

Post-excavation Assessment of Archaeological Fieldwork (November 1996 to December 2001) with Updated Project Design for Analysis and Publication

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Contents

		SummaryAcknowledgements	
		A: PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RESULTS	
1	INT	RODUCTION	1
	1.1	Project Background	1
	1.2	Topography, Land-Use and Geology	
2	ME'	THODOLOGY	
	2.1	Previous Method Statements	
	2.2	Aims	
	2.3	Evaluation and Excavation – Area A	
	2.4	Watching Brief - Area A	
	2.5	Strip-and Record Survey - Areas C, D, E & F	
	2.6	Finds Analysis	
	2.7	Palaeo-environmental Sampling	
3	RES	SULTS	
	3.1	Report Structure	
	3.2	Excavated Features	
	3.3	Finds	
	3.4	Palaeo-environmental Evidence	
4	ARG	CHIVE QUANTIFICATION	
	4.1	Stratigraphic Archive	
	4.2	Finds Archive	
	4.3	Environmental Archive	17
5	STA	ATEMENT OF POTENTIAL	17
	5.1	Excavated Features	17
	5.2	Finds Evidence	17
	5.3	Palaeo-environmental Evidence	
6	AIN	AS AND OBJECTIVES	20
	В	B: PROPOSALS FOR POST EXCAVATION ANALYSES AND PUBLICATION	
	6.1	Introduction	20
	6.2	Aims	20
	6.3	Objectives	20

7	MET	THOD STATEMENT	21
	7.1	Documentary Survey	21
	7.2	Finds Analysis	22
	7.3	Palaeo-environmental Analysis	22
	7.4	Stratigraphic Analysis	23
	7.5	Publication	24
8	TAS	K LIST, PERSONNEL AND COST ESTIMATE	25
	8.1	Task list	25
	8.2	Personnel	26
9	STO	RAGE AND CURATION	26
	9.1	Museum	26
	9.2	Conservation	26
	9.3	Archive Storage	26
	9.4	Discard Policy	
	9.5	Copyright	
	9.6	Security Copy	
10	REF	ERENCES	28
WIT APP ARE APP REM APP	HIN Z ENDI A F: S ENDI IAINS ENDI	X 1: SUMMARY OF THE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECOR THE VICINITY OF THE SITE	30 31 35 VT 38 40
		Cover: Area C (looking west) during topsoil stripping	
Figur	e 1:	Site location	
Figur	e 2:	Areas A to F – Plan showing all archaeological features	
Figur	re 3:	Area A – Plan of excavated area	
Figur	e 4:	Area F and Area C (west) – Plan showing all features, and a section across ditches 127 and 130	
Figur	re 5:	Area C (east) and Area D – Plan showing all features	
Figur	e 6:	Area E – Plan showing all features and a section across pit 210	

PLATES

Plate 1:	Section across late Bronze Age / early Iron Age ditch 2023 in Area A. Looking west, 1m scale
Plate 2:	Romano-British feature 2061 in Area A, containing waste from pottery production. Looking west, 0.5 and 0.2m scales
Plate 3:	An undated post-hole in Area C, possibly associated with Romano-British ring-gully 385. Looking north, 0.2m scale
Plate 4:	The terminal end of Late Iron Age / early Romano-British ditch 138 in Area C. Looking east, 2m and 0.5n scales
Plate 5:	The base of a Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age coarseware vessel in pit 104, Area C, 0.2m scale
Plate 6:	Topsoil stripping in progress in the North of Area D, with gully 22 in the foreground, looking west
Plate 7:	The base of a Deverel-Rimbury type urn, dating from the Middle Bronze Age, 0.5m scale
Plate 8:	Conjoined pits 395 in Area E, possibly associated with pottery production, 0.5m scale

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SUMMARY

Since November 1996 Wessex Archaeology has undertaken a series of evaluations, excavations and strip-and-record surveys within George's Farm gravel quarry, Crookham Common, Berkshire centred on NGR 453250 164200. This fieldwork was commissioned by S. Grundon (Ewelme) Limited in response to conditions placed on their extraction licences.

The excavation produced a variety of evidence for settlement and land-use within the Enborne Valley between the Bronze Age and the end of the Roman period. This includes evidence for the 'ritual' deposition of pottery vessels during the Middle Bronze Age and the first settlement evidence — an unenclosed scatter of pits dated to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age.

During the subsequent Iron Age and Roman phases the archaeological record was dominated by the establishment of a fixed field system (represented in the record by boundary ditches). This occurs in association with a shift in the settlement pattern, from the valley side onto the ridge.

This assessment report sets out the preliminary results, outlines the project aims in the light of these results, and presents proposals for post-excavation work and the production of a full publication report. The site has some potential to contribute to current understanding of the evolution and development of the Berkshire landscape. It is envisaged that the excavation results will be published, either in the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal* or as part of a larger volume designed to bring a number of unpublished Berkshire sites to publication. Ultimately the archive will be deposited at the West Berkshire Museum.

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The various stages of fieldwork were supervised by Bob Davis, Mark Dunkley, Paul Gajos, Julie Lovell, Steve Webster, Nicholas A. Wells, and Jamie Wright. This report was compiled by Steve Webster and Joanne Donachie and edited by Lisa Brown and Bruno Barber. Finds analysis was provided by Lorraine Mepham (Finds Manager) and Rachael Seager-Smith, with environmental analysis by Dr. Michael J. Allen (Environmental Manager) assisted by Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were produced by S.E. James with Marie Leverett, and the project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Roland J. C. Smith, Joanne Donachie, and Paul McCulloch.

