A34/M4 Junction 13 Improvement Scheme Chieveley West Berkshire Trial Pitting Survey

Archaeological Evaluation

Oxford Archaeology

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The Highways Agency

M4 Junction 13
Chieveley
West Berkshire
Trial Pitting Survey

NGR: SU 480 729

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

In June and September 2002 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land adjoining the M4 Junction 13 near Chieveley, West Berkshire (NGR: SU 480 729) on behalf of The Highways Agency in advance of works for improving the junction. The evaluation revealed significant evidence of archaeological features and deposit representing occupation and settlement at the northern extent of the proposal area dating from the Prehistoric to the early Roman period. Limited artefactual material including flint work and pottery was further recovered from topsoil contexts and the relatively thick layer of colluvium present across much of the southern extent of the site. The exact provenance of the recovered artefacts in the southern areas of the site are unknown though it is suggested that they are likely to reflect occupation activity on the higher ground beyond the limit of the proposal area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In June and September 2002 OA carried out a field evaluation on land adjoining the M4 Junction 13 on behalf of the Highways Agency in advance of a Road Improvement Scheme at Junction 13 (Fig. 1). The works were carried out in respect to a strategy document issued by Gifford and Partners outlining the methodology of the evaluation 'A34/M4 Junction 13 Improvement Scheme: Strategy Document For Archaeological Investigation' (Gifford Report B4303A.R03B). The development site is situated at *c.* 113 m OD and comprises a strip of land 400 m wide and 800 m long south of the M4 and a strip of land the same size to the north of the M4, both areas lie on the west side of the A34. A smaller strip of land measuring 200 m wide and 300 m long was also investigated on the east side of the A34.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on an apparent geological boundary of Upper Cretaceous Upper Chalk (soft chalk with numerous flint nodules) predominantly located north of Junction 13 and the Reading Beds (mottled clay and sand) that predominate the area south of Junction 13. The areas to the south of Junction 13 occupy a small valley that has steeply sloping sides facing the A34 at its base. North of junction 13 the site occupies a rolling landscape which immediately to the north of the M4 (Area D) appears to be largely man-made. All the areas investigated were situated on agricultural land.

1.3 Archaeological [and historical] background

1.3.1 For a detailed description of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development area see 'Chieveley A34/M4 Junction, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment', (Gifford Report B2221A.R01A), a summary of which is further provided in the strategy document for archaeological investigation supplied by Gifford and Partners ('A34/M4 Junction 13 Improvement Scheme: Strategy Document For Archaeological Investigation', Gifford Report B4303A.R03B).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology would like to extend thanks to Jim Keyte of Gifford and Partners, to Veronica Fiorato of West Berkshire Heritage Service and to Emily Mercer of Stratascan for providing site grid information.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in order to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the investigation area.

2.1.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.

2.1.3 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of a total of 159 1 m x 1 m test pits. To ensure that the area was evenly evaluated the test pits were distributed on a 50 m site grid and located with an electronic Total Station. The grid used was the same as that utilised by Stratascan for the magnetometer survey (Figs 2 and 3). It was initially proposed to excavate a total of 180 test pits across the site, however, their distribution based on the site grid imposed meant that only 159 test pits could be practicably excavated within the proposal area.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The test pits in Areas A and F were excavated by hand to a depth of no greater than 1 m or to the underlying geology whichever was encountered first. All of the test pits in Area A were 100% hand sieved through a 10 mm wire mesh. The results obtained from Area A did not appear to justify the time and effort required by this method of investigation and after consultation with Jim Keyte of Gifford and Partners and Veronica Fiorato of West Berkshire Heritage Services the excavation methodology was altered.

3.2.2 The methodology employed for the investigation of Areas B, C, D and E comprised the excavation of 1 m x 1 m test pits with a small mechanical excavator. The machine was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and was supervised at all times by a qualified and experienced archaeologist. All soil horizons were separated and any recovered finds bagged separately. Twenty per cent of each context was hand sieved through a 10 mm mesh.

3.2.3 All of the test pits were hand cleaned and a representative cross section of the soil profile drawn at a scale of 1:20 (see Figs 9 to 12). All test pits were photographed

for Monochrome prints and Colour transparencies following procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.2.4 All of the test pits were backfilled.

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. There were no small finds.

3.4 Presentation of results

3.4.1 This report documents the results of the field investigation of Areas A to F and follows an earlier interim statement produced after the initial phase of evaluation works (OA July 2002).

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

South of the M4 (Areas A, B, C and F) (Figs 9, 10 and 12)

4.1.1 The proposal area south of the M4 is located in a steeply sloped rolling landscape. The soils are moderately well drained requiring few sub surface land drains. The site sloped in on either side of the A34, with the road located in the bottom of the small valley. The gradient of the valley was deceptive and concealed a difference in level of up to five metres across the development area.

4.1.2 The topsoil was composed of a dark brown clayey loam typically 0.30 m thick. The topsoil also contained a large proportion of small to medium sized flint gravels and the odd larger flint nodule.

4.1.3 The topsoil generally overlay a subsoil although in a few pits the topsoil sealed the natural geology. The subsoil was composed of a reddish brown very gravelly sandy clay of varying thickness. In some of the pits the thickness of the subsoil was slight, but in others (particularly on the steeper slopes) the subsoil was very substantial, sometimes beyond the 1 m depth limit of excavation. The subsoil is colluvial in nature and the variable thickness reflects the rolling landscape in which it occurs. The natural in Areas A, B, C and F was an apparently random mix of mid brown clay, coarse gravel and flints and chalk in clay

North of the M4 (Areas D and E) (Figs 10 and 11)

4.1.4 The soil profile encountered in Area D was different from that recorded in all other areas. The landform of Area D was marked by large earthworks including a disused sand extraction pit associated with the building of the modern Radnall Farm house. The construction in recent times of the A34 and the M4 have greatly affected the topography of Area D. All of the pits in Area D contained made ground sealed by up to 0.30 m of topsoil. The made ground was of a modern date and often included plastic bags and concrete as well as metal, glass and ceramic building material (CBM). Where

natural underlying geology was encountered it comprised chalk and flints in a stiff mid brown clay.

4.1.5 Area E is situated in a landscape that comprises a ridge of high ground (118.8 m OD) that slopes gently southward to Radnall's Farm (115.7 m OD). A variable underlying natural geology was recorded within the test pits across the site comprising a mix of silty sands and clays with medium sized flint gravels, as is to be expected on the Reading Beds. It was noted, however, that the clayey flint gravels predominated on the higher ground situated to the north of the site.

4.1.6 The topsoil was composed of a mid brown sandy loam typically 0.25 m to 0.30 m thick. The topsoil generally overlay a subsoil, although in a number of pits the topsoil sealed the natural geology. The subsoil was composed of an orange brown silty sand of varying thickness derived from agricultural processes. Surviving archaeological features/deposits were recorded beneath this subsoil at the northern extent of the site.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 With the exception of the northern extent of Area E, which produced evidence of a series of surviving inter-cutting features, no archaeological features/deposits were recorded in all other areas. The majority of the recovered finds were residual by nature, derived from either the topsoil or subsoil/colluvium. The distribution of the recovered flint and pottery assemblages are shown in Figures 4 to 8. Little regarding interpretation of the material recovered from areas south of the M4 (Areas A, B, C and F) can be inferred given the general poor quality and mixed nature of the material recovered, the contexts it was recovered from and the general bias in sampling strategy for Area A.

5 RESULTS:DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Area E *(Figs 4, 6, 8 and 11)*

5.1.1 Archaeological features, and a significant quantity of apparently residual Prehistoric pottery, were recorded in two test pits (136 and 139), both of which are located on the high ground situated to the north and north western extent of the study area.

Test Pit 136

5.1.2 Test Pit 136 was situated at the northern extent of Area E and measured approximately 1.50 m by 1.25 m and 0.32 m deep. A compact deposit of brown sandy clay containing abundant flint gravels (13601), thought to be natural geology, was encountered at a depth of 0.32 m below ground surface.

5.1.3 A total of eighty one sherds of pottery, dated to the middle Bronze Age period, were recovered as residual material within the topsoil (13600), and as apparently residual material at the interface between the topsoil and natural (13602). Although the total number of sherds recovered is high they relate to the presence of two single vessels, described in detail below. No clearly discernable cut or fill of a feature from which the pottery could have been derived was ascertained within the test pit. The recovery of the pottery is indicative of the presence of occupation activity on the site dating to

the Bronze Age period. The pottery recovered would appear to have only recently been disturbed by ploughing and this may suggest that the associated below ground archaeological deposits from which it is derived are well preserved and lie within close proximity to the test pit.

Test Pit 139

5.1.4 The restricted confines of Test Pit 139, measuring approximately 2 m by 1.25 m and 0.86 m deep, did not allow for an exact determination to be made regarding the character of the recorded features, but they are thought to represent a series of inter-cutting ditches [13905 and 13907].

5.1.5 A compact natural deposit of orange sandy clay (13908) was encountered at a depth of 0.86m below ground surface.

5.1.6 This natural deposit was cut by the earliest of the possible ditches [13907]. Ditch 13907 appears to be orientated approximately on an east to west alignment, although, the ditch may have a more curvilinear character as suggested in section (Fig. 11;Section 139). Its overall dimensions could not be fully ascertained, however, a width of 0.90 m and a depth of 0.54 m were recorded within the confines of the test pit. The ditch appears to be relatively flat bottomed in profile and was filled with a single light brown sandy clay (13906) that contained pottery of 1st century Roman date. Ditch 13907 was truncated on its northern edge by a later ditch [13905].

5.1.7 Ditch 13905 also truncated the natural at the northern end of the test pit and would appear in plan to be orientated on a northwest to southeast alignment (Fig. 11;Plan and Section 139). Again, the precise dimensions of the ditch could not be fully ascertained but it is approximately 0.84 m deep and contains three possible fills (13902, 13903 and 13904). The primary fill (13904) was of orange yellow sandy clay, 0.46 m deep, containing charcoal flecks and pottery of 1st century Roman date . The secondary fill (13903) was a dark brown sandy clay, 0.40 m deep, that again contained charcoal flecks. The upper fill (13902) may form the component of a later re-cut to the ditch, although, this could not be clearly clarified with any degree of confidence within the confines of the test pit. Fill 13902 was of reddish brown sandy clay containing charcoal flecks and 0.40 m deep.

5.1.8 The archaeological features were overlaid by a subsoil of pale brown sandy silt (13901) 0.15 m thick. This was overlaid by a topsoil (13900) which further contained pottery sherds of 1st century Roman date.

5.2 Finds

Pottery *(Figs 6, 7 and 8; Appendix 2)*

Prehistoric *by Alistair Barclay*

5.2.1 Eighty one sherds of flint-tempered pottery, representing two vessels, were recovered from contexts 13600 and 13602 (see Table 1; Appendix 2). All of the sherds from 13602 and most of the sherds from 13600 are from the base of a probable Bucket Urn, while the remaining six sherds from 13600 are from a thin-walled vessel,

probably a Globular Urn. Both vessels belong to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the middle Bronze Age (1500-1100 cal BC). This type of pottery was used in domestic as well as funerary contexts.

