Archaeological Evaluation Report

Chieveley Quarry
Newbury
Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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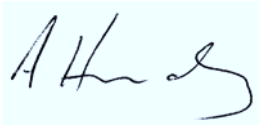
southsouthsouth

November 2010

Client: Grundon Waste Management Ltd and Andrew Josephs Ltd

Issue No: 3
OA Job No: 4893
NGR: SU 483 724

Client Name:	Grundon Waste Management Ltd and Andrew Josephs Ltd
Client Ref No:	n/a
Document Title:	Chieveley Quarry, Newbury, Berkshire
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Issue/Version Number:	3
Grid Reference:	SU 483 724
Planning Reference:	n/a
OA Job Number:	4893
Site Code:	CHIQU 10
Invoice Code:	CHIQU EV
Receiving Museum:	West Berkshire Heritage Service
Museum Accession No:	NEBYM:2010.17
Event No:	n/a

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Laura King Fieldwork Supervisor	Andrew Norton Senior Project Manager	Alan Hardy Senior Project Manager	

Document File Location	\\Server21-db\projects3\Chieveley Quarry\Reports
Graphics File Location	\\Servergo\invoice codes a thru h\C_invoice codes\CHIQUEV
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Chieveley Quarry, Newbury, Berks

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

From 25th October to 8th November 2010 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) completed a programme of archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Chieveley Quarry, Berkshire (NGR: SU 483 724). The work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Ltd on Behalf of Grundon Waste Management Ltd, in advance of a proposed extension to the existing quarry works. A total of 40 trenches measuring 50 m x 2 m and 1 trench measuring 30 m x 2 m were excavated accounting for c. 2% of the 40 ha site.

The evaluation revealed two Iron Age field boundary ditches, orientated approximately NE-SW, and five small undated pits. Post-medieval field boundaries and undated tree holes/disturbance were also revealed. The results suggest that the site lies in an area of low archaeological potential.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between 25th October and 8th November 2010 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), carried out a field evaluation on land adjacent to Chieveley Quarry, Berkshire (NGR: SU 483 724).

1.1.2 The work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Ltd on behalf of Grundon Waste Management Ltd. Andrew Josephs prepared a Cultural Heritage Assessment (Andrew Josephs 2010) and OAS produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the archaeological requirements of the work would be met (OAS 2010). The evaluation comprised 40 trenches each measuring 50 m in length by 2 m in width, representing a 2% sample of the investigation area. One additional 30 m trench was added at the request of Duncan Coe (West Berkshire Archaeological Service). The work was undertaken to determine the archaeological significance of the site in advance of submission of a Planning Application.

1.1.3 The site is located approximately 1 km north-west of the settlement of Curridge, within the civil parish of Chieveley. The site is bounded to the south and east by woodland. Chieveley service station lies to the north-west and the existing quarry lies to the north-east.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The proposed development area currently consists of c. 40 ha of land, the majority of which is currently under setaside and c. 20 ha is proposed for mineral extraction.

1.2.2 The geology of the proposed development area is chalk to the west, and clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group to the east (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1971). The site lies between 105 m and 115 m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in the Cultural Heritage Assessment (Andrew Josephs 2010), and is summarised below.

1.3.2 There has been no previous archaeological investigation within the proposed site but one scheduled monument and five listed buildings lie within 1km.

1.3.3 In 2002 excavations to the west of the Chieveley service area revealed archaeological remains representing prehistoric to early Roman occupation. A late Iron Age/Roman farmstead lies a short distance to the north-east of the current site (Northamptonshire Archaeology n.d.). Middle to late Bronze Age pits were also noted.

1.3.4 Adjacent to the Roman farmstead a group of pits were identified that contained late Roman finds associated with funerary activity. Early to middle Saxon material was also recovered.

1.3.5 In 2004 an archaeological watching brief at Copyhold Quarry, 400 m north-east of the proposed development area produced a small assemblage of prehistoric artefacts but no archaeological features.

1.3.6 A detailed magnetometer survey was carried out over approximately 16.5 ha of the development area (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2010; Fig. 2). The survey detected the remains of a field boundary that had been removed in the 1980s and possible

solution features in the north of the site; a group of these may have been modified for use as pits. Possible pits were also detected adjacent to the western boundary.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Josephs, Grunden Waste Management Ltd and Duncan Coe (West Berkshire Archaeology Service) for their advice and assistance during the course of the investigation. The fieldwork was directed by the author who was assisted by Ralph Brown, Rowan McAlley, Kevin Moon and Gemma Stewart.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1

(i) To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.

(ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.

(iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.

(iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.

(v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.

(vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.

(vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.

(viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.

(ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were to investigate the anomalies of archaeological potential uncovered by the geophysical survey and to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Prior to excavation all trenches were scanned with a CAT to identify any unrecorded services. The trenches were excavated to the first significant archaeological horizon using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision.

2.3.2 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Recording took place in accordance with the OA fieldwork manual (Wilkinson 1992).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, starting with a stratigraphic account of the trenches which contained archaeological remains, followed by an overall discussion and interpretation. An index of all trenches is also presented in tabular form (Appendix 1).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The site is located in mildly undulating fields. The underlying geology varies, with sand and gravel deposits seen to the north and clay to the south and far north-east. A field boundary and buried electricity cable cross the site near the southern end. Although well drained the soil remained wet throughout the course of the investigation.

3.2.2 The geological deposits were observed to have been partially disturbed by deep ploughing.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Few archaeological deposits were encountered during the course of the investigation, those that were seen were sparsely spread although there was a small focus of activity around Trench 25, near the centre of the site (Fig. 2).

3.4 Trench descriptions

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 Trench 1 contained a north-south aligned ditch (103) with a broad 'U'-shaped profile. The ditch was 1.47 m wide, 0.3 m deep and spanned the width of the trench. It was filled with a dark grey brown sandy silt (104). The location of the ditch indicates that it is that identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch fill (104) contained post-medieval pottery and medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM).

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

3.4.2 Trench 2 revealed a single posthole (203) located at its southern end. This measured 0.48 m wide and 0.28 m deep and was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand (204). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

3.4.3 Trench 4 contained two features; pit 403 measured 0.9 m in diameter and was 0.41 m deep. It was filled with a soft dark orangey brown clayey silt (404) and appears to have been left to silt naturally. Tree hole 405 was 2.75 m wide and 0.36 m deep and was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (406).

Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

3.4.4 Trench 6 contained an irregular feature, interpreted as a tree hole (602) measuring 0.74 m wide and 0.3 m deep, the fill of which (603) contained a single sherd of heavily abraded Iron Age pottery.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

3.4.5 Trench 9, whilst containing no archaeological remains was noted for the presence of a 0.2 m to 0.6 m thick deposit of gravelly sandy silt (901). The layer corresponded with a 'Head' deposit shown on the geological map (McRae 2010). The deposit may have derived from weathering or ploughing.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

3.4.6 Trench 10 contained five ditches and two tree holes. Tree hole 1006 was 1 m wide and 0.2 m deep and filled with a mid brown grey sandy clay (1007). It was truncated by ditch 1004 (see below).

3.4.7 Tree hole 1012 had an irregular shape and profile, it was 0.34 m wide, 0.13 m deep and was filled with a mid grey brown sandy clay (1013). The relationship between ditches 1008 and 1010 (see below) and tree hole 1012 was unclear due to the similar nature of the fills.

3.4.8 Ditch 1002 was WNW-ESE orientated with a broad concave profile. It spanned the width of the trench (obliquely) was 0.97 m wide, 0.18 m deep and was filled with a mid brown grey sandy silt (1003).

3.4.9 Ditch 1004 was N-S orientated and also had a broad concave profile. It was 0.67 m wide, 0.18 m deep and spanned the width of the trench (obliquely). Ditch 1004 was filled with a mid brown grey sandy silt (1005).

