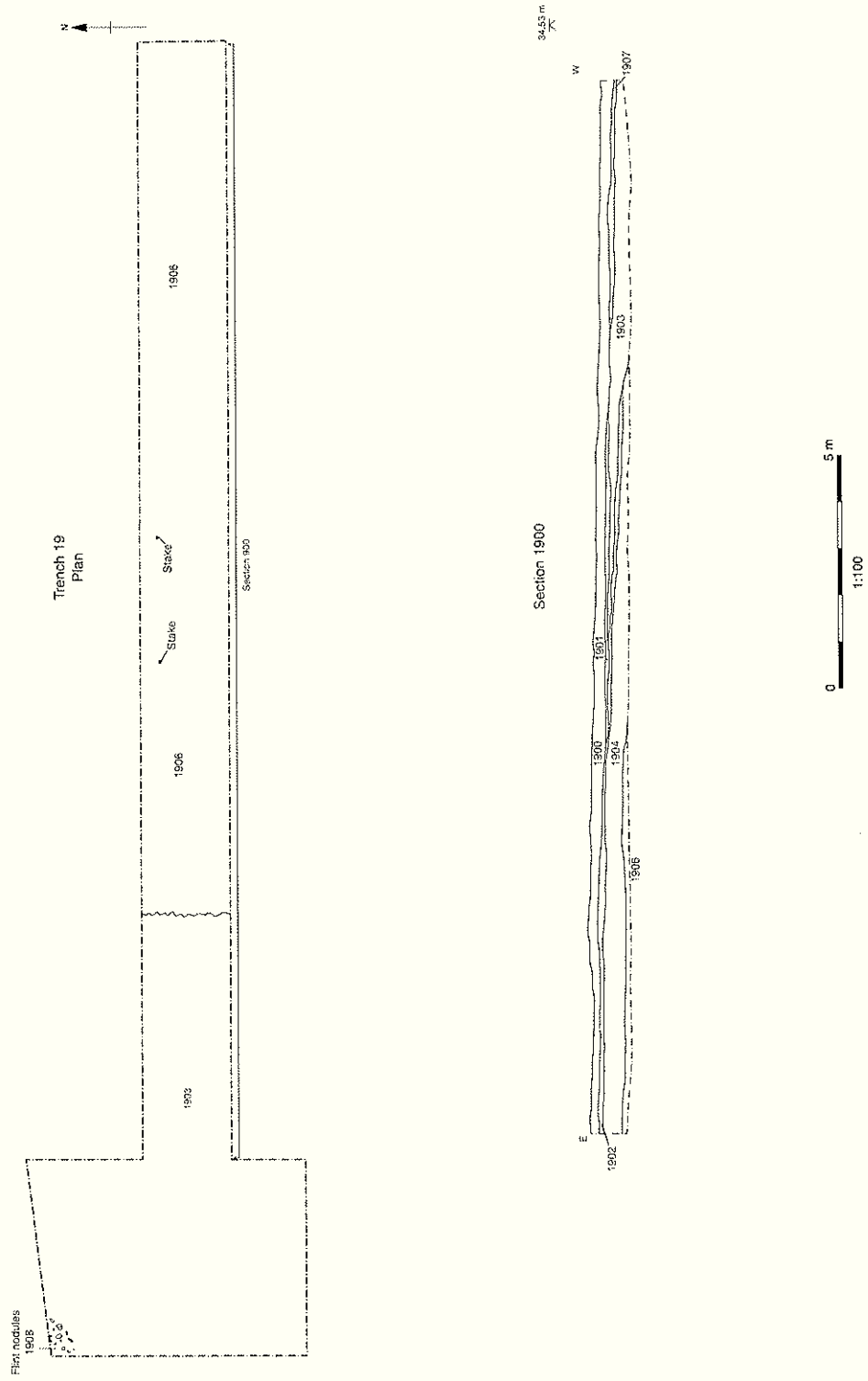


Figure 5: Trench 19, plan and section

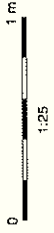
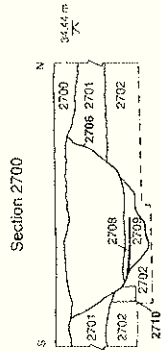
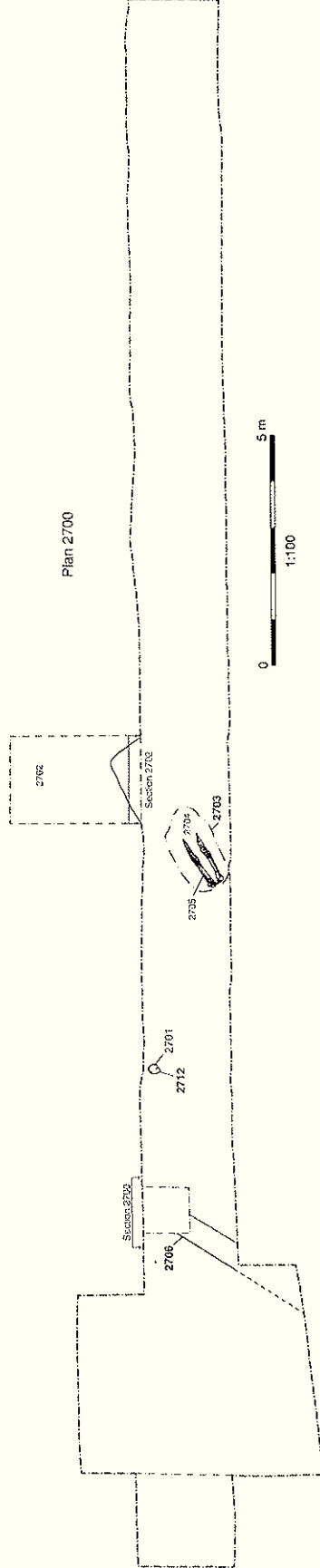