5.2.2 A single fragment of fired clay from context 13906 could derive from an object such as a loomweight, although the form and therefore the date is uncertain.

Roman *by Edward Biddulph and Paul Blinkhorn*

5.2.3 The pottery was identified using codes from Oxford Archaeology's standard system for recording Iron Age and Roman pottery.

5.2.4 A total of 22 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 180 g was recovered from the proposal area (see Table 2; Appendix 2). This material was almost exclusively recovered from Area E, present within both the excavated fills of the two recorded ditches [13905 and 13907], and as residual material in the topsoil of Test Pits 139 and 145. Only three highly abraded and unclassifiable Roman sherds were recovered outside of Area E, and this material relates to residual finds recovered from topsoil/subsoil contexts in Area A.

5.2.5 Although the pottery cannot be closely dated, it is consistent with pottery of 1st century AD date, with the emphasis perhaps on the middle part of the century. Sandy grey ware (R30) accounted for the bulk of the collection (11 sherds). Two rims in this fabric probably belong to a jar and a bowl. Other pottery included a coarse tempered 'storage jar' fabric (O80), a fine sandy oxidised fabric with grog (O38), a sandy oxidised ware (O20), and grog-tempered ware (E80). A sparsely flint-tempered sherd (C80), probably Silchester ware was also recovered, though abundant tempering is more typical. A medieval date for the sherd remains a possibility.

Medieval, Post-Medieval/Modern *by Edward Biddulph and Paul Blinkhorn*

5.2.6 Small amounts of medieval (4 sherds, 19 g), post-medieval (9 sherds, 37 g) and modern material (11 sherds, 28 g) was also recovered as residual material in topsoil/subsoil contexts from Areas A and E (see Table 3; Appendix 2). The pottery assemblage recovered from Area A comprised heavily abraded sherds, with less abrasion being evident on those recovered from Area E. The medieval and later pottery was recorded using the chronology and coding system utilised by Mepham (1997) for contemporary material from Newbury, as follows:

5.2.7 *Newbury 'C' ware*. Late 11th - late 13th century. A small sherd of a white-slipped, glazed jug was noted in context 13402. Such vessels are said to be typical of the late 13th century (ibid. 54). 4 sherds, 19 g,

5.2.8 *?Inkpen Redware*. Late 16th - 19th century. 5 sherds, 15 g.
In addition, a range of mass-produced, refined white earthenwares of 19th or 20th century date were also noted (9 sherds, 20 g).

5.2.9 In addition, red earthenware of 17th - 19th century date (4 sherds, 22 g), creamware of 18th - 19th century date (1 sherd, 2 g), a range of mass-produced, refined white earthenwares of 19th or 20th century date (9 sherds, 20 g), and a sherd of porcelain (6 g) were also noted.

Lithics ***by Kate Cramp (Figs 4 and 5; Appendix 3)***

5.2.10 A total of 69 flints were recovered from the test pits (Table 4; Appendix 3), including 22 pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing a combined total of 635 g (see Table 5; Appendix 3). The flint formed a thin distribution across the site, with the largest quantity occurring in context 13000 (10 pieces).

5.2.11 With few exceptions, the flint work was in a very poor condition. Most pieces were heavily rolled and plough-damaged. A small number may have been struck by natural or mechanical processes. The majority of the assemblage was uncorticated, although a number of pieces exhibited a heavy degree of cortication. The raw material used for the production of the débitage and tool types appears to have been a good quality gravel flint, characterised by a relatively thick, stained cortex of a dark buff colour. In several cases, the cortex was underlain by a distinctive orange banding. The nodules may have been procured from locally available river gravel sources. Three flakes possessed a thick, chalky cortex that may indicate the use of chalk flint sources. A single flake of bullhead flint, which occurs at the base of the Reading Beds (Dewey and Bromehead, 1915; Shepherd 1972, 114), was recovered from context 13700.

5.2.12 The assemblage is composed of mainly undiagnostic flakes, most of which appear to have been hard-hammer struck and lack any evidence of platform preparation. It would be appropriate to ascribe a broad date range of later Neolithic or Bronze Age to this component. Given the predominance of rather thick and irregular flakes and paucity of blades and blade-like pieces, a date towards the latter half of this range is tentatively suggested.

5.2.13 The retouched component comprises an end scraper, three edge-retouched flakes and a serrated blade. Technologically, the retouched flake from context 13000 may be of a broad Neolithic date, whilst those recovered from context 15800 are of probable Bronze Age date. The serrated blade from context 16200 has been manufactured on a broad tertiary blade and exhibits extremely worn serrations to the right hand lateral margin. This piece can be dated to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic.

5.2.14 In summary, the flint work forms a low-density scatter across the proposal area and is probably entirely residual. Technologically, the majority is consistent with a later Neolithic or Bronze Age industry, although the serrated blade represents a limited earlier element.

Animal Bone ***by Bethan Charles***

5.2.15 Two unrelated small fragments of bone, weighing 7 g, were recovered by hand from context 13906. The bones are in poor condition with fresh breaks and are likely to have come from the long bones of a medium to large animal.

Worked Stone ***by Ruth Shaffrey***

5.2.16 Two stone artefacts were recovered from context 13904. These were examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens. One piece of worked sandstone was present. This was an almost spherical item (58 mm in diameter) which had been pecked into its final shape and which probably functioned as a sling shot. The other

additional piece of stone is a type of Greensand, probably Lodsworth. It would have been imported over 70km to the site and as a material commonly used for the manufacture of rotary querns, is likely to be evidence of a Greensand quern.

Other finds

5.2.17 Further finds recovered during the fieldwalking included CBM, glass and a single piece of unidentified Iron and clay pipe stem. The CBM consisted of heavily plough damaged and rolled tile and brick fragments. The identified tile fragments were mainly Peg tiles. The total weight of the recovered CBM fragments was 2214 g. Five sherds of undated glass were recovered with a combined weight of 18 g. The presence of these 'miscellaneous' finds can probably be attributed to agricultural manuring.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 The methodology employed during the fieldwork was designed in order to produce a uniform investigation across the whole of the development area. The location of the test pits was determined according to the site grid utilised by the geophysical survey allowing for the integration of the results. The uniformity of the investigation was vital to the spatial analysis of the finds and any archaeological features/deposits should they be encountered. The early strategy of 100% sieving in Area A has clearly led to a slight bias in the number of finds recovered south of the M4.

6.1.2 The fieldwork strategy has provided a very good low resolution overview of the archaeological potential of the whole development area. It has, however, been successful in producing significant evidence for surviving below ground archaeological features/deposits in Area E. With the exception of Area E, the low resolution grid employed across the proposal area has the potential to have missed small concentrated areas of archaeology such as settlement or industrial sites as well as more ephemeral types of human activity such as field systems and land/livestock management remains. The recovery and recording, therefore, of archaeological features and deposits in Area E using such a low resolution strategy does attest to the significance of their presence.

6.2 Overall Interpretation

Summary of results

South of the M4 (Areas A, B, C and F)

6.2.1 A number of artefacts were recovered from the test pits excavated to the south of the M4, and their recovery clearly attests to some settlement activity dating from the prehistoric period onward in the vicinity of the development area. The high level of soil creep demonstrated by the substantial thickness of colluvium in some areas will undoubtedly have moved the finds some distance from their original location of deposition. The lack of finds recovered from areas B and C correspond directly to the areas most affected by the build up of colluvium on the valley sides.

North of the M4 (Areas D and E)

6.2.2 Area D was devoid of both below ground archaeological features/deposits and any associated residual artefactual material. The excavated test pits demonstrated that the area had been subject to a high degree of disturbance from the construction of the M4, which forms the southern boundary to the site. The test pitting results indicate that any surviving below ground archaeological remains are also likely to have been subject to disturbance, and as such this areas archaeological potential should be regarded as low.

6.2.3 Significant archaeology was revealed within Area E. Occupation activity dating from at least the middle Bronze Age period, of a domestic or funerary nature, has been suggested in, or adjacent to, Test Pit 136. Further evidence of the use of the site in this period is likely to be reflected by the low resolution lithic assemblage recovered from residual contexts across the site that is essentially late Neolithic/Bronze Age in character. The focus of activity in this period would appear to be concentrated on the high ground at the northern extent of the proposal area, an interpretation that has been suggested by the results of previous fieldwalking survey undertaken within Area E (Gifford Report B4303A.R03B 2001).

6.2.4 The precise character of recorded features in Test Pit 139 could not be fully ascertained due to the limited sample area excavated. They are, however, thought to represent a series of probable inter-cutting ditches [13905 and 13907]. The features appear well preserved, surviving to a depth of c. 0.80 m below the subsoil. The domestic nature of the pottery recorded from their fills, represented by the presence of storage jars and a bowl, and the presence of a fragment of quern stone and possible loomweight, is indicative of settlement that is likely to date to the late Iron Age/early Roman period.

6.2.5 Geophysical survey carried out in advance of the test pitting survey within Area E by Stratascan, on behalf of Giffords, has produced significant evidence of a series of linear and circular anomalies located on the crest of high ground at the northwestern corner of the proposal area. A plot of the preliminary results of the geophysical survey in Area E, provided by Mr J. Keyte of Giffords, defines a series of enclosures, one of which appears to contain a possible circular/oval structure, with an associated northwest to southeast aligned trackway.

6.2.6 The geophysical survey results indicate that Test Pit 139 is situated on the north western edge of the core of recorded anomalies. The similar northwest to southeast and east to west alignments of the two possible linear features recorded within the test pit would appear to conform to the general orientation of anomalies plotted by the geophysical survey. The archaeological features and residual material recorded by the test pitting, although limited, would allow for a fairly high degree of confidence to be given to the archaeological origin of the recorded anomalies. The lack of archaeological finds or below ground features/deposits in Test Pits 140 and 144, which in light of the results of the geophysical survey may have been expected to contain evidence of settlement, is likely to be attributable to the limitations of the area sampled rather than an absence of potential surviving archaeological features. The results of the test pitting in conjunction with morphological interpretation of the

raw geophysical survey data would suggest the survival within the proposal area of a well preserved late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure settlement, probably a farmstead.

6.2.7 Artefactual material dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods recovered from across the proposal area derives solely from residual contexts and its presence is thought to be the by-product of agricultural processes, such as manuring. The potential for archaeological deposits to be present within the proposal area dating to these periods is therefore regarded as low.

Significance

6.2.8 With the exception of Area E, the lack of archaeological deposits/features would indicate that the development area, to the south of the M4 (Areas A, B, C and F) and immediately to its north (Area D), is not an archaeologically rich one. The presence of finds, albeit in small quantity would, however, indicate that some occupation activity dating from the prehistoric period onwards was present in the vicinity of the development area. The high degree of subsoil movement via ploughing and soil creep down slope, and the low resolution of the trial pitting grid, would make it impossible to locate the source/s of the artefacts and their original locations of deposition.