3.4.10 Ditch 1008 was orientated E-W and had a narrow concave profile. It was 0.4 m wide. 0.24 m deep and was filled with a mid brown grey sandy silt (1009). Medieval or early post-medieval CBM was recovered from fill 1009.

3.4.11 Ditch 1010 ran parallel to ditch 1008, and was 0.32 m wide, 0.12 m deep and was also filled with a mid brown grey sandy silt (1011).

3.4.12 Ditch 1014 was a modern field boundary backfilled in the 1980s. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (1015) and post-medieval finds were noted on the surface. Due to its modern date ditch 1014 was not excavated.

Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

3.4.13 Trench 11 contained an E-W orientated ditch (1103). It was 1.14 m wide, 0.23 m deep, had a flat base and shallow sloping sides and was filled by two silty sand deposits (1104 and 1105). The ditch formed a continuation of ditch 1002 in Trench 10.

Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

3.4.14 Trench 16 was noted to contain a gravelly sandy silt 'Head' deposit (1601) similar to that in Trench 9, and which sealed a layer of buried topsoil (1602). A machine and hand dug sondage was excavated through these deposits but no dating material was recovered. A soil sample was taken from soil 1602 so that C14 dating could be carried out if required.

Trench 19 (Fig. 4)

3.4.15 Trench 19 contained three ditches. The stratigraphically earliest ditch (1902) was orientated E-W and had a steep square profile. It was 0.57 m wide, 0.21 m deep and was filled with a mid yellow grey sandy silt (1903). Ditch 1902 was truncated by ditch 1904, which was also E-W orientated but had a broad concave profile.

3.4.16 Ditch 1904 was 1.10 m wide, 0.20 m deep and was filled by a dark brown grey sandy silt (1905). The ditches probably formed continuations of those seen in Trenches 10 and 11.

3.4.17 Ditch 1906 was an E-W orientated modern field boundary ditch which was not excavated. It was approximately 5 m wide in plan and filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (1907).

Trench 25 (Fig. 5)

3.4.18 Trench 25 contained two ditches and one small pit. Ditch 2503 was orientated NE-SW, was 1.4 m wide, 0.3 m deep and spanned the width of the trench. It had a broad concave profile and was filled with a dark brown clayey sand (2504), which contained Iron Age pot.

3.4.19 Ditch 2507 lay to the north west of ditch 2503. It was also NE-SW orientated with a broad concave profile but was very ephemeral, the upper fill being barely distinguishable from the natural. However, ditch 2507 was more substantial than 2503, and was 3.31 m wide, 0.84 m deep and had a series of sandy fills, of which 2508, a light grey sand, contained Iron Age pot, flint and burnt flint. An upper fill (2509), a dark brown sandy silt, also contained sherds of Iron Age pot.

3.4.20 Pit 2505 was 0.8 m wide, 0.2 m deep and had a brown silty, sandy clay fill (2506). No finds were recovered from the pit.

Trench 31 (Fig. 6)

3.4.21 Trench 31 contained two small pits. The first, pit 3102, was circular with shallow sides and a flat base. It was 0.5 m in diameter, 0.06 m deep and filled with burnt flint and charcoal (3103). The second, pit 3104, appeared ovoid in plan, had a flat base and moderately steep sides. It was 1.2 m wide, 0.24 m deep and contained a series of burnt deposits. The basal fill comprised a heat affected clay (3105), which was overlain by a thin band of charcoal (3106). Charcoal 3106 was overlain by an off white clayey sand (3107), from which burnt unworked flint was recovered.

Trench 38 (Fig. 7)

3.4.22 Trench 38 contained two narrow ditches. Ditch 3802 was NW-SE orientated with a concave profile. It was 0.48 m wide, 0.17 m deep and was filled with a light yellowish grey clay (3803) which contained medieval/ early post-medieval CBM.

3.4.23 Ditch 3804 was orientated NW-SE and had a concave profile. It was 0.43 m wide, 0.08 m deep and was filled with a light blue grey sandy clay (3805).

Trench 41 (Fig. 5)

3.4.24 Trench 41 was an additional trench excavated at the request of West Berkshire Archaeological Service in order to establish whether or not ditches 2503 and 2507 (Trench 25) continued to the east. The continuation of ditch 2503 was identified (ditch 4102). Ditch 4102 was E-W orientated with a broad slightly concave profile. It was 1.64 m wide, 0.3 m deep and filled with a mid brown sandy, silty clay (4103), which contained Iron Age pottery.

3.5 Finds summary

3.5.1 A flint flake and burnt unworked flints were recovered from a ditch fill (2508) and pit fill (3107) in Trenches 25 and 31. Iron Age pottery was recovered from a disturbed tree

hole and ditches in Trenches 6, 25 and 41. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 1 and medieval/post-medieval CBM was recovered from Trenches 1, 10 and 38.

3.5.2 Environmental samples were taken from the fills of ditches 2503 and 2507, and from buried soil 1602. The samples were rich in poorly preserved charcoal and modern plant remains.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The trenches represented a fair sample of the available site (2%) and were located in such a manner as to maximise the probability of exposing archaeological deposits. The trenches targeted the different geophysical anomalies identified, in addition to targeting the different topologies within the site.

4.1.2 Although plough-scars were evident, archaeological features did survive truncation and the lack of residual finds does not contradict the low-density interpretation of the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The general aims of this evaluation were to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and to assess the extent, condition, character, quality and date of these remains. The specific aims of this evaluation were to investigate the anomalies of archaeological potential uncovered by the geophysical survey, and to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.

4.2.2 These aims were met with the results being that a low density of archaeological deposits were observed. The remains included two parallel Iron Age ditches, which were located in areas of known geophysical anomalies, and a backfilled modern field boundary, which also correlated with a feature identified during the geophysical survey.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 A total of twenty-four features were investigated during the course of the evaluation. Of these fifteen features were ditch sections and mostly corresponded with previously identified geophysical anomalies (Fig. 8). Four small pits, one posthole and four tree holes were also observed.

4.3.2 The ditch sections within Trenches 25 and 41 were most likely Iron Age field boundaries. Ditches 2503 and 2507 were seen to be parallel in Trench 25, with ditch 2507 terminating or deviating its course before reaching Trench 41 to the north; the geophysical survey suggests that the ditch terminates. The width and depth of ditch 2507 suggests that it formed a substantial boundary, the lack of associated activity indicating that it was a field rather than a settlement boundary. Ditch 2503/4102 may represent a re-alignment of this boundary.

4.3.3 The remaining ditch sections probably formed part of post-medieval field boundaries. Ditch sections 103, 1014, 1103 and 1906 formed part of a field boundary identified by the geophysical survey and known to have been backfilled in the 1980s. Ditch sections 1002, 1008, 1010, 1902 and 1904 were all located immediately adjacent to this known boundary, and had similar fills. The ditches may represent earlier alignments of the later ditch, but only ditches 1008 and 1014 produced datable material in the form of post-medieval pot and CBM.

4.3.4 Ditch 1004 was aligned north-south and may have formed part of an earlier boundary.

4.3.5 The four pits identified were dispersed across the site. Of these none produced datable material, although 403, 3102 and 3104 all contained burnt material, including burnt flint, suggesting some localised Prehistoric activity.

4.3.6 Feature 203 has been interpreted as a posthole, however, it is not dissimilar in size to the pits identified in Trenches 4 and 31, and the fill is similar to that of pit 2505. The posthole may be another of the small pits noted elsewhere in the evaluation area.

4.3.7 Four features were interpreted as tree holes and all have irregular sides and uneven bases. One (602) contained a single sherd of heavily abraded Iron Age pot, and two features (1006 and 1012) were truncated by post-medieval ditches.

