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CHALGROVE TO EAST ILSLEY

PROPOSED GAS PIPELINE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Prepared by
NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
on behalf of
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for
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for
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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the combined results of archaeological evaluations along a proposed high-pressure gas pipeline to be built between Chalgrove Above Ground Installation (AGI) (SU 650 964) in Oxfordshire and East Ilsley AGI (SU 501 806) in Berkshire (figure 1). The pipeline is intended to reinforce Transco's Local Distribution Zone and National Transmission System.

The new pipeline is to follow a route alongside two existing pipelines, which have both been subject to previous archaeological evaluations. The northern 10km of the route lies close to the Chalgrove to Didcot pipeline, which was investigated prior to construction in 1995, and the southernmost 5km follows the Southern Feeder pipeline, which was constructed in the 1970s.

The evaluations, undertaken in three phases between December 2002 and February 2003, were commissioned by RSK ENSR Environment Ltd, on behalf of Laing Utilities Ltd for Transco NT & T. This study forms the fourth stage in a detailed investigative programme of archaeological research, investigation and mitigation (see table 2.1).

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological trench evaluation on the course of the proposed c.25 km long, Transco natural gas pipeline between Chalgrove in Oxfordshire and East Ilsley in Berkshire.

Following recommendations made in the proposed pipeline archaeological field survey report (Network Archaeology Ltd, 2003), forty-two evaluation trenches were excavated in eighteen plots. Archaeological remains were found in eleven of the investigated plots.

Evidence of one nationally important site, Grim's Ditch, was possibly corroborated in plot 58. Grim's Ditch extends for many miles demarcating a large portion of the Thames Valley area. The ditch is interpreted as an ancient territorial boundary of Iron Age or possibly earlier date, although parts of it may have been built, repaired or reinforced during the Saxon period. A substantial ditch recorded in plot 58, which yielded no finds, correlates with desk based information, and therefore could be the remains of Grim's Ditch. The pipeline will have a direct negative impact on the ditch. The length of the ditch makes it unavoidable. Detailed recording is recommended during a watching brief.

Two regionally important settlement sites in plots 12 and 35/36, and a Roman road in plots 32/33 were also corroborated. The evaluation found prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and funerary remains in plot 12, which corresponded with the geophysical survey results (Bartlett 2002) and a settlement site found during work on Chalgrove to Didcot Pipeline (Lingard and Wilson 1995). The remains of a late Iron Age – early Romano-British settlement site and field systems were evident in plots 35/36. The two settlement sites are large and unavoidable, and the pipeline will directly impact upon them. Open excavation in advance of construction is therefore recommended in both cases.

Locally important remains were found in a further six plots (5, 14, 59, 61, 67 & 70).

Recommendations

Specific recommendations for further investigation are summarised as follows:

Recommendation	Plots
Avoidance	none
Excavation	12 and 35/36
Watching brief with special requirements	32/33, 58
Watching brief	all plots

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unnecessary unnecessary

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Proposed scheme

Transco propose to construct a new pipeline for the transportation of natural gas, between existing Above Ground Installations (AGIs) at Chalgrove in Oxfordshire and East Illsley in Berkshire (figure 1). The proposed 900mm (36") diameter pipeline will be approximately 25 km long and will be designed for pressures up to 75 bar g.

2.2 Reasons for building the pipeline

The proposed pipeline is intended to reinforce Transco's National Transmission System and Local Distribution Zone, primarily in response to increasing demand for gas in south west England.

2.3 Proposed construction techniques

The pipeline is to be built within a 36m wide working width (reduced to 18m at hedgerows) along a length of approximately 25km. Construction will involve four main phases of activity. The first phase, *Right Of Way Activities*, includes hedge removal, cleaning, fluming and temporary bridging of ditches, fencing the working width, topsoil stripping of access areas and the installation of pre-construction drainage. *Topsoil stripping* across the working width will then take place along the length of the pipeline. Excavation of a 6m wide *Header Trench* precedes *Pipe Trench Excavation and Pipe Laying* to a depth of at least 1.2m. Finally, *Reinstatement*, involving the replacement of topsoil and the installation of post-construction drainage, will take place.

2.4 Previous archaeological stages of work and route selection

A staged approach has been adopted to the archaeological management of this project, as laid out in table 2.1, and explained in greater detail in Appendix A.

The current route has been determined by the work to date, which includes:

- Stage 1: Feasibility Study, Transco (2001)
- Stage 2: Desk Based Assessment, Network Archaeology Ltd, Oct 2002
- Stage 3: Field Reconnaissance Survey and Fieldwalking Survey, Network Archaeology Ltd, Nov 2002, Geophysical survey, Bartlett Clarke Consultancy for Network Archaeology, Nov 2002

The evaluation represents the fourth stage of archaeological work.

Table 2.1 Staged approach to investigation and mitigation

Archaeological Stages of Investigation		Transco's phase of works
Stage 1	feasibility study of route corridor option(s) an appraisal of archaeological potential	feasibility assessment
Stage 2	desk-based assessment of route corridor a thorough synthesis of available archaeological information	conceptual design
Stage 3	surveys of entire preferred pipeline route field reconnaissance survey, field walking survey, geophysical survey, metal detector survey, auger survey, as appropriate	detailed design
Stage 4	evaluation of targeted areas along preferred pipeline route machine-excavated trenches, hand-dug test-pits, as appropriate	
Stage 5	excavation detailed excavation of those sites which it is not possible to avoid or desirable to preserve	
Stage 6	watching brief permanent presence monitoring of all ground disturbing activities	construction
Stage 7	archive and publication synthesis and dissemination of results, leading on from each of the stages outlined above	post-construction

2.5 Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the proposed scheme

The proposed pipeline is to 'shadow' two existing pipelines:

- Chalgrove to Didcot Pipeline (Lingard and Wilson 1995)
- The Southern Feeder Pipeline (Catherall, Bennet and Mclean 1984)

Archaeological investigation of the Chalgrove to Didcot Pipeline followed a staged approach, similar to that envisaged for the proposed pipeline. Work began in 1994 with desk based survey, field reconnaissance, fieldwalking and geophysical survey. Following a major re-route, a watching brief took place. The published results are considered to be a reliable guide to potential archaeology along the proposed pipeline, the northernmost ten kilometres of which runs within 50m and 400m of the existing Chalgrove to Didcot Pipeline.

The southernmost five kilometres of the proposed pipeline runs within 50m and 350m of The Southern Feeder Pipeline. The main emphasis of archaeological work on this scheme was during construction rather than advance investigation and mitigation.

The most significant results of both existing pipelines are held in the Monarch database at the National Monuments Record, Swindon (see Network 2003, 4.3.1).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this assessment is to consider the cultural heritage implications of the proposed pipeline, to assist in the final selection of an archaeologically least damaging route, and to provide a basis for further stages of investigation.

The specific objectives are to:

- gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological, ecofactual, environmental and organic remains
- provide a preliminary assessment of the significance of any remains
- assess the potential impact of the proposed pipeline route on the remains at each site
- determine any need for further evaluation and mitigation prior to construction

4 PROCEDURES

4.1 Standards

Network Archaeology Ltd. is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA)*. This assessment has been conducted according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists':

- *Code of Conduct* (2000)
- *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (2000)
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (1999)
- *Standard and Guidance for Finds and Ecofact Studies and Curation* (1999)
- *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1999)

4.2 Survey

The evaluation trenches were accurately surveyed in to sub-metre accuracy using a Differential Global Positioning Satellite technology, and clearly marked out.

4.3 Briefings

The machine operator was briefed by an experienced archaeologist on the proposed archaeological procedures.

4.4 Evaluation Trenches

Forty-two, 20-40m long evaluation trenches were excavated within eighteen plots. The majority of trenches were 20m long, but there was a 40m long trench in plots 59, 66. The trenches in both of these plots were T-shaped or cross shaped. A summary of proposed trenches by plot is provided in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Schedule of plots proposed for trenching

Plot no	number of trenches
5	2 x 20m
12	10 x 20m
13	1 x 20m
14	2 x 20m
16	1 x 40m
28	1 x 20m
33	3 x 20m, 1 x 40m
35	2 x 20m
36	4 x 20m
54	1 x 20m
58	1 x 20m
59	2 x 20m, 1 x 40m
61	1 x 20m
64	1 x 20m

Plot no	number of trenches
66	1 x 40
67	2 x 20m
70	2 x 20m
71	2 x 20m
total	42

4.5 Machine-excavation and reinstatement

All machine excavations were closely monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

The trenches were dug using a tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching blade. The machine removed topsoil (and then any subsoil deposit, as necessary), in 0.2m spits, down to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposits, or to solid geological or drift basal deposits, whichever was reached first. The machine work took into account the potential for the presence of built features and for coherent layers, such as floors, spreads or middens. Excavation was conducted under strict archaeological supervision.

4.6 Trench Numbering System

The trenches were numbered by a prefix relating to the field number, and then consecutively within each field (e.g. 12.5 is trench 5 within plot 12).

4.7 Context Numbering System

Context numbers were allocated in blocks of one hundred to each field (e.g. context 507 is within plot 5).

4.8 Hand excavation and recording

Sufficient quantities of archaeological deposits were excavated to meet the project objectives. Hand-excavation was undertaken in a controlled and stratigraphic manner. All significant archaeological deposits were excavated in each plot apart from in plot 12. In this plot, it was agreed with Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service that only a small sample of archaeological remains in each trench required excavation.

4.9 Field Records

The project code CEI 02 Eval appeared on all records.

Each evaluation area was allotted a unique block of three-digit context numbers for recording purposes (see 4.7).

Multi-context recording was used.

A system of pro-forma record sheets with appropriate fields, were used for on-site recording. The system was in format acceptable to the IFA.

A full and proper drawn record was made of all archaeological deposits, and included

- OS base plans, at 1:2500 or 1:1250 scale;
- trench plans, at 1:50, 1:100 or 1:200 scale;
- detailed archaeological plans, at 1:10 or 1:20 scale; and
- section drawings, at 1:10 or 1:20 scale.

A full and proper photographic record (35mm format) in monochrome and colour was taken. This included overall shots of the site, work in progress, overall shots and detailed feature shots. A suitable scale, context number and north arrow (if appropriate) appeared in each photograph.

All archaeological recording was undertaken to sub-metre accuracy in relation to existing Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale mapping. Levels were recorded to sub-metre accuracy relative to an Ordnance Survey datum.

4.10 Artefact Policies

Artefact recovery was a standard element of the evaluation.

All machine and hand excavated spoil was visually searched for archaeological finds.

Pro-forma find record sheets were completed for all retrieved artefacts.

All retained artefacts were cleaned, marked, (conserved, if appropriate) and packaged in accordance with the guidelines of the relevant museum.

4.11 Ecofact Policies

Ecofact recovery was a standard element of the evaluation. An appropriate sampling strategy for the recovery of soil samples was formulated in advance of fieldwork.

Soil sampling considered the need to:

- sample deposits that range in type and date;
- assess the richness, quality and diversity of material within the samples taken;
- determine the function of specific features; and
- investigate the palaeo-economic aspects of the site, and if possible, the broader palaeo-environmental potential.

Soil samples collected during the evaluation were placed in temporary storage. Unfortunately, due to a misunderstanding, the samples were accidentally discarded.

4.12 Post-excavation finds assessment

Once the finds had been processed, they were sent to appropriate specialists (see table 4.2) for assessment (see appendix C).

Table 4.2: summary of artefact specialists

material	Specialist
Animal bone	Richard Moore
CBM	Alan Vince
Charcoal	David Bonner
Clay heat affected	Alan Vince
Mortar	Alan Vince
Pottery (late Iron Age/Roman)	Malcolm Lyne
Pottery post medieval	Alan Vince
Stone	Alan Vince
Worked flint	David Bonner

4.13 Reliability and potential limitations of evaluations

The limitations of an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed pipeline include:

- the differential level of evaluation data along the route due to the targeted nature of the evaluations.
- the lack of clarity surrounding the extent of some sites. This makes it difficult to provide a precise assessment of potential impact.
- the necessity of making subjective interpretations of the archaeological significance of features and deposits found by the evaluation

The development of future evaluation and mitigation strategies should take these points into consideration.

4.14 Definition of a ‘site’

The term ‘site’ is used throughout this report to refer to ancient monuments, buildings of architectural and historical importance, parks, gardens, designed landscapes, battlefields, wrecks, public spaces, historic landscapes, historic townscapes, findspots of artefacts and any other heritage asset.

4.15 Reference conventions

The information gathered from the archaeological evaluations is uniquely referenced throughout this report and on all the figures by plot, trench number and/or context number.

4.16 Trench and context summary table

Trench specifications and context data are summarised in a table in Appendix B. The table is structured in plot and context order (see 4.6 and 4.7).

The table provides cross references to the desk based assessment and field survey reports, locations, descriptions and interpretations of the archaeological remains found in each trench. The location is given as a 12 figure national grid reference to the centre of the point, area or linear.

4.17 Figures

Four sets of figures are presented. These include one overall location plan, showing the pipeline route in its geographical context (figure 1), fourteen sheets showing the location of the evaluation trenches within each plot (including an inset map showing location along the proposed route) (figures 2-15) nine sheets showing archaeological remains within each trench (figures 16-24), and one sheet showing sections across two key archaeological features.

4.18 Impact identification process

This approach looked at each site in its wider heritage landscape, and took account of identity and place, and past and present perceptions of value. A three stage process was adopted:

- Stage 1: assessment of importance (see 4.19)
- Stage 2: assessment of impact (of the proposed scheme) (see 4.20)
- Stage 3: assessment of significance of impact (see 4.21)

4.19 Importance

The sites listed in the summary table (see 7.1) have been rated, according to their perceived importance, into one of four categories (A to D - see table 4.3).

Each site has been assessed (where possible) on the following characteristics:

- physical form
- survival (i.e. level of completeness)
- condition (i.e. current stability and management)
- complexity (i.e. diversity of elements and relationships)
- setting
- period

The grade awarded to each site considered the geographical scale at which the site matters (i.e. local, regional and national policies, commitments and objectives); representational value, diversity and potential; and existing local, regional and national designations (e.g. Scheduled Monuments).

Table 4.3 Site category definitions

Grade	Description	Examples	Investigation and mitigation
A	Legally protected site	Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas	To be avoided
B	Nationally significant site, currently not legally protected	major settlements (e.g. villas, deserted medieval villages), burial grounds, standing historic buildings	Avoidance desirable, otherwise further investigation and mitigation recommended
C	Regionally significant site	some settlements, finds scatters, Roman roads, sites of historic buildings	Further investigation and mitigation recommended
D	Locally significant site	field systems, ridge and furrow, trackways, wells	Avoidance and investigation not envisaged

The process of importance categorisation has been adopted as a tool to determining appropriate mitigation. The categories should not be taken as a statement of fact regarding the importance or value of a particular site. The use of examples of types of site is simply a guideline. The inclusion of a site in a particular category often involved a degree of subjective judgement based upon the current level of information. Categories are not fixed and finite, and there is every possibility that the classification of a site at this stage may change as a result of findings made during later stages of investigation.

4.20 Impact

The potential impact of the proposed scheme upon a site has been assessed at three levels:

- nature of impact (see table 4.4)
- type of impact (see table 4.5)
- magnitude of impact (see table 4.6)

Table 4.4 Nature of impact definitions

positive (+ ve)	beneficial contribution to the protection or enhancement of the heritage
Negative (- ve)	detrimental to the protection of the heritage
Neutral	where positive and negative impacts are considered to balance out
None	no or negligible impact due to distance from proposed scheme, and/or construction technique removes the impact

Table 4.5 Impact type definitions

Direct (D)	Physical damage including compaction and/or partial or total removal Severance, in particular linear sites
Indirect (I)	Visual intrusion, affecting the aesthetic setting of a site Disturbances caused by vibration, dewatering, changes in hydrology <i>etc.</i>
Uncertain	Where the physical extent or survival of a site is uncertain or where the visual impact of the proposed scheme on the setting of sites or landscape features has not been determined

Table 4.6 Magnitude of impact definitions

Severe (sev):	entire or almost entire destruction of the site
Major (maj):	a high ratio of damage or destruction to the site
Minor (min):	a low ratio of damage to the site
Indeterminate (Indet):	where the data level does not allow any secure calculation (e.g. because the quality and extent of the site is unknown, or because construction techniques have not yet been decided)

Factors affecting the assessed magnitude of impact include:

- the proportion of the site affected;
- the integrity of the site; impacts may be reduced if there is pre-existing damage or disturbance of a site, and
- the nature, potential and heritage value of a site.

4.21 Significance of impact

The 'significance' of the impact has been assessed as the product of the importance of each site and the impact of the proposed scheme upon each site. The levels of significance of impact are defined in table 4.7. Significance of impact definitions are only provided for negative impacts, as these were the only type on this particular scheme. The significance of impact rating takes no account of potential mitigation.

Table 4.7 Significance of impact definitions

Step 1	Step 2			Step 3
Importance of site	Nature of impact	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
A	negative	direct	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	high
			indeterminate	high
		indirect	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	medium
			indeterminate	high or medium
uncertain	indeterminate	unknown		

B	negative	direct	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	medium
		indirect	indeterminate	high or medium
			severe	high
			major	medium
			minor	medium
uncertain	indeterminate	high or medium		
	indeterminate	unknown		
C	negative	direct	severe	medium
			major	medium
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		indirect	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
uncertain	indeterminate	low or medium		
	indeterminate	unknown		
D	negative	direct	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		indirect	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
uncertain	indeterminate	low or medium		
	indeterminate	unknown		

5 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PIPELINE ROUTE

5.1 Location and topography

The proposed route lies about 15km to the south west of Oxford, on the edge of the Chilterns (figure 1). The pipeline runs for approximately 25 km from Chalgrove BV (Block Valve) (464970 196440) in Oxfordshire to East Ilsley BV (450200 180600) in Berkshire (figure 1).

From Chalgrove BV at c.90m OD (above Ordnance Datum), the proposed pipeline heads southwest, passing to the east of the villages of Warborough and Shillingford, and crossing the floodplain of the River Thames to the south of these villages (c.50m OD). The route of the pipeline then travels west, rising over a low range of hills (c.100m OD) then descending to the north side of Brightwell-cum-Sotwell before continuing in a southwest direction close to the villages of North and south Moreton (c.50m OD). The final stretch of the route runs through the gently undulating downs of East Ilsley and Compton (c.120m OD).

5.2 Solid geology

The proposed route is underlain by four main geologies (BGS 1990):

- **Gault Clay** (Lower Cretaceous): underlies the northern part of the route.
- **Upper Greensand** (Lower Cretaceous): underlies the middle part of the route.
- **Lower Chalk** (Upper Cretaceous): underlies the southern part of the route.
- **Reading Beds** (Palaeocene): underlies a small section of the route to the north of North Moreton.

5.3 Drift geology

The solid geology is overlain by two drift deposits (BGS 1990):

- **Alluvium** is found in the area around Berrick Salome and the River Thames, and a patch also lies to the south of South Moreton.
- **Younger Gravels** are found to the north of the River Thames.

5.4 Soils and land use

The proposed route crosses six soil types, which are described below in relation to the geology over which they are derived (SSEW 1983).

- **Denchworth soils** overlie the Gault Clay along the northern part of the route. These are slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils, suitable for winter cereals and short term grassland in drier lowlands; dairying on permanent grassland in moist districts.
- **Sutton 2 soils** overlie the Younger Gravels to the north of the River Thames. These are well drained fine and coarse loamy soils, suitable for cereals and short term grassland, potatoes and some field vegetables, gravel extraction.

- **Thames soils** overlie the alluvium found around the River Thames and to the south of South Moreton. These are stoneless mainly calcareous clayey soils affected by groundwater, suitable for permanent grassland in moist districts, some cereals elsewhere.
- **Harwell soils** overlie the pocket of Reading Beds found to the north of North Moreton. These are well drained loamy soils with slight seasonal waterlogging, suitable for cereals and dairying on short term grassland; top fruit, hops and potatoes.
- **Andover 1 soils** overlie the majority of the Lower Chalk found in along the southern part of the route. These are shallow well drained calcareous silty soils on slopes and crests, and deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine silty soils in valley bottoms. These soils are suitable for winter cereals and short term grassland with dairying and stock rearing.
- **Coombe 2 soils** overlie patches of the Lower Chalk found along the southern part of the route. These are well drained calcareous fine silty soils, suitable for cereals and short term grassland with dairying.

6 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

6.1 General

Out of 42 trenches excavated 13 proved to be entirely devoid of archaeological deposits or finds of any kind. However, significant deposits were observed in two main areas; plots 12 and plots 35 & 36. Two trenches, one targeting an area close to a barrow (trench 66.1) and one targeting the crop mark of a possible ring-ditch (trench 33.4 and 33.5) both proved archaeologically blank. Plots 35 & 36 showed a high density of archaeology confirming the results of the geophysical survey (Network 2003). Pottery from this area was highly varied, with many different forms, and though predominantly late Iron Age in date, some of the pottery was late 1st century. Other finds from these plots included a substantial amount of animal bone (see Appendices C and D) and slag. In general preservation was moderate to good. Preservation in plots 35/36 was better due to a relatively thick colluvial layer protecting the archaeological remains.

6.2 Results by plot

For trench and context summaries see Appendix B.

Plot 5 (trenches 5.1 -5.2, figures 2 and 16) 26080
Ditches were identified in plot 5. In trench 5.2 a ditch fill (504) yielded a sherd of Roman pottery and some animal bone. The evaluation trenches had been located to intersect two groups of pit-like magnetic anomalies lying in an area of raised susceptibility (Bartlett 2002, p6). It appears, however, that the 'pit-like' anomalies were in fact areas of magnetically enhanced fill lying within archaeological ditches.

Plot 12 (trenches 12.1- 12.10, figures 3, 16-19) 17499 Site 11
Archaeological remains were recorded in all 10 trenches excavated in plot 12. Ditches, pits, and structural evidence including beam slots, ring gullies, post holes and even masonry walls (trench 12.6) represented multi-period settlement remains covering a fairly large area. Pottery ranged in date from late Iron Age to Romano-British (see appendix C). This site was previously known from work on the Chalgrove to Didcot Pipeline (Lingard and Wilson 1995) and the extent of it was thought to be well defined by geophysical survey (Bartlett 2002, p6-7). The evaluation results show close correlation with those of the geophysical survey.

The site appeared to have to main elements: an unenclosed prehistoric settlement comprising pits, postholes and ring-gulleys at the north end (trenches 12.1 – 12.4); and an enclosed Romano-British settlement comprising pits, postholes, ditches, gulleys and a masonry structure at the south end (trenches 12.5 – 12.10). Only a selection of archaeological features was excavated with the agreement of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service. A grave, discovered in trench 12.10, was left *in situ*, in anticipation of future open area excavation.

Plot 13 (trench 13.1, figure 4)

No archaeological features were revealed and no finds recovered from the trench in this plot. The trench had been located to target some large pit-like magnetic anomalies (Bartlett 2002, p7), but these were found to be natural in origin.

Plot 14 (trenches 14.1-14.2, figures 4, 19-20)

Post-medieval and Roman pottery was recovered from a substantial ditch in plot 14 (trench 14.1). Upright stakes indicated that there had been a revetment for the ditch bank. The ditch could not be fully excavated and recorded due to instability of the waterlogged sands through which the ditch had been cut. The ditch correlated with a linear anomaly found by geophysical survey (Bartlett 2002, p7). This ditch is possibly a post-medieval field drainage ditch.

Plot 16 (trench 16.1, figure 5)

The trench in this plot had been located to intersect two curvilinear magnetic anomalies (Bartlett 2002, p7), but no features were revealed and no finds recovered.

Plot 28 (trench 28.1, figure 6)

The trench in this plot had been located to intersect two linear magnetic anomalies which appeared to form part of an enclosure (Bartlett 2002, p7), but no features were revealed and no finds recovered.

Plots 32/33 (trenches 33.1-33.4, figures 7, 8 and 20) 26038

Trench 33.1 revealed a possible road surface, which may have connected with a known Roman road nearby (Network 2002, p41, OPRN 8924), though as no finds were found, the date could not be corroborated. One evaluation trench (33.4) targeted the area of a possible ring-ditch (Network 2002, p41, OPRN 8576b), which geophysical survey had previously failed to locate (Bartlett 2002, p7). No trace of the barrow was found. No archaeological remains were found by the remaining evaluation trenches in plot 33.

Plot 35 (trenches 35.1-35.2, figures 9, 20-21) SITE 22 26000

Two parallel ditches running about 10m apart were identified in one trench excavated in this plot, and though not fully excavated they yielded Roman pottery and some slag. A ditch was observed running through the other trench in this plot though no finds were recovered. The archaeological remains in this plot closely accord with the geophysical survey results (Bartlett 2002, p8). It is highly probable that the remains in plot 35 are associated with those in plot 36.

Plot 36 (trenches 36.1-36.4, figures 9, 21-22) SITE 22 26000

Significant and well preserved remains were revealed by the excavation of four evaluation trenches in this plot. Structural evidence including slots, ring gullies and post holes, indicated settlement, whilst associated ditches, pits and gullies were consistent with field systems. Pottery from this area ranged from late Iron Age to early Romano-British (see Appendix C). This site was previously known from geophysical survey along the proposed pipeline (Bartlett 2002), with which the evaluation results show close correlation.