6.2.9 Significant evidence of the presence of occupation activity and settlement dating from the Bronze Age period to the late Iron Age/early Roman period, in the northern and north western extent of the proposal area (Area E), has been recorded. The results of the test pitting survey would suggest that archaeological deposits are likely to be well preserved, and any truncation of the site below a depth of approximately 0.35 m is likely to impact significant archaeological remains.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test pit No.	Context No.	Thickness	Type	Finds
1	101	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	102		Natural	None
2	Void			
3	Void			
4	Void			
5	501	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	502	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	503		Natural	None
6	601	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	602		Natural	None
7	701	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	702		Natural	None
8	801	0.20 m	Topsoil	None
	802	0.33 m	Subsoil	None
	803		Natural	None
9	901	0.20 m	Topsoil	None
	902	0.50 m	Subsoil	None
	903		Natural	None
10	1001	0.16 m	Topsoil	None
	1002	0.51 m	Subsoil	None
	1003		Natural	None
	1004		Natural	None
11	1101	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	1102	0.70 m	Subsoil	None
12	1201	0.40 m	Topsoil	None
	1202		Natural	None
13	1301	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	1302	0.15 m	Subsoil	None
	1303		Natural	None
14	1401	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	1402		Natural	None
15	1501	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	1502	0.30 m	Subsoil	None
	1503		Natural	None
16	1601	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	1602	0.30 m	Subsoil	None
	1603		Natural	None
17	1701	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	1702	0.35 m	Subsoil	None
	1703		Natural	None
18	1801	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	1802	0.40 m	Subsoil	None
	1803		Natural	None
19	1901	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	1902	>0.70 m	Subsoil	None
20	2001	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	2002		Natural	None

21	2101	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	2102	0.05 m	Make up	None
	2103		Natural	None
22	2201	0.38 m	Topsoil	None
	2202		Natural	None
23	2301	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	2302	0.50 m	Subsoil	None
	2303		Natural	None
24	2401	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	2402		Natural	None
25	2501	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	2502		Natural	None
26	2601	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	2602	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	2603		Natural	None
27	2701	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	2702	0.30 m	Subsoil	None
	2703		Natural	None
28	2801	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	2802		Natural	None
29	2901	0.14 m	Topsoil	None
	2902		Natural	None
30	3001	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	3002		Natural	None
31	3101	0.29 m	Topsoil	None
	3012		Natural	None
32	3201	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	3202	0.50 m	Subsoil	None
	3203		Natural	None
33	3301	0.33 m	Topsoil	None
	3302	>0.70 m	Subsoil	None
34	3401	0.36 m	Topsoil	None
	3402	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	3403		Natural	None
35	3501	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	3502		Natural	None
36	3601	0.20 m	Topsoil	None
	3602		Natural	None
37	3701	0.24 m	Topsoil	None
	3702		Natural	None
38	Void			
39	Void			
40	Void			
41	Void			
42	Void			
43	Void			
44	Void			
45	4501	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	4502		Natural	None
46	4601	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	4602		Natural	None
47	Void			

48	Void			
49	Void			
50	Void			
51	5101	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	5102		Natural	None
52	5201	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	5202	0.38 m	Subsoil	None
	5203		Natural	None
53	5301	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	5302	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	5303	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	5304		Natural	None
54	5401	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	5402		?Natural	None
55	5501	0.20 m	Topsoil	None
	5502		Natural	None
56	5601	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	5602		Natural	None
57	5701	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	5702		Natural	None
58	5801	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	5802		Natural	None
59	5901	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	5902		Natural	None
60	6001	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	6002		Natural	None
61	6101	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	6102	0.12 m	Subsoil	None
	6103		Natural	None
62	6201	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	6202		Natural	None
63	6301	0.33 m	Topsoil	None
	6302	0.40 m	Subsoil	None
	6303		Natural	None
64	6401	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	6402		Natural	None
65	6501	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	6502	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	6503		Natural	None
66	6601	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	6602		Natural	None
67	6701	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	6702		Natural	None
68	6801	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	6802		Natural	None
69	6901	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	6902		Natural	None
70	7001	0.27 m	Topsoil	None
	7002		Natural	None
71	Void			
72	7201	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	7202		Natural	None

73	7301	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	7302	0.30 m	Subsoil	None
	7303		Natural	None
74	7401	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	7402	0.32 m	Subsoil	None
	7403		Natural	None
75	Void			
76	Void			
77	7701	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	7702		Natural	None
78	7801	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	7802	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	7803		Natural	None
79	7901	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	7902		Natural	None
80	8001	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	8002	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	8003		Natural	None
81	Void			
82	8201	0.30 m	Topsoil	Flint
	8202		Natural	None
83	8301	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	8302	0.38 m	Subsoil	None
	8303		Natural	None
84	8401	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	8402		Natural	None
85	8501	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	8502		Natural	None
86	8601	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	8602		Natural	None
87	8701	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	8702	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	8703		Natural	None
88	8801	0.26 m	Topsoil	Flint
	8802		Natural	None
89	8901	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	8902		Natural	None
90	9001	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	9002		Natural	None
91	9101	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	9102		Fill	None
	9103		Cut/L.Drain	
	9104		Natural	None
92	9201	0.28 m	Topsoil	Flint,CBM
	9202		Natural	None
93	9301	0.24 m	Topsoil	Pot, Flint
	9302		Natural	None
94	9401	0.40 m	Topsoil	None
	9402		Natural	None
95	Void			
96	9601	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	9602		Natural	None

97	Void			
98	9801	0.32 m	Topsoil	None
	9802		Natural	None
99	9901	0.28 m	Topsoil	Pot, Flint,Fe, CBM
	9902		Natural	None
100	10001	0.28 m	Topsoil	Pot, CBM
	10002	0.32 m	Subsoil	None
	10003		Natural	None
101	10101	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	10102		Natural	None
102	Void			
103	10301	0.32 m	Topsoil	Pot,CBM
	10302	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	10303		Natural	None
104	10401	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	10402		Natural	None
105	10501	0.30 m	Topsoil	Flint
	10502	0.24 m	Subsoil	Flint
	10503		Natural	None
106	10601	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	10602	0.22 m	Subsoil	None
	10603		Natural	None
107	10701	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	10702	0.23 m	Subsoil	None
	10703		Natural	None
108	10801	0.24 m	Topsoil	None
	10802		Natural	None
109	Void			
110	11001	0.25	Topsoil	None
	11002		Natural	None
111	11101	0.25 m	Topsoil	Flint
	11102		Subsoil	None
	11103		Natural	None
112	11201	0.32 m	Topsoil	Pot, Flint
	11202	0.55 m	Subsoil	Pot, Flint
	11203		Natural	None
113	Void			
114	11401	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	11402	0.28 m	Subsoil	None
	11403		Natural	None
115	11501	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	11502		Natural	None
116	11601	0.24 m	Topsoil	Flint, CBM
	11602	0.25 m	Subsoil	Flint, CBM
	11603		Natural	None
117	11701	0.30 m	Topsoil	Pot
	11702	0.60 m	Subsoil	Flint
	11703		Natural	None
118	11801	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	11802	0.30 m	Subsoil	None
	11803		Natural	None
119	11901	0.30 m	Topsoil	None

	11902	0.35 m	Subsoil	None
	11903		Natural	None
120	12001	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	12002	0.30 m	Subsoil	Clay pipe
	12003	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	12004		Natural	None
121	Void			
122	12201	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	12202	0.50 m	Subsoil	None
	12203		Natural	None
123	12301	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	12302		Natural	None
	12303	0.08 m	Cut/L.Drain	None
	12304	0.08 m	Fill	Glass, CBM
124	12401	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	12402	0.48 m	Subsoil	None
	12403		Natural	None
125	12501	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	12502	0.32 m	Subsoil	None
	12503		Natural	None
126	12601	0.25 m	Topsoil	Pot
	12602		Natural	None
127	12701	0.25 m	Topsoil	Flint
	12702	0.22 m	Subsoil	Pot, Flint
	12703		Natural	None
128	12801	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	12802	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	12803		Natural	None
129	12900	0.28 m	Topsoil	Flint
	12901		Natural	None
130	13000	0.25 m	Topsoil	Flint
	13001	0.30 m	Subsoil	Pot,Flint
	13002		Natural	None
131	13101	0.30 m	Topsoil	Pot
	13102		Natural	None
132	13201	0.30 m	Topsoil	CBM
	13202		Natural	None
133	13300	0.25 m	Topsoil	Pot, Flint
	13301		Natural	None
134	13401	0.27 m	Topsoil	Pot,Flint,CBM
	13402	0.34 m	Subsoil	Pot
	13403		Natural	None
135	13501	0.55 m	Topsoil	None
	13502	0.15 m	Subsoil	None
	13503		Natural	None
136	13600	0.32 m	Topsoil	Pot
	13601		Natural	None
137	13700	0.30 m	Topsoil	Pot, Flint
	13701	0.30 m	Natural	None
138	13800	0.29 m	Topsoil	Flint
	13801	0.41 m	Subsoil	None
	13802		Natural	None

139	13900		Topsoil	Pot, Burnt Flint
	13901	0.15 m	Subsoil	None
	13902	0.48 m	F.O. 13905	None
	13903	0.50 m	F.O. 13905	None
	13904	0.46 m	F.O. 13905	Pot, Flint, Burnt Flint, Stone
	13905		Ditch?	Pot, Flint, Burnt Flint, Stone
	13906	0.52 m	F.O. 13907	Pot, Bone, Fired clay
	13907		Ditch?	Pot
	13908		Natural	None
140	14000	0.35 m	Topsoil	None
	14001		Natural	None
141	14100	0.31 m	Topsoil	None
	14101		Natural	None
142	14200	0.24 m	Topsoil	Flint
	14201		Natural	None
143	14300	0.29 m	Topsoil	None
	14301	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	14302		Natural	None
144	14400	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	14401		Natural	None
145	14500	0.27 m	Topsoil	Pot, CBM
	14501		Natural	None
146	14600	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	14601	0.20 m	Subsoil?	None
	14602		Natural	None
147	14700	0.25 m	Topsoil	Flint
	14701	0.15 m	Subsoil	None
	14702		Natural	None
148	14800	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	14801		Natural	None
149	14900	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	14901	0.10 m	Subsoil	None
	14902/3		Natural	None
150	15000	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	15001	0.23 m	Subsoil	Burnt Flint
	15002		Natural	None
151	15100	0.28 m	Topsoil	Burnt Flint, Flint
	15101	0.35 m	Subsoil	None
	15102		Natural	None
152	15200	0.23 m	Topsoil	Burnt Flint
	15201	0.32 m	Subsoil	None
	15202/3	0.30 m	Natural	None
153	15300	0.40 m	Topsoil	None
	15301	0.25 m	Natural	None
154	15400	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	15401	0.10 m	Natural	None
155	15500	0.29 m	Topsoil	Flint
	15501	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	15502		Natural	None
156	15600	0.22 m	Topsoil	Burnt Flint
	15601	0.10 m	Subsoil	None