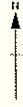
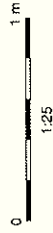
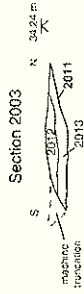
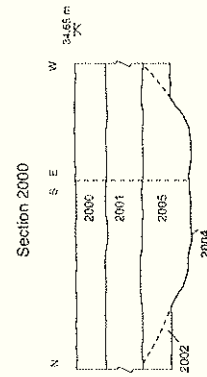
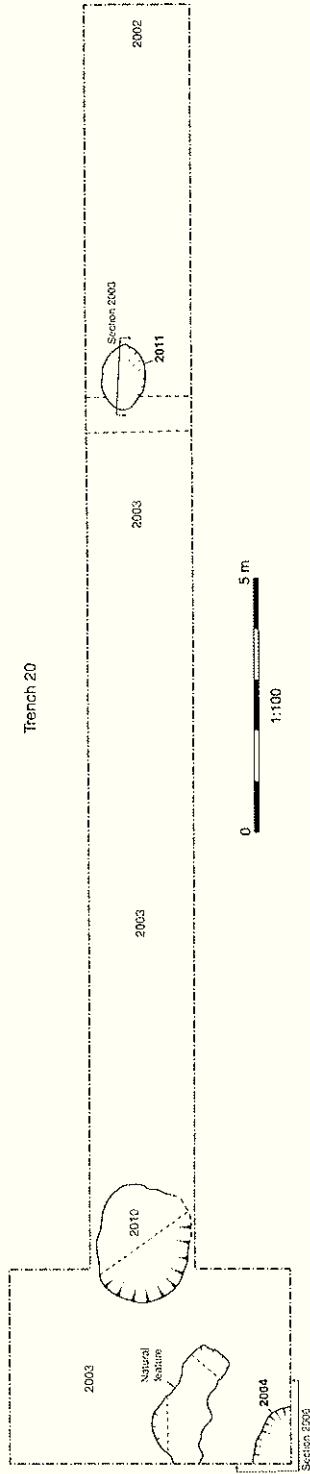