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A: PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RESULTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has undertaken a rolling programme of archaeological fieldwork in advance of gravel extraction at George's Farm, Crookham Common, Berkshire (centred on NGR 453250 164200), hereafter referred to as the 'Site' (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by S. Grundon (Ewelme) Limited in response to an archaeological condition attached to their extraction licence requiring a scheme of archaeological works to be implemented. Work commenced in November 1996 and continued, through a series of stages, until December 2001.
- 1.1.2 The Site lies between George's Farm and Crookham, 2.25km south of Thatcham, West Berkshire. A development brief drawn up for the Site by the Principal Archaeologist of the Babtie Group indicated that important buried remains might be disturbed by the development. Fieldwalking of the Site as part of the Lower Kennet Valley Survey in the 1970s (Lobb and Rose 1996) recovered worked flint and sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery, thus providing the first indication of the potential of the Site for prehistoric and Roman activity.
- 1.1.3 For the purpose of this report the Site has been split, along the lines of the pre-existing field boundaries, into six areas referred to as Areas A to F. These areas are shown on **Figure 1**.
- 1.1.4 As noted above, the potential of the Site to contain evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity was noted first in the 1970s following fieldwalking undertaken as part of the Lower Kennet Valley Survey (Lobb and Rose 1996).
- 1.1.5 In November 1996, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by S. Grundon (Ewelme) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during topsoil stripping of the eastern half of Area A (**Figure 2**). Gravel extraction had already been completed within Area B, although flint flakes and a sherd of Roman pottery had been recorded during earlier fieldwalking (Berkshire

SMR 02316–18; see Wessex Archaeology 1997a, fig 1 & appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a project design written by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 1996) and approved by Babtie Public Services, then acting as archaeological advisors to Berkshire County Council.

- 1.1.6 As part of this programme of work, all known archaeological sites/findspots recorded in the Berkshire Sites and Monuments Record within the Site and its immediate vicinity were consulted and plotted (Wessex Archaeology 1997a). This information is shown as numbers 1–15 on **Figure 1** and listed in **Appendix 1**.
- 1.1.7 The watching brief in Area A did not record any archaeological features (Wessex Archaeology 1997a, 7). Wessex Archaeology reported to Babtie in a letter of 11 December 1996 that 'the quality of topsoil stripping was high and a clean and level surface was observed throughout most of the Site area. On this basis we can state with some confidence that it is unlikely that even relatively small and ephemeral features were not observed'.
- 1.1.8 In August 1997 Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological field evaluation of the remaining 3.9 hectares of the western half of Area A. The objective of the evaluation was to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quantity of surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation comprised 15 machine dug trenches (Wessex Archaeology 1997a), 14 of which measured 50m by 1.8m and one measured 90m by 1.8m (**Figure 2: Area A**).
- 1.1.9 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, an 'L-shaped' area of approximately 6.2 hectares in the south of Area A was stripped of topsoil and fully excavated (Wessex Archaeology 1997c) (**Figure 2: Area A**). Fieldwork was in accordance with a method statement prepared by Wessex Archaeology and approved by the Principal Archaeologist, Babtie Group (Wessex Archaeology 1997b). The remainder of the western part of Area A was subject to a watching brief (Wessex Archaeology 1997c, 7).
- 1.1.10 Following this work a method statement was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 1998) detailing the procedures for topsoil stripping and archaeological recording for the remainder of the George's Farm Site. This was approved by the Principal Archaeologist of the Babtie Group.
- 1.1.11 August 1998 marked the start of this rolling programme of strip-and-record archaeological recording within Areas C, D, E and F (**Figure 2**). This involved the excavation of features in Area C (in August and September 1999), Area D (in November 1999 and January 2000) and Area E (between October and December 2000). From 1998 to 2000 a watching brief was held on other parts of the quarry around Areas C and D shown blue in **Figure 2**, and on a temporary haul road at the south edge of Area C (**see Figure 2**).

- 1.1.12 A small excavation was conducted in August 2001 beneath a bund within the quarry (Wessex Archaeology 2001), considered here as part of Area E. The final excavation, of a narrow strip between Areas B and C, was designated as Area F (Wessex Archaeology 2003), although it is discussed here as part of Area C. Gravel was extracted following the completion of each stage of archaeological fieldwork.
- 1.1.13 This assessment report outlines the results of the various stages of archaeological fieldwork, and presents proposals for post-excavation analysis and subsequent report production. The assessment was achieved by a cross-checking and ordering of the project archive, spot-dating the pottery, scanning all other artefact types and processing selected soil samples, as per the proposals document (Wessex Archaeology 1998, 5–6).

1.2 Topography, Land-Use and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site lies on a south-facing slope below the crest of an east west ridge that forms the watershed between the River Kennet to the north and the River Enborne to the south (**Figure 1**). It slopes down from 114.15m (metres) above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the northern edge of Area D to 96.5m aOD at the southern end of Area E.
- 1.2.2 Prior to gravel extraction the bulk of the Site lay within a row of four arable fields that ran east west, parallel with the main road through Crookham. To the south of these a further series of fields (of which Area E was part of one) ran down-slope between four fingers of woodland. The woodland, which included Kenton's Wood and Long Copse, has survived within the valleys created by a number of streams that flow off the ridge into the River Enborne. One former natural stream channel was identified in Area E (see Figure 6).
- 1.2.3 The Site lies on well-drained coarse loamy and gravely soils classified as *Sonning 2* a Typical Paleo-argillic Podzol (Soil Survey of England and Wales sheet 6, 1983). The underlying drift geology is Plateau Gravel lying above Eocene Bagshot Beds (Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheets 267 & 268, 1971).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Previous Method Statements

2.1.1 Full details of the methods employed during fieldwork are contained in the Proposals for Archaeological Recording (Wessex Archaeology 1996 and 1998) and a summary only is presented here. The results are presented in **Section 3** below.