	15602/3	0.28 m	Natural	None
157	15700	0.29 m	Topsoil	Flint, CBM
	15701	0.34 m	Subsoil	None
	15702		Natural	None
158	15800	0.30 m	Topsoil	Flint, CBM
	15801	0.15 m	Subsoil	CBM
	15802		Natural	None
159	15900	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	15901		Natural	None
160	16000	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	16001	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	16002		Natural	None
161	16100	0.30 m	Topsoil	CBM
	16101		Natural	None
162	16200	0.28 m	Topsoil	Flint, Burnt Flint
	16201	0.10 m	Subsoil	Burnt Flint
	16202		Natural	None
163	16300	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	16301	0.30 m	Modern dump	None
	16302/3		Natural	None
164	16400	0.32 m	Topsoil	None
	16401		Natural	None
165	16500	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	16501		Natural	None
166	16600	0.29 m	Topsoil	Pot, Burnt Flint, CBM
	16601	0.29 m	Subsoil	None
	16602		Natural	None
167	16701	0.25 m	Topsoil	Pot
	16702	0.14 m	Subsoil	None
	16703/4	0.34 m	Natural	None
168	16800	0.25 m	Topsoil	Pot, Flint
	16801		Natural	None
169	16900	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	16901		Natural	None
170	17000	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	17001		Natural	None
	17002	0.30 m	F.O. 17003	None
	17003		Geological feature	None
	17004		Natural	None
171	17100	0.16 m	Topsoil	None
	17101	0.14 m	Subsoi/buried plough soil?	None
	17102	0.16 m	Subsoil	None
	17103		Natural	None
	17104	0.42 m	F.O. 17106	None
	17105	0.32 m	F.O. 17106	None
	17106		Tree throw	None
172	17200	0.28 m	Topsoil	None
	17201		Natural	None
173	17300	0.25 m	Topsoil	None
	17301	0.05 m	Subsoil	Flint
	17302		Natural	None

174	17400	0.28 m	Topsoil	CBM, Flint, Burnt Flint
	17401	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	17402		Natural	None
175	17501	0.27 m	Topsoil	Pot
	17502	0.24 m	Subsoil	None
	17503		Natural	None
176	17600	0.26 m	Topsoil	Burnt Flint, CBM
	17601	0.21 m	Subsoil	None
	17602		Natural	None
177	17700	0.26 m	Topsoil	CBM
	17701	0.16 m	Subsoil	None
	17702		Natural	None
178	17800	0.30 m	Topsoil	None
	17801		Natural	None
179	17901	0.29 m	Topsoil	Pot, Flint, Burnt Flint, CBM, Clay pipe
	17902	0.43 m	Subsoil	None
	17903		Natural	None
180	18000	0.27 m	Topsoil	None
	18001	0.30 m	Made ground	None
	18002	0.20 m	Subsoil	None
	18003		Natural	None
181	18100	0.25 m	Topsoil	Burnt Flint
	18101	0.25 m	Subsoil	None
	18102		Natural	None
182	18200	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	18201	0.24 m	Subsoil	None
	18202		Natural	None
183	18300	0.26 m	Topsoil	None
	18301	0.24 m	Subsoil	Flint, Burnt Flint
	18302		Natural	None

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Tables 1 to 3 below.

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context and fabric type

	Bucket Urn		*Globular Urn*	
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt
13600	18	123	6	39
13602	57	447		
Total	**75**	**570**	**6**	**39**

Table 2: Roman pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context and fabric type

	R30		*O80*		*C80*		*O38*		*O20*		*E80*		*RB*	
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
9301													1	1
10001													1	6
11202													1	7
13900	8	63	1	16			3	57						
13904					1	5			2	7				
13906	3	9												
14500											1	9		
Total	**11**	**72**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**57**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**9**	**3**	**14**

Table 3: Medieval and Post-Medieval/Modern pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context and fabric type

	Newbury 'C'		*Inkpen Redware*		*19/20th*		*Unident.*	
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
9901			4	13	2	3		
10001			1	2				
10301					2	4		
12900							1	1
13001	1	7						
13300					1	3		
13401	2	11						
13402	1	1						
13502					4	10		
13700					1	1		
16600					1	8		
16701					1	9		
16800					1	2		
17501					1	4		
17901					1	6		
Total	**4**	**19**	**5**	**15**	**15**	**50**	**1**	**1**

APPENDIX 3 FLINT

Context	Flake	Blade-like flake	Irregular waste	Retouched flake	serrated blade	end scraper	chip	burnt unworked	Total
U/S	4		1						5
8201	1								1
8801	1								1
9201	1								1
9301			1			1			2
9901	3							1	4
10501	1								1
10502	1							1	2
11702				1					1
12701	2								2
12900	1							1	2
13000	8			1				1	10
13001	1								1
13101	1								1
13300	2								2
13401	1								1
13402								1	1
13502	2						1	1	4
13600	4								4
13700	1		1						2
13800	1								1
13900	1								1
13904	2		1					1	4
14200	1								1
14700			1						1
15001								1	1
15100	1							1	2
15200								1	1
15500	1								1
15600								1	1
15700	1								1
15800	1			1					2
16200	1				1			2	4
16201								1	1
16600								1	1
16800	1								1
17301	1								1
17400	1							1	2
17600								1	1
17901	1							2	3
18100								1	1
18301	2	1						2	5
Total:	**51**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**22**	**85**

Table 4: Flint by type from A34M4.

Context	*Number of pieces:*	*Total weight: (g)*
9901	1	39
10502	1	8
12900	1	1
13000	1	1
13402	1	46
13502	1	1
13904	1	11
15001	1	7
15100	1	69
15200	1	54
15600	1	75
16200	2	17
16201	1	42
16600	1	111
17400	1	8
17600	1	24
17901	2	11
18100	1	52
18301	2	58
Total	**22**	**635**

Table 5: Burnt unworked flint, by piece and by weight.

Context:	Category:	Comments:
0	Flake	Irregular, frost-shattered secondary flake.
0	Flake	Relatively large side-trimming flake, distal break. Broadly N/BA, perhaps later BA.
0	Flake	Rolled preparatory flake with heavy modern edge damage. Undiagnostic.
0	Flake	Very large, broad flake of a good quality grey gravel flint. Cortical striking platform. Heavy modern damage to edges. Undiagnostic - broadly N/BA.
0	Irregular waste	Probably naturally shattered - a couple of dubious flake scars.
8201	Flake	Heavily plough-damaged. Distal-trimming flake of gravel flint. Probably later BA, although fairly undiagnostic.
8801	Flake	Glossed secondary flake in poor condition with large plough nick to distal right-hand edge. Hinge termination, probably later BA.
9201	Flake	Large flake of ?gravel flint with slight distal break. Undiagnostic - could be later Neo/BA.
9301	Irregular waste	Piece of heavily calcined gravel flint with a couple of potential flake scars. Undiagnostic.

9301	End scraper	Highly dubious. Large side-trimming flake with a small area of abrupt 'nosed' retouch to distal end - most likely to have been incurred by plough damage, although appears fairly regular. Some possible use-wear to left-hand side lateral margin. Probably later BA.
9901	Flake	Small, heavily damaged secondary flake. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
9901	Flake	Regular distal trimming flake with some possible use-wear to both lateral margins. Gravel flint. Undiagnostic - N/BA
9901	Flake	Small broken tertiary flake. In poor condition. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
10501	Flake	In poor condition. Tertiary flake with proximal break. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
10502	Flake	Large distal-trimming flake in relatively poor condition. Probably hard-hammer struck, with cortical striking platform. Undiagnostic - broadly N/BA, and most likely towards the end of this range.
11702	Retouched flake	Very large distal-trimming flake with a hinge termination. Hard-hammer struck. Edge retouch to left-hand side, large and crude removals. Gravel flint or a surface chalk flint. Probably LBA.
12701	Flake	Small broken tertiary flake in poor condition. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
12701	Flake	Preparatory flake (thermally-fractured dorsal surface). Rolled, lightly glossed. Undiagnostic - probably later BA. Hard-hammer, slight hinge termination.
12900	Flake	Small, neat tertiary flake with fairly extensive platform edge abrasion and linear platform. Could be N/EBA.
13000	Flake	Broken secondary flake in poor condition - rolled, lightly glossed, with proximal break. Undiagnostic, probably LN/BA.
13000	Flake	Irregular distal-trimming flake. Rolled. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
13000	Flake	Dubious preparatory flake with proximal break - probably naturally struck.
13000	Flake	Fairly neat distal-trimming flake in reasonable condition. Possibly of a bullhead-related flint type (although probably nonetheless procured from gravel flint deposits), with an orange banding underlying buff/orange cortex. LN/BA.
13000	Flake	Dubious irregular secondary flake - possibly naturally struck. Frost-shattered gravel flint. Undiagnostic.
13000	Flake	Gravel-flint preparatory flake with thermally-fractured dorsal surface and cortical striking platform (orange banding underlying cortex). Distal break. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
13000	Flake	Broken tertiary flake fragment. Poor condition. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
13000	Flake	Broken tertiary flake fragment. Heavy modern damage to edges. Distal break. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
13000	Retouched flake	Side-trimming flake with some inverse edge retouch to distal margin. Rolled, with heavy post-depositional edge damage. Possibly of a chalk flint. Relatively fine dorsal flake scars - perhaps a Neo piece?
13001	Flake	Thin tertiary flake with unusual starch-fractured texture to surface - could be a naturally struck piece. Undiagnostic - N/BA.

13101	Flake	Small preparatory flake, almost certainly naturally struck. Glossed.
13300	Flake	Dubious tertiary flake/blade-like flake. Again, of a peculiar flint with a dull lustre reminiscent of a naturally starch-fractured surface. Distal break. Undiagnostic - perhaps an earlier piece? Or natural?
13300	Flake	Preparatory flake (rolled, thermally-fractured dorsal surface) with distal break. Possible use-wear to both lateral margins. In comparatively good condition. Undiagnostic - broadly N/BA.
13401	Flake	In very poor condition - heavy post-depositional edge-damage, rolled. Proximal and distal breaks. Old-looking tertiary flake/possible blade. Undiagnostic. Iron-stain spots.
13502	Flake	Angular side-trimming flake with some dubious use-wear to right-hand side lateral margin. Probably later BA. Grey gravel flint.
13502	Flake	Distal-trimming flake in poor condition - rolled, scratched, with modern plough damage to edges. Proximal break. Undiagnostic.
13502	Chip	Regular tertiary chip, distal break. Undiagnostic - N/BA.
13600	Flake	Preparatory flake with thermally-fractured dorsal surface. Gravel flint. In relatively good condition - probably naturally/mechanically struck.
13600	Flake	Very heavily damaged secondary flake of gravel flint. Rolled. N/BA.
13600	Flake	Small tertiary flake in reasonably good condition - likely to have been naturally / mechanically struck.
13600	Flake	Fresh secondary flake - modern?
13700	Flake	Small side-trimming flake of bullhead flint. Slight distal break. Undiagnostic - perhaps later Neo/BA.
13700	Irregular waste	Naturally or mechanically struck? Undiagnostic.
13800	Flake	Undiagnostic tertiary flake, broken proximally and with heavy modern plough damage to edges. Perhaps later Neo/BA.
13900	Flake	Large preparatory flake that appears to have been struck down a thermal fracture - perhaps naturally. Lightly rolled and glossed appearance to struck surfaces. Gravel flint, with thin abraded cortex.
13904	Flake	Heavily calcined tertiary flake fragment. Proximal and distal break. Undiagnostic.

