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**LAMBOURN VALLEY,  
BERKSHIRE**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**1996 FIELD REPORT  
NUMBER 14**

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**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

**A34 LAMBOURN VALLEY EXCAVATION**

**ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL AND PROPOSALS FOR POST-EXCAVATION  
ANALYSIS**

**Submitted to**

**Highways Agency**

**by**

**York Archaeological Trust**

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## SUMMARY

The excavation of a Mesolithic site near Bagnor, Berkshire was undertaken in response to an archaeological threat posed by the construction of the A34 Bypass around Newbury, Berkshire. The previous evaluation of the route corridor revealed the presence of a possible *in situ* Mesolithic site which merited further archaeological investigations. Excavation of the area of the site within the road corridor was undertaken between July and October 1996.

The excavation found no evidence for the presence of *in situ* Mesolithic occupation surfaces or layers within the area of the site intersected by the road. The site was made up of natural deposits and layers containing struck flint artefacts with only a few archaeological layers and features of post-Mesolithic date found within the excavation area. Evidence for Neolithic-Bronze Age occupation of the site in the form of struck flint, pottery, one posthole and a colluvial occupation layer, was also found.

This report comprises an assessment of the excavation results and proposals for the post-excavation analysis and publication. Following a review of the data contained in the site archive, their potential for analysis is assessed in relation to the original Project Brief, and the new information recovered. A Post-Excavation Research Design based on this review is then presented, along with detailed method statements and the resources required to achieve these aims.

The datasets selected for study and the levels of proposed analysis for them have been determined by reference to a series of academic goals or objectives which address issues related to the taphonomic and behavioural interpretation of the site. These academic objectives may be summarised as follows:

1. To determine the stratigraphy of the site, its position in relation to the underlying Quaternary and Holocene deposits, and the correlation of the deposits with known sequences for the area.
2. To elucidate the character, range and date of on-site activities during the Mesolithic occupation, and the nature of the Neolithic- Bronze Age activity at the site.
3. To determine the position of the site within contemporary Mesolithic and Neolithic-Bronze Age settlement and landuse systems for the Kennet and Lambourn Valleys.
4. To identify and examine the effects of natural and anthropogenic post-depositional processes on deposit and assemblage characteristics.

The successful achievement of these objectives will involve the analysis and synthesis of the various datasets recovered from the site at different levels of detail. Full analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic archive, struck flint and soils. Descriptive analyses will

be carried out on the remaining data categories recovered. A brief report summarising the lack of results for the environmental samples and the reasons why will also be prepared.

It is proposed to run the post-excavation programme in four stages reflecting the logical progression of the work; 1) Preparatory work, 2) Analysis, 3) Synthesis, and 4) Report preparation.

A single report on the excavation and its results will be produced. The preferred publication option for the report will be its inclusion within a volume presenting the results of the archaeological work along the entire route of the A34 bypass.

It is anticipated that it will require some 17 weeks spread over an agreed time period to complete the programme of post-excavation work, utilising a budget of £27,430.74.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The fieldwork was managed by W.A. Boismier and R.G. Browse, finds work by J. Kenney, and environmental work by S. McPhillips. Site work was supervised by J. Wildman assisted by J. Draper, S. Farr and T. Rayner. Site planning was undertaken by R. Armour-Chelu and technical support by K. Mordle.

The summary of results and the assessment are compiled from reports and comments prepared by project staff and consultants. York Archaeological Trust: W.A. Boismier. Southern Archaeology: D. Holmes, J. Kenney, S. McPhillips, and F. Raymond. Specialist consultants: W. Carruthers (plant macrofossils) and H. Keeley (Environmental Archaeology Consultancy Services, environmental sampling), and R. Macphail (University of London/English Heritage, soils and sediments).

This report was compiled by W.A. Boismier, D. Holmes, J. Kenney and S. McPhillips and edited by D.A. Brinklow. The cross-referencing and data input was undertaken by C. Powell. The illustrations are by R. Armour-Chelu and S. Chew.

The project has been entirely funded by the Highways Agency and particular thanks are due to J. Chapman (Mott MacDonald) for his support and advice throughout the fieldwork. The project has also benefited by visits from and discussions with D. Brinklow (York Archaeological Trust), S. Davies and D. Farwell (Wessex Archaeology), P. Fasham (Berkshire County Archaeologist), R.A. Hall (York Archaeological Trust) and R. Thomas (English Heritage).

## SECTION A: ASSESSMENT REPORT

### A1. INTRODUCTION: METHODOLOGY OF THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). The assessment has been compiled from reports prepared by Southern Archaeology staff and the Project's external consultants. Precise method statements on how particular categories of material have been assessed are presented in the introductory sections to the relevant parts of the report.

### A2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

As a result of the decision by the Highways Agency to construct a bypass around Newbury, a project design for the evaluation of the archaeological potential of the route was prepared by Wessex Archaeology. The project design, A34 Newbury Bypass: Revised Proposals for Archaeological Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1991), was submitted to English Heritage in April 1991. It was compiled after consultation with the Archaeology Section of the Berkshire County Council Planning Department, who acted as the representative for both Berkshire and Hampshire County Councils. The specification was subsequently approved by the County Archaeological Officer for Berkshire on behalf of both local authorities and by the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the area.

The work set out in the project design was divided into three components: a desk-top study, a first stage of fieldwork involving limited ground disturbance, and a second fieldwork stage comprising machine trenching along the proposed route of the bypass. A phased programme of investigation was carried out between November 1991 and February 1994 with the results of the desk-top study and Stage 1 fieldwork used to revise the project design for the following Stage 2 fieldwork (Wessex Archaeology 1993a). The results of the investigation were presented in a series of reports prepared on completion of each stage of work (Wessex Archaeology 1992, 1993b, 1994a,b). Full details of the methodologies employed and the results obtained for each stage can be found in the respective reports.

The Stage 2 fieldwork produced evidence of Mesolithic activity immediately south of the River Lambourn along the first gravel terrace (SU 454 690) at 82-83m OD (Wessex Archaeology 1994a,b). Two machine trenches set some 70m apart recovered variable quantities of struck flint artefacts at depths of between 0.40m and 0.60m (Trenches 294, 297). Three other evaluation trenches (Trenches 296, 500, 501) excavated in areas south of trenches 294 and 297 failed to produce any evidence for Mesolithic activity and indicated that the spread of flintwork was very limited in spatial extent.

In trenches 294 and 297 artefactual material was contained in a deposit estimated to be around 0.20m thick and sealed by topsoil and silt subsoil in one trench (no. 297) and made ground in the other (no. 294). Some 34 flint artefacts were recovered from this deposit in Trench 294 and 411 artefacts from its surface in Trench 297. The assemblage included a range of diagnostic Mesolithic artefacts including scrapers, serrated blades microliths, and a burin as well as discarded debitage consisting of blades, flakes, cores and core trimming flakes. Temporally diagnostic artefacts recovered indicated a Late Mesolithic date (6th-5th millennium BC) for the assemblage. A quantity of burnt flint and a possible hearth stone was also recovered.

The deposit identified in the two evaluation trenches was assessed on the basis of assemblage characteristics for the site to have considerable potential for the preservation of *in situ* Mesolithic occupation surfaces and the investigation of intrasite activity areas. In response to this assessment, a brief for the excavation of the site was prepared by the Highways Agency archaeological consultants (Wessex Archaeology 1995) which set out both the objectives of the excavation and the methods by which they were to be achieved.

In June 1996 York Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Mott MacDonald, on behalf of the Highways Agency, to undertake the excavation of the site. The excavation was carried out between July and October of 1996 by York's nominated subcontractor, Southern Archaeology, based in Chichester. Upon completion of the excavation an assessment of the data collected was undertaken between October and November 1996 in accordance with the requirement of Clause 5.6(3) of Part A in the Newbury Bypass Terms and Conditions for Rescue Archaeology (Highways Agency 1996).

### **A3. THE EXCAVATION**

This section presents a description of the site, the excavation methods employed, the stratigraphic sequence and a summary of the results of the excavation. It is based on an assessment of the site archive with particular emphasis on stratigraphic data. A full matrix has been prepared for the site. The stratigraphic archive is ordered, cross-referenced to other categories and indexed. It is quantified at the end of the section (Table 2).

#### **A3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION**

An area of 0.4ha (50m east-west by 80m north-south) on the line of the road and situated over evaluation Trench 294 was specified by the Project Brief as the excavation area. The area is located on the south side of the river Lambourn 0.5km southeast of the village of Bagnor, Berkshire (NGR SU 455 6905) and is bordered on the north by a mill stream, to the east by Donnington Grove Golf Course, to the south by an unimproved track, and to the west by Bagnor Road (Figure 1).



The excavation area is situated on the shallow northeast facing slope of the first river terrace at heights of between 84.16m and 80.92m OD. Topographically, the area is dominated by a very slight terrace edge located some 20m-35m south of the bank of the mill stream at a height of 82-83m OD. Soils are predominately a mixture of fine loamy drift (eg. brickearth; Hamble 2 soil association) and argillic brown earths with clays, sands, gravels, and flinty and chalky river terrace deposits underlying them (Macphail 1996).

### A3.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The excavation was carried out between July and October of 1996 over a period of 12 weeks. A total of 2240m<sup>2</sup> representing 56% of the overall area of the site was excavated after topsoil and overburden stripping employing a combination of manual and mechanical excavation methods. Some 1624m<sup>2</sup> (40.6%) in the eastern and northeastern parts of the site were not excavated after a second stage of test pitting due to a general absence of any deposits or features containing archaeological material. A further 136m<sup>2</sup> (3.4%) situated along the western boundary of the site was also not excavated.

The excavation strategy adopted a phased programme of investigation and involved four stages of test pitting, machine stripping and manual excavation. Initially the excavation strategy followed that set out in the brief for the project but was subsequently modified on the basis of deposit and assemblage characteristics revealed during the course of the excavation. The continual review and revision of the excavation strategy insured that the methods employed for data collection matched the character and content of the archaeological deposits present at the site.

#### A3.2.1 Stage 1

Twenty 1.0m by 1.0m test pits were manually excavated as part of the first stage of investigation to provide an initial characterisation of subsurface deposits and to locate any potential *in situ* Mesolithic layers. Test pit locations were randomly selected and hand dug to depths of between 0.20m and 0.40m with the spoil dry sieved through 10mm mesh. Topsoil and overburden stripping was then carried out by a 360° tracked excavator over the whole excavation area with the exposed surface manually cleaned and a 4.0m grid aligned on the National Grid set out across the site area.

#### A3.2.2 Stage 2

The second stage of work involved the manual excavation of five 12m by 12m areas and twenty two 2.0m by 2.0m test pits to investigate the spatial patterning of artefact distributions within the brickearth and to characterise the extent of deposit truncation across the eastern half of the site indicated by the first stage of work. Three of the 12m by 12m areas were located along the western edge of the site (nos. 1 to 3) with the remaining two areas (nos. 4 and 5) situated further to the east in parts of the site formerly covered by thin deposits of made ground (context 1055/1056). The test pits were distributed

randomly across the eastern and northern portions of the site. Excavation for the first three 12m by 12m areas (nos. 1 to 3) was initially carried out on a 0.50m<sup>2</sup> grid in 0.10m spits but was subsequently increased to a 2.0m<sup>2</sup> grid and 0.20m spit depth as a result of the absence of any in situ occupation deposits. The remaining 12m by 12m areas (nos. 4 and 5) and all 2.0 by 2.0 test pits were excavated in 2.0m<sup>2</sup> grid units and 0.20m spits. Each excavation unit (whether 0.50m<sup>2</sup> or 2.0m<sup>2</sup>) was issued with a separate context number and hand excavated using a combination of mattocks and trowels. A 20% sample of each was taken as an artefact sample and wet sieved through a 2mm mesh, with an additional 10 litre bulk soil sample taken for environmental materials.

Three of the 12m by 12m areas (nos. 1 to 3) were totally excavated and two (nos. 4 and 5) sample excavated. The deposits occurring between areas 3 and 4 and between area 3 and the western baulk of the site were also sample excavated and four monoliths taken for soil micromorphology from exposed sections. All the test pits were excavated into the underlying clay subsoil or river terrace deposits. (Figure 2).

### *A3.2.3 Stage 3*

The third stage of work involved a combination of mechanical and manual excavation methods to investigate the deposits underlying the brickearth within the western part of the site. No further work was undertaken on the eastern half of the site due to the general absence of any deposits or features containing archaeological material. The brickearth occurring between the five 12m by 12m areas was mechanically stripped by a tracked excavator to the top of underlying deposits with the exposed surface manually cleaned and the 4.0m grid re-established across the area. Exposed features and any deposits containing artefactual materials were then sample excavated. Deposits were excavated in 2.0m<sup>2</sup> grid units and 0.20m spits. Each excavation unit was issued with a separate context number and manually excavated using a combination of mattocks and trowels. Some 20% of the soil from each excavation unit was taken as an artefact sample and wet sieved through a 2mm mesh. Features were either completely excavated or 50% sample excavated using trowels with a proportion of the excavated fill taken as an artefact sample. Environmental, phosphate and magnetic susceptibility samples were also taken from selected deposit and feature contexts.