4.3.8 The soil horizon preserved below the 'Head' deposit in Trench 16 was of uncertain date and could not be associated with any of the other revealed deposits/features. The deposits coincided with a 'geological' feature identified during the geophysical survey.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The results of the evaluation suggest a low density of archaeological features within the investigation site. The ditches identified in Trenches 25 and 41 indicate some utilisation of the site during the Iron Age, although this is likely to be of an agricultural nature. The remaining features are either undated or are of a recent agricultural origin, and the landscape has most likely been utilised for agriculture or lain fallow since the Iron Age.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one modern ditch sealed by a layer of subsoil and topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
100	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	1.47	0.3	Ditch	-	-
104	Fill	1.47	0.3	Ditch Fill	Pot, CBM	Post-medieval

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one posthole at its southern end sealed by a layer of subsoil and topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.31
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
200	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
203	Cut	0.48	0.28	Posthole	-	-
204	Fill	0.48	0.28	Fill of posthole	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
300	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one pit and one tree bowl at its eastern end. These were sealed by layers of subsoil and topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.26
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
400	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Cut	0.9	0.41	Pit Cut	-	-
404	Fill	0.9	0.41	Pit Fill	-	-
405	Cut	2.75	0.36	Tree Bowl	-	-
406	Fill	2.75	0.36	Tree Bowl Fill	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
500	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single tree bowl overlain by a sandy silt topsoil and cutting a natural of brown sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

602	Cut	0.74	0.3	Tree Bowl	-	-
603	Fill	0.74	0.3	Fill of tree Bowl	Pot	Iron Age

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mottled grey orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
700	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellow grey sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and a head deposit overlying a natural of clean yellow sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.78
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
900	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.4	Head deposit	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW

Trench contained five post-medieval ditches and two tree bowls. The natural comprised a soft sand with patches of clay overlain by a modern topsoil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36
	Width (m)	2.10
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.22	Natural	-	-
1002	Cut	0.97	0.18	Ditch Cut	-	-
1003	Fill	0.97	0.18	Ditch Fill	-	-
1004	Cut	0.67	0.18	Ditch Cut	-	-
1005	Fill	0.67	0.18	Ditch Fill	-	-
1006	Cut	1	0.2	Cut of Tree Bowl	-	-
1007	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of Tree Bowl	-	-
1008	Cut	0.4	0.24	Ditch Cut	-	-
1009	Fill	0.4	0.24	Ditch Fill	CBM	Post-medieval
1010	Cut	0.32	0.12	Ditch Cut	-	-
1011	Fill	0.32	0.12	Ditch Fill	-	-
1012	Cut	0.34	0.13	Cut of Tree Bowl	-	-
1013	Fill	0.34	0.13	Fill of Tree Bowl	-	-
1014	Cut	7.9	-	Ditch Cut	-	-
1015	Fill	7.9	-	Ditch Fill (unexcavated)	CBM	Modern

Trench 11

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch cutting a natural of brown sand and sealed by layers of subsoil and soil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Cut	1.14	0.23	Ditch Cut	-	-
1104	Fill	1.14	0.16	Ditch Fill	-	-
1105	Fill	1.14	0.07	Ditch Fill	-	-

Trench 12

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
	Width (m)	2.2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
	Width (m)	2.2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.41
	Width (m)	2.2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1400	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of brown sand.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
	Width (m)	2.2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil, head deposit and buried topsoil overlying a natural of soft fine sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.16	Head deposit	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.32	Buried soil	-	-
1603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a mixed natural of brown sand and yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1800	Layer	-	0.46	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contained three E-W orientated ditches cutting a natural of clayey sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1900	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1902	Cut	0.57	0.21	Ditch Cut	-	-
1903	Fill	0.57	0.21	Ditch Fill	-	-
1904	Cut	1.1	0.2	Ditch Cut	-	-
1905	Fill	1.1	0.2	Ditch Fill	-	-
1906	Cut	5	-	Ditch Cut	-	-
1907	Fill	5	-	Ditch Fill	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2000	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of yellow brown sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2100	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of browny yellow sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2200	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two prehistoric ditches and a small pit cutting a natural of browny yellow sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2500	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2503	Cut	1.4	0.3	Ditch Cut	-	-
2504	Fill	1.4	0.3	Ditch Fill	Pot	Iron Age
2505	Cut	0.8	0.2	Pit Cut	-	-
2506	Fill	0.8	0.2	Pit Fill	-	-
2507	Cut	3.31	0.84	Ditch Cut	-	-
2508	Fill	1.64	0.26	Pit Fill	Pot, Flint, Burnt Stone	Prehistoric/Iron Age
2509	Fill	3.31	0.54	Pit Fill	Pot	Iron Age
2510	Fill	0.6	0.14	Pit Fill	-	-

Trench 26

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of sandy clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2600	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of sandy clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2700	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 28

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

of slightly clayey sand.	**Width (m)**	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2800	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2801	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of sandy clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.26
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2900	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of greyish yellow clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3000	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 31

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two small pits cutting a natural of yellowy brown clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
	Width (m)	2.2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3102	Cut	0.5	0.06	Pit Cut	-	-

3103	Fill	0.5	0.06	Pit Fill	Burnt Flint	-
3104	Cut	1.2	0.24	Pit Cut	-	-
3105	Fill	0.74	0.14	Pit Fill	-	-
3106	Fill	0.52	0.06	Pit Fill	-	-
3107	Fill	1.16	0.1	Pit Fill	Burnt Flint	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of clayey sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.17
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3200	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
3201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.33
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3300	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of greyish yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.18
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of grey and yellow sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3500	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
3501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellow sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.33
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3600	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3700	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
3701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two narrow ditches cutting a natural of sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3800	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3801	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3802	Cut	0.48	0.17	Ditch Cut	-	-
3803	Fill	0.48	0.17	Ditch Fill	CBM	Post-medieval
3804	Cut	0.43	0.08	Ditch Cut	-	-
3805	Fill	0.43	0.08	Ditch Fill	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of brownish yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.31
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4000	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
4001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
4002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contained one prehistoric ditch cutting a natural of yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	27.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

4100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
4101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4102	Cut	1.64	0.3	Ditch Cut	-	-
4103	Fill	1.64	0.3	Ditch Fill	Pot	Iron Age

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Eighteen sherds of pottery were recovered from the evaluation. All were identical in fabric, which was a fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional to moderate flint. A single rim was encountered, but this could not be assigned to type. Pottery in similar fabrics is known from Iron Age sites in the region, for example Dunston Park, Thatcham (Morris and Mepham 1995, 78), and the Northern Distributor Road, Thatcham (Booth 1999, 6). Overall, an Iron Age date is preferred for the Chieveley Quarry group, but given that the assemblage has an average sherd weight of 3 g, closer dating is not possible and the Iron Age date remains tentative.

Table B1.1 – Prehistoric pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot-date
603	1	9	Body sherd in fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional/moderate flint fragments	Iron Age
2504	5	12	Plain-rimmed vessel in fine sandy fabric; body sherds in fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional/moderate flint fragments	Iron Age
2508	3	5	Body sherds in fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional/moderate flint fragments	Iron Age
2509	5	21	Body sherds in fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional/moderate flint fragments	Iron Age
4100	2	2	Body sherds in fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional/moderate flint fragments	Iron Age
4103	2	8	Body sherds in fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional/moderate flint fragments	Iron Age
TOTAL	18	57		

B.2 Post-Roman pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

A total of two sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 38 g were recovered from a ditch fill (104). The pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during

which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

The pottery comprises two fresh joining bodysherds from a jug/jar with internal greenish-brown glaze. This has a fine sandy pale orange-brown fabric similar to many types of post-medieval red earthenware in southern England. It may be a local product or possibly an example of Surrey/Hampshire red Border ware. The date is probably within the years c. 1550-1800.