13904	Flake	Relatively large and irregular side-trimming flake with slight distal break. Probably hard-hammer struck. Possibly of a chalk flint or surface chalk flint - thick cortex. Bronze Age, maybe later BA.
13904	Irregular waste	Heavily calcined piece of irregular waste. One struck surface noted - most of surface removed by heat damage. Undiagnostic.
14200	Flake	Broad distal-trimming flake with some use-wear to proximal area of both lateral margins. Uncertain hammermode, no platform edge preparation. Of a gravel flint similar to bullhead - with orange banding but buff-coloured exterior. Not especially diagnostic - LN/BA? In reasonable condition, but with limited areas of fairly heavy modern damage.
14700	Irregular waste	Large piece of frost-shattered gravel flint with three or four flake scars. Most likely to have resulted from modern damage. Of a local gravel flint, with a thick orange banding underlying a buff coloured external cortex.
Flake	15100	Small preparatory flake with distal break. Gravel flint. Undiagnostic - LN/BA?
15500	Flake	Gravel flint preparatory flake with distal break. Undiagnostic. Lightly rolled and glossed condition.
15700	Flake	Large, thick, side-trimming flake, possibly intended as a platform edge rejuvenation flake. In poor condition, heavy modern damage. Of a dark brown flint with a fairly thick, chalky cortex - surface chalk flint? Perhaps late Neo/earlier BA? Relatively fine dorsal flake scars.
15800	Retouched flake	Thick and angular tertiary flake with distal break. Some inverse edge retouch to right-hand lateral margin. Lightly rolled and glossed condition. Possibly BA. Hard-hammer struck.
15800	Flake	Broken tertiary flake with slightly hinging termination. Undiagnostic - LN/BA.
16200	Serrated blade	Broad tertiary blade with some heavily worn serrations to right-hand side. Platform edge abrasion. Probably Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic.
16200	Flake	Slight distal break. Bladelet-like tertiary flake in poor condition. Undiagnostic.
16800	Flake	Undiagnostic preparatory flake. Gravel flint.

17201	Flake	Reasonably fresh preparatory flake, probably hard-hammer struck. Undiagnostic. BA? Local gravel flint.
17400	Flake	Broad, regular tertiary flake with winged platform. Possibly soft-hammer struck. Perhaps LN/EBA?
17901	Flake	Large and irregular secondary flake. Lightly rolled and glossed condition. Possibly naturally struck. Local gravel flint. Undiagnostic.
18301	Flake	Preparatory flake. Undiagnostic. Gravel flint.
18301	Blade-like flake	Plunging termination. Very heavy, dense white cortication. Possibly soft-hammer struck. Gravel flint. Dorsal flake, rather than blade, scars. Undiagnostic.
18301	Flake	Thick and irregular side-trimming flake. Gravel flint. Heavy, dense white cortication. Undiagnostic.

APPENDIX 4 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Chieveley
Site code: A34M4 02
Grid reference: SU 480 729 (centered)
Type of evaluation: Trial Pitting
Date and duration of project: June 2002 / 13 days; September 2002 / 5 days
Area of site: 7000 m²
Summary of results: The fieldwork has recovered evidence of occupation activity and settlement in the northern extent of the proposal area dating from the Bronze Age to the early Roman period. In addition, a low density of artefacts were recovered from topsoil and subsoil contexts in the southern half of the proposal area and these indicate that some activity had occurred in antiquity in the vicinity of the development area though the exact source/s of the artefacts is unknown.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with West Berkshire Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: NEBYM:2002.5

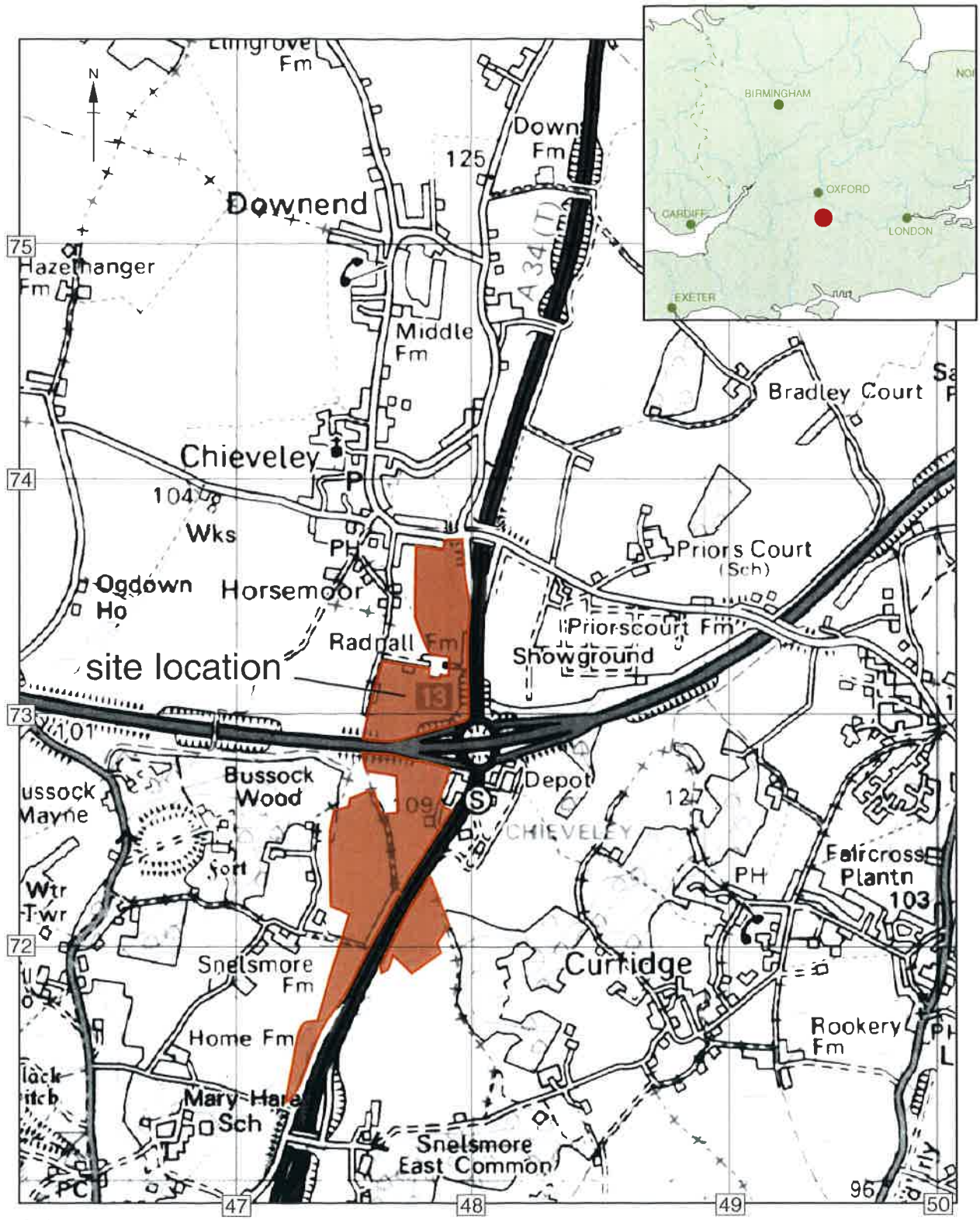

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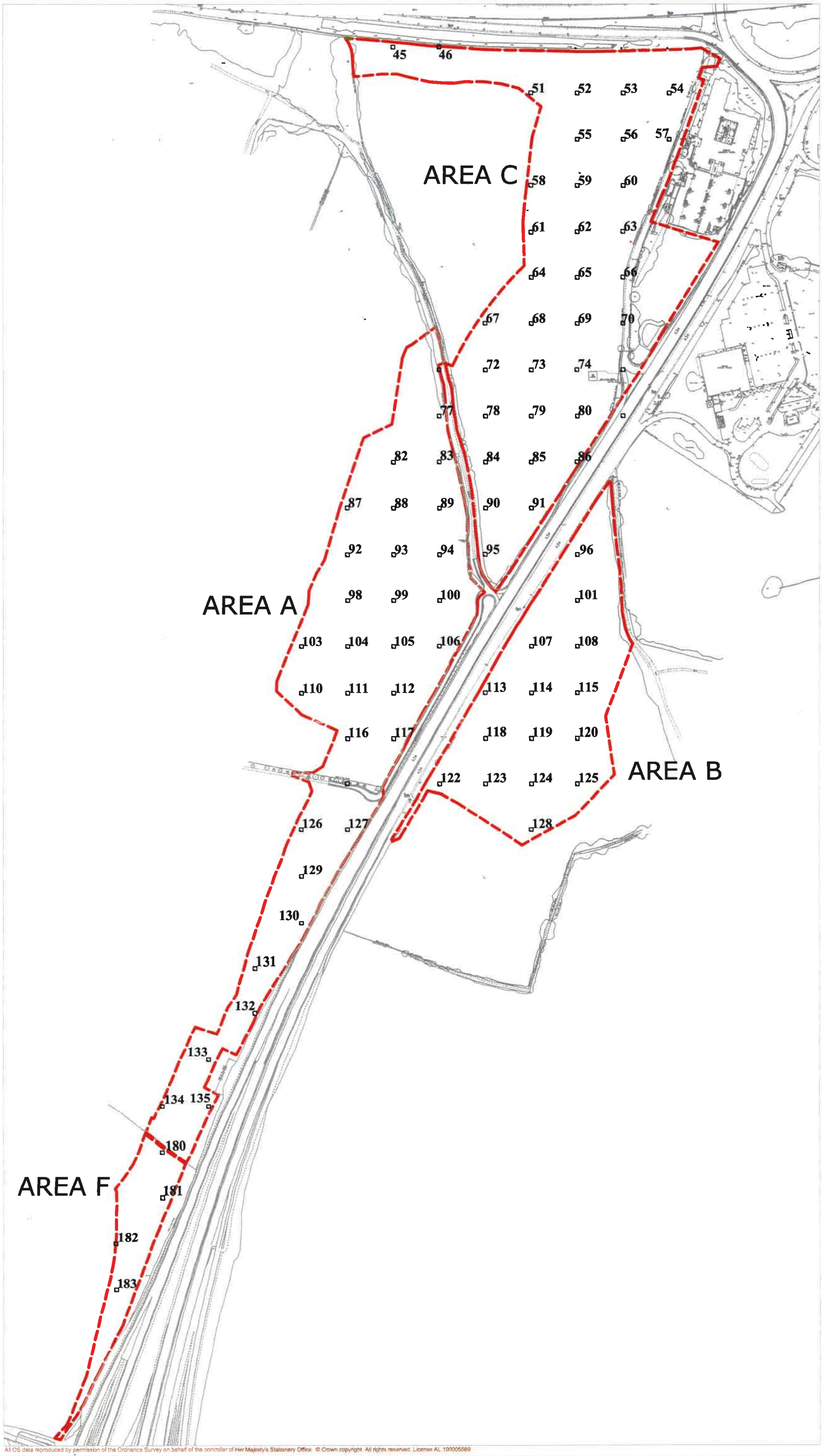
Figure 1: Site location.

CHIEVELEY
A34/M4
Road Scheme.