Two deposits (contexts 1053, 1207) situated in the northwestern and southeastern part of the excavation area were sample excavated to the top of the underlying clay subsoil. A total of 111 features was identified for the area of which 66 were either completely or partially excavated. Three 1.20m wide machine trenches (TP 22, 23, 24) were also cut along the eastern edge of the stripped area in a dog-leg fashion to provide vertical resolution of the stratigraphy within this part of the site.

#### A3.2.4 Stage 4

The fourth and final stage of work comprised the mechanical excavation of two trenches to establish the stratigraphic sequence of the site in relation to the underlying river terrace deposits. A tracked excavator was used to cut two 2.0m wide trenches along the northern (TP25) and western (TP26) edges of the site. The western trench was excavated to depths of between 2.40m and 2.90m below the surface and stepped in accordance with health and safety regulations. Full written, graphic and photographic records of the north and east facing sections of the two trenches were made. No soil or environmental samples were taken.

### A3.3 STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE

No *in situ* Mesolithic occupation surfaces or layers were identified during the course of the excavation. The site was found to be composed mainly of natural deposits and features with only a small number of archaeological layers and features from later periods occurring within the excavation area. A summary of the stratigraphy for the excavation area is presented below. Individual contexts are listed and briefly described in Appendix 1.

#### A3.3.1 River Terrace Deposits

Only the surface of the basal terrace gravel was partially exposed in the Stage 3 and 4 machine trenches. The gravel was composed of subangular and subrounded flint gravel with a size range of 2-25 cm, and interbedded with coarse sand. This deposit was formed by a high energy fluvial environment and is similar to other deposits in the adjacent Kennet valley where gravel and sands were deposited in longitudinal bars along a braided river system (Cheetham 1980). Its formation can be largely attributed to peak discharges of the river during the Devensian Late-glacial (c. 14,000-10,000 BP).

The gravel surface formed the northeastern edge of a deep palaeochannel running approximately northwest to southeast across the area of the site. Exposed gravel surfaces sloped southeast to northwest from 80.83m to 77.82m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in trenches TP24 and TP25 and disappeared underneath alluvial clay to the west in trenches TP23 and TP26. Lenses of sand, clay, flint pebbles and decalcified chalk were situated immediately above the gravel in the northeastern part of the excavation area, with layers of clay and lenses of decalcified chalk and flint pebbles occurring further west and in increasing thickness as the gravel sloped downwards. The depth of this palaeochannel was not investigated for health and safety reasons and its southwestern edge lay outside the excavation area. The character and thickness of overlying alluvial deposits, however, indicates that it probably marks the course of a former main channel of the River Lambourn.

### *A3.3.2 Clay Subsoil*

A dark yellowish brown (10yr4/8) clay subsoil overlay the alluvial deposits covering the gravel. This layer extended across the whole of the excavation area and gently sloped southwest to northeast from 83.39m to 80.67m A●D. The layer was truncated in the northeastern part of the site to a distinctive Bt horizon and to a lesser extent along the eastern site edge where it occurred underneath a deposit of made ground (1055). In thickness it varied from 0.53m on the western edge of the excavation area (trench TP26) to 0.24m on the northeastern edge where it had been truncated to the Bt horizon (trenches TP24 and TP25). In the northeast part of the site this layer was characterised by an increase in the density of small flint pebbles with increasing depth to the Bt horizon. This Bt horizon was distinguished by a dark yellowish or reddish brown (10yr6/4, 10yr4/3) clay with a high density of small flint gravels and contained a number of natural periglacial features that extended through underlying alluvial deposits into the gravel. In the remaining parts of the site the clay subsoil gradually merged into the underlying alluvial clays.

Cut into the clay subsoil were a number of natural and archaeological features. Natural features were distributed across the northern, western and southern parts of the excavation area and included tree bowls/throws, tap root casts, and animal burrows. Burnt flint, flint debitage and tools were recovered in variable quantities from a number of these features. Archaeological features were restricted to the northeastern part of the site and consisted of six post- medieval/modern features cut through the clay into the underlying gravel terrace deposits. Descriptions of the different types of features cutting the clay subsoil are summarised in the following section.

### *A3.3.3 Context 1053*

Overlying the clay subsoil was a buried ancient upper subsoil horizon of decalcified argillic brown earth covering an area *c.* 143m<sup>2</sup> along the northwestern edge of the site. This horizon was composed of brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5yr7/4, 10yr4/4) weak sandy silt loam and clay loam, and appeared to be the fill of a large hollow or erosion gully which extended to the west beyond the edges of the excavation area. The deposit contained a quantity of burnt flint, flint debitage and tools which decreased in density with increasing depth. A few small flecks of post-medieval brick or tile were also observed in root casts.

Thirteen features cut the deposit. Twelve of these features were tree bowls/throws or tap root casts of varying sizes and shapes, and one the basal portion of a prehistoric posthole (1415). The posthole was found during the excavation of the trench (TP26) along the western edge of the site in Stage 4 and contained a small quantity burnt flint and sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery in its surviving fill (1414). This feature is described in more detail in the following section.

#### *A3.3.4 Context 1120*

A colluvial occupation layer partially overlay context 1053. This layer covered an area of 63.60m<sup>2</sup> and sloped towards the north and east from 81.68m to 81.31m AOD. Sections in trench TP26 showed that it extended to the west and southwest in an upslope direction beyond the edges of the site. The layer was made up of a dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay loam with only a few small flint pebbles. Its maximum thickness was 0.33m on the western edge of the excavation area and became increasingly thinner towards the north and east. Burnt flint, flint debitage and tools, and small fragments of charcoal were recovered in some quantity from the layer together with a number of sherds of Neolithic-Bronze Age pottery. Artefactual materials were distributed uniformly throughout it and decreased in frequency as the layer thinned towards the north and east. Small fragments and flecks of brick and tile occurring within root casts were also recorded from the layer.

#### *A3.3.5 Brickearth*

A brown (7.5yr4/6) sandy silt loam to clay loam (brickearth) overlay subsoil deposits. This layer extended across most of the excavation area and sloped south to north from 83.56m to 81.22m AOD. The layer was partially truncated in the eastern part of the site where it occurred below the deposit of made ground (1055) and absent from the northeastern part of the site and from along the eastern site edge where truncated clay subsoils occurred. Its thickness varied from c 0.43m on the western edge of the excavation area to 0.05m in eastern parts of the site where it survived underneath made ground. Artefactual materials were distributed throughout the layer and included prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval brick and tile, and struck and burnt flint. Non-worked and burnt flint artefacts decreased in frequency with increasing depth. Small fragments of burnt flint and flecks of brick and tile were also observed to occur in root casts at its base.

Three natural features cut the brickearth. Two were irregular gravel spreads (1125, 1291) situated within the brickearth and immediately above the clay subsoil, and one a tree bowl/throw feature containing a quantity of burnt flint. The following section summarises the characteristics of these features.

Struck and burnt flint artefacts were distributed throughout the brickearth in low frequencies both horizontally and vertically within the five 12m by 12m areas manually excavated. Two concentrations were identified at depths of between 0.20m and 0.40m in two areas (areas 2 and 5). One concentration (area 2) consisted of a small patch of flint debitage and a few tools and pieces of burnt flint within an area of c. 1.0m-1.50m in diameter. This patch was situated immediately above an oval shaped tree bowl/throw feature in the clay subsoil (1134) and represented the dispersed contents from its truncated upper fill. The second concentration (area 5) was an oval shaped patch 6.0m by 2.70m in size with diffuse boundaries composed of burnt flint, flint debitage and tools. This concentration was partially cut by a tree bowl feature containing burnt flint (1354) and situated above a large natural feature (1367) with a brickearth fill in the underlying

clay subsoil. Artefactual materials were distributed vertically throughout the brickearth within the area of the concentration, with a quantity of burnt flint and flint debitage recovered from the fill of the feature.

#### A3.3.6 Topsoil

A brown (7.5yr4/4), moderately stony, sandy silt loam topsoil covered most of the site. This topsoil was between 0.20m and 0.30m in thickness and supported a thick humic turfline. Artefactual materials were distributed throughout it and included struck and burnt flint, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, and post-medieval brick and tile. A compacted layer of former topsoil with partially decomposed plant remains and artefactual materials also occurred underneath the made ground deposit (1055) along its western edges.

#### A3.3.7 Made Ground (Contexts 1054 and 1055)

Approximately 45% of the excavation area was sealed by an extensive deposit of made ground deposited during the excavation of a water reservoir for the neighbouring golf course. This deposit was composed of chalk rubble, sand and flint gravels and nodules (1055) with an intermittent covering of topsoil and weeds (1054). Its maximum thickness was 1.0m along the eastern edge of the site and gradually thinned out towards the west and northwest over a distance of between 25m and 35m. The deposit overlay truncated clay subsoil along the eastern edge of the site and partially truncated brickearth soil and a compacted topsoil with plant remains further to the west and northwest.

Feature Type	Excavated	Unexcavated	Total
Tree bowls/throws	50	4	54
Tap root casts	6	3	9
Erosion features	2		2
Animal burrows	2		2
Other natural features		35	35
Post-Medieval/Modern	4	2	6
Prehistoric	1		1
Evaluation trenches	1	1	2
total	66	45	111

Table 1: Feature types and the number excavated

### A3.4 FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Some 111 subsoil features were revealed by the excavation. Out of this total 102 (92%) were interpreted as different types of natural features, and nine (8%) as archaeological features. The nine archaeological features consist of one posthole and five pits of post-medieval/modern date, one prehistoric posthole, and two backfilled machine trenches from the evaluation phase of work along the route of the bypass. Sixty-six of the features identified (59.5% of the total) were either completely or sample excavated (50% sample) and 45 (40.5%), mainly natural features, unexcavated. Artefactual materials occurred in 40 of the 66 features completely or partially excavated. Burnt flint, flint debitage and tools were recovered in variable quantities from 36 features with sherds of Neolithic to Iron Age pottery in four features, and post-medieval pottery and brick and tile fragments in another four features. The types of features found are summarised below. Descriptions of individual features can be found in the context summary provided by Appendix 1. A basic quantification of feature types is presented in Table 1.

#### A3.4.1 *Tree Bowls/Throws*

Tree bowls/throws were the most numerous type of feature. Some 54 were identified during the course of the excavation of which 50 (92.6%) were either completely or sample excavated. These features were generally oval or irregularly shaped in plan with straight, concave or irregular sides, pointed/concave or irregular bases, and single context fills. Flint debitage was often observed to be orientated vertically within feature fills or along cut edges. Small fragments and flecks of brick or tile were also noted in the fills of several features containing struck and burnt flint. Fifty-three were cut into the clay subsoil or context 1053, and one (1354) the brickearth.

#### A3.4.2 *Tap Root Casts*

Nine tap root features were identified within the excavation area. Six of these features were either completely or sample excavated. These features were generally oval shaped in plan with straight or slightly concave sides, pointed/concave or irregular bases, and single context fills. All nine were cut into the clay subsoil or context 1053.

#### A3.4.3 *Erosion Features*

Two gravel spreads (1125, 1291) representing traces of former erosion gullies were uncovered within the southern part of the excavation area. These features were irregularly shaped in both plan and section with moderate densities of small, subangular and rounded, flint gravel. Both features were situated within the brickearth and immediately above the clay subsoil.

#### *A3.4.4 Animal Burrows*

Two animal burrow features were found within the northern part of the excavation area. One feature (1233) was an irregularly shaped oval in plan with concave sides, a flat base, and a single context fill. The other (1322) was a curved narrow feature with concave sides and base, and a single fill. One (1233) was cut into the decalcified argillic brown earth subsoil deposit (1053) and the other into clay subsoil.

#### *A3.4.5 Other Natural Features*

Thirty-five likely periglacial features were observed in the sections and bases of the two machine trenches situated along the northern and eastern edges of the excavation area. These features were either circular or oval in plan, possessed straight sides and concave or pointed bases in section, and contained a dark brown clay fill with moderate densities of small subangular flint gravel. All were observed to extend into the terrace gravel deposits over which they were situated. None were excavated.

#### *A3.4.6 Post-Medieval/Modern Features*

Six post-medieval/modern features were exposed by the test pits and machine trench placed within the northeastern part of the site. These features consisted of one posthole and five pits cut into gravel terrace deposits. The posthole was completely excavated and three of the pits sample excavated. Excavated features were generally oval shaped in plan with straight sides, concave bases, and two or three fills.

#### *A3.4.7 Prehistoric Posthole*

The basal portion of a single prehistoric posthole (1415) was found during the mechanical excavation of the trench along the western edge of the excavation area in Stage 4. This feature was cut into the top of the decalcified argillic brown earth subsoil deposit (1053). It was 0.24m in diameter and 0.05m deep, circular in plan with a flat base, straight sides and single context fill (1414). The surviving fill contained a small quantity of burnt flint and sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery.