Figure 6: Trenches 20 and 27, plans and sections

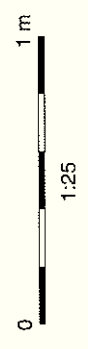
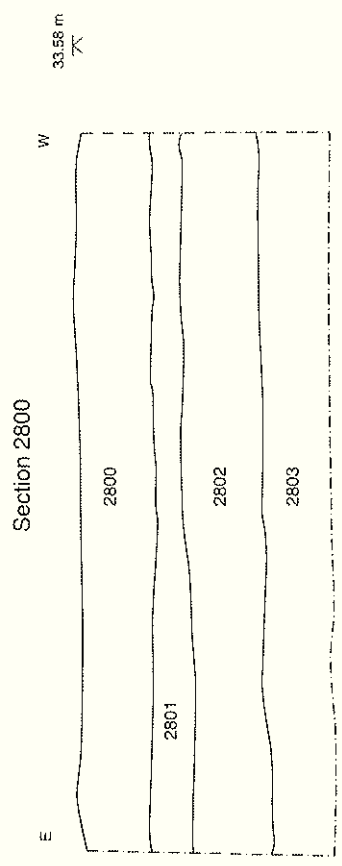
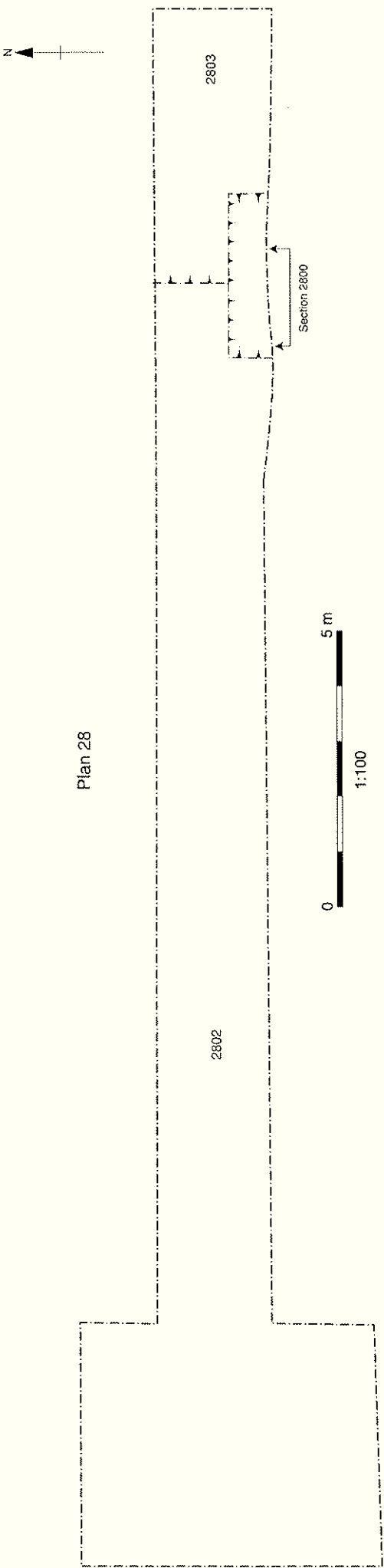
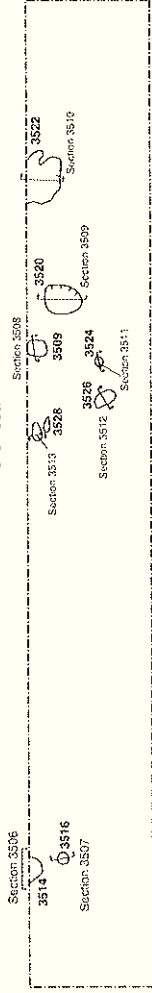