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email : mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

0 2km

Scale at A3 1:4000

Key

- Trial pit
- 131 Number of trial pit
- Area of survey

Drawing No. FIGURE 2

Drawing Title
Location of trial pits in areas A, B, C and F

CHIEVELEY A34/M4 Road Scheme.

AREA E

AREA D

1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 45 46 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179

N

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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

0 2km

Scale at A3 1:4000

Key

Trial pit

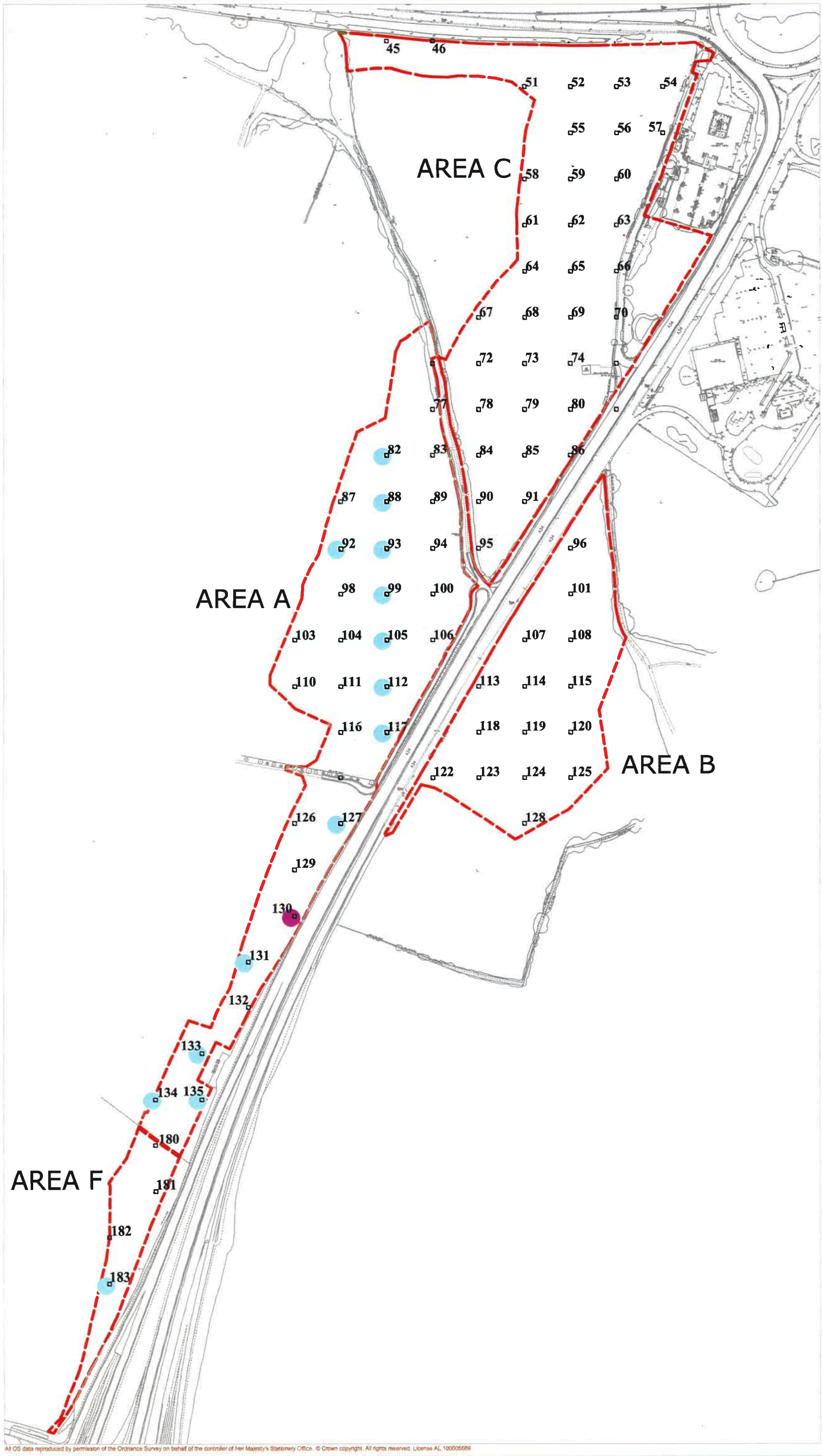
131 Number of trial pit

Area of survey

Drawing No. FIGURE 3

Drawing Title
Location of trial pits in areas D and E

CHIEVELEY A34/M4 Road Scheme.



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N

0 2km

Scale at A3 1:4000

Key

- 1–5 flints per m^3
- 6–10 flints per m^3
- 11–15 flints per m^3
- Area of survey

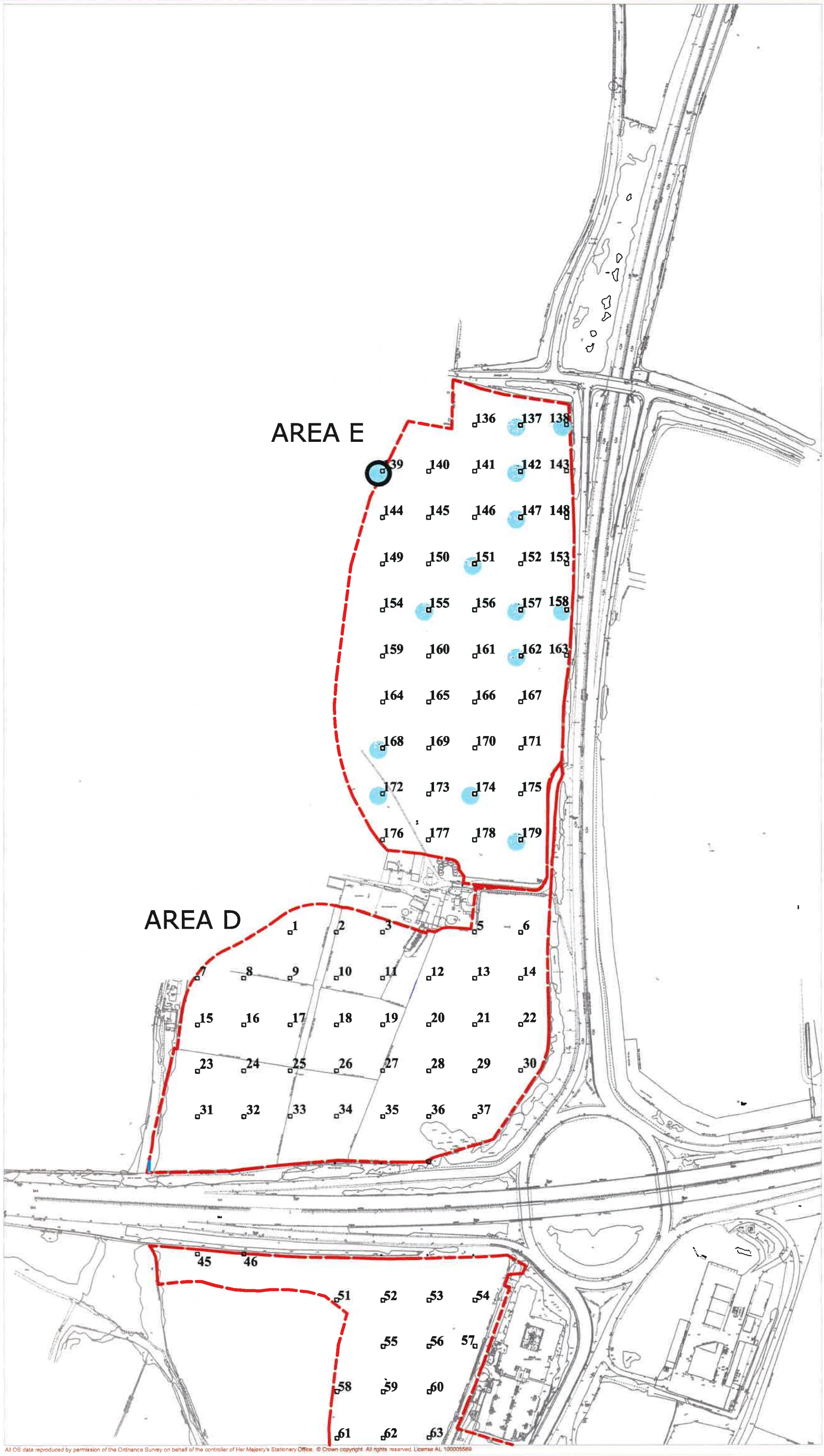
Drawing No. FIGURE 4

Drawing Title Distribution of flints areas A, B, C and F

CHIEVELEY
A34/M4
Road Scheme.

AREA E

AREA D



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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

0 2km

Scale at A3 1:4000

Key

- 1–5 flints per m^3
- 6–10 flints per m^3
- 11–15 flints per m^3
- Distribution includes flints from features
- Area of survey

Drawing No. FIGURE 5

Drawing Title Distribution of flints in areas D and E

CHIEVELEY A34/M4 Road Scheme.

AREA A

AREA B

AREA C

AREA F

45 46 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 72 73 74 77 78 79 80 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 98 99 100 101 103 104 105 106 107 108 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 180 181 182 183

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web : www.oxfordarch.co.uk

0 2km

Scale at A3 1:4000

Key

- 1–5 sherds per m^3
- 6–10 sherds per m^3
- 11–15 sherds per m^3
- 16–85 sherds per m^3
- Area of survey

Drawing No. FIGURE 6

Drawing Title Distribution of pottery in areas A, B, C and F

CHIEVELEY
A34/.M4
Road Scheme.

AREA E

AREA D

136 137 138
139 140 141 142 143
144 145 146 147 148
149 150 151 152 153
154 155 156 157 158
159 160 161 162 163
164 165 166 167
168 169 170 171
172 173 174 175
176 177 178 179