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The main aim of the watching brief, evaluation, excavation and strip-and-record investigations was to mitigate the impact of the gravel extraction upon

the archaeological resource through 'preservation by record', and to make a synthesis of the results accessible. The broad objectives of the investigation included the following:

- to establish the function and evolution of the Site.
- to assess the range of activities taking place on-site, and their importance within the local and regional archaeological landscape.
- to establish the environmental setting of the area through the study of suitable deposits.

2.3 Evaluation and Excavation – Area A

- 2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of 15 trenches, fourteen of which measured 50m by 1.8m and one measured 90m by 1.8m. All the trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural gravels by machine, following which archaeological features were sample-excavated by hand and recorded.
- 2.3.2 Based on the results of the evaluation an L-shaped segment within the south-western half of Area A was excavated. The area was stripped using a 360° mechanical excavator down to the level of the natural gravels. All the features, seen cutting into the gravels, were planned pre-excavation, and selected features were excavated in accordance with the brief (Wessex Archaeology 1997b) i.e. 20% (by length) of the linear features and 50% of the pits and post-holes. All features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. Individual features were located relative to the edges of the excavated area, which was located relative to the surrounding topography by Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey.

2.4 Watching Brief – Area A

2.4.1 In addition to the evaluation and excavation, Area A was subjected to a two phase watching brief which took place during the stripping of topsoil prior to gravel extraction (Wessex Archaeology 1997a). Stripping was done by machine to a standard whereby it was considered that all features over 0.5m in diameter would be visible. No features were recorded.

2.5 Strip-and Record Survey – Areas C, D, E & F

- 2.5.1 As a result of the clarity of the gravel horizon produced during topsoil stripping prior to gravel extraction, a different methodology was employed within Areas C, D and E, as outlined in the method statement prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 1998). In these areas topsoil was stripped under archaeological supervision. All archaeological features were noted and tagged as they were uncovered.
- 2.5.2 Following the topsoil stripping, a pre-excavation plan of the archaeology was produced by TST survey and an appropriate excavation strategy was agreed with the Client and the Principal Archaeologist, Babtie/West Berkshire County Council. This involved the excavation of a representative sample of the visible features and a suitable level of recording.

2.5.3 Excavated features were planned by hand at 1:20 and then added to the base plan by means of surveyed 'planning points'. Sections were drawn of all excavated features and written records were compiled using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

2.6 Finds Analysis

- 2.6.1 The finds analysis covers finds deriving from all stages of fieldwork at George's Farm from November 1996. All finds have been quantified by context and by material type (**Appendix 2**) and the results are presented below in **Section 3.2**.
- 2.6.2 The assemblage includes material of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date, deriving from a number of cut features across the Site. The only closely datable material is the pottery, which has been quantified by broad fabric group (e.g. flint-tempered, coarse greyware) within each context, and spot dates recorded.
- 2.6.3 All metalwork, apart from lead, has been X-rayed as part of the assessment phase, and this has informed the preliminary identification of objects as well as the selection for further conservation treatment.
- 2.6.4 All other material types were briefly scanned, categorised and, where possible, spot-dated.

2.7 Palaeo-environmental Sampling

- 2.7.1 A series of 29 bulk samples of generally 10 litres, but varying between two and 18 litres, was processed from a range of feature types for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. Selected samples were processed in order to assess their preservation and potential to aid in the interpretation of the function of specific features and contexts, and to help in the understanding of the activities performed in the excavated area and the economy and status of the Site. The evidence is summarised below in Section 3.3.
- 2.7.2 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups:

Phase	No. of samples	Volume (litres)
Middle Bronze Age	3	25
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	7	60
?Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	15	111
Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British	1	10
Romano-British	2	20
Medieval	1	18
Total	29	244

2.7.3 Animal bone did not survive in most parts of the Site. In Area F, small amounts of animal bone survived, mostly in Romano-British contexts (**Appendix 2**), but in insufficient quantities to justify further work.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Report Structure

3.1.1 The results of the archaeological fieldwork have been described in chronological order, where possible. Archaeological features and deposits are illustrated both on an overall Site plan at 1:2000 scale (**Figure 2**) and on individual area plans at 1:1000 scale which include context (reference) numbers and selected sections and photographic plates (**Figures 3–6**).

3.2 Excavated Features

Summary

3.2.1 Fieldwork recorded a phased sequence of activity ranging in date from the Middle Bronze Age (1500 BC) to the medieval period (AD 1066–1499). All phases are represented by the presence of cut features (ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes), including at least one phase of structural activity.

Middle Bronze Age

- 3.2.2 The earliest identifiable activity on the Site dates from the Middle Bronze Age (1500–1100 BC). This takes the form of four small isolated pits (220 & 224 and 269 & 354), with the exception of pit 224, each pit contained the remains of a Deverel-Rimbury type urn (**Figure 6: Plate 7**). Although not cut by later features, all the urns had been disturbed to a greater or lesser degree by modern ploughing.
- 3.2.3 The pits were located in the north-east and south-west corners of Area E (**Figure 6**) in areas occupied by clusters of later features. The urns, though filled with burnt debris, did not appear to contain cremated human bone or any other finds. The only other evidence for activity of this date was a single sherd of pottery found within a small Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age assemblage in pit 192 at the southern end of Area C (**Figure 4**).
- 3.2.4 Middle Bronze Age sites from the lower Kennet Valley are few in number and consist mostly of cremation burials, occurring both singly and in cemeteries, where cremated bones were placed generally in Deverel-Rimbury urns (Lobb and Rose 1996, 79). At Sulham (Shrubsole 1907), Shortheath Lane (Butterworth and Lobb 1992) and possibly at Tilehurst (Barrett 1973), the cemeteries were on higher ground overlooking the valley and were not associated with any monuments.