### A3.4.8 Evaluation Trenches

Two backfilled machine trenches (294, 500) from the previous evaluation phase were observed in plan after topsoil/overburden stripping. One trench (294) which cut across the southeast corner of the excavation area was sampled excavated to expose a section through the brickearth. This feature was linear in plan with straight sides, a flat base, and contained a mixed fill of made ground, brickearth and clay subsoil.

### A3.5 STRATIGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

The archive is presently held at the offices of Southern Archaeology (Chichester) Ltd pending security microfiching. The contents are summarised in Table 2.

Category	No.
Context Records	358
Grid-spit records	824
Drawings	281

Table 2: Summary of Stratigraphic Archive Record

### A.3.6 SUMMARY

Excavation revealed that the site was primarily made up of natural deposits and layers with only a few archaeological layers and features present within the area of the site. These archaeological remains consisted of the basal portion of one posthole, a colluvial layer of Neolithic-Bronze Age date and six post-medieval/modern features. Artefacts also occurred in the brickearth, one subsoil deposit (1053), and in natural features. No *in situ* Mesolithic occupation surfaces or layers were present within the excavation area.

### A4. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

A comprehensive, but targeted, sampling strategy was employed during the project. The main objective of the sampling strategy was the recovery of a balanced dataset from a representative range of contexts that would allow for a characterisation of the early postglacial environment. The specific objectives of the environmental sampling strategy may be summarised as follows

1. To recover ecofacts which will give evidence of environmental and economic change both spatially and temporally using deposits which are securely stratified.
2. To examine ecofactual material from features which may be of unknown purpose to determine possible function.

3. To enable comparison of hand retrieved and sieved material; including investigation of retrieval methodologies by use of different mesh sizes and preliminary pilot studies.
4. To examine site formation and taphonomic processes.

#### A4.1 SAMPLING STRATEGIES AND METHODS

During the excavation 530 samples were taken for plant macrofossils and ecofactual remains. Specialised samples were taken for soils micro-morphology, magnetic susceptibility, grain size, phosphates, thermo-luminescence and C14. Bulk samples were collected by field staff under the supervision of the environmental manager. The other samples were taken by either the appropriate consultant specialist or by the project manager.

The environmental strategies adopted methods which would enhance the retrieval of ecofacts without bias against the recovery of artefactual remains. Therefore an adaptable and flexible approach was constantly dependant upon the nature of the morphology. Initially samples were collected in 10cm. spits but this was increased to 20cms. because the samples contained very little material. The lack of material also led to the decision to sample from 2x2m pits, rather than 1x1m as specified in the original brief. Each sample consisted of 10 litres (one blue bucket) from each gridded spit and complete fills from features were initially environmentally sampled. Experiments were undertaken to float a percentage of each fill sample and wet sieve the remainder. This proved to be more efficient than the initial policy.

Upon recommendation from a consultant - Helen Keeley- an agreement was reached to amend the original method statement concerning environmental strategy. As a result a more adaptable research design was established where a sample could be sieved from a context to determine its potential for environmental remains. This enabled greater feedback to the excavator to proceed with or discontinue sampling. The samples were floated, sieved through a 2mm mesh sieve and the flots and residues less than 2mm. air-dried and retained unsorted. All residues larger than 2mm were sorted and non-archaeological remains discarded. Due to the high level of modern contamination within the flots and residues, it was decided to stop floating 10 litre samples and concentrate on recovering information from the colluvial fan at the base of the site and areas with significant deposits. The sampling and processing of features and contexts containing archaeological material, continued with an unbiased policy.

grid spits	contexts/fills	specialist analysis	total
459	59	10	528

Table 3: Summary of environmental dataset.

## A4.2 ASSESSMENT

The large quantity of samples and the degree of modern contamination impeded detailed assessment, so this must remain an impressionistic account of the environmental remains recovered from the excavation. Out of 528 samples taken (Table 3), some 386 (73%) contained no ecofactual information from residues above 2mm. Wendy Carruthers is currently scanning a selection of representative flots and residues below 2mm. These samples were collected from stratified contexts within grid spits and two features. Results from these samples await investigation.

	context	grid-spit	depth (m)	litre	method	fill	feature
40281	1207	2811	0.40	10	f	-	-
40319	1050	2915	0.20	10	f	-	-
40330	1120	2926	0.60	20	ws	-	-
40452	-	-	0.09	70	f	1172	tree bowl 1173
40463	1053	-	0.60	10	f	-	-
40506	1207	2836	0.40	10	f	-	-
40529	-	-	0.05	8	f	1414	post-hole 1415
40533	1207	5	-	65	f	1353	?hearth
40639	-	-	0.10	40	f	1232	animal burrow 1233
40642	-	-	-	30	f	1174	tree bowl 1174
40952	-	-	-	60	f	1311	tree bowl 1312

Table 4: Samples sent for specialist assessment

### A.4.2.1 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT BY MATERIAL

From the samples taken which revealed ecofactual information, (n=142), the following data was recovered:

#### *Charred plant macrofossil remains*

The preservation of charred seeds, when encountered from the >2mm residues, was good, if scarce. However, due to the modern contamination of worm cases, post Medieval cereal grains and nut shells found in these residues, a diagnostic account was difficult to assemble. Five samples produced carbonised seeds: 40030(2284), 40109(2123), 40213(2235), 40246(2772) and 40334(2931). Of these, four were recovered from spit one (1050/1051\*), and one from spit two (1051), sample 40246.

\*stratified contexts.

### *Charcoal*

The charcoal from both flots and residues was very fragmentary and apart from two samples which were reserved for C14 dating, species identification does not look promising.

### *Molluscan remains*

The lack of snail shell was noticeable considering the situation of the site. Two fills from tree bowls samples 40642(1174) and 40961(1313) produced small quantities of shell fragments. It is unlikely that even assessment will result in any major findings.

The degree of modern contamination makes the assessment of the flots extremely difficult. Potentially there are a few samples from securely sealed and datable contexts which would warrant analysis, but many of the samples were far too heavily contaminated with roots and seeds to undertake more than an assessment. Indeed, many of the flots were discarded on site rather than being retained for further examination.

### *Soils*

The following samples were taken for specialist analysis:

40303 to 40306: monolith samples.

40478(1172): phosphates.

40467(1174), 40900(1279), 40902(1365): thermoluminescence.

40901(1346), 40903(1365): C14.

40193(1129), 40272(2081), 40442(3147), 40615(1135), 40616(1139), 40617(1141):  
magnetic susceptibility.

The samples taken by Dr Richard Macphail revealed the nature of the soils from the following monolith samples:

Monolith 1: two thin sections to examine the interfaces between contexts 1120 and 1051, and 1120 and 1053.

Monolith 2: one thin section to have a lateral control for the whole of context 1120.

Monolith 3: one thin section to examine the leached soil and the upper fill of the feature 1345.

Monolith 4: one thin section to study the basal fill and natural ancient subsoil.

Field evaluation revealed "the main soil cover to be brickearth, with sands, gravels, and flinty and chalky river terrace deposits present in the base of several test pits. Erosion and colluviation have probably been active across the site and this accounts for the mixed artefact assemblage being recovered from the lower ploughsoil as it is excavated. Argillic brown earths (forest soils) have formed on the site. Under woodland, loamy sediments become decalcified and the upper subsoil horizon becomes depleted in clay and iron. This horizon is in contrast to the resulting clay enriched lower subsoil Bt horizon" (Macphail 1996).

Questions which were raised, concerned the substance of a Mesolithic layer (1120) which buried the natural upper subsoil horizon (1053). Whether this was: an *in-situ* occupation deposit, if colluvial, formed under woodland during Mesolithic activity, or formed later through Neolithic clearance/cultivation disturbance?.

### Results

Monolith 1: (sample 40303) 25496.055E/19065.252N. 22-45cm (context 1051): firm sandy silt loam to clay loam. *Ancient colluvial Ap, with homogenised Eb and Bt soil.*

Monolith 1: (lateral control monolith 2, sample 40306) 25496.062E/19064.203N. 45-58cm (context 1120, Mesolithic flints): firm clay loam. *Colluvial occupation soil.*

Monolith 1: 58-81+ cm (context 1053): weak sandy silt loam to moderately firm clay loam. *Buried ancient Eb & Bt (g) horizon.*

Monolith 3: (sample 40305) 255502.239E/19069N. 35-40cm: (context 1346): firm sandy silt loam. *Ancient leached Eb.*

Monolith 3: 40-90cm: moderately firm sandy silt loam. *Fill of coarsely mixed upper subsoil Eb*

Monolith 4: (sample 40306) 25502.203E/19069.915N. 85-89cm. *Lower subsoil Bt?*

Monolith 4: 90-(110) + cm: clay loam. *Ancient subsoil Bt horizon.*

## A5. ARTEFACTUAL DATA

In this section the artefacts from the excavation are considered. The finds are discussed and assessed by material type. Total quantities recovered are shown in Table 5 with breakdowns by artefact type and/or relative date presented in the individual sections.

	Bulk finds	Samples	Total
Struck Flint	11066	2880	13946
Burnt Stone	14021	11695	25716
Pottery	329	218	547
Non-local Stone	32	170	202
Worked Stone	4		4
Glass	199	73	272
Ferrous	79	60	139
Copper Alloy	4	3	7
Slag	48	235	283
Roman Tile	5		5
P-Med Brick & Tile	1437	1173	2610
total			43731

Table 5: Summary quantification by material type.

## **A5.1 THE FINDS ARCHIVE**

The finds archive from the project consists of full quantitative records of all finds by spit and context, recovered both during manual excavation and through the dry-sieving of sample residues to 8mm. It consists of quantification by number of objects by material type and brief descriptions and spot-dates. A version of the archive with abbreviated descriptions and spot-dates has been entered into a series of databases (DBASE IV).

## **A5.2 STORAGE**

The finds are currently held at the offices of Southern Archaeology (Chichester) Ltd. All metal artefacts have been stored in air-tight boxes containing silica gel; no further conservation is deemed necessary.

## **A5.3 STRUCK FLINT**

All bulk finds were sorted and quantified. Artefact samples were dry sieved through 8 mm, 4 mm and 2 mm sized sieves and the material caught in each sieve was bagged separately. It was not possible to extract artefactual material from all the artefact samples on site. The material caught in the sieves generally included a substantial quantity of natural gravel which made it time-consuming to pick out all pieces of struck flint and burnt stone. Consequently, effort was focused on sorting and quantifying the cultural material caught in the 8 mm sieve only.

### **A5.3.1 SUMMARY OF STRUCK FLINT DATA**

The main struck flint categories identified and their frequencies are given in Table 6. Considering both the bulk finds and the 8 mm artifact samples, the site has produced nearly 14,000 struck flint artefacts. They are made on local flint, or occasionally on silicified limestone. The majority of the artefacts are items of debitage, with flakes and flake fragments dominating the struck flint find samples, and chips making up the bulk of the artifact samples. The collection also includes a good number of blades, many of which could be classed as bladelets (i.e. blades less than 12 mm in width). Cores, core rejuvenation flakes, and retouched tools are present in modest frequencies, and there are small numbers of other items: eight microburins, one tranchet flake, a possible broken burin spall, and a number of pieces grouped under 'miscellaneous'. This latter category is composed mostly of nodules and nodule fragments with one or two flake removals. They cannot be classified as cores, nor do they seem to be tools. It seems likely that many of them represent either nodules that were merely tested, or were about to be worked into cores.

The cores consist mostly of blade and bladelet cores (about 58% of the cores), and while the remainder are classed as flake cores, their morphology and the often slightly elongate form of the flake removals suggest that they are also merely exhausted blade and bladelet cores. The most common core type comprises single platform bladelet cores (about

25%), followed by single platform flake cores (approximately 22%) and single platform blade cores (approximately 11%). There are also a good number of opposed platform bladelet cores (approximately 8%), and cores having two, non-opposed platforms. The remainder include a few multiple platform cores and a few irregular flake cores. Although the cores could be technically referred to as flake, blade, and bladelet cores, it would appear that the majority represent a single reduction technology, namely the production of blades and bladelets from the same block of raw material. The character of the debitage is consistent with the core technology, although there is a comparatively small proportion of very regular blades and bladelets. The condition of many of the artefacts and the presence of significant quantities of small-sized struck flint debitage indicate that the cores were flaked at the site, but it seems likely that many of the blades and bladelets produced were taken elsewhere to be used or worked into tools.

	Bulk finds	Samples
Flakes	3,838	534
Flake fragments	827	123
Blades	1,791	144
Blade fragments	414	42
Chips	3,053	1,847
Cores	242	13
Core fragments	41	6
Core shatter	560	154
Core rejuvenation flakes	58	3
Core rejuvenation flake fragments	5	●
Microburins	8	1
Burin spall?	1	12
Tranchet flake	1	1
Retouched tools	182	-
Retouched tool fragments	26	-
Miscellaneous	19	-
TOTAL	11,066	2,880

Table 6: Overall composition of the struck flint assemblage

Around 220 retouched tools and tool fragments are represented in the assemblage. These consist largely of endscrapers, sidescrapers, notches, denticulates, truncations and retouched pieces which are not indicative of any particular period. There are also a few backed blades and bladelets, and borers. Burins are notable for their almost complete absence. There is a single example. This is at least consistent with the virtual absence of burin spalls, there being only one doubtful specimen. On the other hand, the tools include a good number of microliths and microdenticulates, and a few bifacial axes or adzes which suggest a Mesolithic technological date. This is supported by the presence of few microburins and an axe tranchet flake.