B.3 The Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

By John Cotter

The CBM assemblage comprises five pieces weighing 244 g. These came from four contexts and have been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in a similar way to the pottery (see above). This is an ambiguous collection in terms of date as most of the pieces are worn and fairly featureless. The larger pieces (from ditch fills 1015 and 3803) appear to be types of orange-red floor tile or brick. These have no glaze and could be either medieval/early post-medieval, or possibly Roman. These were also examined by Paul Booth (Roman pottery specialist) who also found them ambiguous. One unworn piece (1015) has a knife-cut bevelled edge and is 24 mm thick. Two joining pieces of worn tile from 3803 have a straight vertical edge and are 32 mm thick. It is slightly more likely that these are medieval/early post medieval 'quarry' or floor tiles and probably date to the 13th to 16th centuries. However, an alternative identification as Roman cannot be ruled out. In this case the dating to one or the other period may be decided by the other finds produced by these contexts.

Table B3.1– CBM

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
104	13-16C?	1	7	Worn scrap floor tile or brick, 1 sanded surface. Pale brown-buff. Might be Roman?
1009	13-16C?	1	5	Worn scrap floor tile or brick, 1 sanded surface. Pale brown-buff. Might be Roman?
1015	13-16C?	1	134	Fresh frag ?floor tile with knife-cut bevelled edge. Max 24 mm thick. Orange sandy fabric with cream streaks (similar to Penn floortile fabric, Bucks). Sanded underside. Unglazed. Might be Roman?
3803	13-16C?	2	98	Joining frags of v worn fine sandy pale orange ?floor tile incl straight/vertical edge. Fairly soft. Unglazed. 32 mm thick. Might be Roman?
TOTAL		5	244	

B.4 Flint

By Geraldine Crann

A total of 14 fragments of burnt, unworked flint, weighing 106 g, was recovered from 2 pit fills.

Table B4.1 – burnt flint

Context	Description
2508	1 fragment burnt/unworked flint, weighing 30 g
3107	13 fragments burnt/unworked flint, weighing 76 g

One fragment of worked flint was recovered from pit fill 2508.

Table B4.2 – worked flint

Context	Description
2508	1 relatively fresh tertiary fragment on grey-brown mottled flint, weighing 6 g, probably the result of core preparation. May be fragment of tool, broken during production, as its distal end has remnants of what could be a tranchet flake scar.

This single fragment is undiagnostic and indicates a human presence during the prehistoric period. The presence of a tranchet flake scar would indicate activity in the earlier prehistoric.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Charred plant remains

By Laura Strafford

Introduction

This report describes three samples taken from the field evaluation at Chieveley Quarry in October and November 2010.

Samples 1 (2504) and 3 (2509) were taken from separate prehistoric ditches and were collected for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR) and artefacts. Sample 2 (1602) was taken from a buried soil for the recovery of charred plant remains for C14 dating.

Aims

Sampling was undertaken to:

Record the range of soils and sediments.

Determine whether ecofacts and environmental evidence (such as plant remains, animal bone, human bone and molluscs) are present.

Determine the quality, range, condition and method of preservation of any ecofactual evidence recovered, and the significance of any recovered ecofacts in terms of palaeoeconomic and palaeoenvironmental reconstruction.

Recover and identify any small artefacts.

Make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

Methodology

Samples were processed for the recovery of CPR by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm, and both were dried in a heated room, after which the residue was sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. The flots were scanned for charred plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Identifications were made without reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and therefore, should all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997).

Results

Sediment

Sample 1 (2504) was a yellowish brown silty sand. 40L was processed particularly for the recovery of charred plant remains.

Sample 2 (1607) was a dark greyish brown sandy silt. 1.5L was processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and in particular to assess their suitability for radiocarbon determination.

Sample 3 (2509) was a yellowish brown silty sand. 40L was processed primarily for the recovery of charred plant remains.

Bones and artefacts

The finds from the samples are detailed in Table C1.1. Sample 1 (2504) produced a small amount of burnt flint and pottery. No finds were recovered from Samples 2 (1607) or 3 (2509).

Plant Remains

Table C1.2 summarises the assessment results for charred plant remains (CPR) from the three samples.

In all flots, charcoal was present but in low quantity, and only occasionally reached a size exceeding 2 mm. Rare seeds were present, none of which had been preserved by charring, and included isolated examples of goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.), speedwell (Veronica hederifolia) and sedge (Carex sp.). Where these seeds were fragmented they could be seen to contain a pale, intact inner structure, suggesting that they are modern rather than dried out waterlogged seeds. The presence of occasional worm egg capsules and the abundance of modern plant root also indicates some degree of modern bioturbation.

Sample 1 (2504) produced 3 unidentified grain.

The CPR produced from sample 2 (1602) has been assessed for potential for dating. Although charcoal was present, it was generally small and fragmentary, with less than 10 examples >2 mm. The presence of modern plant root demonstrate some modern inclusions, and it should be considered that that CPR from this sample may be intrusive. Considering the deposit looks to include modern material and contains little CPR, the potential for C14 dating is low.

Discussion

Although very little charred material was recovered from any of the three samples taken from this site, deeper features may have potential for the recovery of charred plant remains which would relate directly to the prehistoric economy of this area. Molluscs are unlikely to survive in these sediments, and indeed none were recovered in the evaluation samples. Pollen may be preserved should suitable deposits (buried soils or waterlogged deposits) be discovered.

If further excavations are carried out at the site, it is recommended that standard 30-40L bulk samples and specialist samples for waterlogged plant remains and pollen (if waterlogged features are discovered) should be taken from a range of potentially datable features across the site and should be in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. Oxford Archaeology 2005, and English Heritage 2002).

Table C1.1: Finds recovered from heavy residues

Sample Number	Context Number	Pottery	Burnt flint
1	2504	2	2
2	1602	-	-
3	2509	-	-

1 = <5 items, 2= 5-10 items

Table C1.2: Assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains

Sample No	Context No	Feature Type	Sample Volume (L.)	Date/ Phase	Flot vol (ml)	Grain	chaff	weeds	other CPR	Animal Bone	Charcoal	Molluscs	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential
1	2504	Ditch	40 L	Iron Age	100 ml	+		++			++++		100% of flot scanned. Very abundant modern plant root (vast majority of flot). Abundant <2mm charcoal. <10 uncharred goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) - likely to be modern. <10 worm egg capsules. 3 unidentified grain. CPR assessed as POOR	C
2	1602	Buried soil	1.5 L	?	12 ml						+++		100% of flot scanned. Frequent modern plant root. Majority of flot consists of sand - very little CPR. Frequent charcoal <2mm. Occasional charcoal >2mm (no more than 5 examples). Largest fragment no more than 5mm. Low potential for C14 dating. No other CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR	C
3	2509	Ditch	40 L	Iron Age	50 ml			++			++++		100% of flot scanned. Very abundant modern plant root (vast majority of flot). Abundant charcoal <2mm, rare >2mm examples. <10 examples of uncharred goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) - likely to be modern. One uncharred speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia)* noted. One beetle fragment. Occasional worm egg capsules. CPR assessed as POOR.	C

Key: + = < 10 items, ++ = 10 – 50 items, +++ = 50 – 100 items, ++++ > 100 items. CPR Potential scores: A** = extremely rich sample with > 1000 identifications, A* = rich sample with > 500 identifications, A = rich sample with 300 – 500 items, B = sample with between 100 to 300 identifiable items, usually closer to 100 and C = sample with < 50 items. Y = yes, N = No and ? indicates doubt. Shaded rows indicate those samples selected for full analysis or potentially for full analysis.