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age

3.2.5 All of the areas investigated have produced Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age (1100–400 BC) material. With the exception of ditch 2023 in Area A (**Figure 3**) and shallow gully 32 in Area D (**Figure 5**), the evidence for this period takes the form of scatters of pits and post-holes, many of which are associated with burnt-flint and are thought to represent 'fire-pits'. Area E, in particular, produced a notable cluster of large pits (208, 210, 216 and 352) in the south-west corner (**Figure 6**).

- 3.2.6 Of the number of pits scattered throughout Areas C and D, four (12, 104, 192 and 197) are datable to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age and 19 are undated (**Figures 4 & 5**). Overall there is little apparent pattern to this activity and the general impression is of a low level of activity. However, the presence of a quantity of pottery and two loom-weights within pits 192 and 197, at the southern end of Area C, may point to this area being on the edge of an occupation site.
- 3.2.7 Area E, which lies on the south-facing slope overlooking the Enborne Valley, contained a significantly bigger cluster of pits compared to the other areas within George's Farm. This cluster or spread was concentrated in an area of some 180m by 60m, located between Kenton's Wood in the west to a partially in-filled stream in the east (**Figures 1 & 6**). The majority of the pits were undated, however, of those with dating evidence, a focus of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age activity is located on the western edge of the spread, just above the break of slope for the Kenton's Wood stream. The dimensions of at least two of these pits (208 and 210) are notable (2.9m by 1.8m by 1.3m deep and 2.2m by 1.6m by 1.1m deep respectively) when compared with the other pits which range from 0.45 to 1.25m by 0.3m to 1m by 0.1m to 0.5m deep. All of the larger features, and a number of the smaller ones, contained burnt flint and appear to be associated with hot-stone cooking activity.
- 3.2.8 In addition, a small number of the pottery sherds from Area E show signs of having been misfired, suggesting that small-scale pottery manufacture may have taken place on site (below, 3.3.8). Two pit features in Area E (395 and 216=352) have been identified as possible clamp kilns (see **Plate 8**).
- 3.2.9 There is little to suggest the presence of identifiable structures within this area. The features appear to relate to cooking activity within an unenclosed settlement focused on the Kenton's Wood stream.
- 3.2.10 Overall the evidence for Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age activity appears to indicate settlement in the areas between the streams that flow down the south-facing slope of the Enborne Valley. The scattering of pits on the ridge above these settlement sites may be seen as an indication that the land has been cleared for farming, though the general lack of ditches from this period tends to suggest that there was no extensive formal field-system.
- 3.2.11 The curvilinear ditch (2023) which was recorded in the south of Area A comprised a 'V' shaped profile and measured at least 40m long, 2.7m wide and up to 1.3m deep (**Figure 3; Plate 1**). The eastern end of the ditch appeared to extend beyond the limits of the excavated area. Three sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch as well as one piece of iron slag and fired clay. It was cut by a number of features along its length including ditches 2016 and 2058 at its western terminal.
- 3.2.12 The function of this ditch is unknown, although it is possible that it represents the remains of an enclosure ditch. Undated ditch 1203 to the south

of the excavation area may have been part of the enclosure as it was of comparable width to ditch 2023 although it was only 0.4m deep. If these ditches formed an enclosure there was nothing clearly enclosed within it. One possible contemporary feature, pit 2078, was recorded within the possible enclosure, although a number of the 24 undated pits also may have been contemporary. Only one other pit, 1103, in Area A was dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

- 3.2.13 Gully 32 recorded in Area D (**Figure 5**) was only 0.09m in depth and 0.4m wide and contained 2 pieces of flint-gritted Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery which may have been washed into the feature from a residual context. The function of the gully is unknown.
- 3.2.14 A small group of post-holes and pits (e.g. 1002, 1009, 1020, 1036, 1122), a ditch (1056) and a gully (1131) may indicate another unenclosed settlement. These lay at the southern end of Area F. There was no evidence for pottery production, but the environmental assessment supports the suggestion that cereal processing and food preparation occurred in the vicinity (**Appendix 3**; Wessex Archaeology 2001, 4).

Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British

- 3.2.15 Activity datable to the Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British period (100 BC-AD 150) occurs within Areas C, D and E (**Figures 4 & 5**). The main concentration of features consists of two groups of ditches within Area D, that are orientated on a roughly NNW-SSE alignment. On the western side of Area D, ditch 46 forms a rectilinear enclosure measuring c. 36m by 31m. The enclosure appears to be delimited on its western side by a possibly later ditch 34 that is orientated on a NNE-SSW alignment.
- 3.2.16 A third undated ditch 70 was recorded for some 23m running parallel with the southern side of enclosure 46. The feature was traced on the same alignment for a further 20m before being truncated by ditch 77, which suggests that ditch 70 is contemporary with the enclosure. This feature may have been boundary ditch or, alternatively, it could have formed a trackway which was subsequently blocked in the Romano-British period. Ditch 70 appears to continue beyond ditch 77 and appears to terminate at a small 3m section of ditch (82), although the exact relationship between these two ditches could not be established. More interestingly, however, two ditch terminals were recorded on either side of ditch 82, and have been dated to the medieval period. This may suggest that the possibly earlier boundary (82) may have continued in use up to the medieval period.
- 3.2.17 The second group of ditches within Area D comprises a V' shaped profile ditch 20=54 with rounded base some 0.75m deep. Running off this, to the south, a curvilinear ditch 36 may represent part of a semi-circular enclosure. The eastern half of this possible enclosure was obscured by a topsoil bund. A second undated ditch 38, followed the same alignment as ditch 36 although the relationship between the two could not be established.