There are a few pieces, however, which suggest some later activity at the site. These include a large transverse projectile made on non-local chert which is probably of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date, and a blade with fine, invasive pressure-flaking around its margins which is likely to be of Bronze Age date.

The condition of the artefacts varies which also suggests they represent more than one phase of activity at the site. The artefacts from most contexts are not in pristine condition. Many have a shiny patina and display significant post-depositional edge damage. There is also a high proportion of artefacts that are in a fresh or nearly fresh condition. Approximately 3% of all the flakes and blades show obviously signs of burning. In contrast, there is no evidence for any controlled heat treatment.

#### **A5.4 BURNT STONE**

The site yielded considerable quantities of unworked burnt stone: 14,021 pieces from the hand excavated samples, and 11,695 from the 8 mm artifact samples. The burnt material consists predominantly of flint together with a small proportion of limestone, some of which appears to be of a silicified variety. There are also occasional fragments of burnt sandstone. The flint is mostly in a greyish white, fire-cracked condition, and includes obvious nodule fragments and occasional whole nodules. While fragments of burnt stone occurred throughout the excavated area of the site, there are also obvious concentrations. Context 2888, for example, probably yielded the greatest quantity of burnt stone of any 2 x 2 m square. There are 817 pieces of burnt stone (730 of flint, 87 of limestone) in the struck flint finds sample, and 435 pieces (331 of flint, 104 of limestone) in the artifact sample.

#### **A5.5 COINS**

The only coins recovered are a modern fifty pence piece and an illegible eighteenth century token (both from layers directly beneath context 2000).

#### **A5.6 METALWORK**

A total of 146 metal objects were recovered, comprising 139 iron objects and 7 copper-alloy objects. The copper-alloy objects include 2 coins (see above), 2 buttons and 3 unidentified objects. The iron objects include 100 nails or nail fragments and 39 unidentified objects. None is demonstrably earlier than the post-Medieval period.



Category	Bulk finds	Samples	Total
Non-local stone	32	170	202
Worked stone	4	0	4

Table 7: Non-local and worked stone

### A5.7 STONE

Of the 202 fragments of unworked, unburnt (see elsewhere), non-local stone, 9 are fine to coarse yellowish sandstone, 1 is hard, dark-brown, ferruginous sandstone, 1 is part of a quartzite sandstone pebble and the rest (191) are small to very small angular fragments of light grey limestone. The four fragments of worked stone include a coarse sandstone rubber (context 1053) and three fine sandstone hones (one from context 1053, two from layers directly beneath context 2000).

### A5.8 GLASS

The 272 fragments of glass include 5 of window glass, 4 of picture glass and 263 of bottle glass. The latter includes 13 clear, 8 light green, 2 blue, 2 brown, 3 rusticated green and 235 opaque dark green. All are post-Medieval or modern in date.

### A5.9 SLAG

The category 'slag' includes all industrial waste, the majority being hearth or furnace waste but also including coke, coal melted metals, etc. All are probably post-Medieval or modern.

Category	Bulk finds	Samples	Total
Roman tile	5	0	5
P-Med. brick & tile	1437	1173	2610

Table 8: Brick and tile

### A5.10 BRICK AND TILE

Numerically the largest of the artefact categories, post-Medieval and modern brick, tile and slate make up well over half of the non-flint finds. 5 fragments of tile have been recorded as Roman; this is based on fabric identification and should be treated with caution.

### A5.11 POTTERY

Pottery finds have been listed by period, these being 'prehistoric', 'Iron Age', 'Roman', 'early Medieval', 'Medieval' and 'post-Medieval'. Identification has been almost entirely on the basis of fabric since in the majority of cases the sherds are small and abraded

(especially so where retrieved by wet-sieving). All evenly fired sandy greywares have been classified as Roman, all grass-tempered coarsewares as Early Medieval, all sandy earthenwares with characteristic 'pores' (caused by the leaching out of an unstable inclusion?) as Medieval. Post-Medieval pottery includes glazed white earthenwares, internally brown-glazed fine red earthenwares, clay pipes, etc.

Category	Bulk finds	Samples	Total
Prehistoric pot	67	35	102
Iron Age pot	17	4	21
Roman pot	20	47	67
Early Medieval pot	3	6	9
Medieval pot	10	62	72
Post-Medieval pot	212	64	276

Table 9: Summary of pottery by period

#### A5.12 MUSEUM

The recipient museum is:

Newbury District Museum, The Wharf, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 5AS  
 Telephone: 01635 30511  
 Curator: Tony Higgott

All finds will be packaged as specified by the Museum. Other than the metal objects, which will be stored in airtight containers with silica gel, all are relatively stable and require no conservation.

#### A5.13 DISCARD POLICY

In consultation with Newbury Museum during site visits it was decided that all non-flint artefacts would be retained. The only exception to this has been finds from initial test-pitting which encountered a recent layer of overburden producing modern finds. These have however been fully listed as part of the artefact record.

## SECTION B: STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

### **B6. RELATION TO PROJECT BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS**

This section summarises the data recovered from the site in relation to the original Project Brief specifications. The objectives for the excavation set out in the Brief are summarised and the data potentially available for their investigation outlined under the headings of on-site and off-site. New categories of data recovered by the excavation which were not anticipated by the original Brief are also outlined by chronological period. Data categories used in this section are based on those employed in Section A (A2-A5).

#### **B6.1 THE ORIGINAL PROJECT BRIEF SPECIFICATION**

The original Project Brief (Wessex Archaeology 1995) considered the potential of the site in relation to the survival of *in situ* Mesolithic occupation surfaces and layers. The objectives of the excavation set out in it may be summarised as follows:

- 1) To establish whether the deposit represents an *in situ* Mesolithic occupation surface.
- 2) To determine the spatial extent and sediment stratigraphy of the site within the excavation area.
- 3) To define the nature of the Mesolithic environment during the occupation of the site and the general character of the environment in the Lambourn valley during the early postglacial period.
- 4) The typological and technological characterisation of the flint assemblage recovered from the site and its distribution across the excavation area.
- 5) An interpretation of the site in terms of relative date, taphonomic processes responsible for site formation, intrasite spatial organisation, and the relationship of the site to its environmental setting and other known Mesolithic sites within the region.

#### **B6.2 THE DATA RECOVERED IN RELATION TO THE ORIGINAL PROJECT BRIEF SPECIFICATION**

This section itemises the categories of data recovered by the excavation in relation to the original Project Brief specification. These data are considered only qualitatively and no quantitative information is presented. Quantitative characterisation of the individual datasets can be found in the relevant parts of Section A (A2-A5).

For convenience the data have been arranged under the terms on-site and off-site. On-site refers to data related to the site and its immediate setting and includes those necessary for establishing deposit and assemblage integrity, sediment stratigraphy, environmental context and intrasite spatial organisation. Off-site is concerned with those data related to the site's regional context and includes categories necessary for determining the site's position within regional subsistence-settlement systems and the character of the early postglacial environment within the region.

#### *B6.2.1 On-site*

Stratigraphic data: subsoil deposits and features

Chronometric dating: thermoluminescence, radiocarbon

Environmental data: plant macrofossils, charcoal, molluscs, animal bone, soil micromorphology

Artefactual data: struck flint, burnt flint, burnt stone

Spatial data: grid-spit contexts, struck flint, burnt flint, burnt stone, phosphates, magnetic susceptibility

#### *B6.2.2 Off-site*

Chronometric dating: thermoluminescence, radiocarbon

Environmental data: plant macrofossils, charcoal, molluscs, animal bone, soil micromorphology

Artefactual data: struck flint

### **B6.3 DATA NOT ANTICIPATED IN THE ORIGINAL PROJECT BRIEF SPECIFICATION**

The original specification failed to consider any later occupation or utilisation of the site in subsequent periods. All post-prehistoric finds can be shown either to derive from layers directly beneath the ploughsoil, and thus to have been contaminated by it, or to be in lower layers in very small quantities and therefore perhaps as intrusions. The inescapable conclusion that the vast majority of these finds are derived from agricultural soils is supported both by their poor physical condition and their archaeological context. The data potentially available for later periods are itemised below.

*B8.3.1 Neolithic-Bronze Age*

Structural data: posthole

Environmental data: plant macrofossils, charcoal, soil micromorphology

Artefactual data: struck flint, burnt flint, burnt stone, pottery, worked stone

*B6.3.2 Iron Age*

Artefactual data: pottery

*B6.3.3 Roman*

Artefactual data: pottery, tile

*B6.3.4 Medieval*

Artefactual data: pottery

*B6.3.5 Post-Medieval/Modern*

Structural data: posthole, pits

Artefactual data: pottery, ceramic building material, slate, glass, worked stone, metal objects, slag

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**B7. ASSESSMENT OF DATA POTENTIAL**

In light of the results of the excavation and the subsequent assessment of the various datasets summarised in Section A, the potential of the data to address the Project's original objectives needs to be evaluated before presenting the project design for post-excavation analysis (Section C).

This section presents an assessment of the research potential of the data recovered by the excavation. The broad categories of data outlined in Section B6.2-3 provide the basis for an appraisal of their overall potential and relative importance in relation to the excavation's original objectives. In the following parts of this section the potential of the data is considered under the headings of on-site and off-site. Both have been defined in the previous section (B6.2) and incorporate the new categories of data retrieved by the excavation which were not anticipated in the original Project Brief.

## B7.1 On-site

### *Stratigraphic data*

Stratigraphically the site is made up primarily of a series of successive natural deposits and features with only a small number of archaeological layers and features post-dating the Mesolithic. The compilation of a full stratigraphic report has a high potential for the elucidation of the stratigraphy of the site, its position in relation to the underlying Quaternary and Holocene deposits, and the impact of post-Mesolithic occupation and utilisation of the site on deposit characteristics.

### *Structural data*

The potential of the archaeological features is small, but they do have the potential to help inform the character of post-Mesolithic occupations at the site.

### *Chronometric dating*

Thermoluminescence and radiocarbon dates have the potential to contribute to the dating of phases, periods or episodes of activity at the site.

### *Environmental data*

The sample of carbonised plant macrofossils was found to contain substantial modern contamination with recovered charcoal fragments too small to allow positive species identification. The remaining categories of ecofactual data (molluscs and animal bone) are too fragmentary and few in number to warrant further study. These data have little or no potential for determining the environmental context of the site during the Mesolithic.

Soil field data have indicated that the soils containing struck flint and other prehistoric artefacts represent ancient colluvial deposits (ploughsoil and occupation) and ancient subsoils. Completion of the soil micromorphological analysis has a high potential for determining the character of the local environment and the post-depositional processes responsible for deposit modification.

### *Artefactual data*

The struck flint assemblage has a high potential for the interpretation of the Mesolithic occupation in relation to the range and character of activities undertaken at the site and the relative dating of periods or episodes of site activities. Of equal importance is its potential for clarifying the nature of the Neolithic-Bronze Age activity at the site and the post-depositional processes responsible for the modification of assemblage structure and spatial pattern.

As separate artefact categories burnt flint and stone possess very little potential for the interpretation of Mesolithic and later site activities.

The potential of the worked stone artefacts is small, but they will help characterise the range of activities undertaken during the Mesolithic occupation and the post-depositional processes responsible for the modification of the struck flint spatial pattern.

The earlier prehistoric pottery assemblage has the potential to provide a relative dating sequence of the earlier phases or periods of post-Mesolithic occupation or utilisation of the site. The small size of the assemblage and its fragmentary state does not allow for any additional study.

The potential of the later prehistoric and historic pottery assemblages, and the remaining artefactual materials is small and related to their ability to help characterise the later occupation or utilisation of the site.

#### *Spatial data*

No *in situ* Mesolithic occupation surfaces or layers were present within the excavation area. Struck flint, burnt flint and burnt stone occurred in the brickearth, one ancient subsoil deposit, 35 natural features and a colluvial layer of Neolithic-Bronze Age date. One disturbed concentration of burnt flint, flint debitage and tools of later Mesolithic date was also identified in the brickearth. These data have little or no potential for the identification and interpretation of the spatial organisation of the site during the Mesolithic occupation.

Phosphate and magnetic susceptibility data derived from selected grid-spit and natural feature contexts, likewise, have a low potential for contributing to an understanding of the spatial arrangement of the site during its earliest period of occupation.

### **B7.2 Off-site**

#### *Chronometric dating*

Thermoluminescence and radiocarbon dating of the episodes or periods of activity at the site have the potential to place the site within contemporary Mesolithic subsistence-settlement systems for the Kennet and Lambourn Valleys.