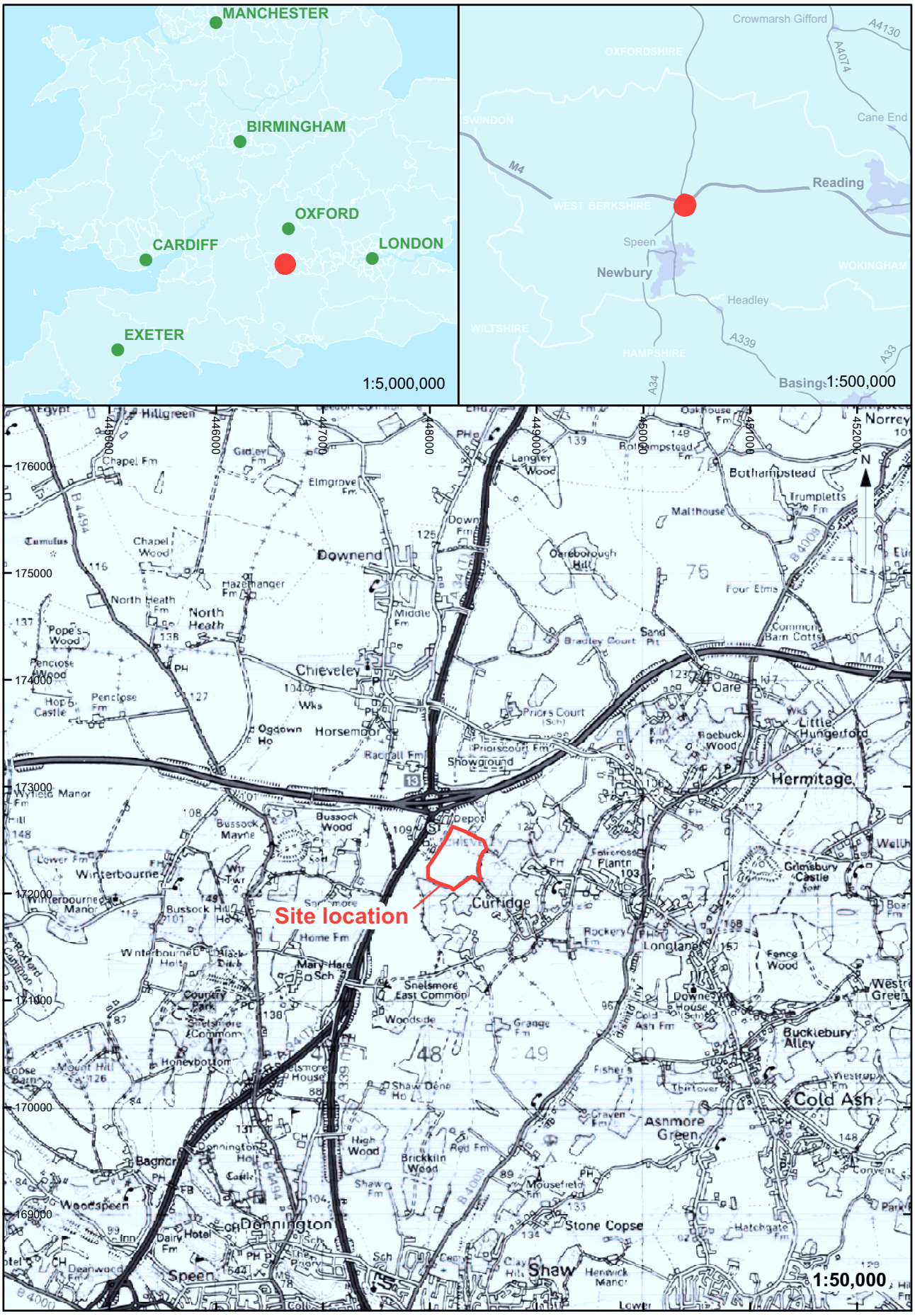
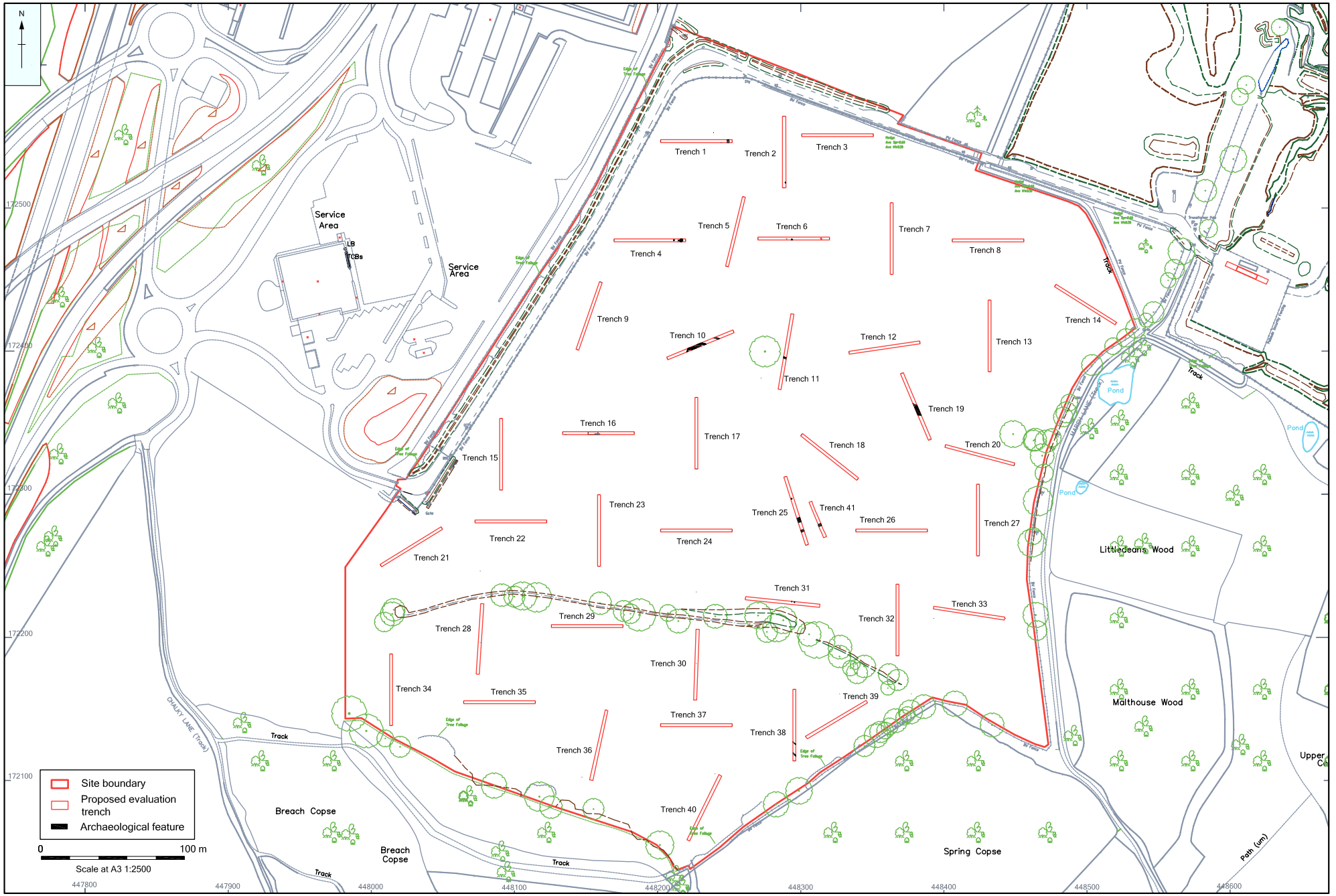


Figure 1: Site location



X:\Chieveley Quarry\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\Chieveley_Quarry_trenches_181110.dwg[Figure 2]'code'code'SUBJECT'Leo Heatley' 19 Nov 2010