Plot 54 (trench 54.1, figure 10)

The trench in this plot had been located to intersect a group of pit-like anomalies, lying in an area of raised susceptibility (Bartlett 2002, p8), but no features were revealed and no finds recovered.

Plot 58 (trench 58.1, figures 10, 22 and 25) 26045

Two ditches ran through trench 58.1 in this plot. One ditch (5801) was very shallow the other (5805) was more substantial. Both ditches correlate with linear magnetic anomalies (Bartlett 2002, p8) and the larger ditch is thought to be Grim's Ditch (Network 2002, p39, DBA:EN). Logistical issues prevented recovery of a full profile across the ditch. No finds were recovered from either ditch.

Plot 59 (trenches 59.1-59.3, figures 11-12, 23 and 25) 26045

Two trenches (59.1 and 59.2), located to intersect a dispersed scatter of pit-like anomalies (Bartlett 2002, p9), produced a number of possible ditches, pits and gullies, although no finds were recovered. The third trench (59.3) was located along the edge of the proposed pipeline's working width alongside the location of a known prehistoric barrow (Network 2002, p39, MON 1311006), which geophysical survey had previously failed to locate (Bartlett 2002, p9). No trace of the barrow was found, although the trench did, however, locate a small undated pit.

Plot 61 (trench 61.1, figure 12 and 24)

The trench in this plot had been located to intersect a dispersed group of pit-like anomalies (Bartlett 2002, p8). A single pit was recorded, but no finds were recovered.

Plot 64 (trench 64.1, figure 13)

The trench in this plot had been located to intersect a curvilinear magnetic anomaly which had the appearance of an enclosure (Bartlett 2002, p8), but no trace of a ditch was found and no finds recovered.

Plot 66 (trench 66.1, figure 14)

The trench in this plot was 'T'-shaped and had been located to investigate a known prehistoric barrow (Network 2002, p40, WBSMR 3292), which geophysical survey had previously failed to locate (Bartlett 2002, p9). No trace of the barrow, or any other archaeological remains was found.

Plot 67 (trenches 67.1-67.2, figures 14 and 24)

The trenches in this plot were located to intersect ditches forming part of an extensive Celtic field system (Network 2002, p42, WBSMR 3289). A clearly defined ditch was encountered in trench 67.1 though no finds were recovered from it. No archaeological remains were revealed in trench 67.2.

Plot 70 (trenches 70.1-70.2, figures 15 and 24)

The trenches in this plot were located to intersect ditches forming part of an extensive Celtic field system (Network 2002, p42, WBSMR 3289). A ditch, confirming a geophysical anomaly in trench 70.2, was the only archaeological feature encountered in this plot.

Plot 71 (trenches 71.1-71.2, figure 15)

The trenches in this plot were located to intersect ditches forming part of an extensive Celtic field system (Network 2002, p42, WBSMR 3289). No features were revealed and no finds recovered from the trenches in this plot.

6.3 Artefacts

One hundred and seven artefacts were retrieved from excavated contexts within the evaluation trenches. A summary of the data is provided in table 6.1. A breakdown of finds by context is provided in Appendix D and the detailed specialist reports can be found in Appendix C.

Table 6.1: Summary finds quantification table

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	39	1,541
CBM	1	61
Charcoal	1	1
Heat-affected clay	2	54
Mortar	1	1
Pottery: Iron Age/Roman	55	2,001
Pottery: Post-medieval	5	22
Worked flint	1	10
Worked stone	2	180
Total	107	3,871

Significant finds included four sherds (context 1412) of a high-status, maiolica drinking jug dating to the later 16th to 18th centuries, and fragments of a Cresset lamp from context 3633.

6.4 Palaeo-environmental remains

Soil samples, taken from excavated contexts, were accidentally discarded by a third party. As none of the soil samples represented 100% of an individual deposit it will be possible to retrieve further samples from the same features during any subsequent evaluation, excavation and/or watching brief work.

7 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

7.1 Impacts of the proposed scheme

The following construction activities will have direct and indirect impacts on known and potential archaeological remains:

- *Pre-construction drainage*
- *Fencing*
- *Topsoil stripping*
- *Subsoil benching*
- *Soil storage*
- *Movement of heavy machinery*
- *Excavation of the header and pipe trench (and potential dewatering)*
- *Working width reinstatement (e.g. subsoil ripping)*
- *Post-construction drainage*

7.2 Site-specific impacts

Table 7.1 Assessment of impact of the scheme based on the findings of the trial trenches

Plot	Grade	Nature of impact	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
5	D	negative	direct	minor	low
12	C	negative	direct	major	medium
13	na	none	none	none	none
14	D	negative	direct	indeterminate	low
16	na	none	none	none	none
28	na	none	none	none	none
32/33	D	negative	direct	indeterminate	low or medium
35	D	negative	direct	major	medium
36	C	negative	direct	major	medium
54	na	none	none	none	none
58	B	negative	direct	minor	medium
59	D	negative	direct	indeterminate	low
61	D	negative	direct	indeterminate	low
64	na	none	none	none	none
66	na	none	none	none	none
67	D	negative	direct	indeterminate	low
70	D	negative	direct	indeterminate	low
71	na	none	none	none	none

7.2.1 Category B sites

Plot 58

Impact: Direct, minor; Although the potential remains of the nationally important Grim's Ditch are directly crossed by the proposed pipeline, the impact is thought to be minor. The remains are already degraded, and only a relatively small cross section of

the monument will be affected. The significance of the impact however is probably medium.

7.2.2 Category C sites

Plot 12

Impact: Direct, major; Regionally significant settlement remains and a grave of prehistoric to Romano-British date will be crossed by the proposed pipeline working width. The significance of the impact will be medium.

Plot 32/33

Impact: Direct, indeterminate; A possible Roman road surface will be directly impacted upon by the proposed working width.

Plots 35 & 36

Impact: Direct, major; Regionally significant and well preserved late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement remains and associated field system remains will be directly crossed by the proposed working width. The impact will be medium.

7.2.3 Category D sites

Plot 5

Impact: Direct, minor; Ditches of uncertain date, identified in plot 5 will be directly impacted upon by the proposed pipeline working width.

Plot 14

Impact: Direct, indeterminate; The remains of a substantial ditch with a possible revetment will be directly impacted upon by the proposed pipeline working width.

Plot 59

Impact: Direct, indeterminate; Several ditches, pits and gullies of unknown date will be directly crossed by the proposed working width.

Plot 61

Impact: Direct, indeterminate; An undated pit will be directly impacted upon by the proposed working width

Plot 67

Impact: Direct, indeterminate; An undated ditch will be directly impacted upon by the proposed working width.

Plot 70 (trenches 70.1-70.2)

Impact: Direct, indeterminate; A ditch will be directly crossed by the proposed pipeline working width.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Summary of recommendations

A summary of recommendations is provided below in table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Summary of recommendations

Recommendation	Plots
Avoidance	none
Excavation	12, 35/36
Watching brief with special requirements	32/33, 58
Watching brief	all plots

8.2 Avoidance

Avoidance mitigation and/or realignment of the route is not recommended, although avoidance of the settlement site in plot 12 was attempted at the field survey stage. Investigations found that the remains were found to be too extensive to make this practicable. Evaluation of plot 12 was therefore conducted in order to obtain information for the formulation of an excavation strategy.

8.3 Minimisation of impact

Plots 12, 35/36 & 58

Where feasible, the impact upon unavoidable archaeological sites of national or regional importance should be minimised by reduction of the working width to the minimum practical level, and/or the laying of geotextile matting or bog mats, and/or careful reinstatement procedures (e.g. avoidance of subsoil ‘ripping’).

8.4 Excavation

Plots 12 & 35/36

Open area archaeological excavation, in advance of construction, is recommended for the archaeological remains in these plots which will be crossed by the proposed pipeline working width, and for which preservation *in-situ* is not feasible.

8.5 Watching brief with special requirements

Plot 32/33

The Roman road (OPRN 8924) is of regional importance and a full profile across the road needs to be obtained, as this was not possible during the evaluation. It is recommended that the road is investigated and recorded in detail during the course of the watching brief. A time contingency should be built into the watching brief to enable full investigation and recording of any unexpected remains discovered in association with the road.

Plot 58

The remains of Grim's Ditch in plot 58 are part of a monument which is nationally important. Sections of the ditch have been scheduled and protected by English Heritage. Because the impact on the monument is minor, but the significance of the impact is high, it is recommended that the ditch is investigated and recorded in detail during the course of the watching brief. A time contingency should be built into the watching brief to enable full investigation and recording of any unexpected remains discovered in association with the ditch.

8.6 Watching brief

8.6.1 Known and unexpected sites in all plots

A permanent-presence watching brief should be maintained during all ground disturbing activities of the construction phase of the project, to record unexpected discoveries, and known sites which did not merit investigation in advance of construction. Those sites which were not trench evaluated, should be closely monitored and, if appropriate, recorded during the watching brief.

The main phases of monitoring for the pipeline should be topsoil stripping, trench excavation and the opportunistic observation of the pre-construction drainage. Contingencies should allow for salvage excavation of significant, unexpected archaeological remains found during construction.

8.7 Palaeo-environmental and organic remains

Palaeo-environmental specialist advice should be sought in the formulation of a project design. This should address the need for pre-emptive and reactive works. Adequate resources should be put in place for dealing with geo-archaeological, palaeo-environmental and organic remains found during construction.

8.8 Reinstatement

Where feasible, every effort should be made to reinstate landscape earthworks, such as ridge and furrow and field boundaries.

8.9 County liaison and monitoring

Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service and West Berkshire County Archaeological Service should be invited to assist in the formulation of Written Schemes of Investigation for subsequent archaeological fieldwork, and they should monitor their implementation. Provision should be made for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service and West Berkshire County Archaeological Service to monitor fieldwork in advance of, and during construction, and to review any reports.

9 ARCHIVE

The project archive has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991. It is currently held at the Buckingham office of Network Archaeology Ltd. The finds archive will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museums Store, Standlake and West Berkshire Museum. The document archive will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Sites and Monuments Record and West Berkshire Sites and Monuments Record. A microfilm or microfiche copy of the complete archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record.

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12 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

Every effort has been taken in the preparation and submission of this report in order to provide as complete an assessment as possible within the terms of the brief and all statements and opinions are offered in good faith. Network Archaeology Ltd cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for any loss or other consequences arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this report and any supplementary papers, howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived, or as a result of unforeseen and undiscovered sites or artefacts.

Network Archaeology Ltd: June 2003

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Appendix A

EXPLANATION OF PHASED APPROACH TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND MITIGATION

EXPLANATION OF PHASED APPROACH TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND MITIGATION

Stage 1: Feasibility Assessment

An appraisal of archaeological potential

Stage 2: Desk-based Assessment

A thorough desk based synthesis of available information

Aerial photographic study:

Identification and mapping of palaeochannels from aerial photographs should be undertaken as part of the desk-based assessment.

Stage 3: Field Surveys

Field reconnaissance survey

This is a visual inspection of the proposed pipeline route, in order to:

- locate and characterise archaeology represented by above ground remains (e.g. earthworks and structures); and
- record the nature and condition of existing field boundaries crossed by the route, to establish their potential antiquity.

A walkover of the entire pipeline route should normally take place.

Fieldwalking survey

The distribution of finds found by fieldwalking can indicate areas of archaeological activity, which are not represented by above ground remains.

A programme of structured fieldwalking should normally take place across all available arable land to recover archaeological artefacts. A minimum of five transects at 10m separation based upon the centreline of the proposed pipeline should normally be walked.

Appendix A

Explanation of phased approach to investigation and mitigation

Geophysical survey

Geophysical survey methods are non-intrusive and can detect and precisely locate buried archaeological features.

Magnetometry is the most cost-effective technique for large scale surveys. *Recorded* magnetometer survey, supplemented by background magnetic susceptibility survey is normally recommended. The surveys should sample the entire length and a proportion of the width of the working width of the proposed pipeline route, except in wetland areas, such as marshland, tidal areas and floodplains.

Only a *recorded* magnetometer survey can provide direct and objective evidence of the presence and character of individual archaeological features.

Unrecorded magnetometer scanning is not recommended because it requires spontaneous, subjective interpretation as the unrecorded scanning survey progresses. This method does not therefore provide a secure basis for eliminating areas that produce negative results from further consideration.

Electro-magnetic survey

This technique could produce a three-dimensional geomorphological sub-surface map of wetland areas. Survey should take place along a minimum of five transects, and measurements should be calibrated by absolute readings collected by borehole and/or hand auger survey.

Auger survey

Geotechnical borehole survey supplemented by hand auger survey could:

- generate stratigraphic profiles and establish the depth of alluvium;
- look for 'islands' of solid geology which are elevated in comparison with their contemporary landscape;
- look for former river channels;
- look for evidence of buried land surfaces;
- calibrate an EM survey; and
- assess the viability of using targeted magnetometer survey on the floodplain.

Ideally, an environmental archaeologist would consult with the geotechnical team in order to develop a strategy which would enable the opportunistic and immediate examination of the geotechnical team's soil cores, in conjunction with a *hand auger survey* tailored to meet archaeological objectives listed above. The location and frequency of the hand augers should be determined by the results of the EM survey, but generally should be taken at regular intervals, no greater than 50m separation, along the centreline of the proposed route.

Appendix A

Explanation of phased approach to investigation and mitigation

Radiocarbon dating and palaeo-environmental assessment

Soil samples recovered may require radiocarbon dating and assessment of potential for preservation of palaeo-environmental important remains.

Stage 4 Evaluation

Field evaluation should normally take place at the sites of positive findings made during earlier stages of archaeological assessment and field survey, which it may not be possible or desirable to avoid. Evaluation might involve machine-excavated trenches, hand-dug test-pits and/or hand auguring. The objectives are to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains, to determine their character, extent, date and state of preservation, and to produce a report on the findings. The choice of technique(s) will depend upon site-specific factors.

Stage 5 Excavation

It may not be possible or desirable to avoid significant archaeological sites identified by previous survey work and/or evaluation. Ideally, *excavation* of such sites should take place in advance of construction. Excavation would involve machine-stripping of limited, open areas, followed by archaeological investigation. The objectives would be to obtain a full record of the archaeological remains prior to construction, and to produce a report on the findings.

Stage 6 Watching Brief

A permanent-presence watching brief will be required during all ground disturbing activities of the construction phase of the project, to record unexpected discoveries, and known sites which did not merit investigation in advance of construction. The main phases of monitoring for the pipeline will be topsoil stripping, trench excavation and the opportunistic observation of the pre-construction drainage. The objectives are to obtain a thorough record of any archaeological remains found during construction, and to produce a report on the findings. Contingencies should allow for salvage excavation of significant, unexpected archaeological sites found during construction.

Stage 7 Archive, Report and Publication

A post-excavation programme for dealing with all records of investigated archaeological remains and recovered artefacts usually follows each of the stages outlined above. This includes the collation and cataloguing of all site records, the processing, conservation and cataloguing of artefacts, the production of an archive report, and, where appropriate, the drafting of articles for publication.

Appendix B

TRENCH AND CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Trench 5.1			Plot 5
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.45m
NGR Co-ordinates: 463776 195750 / 463757 195757			
Trench description:			
Possible N – S running ditch [509], no finds were recovered.			
Orientation		NW-SE	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
506	Layer	Dark, mid brown clayey silt: Topsoil	300
507	Layer	Mid brown clayey silt: Subsoil	150
508	Layer	Light grey and orange clayey silt: natural substrata	
509	Cut	Possible N – S running ditch	
510	Fill	Mid brown clay fill of [509]	680
511	Cut	Likely tree bole	
512	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of tree bow; [511]	90

Trench 5.2			Plot 5
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.5m
NGR Co-ordinates: 463719 195724 / 463726 195742			
Trench description:			
Roman ditch running N – S [503]. Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill (504).			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
500	Layer	Dark greyish brown soft silty clay: Topsoil	250
501	Layer	Mid grey silty clay: subsoil	250
502	Layer	Mixed light grey and orange-brown clay: natural substrata	
503	Cut	North to south running boundary ditch, probably Roman.	
504	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay fill of [503]	600
505	Cut	N – S running possible flat bottomed ditch	200
513	Cut	Possible post hole	
514	Fill	Fill of possible post hole [513]	200
515	Fill	Land drain	

Trench 12.1			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.89m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461381 193866 / 461386 193885			
Trench description			
No archaeological remains were encountered other than a possible stake hole [1203].			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1200	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand: Topsoil	430
1201	Layer	Light brown silty sand: subsoil	
1202	Layer	Light orange brown silty sand with some gravel: Geology	
1203	Cut	Possible stake hole	
1204	Fill	Fill of possible stake hole [1203]. A possibly worked flint recovered	60

Trench 12.2			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth:
NGR Co-ordinates: 461251 193358 / 461255 193377			
Trench description			
[1235] might possibly have been a ring-gully, though truncated by three pits. There were 5 other pits and one post-hole in this trench; The pits were relatively shallow, approximately 0.40m deep and had stake-holes in their bases. One Pit [1251] contained burnt daub and some pot.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1152	Fill	Grey brown silt with charcoal, fill of [1153]	200
1153	Cut	Pit	
1232	Fill	Dark grey silt, fill of [1233]	
1233	Cut	Pit	
1234	Fill	Dark grey silt with some charcoal, fill of [1235]	
1235	Cut	Possible round house gully	
1236	Fill	Dark grey silt, fill of [1237]	
1237	Cut	Possible slot or pit	
1238	Fill	Dark grey silt, fill of [1239]	
1239	Cut	Pit	
1240	Fill	Grey brown clayey silt, fill of [1241]	
1241	Cut	Pit	
1242	Fill	Grey brown silt with some charcoal, fill of [1243]	400
1243	Cut	Pit, with possible stake holes in base	
1244	Fill	Dark grey silt with some burning and animal bone, fill of [1245]	
1245	Cut	pit	
1246	Fill	Dark grey silt, fill of [1247]	
1247	Cut	Pit	
1248	Fill	Light brown clayey silt, with some charcoal, fill of [1249]	
1249	Cut	Possible pit or post hole	
1250	Fill	Dark grey silt, with burnt daub, fill of [1251]	
1251	Cut	Pit	

Trench 12.3			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 12.3m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.48m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461366 193812 / 461372 193831			
Trench description			
A collection of discreet pits and a post hole alignment were revealed in this trench. Four large pits were recorded of a depth c. 0.40m and 3 E-W aligned post holes were observed. Pottery was also recovered.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1208	Layer	Mid brown silty sand: Topsoil	180
1209	Layer	Light brown silt: Subsoil	300
1210	Layer	Mid orange brown: geology	
1252	Fill	Dark grey brown silt, fill of [1253]	
1253	Cut	Pit	
1254	Fill	Dark brown silt, with some animal bone, fill of [1255]	
1255	Cut	pit	
1256	Fill	Brown silt with animal bone, fill of [1257]	
1257	Cut	pit	
1258	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with animal bone, fill of [1259]	
1259	Cut	Pit or gully terminus	
1260	Fill	Dark brown clayey silt, fill of [1261]	220
1261	Cut	Post hole	
1262	Fill	Dark brown silt, fill of [1263]	
1263	Cut	Post hole, in group with [1265] & [1267]	
1264	Fill	Dark brown silt, fill of [1265]	
1265	Cut	Post hole, in group with [1263] & [1267]	
1266	Fill	Dark brown silt, fill of [1267]	
1267	Cut	Post hole	

Trench 12.4			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 3m	Depth: 0.45m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461331 193682 / 461336 193701			
Trench description			
Archaeologically blank except for one undated SW-NE aligned slot.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1211	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt: Topsoil	300
1212	Layer	Mid brown silty sand: Subsoil	120
1213	Layer	Mid orange brown silty sand	
1268	Fill	Light brown clayey silt, fill of [1269]	180
1269	Cut	SW-NE running land drain	

Trench 12.5			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 3m	Depth: 0.50m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461316 193626 / 461321 193645			
Trench description			
A wide but shallow (c. 1m deep) E-W aligned ditch and a single pit were observed.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1214	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt: Topsoil	350
1215	Layer	Light grey brown silty sand: Subsoil	150
1216	Layer	Mid orange brown silty sand: Geology	
1270	Fill	Dark grey silt with some animal bone and Roman pottery, fill of [1271]	
1271	Cut	E-W running ditch	
1272	Fill	Grey silt, fill of [1273]	
1273	Cut	Pit	

Trench 12.6			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 3m	Depth: 0.5m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461351 193754 / 461356 193773			
Trench description			
Four slots or gullies, a pit and an E-W aligned ditch about half a metre deep were recorded. North of the ditch was a series of poorly defined slots and intrusions. There was also a short E-W aligned Roman wall, possibly part of a larger structure. Part of this structure showed evidence of burning.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1217	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt: Topsoil	400
1218	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand: Subsoil	100
1219	Layer	Light orange brown silty sand: Geology	
1133	Fill	Mid brown grey loam with some flint fragments and charcoal, fill of [1134]	
1135	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with some flint and charcoal, fill of [1136]	
1137	Fill	Light brown grey sandy clay with some flint animal bone and charcoal, fill of [1138]	
1139	Fill	Light grey brown sandy loam with some flint, bone and charcoal, fill of [1140]	
1141	Fill	Stone dark brown grey sandy loam with some flint and charcoal, fill of [1142]	
1143	Fill	Mid brown orange sandy clay with some flint and charcoal, fill of [1144]	
1145	Fill	Mid brown orange sandy loam with occasional flint and charcoal, fill of [1146]	
1148	Layer	Mid brown orange sand: Geology	
1149	Fill	Dark yellow orange sandy clay with some charcoal and flint, fill of [1147]	
1150	Fill	Mid grey clayey silty sand with some gravel, fill of ditch [1147]	
1151	Fill	Mid brown clayey silty sand with some charcoal and flint, fill of [1147]	
1274	Structure	Roman limestone wall	
1275	Structure	N-S wall, some scorching, flue	
1276	Structure	Roman building	
1277	Layer	Spread of silt and building debris within Roman building	
1278	Fill	Grey brown silt, fill of [1279]	
1279	Cut	Round house or ditch	
1279	Cut	E-W curving slot	
1280	Fill	Grey brown silt, fill of [1281]	
1281	Cut	slot	
1282	Fill	Grey brown silt with some stones and animal bone, fill of [1283]	
1283	Cut	E-W running ditch	
1284	Fill	Dark brown silt, fill of [1285]	
1285	Cut	SW-NE aligned slot or gully	
1286	Fill	Dark brown silt, fill of [1287]	

1287	Cut	SW-NE aligned slot or gully	
1288	Fill	Grey silt, fill of [1289]	
1289	Cut	pit	

Trench 12.7			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 1.2m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461303 193578 / 461308 193598			
Trench description			
Four pits were encountered, including one very large in plan only 400mm deep. One pit revealed Prehistoric pottery. Two post-holes and one field drain were also encountered.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1220	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt with some flint: Topsoil	450
1221	Layer	Light brown silty sand with some gravel: Subsoil	55
1222	Layer	Light orange, brown silty sand with some gravel: Geology	
1290	Fill	Mid brown black silt, fill of [1291]	900
1291	Cut	Pit	
1292	Fill	Dark grey silt with charcoal and animal bone, fill of [1293]	
1293	Cut	E-W running ditch	
1294	Fill	Grey silt, fill of [1295]	
1295	Cut	Post hole	
1296	Fill	Mid grey silt, fill of [1297]	
1297	Cut	Post hole	
1298	Fill	Mid grey silt, fill of [1299]	
1299	Cut	pit	

Trench 12.8			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.47m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461292 193537 / 461297 193557			
Trench description			
A single NE-SW aligned ditch and two post-holes of unknown date were observed, animal bone and Roman pottery were recovered from ditch fill (1182).			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1223	Layer	Mid brown silty sand: Topsoil	300
1224	Layer	Dark orange brown silty sand: Subsoil	170
1225	Layer	Light orange brown silty sand: Geology	
1182	fill	Mid brown silty clay with some flint, fill of [1183]	350
1183	Cut	ditch	
1188	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt, fill of [1189]	
1189	Cut	Post hole	
1190	Fill	Dark grey clayey silt, fill of [1191]	
1191	Cut	Post hole	
1192	Fill	Mid grey clayey silt with some pebbles, fill of [1193]	400
1193	Cut	NW-SE running ditch	

Trench 12.9			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.53m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461280 193492 / 461285 193511			
Trench description			
A Roman N-S aligned ditch 1040mm deep and four pits were encountered, along with a land drain.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1226	Layer	Mid brown silty sand: Topsoil	360
1227	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay: Subsoil	170
1227	Layer	Light orange brown sandy silt	
1174	Fill	Mid brown silty clay, fill of [1175]	
1175	Cut	Pit	
1176	Fill	Brown silty sand, fill of [1177]	
1177	Cut	Pit	
1178	Fill	Mid grey clayey silt, fill of [1179]	
1179	Cut	N-S running ditch	
1180	Fill	Grey brown silt, fill of [1181]	
1181	Cut	N-S running land drain	
1182	Fill	Dark grey silt with some charcoal, fill of [1183]	
1183	Cut	Pit	
1184	Fill	Dark grey clayey silt, fill of [1185]	
1185	Cut	pit	
1186	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt, fill of [1187]	
1187	Cut	N-S running ditch	