3.2.18 The three pits datable to this phase:- pit 44, on the western edge of Area D, pit 56, within the possible enclosure formed by ditch 36 (**Figure 5**) and pit 232, on the eastern edge of Area E (**Figure 6**), did not appear to constitute evidence for occupation, though the presence of two quern fragments in pit 44 may suggest proximity to a settlement.

Romano-British

- 3.2.19 Several features have been dated to the Romano-British period (AD 43–410). These include ditches, pits, a ring-gully and associated post-holes and other distinctive features. The ditches, which were recorded in Areas A and C are all orientated on a north-south alignment, while ditch 34/77 in Area D is orientated NNE-SSW. In Area A, an 'L'-shaped ditch 216 (**Figure 3**) is most likely to represent a Romano-British field boundary. Its relationship to ditch 2023 suggests that the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age feature was extant when the Romano-British ditch was excavated and it was incorporated into a Romano-British field system.
- 3.2.20 On the western edge of Area C a series of ditches (possibly part of the same field system in area A?) appear to represent the eastern end of a sequence of (rectangular?) enclosures (**Figure 4**). Enclosure 148 appears to have been dissected by ditches 127 and 130 which have been dated to the later Roman period (3rd to 4th century BC). Whether these features are likely to have been an integral part of a larger Romano-British field system is, however, unknown.
- 3.2.21 Within the amalgamation of ditches in Area C a number of features provide evidence for settlement activity. Ring-ditch 384 and post-holes 179 and 191 (**Figure 4**: **Plate 3**) constitute approximately half of a sub-circular structure. Finds from the ring ditch were scarce and consisted of four sherds of Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material, although datable fabrics and forms show an emphasis on the later Romano-British period (3rd to 4th century AD).
- 3.2.22 The ring-ditch appears to be closely associated with the rectilinear enclosure 148, however, on the basis of the available data the function of the ring-ditch remains uncertain. The projected circumference of the ring-ditch gives it a diameter of 15m, which would make a sizeable shelter for humans or animals. Post-hole 191, within the feature, may have functioned as a central post. Ditch 157 and its terminal pit 155, which lie in close proximity to the ring-ditch, may be earlier features, which went out of use before the ring-ditch was excavated. Unfortunately, they cannot be more closely dated than to the general Romano-British period. Environmental evidence from within ditch 138, some 7m to the south, indicates crop processing took place in this area.
- 3.2.23 Further parts of the enclosures were excavated in Area F, as well as a few pits and two large, shallow, quarry pits (**Figure 4**). Considerable quantities of redeposited ceramic building material (**Appendix 1**) may imply the presence of unlocated structures or industrial activity nearby. The associated small pottery assemblage dated mostly to the late Roman period (AD 250–c.

- 410), while several waster sherds are interpreted as evidence of local pottery production in the general vicinity of the Site in the 2nd to 3rd century and in the late 3rd and 4th century. Romano-British activity may have continued west into Area B, but this area had been extracted without record (above, 1.1.5) prior to the start of the project.
- 3.2.24 The only other features datable to the Romano-British period are a group of pits and post-holes within Area A (**Figure 3**) and a small cluster of pits on the eastern edge of Area E (**Figure 6**). Included within the latter were three quern fragments and two Roman brick fragments, suggesting that there may be a further settlement site further to the east.
- 3.2.25 Within Area A, of the cluster of pits and post-holes recorded, nine were datable to the Romano-British period. The most notable feature was a distinctive rectilinear slot 2061 (**Figure 3: Plate 2**) which contained a relatively large collection of pottery, some of which were wasters from pottery production. There was no clear indication of production within the excavated feature, however the area of activity extended to the south where the presence of kilns cannot be ruled out.

Medieval

3.2.26 Only eight sherds of medieval (1066–1499) pottery were recovered from the Site. All were in local fabrics and came from two ditch terminals in Area C and pit 58 in Area D (**Figure 5**). The pit also contained lumps of burnt clay, some slag and hammerscale suggesting that it may have been associated with iron working.

Undated

- 3.2.27 A number of undated features were recorded from all areas across the Site, principally comprising ditches and pits.
- 3.2.28 The undated pits in Area A were either sub-circular, circular or oval in plan and generally less than 1m in diameter and less than 0.35m deep. They were generally filled with either a darker or lighter grey/brown silty sand and gravel, with varying frequencies of charcoal inclusions. The shallow nature of the features and absence of significant quantities of finds makes interpretation of their function difficult. They were too shallow and rounded in profile to suggest they were used for grain storage (Moore and Jennings 1992, 28) and the near total absence of settlement debris suggest they were not associated with rubbish disposal or other domestic activities.
- 3.2.29 Area E contained the other main concentration of undated pits. Overall there is little apparent pattern to these features and, like Area A, a number were either sub-circular or oval in form and had similar shallow dimensions. However, pits 255, 342, 343 and 362 were significantly larger in diameter (ranging from 2.2m to 1.2m), although these too were shallow, generally less than 0.45m deep. Of these, pits 255 and 362 contained large quantities of charcoal.