1 2 3 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 37

45 46
51 52 53 54
55 56 57
58 59 60
61 62 63

N

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0 2km

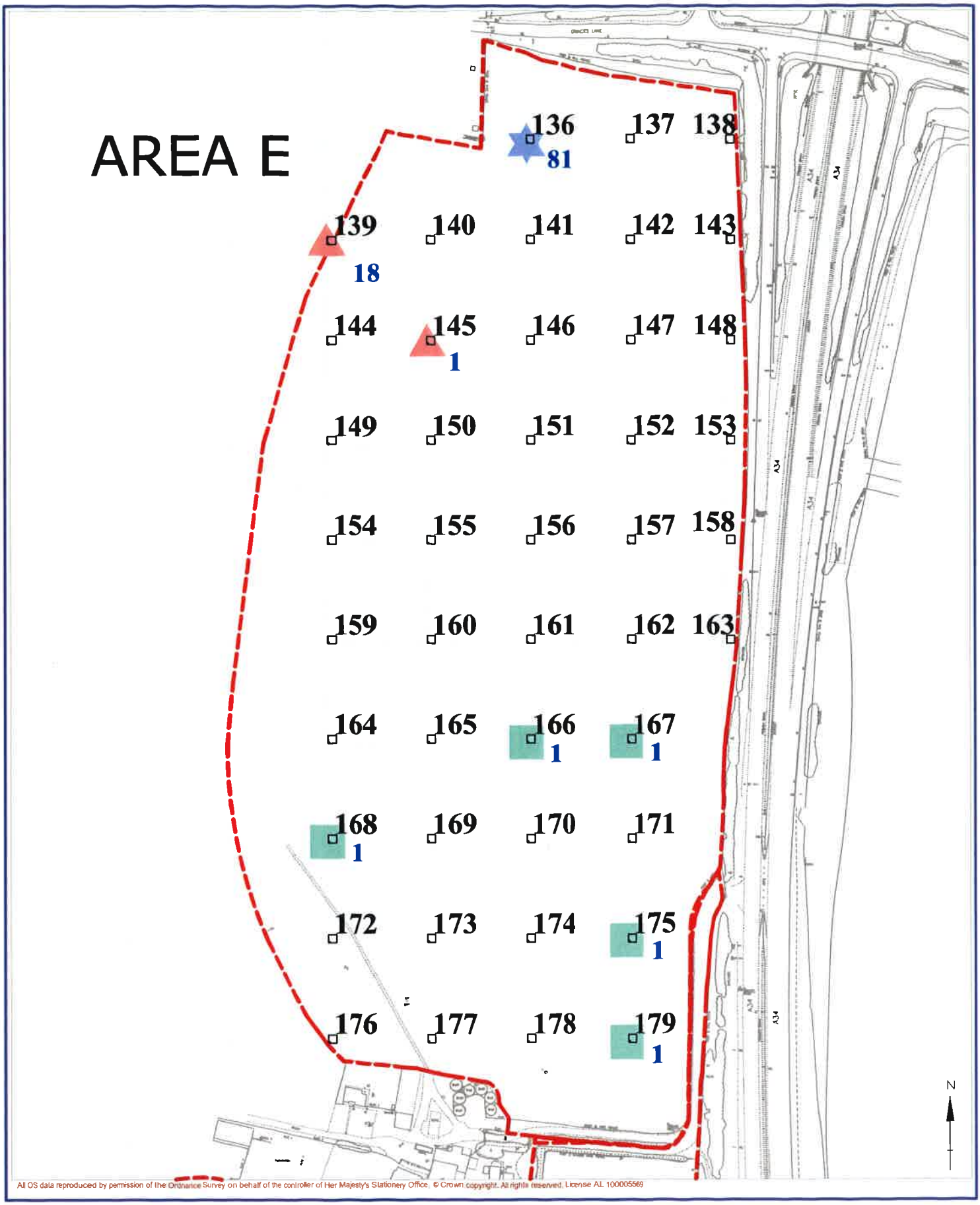
Scale at A3 1:4000

Key

- 1–5 sherds per m^3
- 6–10 sherds per m^3
- 11–15 sherds per m^3
- 16–85 sherds per m^3
- Distribution includes sherds from features
- Area of survey

Drawing No. FIGURE 7

Drawing Title Distribution of pottery in areas D and E



CHIEVLEY
A34/M4
Road Scheme

Key
Prehistoric Pottery
Roman Pottery
Modern/Post-Medieval pottery
1 Number of sherds
Area of survey

Scale at A3 1:2500

0 1km

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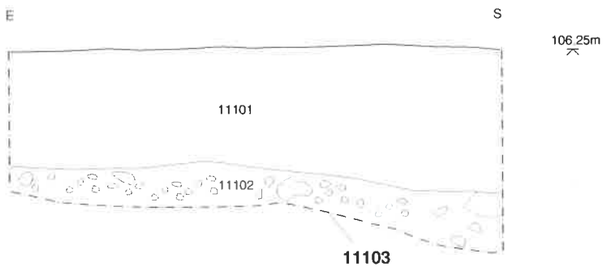
Drawing No. FIGURE 8

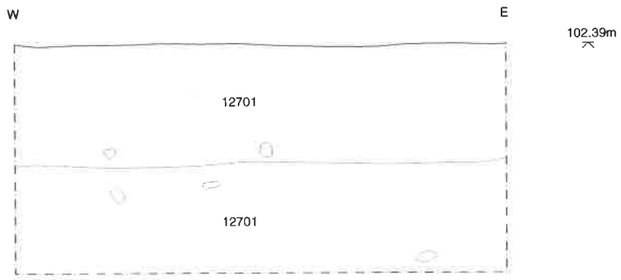
Drawing Title
Distribution of pottery by period in area E

AREA A

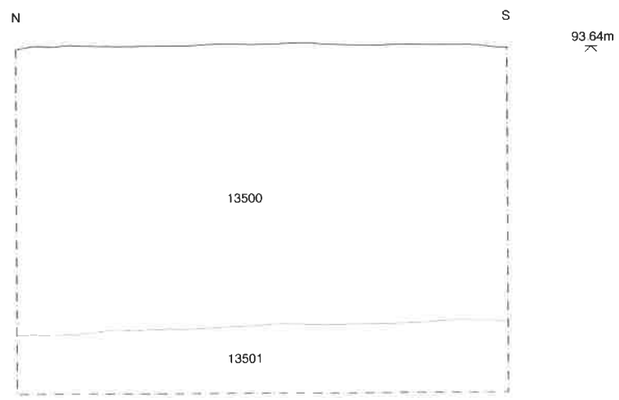
Testpit 111, Section 111



Testpit 127, Section 127

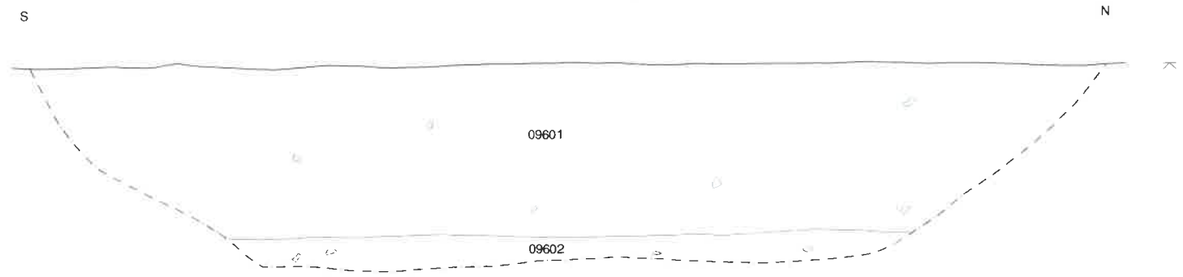


Testpit 135, Section 135



AREA B

Testpit 096, Section 096



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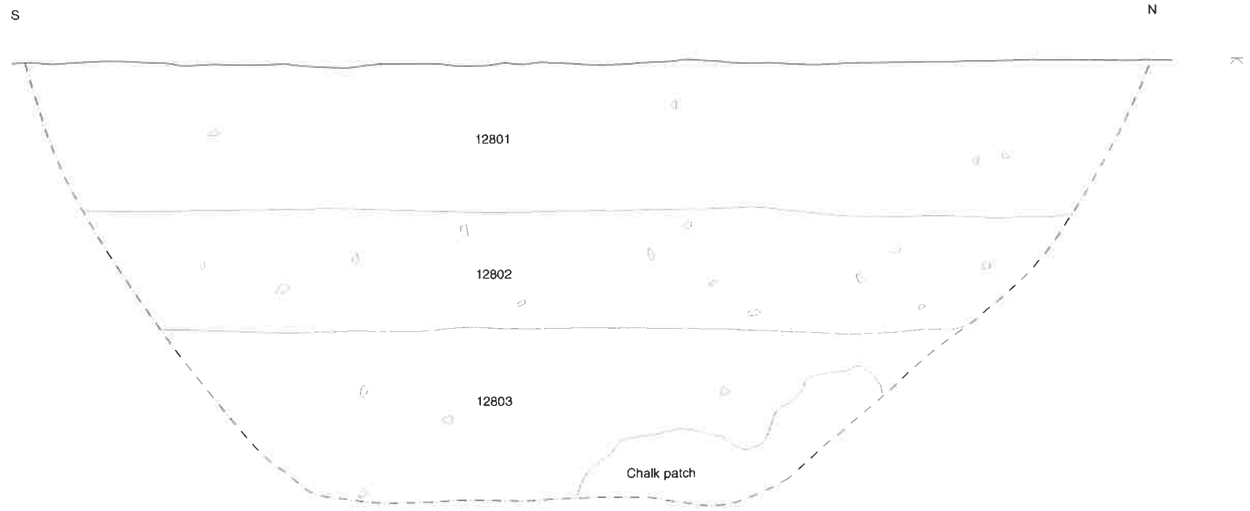

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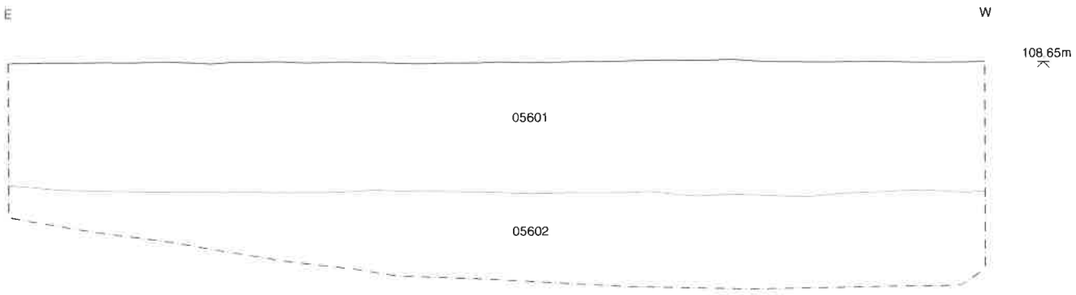
Figure 9: Representative Sections Areas A and B

AREA C

Testpit 056, Section 056



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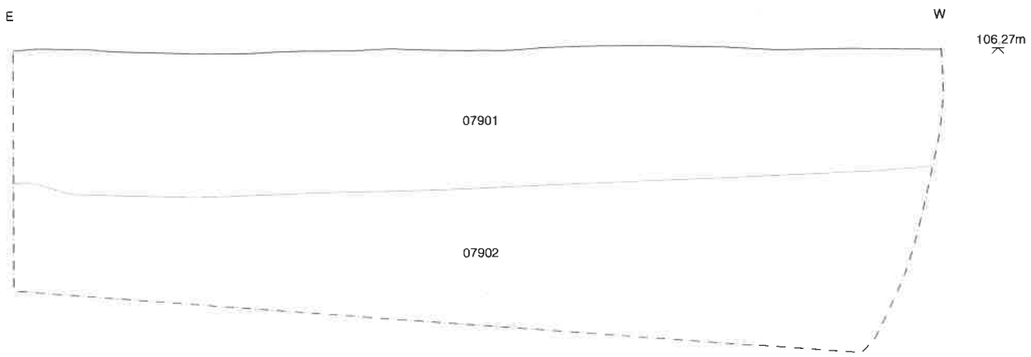
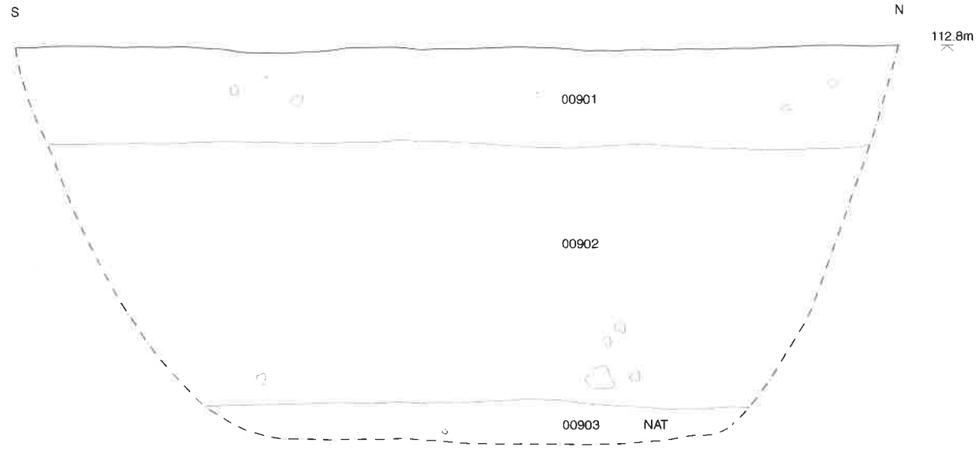