Trench 12.10			Plot 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 28.5m	Width: 3.5m	Depth: 0.51m
NGR Co-ordinates: 461257 193446 / 461277 193442			
Trench description			
An E-W ditch truncated by an N-S aligned grave bearing partially articulated human remains. North of this activity were four post-holes.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1229	Layer	Mid brown clayey sand: Topsoil	310
1230	Layer	Mid grey brown clayey sand: Subsoil	200
1231	Layer	Mid orange brown clayey sand with some flint and gravel: Geology	
1154	Fill	Mid grey sandy clayey silt, fill of [1155]	
1155	Cut	SW-NE running ditch	
1156	Fill	Grey sandy silt, fill of [1157]	
1157	Cut	E-W running ditch	
1158	Fill	Mid brown silty clay, fill of [1159]	500
1159	Cut	E-W running ditch	
1160	Fill	Light grey brown clayey silt, fill of grave [1161]	
1161	Cut	N-S aligned Grave	
1162	Fill	Dark grey brown clayey silt, fill of [1163]	
1163	Cut	NE-SW running ditch	
1164	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, fill of [1165]	350
1165	Cut	NE-SW running ditch	
1166	Fill	Dark grey silt, fill of [1167]	
1167	Cut	Post hole in group with [1171] & [1169]	
1168	Fill	Dark grey silt, fill of [1169]	
1169	Cut	Post hole in group with [1167] & [1171]	
1170	Fill	Dark grey silt with some charcoal, fill of [1171]	
1171	Cut	Post hole, in group with [1167] & [1169]	
1172	Fill	Brown sandy silt, fill of [1173]	
1173	cut	Post hole	

Trench 13.1			Plot 13
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 3m	Depth: 0.4m
NGR Co-ordinates 461168 192876 / 461165 192857			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits were encountered. The contexts (1303)/(1304) appeared to be naturally deposited. [1305] was a likely palaeo-channel.			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1300	Layer	Brown silty loam: Topsoil	300
1301	Layer	Light grey silty clay: Subsoil	100
1302	Layer	Yellow grey silty clay: Geology	
1303	Fill	Mid grey silty clay: Animal burrow (No cut)	
1304	Fill	Light grey clay : clay inclusion (No cut)	140
1305	Cut	Natural clay band: Geology (No fill)	

Trench 14.1			Plot 14
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.45m
NGR Co-ordinates 461156 192803 / 461150 192784			
Trench description			
<p>Glazed, Post-medieval pot, and Romano-British pot were recovered from (1412). The ditch [1410] appears to have been revetted in order to prevent bank collapse. This is evidenced by the discovery of upright wooden stakes [1416] which may have held in place a wicker work.</p>			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1400	Layer	Mid brown clayey silt: Topsoil	450
1401	Layer	Orange, soft, silty clay: Geology	
1402	Cut	Tree bowl	
1403	Fill	Fill of tree bowl [1402]	
1404	Cut	Root activity	
1405	Fill	Fill of root activity [1404]	
1406	Cut	Circular, shallow pit or tree bowl 0.9m diameter	
1407	Fill	Fill of pit or tree bowl [1406]	
1408	Cut	Field drain	
1409	Fill	Fill of field drain [1408]	
1410	Cut	Possible boundary ditch or palaeo-channel. Not fully excavated	
1411	Layer	Orange mottled mid grey clay?	40
1412	Fill	Mid yellow brown silty sand, fill of [1410].	440
1413	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, fill of [1410]	460
1414	Fill	Mid grey silty clay with some chalk flecks, fill of [1410]	440
1415	Fill	Dark blue-black-grey organic sandy silt, fill of [1410]	60
1416	Structure?	Wooden stakes? Fill of [1410]	
1417	Fill	Dark grey silty sand, fill of [1410]	400

Trench 14.2			Plot 14
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.3m
NGR Co-ordinates 461135 192736 / 461129 192717			
Trench description			
A possible gully ran through this trench.			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1450	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty clay: Topsoil	300
1451	Layer	Orange – grey silty clay: Geology	
1452	Cut	E-W running possible gully, 0.8m wide and 0.24 deep.	
1453	Fill	Mid grey silty sand with some shells, fill of gully [1452]	
1454	Layer	Tree bowl or burrow (No cut)	

Trench 16.1			Plot 16
Max Dimensions	Length: 40m	Width: 4m	Depth: 0.18m
NGR Co-ordinates 460902 191991 / 460918 192028			
Trench description			
Despite geophysical evidence of a ring-ditch, no archaeological deposits were encountered and no finds recovered.			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
1600	Layer	Mid brown clayey sand: Topsoil	180
1601	Layer	Light orange brown silty sand: Geology	

Trench 28.1			Plot 28
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.43m
NGR Co-ordinates 459561 191539 / 459542 191544			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits were encountered and no finds recovered.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
2800	Layer	Mid brown, slightly sandy clay loam	260
2801	Layer	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	170
2802	Layer	Light yellowish brown clay: Natural substrata	

Trench 33.1			Plot 33
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 1.10m
NGR Co-ordinates 458254 192061 / 458273 192052			
Trench description			
A possible track [3314], may have an association with a known Roman Road nearby. A Buried soil (3313) may have been contemporary with the road.			
Orientation		E-W	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3310	Layer	Dark brown loam: Topsoil	400
3311	Layer	Light brown silty clay	700
3312	Layer	Light grey marl: Geology	
3313	Layer	Mid brown silty clay: buried soil	300
3314	Layer	Cobbled surface or natural. Not excavated	
3315	Cut	Root activity	
3316	Fill	Mid yellow brown with some flint, fill of [3315]	180
3317	Cut	Tree bowl	
3318	Fill	Mid grey brown clay, Fill of Tree bowl [3317]	
3319	Cut	Post hole or tree bowl	
3320	Fill	Very dark grey silty clay with charcoal, primary fill of [3319]	
3321	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with some charcoal, secondary fill of [3319]	
3322	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with some charcoal, Tertiary fill of [3319]	

Trench 33.2			Plot 33
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.6m
NGR Co-ordinates 457729 192067 / 457709 192068			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits or finds.			
Orientation		E-W	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3300	Layer	Medium dark brown silty clay: Topsoil	280
3301	Layer	Light grey brown silty clay: Subsoil	
3302	Layer	Light grey marl: Geology	
3303	Fill	Root activity (No cut)	

Trench 33.3			Plot 33
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.46m
NGR Co-ordinates 457489 191953 / 457506 191964			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits or finds.			
Orientation			
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3304	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay: Topsoil	310
3305	Layer	Light grey silty clay with some limestone fragments: subsoil	150
3306	Layer	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 33.4/5			Plot 33
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.5m
NGR Co-ordinates 457341 191869 / 457352 191859 & 457361 191869 / 457352 191879			
Trench description			
Cross shaped 20x20m in order to evaluate the extent of a possible ring ditch. However, no archaeological deposits were revealed and no finds were recovered.			
Orientation			
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3307	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay: Topsoil	300
3308	Layer	Pale brownish grey clay: Subsoil	200
3309	Layer	Dirty brown Chalk bedrock	

Trench 35.1			Plot 35 sec 7
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.8m
NGR Co-ordinates 456813 191119 / 456815 191140			
Trench description			
Ditches [3503] and [3505] were not fully excavated. Roman pottery was recovered from both ditches, which ran parallel approximately ten metres apart. Ferrous and glass slag was recovered from fill (3504).			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3500	Layer	Dark brownish grey silty clay: Topsoil	500
3501	Layer	Mid brownish grey silty clay with chalk: subsoil	300
3502	Layer	Pale yellowish brown chalk: Geology	
3503	Cut	Possible Roman ditch	
3504	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay, fill of [3503]	
3505	Cut	Possible Roman ditch	
3506	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with some flint, fill of [3505]. Not excavated.	

Trench 35.2			Plot 35
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 3.8m	Depth: 1.2m
NGR Co-ordinates 456757 191083 / 456773 191096			
Trench description			
A ditch [3516] was identified, though no finds were recovered.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3511	Layer	Mid brown clay loam: Topsoil	500
3512	Layer	Grey brown clay silt: subsoil	700
3513	Layer	Light grey clay: Geology	
3514	Cut	Linear feature, not excavated	
3515	Fill	Light grey clay with some chalk, fill of [3514]	
3516	Cut	SW-NE ditch, not excavated	
3517	Fill	Grey brown clay silt: fill of [3516]	
3518	Fill	Dark grey clay silt, inclusion within (3517)	

Trench 36.1			Plot 36
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.55m
NGR Co-ordinates 456691 191030 / 456707 191043			
Trench description			
Ditch [3642] was very wide compared to its depth and may have been heavily truncated. Ditch [3640] ran parallel to ditch [3642].			
Orientation			
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3625	Layer	Light grey clay: Drift geology	350
3636	Layer	Mid brown clay silt: Topsoil	200
3637	Fill	Mid brown clay silt: subsoil	200
3638	Cut	Pit or tree bowl	
3639	Fill	Dark grey clay silt, fill of [3638]	250
3640	Cut	N-S running ditch	
3641	Fill	Mid brown clay silt, fill of [3640]	
3642	Cut	Shallow ditch	
3643	Fill	Mid grey brown silty loam, fill of [3642]	

Trench 36.2			Plot 36
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.25m
NGR Co-ordinates 456663 190994 / 456651 191010			
Trench description			
Significant Iron Age and Roman activity in this trench, with possible slots or gullies [3626], [3628], [3630], a ditch [3632] and a pit [3634], indicating a settlement.			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3624	Layer	Grey chalky clay: Geology	
3626	Cut	Possible round house gully	
3627	Fill	Very dark brown silty clay, fill of [3626]	
3628	Cut	Possible gully	
3629	Fill	Dark brown silty clay, fill of [3628]	250
3630	Cut	Possible gully	
3631	Fill	Very dark grey silty clay, fill of gully [3630]	
3632	Cut	SW-NE running ditch	
3633	Fill	Fill of ditch [3632]	
3634	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit	
3635	Fill	Brown clayey silt, fill of [3634]	
3645	Layer	Dark grey brown clayey silt: Topsoil	250

Trench 36.3			Plot 36
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.4m
NGR Co-ordinates 456613 190966 / 456629 190980			
Trench description			
Ditch [3611] Pits [3609], [3615] and [3621] were all very shallow. [3619] appeared to be a slot Artefacts were recovered from contexts (3612), (3614), (3616), (3618), (3620)			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3607	Layer	Dark greyish brown clayey silt: Topsoil	250
3608	Layer	Mid greyish brown clayey silt: Subsoil	150
3609	Fill	Very dark grey black silty clay, fill of post pit [3610]	210
3610	Cut	Post pit	
3611	Cut	E-W running ditch	
3612	Fill	Very dark grey brown silty clay, fill of [3611]	
3613	Cut	NE – SW running gully	
3614	Fill	Very dark grey brown silty clay, fill of [3613]	
3615	Cut	Circular pit 1.1m diameter	150
3616	Fill	Very dark grey silty loam, fill of pit [3615]	
3617	Cut	Circular pit 1.75m diameter	
3618	Fill	Fill of pit [3617]	300
3619	Cut	Gully	
3620	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay, fill of [3619]	
3621	Cut	Circular pit	
3622	Fill	Mid grey black clayey silt, fill of [3621]	120
3623	Layer	Yellowish brown silty sand: Geological	

Trench 36.4			Plot 36
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 1.1m
NGR Co-ordinates 456530 190899 / 456546 190912			
Trench description			
A curving gully [3605], possibly a ring gully from a round house, animal bone and Iron Age pottery were recovered from ditch fill (3604).			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
3600	Layer	Mid dark brown clayey silt: Topsoil	400
3601	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay: Subsoil	700
3602	Layer	Silty sand with stone fragments: Geology	
3603	Cut	N-S running ditch	
3604	Fill	Dark grey brown silty, fill of ditch [3603]	
3605	Cut	N-S running gully	
3606	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, fill of [3605]	

Trench 54.1			Plot 54 sec 12
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.8m
NGR Co-ordinates 453703 185069 / 453716 185085			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits or finds.			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
5400	Layer	Chestnut brown: Topsoil	0.8
5401	Layer	Yellowish brown stone: geology	

Trench 58.1			Plot 58
Max Dimensions	Length: 25m	Width: 4m	Depth:0.35m
NGR Co-ordinates 452768 183419 / 452765 183400			
Trench description			
A shallow ditch [5801] and a more substantial Ditch[5805] thought to correspond to the long distance Grims Ditch, though the date of both are uncertain.			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
5800	Layer	Chalk: geology	250
5801	Cut	E-W running ditch	100
5802	Fill	Dirty brown silty clay, fill of [5801]	200
5803	Fill	Dark brown clayey silt, fill of [5801]	200
5804	Fill	Dark brown clayey silt, fill of [5801]	300
5805	Cut	Substantial ditch	
5806	Fill	Light grey clay, fill of [5801]	600
5807	Layer	Brown silty loam: Topsoil	
5808	Layer	Orange – brown silty clay: Subsoil	

Trench 59.1			Plot 59
Max Dimensions	Length: 24.5m	Width: 3.5m	Depth: 0.45m
NGR Co-ordinates 452745 183316 / 452739 183297			
Trench description			
[5915] an undated pit partially capped with chalk (5917). [5916] an undated ditch bearing at least one re-cut [5923]			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
5900	Layer	Very chalky brown silt: Topsoil	250
5901	Layer	Chalky fragments within light brown silt: subsoil	200
5902	Layer	Chalk: Geology	
5915	Cut	Pit, diameter 1.3m	
5916	Cut	Ditch	
5917	Fill	Pale crumbly chalk, fill of 5915	
5918	Fill	Brown silt, fill of [5915]	
5919	Fill	Pale chalky silt, fill of [5915]	
5920	Fill	Brown chalky silt, fill of ditch [5923]	480
5921	Fill	Pale brown chalky silt, fill of [5916]	
5922	Fill	Loose chalk fragments, fill of [5916]	140
5923	Cut	Re-cut of NW-SE running ditch [5916]	

Trench 59.2			Plot 59
Max Dimensions	Length: 23m	Width: 3m	Depth 0.25m
NGR Co-ordinates 452676 183316 / 452683 183133			
Trench description			
One convincing pit [5932], no other archaeological deposits and no finds were recovered.			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
5930	Cut	Shallow pit or tree bowl	
5931	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt with chalk, fill of [5930]	200
5932	Cut	Pit or tree bowl	
5933	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk, fill of [5932]	240
5934	Cut	Likely tree bowl	
5935	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk, fill of [5934]	250
5936	Cut	Possible pit	
5937	Fill	Very dark brown silty sand, fill of [5936]	350
5939	Layer	Brown loam: Topsoil	220

Trench 59.3			Plot 59
Max Dimensions	Length:	Width	Depth: 0.4m
NGR Co-ordinates 452559 182740 / 452547 182703			
Trench description			
Some possible pits, gullies and quarries in this trench. No finds were recovered.			
Orientation		E-W	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
5903	Layer	Chalk: Geology	300
5904	Cut	Post hole (No fill?)	100
5905	Cut	Possible quarry pit or tree bowl	
5906	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt, fill of [5905]	300
5907	Cut	Possible tree bowl or small pit	
5908	Fill	Mid yellow brown sandy silt, fill of [5907]	
5909	Cut	Possible pit	
5910	Cut	Tree bowl	
5911	Fill	Mid yellow brown, fill of [5910]	
5912	Cut	E-W running gully	
5913	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt, fill of [5912]	
5914	Fill	Light grey sandy clay, fill of [5909]	
5924	Fill	Light brown chalky silt, fill of [5904]	
5925	Fill	Light brown clayey silt, fill of 5904	
5926	Cut	Possible post-pipe	
5927	Fill	Brown chalky silt, fill of [5904]	
5928	Fill	Off white chalk and silt, fill of [5904]	100
5929	Fill	Chalk with brown silt inclusions	160
5938	Layer	Brown loam: Topsoil	250

Trench 61.1			Plot 61
Max Dimensions	Length	Width	Depth: 0.4m
NGR Co-ordinates 452397 182296 / 452387 182313			
Trench description			
[6109] possibly a pit but no finds were recovered.			
Orientation		E-W	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
6100	Layer	Chalk: Geology	
6101	Layer	Brown Chalky silty loam: Topsoil	350
6102	Layer	Reddish brown clayey silt: Subsoil	150
6103	Cut	Possible gully	
6104	Fill	Mid brown silty clay, fill of [6103]	200
6105	Fill	Red brown clayey silt, fill of [6106]	
6106	Cut	Possible slot	
6107	Cut	Likely tree bowl	
6108	Cut	Likely tree bowl	
6109	Cut	Possible quarry pit	
6110	Fill	Mid red brown clayey silt, fill of [6109]	540

Trench 64.1			Plot 64
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 3m	Depth: 0.9m
NGR Co-ordinates 451934 181982 / 451936 182002			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits or finds.			
Orientation		N-S	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
6401	Layer	Brown loamy chalky silt: Topsoil	300
6402	Layer	Reddish brown clayey silt: Subsoil	600
6403	Layer	Chalk: Geology	

Trench 66.1/2			Plot 66
Max Dimensions	Length: 29m	Width: 4m	Depth: 0.38m
NGR Co-ordinates 451199 181420 / 451223 181438 & 451025 181260 / 451217 181420			
Trench description			
T – Shaped with 9m extension. Despite being close to a prehistoric barrow, no archaeological deposits were observed and no finds recovered.			
Orientation			
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
6600	Layer	Dark grey brown clay loam: Topsoil	260
6601	Layer	Mid red brown silty clay: Subsoil	120
6602	Cut	Tree bowl	
6603	Fill	Light brown silty clay, fill of [6602]	300
6604	Fill	Mid brown silty clay, fill of tree bowl	450
6605	Cut	Sub-rectangular geological?	
6606	Fill	Yellow brown clay, fill of [6605]	200
6607	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, fill of [6605]	100
6608	Cut	Bush hole?	
6609	Fill	Mid yellow silty clay, fill of [6608]	
6610	Cut	Tree bowl	
6611	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, fill of [6610]	150
6612	Cut	Tree bowl	
6613	Fill	Mid yellow brown gritty silt, fill of [6612]	150
6614	Cut	Tree bowl	
6615	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, fill of [6614]	
6616	Cut	Tree bowl	
6617	Fill	Mid brown clay, fill of [6616]	440
6618	Layer	Chalk: Geology	

Trench 67.1			Plot 67
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.42m
NGR Co-ordinates 451145 181352 / 451161 181364			
Trench description			
A clearly defined ditch [6705] was identified, but no other archaeological deposits were observed and no finds recovered.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
6700	Layer	Mid grey brown silty loam: topsoil	200
6701	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay: subsoil	120
6702	Layer	Chalky drift with clay: geology	100
6703	Cut	Tree bowl	
6704	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay, fill of [6703]	450
6705	Cut	NW-SE running ditch	
6706	Fill	Dark grey brown clayey silt, fill of [6705]	300
6707	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt, fill of [6705]	300
6708	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt, fill of [6705]	400

Trench 67.2			Plot 67
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.55m
NGR Co-ordinates 451024 181259 / 451013 181276			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits or finds.			
Orientation		NW-SE	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
6709	Layer	Grey brown silty loam: Topsoil	300
6710	Layer	Chalky drift: Geology	250

Trench 70.1			Plot 70
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.85m
NGR Co-ordinates 450788 181110 / 450774 181124			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits or finds.			
Orientation		NW-SE	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
7000	Layer	Heavily chalk laden brown silty loam: Topsoil	350
7001	Layer	Orange brown clayey silt: Subsoil	500
7002	Layer	Chalk: Geology	

Trench 70.2			Plot 70
Max Dimensions	Length	Width	Depth: 0.4m
NGR Co-ordinates 450590 181019 / 450575 181032			
Trench description			
Ditch [7006] confirmed a geophysical anomaly, though the only find recovered was a sherd of likely medieval date from the topsoil (7004).			
Orientation			
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
7003	Cut	Animal burrow	
7004	Layer	Brown chalky silty loam: Topsoil	300
7005	Layer	Chalky red brown clay: Subsoil	100
7006	Cut	Ditch	
7007	Layer	Chalk: Geology	
7008	Fill	Orange brown clay, fill of [7006]	
7009	Fill	Light brown chalky silt, fill of [7003]	140

Trench 71.1			Plot 71
Max Dimensions	Length	Width	Depth: 1.5m
NGR Co-ordinates 450425 180904 / 450440 180918			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits or finds.			
Orientation			
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
7100	Layer	Brown silty loam: Topsoil	400
7101	Layer	Red brown clayey silt: Subsoil	1100
7102	Layer	Chalk brash: Geology	
7103	Layer	Chalk and natural gravel: Geology	

Trench 71.2			Plot 71
Max Dimensions	Length: 20m	Width: 2m	Depth: 0.4m
NGR Co-ordinates 450288 180779 / 450303 180793			
Trench description			
No archaeological deposits or finds.			
Orientation		NE-SW	
Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Thickness (mm)
7104	Layer	Brown chalky loam: Topsoil	300
7105	Layer	Chalky red brown clay: subsoil	100
7106	Layer	Chalk: Geology	

Appendix C
SPECIALIST REPORTS

Roman pottery: spot dating

Malcolm Lyne

Fifty-six sherds, weighing 2003g, were submitted for spot-dating. Jars were predominant. There was a single sherd from a carinated bowl. The majority of the pottery dates from the late Iron Age – AD 60, although some of the assemblage may stretch up to AD 400. One piece was found to be a fragment of a post-medieval land drain.

context	fabric	form	comments	date range	no. of sherds	Weight (g)
504	R.2	Closed		AD 50-300	1	36
1412	Field drain fragment			1800-1900	1	2
1450	IA. 1A	Store jar		LIA	1	16
3504	IA. 1A	R.19 store jar		AD 50-200	4	348
					2	34
	R.4	Jar		AD 70-400	2	36
	R.7	Closed		AD 50-400	1	6
3506	R.3	Closed		AD 100-400	1	12
3604	IA. 4			LIA-AD 60	3	8
3612	IA. 1A	Store-jar		LIA-AD 50	3	72
	IA. 1B	Closed		LIA-AD 50	1	6
	IA. 3	Necked-jar	fresh	LIA -AD 60	6	44
	R.8	Necked-jar	fresh	AD 50-100	1	42
3616	R.3	R24 Jar shoulder		AD 50-100	1	12
	R4	Closed		AD 50-120	1	1
3618	IA. 1A	Storage-jar		LIA-AD 50	5	912
		Closed		LIA-AD 50	1	74
3633	IA. 1B	Necked-jars		LIA-AD 50	5	128
	IA.2	Closed		LIA-AD 50	1	6
	IA.3	Necked-jar		LIA-AD 60	1	8
	IA.4	Jar	abraded	LIA-AD 70	1	6
	IA.5	Necked-jar		LIA-AD 60	1	8
	R.3	Jar base		AD 50-100	1	6
3641	IA. 1A	Storage-jar		LIA-AD 50	1	22
	IA. 1B	Jar base		LIA-AD 50	1	12
	R.1	Carinated bowl	abraded	AD 50-70	1	22
	R.6	Closed		Early Roman	1	4
3643	IA. 1A	Closed		LIA-AD 50	5	86
	IA.2	Closed	polished	LIA	1	32
	R.5		abraded	AD 50-400	1	2
Totals					56	2003

Late Iron Age.

IA.1A. Coarse 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware

IA.1B. Fine 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware

IA.2. Similar but with additional very sparse calcined flint

IA.3. Very-fine-sanded grey fabric with profuse up-to 0.10 mm. quartz and occasional 3.00 mm. limestone inclusions, fired polished black.

IA.4. Handmade very-fine-sanded soft fabric with up-to 0.50 mm. quartz and fired smooth brown

IA.5. Handmade black fabric with profuse up-to 2.00 mm. grog and finer quartz filler

IA.6. Handmade grey fabric with profuse up-to 2.00 mm. black grog and occasional up-to 3.00 mm. calcined-flint

Roman

R.1. Very-fine-sanded wheel-turned black fabric (Young 1977, Reduced ware variant 5)

R.2. Wheel-turned sandfree buff-brown fabric with very-sparse up-to 1.00 mm. soft red ferrous inclusions, fired smooth grey

R.3. Oxfordshire Greyware (Young 1977, Reduced ware variant 3)

R.4. Very-fine-sanded white fabric with profuse up-to 0.30 mm. quartz and occasional coarser black ironstone, fired patchy blue-grey. (Young 1977, Reduced ware variant 2)

R.4. Sandfree off-white fabric fired polished black

R.5. Very-fine reddish-brown fabric with profuse up-to 0.10 mm. quartz and up-to 1.00 mm. red inclusions. Oxfordshire Coarse Oxidised Ware (Young 1977,185)

R.6. Very-fine-sanded grey fabric fired smooth cream-buff

R.7. Pale orange-pink fabric with silt-sized quartz. Oxfordshire Fine Oxidised Ware (Young 1977,185)

R.8. Very-fine-sanded off-white to pale-grey fabric with profuse up-to 0.50 mm. grog.