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Survey Data supplied by :
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Figure 2: Trench location plan

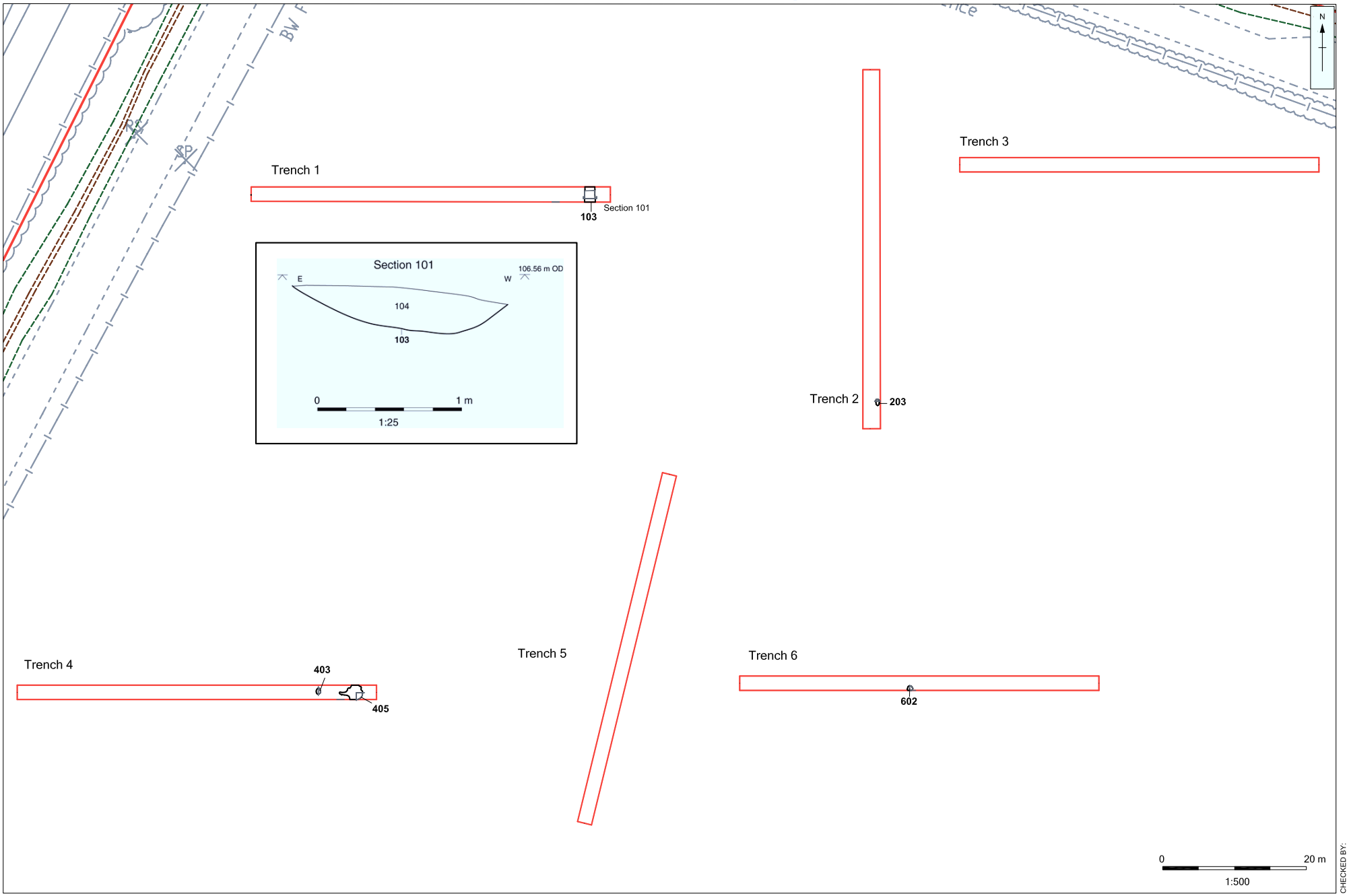

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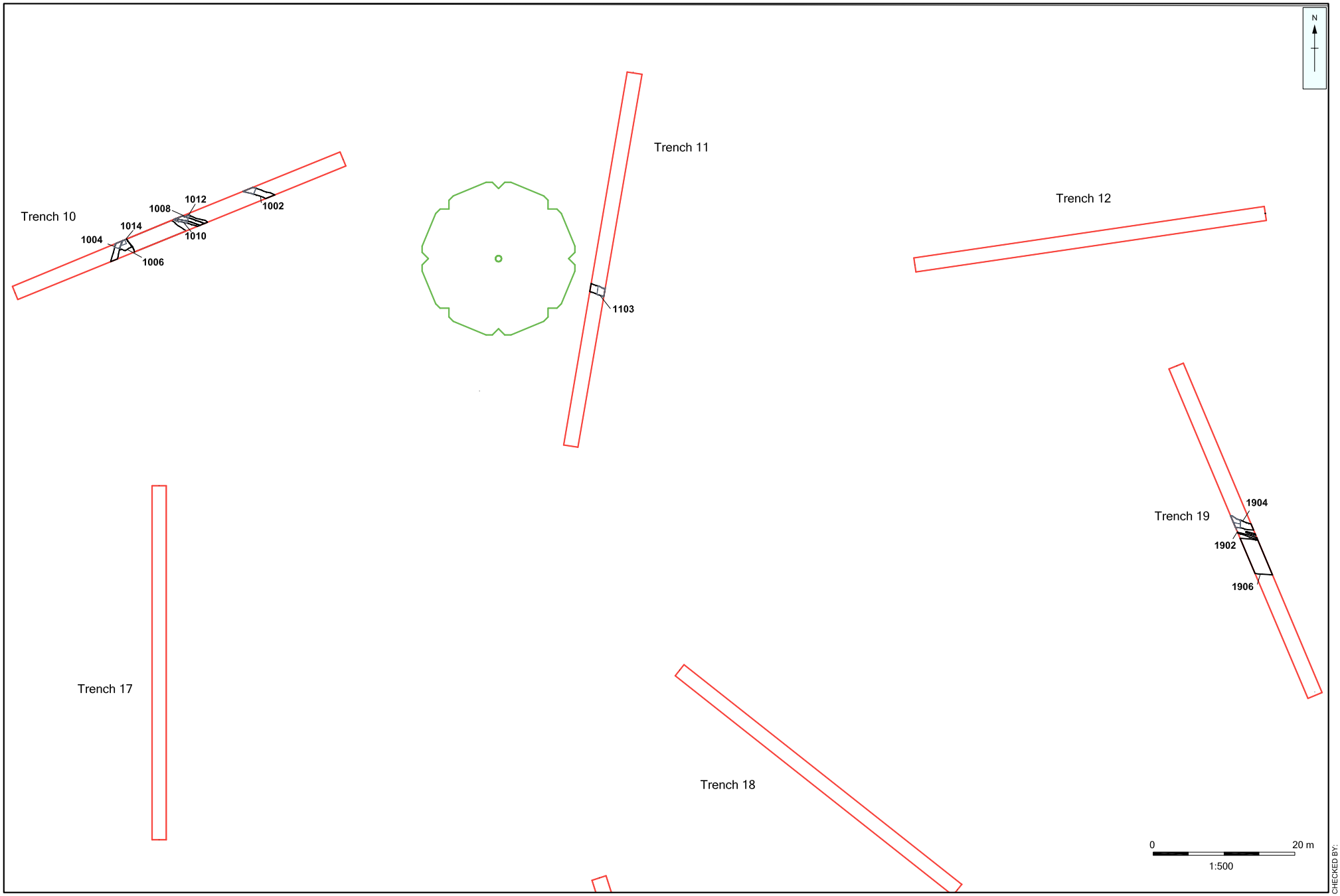
Figure 3: Trenches 1 - 6