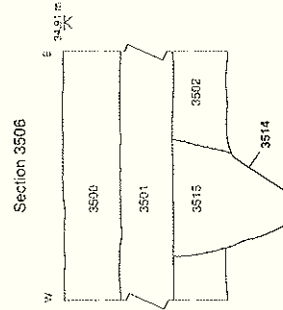
Figure 7: Trenches 28, plan and section



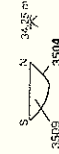
Trench 35a



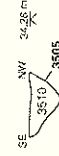
Trench 35



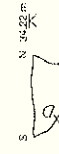
Section 3501



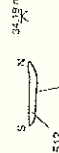
Section 3502



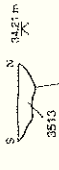
Section 3503



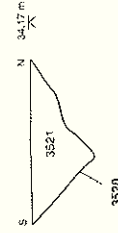
Section 3504



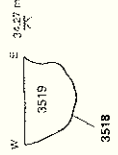
Section 3505



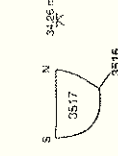
Section 3509



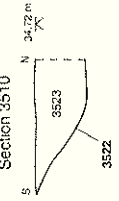
Section 3508



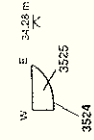
Section 3507



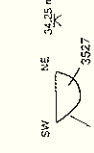
Section 3510



Section 3511



Section 3512



Section 3513

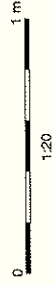
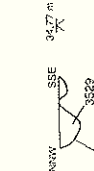


Figure 8: Trench 35: plans and sections

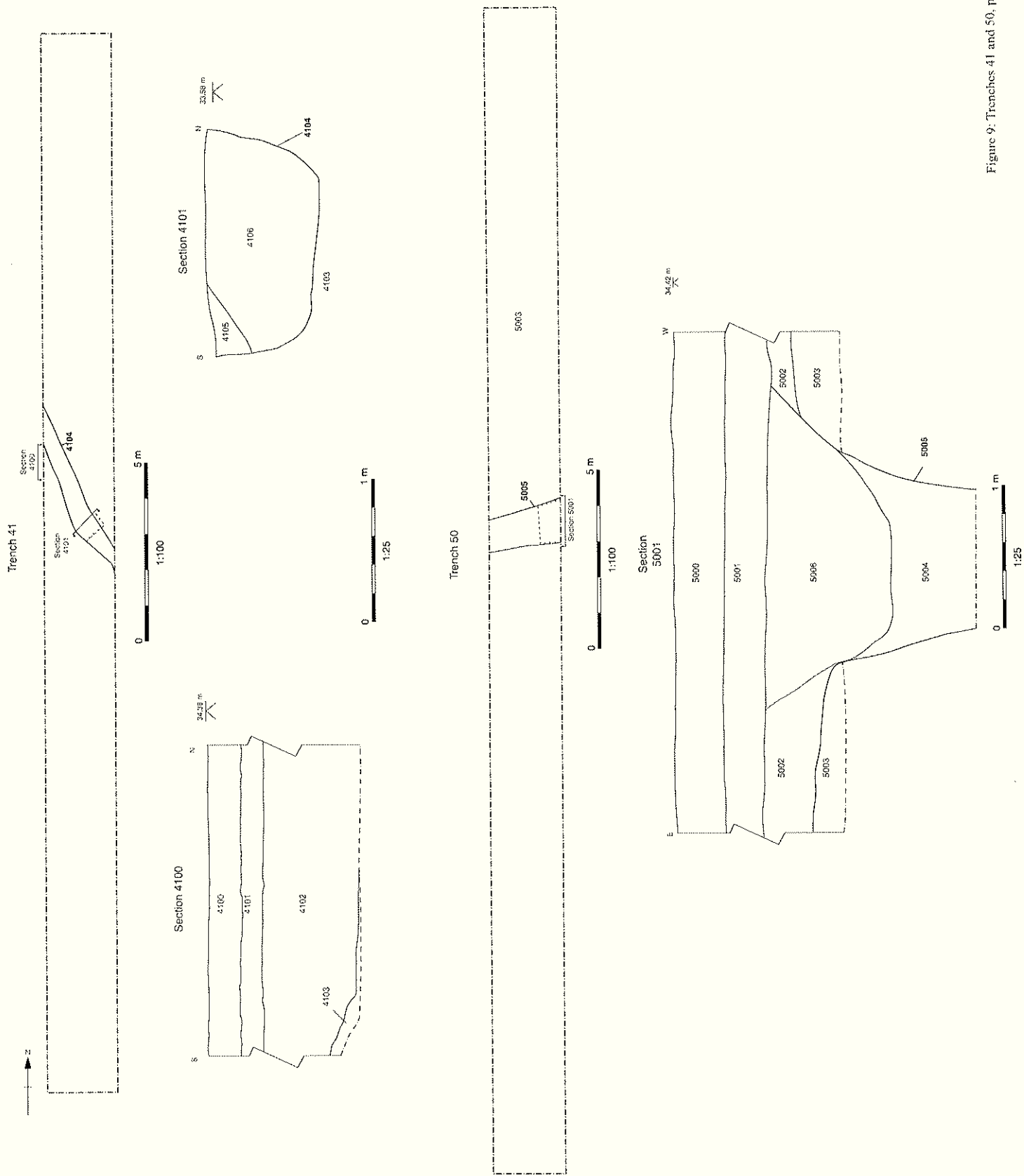
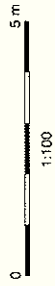
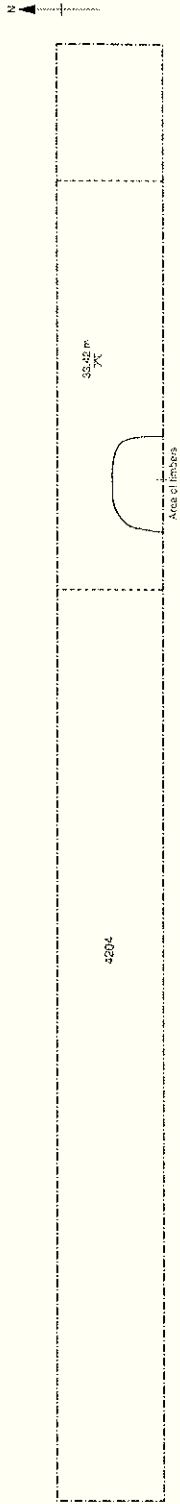
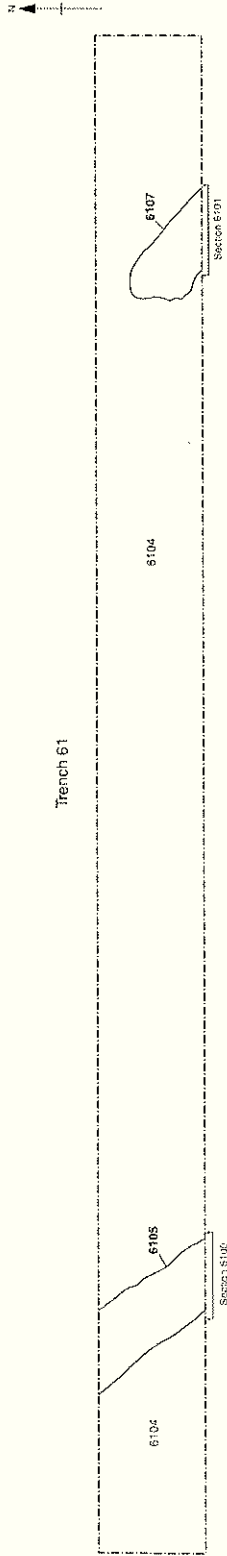