Post-medieval Pottery, Ceramic Building Material, Burnt Clay, Stone and Mortar

Alan Vince

Introduction

Twelve fragments, representing no more than 8 objects, from evaluation excavations carried out on the line of the Chalgrove to East Ilsley high pressure pipeline were submitted for identification and assessment.

Description

Pottery

Five sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. An abraded sherd of post-medieval lead glazed earthenware is similar to those recovered from the fieldwalking and may date from the later 16th to 18th centuries. Four sherds from a single vessel from context 1412 come from a South Netherlands maiolica drinking jug, of the type known as Malling Jugs ({Hurst & van Beuningen 1986 #11313}). Such vessels were imported from Antwerp in the mid to late 16th century and copy the form of contemporary Rhenish stoneware jugs. They are uncommon finds and are usually found on sites of high status.

Ceramic building material

A fragment of tile was recovered from context 504. It appears to be too thick for a medieval or post-medieval flat roof tile and is likely to be a Romano-British *tegula* roof tile.

Burnt clay

Two fragments of fired clay were recovered from context 1200. Both fragments have a similar fabric, containing straw impressions and abundant quartz sand in a silty, micaceous matrix. There are no wattle impressions but one flat surface remains. Daub was used as walling material from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period and without local, dated comparanda these pieces cannot be dated.

Stone

Two joining fragments of a cresset lamp in a silty, micaceous grey limestone, probably Totternhoe stone, were recovered from context 3633. The lamp is extremely crudely made but has tooling marks which suggest that it was made using a mason's chisel. It is therefore likely that this lamp was produced as a sideline by quarrymen at the Totternhoe quarry (or possible a more local exposure of Lower Chalk). Totternhoe stone was used extensively during the medieval period and, indeed, the there are still working quarries at Totternhoe today.

Mortar

A small fragment of a pinkish sandy mortar containing large rounded limestone (chalk?) pebbles was found in context 3506. It is not possible to date such material without local, dated comparanda and a Romano-British or medieval date is possible.

Assessment

The finds from the evaluation are varied and in most cases cannot be independently dated. Those which can be dated range from the Roman period to the late 16th or 17th century. Two finds of interest are the Malling jug sherds from context 1412 and the Cresset lamp from context 3633.

Animal Bone: assessment report

Richard Moore

An assemblage of animal bone, weighing 1544g in total, was recovered from the evaluation trenches opened to date, all but 187g from Plot 36. Cattle, sheep and pig probably account for all the material, although other large ungulates, such as horse or deer, may be represented among the unidentified fragments.

The clay soils of the area are not very conducive to bone preservation, and the material was generally in fairly poor condition, tending to split into fragments with the surface flaking away. Larger, more robust bones will tend to survive better in these conditions and are likely to be over-represented in the collected assemblage.

The sheep bones and the single identified pig bone were all from very small animals, typical of 'unimproved' breeds; modern animals tend to be much larger.

Where teeth are present, it is possible to make a broad estimate the age of the animal at death from the degree of tooth-wear. The sheep mandible in Context 3614 came from a mature animal, at least 4-6 years old (Hillson, 1990, p332). Of the three cattle mandible fragments, the one in Context 3618 was from a fairly young animal, probably around 2 years old, while the other two, in contexts 3620 and 3633 were both from mature individuals, at least 3 years old and probably older (Hillson, 1990, p206). In the table, tooth wear stages (Hillson, 1990, p 329) are given as small letters (e.g. m2g is second molar, wear-stage g).

The cervical vertebra in Context 3504 had unfused epiphyses. Vertebrae are among the last bones to fuse so this bone could be from a relatively old animal, up to seven years or more. The sheep tibia in Context 3620 was recently fused, indicating it came from an animal around 3.5 years (Schmid, 1975, p 75).

There are several possible examples of butchery. The sheep humerus in Context 3633 shows clear knife marks. There are also several bones that have been gnawed by rodents, particularly in Context 3620. It is not always easy to distinguish small cuts from gnawing, and the other examples noted in the table are ambiguous.

Table 1: Bone catalogue

context	bone	animal	side	count	weight	comments
504	Metacarpal	Cattle	Left	4	61	refitting fragments inc. part of proximal end, knife cut.
504	?Radius	Cow-sized		1		Shaft fragment.
504	unid	Cow-sized		3		small shaft fragments - may be from either of above.
3504	?Tibia	Cow-sized		1	126	Shaft fragment.
3504	unid	Cow-sized		4		shaft fragemnts - may be same bone as above.
3504	Vetebra	Cow-sized		1		Cervical, right ventral fragment, part unfused centrum.
3604		Cow-sized		1	3	Small shaft fragment.
3612	Mandible	Sheep		1	69	Fragment, pm4j, m1k, m2h, m3h, & damaged ramus & diastemma.

3612	Tibia	Pig		1		Shaft and distal end, small.
3614	Tibia	Cattle		1	98	Proximal end of shaft. 2 small transverse knife cuts.
3614	unid	Cow-sized		2		small shaft fragments.
3614	Rib	Sheep-sized		1		Fragment of shaft.
3616	?Mandible	?Sheep		1	3	Small fragment of lower edge.
3618	Mandible	Cattle		1	176	Fragment with m1g m2b m3 not erupted.
3618	Radius	Cattle		1		Distal end.
3620	Mandible	Cattle		1	370	Missing posterior of angle region, teeth missing except m2l
3620	Tibia	Sheep		1		Proximal end, newly fused, small, gnaw marks.
3620	Radius	Sheep		1		Part of shaft with ulna scar.
3620	Metacarpal	Sheep		1		Proximal end.
3620	unid			1		Tiny fragment.
3620				1		
3633	Mandible	Cattle		1	423	pm2, pm3, pm4f, m1k, m2g, m3g, ramus missing.
3633	?Mandible	Cow-sized		2		fragments of posterior part, ?diff to above, cut marks.
3633	Humerus	Sheep		1		Distal end, cut marks.
3633	Radius	Sheep		1		Part of shaft with ulna scar.
3633	?Radius	?Sheep		2		fragments of shaft.
3633	unid	?Cow-sized		1		Tiny shaft fragment.
3641	Scapula	Cattle		1	215	Large part of glenoid, neck and blade.
3641	Vertebra	Cow-sized		1		Fragment of ?cervical with posterior process.
3641	Vertebra	Cow-sized		1		Neural spine.

Worked flint: assessment report

David Bonner

A single worked flint, weighing 10g, was submitted for assessment (3616). It was a hard-hammer struck, secondary waste flake made from a mid brown green opaque/semi-opaque cherty material and was in fresh condition. Possible use-wear along one edge indicates that the flake may have been utilised as a cutting flake.

Charcoal: assessment report

David Bonner

A single piece of wood charcoal, weighing 1g, was submitted for assessment (3620). The charcoal piece is too small to be used for a standard radiocarbon date. It could be identified to wood species.

Appendix D

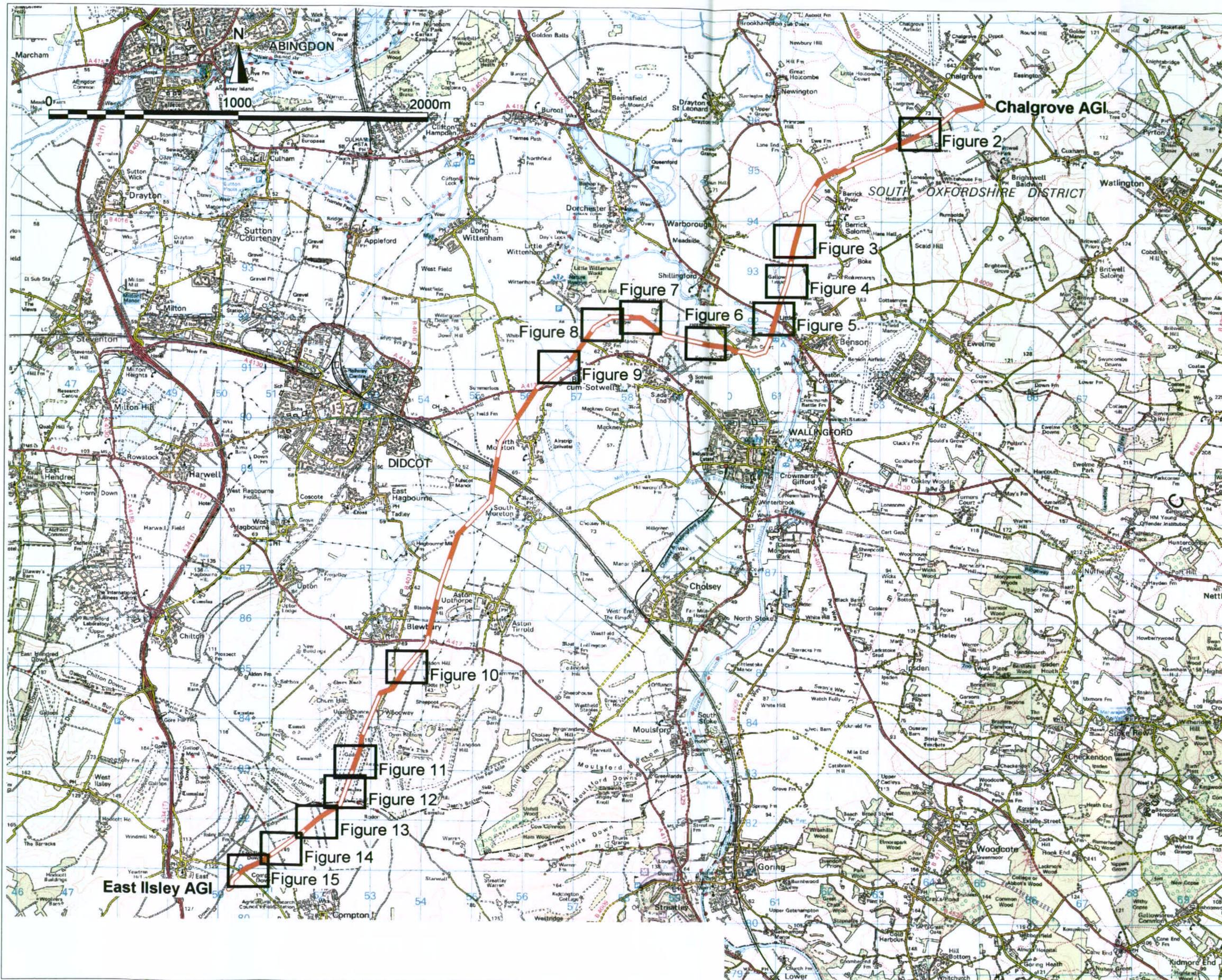
ARTEFACT SUMMARY TABLE

Appendix D
Artefact summary table

Trench	Context no.	Iron Age/ Roman pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Ceramic building material		Fired clay		Worked stone		Mortar		Animal bone		Flint		Charcoal		Date range
		Count (C)	Weight (W)	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	
5	504	1	36			1	61							8	61					AD 50-300
12	1200			1	19			2	54											AD 1550-1800
14	1412			4	3															AD 1525-1600
14	1450	1	16																	LIA
14	3504	9	424											6	126					AD 50-400
35	3506	1	12									1	1							AD 100-400
36	3604	3	8											1	3					LIA-AD 60
36	3612	11	164											2	69					LIA -AD 100
36	3614													4	98					Und.
36	3616	2	13													1	10			AD 50-120
36	3618	6	986											2	176					LIA-AD 50
36	3620													5	370			1	1	Und.
36	3633	10	162							2	180			8	423					LIA-AD 70
36	3641	4	60											3	215					LIA-AD 70
36	3643	7	120																	LIA-AD 400

Appendix E

FIGURES 1 - 25



 Proposed pipeline

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Chalgrove to East Ilesley Pipeline



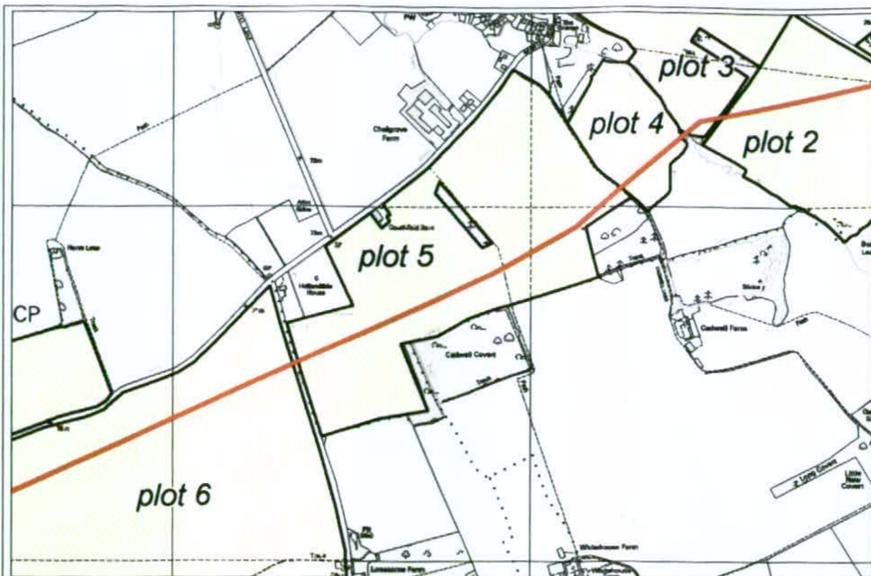
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Location of proposed pipeline and figures 2-15

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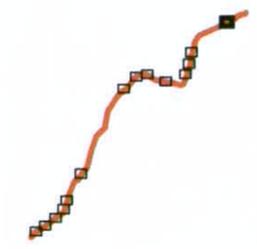
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-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench



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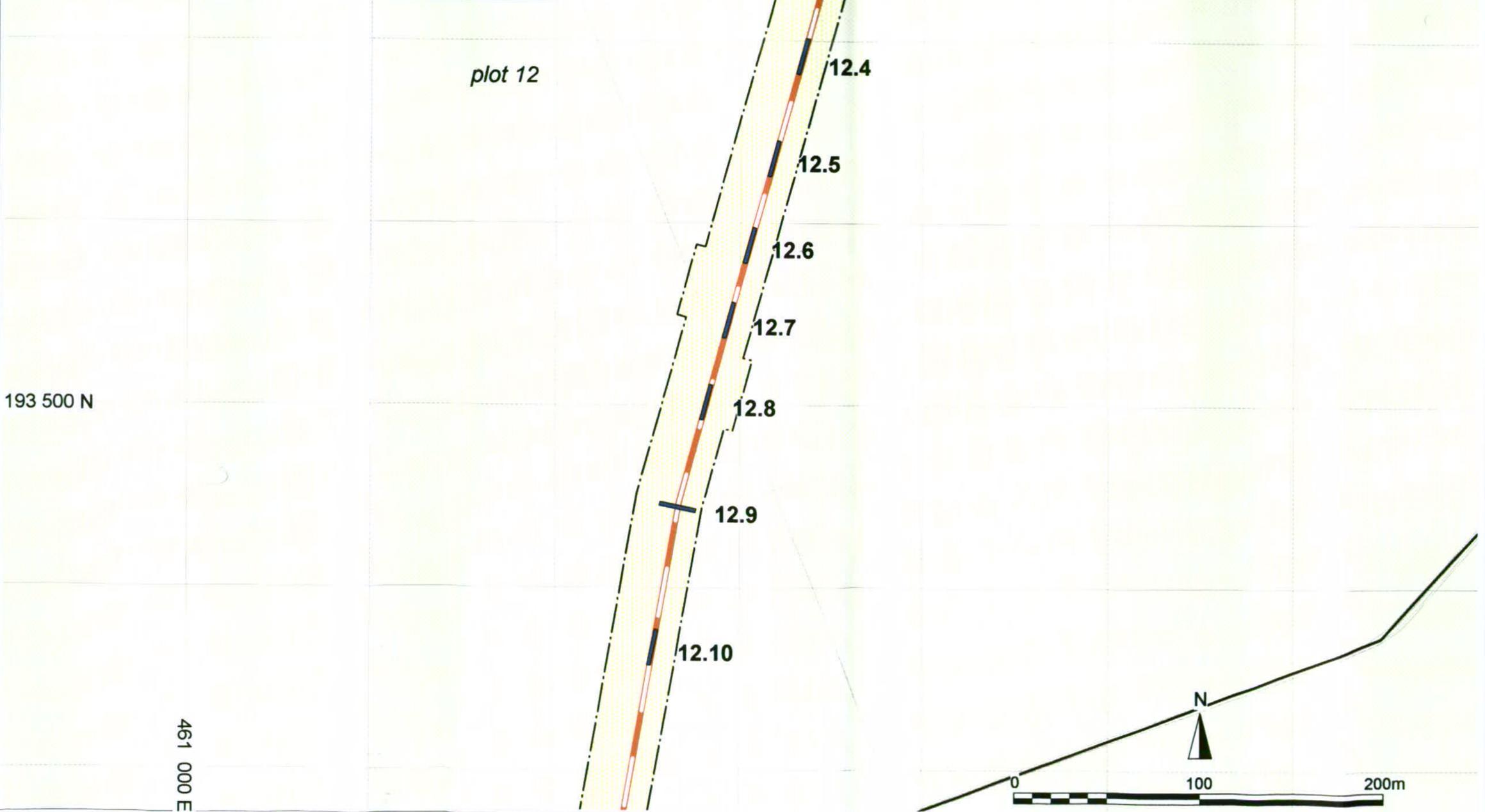
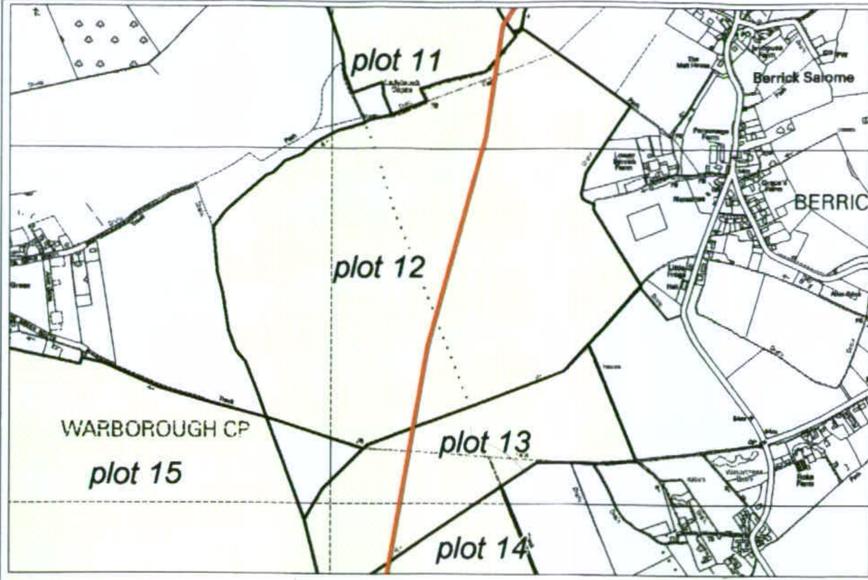
Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



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Location of evaluation trenches

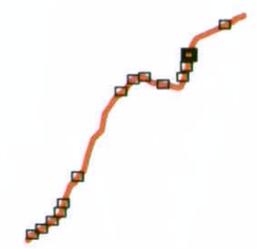
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-  Proposed pipeline
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-  Working width
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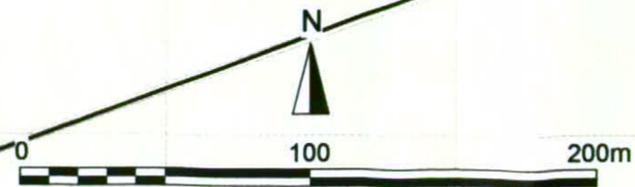
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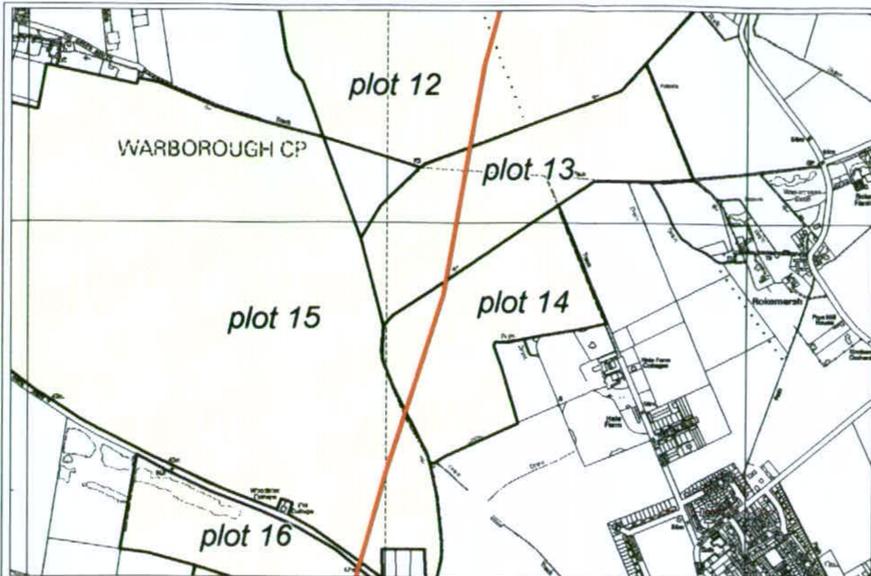
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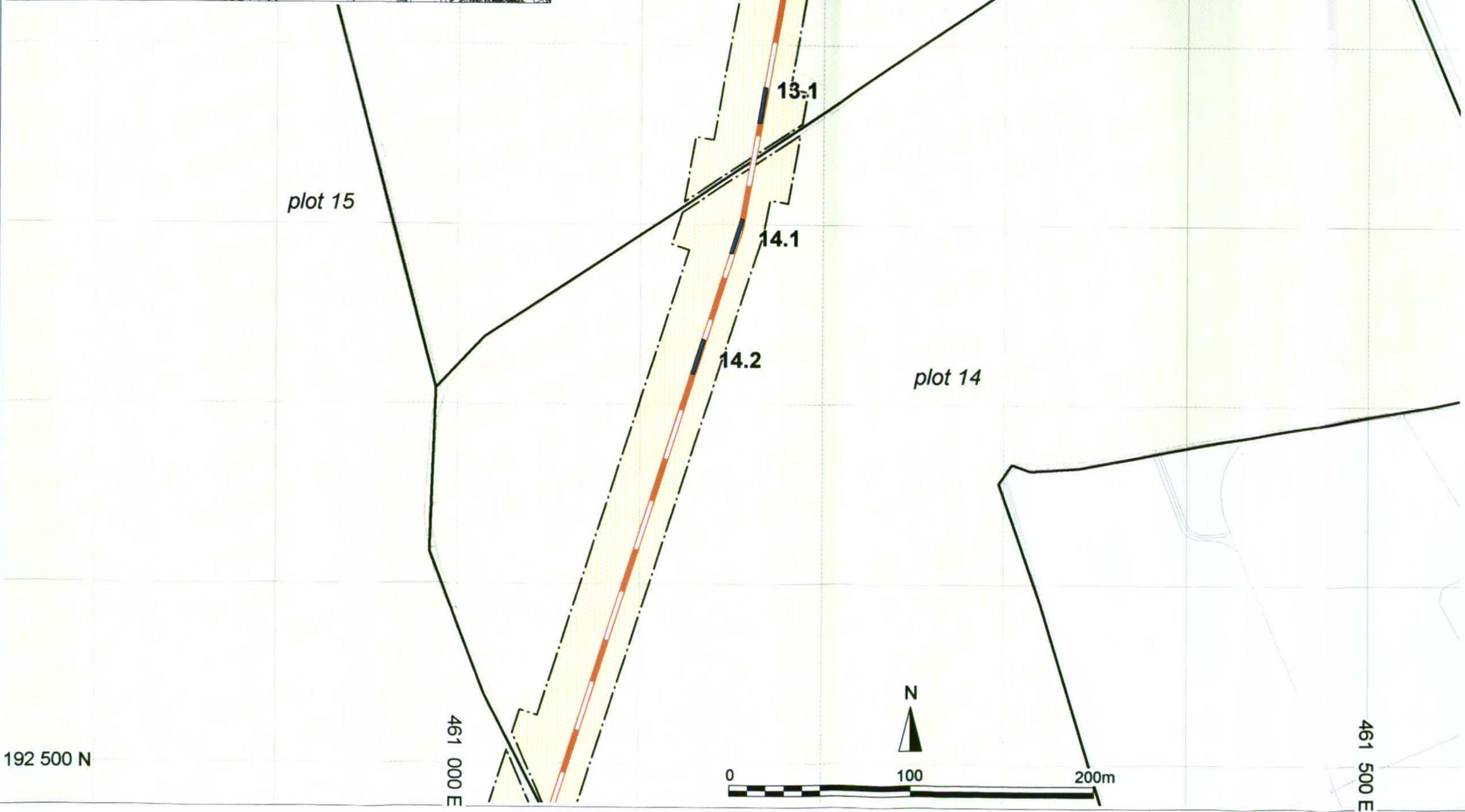