AREA D

Testpit 009, Section 009



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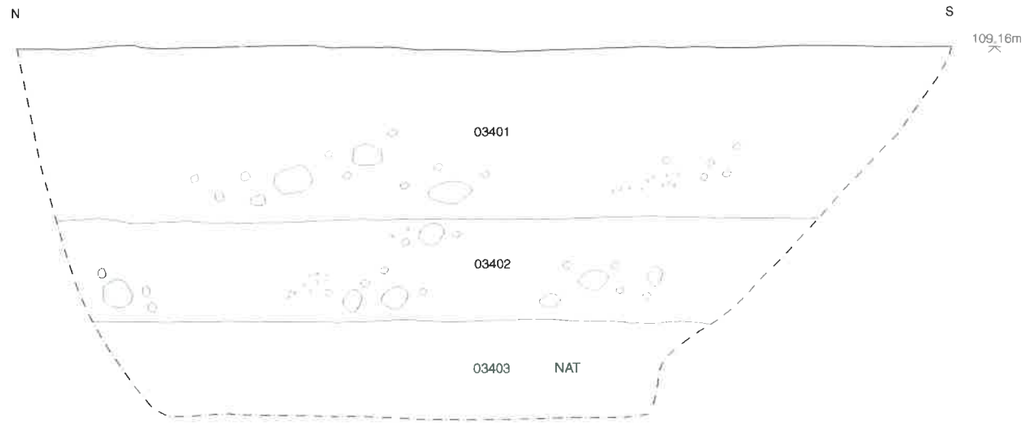

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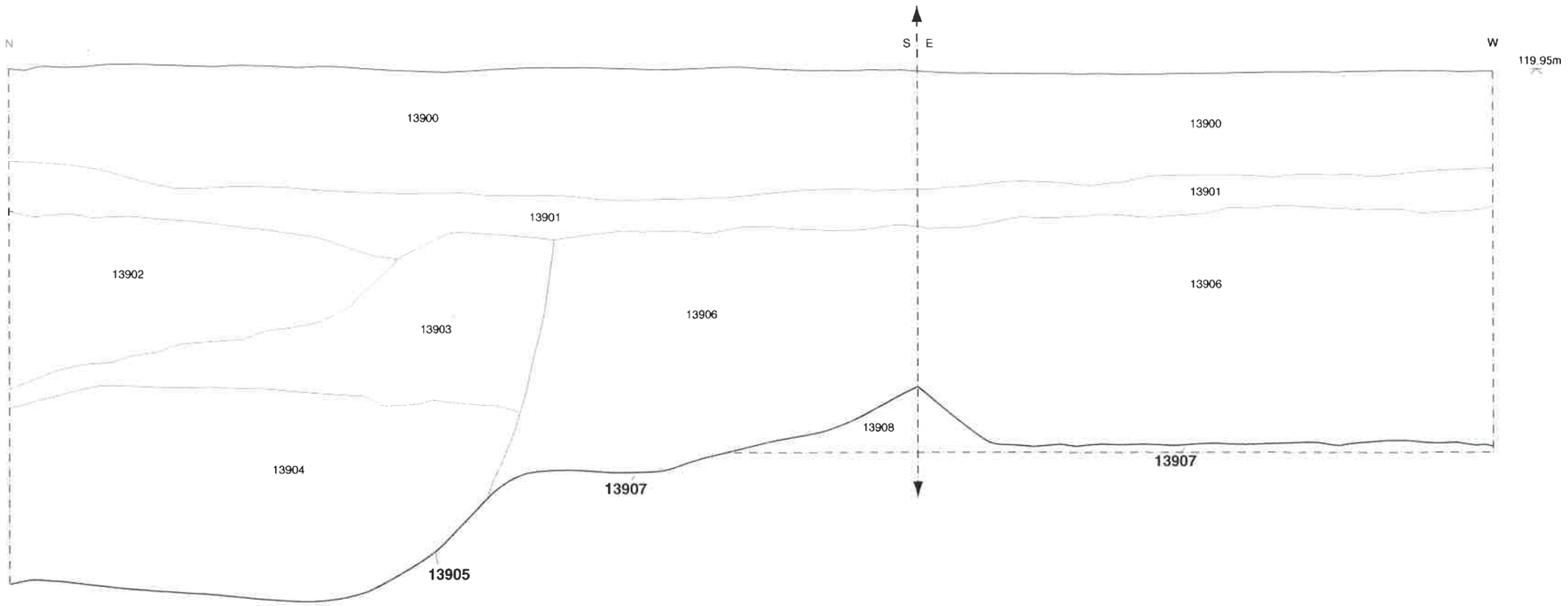
Figure 10: Representative Sections Areas C and D

AREA E

Testpit 139, Section 139



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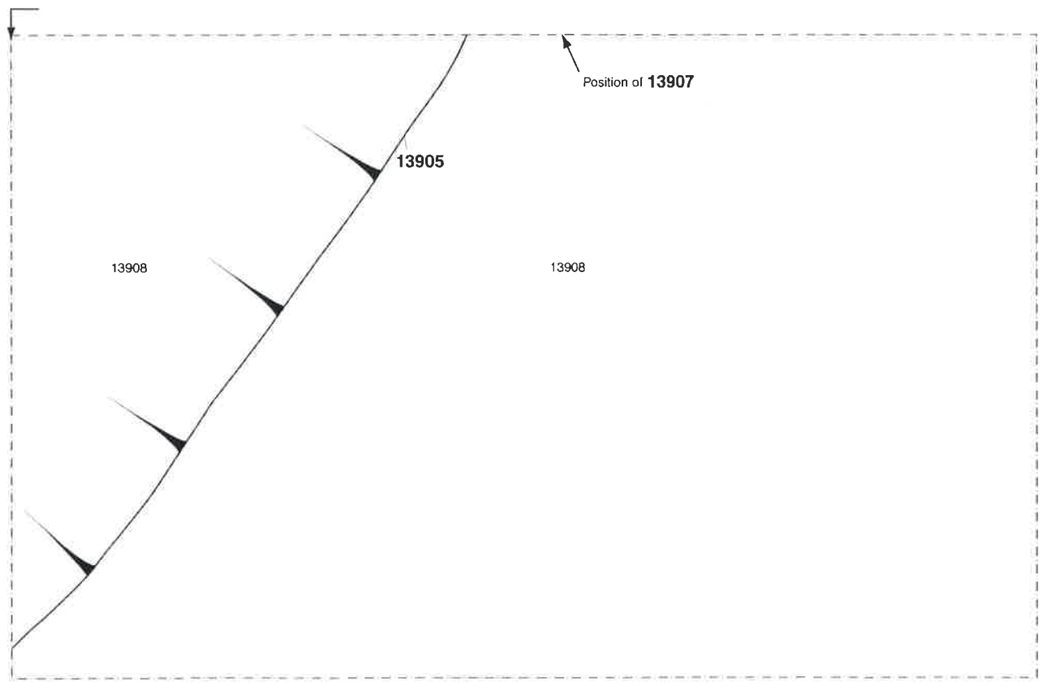

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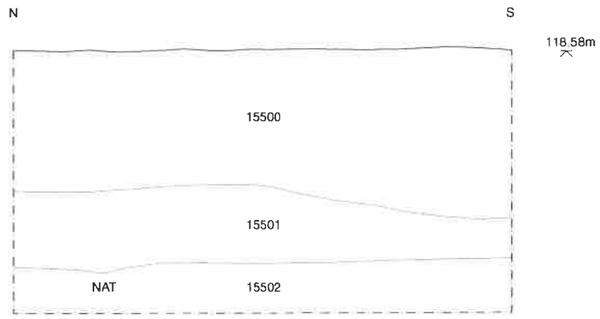
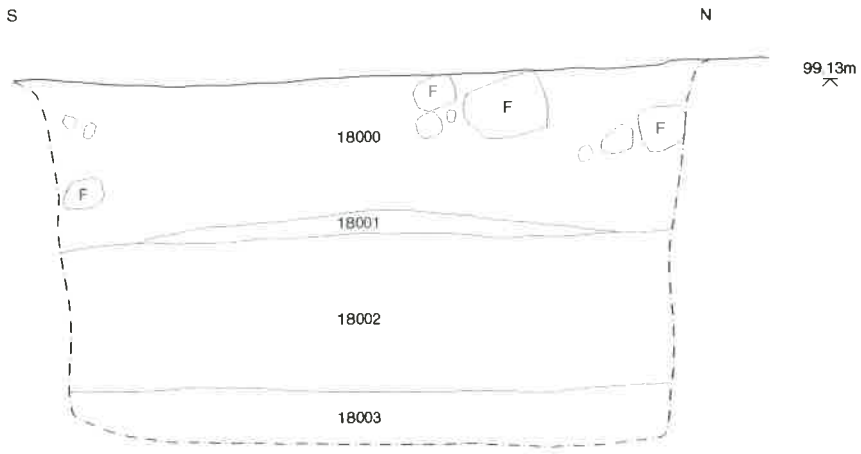


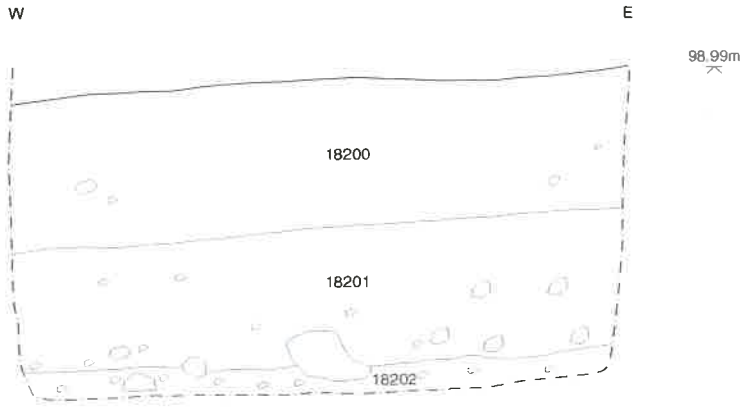
Figure 11: Representative Sections Area E

AREA F

Testpit 180, Section 180



Testpit 182, Section 182



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1:25

Figure 12: Representative Sections Area F

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