Figure 9: Trenches 41 and 50, plans and sections

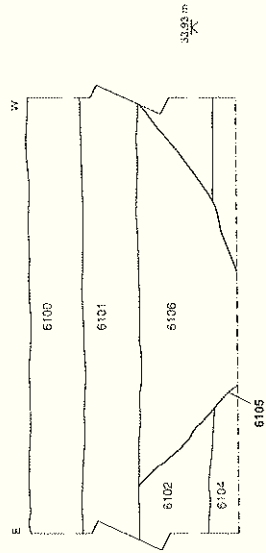
Trench 42



Trench 61



Section 6100



Section 6101

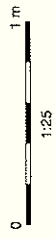
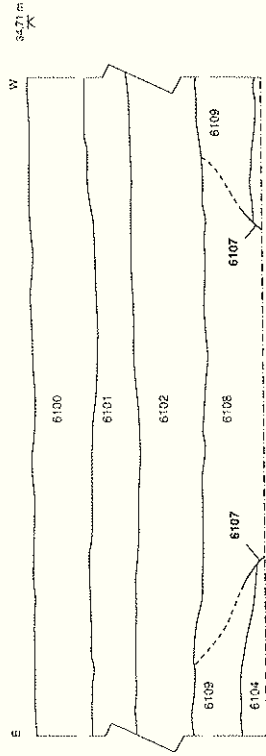
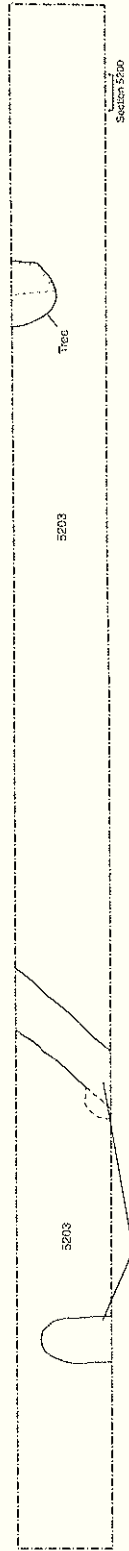
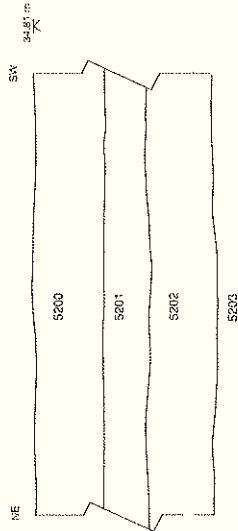


Figure 10: Trenches 42 and 61, plans and section

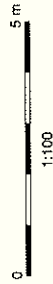
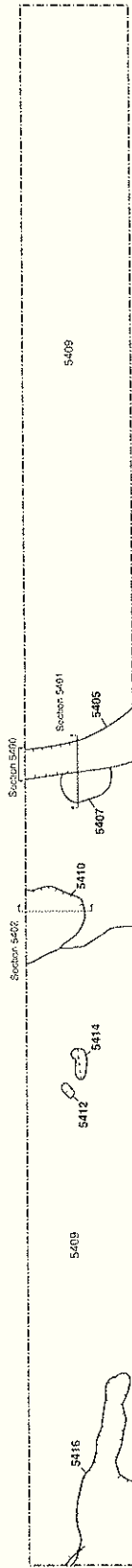
Trench 52