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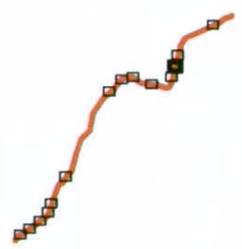
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-  Proposed pipeline
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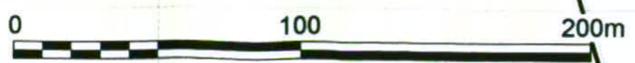
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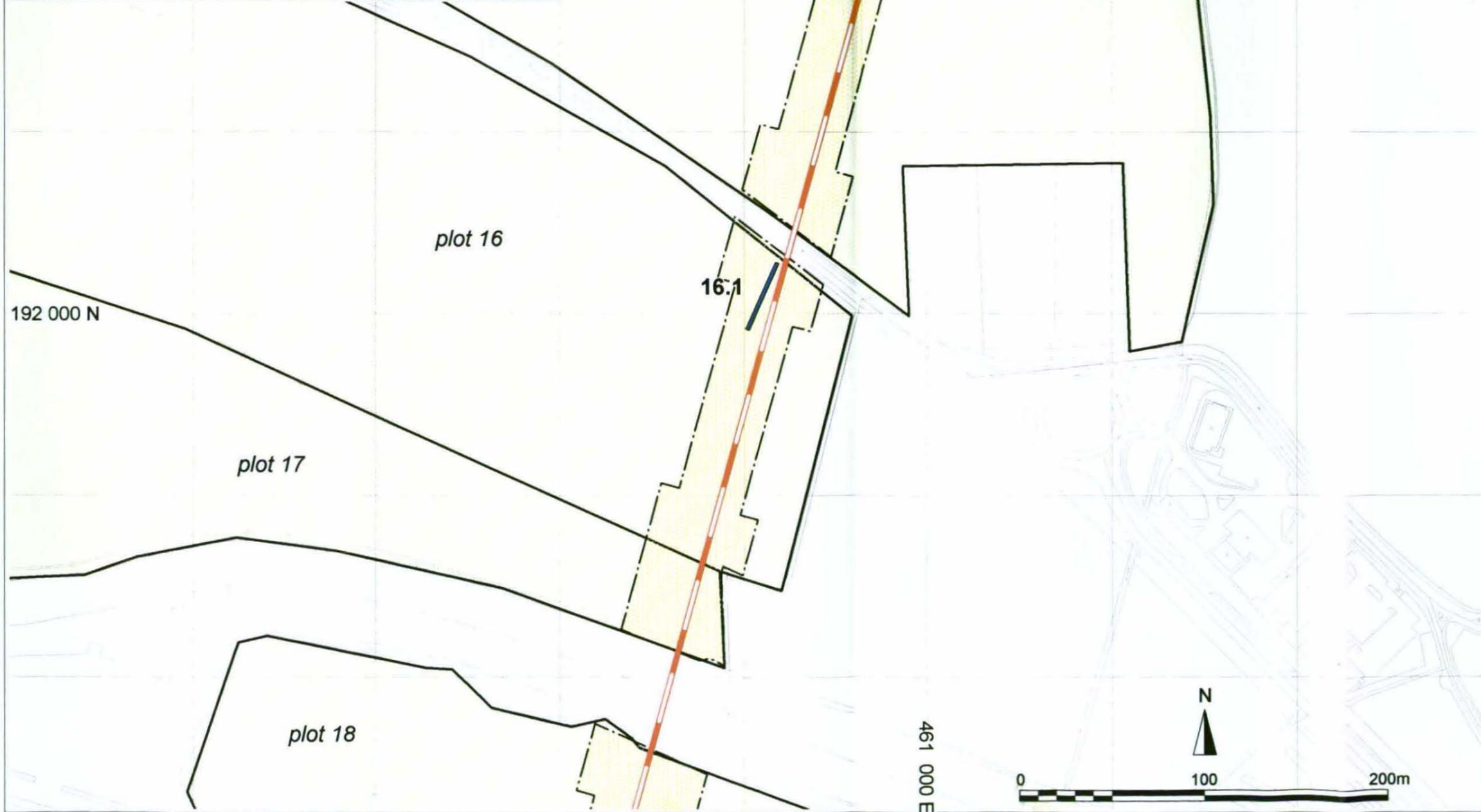
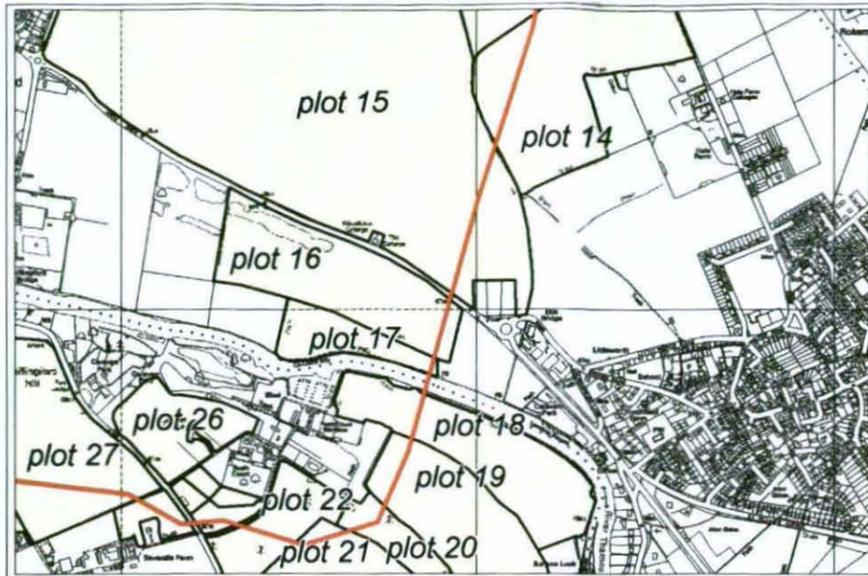
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Location of evaluation trenches

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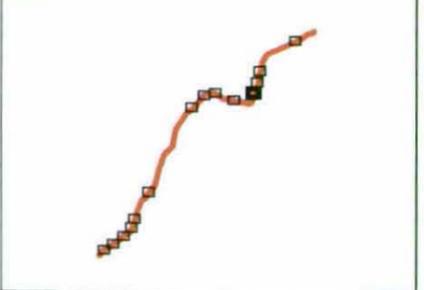
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-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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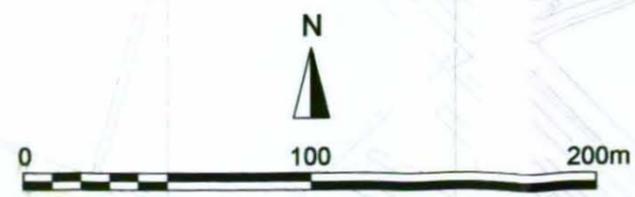
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Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



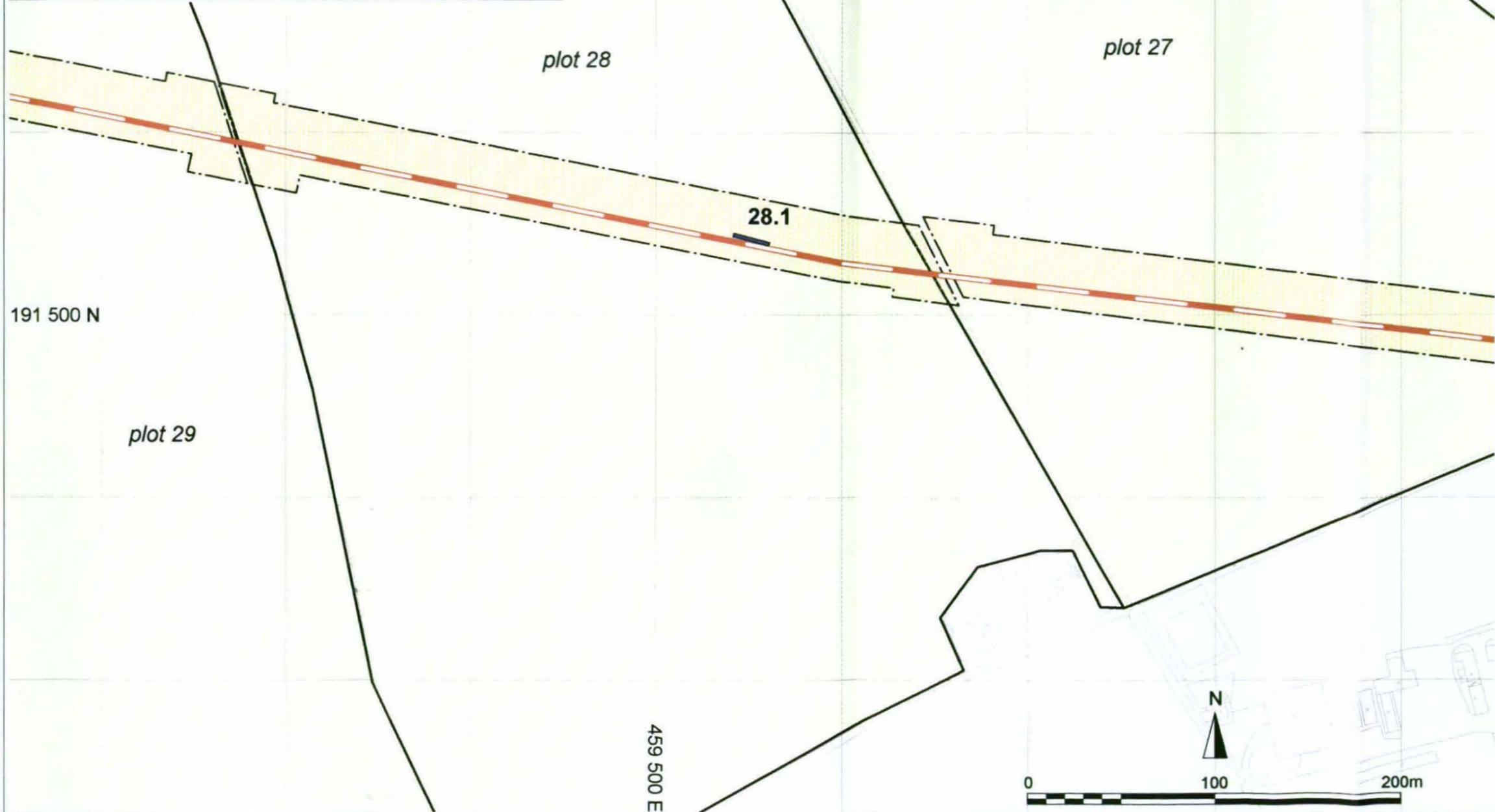
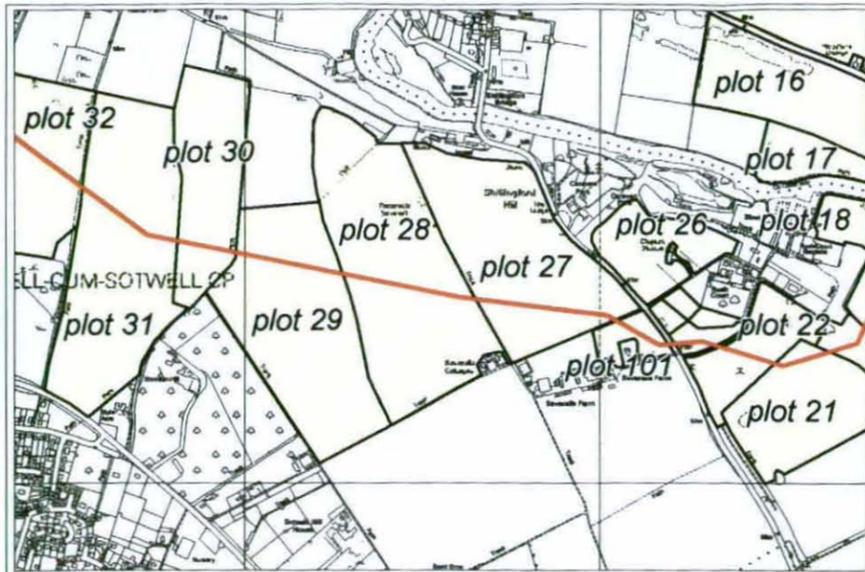
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Location of evaluation trenches



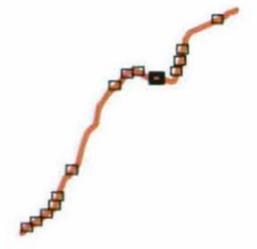
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-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



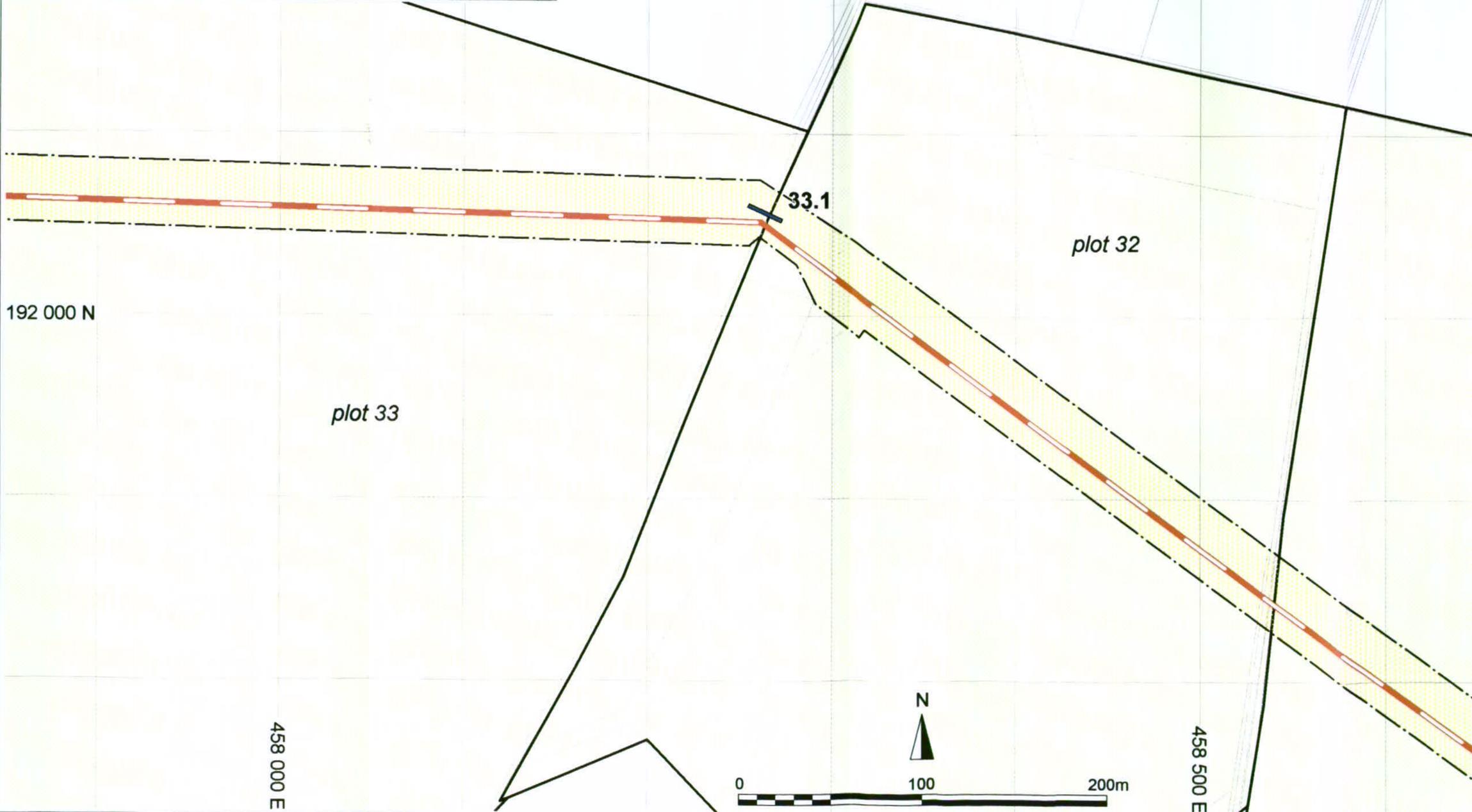
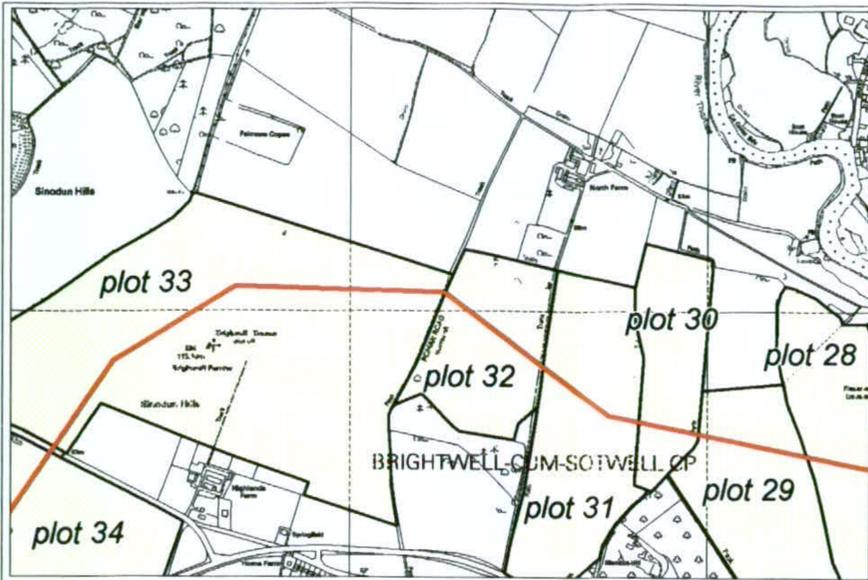
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Location of evaluation trenches

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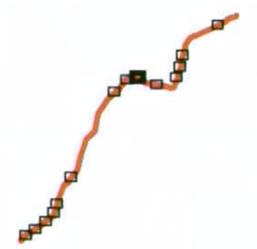
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-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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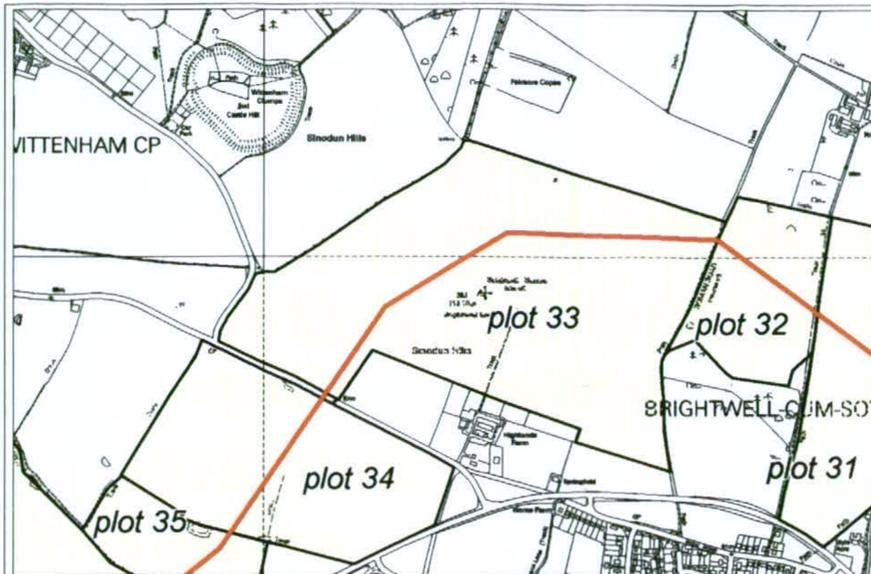
Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



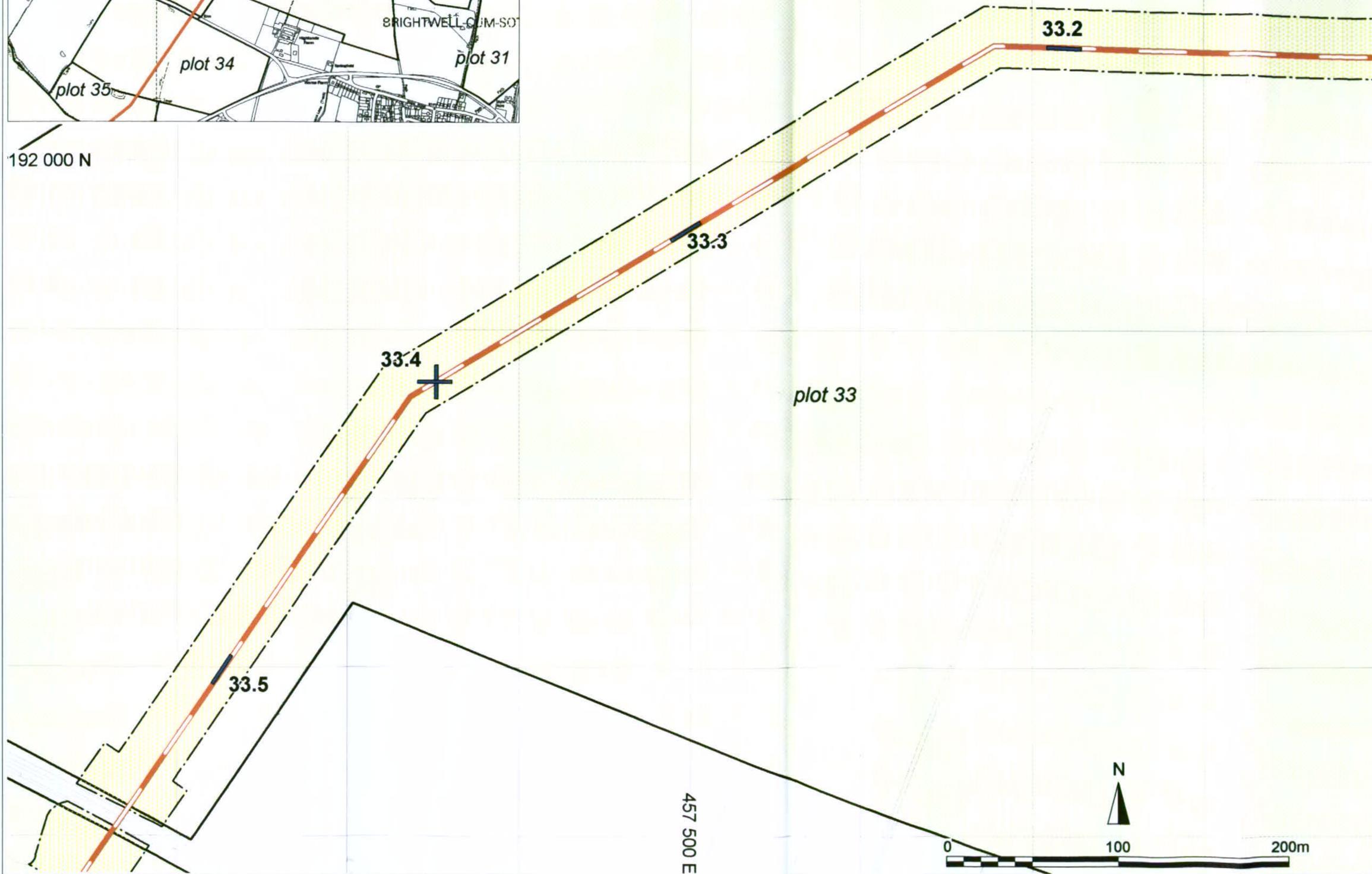
TITLE: **Figure 7**
Location of evaluation trenches

SCALE: 1:2500 REV 00

FILE NAME: cellstage4\figure7.WOR

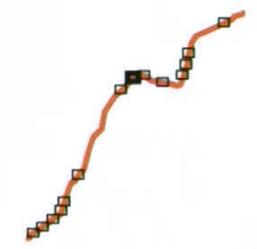


192 000 N



-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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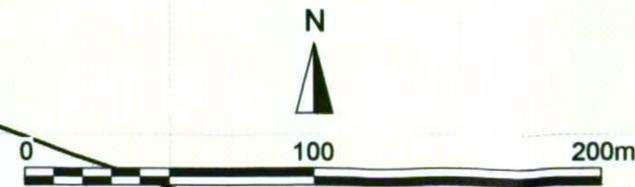
Transco

Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



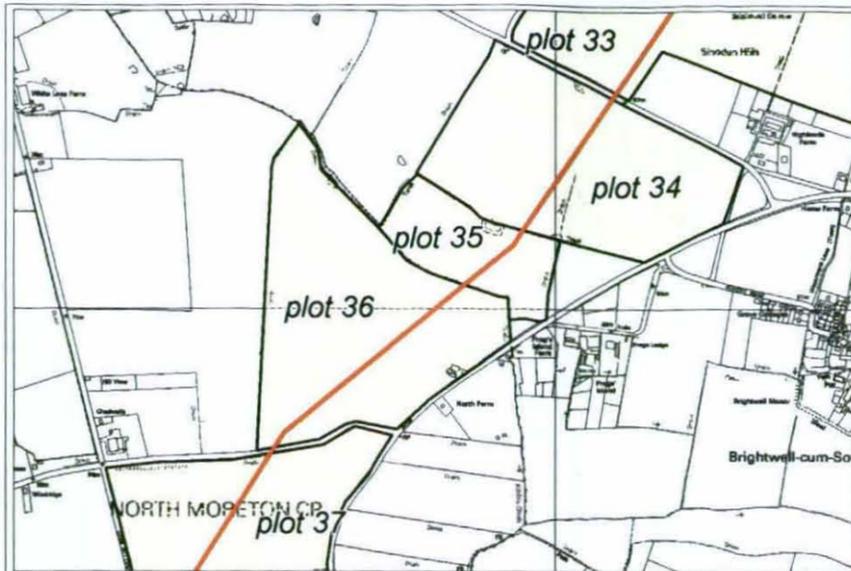
network

TITLE: Figure 8
Location of evaluation trenches

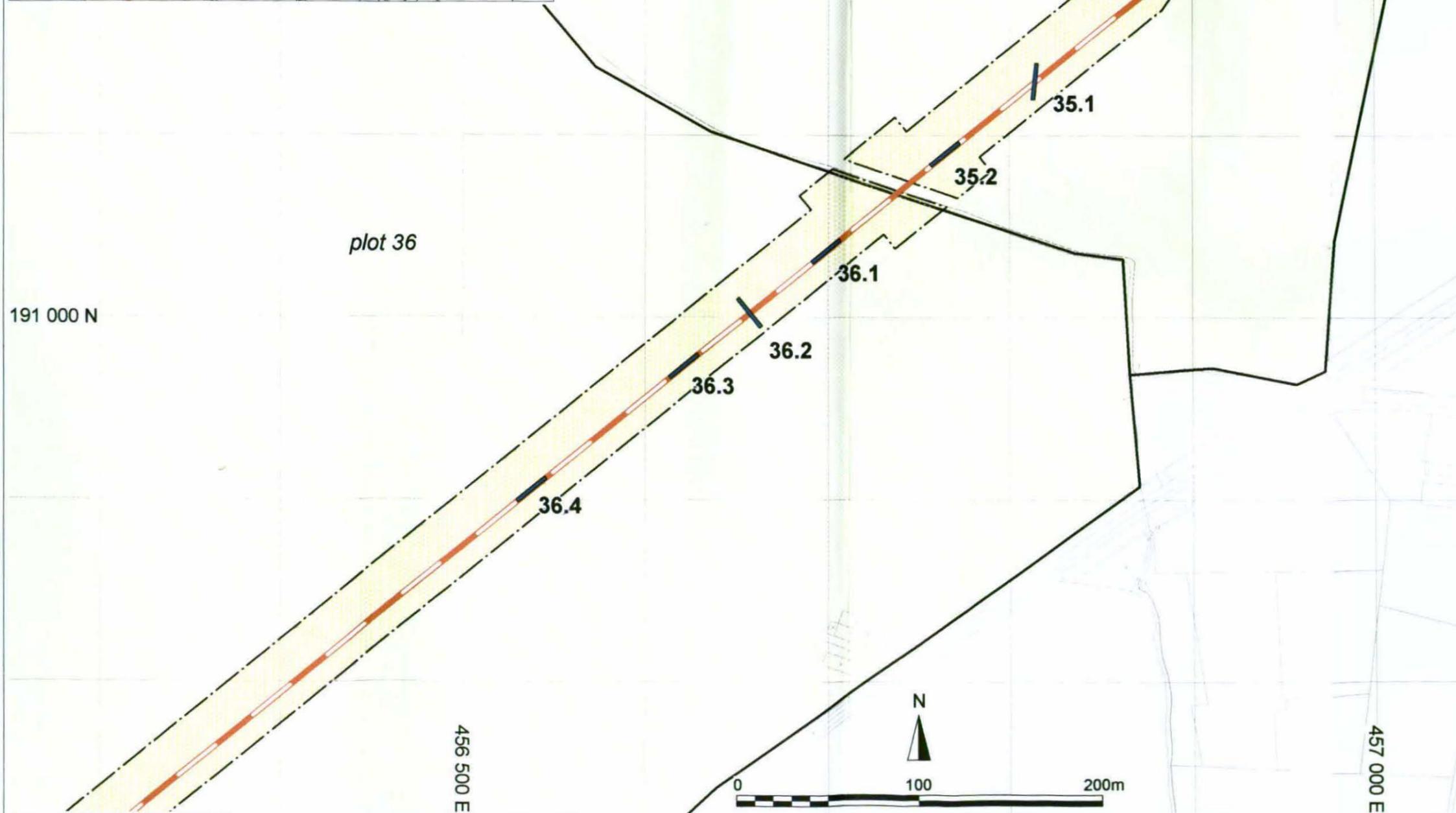


SCALE: 1:2500 REV 00

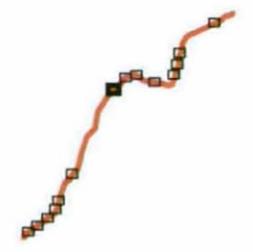
FILE NAME: cellstage4figure8.WOR



-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench



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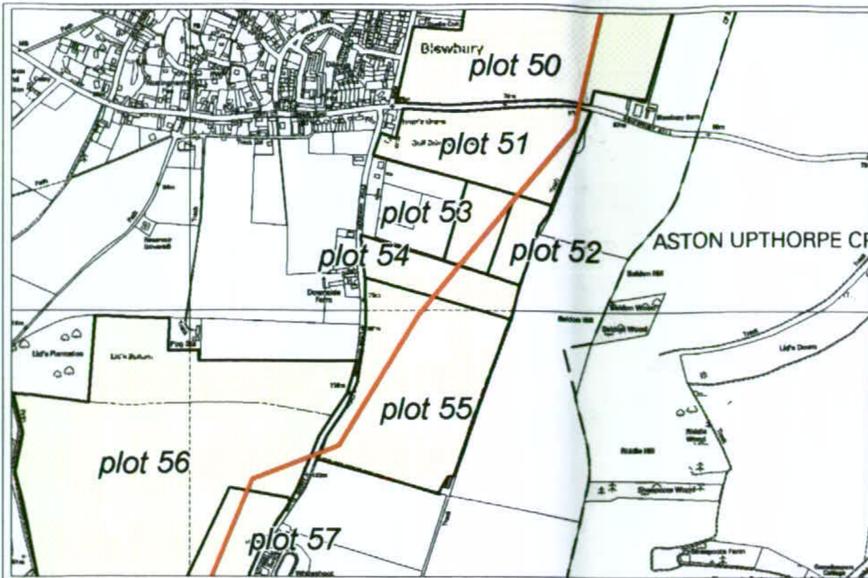
Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



TITLE: Figure 9
Location of evaluation trenches

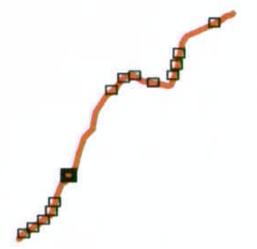
SCALE: 1:2500 REV 00

FILE NAME: ce1stage4figure9.WOR



-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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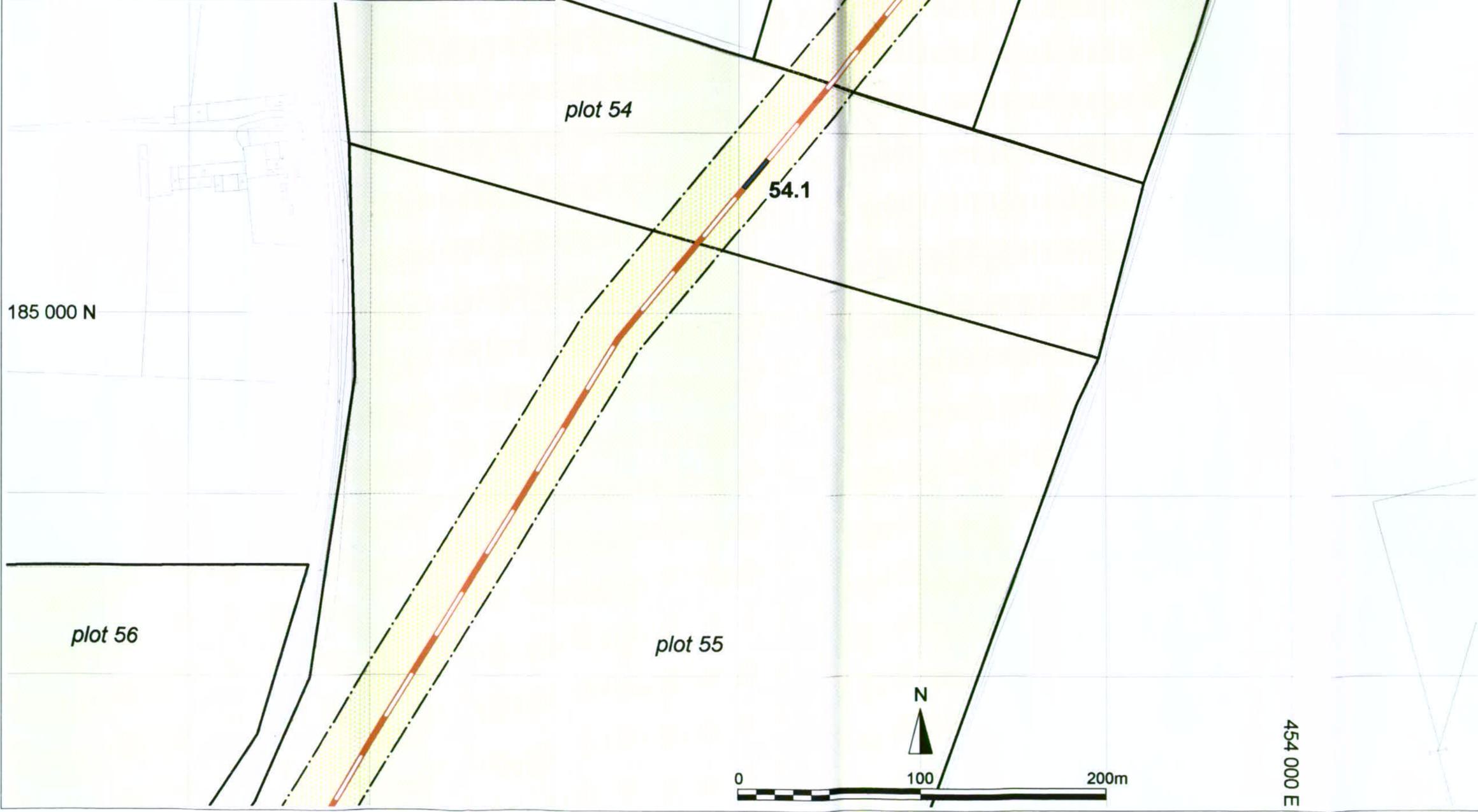
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Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline

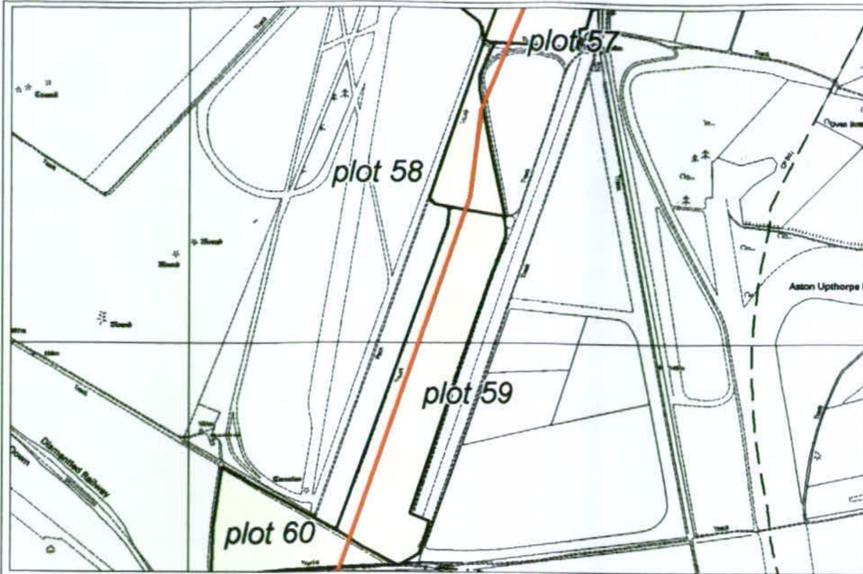


TITLE: **Figure 10**
Location of evaluation trenches

SCALE: 1:2500 REV 00

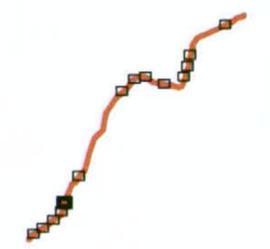


FILE NAME: cellstage4figure10.WOR



-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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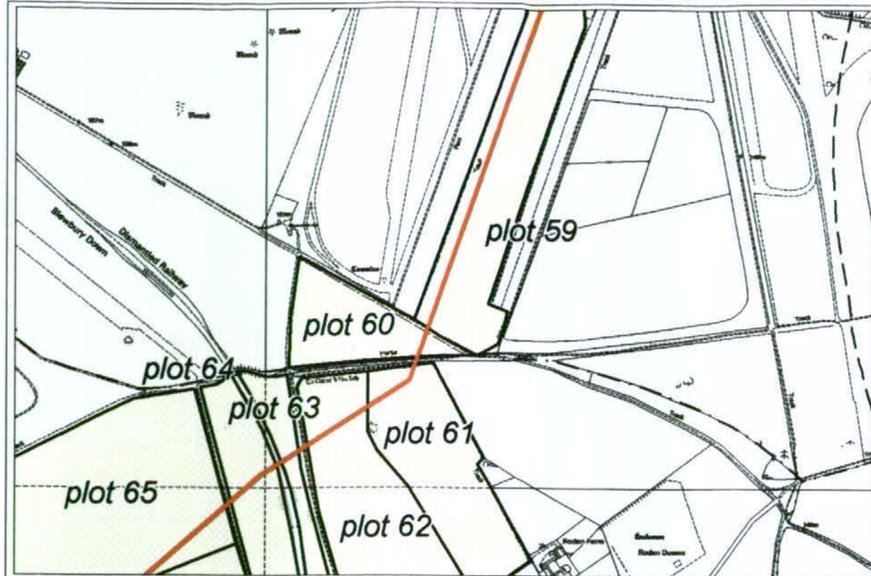
Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



TITLE: **Figure 11**
Location of evaluation trenches

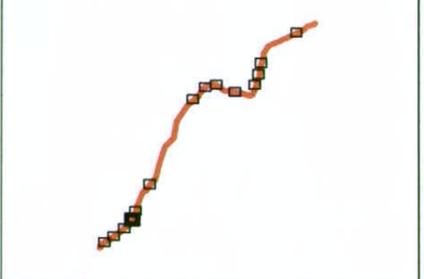
SCALE: 1:2500 REV 00

FILE NAME: cellstage4figure11.WOR



-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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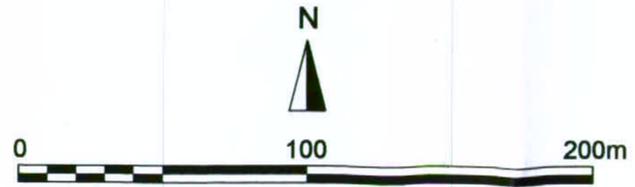
Rev	Date	Description	Drm	Chk	App
00	03.04.03	First draft	AJH-		DB

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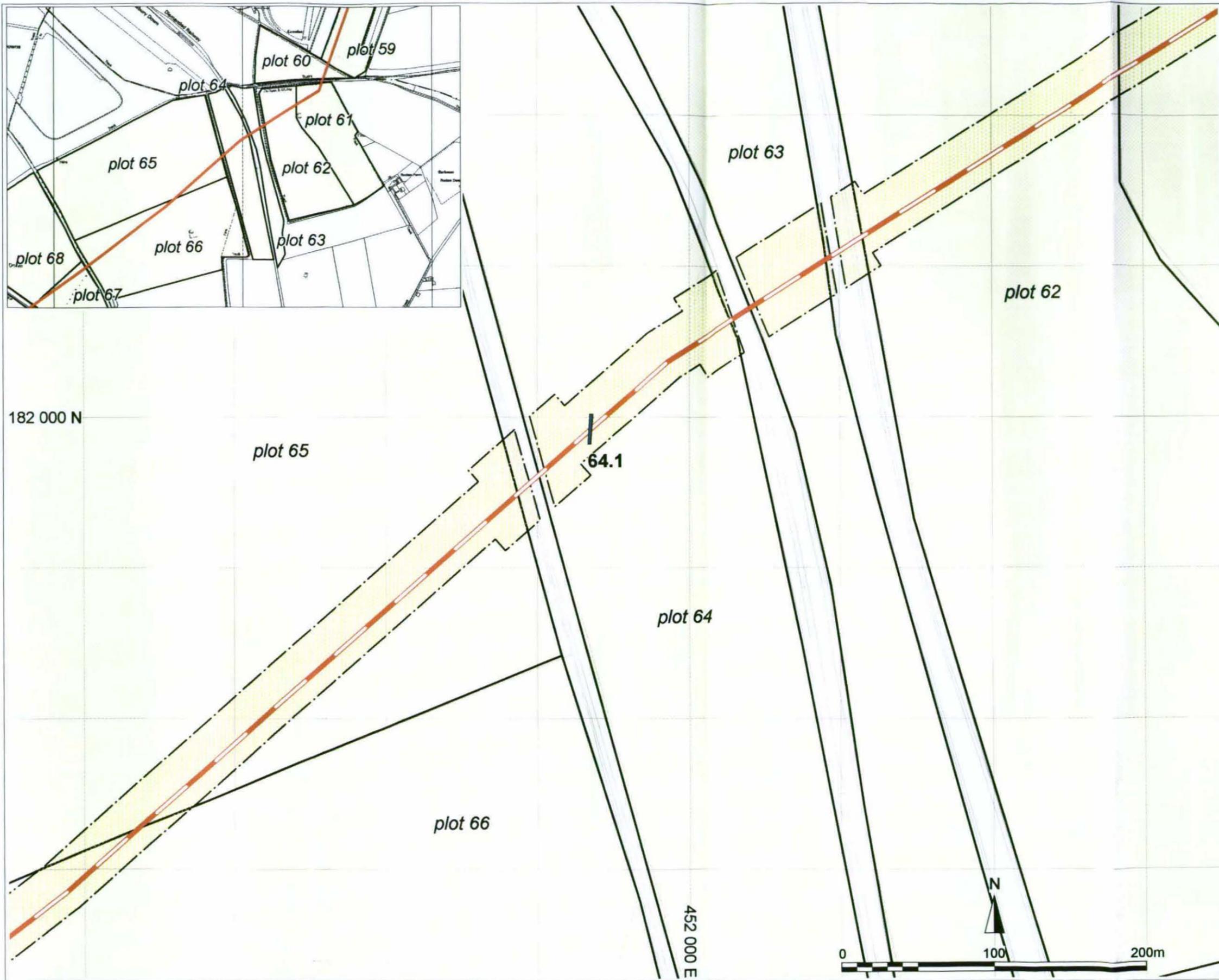
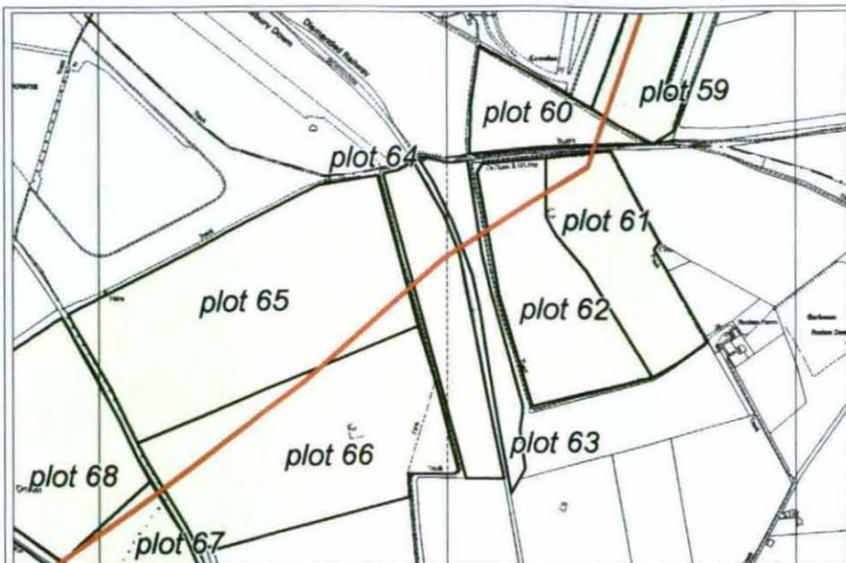


TITLE: **Figure 12**
Location of evaluation trenches



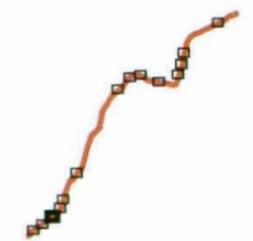
SCALE: 1:2500 REV 00

FILE NAME: cellstage4figure12.WOR



-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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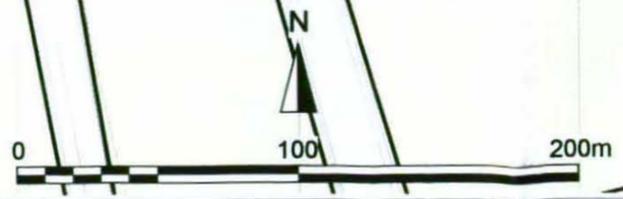


netw_rk

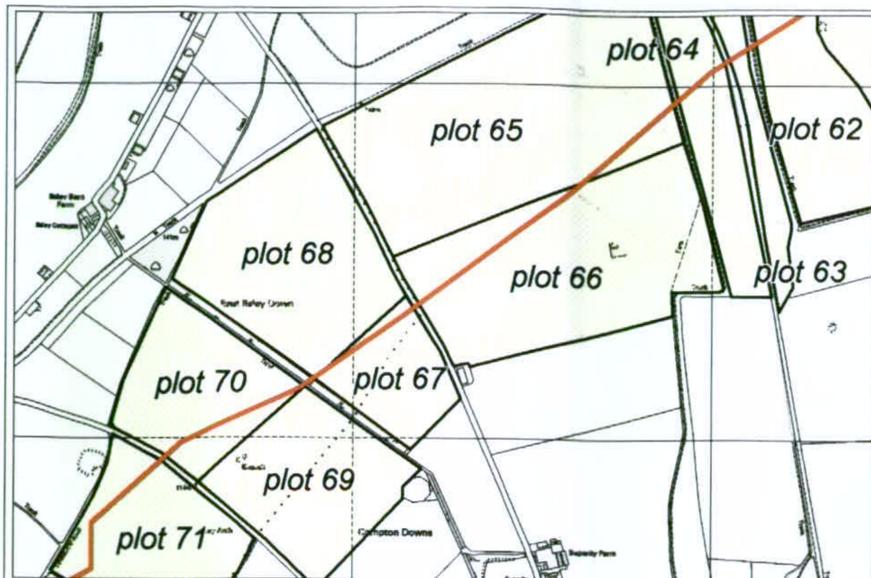
TITLE: Figure 13
Location of evaluation trenches