3.2.30 Unfortunately, a significant number of ditches recorded across the Site did not contain any dating evidence. These include a series of ditches (mostly running east to west) across Areas C, D and E. The ditches appear to form the main axis of a field system aligned along the ridge (**Figure 2**).

3.3 Finds

Overview

- 3.3.1 The assessment covers all finds deriving from all stages of fieldwork at the Site. The finds have been quantified by context and by material type, and this information is summarised in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.3.2 The assemblage includes material of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date, deriving from a number of cut features across the Site. With the exception of one 4th century Roman coin from Area F, the only closely datable material is the pottery, which has been quantified by broad fabric group (e.g. flint-tempered, coarse greyware) within each context, and spot dates recorded.
- 3.3.3 Although this is a relatively small assemblage, it includes interesting elements, amongst which is the small group of Romano-British pottery wasters found during the 1997 excavation, although no other definite evidence of pottery manufacture was observed on the Site. Of potentially greater significance, however, are the hints of earlier pottery manufacture, during the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age, in the form of several sherds showing possible evidence for firing failure, and two possible clamp kilns. Also of interest is the presence of at least two Middle Bronze Age urns that appear to have been deliberately deposited, though with no obvious funerary association.

Pottery

3.3.4 The pottery assemblage ranges in date from Middle Bronze Age to medieval. A breakdown of the assemblage by ware group is presented below. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for individual contexts.

Ware group	No. sherds	Wt. (g)			
MIDDLE BRONZE AGE					
Flint-tempered	200	3664			
Sub-total	200	3664			
LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY II	RON AGE				
Flint-tempered	495	4872			
Flint-tempered/organic	21	249			
Sandy/flint-gritted	132	1632			
Sandy	184	1613			
Sub-total	832	8366			
LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO-BI	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO-BRITISH				
Silchester ware	97	1394			
Grog-tempered wares	71	1695			
Greywares	363	4397			
Black Burnished ware	11	181			
Overwey/Tilford ware	5	71			
Oxidised wares	16	129			

Ware group	No. sherds	Wt. (g)
Whitewares	4	50
New Forest colour coat	13	160
New Forest parchment ware	3	263
Oxfordshire colour coat	17	518
Oxfordshire mortaria	3	230
Samian	1	5
Dressel 20	1	87
Other import	3	2
Sub-total	608	9182
MEDIEVAL		
Newbury A	5	111
Newbury B	3	62
Sub-total	8	173
OVERALL TOTAL	1648	21,385

- 3.3.5 **Middle Bronze Age.** The remains of a minimum of three Middle Bronze Age vessels were recovered which appeared to represent deliberate deposits, the vessels placed upright in small cuts (220, 269 and 354) (**Figure 6**; **Plate 7**). All had been heavily truncated, and only the lower parts survived. All three vessels are in coarse, heavily flint-tempered fabrics characteristic of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition. Several groups of such vessels are known from nearby sites in the Kennet Valley in funerary contexts, for example at Sulhampstead and Burghfield (Butterworth and Lobb 1992), although they do occur on other sites with no apparent funerary association. A small number of similar flint-tempered sherds could be of similar date.
- 3.3.6 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. This group is represented by sherds in a range of flint-tempered and sandy fabrics (some sparsely flint-gritted, and some with sparse organic inclusions), some relatively well-finished. The general condition of this part of the assemblage is fragmentary but not excessively abraded. Rim and other diagnostic sherds indicate the presence of coarseware slack-shouldered jars of medium size, one with finger-impressed shoulder decoration, and straight-sided bowls. There is also a small but significant fineware element, in the form of well-finished vessels (identifiable forms comprise carinated bowls) in finer fabrics, at least one of which is 'red-finished', and some of which are decorated (impressed or incised motifs on the upper part of the vessel).
- 3.3.7 This range of fabrics and forms is characteristic of the post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age in southern England (Barrett 1980). In this instance the relatively high proportion of sandy fabrics, and the presence of decorated and other fineware sherds, might suggest a date range towards the beginning of the Early Iron Age (around the 7th century BC). However the coarsewares are not so susceptible to close dating, and contexts containing flint-tempered fabrics unaccompanied by sandy wares could be earlier.
- 3.3.8 Particularly interesting amongst this group are a small number of sherds which show signs of possible misfiring some with the soft, laminated texture of under-fired pottery, and some burnt or over-fired to a soft, powdery, 'corky' texture; one rim is cracked and slightly distorted. These

sherds were concentrated in pit 210 (**Figure 6**), but one sherd also occurred in pit 330. This is an ambiguous indication of on-site pottery manufacture, since little other evidence was found. However, the archaeological evidence resulting from small-scale firing in a simple bonfire or clamp kiln, which would be expected at this period, would necessarily be ephemeral. Two such features have been tentatively identified in Area E (above 3.2.8).