#### *Environmental data*

Carbonised plant macrofossil samples contain substantial modern contamination with the small size of charcoal fragments not permitting species identification. The quantity and quality of mollusca and animal bone data do not warrant any additional study. These data have no potential for determining the character of the early postglacial environment within the region.

Determination of the character of the local site environment by soil micromorphology has the potential to contribute to a characterisation of the early postglacial environment within the Kennet and Lambourn Valleys.

*Artefactual*

The struck flint assemblage has a high potential for the identification and interpretation of site function and relative date for the Mesolithic occupation within contemporary subsistence- settlement systems for the Kennet and Lambourn Valleys. These data also have the potential to contribute to a characterisation of the patterns of Neolithic-Bronze Age settlement in the region.

The relative dating sequence of the earlier prehistoric pottery has the potential to relate the Neolithic-Bronze Age phases or periods at the site to contemporary settlement and landuse patterns within the region.

The remaining categories of artefactual data have no potential for the interpretation of the regional setting of the site.

**B8 CONCLUSIONS**

The data recovered by the excavation have been summarised in the first part of this section (Section B6) and their potential for further research in relation to the specific objectives of the original Project Brief assessed within the second part (Section B7). It is clear that these data only have potential for detailed research in a limited number of areas. These areas of research centre around the potential of the data to elucidate the character, range and date of on-site activities, the position of the site within regional Mesolithic and Neolithic-Bronze Age settlement and landuse systems, and the effects of post-depositional processes on deposit and assemblage characteristics. The Post-Excavation Project Design presented in the following section considers these research areas in more detail.



## SECTION C: POST-EXCAVATION PROJECT DESIGN SPECIFICATION

The previous section has presented an assessment of the potential of the data recovered by the excavation to address the Project's original objectives. A substantial proportion of the data collected was found to have little or no research potential for characterising the early postglacial environment and intrasite spatial organisation. What was identified, however, was the potential of the data to provide a characterisation of the nature and date of on-site activities, the site's position within regional settlement and landuse systems, and the post-depositional processes responsible for deposit and assemblage modification.

This section presents the Post-Excavation Project Design based on the results of the assessment. The aims and academic objectives of the post-excavation programme are set out in the first part of this section. In the following part the data categories and analytical methods to be utilised in addressing the academic objectives are presented. Synthesis of the results and the preparation and contents of the report are considered in the next part. The final part summarises the procedures for the microfiching and deposition of the site archive. Throughout Sections C10 -C12 cross-references are given to the numbered Objectives set out in Section C9.2 below, and to the list of Modules presented in Section D.

### C9 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### C9.1 *Aims*

The principal aims of the post-excavation programme may be summarised as follows.

- i. To produce an integrated interpretative synthesis of the data in a suitable format for dissemination (publication).*
- ii. The analysis of selected categories of primary data at appropriate levels of detail, as discussed in Section B7.*
- iii. To create a fully ordered and indexed research archive of sufficient standard to be deposited with the appropriate museum and other curatorial institutions.*

#### C9.2 *Objectives*

As a result of the assessment presented in Section B, it is possible to set out a series of academic goals or objectives to be addressed by the post-excavation programme. Each of the objectives is targeted at the potential of specific categories of data to contribute to the behavioural and taphonomic interpretation of the site. These academic objectives may be summarised as follows.

*1. To determine the stratigraphy of the site, its position in relation to the underlying Quaternary and Holocene deposits, and the correlation of the deposit with known sequences for the area.*

Physiogenic, biogenic and anthropogenic processes operate to form a sequence of sediment deposits and feature interfaces that provide a basis for documenting the geomorphological and archaeological history of a site. The deposit and feature interfaces making up this sequence contain evidence not only for local patterns of erosion, deposition and human activity, but also for those in the surrounding landscape. Correlation of the stratigraphic sequence with similar sequences in the area provides a means for characterising landscape evolution and environmental change.

*2. To elucidate the character, range and date of on-site activities during the Mesolithic occupation, and the nature of the Neolithic- Bronze Age activity at the site.*

Artefacts were used by prehistoric populations in a variety of activities related to the procurement and processing of foodstuffs and raw materials, and the manufacture of tools, clothing, shelters and other site facilities. The relative frequency and proportions of different classes of artefacts represented in an assemblage provide a basis for inferences about the kinds of activities carried out at a site. Temporally diagnostic stylistic and technological elements in the assemblage provide a means for the relative dating of periods or episodes of site activities.

*3. To determine the position of the site within contemporary Mesolithic and Neolithic- Bronze Age settlement and landuse systems for the Kennet and Lambourn Valleys.*

Every site has a set of characteristics that allow for its classification as a particular type of settlement. Site types are defined on the basis of their location in relation to biophysical variables (landform, soil, distance from and kind of water source), spatial area, artefact density and assemblage composition, and feature content. These site types reflect the way in which people organised their particular settlement and landuse strategies in relation to environmental and social conditions, and the distribution of resources across the landscape.

*4. To identify and examine the effects of natural and anthropogenic post-depositional processes on deposit and assemblage characteristics.*

Anthropogenic, biogenic and physiogenic processes operate to modify the content and configuration of a site after its abandonment. Deposits, feature interfaces and archaeological materials possess diagnostic traces of these processes in their formal, relational and spatial properties which can be used to identify the kinds of post-depositional processes involved in site modification. Characterisation of the relative effects of these post-depositional processes provides a basis for the interpretation of stratigraphic sequences and an assessment of deposit and assemblage integrity.

## C10 METHODS OF ANALYSIS

The achievement of the post-excavation programme's specified objectives is a complex operation involving the description, analysis and synthesis of a number of datasets. These datasets and their methods of analysis are presented in this section. The analyses proposed for each selected dataset have been determined by reference to the objectives of the post-excavation programme and follow the guidelines set out in the document *Data Levels Guidelines* (Wessex Archaeology Guideline No. 2, 1992). The level of analysis for each dataset reflects their relative contribution in informational terms to the behavioural and taphonomic interpretation of the site. No analysis is undertaken for its own sake. A summary of the document *Data Levels Guidelines* for reference is provided in Appendix 2.

All records produced during the analysis will be fully computerised using a commercially available database system (DBase IV) to ensure cost effective manipulation and analysis. The archive produced will be prepared and stored, prior to its final deposition, in accordance with the specifications laid down by UKIC in *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

### C10.1 Stratigraphic data

The stratigraphic archive is ordered, listed and a full matrix has been prepared (Section A.3.4). Only a few instances have stratigraphical questions which require further analysis been identified. The principal objective of this work will be to prepare an interpretative report employing appropriate methods.

Analysis will be undertaken to Data Levels 5-6. The stratigraphic matrix will be checked, corrected where required, and phased. Correlations with recorded stratigraphic sequences for the area (Cheetham 1980; Holyoak 1980; Healy *et al.* 1992) will then be undertaken. Natural and archaeological features will also be described and quantified. Following this an interpretative text and illustrations will be prepared which will be revised, where required, on the basis of associated finds and soil micromorphology.

Objectives: 1, 4, Module 3

### C10.2 Chronometric dating

The initial preparation of the samples taken for thermoluminescence and radiocarbon dating will be undertaken in-house and then submitted to the appropriate Laboratory. Standard methods of treatment, processing and calibration will be employed.

Objectives: 1-3, Module: 2

### C10.3 *Environmental data*

#### C10.3.1 *Soils*

Thin sections will be prepared from the samples taken (see Section A4) and their analysis undertaken using standard soil micromorphology techniques. The results of this analysis will be integrated with field observations to compile an interpretative report with detailed profiles presented in microfiche.

Objectives: 1, 4, Module:4

#### C10.3.2 *Other environmental datasets*

No analyses will be undertaken on the plant macrofossils, charcoal, bone and molluscs. These datasets will remain at Data Levels 2-3. A short text report concerning the lack of results for these datasets due to post-depositional processes will be prepared. Primary data will be retained in archive.

Objective: 4, Module: 5

### C10.4 *Artefactual data*

The analysis of selected categories of artefactual data will provide much of the evidence for the interpretation of the site in behavioural and taphonomic terms. This analysis will largely be undertaken in-house with external consultants being engaged where appropriate expertise is not available.

#### C10.4.1 *Struck flint*

The struck flint assemblage is central to the behavioural and taphonomic interpretation of the site and for determining its position within regional settlement and landuse systems. The proposed analysis to be carried out on this dataset, as a result, has been divided into on-site and off-site areas which reflect these levels of investigation. Data or results generated by the on-site analysis will be employed in the subsequent off-site analysis to ensure that an integrated systematic approach to the interpretation of the assemblage is followed.

Analysis will be carried out to Data Levels 5-6. A text report with supporting data quantified and presented graphically will be prepared. The division of primary data between fiche and archive remains to be determined.

*Processing of artefact samples*

All the unsorted 4mm dry-sieved component of the artefact samples will be sorted and any artefacts retrieved identified and tabulated by type and context. The 2mm dry-sieved component will be scanned to assess its potential and a sample selected for sorting.

An allowance had been made for the time required to sort these fractions in the resource requirements (Section D), but it remains possible that the estimates may need to be revised.

Objectives: 2, 4, Module: 2

*On-site analysis*

A detailed typological and technological characterisation will be carried out and used as a basis for inferences about the character, range and relative date of on-site activities and for the identification of post-depositional processes. Artefacts will be classified on the basis of the stages in stone tool manufacture, use and rejuvenation. Individual contexts will be sampled to provide attribute (*eg.* metric) data on technological characteristics and trace attributes diagnostic of post-depositional processes. Core reduction sequences and the extent of post-depositional spatial displacement will be characterised by means of refitting. Temporally sensitive stylistic and technological elements will be used for establishing the relative dates of episodes or periods of site activity.

The data will be quantified and comparisons made between selected contexts to identify differences in artefact content, technological characteristics and post-depositional modification. Descriptive statistics, contingency table analysis, and bivariate and multiple regression will be employed in the analysis.

Objectives: 2, 4, Module: 6

*Off-site analysis*

A detailed comparison with known Mesolithic and Neolithic flint-Bronze Age sites for the Lambourn and Kennet Valleys (Wymer 1959, 1962; From 1072, 1976; Richards 1978; Gardiner 1988; Healy *et al.* 1992) will be carried out and used as a basis for establishing the site's position within regional settlement and landuse systems. Assemblage and site characteristics for the Lambourn and Kennet Valleys will be quantified and compared to those for the site to delineate different types of functional settlements for the region.

Descriptive statistics, contingency table analysis, factor analysis and cluster analysis will be employed in the analysis.

Objective: 3, Module: 7

C10.4.2 *Burnt flint*

The burnt flint will be listed and quantified by context and any significant patterns identified will be discussed in relation to associated finds and post-depositional processes. Descriptive statistics will be the only quantitative method used.

Analysis will be carried out to Data Level 3. A text report will be prepared with the division of primary data between fiche and archive to be determined.

Objectives: 2, 4 , Module: 8

C10.4.3 *Worked Stone*

The single prehistoric sandstone rubber will be analysed to Data Level 5. A catalogue-style description will be prepared for the artefact and its geological identification confirmed by an external consultant. Comments on its role in on-site activities, and any implications for production and exchange networks will also be presented. The exact placement of this description, whether in fiche or archive reports, remains to be determined.

No analysis will be undertaken on the three sandstone hones. These artefacts will remain at Data Level 2 and only a brief description prepared. Primary data will be retained in archive.

Objective: 2, Module: 9

C10.4.4 *Earlier prehistoric pottery*

The earlier prehistoric pottery assemblage will be analysed to provide a relative dating sequence of the earlier phases or periods of post- Mesolithic occupation or utilisation of the site. Only quantification by period will be carried out due to the fragmentary state of the assemblage. No fabric and form analysis will be undertaken. Only descriptive statistics will be employed in the analysis of the assemblage.

The analysis will be carried out to Data Level 3. A text report with quantified data will be prepared and discuss the range of periods present and their implications for post-Mesolithic activity at the site. Primary descriptions will be retained in archive.

Objectives: 2, 3, Module: 10

C10.4.5 *Later prehistoric and historic artefacts*

No additional analysis will be undertaken on the later prehistoric and historic artefacts recovered from the site. These datasets will remain at Data Level 2 and only a brief summary and quantification prepared. Primary data will be retained in archive.

Objectives: 2, 4, Module: 11

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**C11 SYNTHESIS AND REPORT PREPARATION**

C11.1 *Report briefs*

The objectives of the post-excavation programme will be central to the preparation of individual report briefs prior to the start of the Analysis. These report briefs will set out the questions to be addressed, relevant variables and analytical techniques, and outline the structure of the report. Full briefs will be prepared for the stratigraphic analysis and struck flint. Summary briefs will be prepared for the remaining categories of material (burnt flint, worked stone, earlier prehistoric pottery, and later prehistoric and historic artefacts). These briefs are fundamental for the successful completion of the synthesis and will ensure that the analysis and subsequent reports address the questions formulated to achieve specific objectives. However, it is recognised that the analysis may necessitate the revision of some of the objectives.