SCALE: 1:2500

REV 00



FILE NAME: cellstage4figure13.WOR



181 500 N

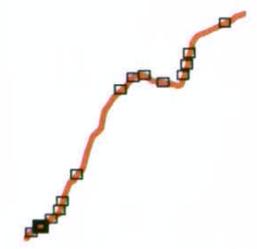


451 000 E

451 500 E

-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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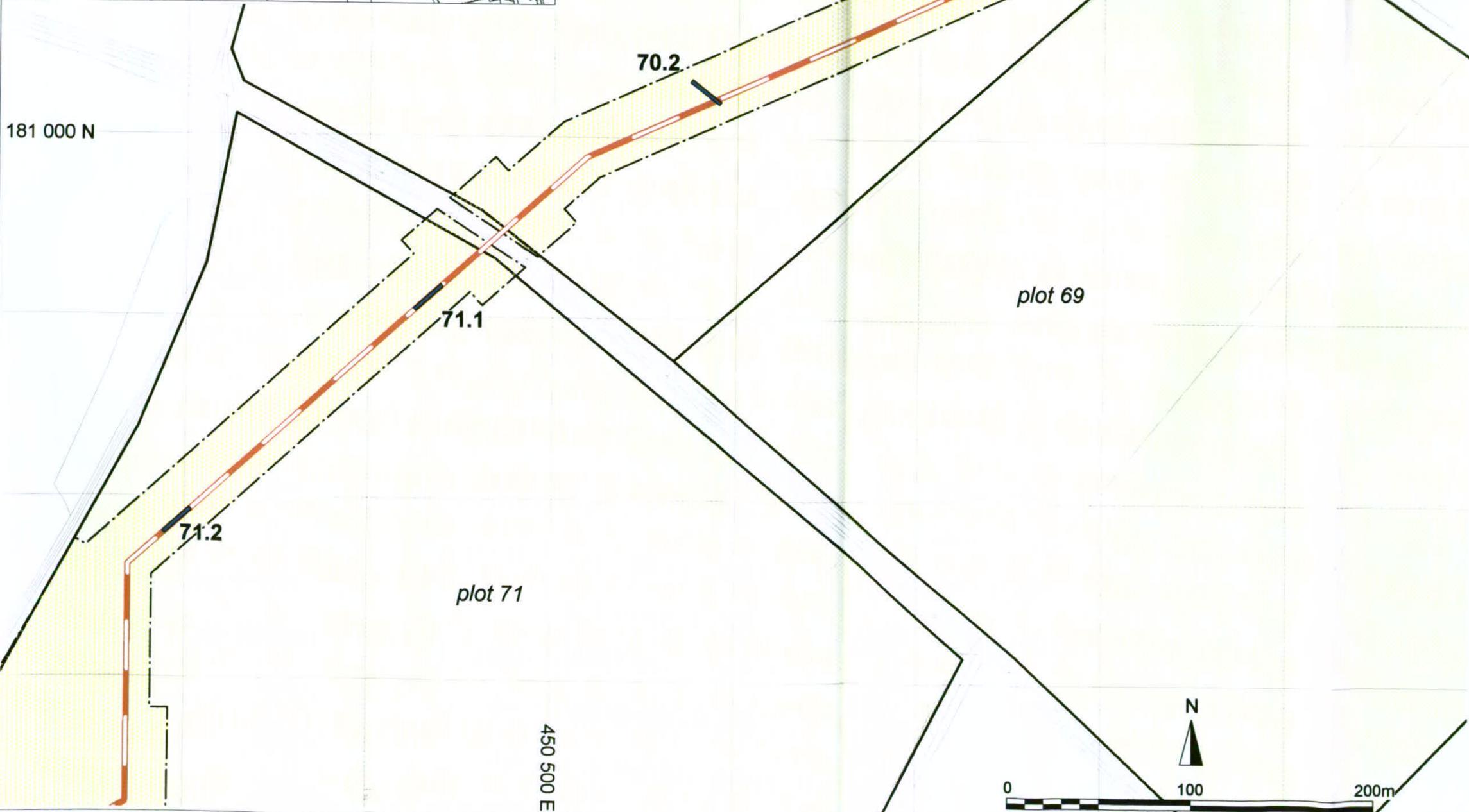
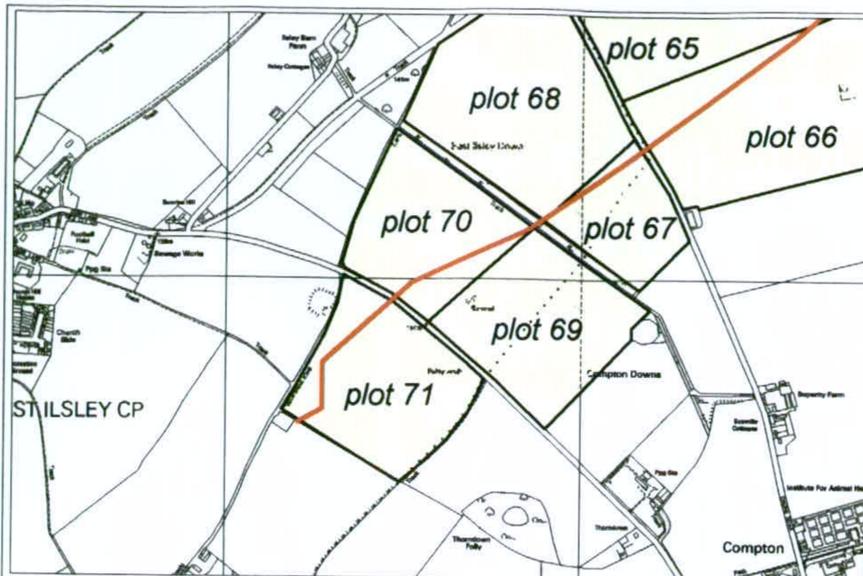
network

TITLE: **Figure 14**
Location of evaluation trenches

SCALE: 1:2500

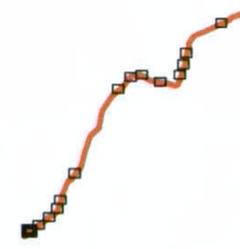
REV 00

FILE NAME: cellstage4figure14.WOR



-  Proposed pipeline
-  Plot
-  Working width
-  Evaluation trench

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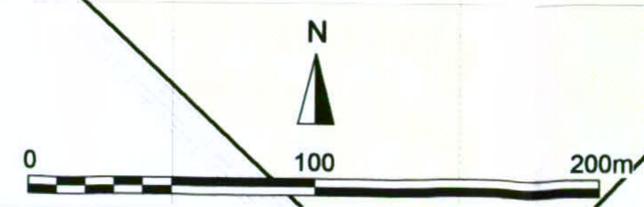
Transco

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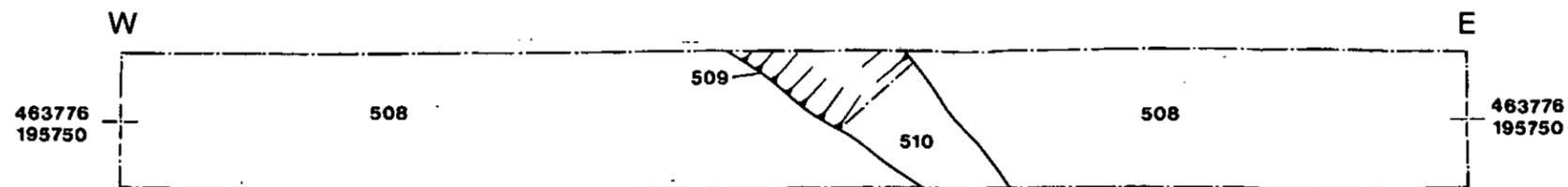
TITLE: **Figure 15**
Location of evaluation trenches

SCALE: 1:2500 REV 00

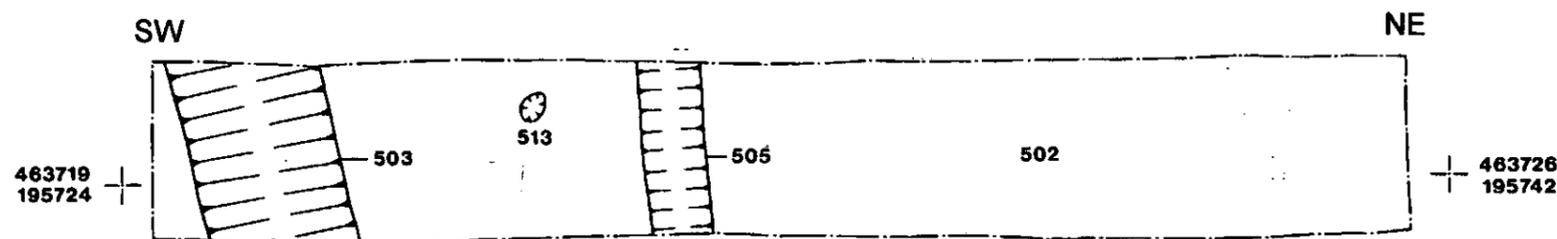


FILE NAME: ce\stage4\figure15.WOR

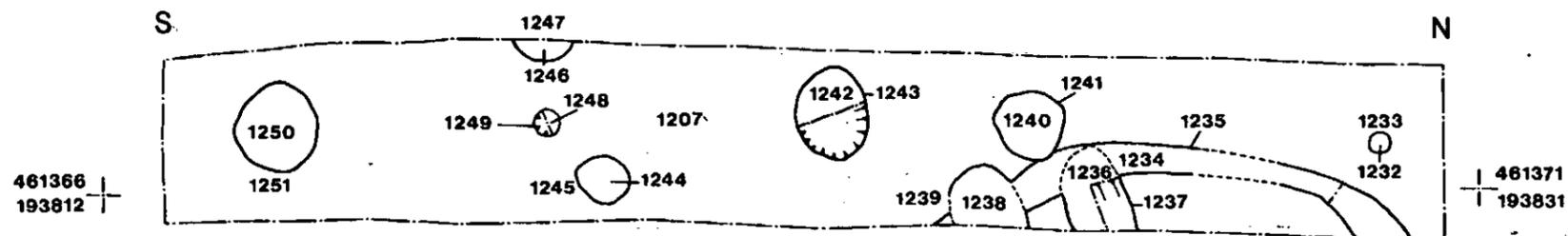
a) Trench 5.1



b) Trench 5.2



c) Trench 12.2



- Grid reference
- Limit of excavation
- Posthole
- Pit
- Gully
- Ditch
- Masonry
- Metalled surface



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engineering

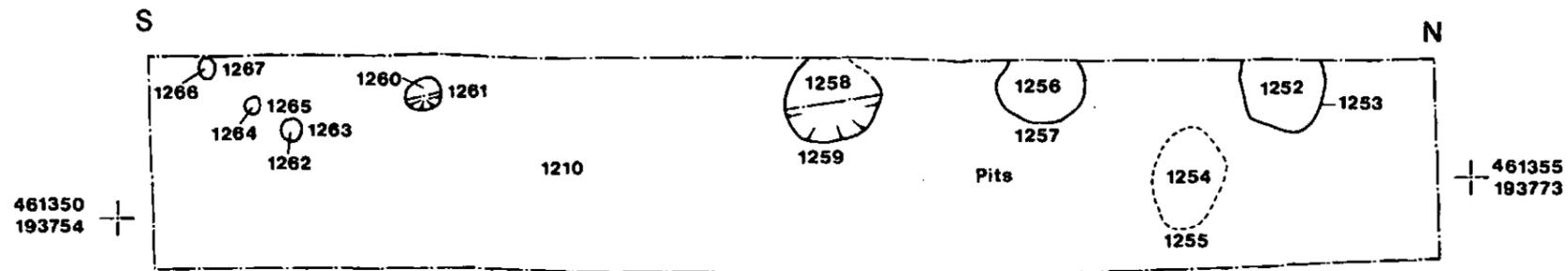
TITLE: Figure 16
Plots 5 & 12, plans of evaluation
trenches 5.1, 5.2 & 12.2

SCALE: 1:100

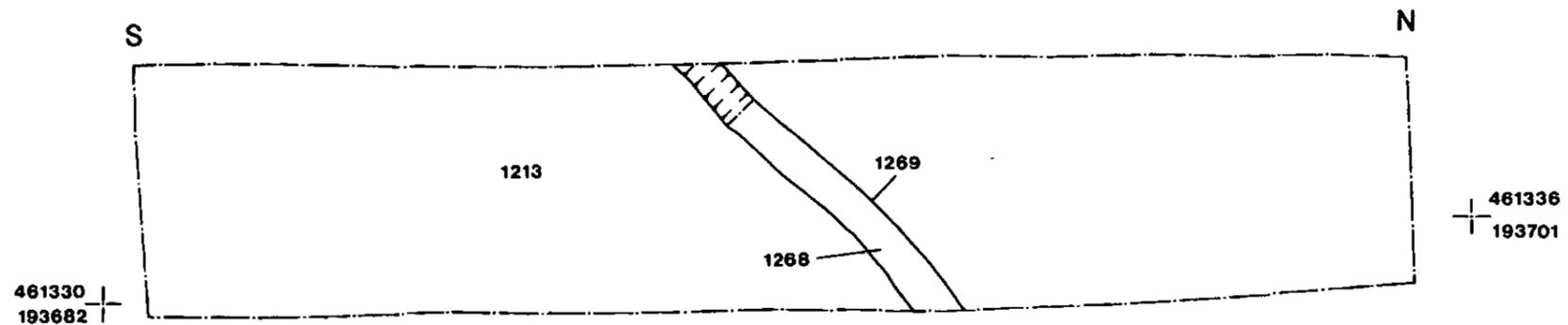
REV 00

FILE NAME: calstage4figure16.WOR

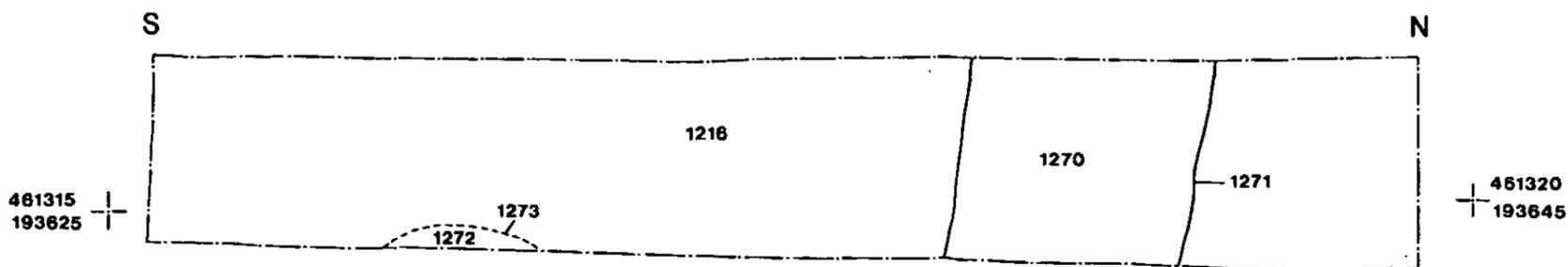
a) Trench 12.3



b) Trench 12.4



c) Trench 12.5



- Grid reference
- Limit of excavation
- Posthole
- Pit
- Gully
- Ditch
- Masonry
- Metalled surface

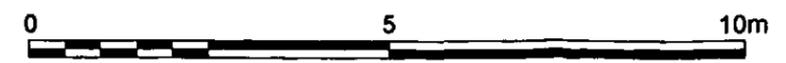
Rev	Date	Description	Dm	Chk	App
00	03.04.03	First draft		AJH	DB

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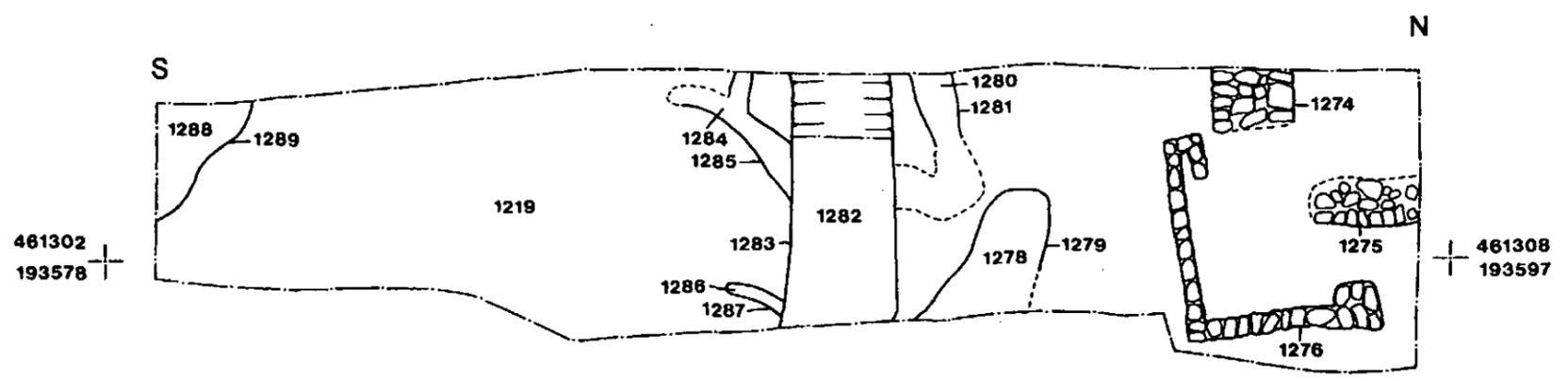
TITLE: Figure 17
Plot 12, plans of evaluation
trenches 12.3, 12.4 & 12.5



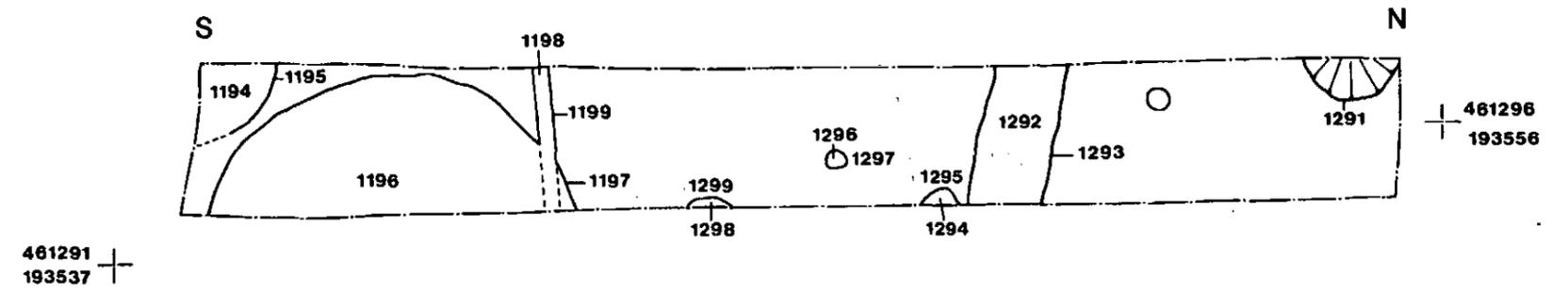
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FILE NAME: c:\stage4\figure17.WOR

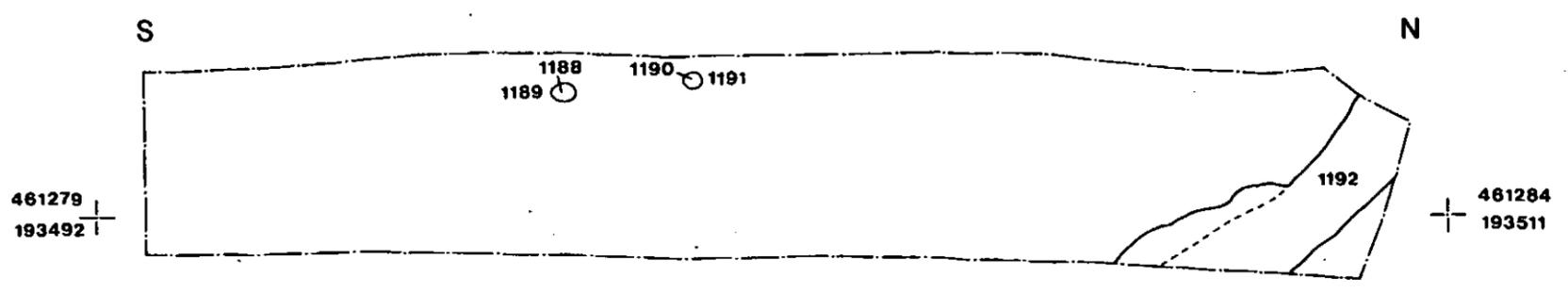
a) Trench 12.6



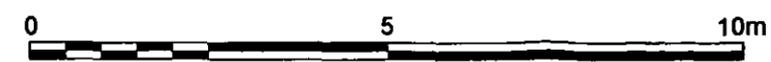
b) Trench 12.7



c) Trench 12.8



- + Grid reference
- /- Limit of excavation
- ⊙ Posthole
- ⊖ Pit
- ┌┐ Gully
- ┌┐ Ditch
- ▧ Masonry
- ▨ Metalled surface



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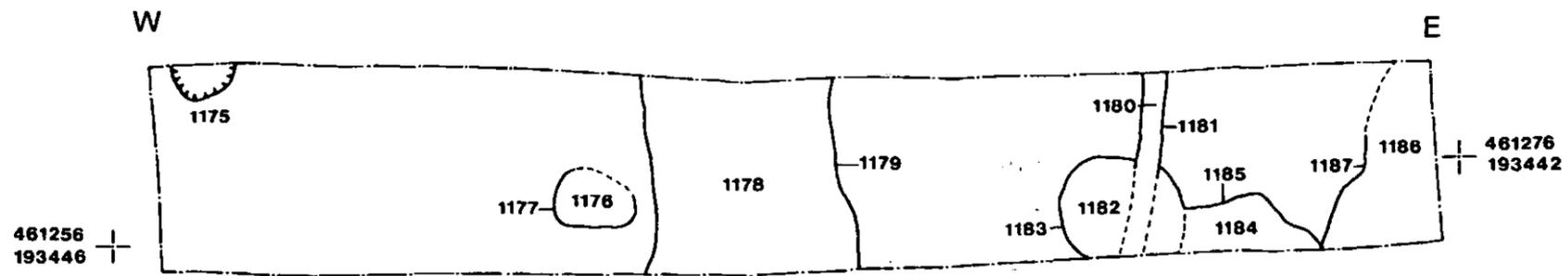


TITLE: Figure 18
Plot 12, plans of evaluation
trenches 12.6, 12.7 & 12.8

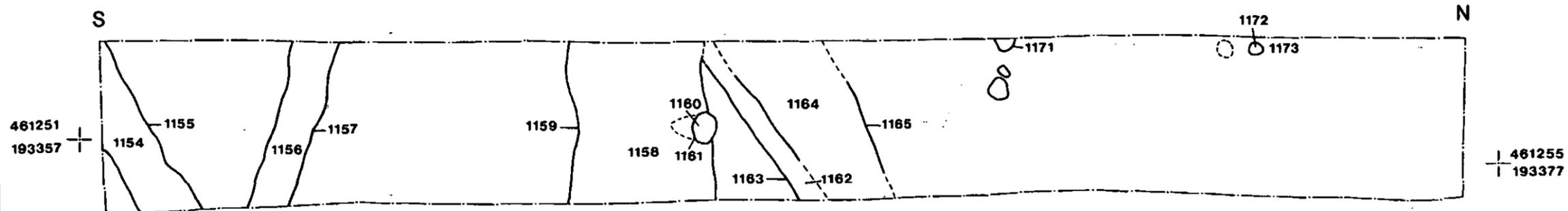
SCALE: 1:100 REV 00

FILE NAME: cellstage4figure18.WOR

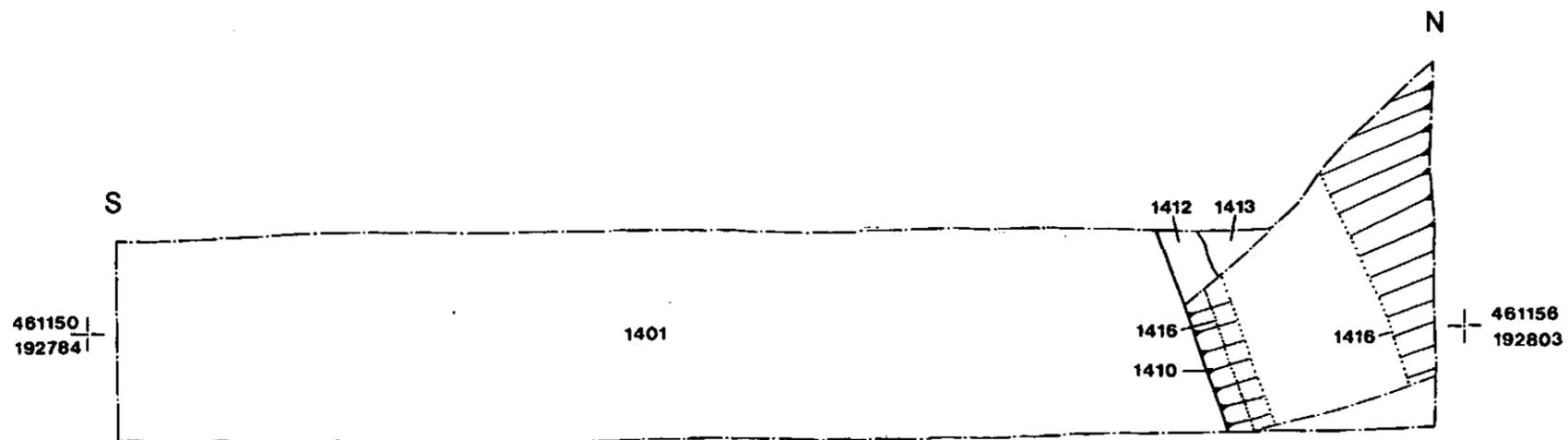
a) Trench 12.9



b) Trench 12.10



c) Trench 14.1



- Grid reference
- Limit of excavation
- Posthole
- Pit
- Gully
- Ditch
- Masonry
- Metalled surface

Rev	Date	Description	Dm	Chk	App
00	03.04.03	First draft		AJH	DB

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Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