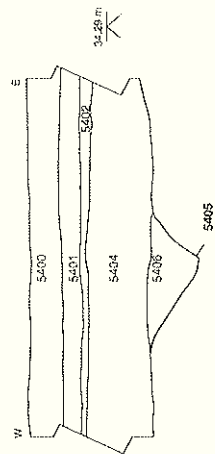
Section 5200



Trench 54



Section 5400



Section 5401



Section 5402

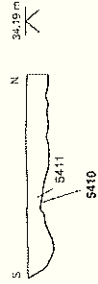


Figure 11: Trenches 52 and 54: plans and sections

Trench 53

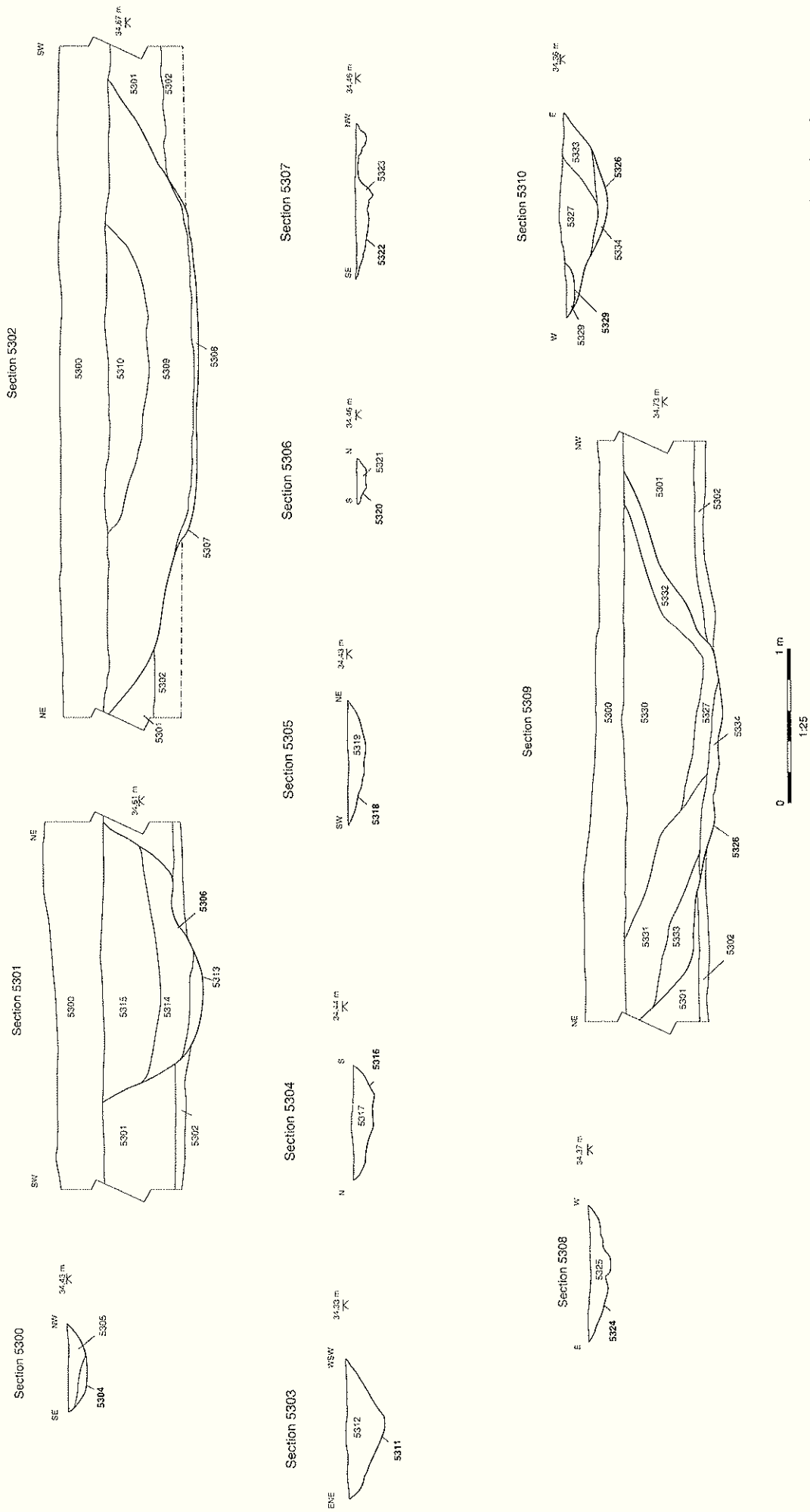
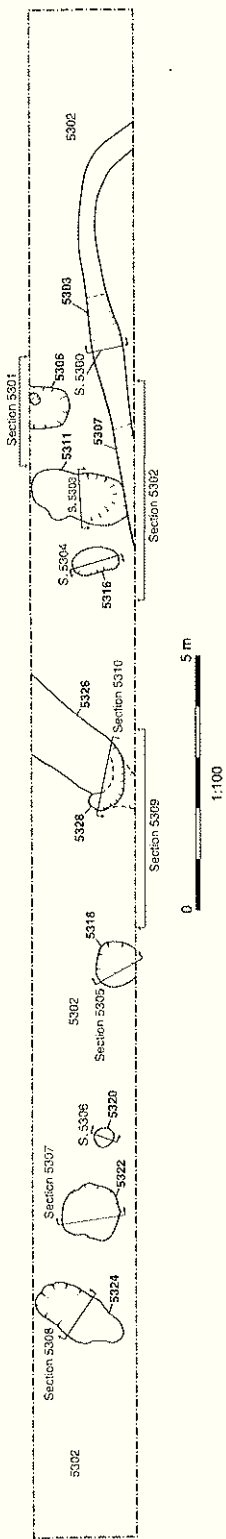


Figure 12: Trench 53, plan and sections



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Mauguio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: [oamed@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oamed@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://oamed.fr/>

OA Grand Ouest

7 Rue des Monderaines
ZI - Ouest
14650 Carpiquet
France

t: +33 (0) 2 49 88 01 01
f: +33 (0) 2 49 88 01 02
e: [info@oago.fr](mailto: info@oago.fr)
w: <http://oago.fr>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*