Objectives: 1-4, Module: 1

C11.2 *Synthesis*

The summaries and principal conclusions of the various reports will generate many of the substantive points of the concluding discussion and synthesis. It will be the responsibility of the Project Manager and deputies to assess, synthesise and summarise the various conclusions drawn from the analysis. The tasks of the Project Manager and deputies will also include the undertaking of any further background research still required, and establishing the contribution of the results to wider national research interests.

All specialist reports will be checked to ensure that they have addressed the questions set out in the relevant Report Brief. Reports failing to address agreed research questions will be returned for revision. External reports will also be standardised to an agreed format to achieve a consistent presentation and separation of text, microfiche (if applicable) and archive.

Objectives: 1-4, Modules: 12, 13, 14

### *C11.3 Report preparation*

Upon completion of the manuscript, the Reports Manager will undertake its preparation for publication. The tasks of the Reports Manager will include the editing of the manuscript, its distribution to external referees and the implementation of final revisions. The correction of proofs will be assumed by the Project Manager and principal authors.

The final stages of this process will be subject to future costings separate from those included with this proposal. These costs will be presented on completion of the draft manuscript when precise details of section headings, word totals and illustration numbers are known.

Objectives: 1-4, Modules: 15, 16

### *C11.4 Publication*

It is currently envisioned to produce a single report on the excavation and its results. The preferred option for publication of the report is its inclusion within a volume presenting the results of the archaeological work along the entire route of the A34 bypass. This volume is likely to be one of the Wessex Archaeology Monograph series.

### *C11.5 Outline synopsis*

The synopsis sketches the structure and contents of the report. It is recognised that the results of the analysis may produce additional or unforeseen results which will necessitate some revision in the content and layout of the final report.

#### *C11.5.1 Introduction*

Background and circumstances to the excavation, the geology and topography of the area, and the archaeological background of the area.

#### *C11.5.2 The Excavation*

Excavation strategy and methods, artefact retrieval, environmental sampling strategies, and chronometric dating samples.

#### *C11.5.3 Stratigraphy*

Stratigraphic sequence, deposit, layer and feature descriptions, impact of post-depositional processes on deposit characteristics, and correlations with known sequences for the region.

#### *C11.5.3 Artefacts*

Struck flint: condition and post-depositional trace attributes, raw material, assemblage composition, technological characterisation and reduction sequences, relative date,



## SECTION D: STAFFING AND RESOURCES

### D13 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

A project team system will be used in the post-excavation programme. The team is lead by the Project Manager who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Design, and to agreed performance targets whether academic, financial or timetabled. The Project Manager will also have a direct input into the struck flint report, taphonomic analyses, carry out or advise on all quantitative analyses, and undertake the synthesis and interpretation of the site.

Responsibilities for certain aspects of the programme will be delegated to key staff, who both supervise others and have a direct input into the analyses and the final report. These staff are the Finds Manager, who carries specific responsibility for the co- ordination and compilation of artefact reports, and the Environmental Manager who has particular responsibility for all environmental and scientific aspects of the project.

In order to maintain quality standards, the progress of the post-excavation programme will be monitored by the Deputy Director of York Archaeological Trust and by the Highways Agency's archaeological consultants (Wessex Archaeology). An academic advisor will also be appointed to assist with specific aspects of the programme and to advise and monitor the academic quality of the work during the data generation, analysis and synthesis phases of the project.

### D14 STAFFING

The nominated Project Team, including monitors, is outlined below and related to the task modules set out in Section 15.

#### D14.1 York Archaeological Trust and Southern Archaeology

Name	Title	Hrs	Modules
R. A. Hall	Director DR	45	1-17
W.A. Boismier	Project Manager PM	353	1,3,6,7,12,13,14,16
J. Kenny	Finds Manager FM	54	9,11,17
S. McPhilips	Environmental Manager EM	36	2,5,12
J. Magilton	Reports Manager RM	40	15
F. Mee	Editor ED	16	15
S. Chew	Graphics Officer GO	80	15
To be named	Finds Assistant FA	88	2,8

**D14.2 Nominated External Specialists**

Name	Title	Hrs	Modules
S.I. Hill	Photographer PH	5	16
R. Macphail	Soils Consultant SC	64	4
F. Raymond	Finds Specialist - Pottery FS	16	9
To be named	Finds Specialist - Flints FS	312	6

**D14.3 External Monitor and Project Advisor**

Name	Organisation	Hrs	Modules
R.N.E. Barton	Brookes University, Oxford AD	48	1-13,15
D.E. Farwell	Wessex Archaeology CS	32	1-16

**D15 TASKS AND MODULES**

The individual tasks necessary to achieve the post-excavation programme's stated objectives are itemised below. It is proposed to run the project in four stages. The tasks necessary for the successful completion of each stage have been grouped into a series of modules which set out the relationship between resources and project objectives. The explicit identification and presentation of the tasks allows particular resources to be identified and linked to the objectives set out in Section C.

*D15.1 Project stages and the ordering of modules and tasks*

The modules set out in the following section have been grouped into four consecutive stages:

***Stage 1: Preparatory work***

Definition of briefs, sample processing for artefactual and dating material

***Stage 2: Analysis***

Stratigraphic, soils, other environmental data, struck flint, burnt flint, worked stone, earlier prehistoric pottery, later prehistoric and historic artefacts, regional setting; preparation of individual reports

***Stage 3: Synthesis***

Editing and standardisation of stratigraphic, environmental, and finds reports; summary and integration of individual reports for taphonomic and behavioural interpretations

**Stage 4: Report preparation**

Background, excavation, and synthesis/discussion text sections; collation of stratigraphic, environmental, and finds reports; illustrations; final editing, refereeing, revisions and proof reading; archive preparation and deposition

**D15.2 List of work modules**

General management and monitoring are itemised as Tasks only as they continue throughout the life of the Project. Supervisory management and liason are included within the relevant modules.

**15.2.1 Stages 1 to 4 General Management and Monitoring**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
1	1-4	Monitoring	DR	40
2	1-4	Project Management	PM	80
3	1-4	Monitoring	CS	24
4	1-4	Monitoring	AD	40

**15.2.2 Stage 1: Preparatory Work****Module 1: Brief Preparation**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
5	1,4	Stratigraphic	PM	3
6	4	Environmental	PM	3
7	2-4	Struck Flint	PM	3
8	2	Burnt Flint	PM	3
9	2	Worked Stone	PM	3
10	2,3	Earlier Prehistoric Pottery	PM	3
11	4	Other Artefacts	PM	3
total hrs				21

**Module 2: Sample Preparation**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
12	2,4	Artefact Sample	FA	80
13	2,3	Dating Material	EM	8
total hrs				88

**15.2.3 Stage 2: Analysis****Module 3: Stratigraphic Analysis**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
14	1	Matrix Checking	PM	10
15	1	Phasing & Correlation	PM	20
16	1,4	Report	PM	10
total hrs				40

**Module 4: Soil Micromorphology**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
17	1,4	Thin Sections	SC	40
18	1,4	Analysis	SC	16
19	1,4	Report	SC	8
total hrs				64

**Module 5: Remaining Environmental Materials**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
20	4	Taphonomic Analysis	EM	16
21	4	Report	EM	8
total hrs				24

**Module 6: Struck Flint On-site Analysis**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
22	2,3	typological/technological analysis	FS	120
23	2,4	Attribute/metric Analysis	FS	80
24	2,4	Refitting	FS	40
25	2,4	Taphonomic Analysis	FS	16
25	2,4	Taphonomic Analysis	PM	20
26	2,4	Quantitative Analysis	FS	16
26	2,4	Quantitative Analysis	PM	20
27	2,4	Report	FS	40
total hrs				352

**Module 7: Struck Flint Off-site Analysis**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
28	3	Data Tabulation	PM	20
29	3	Quantitative Analysis	PM	10
30	3	Report	PM	20
total hrs				50

**Module 8: Burnt Flint Analysis**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
31	2	Quantification	FA	4
32	2	Report	FA	4
total hrs				8

**Module 9: Worked Stone**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
33	2	Description	FM	2
34	2	Report	FM	2
total hrs				4

**Module 10: Earlier Prehistoric Pottery**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
35	2,3	Quantification	FS	8
36	2,3	Report	FS	8
total hrs				16

**Module 11: Later Prehistoric & Historic Artefacts**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
37	2,4	Quantification	FM	8
38	2,4	Report	FM	8
total hrs				16

**15.2.4 Stage 3: Synthesis****Module 12: Editing and Standardisation of Reports**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
39	1,4	Stratigraphic Report	PM	3
40	1,4	Soil Micromorphology Report	EM	2
41	4	Environmental Report	EM	2
42	2-4	Find Reports	FM	10
43	3	Struck Flint Off-site Analysis	PM	3
total hrs				20

**Module 13: Summary and Integration of Analysis Results**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
44	1-4	Additional Research	PM	10
45	1,4	Stratigraphic Synthesis	PM	5
46	4	Taphonomic Synthesis	PM	10
47	2,3	Behavioural Synthesis	PM	10
total hrs				35

**Module 14: Completion of Site Report Text**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
48	1-4	Introductory Section	PM	3
48	1-4	Excavation Description Section	PM	3
50	1-4	Synthesis/Discussion Section	PM	15
total hrs				21

**15.2.5 Stage 4: Report Preparation****Module 15: Manuscript Preparation**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
51	1-4	Illustrations	GO	80
52	1-4	Report editing	ED	16
52	1-4	Report preparation	RM	40
52	1-4	Photography	PH	5
total hrs				141

**Module 16: Refereeing and Revisions**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
53	1-4	Internal Referee	DR	8
54	1-4	External Referee	CS	8
55	1-4	External Referee	AD	8
56	1-4	Revisions	PM	40
total hrs				64

**Module 17: Archive Preparation and Deposition**

Task	Objective	Description	Staff	Hrs
57	1-4	Archive Preparation	FM	8
58	1-4	Microfiching	FM	8
59	1-4	Archive Deposition	FM	8
total hrs				24

D15.3 *Work programme*

It is envisioned that the stages of work will be undertaken consecutively with each stage following the previous one. The tasks within individual modules have also been arranged in a sequential manner to ensure a logical progression. Table 10 presents the sequence of modules for the work.

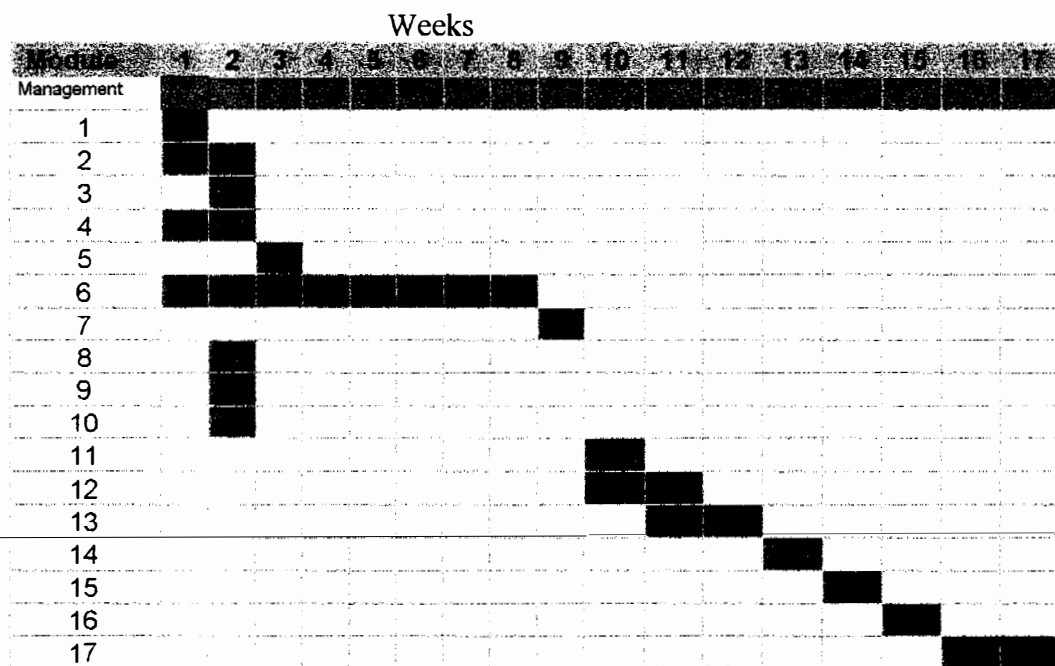


Table 10: Gantt chart of post-excavation programme

## SECTION E: BUDGET ESTIMATE

Completion of the programme of post-excavation analysis proposed in the Research Design will cost £27,430.74. A breakdown of this cost is presented in Table 11.