Survey Data supplied by :
Andrew Josephs Ltd

Figure 4: Trenches 10, 11 and 19

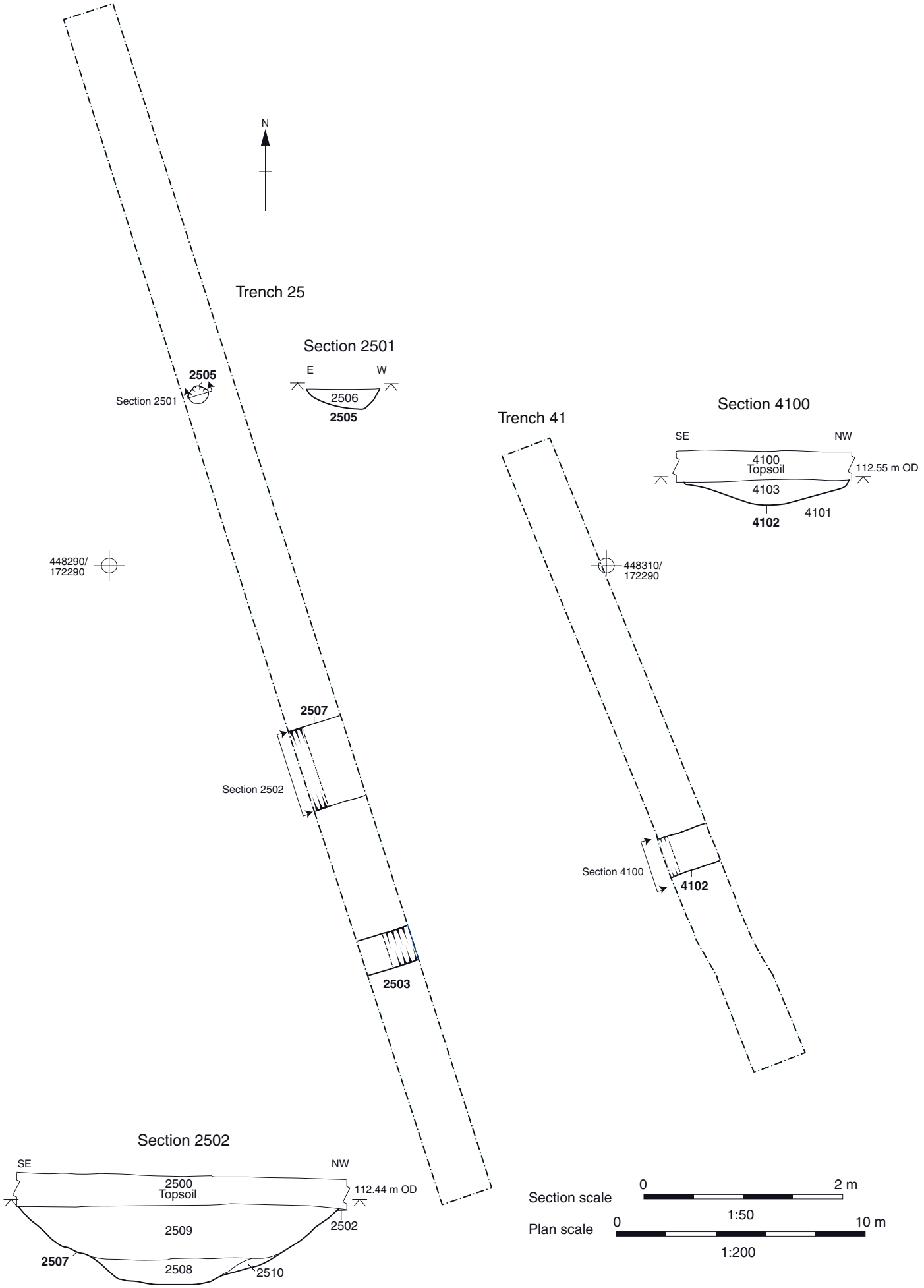
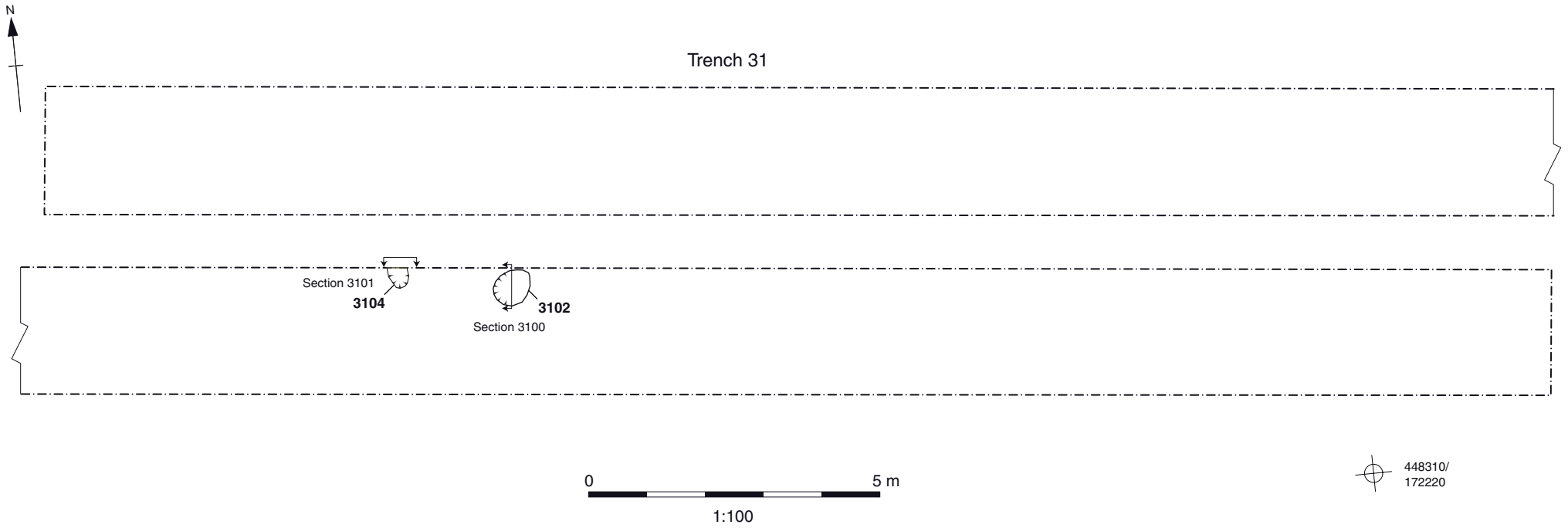