- 3.3.9 Pottery of this date occurred in features within all the archaeologically investigated areas of the Site (i.e. Areas A, C, D and E). The main concentration was in a group of features at the western edge of the pit cluster in Area E (including the possible 'waster' pit 210); other features are more widely scattered.
- Late Iron Age/Romano-British. Coincidentally, the presence of wasters 3.3.10 from pottery manufacture is also a feature of the Romano-British assemblage, this time more confidently identified. One group was recovered, from slot 2061, in Area A (Figure 3; Plate 2). This comprised coarse greywares, some of which are partially or wholly oxidised, possibly due to over-firing; some sherds are cracked and slightly distorted. With the exception of two small fragments of a convex bowl with in-turned rims, dated 3rd to 4th century AD, the group is almost entirely represented by 2nd or 3rd century AD jars with cordoned necks. Several jar sherds retained traces of thin white wash or slip. Pottery production in the Romano-British period is attested in several locations around the Newbury area including Hamstead Marshall and Kintbury (Swan 1984); these sherds appear to represent greyware production in the Alice Holt tradition (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). Another group of wasters, all of 3rd to 4th century date occurs in pit 1099 in Area F.
- 3.3.11 The remaining pottery dated to this period includes wares datable to the mid to late 1st century AD, comprising flint-tempered Silchester ware and grog-tempered wares, both native Iron Age ceramic traditions which continued into the early Roman period. On this site, they occurred with 'Romanised' wares in the form of greyware jars and a whiteware flagon, and are concentrated in ditch 138 in Area C (**Figure 4**) and feature 44 in Area D (**Figure 5**), with further examples in Area F. In general, early Roman sherds were found within the northern part of the area monitored between 1998 and early 2000.
- 3.3.12 Other Romano-British pottery comprises coarse greywares, oxidised wares and later grog-tempered wares, from various potential local and regional sources (e.g. the Oxfordshire and Alice Holt production centres, e.g. Swan 1984, Mf.1.215-7); a few sherds of Overwey/Tilford ware and Dorset Black Burnished ware were identified. Finewares are scarce, consisting of a few sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and Central Gaulish colour-coated ware. Datable fabrics and forms show an emphasis on the later Roman period (3rd/4th century AD), although many features are not more closely datable than to the Roman period generally.

- 3.3.13 Pottery from Area F in particular is dominated by late Roman material. The presence of convex-sided dishes, with a date range extending into the 5th century AD (M. Lyne pers. comm.), suggests that associated grog-tempered wares also belong to the Late Roman period. Finewares, including parchment ware and other specialist vessels such as mortaria, were obtained from the Oxfordshire and New Forest kilns. These were exclusively 4th century AD forms (*e.g.* Fulford 1975, 50, type 27.15-20; Young 1977, 170, type C83).
- 3.3.14 **Medieval.** Only eight sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the Site. All were in local fabrics and came from ditch 76 (Area C), pit 58 (Area D) and were possibly intrusive in the upper fill of pit 1024 (Area F).

Ceramic Building Material

- 3.3.15 Most of the Site (Area A–E) produced only a small quantity of ceramic building material (**Appendix 2**), all of Romano-British type. This includes eight fragments from pit 2061 (Area A), where their appearance of burning / over-firing, and association with possible pottery wasters (see above) may suggest their use (or re-use) as part of a kiln structure.
- 3.3.16 By contrast, Area F produced considerable numbers of CBM fragments, all of Romano-British date. Tegulae, imbricies, tubulus and Roman bricks of various sizes (Brodribb 1987) were represented. Although this material was found in small quantities in most of the Roman features investigated, large concentrations were recovered from feature 1024 and pit 1043 (**Appendix 2**). Feature 1024 contained a mixed assemblage but most pieces (some near complete) from pit 1043 belonged to tegulae. One bore the impression of a hob-nailed shoe or boot on its upper surface. None of the ceramic building material had obvious structural function within the respective contexts. The quantity of material suggests either that a building or tile kiln was situated nearby.

Fired Clay

3.3.17 Most of the fired clay comprises small, featureless fragments of uncertain date and origin. There are, however, two recognisable objects: one complete cylindrical loomweight, and part of a second, both from pit 197 (Area C). Cylindrical loomweights are generally considered to be a Middle Bronze Age type, associated with Deverel-Rimbury ceramics, superseded by pyramidal forms during the Late Bronze Age; in this instance they were associated with pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date.

Worked Flint

3.3.18 The very small quantity of worked flint almost certainly represents residual material on the Site – flake and core material derived from the local gravel flint, and not closely datable within the prehistoric period (Neolithic/Bronze Age).

Burnt Flint and Stone

3.3.19 Burnt unworked flint and stone were retrieved in some quantity (approximately 11.5 kg). Significant quantities were recovered from a number of possible 'fire pits' within Areas C and D (e.g. 107, 110, 113, 192

and 197) and a concentration was also noted in ditches 138 (Area C) and 1053 (Area F). Large quantities were observed within the larger pits in Area E (e.g. 208, 210, 216 and 352) and lower densities were observed and recovered throughout Area E.

3.3.20 This material is undatable; although burnt flint is often found in areas of prehistoric activity. In this instance, some at least (such as the groups from ditches 138 and 1053, and a smaller group from pit 2061) is associated with Late Iron Age/early Romano-British or Roman pottery. It may point to high levels of residuality or dumps of industrial waste. However, the majority of the burnt flint occurs in the 'fire pits' datable to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Metalwork

3.3.21 Metalwork recovered comprises 48 objects, mostly iron nails, and fixings. A small and unremarkable copper alloy assemblage includes two Roman coins, both late Roman in date. These are: an illegible fourth century AE4 follis from feature 1024 (Area F); and an AE3 Gloria Exercitus type of the House of Constantine, depicting 2 soldiers with a single central military standard from pit 187 (Area C). The latter may be a contemporary copy, and can be dated to between AD 330 and AD 358.