STAFF:	Cost per hour	Hours	Cost £
Director	£39.99	45	1799.55
Project Manager	£13.37	353	4719.61
Finds Manager	£21.96	54	1185.84
Environmental Manager	£10.43	36	375.48
Reports Manager	£32.92	40	1316.80
Graphics Officer	£19.37	80	1549.60
Editor	£19.37	16	309.92
Finds Assistant	£ 8.63	88	759.44
<b>Subtotal</b>			12016.24

SPECIALISTS:	Cost per hour	Hours	Cost £
Finds Specialist - Pottery	£14.00	16	224.00
Finds Specialist - Flint	£20.00	312	6240.00
Soils Consultant	£27.00	64	1728.00
Academic Advisor	£25.00	48	1200.00
Academic Consultant	£25.00	32	800.00
Photographer	£16.50	5	82.50
<b>Subtotal</b>			10,274.50

COSTS:	
Materials/expense/consumable	5140.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	5140.00

Table 11: Breakdown of estimated costs for completion of post-excavation programme

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LISTING

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
1050	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; abundant flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil)
1051	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1052	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; sparse small flint gravel	clay subsoil
1053	brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5yr4/4-10yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	decalcified agrillic brown earth subsoil; buried ancient Eb and Bt(g) horizon
1054	light yellowish brown (10yr5/4) silt loam; abundant small and medium flint gravel	made ground; mixed topsoil and redeposited gravels
1055	very pale brown (10yr7/4) sandy silt loam; abundant flint gravels, nodules and chalk fragments	made ground
1056	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; sparse small flint gravel	clay subsoil
1057	brown (10yr5/3) silt loam; rare flint gravel; abundant partially decomposed plant remains	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground
1058	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) sandy silt loam; abundant flint gravel (surface observation)	unexcavated backfill of evaluation trench 500
1059	unexcavated cut of evaluation trench 500	
1060	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) sandy silt loam; abundant flint gravel	backfill of evaluation trench 294
1061	flat bottom U-shaped cut	cut of evaluation trench 294
1062	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; mixed Ap horizon with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1063	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; abundant flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil)
1064	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; moderate flint gravel; abundant partially decomposed plant remains	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25336, N19048
1065	brownish yellow (10yr5/8) sandy clay; abundant flint gravels, rare chalk fragments	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in testpit E25536, N19048
1066	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25534, N19050
1067	brownish yellow (10yr5/8) sandy clay; abundant flint gravels, rare chalk fragments	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in testpit E25534, N19050
1068	yellowish brown (10yr 5/6) clay loam; sparse flint gravels	fill of partially excavated post-medieval/modern feature in test pit E25534, N19048
1069	circular/oval shaped feature with a V-shaped section	cut of post-medieval/modern feature
1070	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; moderate flint gravel; abundant partially decomposed plant remains	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25532, N19056
1071	brownish yellow (10yr5/8) sandy clay; abundant flint gravels, rare chalk fragments	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25532, N19056
1072	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; moderate flint gravel; abundant partially decomposed plant remains	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25530, N19058
1073	brownish yellow (10yr5/8) sandy clay; abundant flint gravels	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25530, N19058
1074	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; moderate flint gravel; abundant partially decomposed plant remains	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25522, N19060
1075	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1076	brownish yellow (10yr5/8) sandy clay; abundant flint gravels	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25522, N19060
1077	dark brownish yellow (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; abundant flint gravel	fill of tree bowl in test pit E25522, N19060
1078	circular/oval shaped feature with a wide U-shaped section and irregular edges	cut of tree bowl in test pit E25522, N19060
1079	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25524, N19066
1080	brownish yellow (10yr5/8) sandy clay; abundant flint gravels, rare chalk fragments	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in testpit E25524, N19066
1081	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; moderate flint gravel	fill of tree bowl in test pit E25524, N19066
1082	oval shaped feature with wide V-shaped section and irregular edges	cut of tree bowl in test pit E25524, N19066
1083	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25526, N19046
1084	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25526, N19046
1085	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; moderate flint gravel and chalk fragments	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25526, N19046
1086	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) clay; abundant flint gravel and rare chalk flecks	mixed clay and flint gravel layer in test pit E25526, N19046
1087	brownish yellow (10yr6/8) fine sand; abundant flint gravel	mixed sand and flint gravel layer in test pit E25526, N19046
1088	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25528, N19038

1089	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25528, N19038
1090	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; rare small flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25528, N19038
1091	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25518, N19062
1092	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; sparse flint gravels	clay subsoil in test pit E25518, N19062
1093	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25514, N19026
1094	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; rare flint gravels	clay subsoil in test pit E25514, N19026
1095	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25514, N19026
1096	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25514, N1904
1097	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25526, N19062
1098	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25526, N19062
1099	oval shaped feature with straight sides and concave base in section	post-medieval/modern posthole in test pit E25522, N19070
1100	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	fill of posthole in test pit E25522, N19070
1101	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	fill of posthole in test pit E25522, N19070
1102	brownish yellow (10yr6/8) clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and flint gravel subsoil in test pit E25522, N19070
1103	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25522, N19014
1104	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25522, N19014
1105	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; moderate flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25522, N19014
1106	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25522, N19012
1107	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; sparse flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25522, N19012
1108	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25516, N19000
1109	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25510, N18998
1110	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25510, N18998
1111	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25510, N18998
1112	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25530, N19032
1113	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; sparse flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25530, N19032
1114	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25520, N19046
1115	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25520, N19046
1116	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; sparse flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25520, N19046
1117	dark grayish brown (10yr4/2) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	compacted topsoil/Ap horizon underneath made ground in test pit E25524, N19052
1118	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25524, N19052
1119	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25524, N19052
1120	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/6) clay loam; rare flint gravel	colluvial occupation soil
1121	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam	fill of tree bowl 1122
1122	irregular oval shaped feature with a V-shaped section	cut of tree bowl
1123	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; abundant flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil)
1124	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1125	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; abundant flint gravel	gravel spread; hollow/gully erosion feature
1126	yellowish brown (10yr5/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	decalcified agrillic brown earth subsoil; buried ancient Eb and Bt(g) horizon
1127	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay	clay subsoil
1130	oval shaped feature with a V-shaped section	cut of taproot
1131	brown (5/3) silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of taproot feature 1130

1132	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; abundant flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil)
1133	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1134	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) clay; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil
1135	yellowish brown (10yr5/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1136
1136	oval shaped feature with irregular U-shaped section	cut of tree bowl
1139	yellowish brown (10yr5/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1140
1140	oval shaped feature with irregular U-shaped section	cut of tree bowl
1141	yellowish brown (10yr5/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1142
1142	irregular feature with V-shaped sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1143	yellowish brown (10yr5/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of taproot 1144
1144	circular feature with V-shaped section	cut of taproot
1145	yellowish brown (10yr5/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of taproot 1146
1146	circular feature with V-shaped section	cut of taproot
1147	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25516, N19054
1148	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25516, N19054
1149	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed sandy clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25516, N19054
1150	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy clay	sandy clay layer in test pit E25516, N19054
1151	brownish yellow (10yr6/6) coarse sand; rare flint gravel	sand layer in test pit E25516, N19054
1152	brownish yellow (10yr6/6) coarse sand; abundant flint gravel and nodules	terrace gravel
1153	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25522, N19070
1154	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25532, N19062
1155	grayish brown (10yr5/2) silty clay loam; moderate flint gravel and chalk flecks	fill of post-medieval/modern feature in test pit E25532, N19062
1156	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) sandy clay loam; abundant flint gravel and chalk flecks	fill of post-medieval/modern feature in test pit E25532, N19062
1157	partially exposed feature with straight sides and concave base	cut of post-medieval/modern feature in test pit E25532, N19062
1158	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/6) silty loam; abundant flint gravel	fill of post-medieval/modern feature in test pit E25532, N19062
1159	partially exposed feature with U-shaped sides and concave base	cut of post-medieval/modern feature in test pit E25532, N19062
1160	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) coarse sand; abundant flint gravel and nodules	terrace gravel in test pit E25532, N19062
1161	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25518, N19062
1162	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25518, N19062
1163	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) silty clay loam; moderate flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25518, N19062
1164	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25518, N19062
1165	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25516, N19072
1166	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) silty clay loam; moderate flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25516, N19072
1167	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel subsoil in test pit E25516, N19072
1172	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy silt loam	fill of tree bowl 1173
1173	oval feature with U-shaped section and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1174	brownish yellow (10yr6/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1175
1175	irregular feature with U-shaped section and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1178	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy silt loam	fill of tree bowl 1179
1179	irregular feature with a V-shaped section	cut of tree bowl
1182	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1183
1183	oval feature with V-shaped sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1184	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy silt loam	fill of taproot 1185
1185	circular feature with straight sides and concave base	cut of taproot
1188	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1189
1189	oval feature with straight sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl

1192	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1193
1193	irregular feature with v-shaped sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1194	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) sandy silt loam	fill of tree bowl 1195
1195	circular feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1196	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl/throw 1197
1197	oval feature with V-shaped sides and rounded base	cut of tree bowl/throw
1198	dark yellowish brown (10yr 4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1199
1199	circular feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1200	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated root cast feature
1201	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) silty clay loam; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel subsoil
1204	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; moderate flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil exposed in section of cut 1061
1205	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4)sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of treebowl 1206
1206	irregular cut with U-shaped sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1207	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1208	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) clay; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil
1209	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25500, N19054
1210	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25500, N19054
1211	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) clay; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25500, N19054
1212	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25502, N19058
1213	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25502, N19058
1214	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay	clay subsoil in test pit E25502, N19058
1215	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/5)sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1216
1216	irregular sub-oval feature with concave sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1217	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25496, N19054
1218	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25496, N19054
1219	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25496, N19054
1220	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25500, N19054
1221	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25500, N19054
1222	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25500, N19054
1223	dark yellowish brown (10yr 4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1224
1224	irregular sub-oval feature with irregular sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1225	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) clay loam; rare flint gravel	colluvial occupation soil (=1120) in test pit E25500, N19058
1226	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1227	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25498, N19058
1228	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) clay loam; rare flint gravel	colluvial occupation soil (=1120) in test pit E25498, N19058
1229	brown to dark yellowish brown (7.5yr4/4-10yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	decalcified agrillic brown earth subsoil; buried ancient Eb and Bt(g) horizon
1230	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1231
1231	oval feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1232	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of animal burrow 1233
1233	irregular sub-oval feature with concave sides and flat base	cut of animal burrow
1234	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of taproot 1235
1235	circular feature with straight sides and irregular base	cut of taproot

1240	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; rare flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25494, N19050
1241	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25494, N19050
1242	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; sparse flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25494, N19050
1243	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; rare flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil)
1244	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1245	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; sparse flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil)
1246	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1247	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) silty clay loam; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil
1248	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; rare flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil) in test pit E25498, N19050
1249	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil in test pit E25498, N19050
1250	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) clay; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil in test pit E25498, N19050
1255	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1256
1256	irregular sub-oval feature with irregular sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1257	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1258
1258	oval feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1259	very pale brown (10yr7/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	decalcified agrillic brown earth subsoil; buried ancient Eb and Bt(g) horizon
1261	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1262
1262	irregular feature with irregular sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1263	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1264
1264	oval feature with irregular sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1265	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl/throw 1266
1266	semi-rectangular feature with V-shaped sides and flat base	cut of tree bowl/throw
1271	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil)
1272	brown (7.5yr4/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	brickearth; ancient colluvial Ap (ploughsoil) with homogenised Eb and Bt soil
1273	brownish yellow (10yr6/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	decalcified agrillic brown earth subsoil; buried ancient Eb and Bt(g) horizon
1274	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silty clay loam; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil
1275	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) silty clay loam; rare flint gravel	clay subsoil
1276	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy clay; rare flint gravel	sandy clay layer
1277	black (10yr2/1) silt loam	lens within 1274
1278	black (10yr2/1) silt loam	lens within 1274
1279	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravels	irregular spread of worked and burnt flint within 1207
1280	cleaning layer after machine stripping in Areas 5 & 7	
1281	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) clay; moderate flint gravel	gravel spread; hollow/gully erosion feature
1282	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) coarse sand; abundant flint gravel	terrace gravel
1283	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1284
1284	circular feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1285	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) sandy silt loam	fill of taproot 1286
1286	semi-oval feature with V-shaped sides and concave base	cut of taproot
1291	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of unexcavated tree bowl 1292
1292	oval shaped feature seen in plan	cut of unexcavated tree bowl
1293	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) clay; rare flint gravel	fill of unexcavated taproot 1294
1294	oval shaped feature seen in plan	cut of unexcavated taproot
1295	yellowish brown (10yr5/4) sandy silt loam	fill of unexcavated taproot 1296
1296	oval shaped feature seen in plan	cut of unexcavated taproot
1297	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel layer
1298	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of unexcavated tree bowl 1299