Figure 5: Trenches 25 and 41



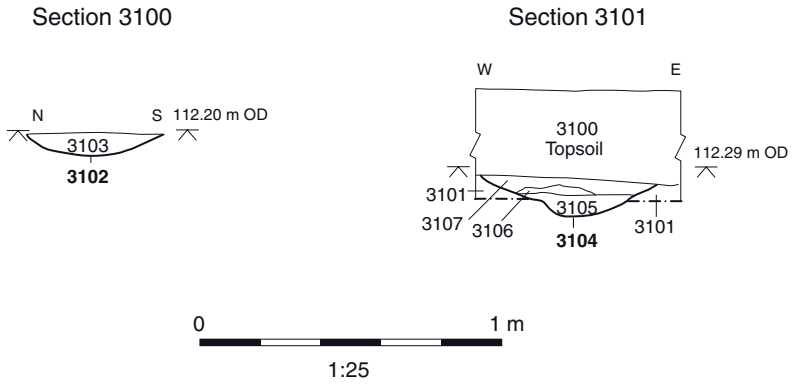


Figure 6: Trench 31

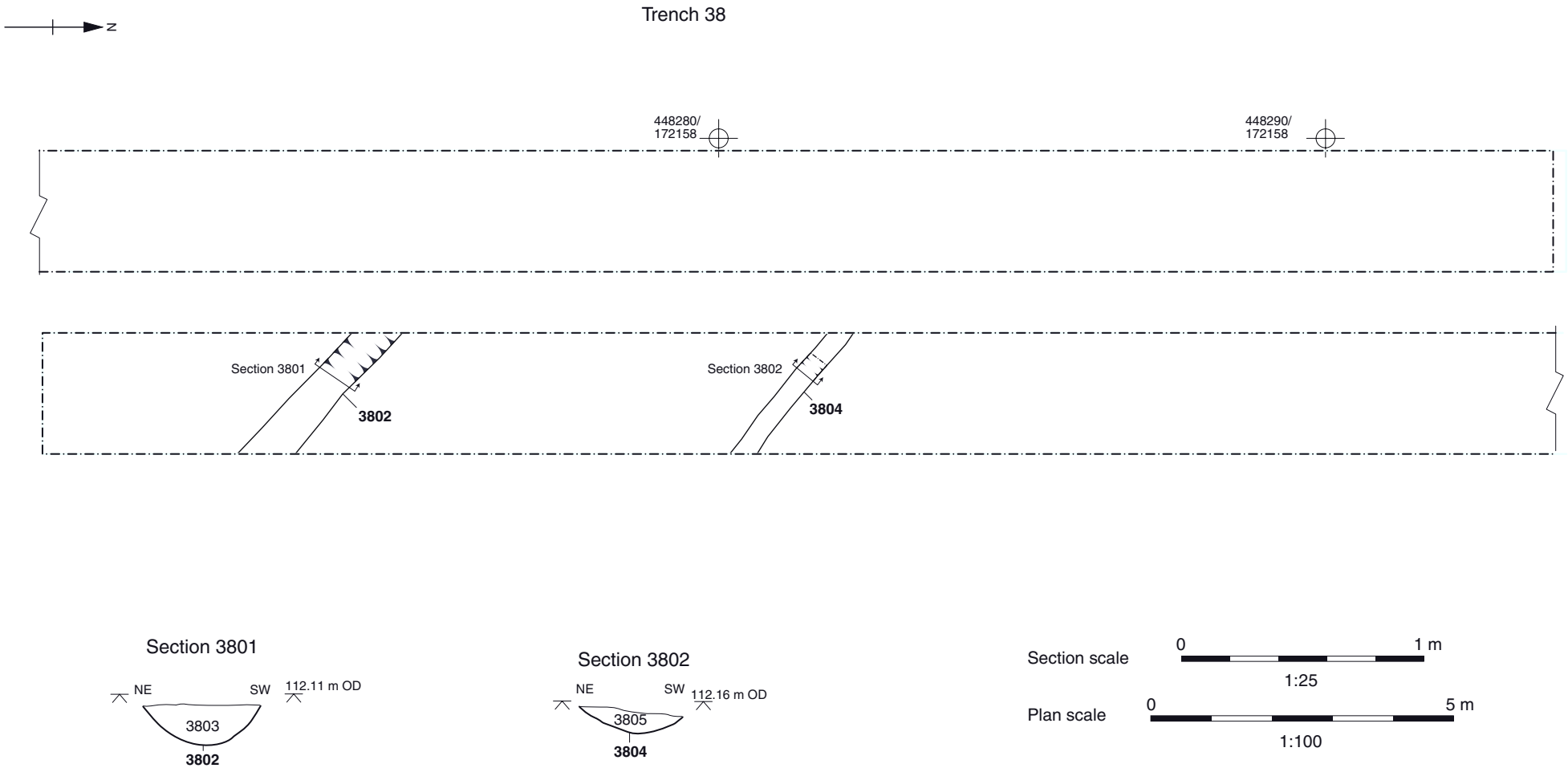


Figure 7: Trench 38

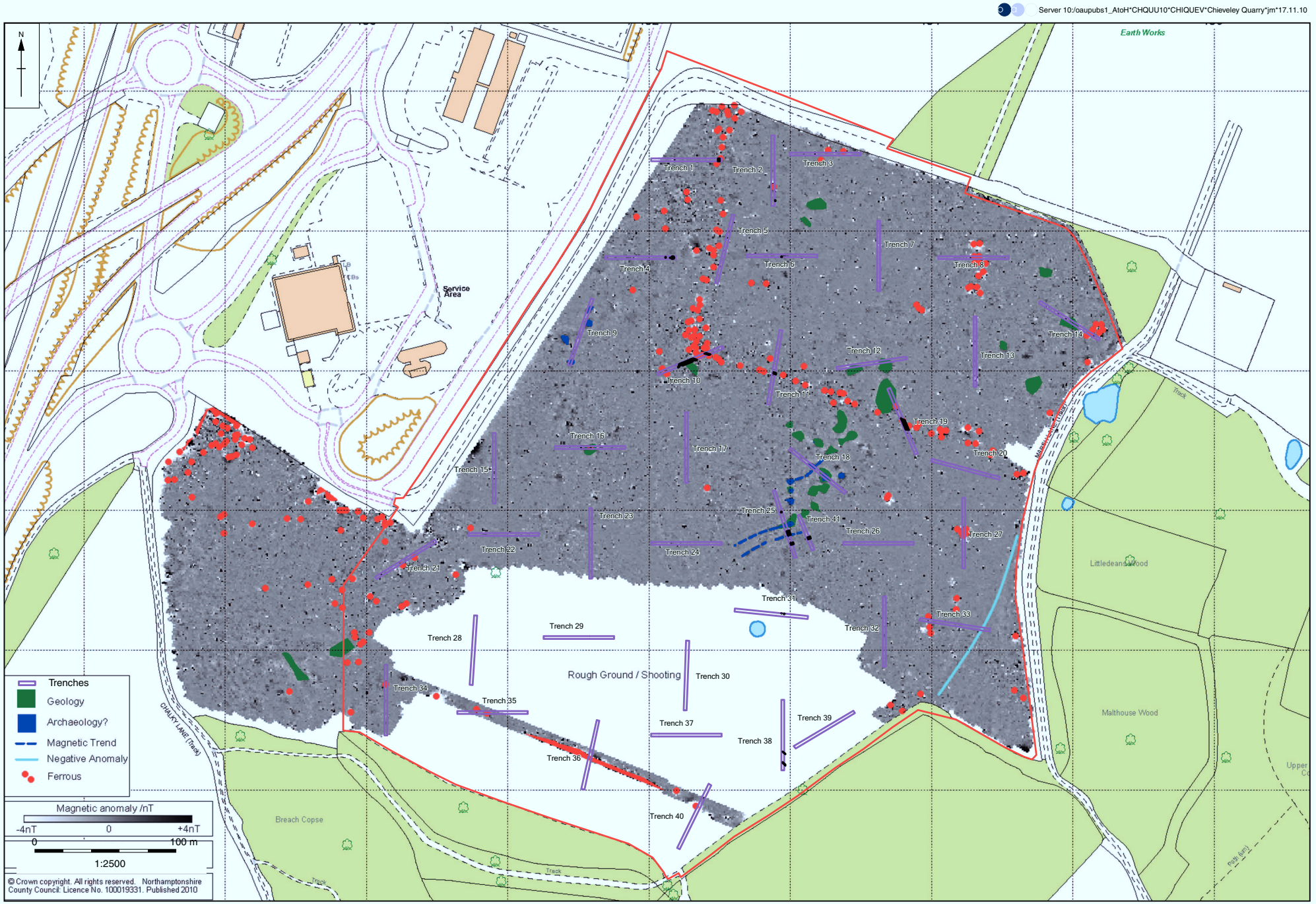


Figure 8: Revealed features in relation to the geophysics results

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