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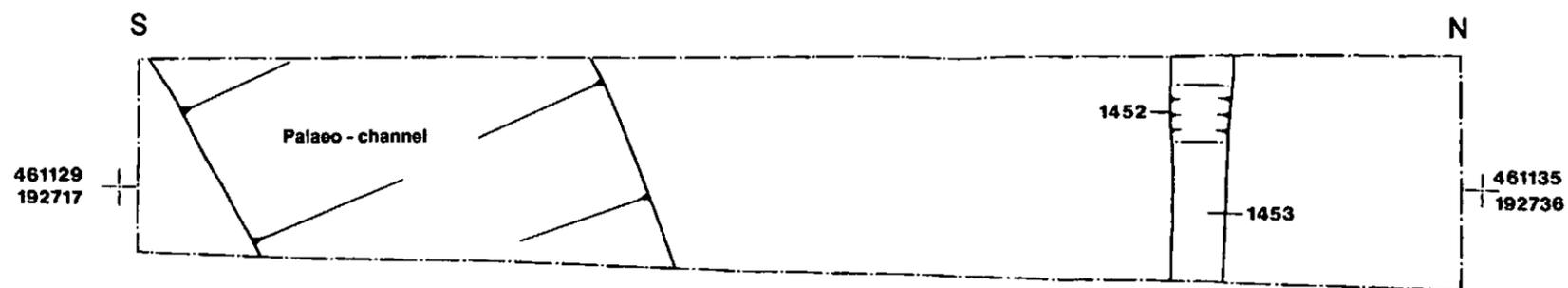
TITLE: Figure 19
Plots 12 & 14, plans of evaluation
trenches 12.9, 12.10 & 14.1

SCALE: 1:100

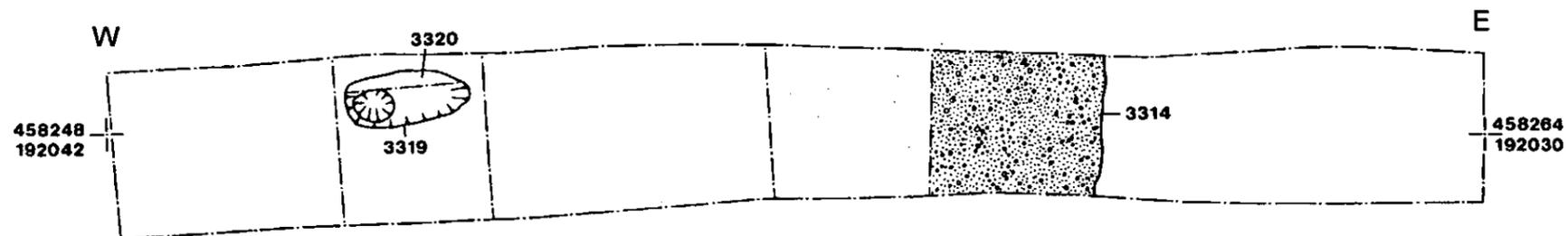
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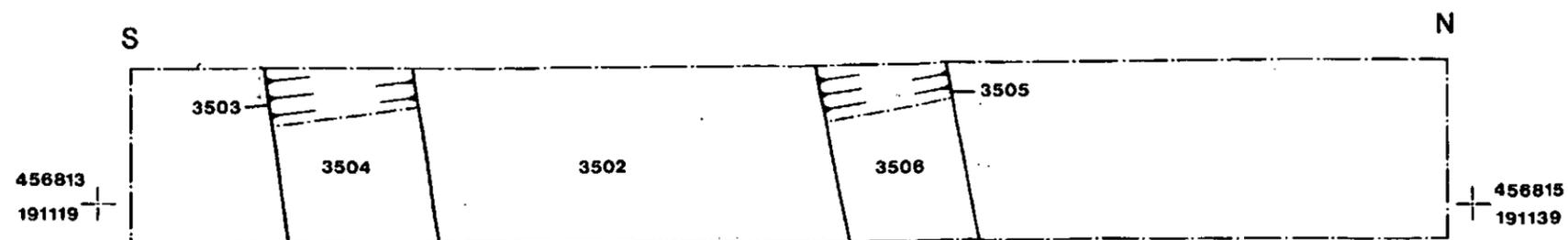
a) Trench 14.2



b) Trench 33.1



c) Trench 35.1



- Grid reference
- Limit of excavation
- Posthole
- Pit
- Gully
- Ditch
- Masonry
- Metalled surface



00	03.04.03	First draft	AJH	DB	
Rev	Date	Description	Dm	Chk	App

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Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



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archaeology

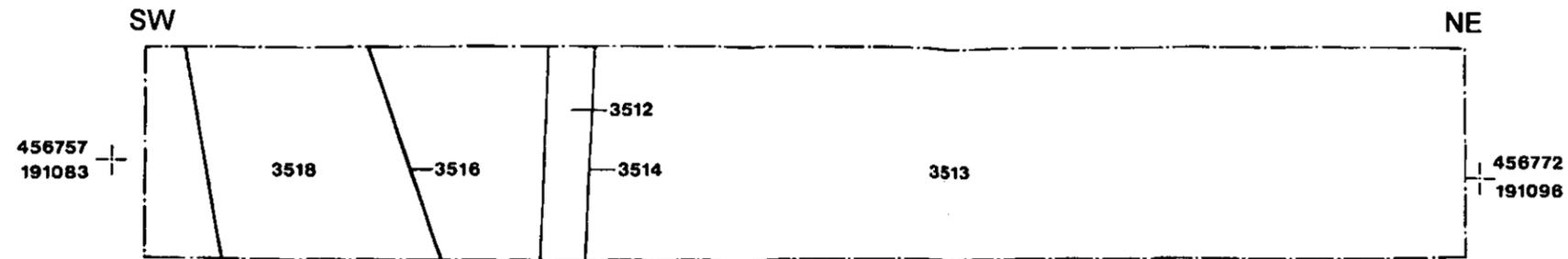
TITLE: Figure 20
Plots 14, 33 & 35, plans of evaluation
trenches 14.2, 33.1 & 35.1

SCALE: 1:100

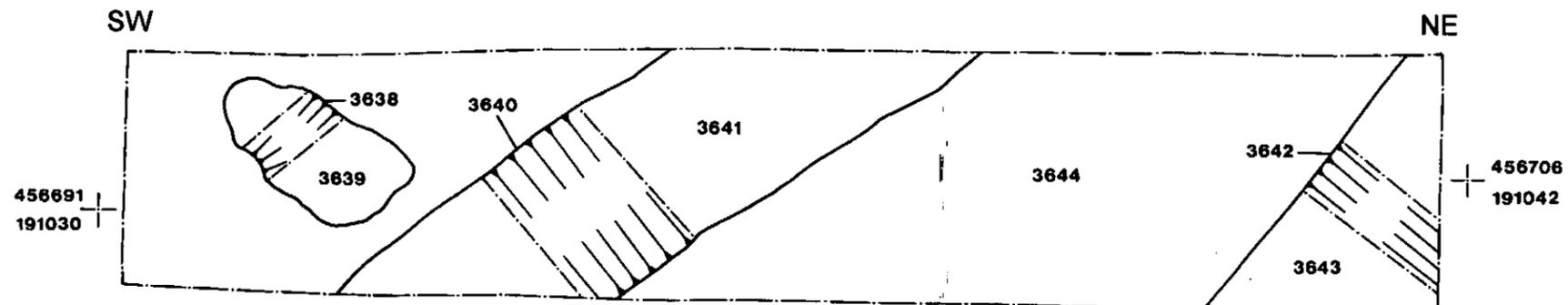
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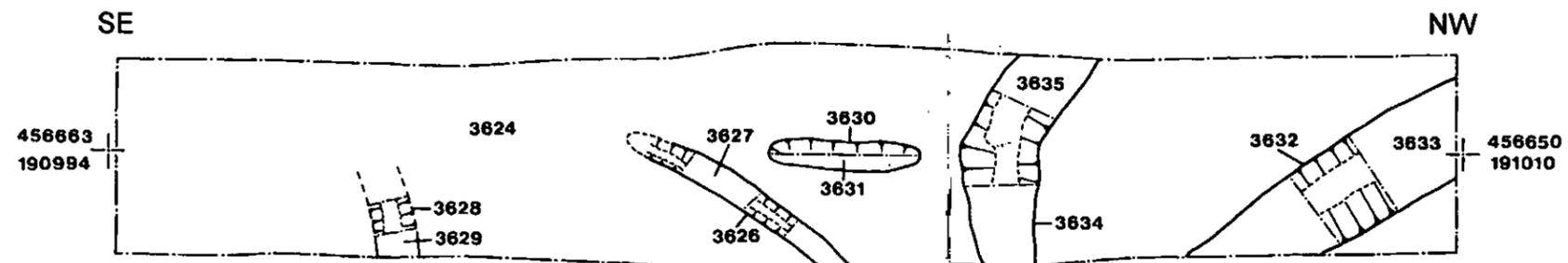
a) Trench 35.2



b) Trench 36.1



c) Trench 36.2



- Grid reference
- Limit of excavation
- Posthole
- Pit
- Gully
- Ditch
- Masonry
- Metalled surface

Rev	Date	Description	Drm	Chk	App
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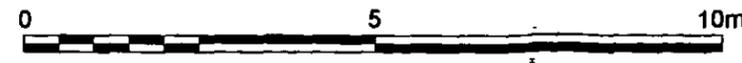
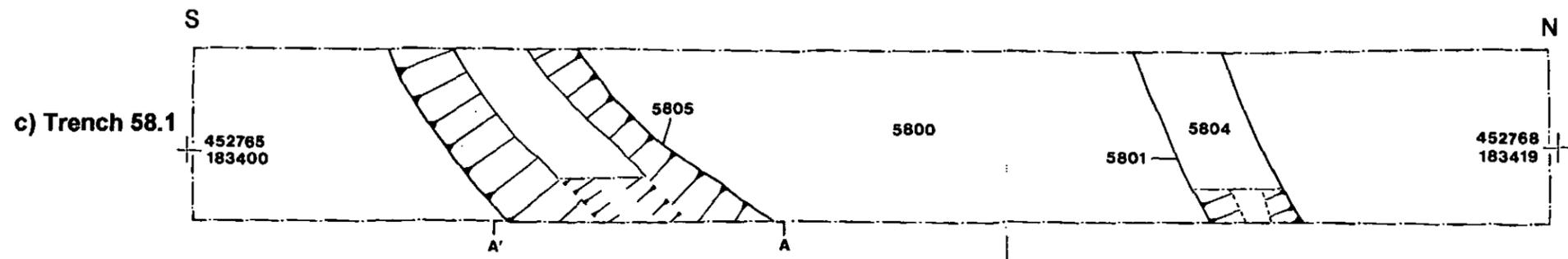
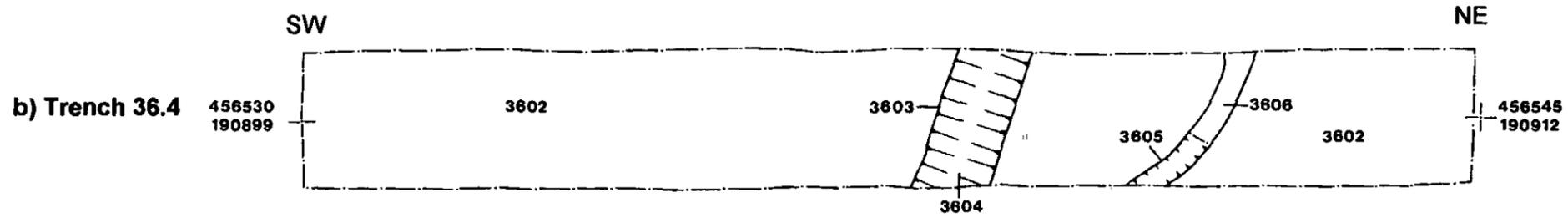
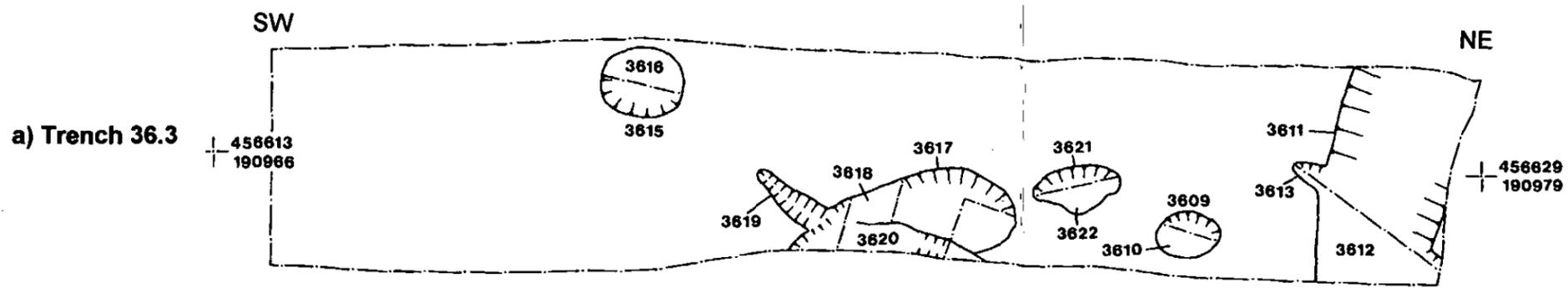


network

TITLE: Figure 21
Plots 35 & 36, plans of evaluation
trenches 35.2, 36.1 & 36.2

SCALE: 1:100

REV 00



- + Grid reference
- /- Limit of excavation
- Posthole
- ◐ Pit
- ┌┐ Gully
- ┌┐ Ditch
- ▭ Masonry
- ▨ Metalled surface

Rev	Date	Description	Dm	Chk	App
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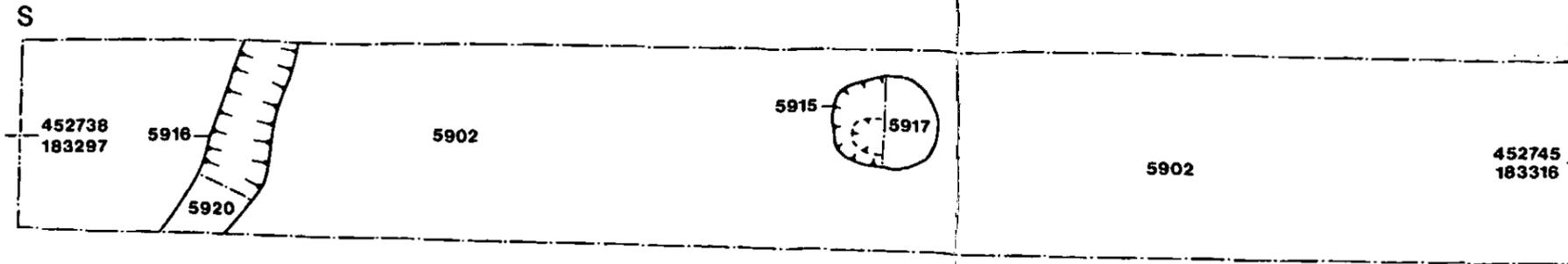


TITLE: Figure 22
Plots 36 & 58, plans of evaluation
trenches 36.3, 36.4 & 58.1

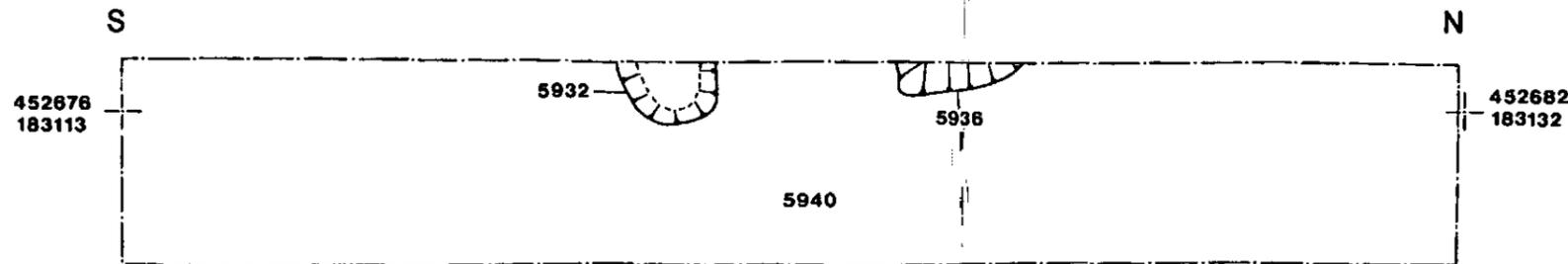
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FILE NAME: ce1stage4figure22.WOR

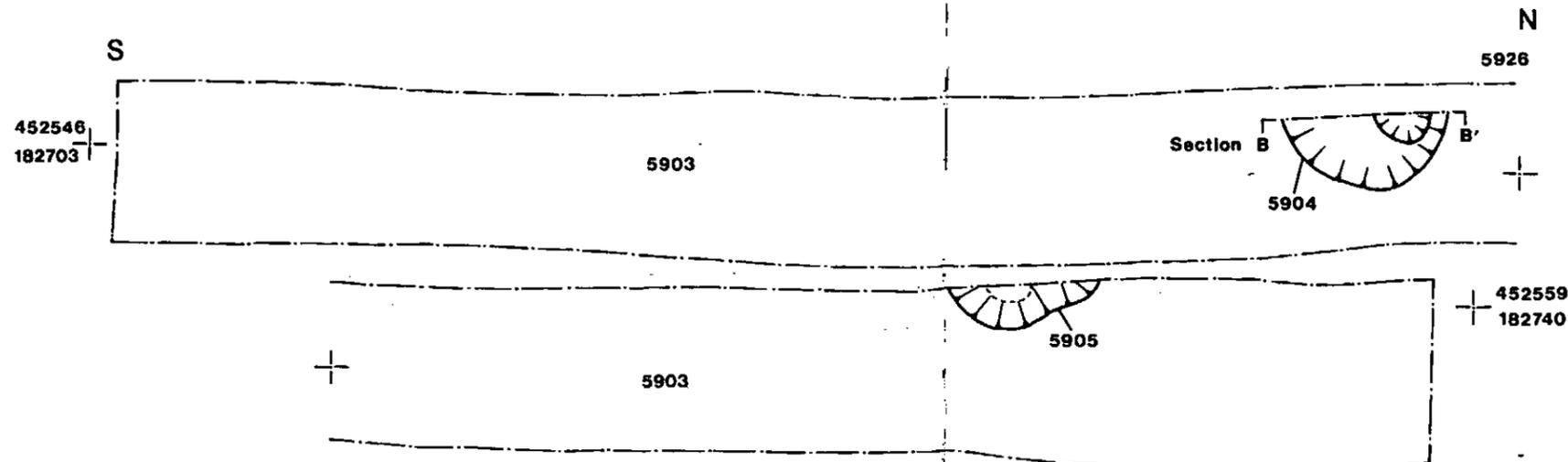
a) Trench 59.1



b) Trench 59.2



c) Trench 59.3



-  Grid reference
-  Limit of excavation
-  Posthole
-  Pit
-  Gully
-  Ditch
-  Masonry
-  Metalled surface

Rev	Date	Description	Dm	Chk	App
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Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



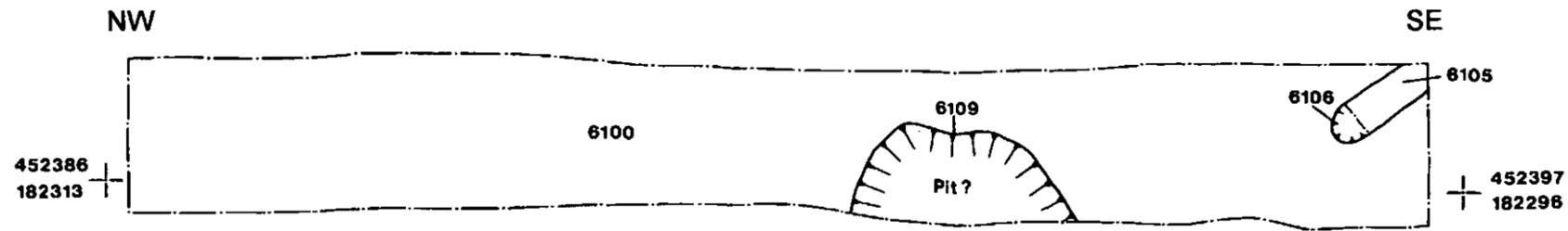
TITLE: Figure 23
Plot 59, plans of evaluation
trenches 59.1, 59.2 & 59.3

SCALE: 1:100

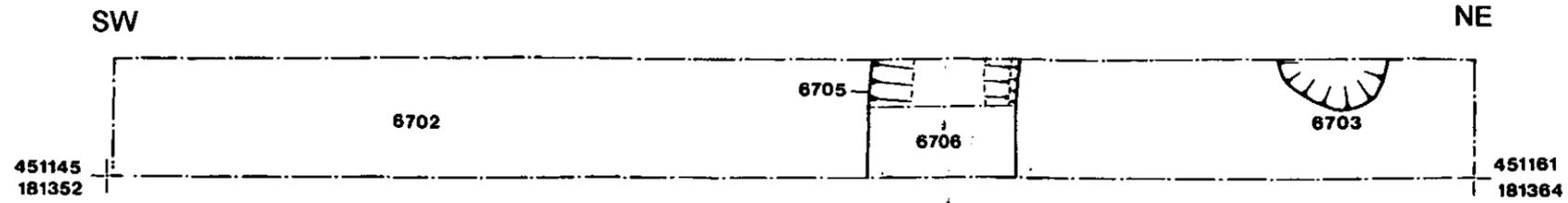
REV 00

FILE NAME: cellstage4figure23.WOR

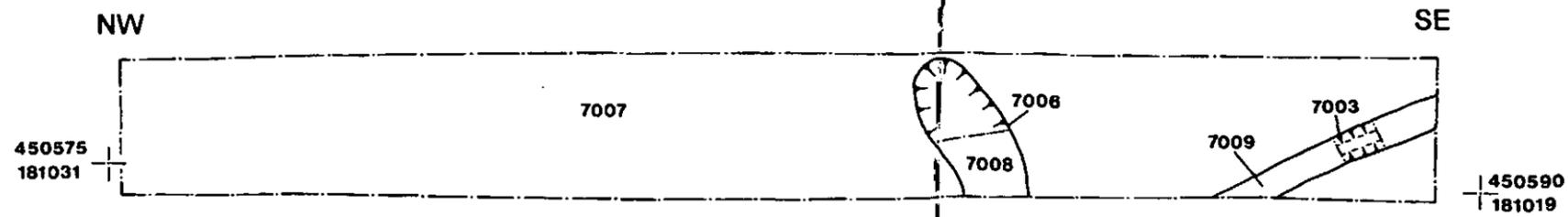
a) Trench 61.1



b) Trench 67.1



c) Trench 70.2



- Grid reference
- Limit of excavation
- Posthole
- Pit
- Gully
- Ditch
- Masonry
- Metalled surface

Rev	Date	Description	Dm	Chk	App
00	03.04.03	First draft		AJH	DB

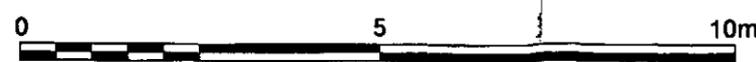
Transco

Chalgrove to East Ilsley Pipeline



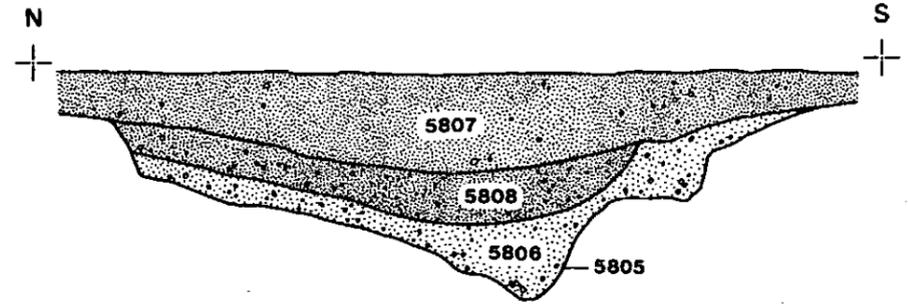
TITLE: Figure 24
Plots 61, 67 & 70, plans of evaluation
trenches 61.1, 67.1 & 70.2

SCALE: 1:100 REV 00

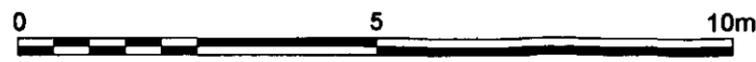
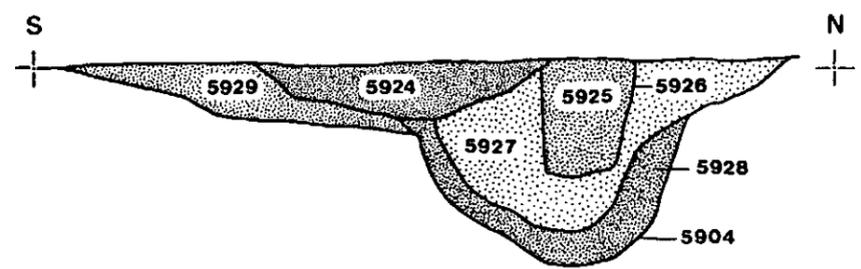


FILE NAME: cellstage4\figure24.WOR

a) Section through Grim's Ditch in Trench 58.1 (Scale 1:50)



b) Section through post-pit in Trench 59.3 (Scale 1:20)



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TITLE: Figure 25
Sections through ditch 5805 and
pit 5904/5928

SCALE: 1:50/1:20 REV 00

FILE NAME: c:\stage4\figure25.WOR