1299	oval shaped feature seen in plan	cut of unexcavated tree bowl
1300	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) clay; sparse flint gravel	clay subsoil
1301	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1302
1302	oval feature with concave/convex sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1303	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1304
1304	oval feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1305	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1306
1306	oval feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1307	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1308
1308	circular feature with concave sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1309	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam	fill of tree bowl 1310
1310	oval feature with concave sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1311	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam	fill of tree bowl 1312
1312	irregular feature with concave sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1313	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1314
1314	oval feature with concave sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1315	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1316
1316	irregular feature with straight sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1317	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1318
1318	irregular feature with straight/irregular sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1319	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; sparse flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1320
1320	irregular feature with irregular sides and concave base	cut of tree bowl
1321	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of animal burrow 1322
1322	curved narrow feature with concave sides and concave base	cut of animal burrow
1323	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy silt loam	fill of tree bowl 1324
1324	oval feature with concave sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1325	brown (7.5yr4/4) silt loam; moderate flint gravel	topsoil/Ap horizon (ploughsoil)
1326	reddish brown (5yr4/3) clay loam; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel layer with extensive cyroturbation (periglacial features) and bioturbation
1327	yellow (10yr7/6) sandy silt; rare flint gravel	mixed layer of decalcified chalk, sand and flint gravel
1328	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/6) clay loam; moderate flint gravels	fill of unexcavated post-medieval/modern feature 1442 seen in section of machine trench
1329	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay loam; rare flint gravel	fill of unexcavated post-medieval/modern feature 1442 seen in section of machine trench
1330	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) clay; moderate flint gravel	clay subsoil seen in section of machine trench
1331	reddish brown (5yr4/3) clay loam; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel layer with extensive cyroturbation (periglacial features) and bioturbation
1332	yellow (10yr7/6) sandy silt; rare flint gravel	mixed layer of decalcified chalk, sand and flint gravel
1333	very pale brown (10yr8/3) sand; abundant flint gravel	terrace gravel
1334	very pale brown (10yr8/4) sand; abundant flint gravel	terrace gravel
1335	very pale brown (10yr7/3) sand; abundant flint gravel	terrace gravel
1336	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) silt; abundant flint gravel	mixed layer of decalcified chalk and flint gravel
1337	irregular feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl
1338	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) sandy silt loam	fill of tree bowl 1337
1340	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) silty clay	mixed layer of clay and decalcified chalk
1341	very pale brown (10yr7/4) sand	layer of sand
1342	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy silt; abundant flint gravel	mixed layer of sand and decalcified chalk
1343	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy silt; abundant flint gravel	mixed layer of sand and decalcified chalk
1345	irregular feature with convex sides and irregular base	cut of tree bowl
1346	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1345
1347	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravels	fill of tree bowl 1345
1348	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; sparse flint gravel	clay subsoil





1398	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1399	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1400	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1401	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1402	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1403	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1404	reddish brown (5yr4/3) clay; abundant flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1405	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1406	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1407	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1408	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1409	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1410	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1411	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/4) clay; moderate flint gravel	fill/cut of unexcavated natural feature (periglacial)
1412	very dark grayish brown (10yr3/2) silt loam	fill/cut of unexcavated modern feature
1414	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of posthole 1415 (prehistoric)
1415	circular feature with straight/concave sides and flat base	posthole
1416	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel layer with extensive cyroturbation (periglacial features) and bioturbation
1417	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) silt; sparse flint gravel and chalk flecks	mixed layer of decalcified chalk and flint gravel
1418	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) sandy clay; abundant flint gravels	mixed layer of sandy clay and flint gravel
1419	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) silt; sparse flint gravel and chalk flecks	mixed layer of decalcified chalk and flint gravel
1420	light brownish gray (10yr6/2) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill (lower) of tree bowl 1374
1421	dark yellowish brown (10yr3/4) sandy clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed layer of sandy clay and flint gravel
1422	Very pale brown (10yr8/3) sand; abundant flint gravel	terrace gravel
1423	light yellowish brown (10yr6/4) silty clay	layer of decalcified chalk with high clay content
1424	yellowish brown (10yr5/8) clay; moderate flint gravel	mixed clay and gravel subsoil
1425	brownish yellow (10yr6/6) sand; rare flint gravel	layer of sand
1426	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) sandy clay; abundant flint gravel and chalk flecks	mixed layer of sandy clay, flint gravel and chalk flecks
1427	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) silty clay; abundant flint gravels	mixed layer of clay, decalcified chalk and flint gravel
1428	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) clay; sparse flint gravel	clay substrate
1429	pale brown (10yr6/3) sandy silt loam	fill of unexcavated tree bowl (1430) seen in section of machine trench
1430	feature with concave sides and base	cut of tree bowl seen in section of machine trench
1431	light yellowish gray (10yr6/2) silt; abundant flint gravel	mixed layer of partially decalcified chalk (redeposited) and flint gravel seen in section of machine trench
1432	yellowish brown (10yr5/6) clay	layer of clay seen in section of machine trench
1433	light brownish gray (10yr6/2) silty clay	layer of clay seen in section of machine trench
1434	grayish brown (10yr5/2) sandy clay	layer of sandy clay seen in section of machine trench
1435	grayish brown (10yr5/2) silty clay	layer of clay seen in section of machine trench
1436	light grayish brown (10yr6/2) silty clay	layer of clay seen in section of machine trench
1437	dark yellowish brown (10yr4/6) clay; abundant flint gravel	mixed layer of clay and gravel seen in section of machine trench
1438	very pale brown (10yr8/3) silty clay; abundant flint gravel and chalk fragments	mixed layer/lens of clay, gravel and redeposited chalk fragments seen in section of machine trench
1439	yellowish brown (10yr5/4) sandy silt loam; rare flint gravel	fill of tree bowl 1440 seen in section of machine trench
1440	feature with U-shaped section	cut of tree bowl seen in section of machine trench
1441	very pale brown (10yr8/3) sand; abundant flint gravel	terrace gravel
1442	feature with u-shaped section	cut of unexcavated post-medieval/modern feature seen in section of machine trench

## APPENDIX 2: Summary of *Data Levels Guidelines*

The creation of the *Data Levels Guidelines* formalises the kinds of processing and analysis which Wessex Archaeology has been conducting for the past fifteen years. It provides a structure for finds work. It is to be used as part of the finds assessment and report preparation procedures.

### *Data Level 1*

*Record presence; do not collect.* This level can be used in field scanning only if experienced personnel are participating. It is a level of recording which could be used to enhance information about an area which has been well-documented archaeologically. Data Level 1 could comprise, for example, part of a rapid field scan to identify areas of potential for more detailed survey in an environmental assessment or evaluation. Information could be sketch-plotted and recorded on field or hectare sheets. In excavation or evaluation by excavation it is unlikely to be used except, for example, in the excavation of dumps of ceramic building materials from building demolition, or for modern finds in topsoil. Such occurrences must be noted on context records.

### *Data Level 2*

This is the basic finds records: for bulk finds, this is the *Context Finds Record*; for objects, this includes the mandatory fields of the *Object Record*. This level is the minimum requirement in order to provide quantified data about each material type by context or by collection unit. For excavated artefacts, preparation of the *Finds Index by Category*, which lists and quantifies each material type by context and summarises the information, is necessary. This can be done by entering all the *Context Finds* and *Object Records* onto a computer database, or can be calculated manually. Include all material recovered from samples selected for artefact analysis, and artefacts recovered from environmental samples if required.

### *Data Level 3*

This is the assessment level. The artefactual evidence collected during fieldwalking, or any stage of evaluation and excavation, is scanned, and the potential and suggested methodology for further analysis assessed. The assessment stage can be implemented at two levels. The general dating and quantification information from Data Level 3 can be used to assist in the preparation of client reports, and provide information for SMR work. Spot-date for general chronological range of the material and scan to assess the nature and quality of the material, using the *Spot-Dating and Scanning* form, or those specifically targeted for particular materials such as the *Ceramic Building Material and Stone Scanning* form. The scan may include an assessment as to whether the material is representative of primary deposition or mainly redeposited material, activity areas, or evidence for a building. Give the reasons for date range, such as specific types of pottery or metalwork. At this stage, no further analysis is proposed.

Data Level 3 may also be used in the preparation of detailed research designs for post-excavation work, a process which is formalised as the 'assessment of potential for analysis' in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991). In addition to the scanning procedure outlined above, the assessment should also include a statement of the archaeological potential of the material, and an outline of the proposed analysis. Determine whether a selection of the material type is necessary or if the full

collection is to be analysed. Prepare a series of questions to be asked of the material type, and the analytical methods to be implemented. An indication of the range and quantity of material to be illustrated should also be given.

*Data Level 4*

This is the first analytical stage, and is the level of analysis employed for standard assemblages where no specialised research is to be undertaken (eg, for pottery, this is basic fabric and form analysis; for ceramic building materials, recording of the general diagnostic pieces; for lithic material, the recording of metrical and technological data). For selected material types and certain deposits, this stage of work is enough to provide a great deal of information from a limited amount of work. This is the level of analysis traditionally achieved in most excavation reports.

*Data Level 5*

This is the second analytical stage, and includes the more detailed research which may be undertaken on selected material types if the nature of the assemblage (and the project budget) allows it. It is generally only undertaken on large assemblages, ie, those where the return of information justifies a more labour-intensive approach than *Data Level 4*. It might include, for example, the detailed recording of an assemblage of decorated floor tiles, in order to investigate production groups; or an in-depth spatial analysis of pottery sherds individually recorded within an occupation deposit.

*Data Level 6*

This consists of *scientific and other detailed research*, as well as *regional analyses* with support sought from outside bodies such as the period societies, universities, English Heritage and the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, the British Museum, the Oxford Research Laboratory for the History of Art and Archaeology, the British Academy (Research Grants and Fund for Applied Science in Archaeology), and the Science and Engineering Research Council.

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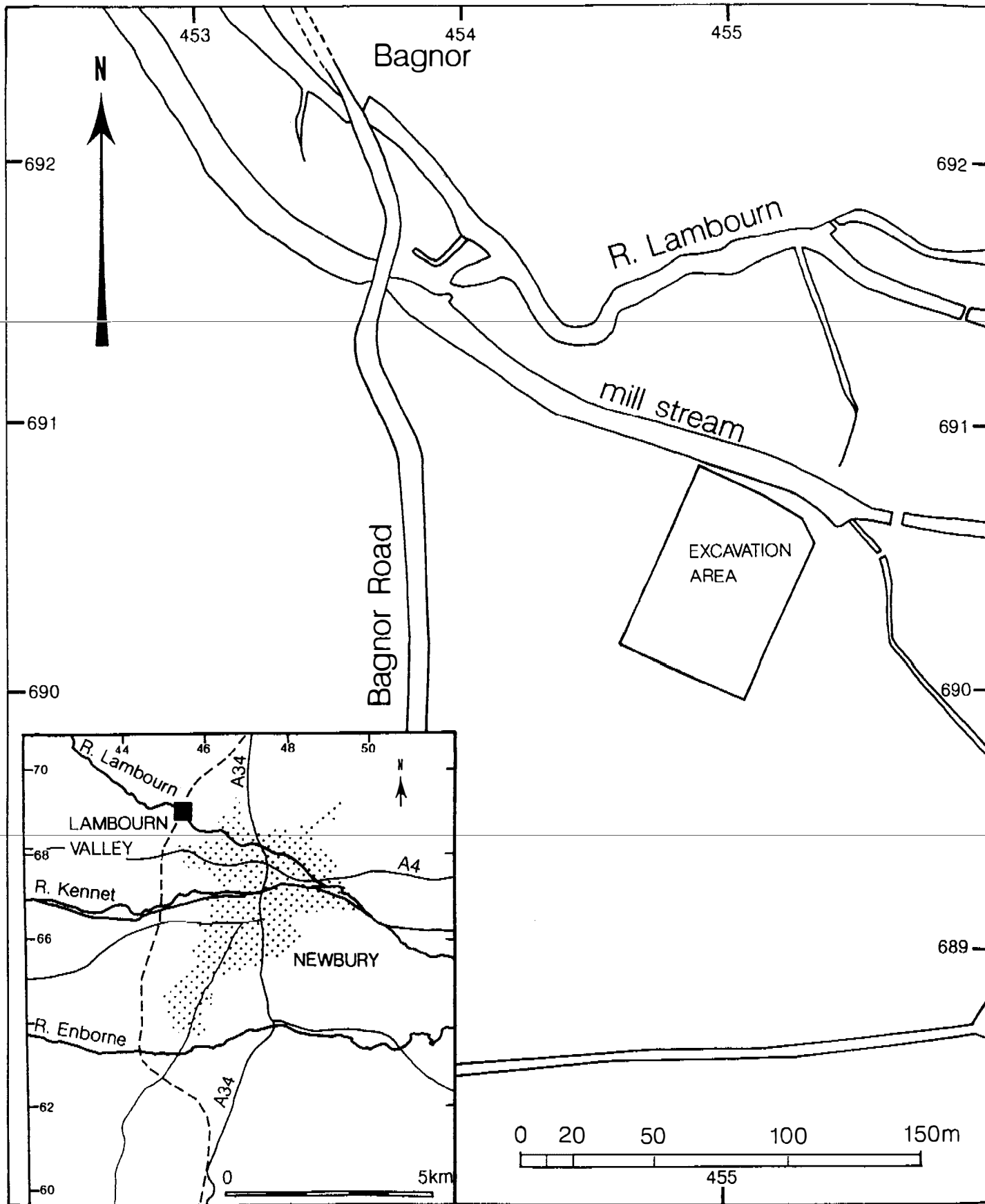


Figure 1 Site location plan.