Other Finds

3.3.22 Other finds comprise 11 pieces of iron-working slag, five possible quern fragments (two of greensand from feature 44 and three of quartz sandstone from pit 230), various other potentially worked stone fragments, and miscellaneous burnt stone. The worked material includes probable limestone and sandstone roof or floor slab fragments and a possible whetstone, all from Roman features.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

Sampling Methodology

- 3.4.1 Bulk samples were taken for palaeo-environmental investigation and for the recovery of artefacts and animal bone.
- 3.4.2 Forty one bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 or 0.5mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.
- 3.4.3 The flots were scanned under a x10 x30 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified, in order to present data to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains. The results are presented in **Appendix 3**.
- 3.4.4 The palaeo-environmental evidence can be divided into the following categories:
 - charred plant remains
 - charcoal

snails

Charred plant remains

- 3.4.5 The flots varied in size (average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60mm) with one to 50% rooty material and high numbers of uncharred weed seeds, which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement. Land snails were recorded in a single sample, as were fresh and brackish water snails.
- 3.4.6 The three samples from the Middle Bronze Age produced a small amount of charred grain fragments in two samples and low numbers of charred weed seeds in all three samples.
- 3.4.7 Charred grain fragments were observed in 17 of the 29 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and ?Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age samples, and in a large quantity in five of them. A few charred chaff fragments were present in two Late Bronze Age samples from Area F. Twenty-six of the samples contained low numbers of charred weed seed fragments including hazelnut fragments and a single sample contained a large amount of them.
- 3.4.8 The single sample of possible Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date only contained a few charred weed seeds. One of the five samples from Romano-British features (ditch 138) contained very high numbers of charred grain fragments, charred chaff fragments and charred weed seeds. A single sample from Area F contained burnt bone fragments and small mammal/fish bone.
- 3.4.9 The single sample of medieval date (pit 58) contained moderate quantities of charred grain fragments and a few charred weed seeds.

Charcoal

3.4.10 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 3**. Charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6mm were retrieved in large quantities from two of the Middle Bronze Age samples, from 18 of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (including one from possible clamp kiln 352) and from one of the Romano-British samples.

Snails

3.4.11 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoals, snails were noted in the flots of two samples and were recorded (**Appendix 3**).

4 ARCHIVE QUANTIFICATION

4.1 Stratigraphic Archive

4.1.1 The stratigraphic archive consists of the field records, photographic records and graphics records etc compiled during all phases of fieldwork. It is currently stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the site codes 42780 and 42788 prior to deposition at the West Berkshire Museum. The content of the stratigraphic archive is set out in Appendix 4.

4.2 Finds Archive

4.2.1 The present size of the finds archive is set out in **Appendix 2**.

4.3 Environmental Archive

4.3.1 The present size of the environmental archive is set out in **Appendix 3**.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Excavated Features

- 5.1.1 The excavation archive consists of a range of features spread over a significant area of the northern side of the Enborne Valley. The record is somewhat fragmentary in areas where features could not be traced from one area to the next. However, the preliminary phasing, produced primarily by the spot-dating of the finds, has produced a phased sequence of events from the Bronze Age to the Late Roman and medieval periods.
- 5.1.2 The excavated features provide the potential for an assessment of both the sequence of landuse and changes in the settlement pattern. Initial indications are that forest clearance began during the Bronze Age but it was not until the Late Iron Age that the first formal field system was established. This was realigned (and possibly extended) during the Roman period, whereafter the absence of any finds or features suggests that the area reverted to heath or woodland. During this process there was a shifting pattern of small-scale settlement, from the unenclosed, possibly seasonal, occupation during the Late Bronze Age to the Romano-British ring ditch.
- 5.1.3 The excavation archive should provide a significant addition to knowledge of the history of landuse and settlement within the Enborne Valley. The Site also offers the potential to test, and expand upon, some of the theories presented in Lobb and Rose's archaeological survey of the Lower Kennet Valley (Lobb and Rose, 1996, 79–102), thus placing it within its wider context.

5.2 Finds Evidence

- 5.2.1 This is a small artefactual assemblage which nevertheless contains interesting elements and which has a certain limited potential to inform an understanding of the Site. The most significant component is the pottery assemblage.
- 5.2.2 As well as providing the chronological framework for the Site, this includes one, and possibly two groups relating to pottery manufacture later prehistoric and Romano-British. Although extremely limited evidence in terms of quantity, this still adds to the overall known pattern of pottery production for the area. For the later prehistoric period in particular, this is of potentially great significance as such evidence is almost entirely lacking elsewhere.

- 5.2.3 Other artefact types provide limited functional evidence, e.g. ceramic loomweights, quernstone fragments, though this would be greatly enhanced by further excavation in the projected settlement areas.
- 5.2.4 One isolated medieval feature (Pit/kiln 58) produced slag from the 5.6mm fraction of the processed sample. This confirms metalworking on-site, but the presence of hammerscale was not confirmed. No further work is proposed on the archaeological or environmental assemblage from this feature, however the evidence from both and the assessment will inform the report writing and be summarised there. The evidence will be archived for further research.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

Charred Plant Remains

- 5.3.1 There is an overall dearth of charred cereal remains from the pre-Roman periods, although they do occur and in some pits (e.g. pit 197) over ten grains are present. In general terms their occurrence is low throughout all periods. Similarly (with the exception pits 1009 and 1036), chaff was entirely absent from all flots assessed. This tends to indicate that the excavated and sampled areas (Areas C, D E and F) tend to lie outside any focus of domestic activity relating to crop processing and preparation. In this respect the remains contrast with domestic sites such as Aldermaston (Robinson, in Bradley *et al.* 1980) and Burghfield (Carruthers in Butterworth and Lobb 1992).
- 5.3.2 The Romano-British samples, (from ditch 138, and pits 1024 and 1099) contrasts with all of those from prehistoric contexts in that both chaff and grain are present in higher quantities. This tends to indicate more residential and domestic activity on the western edge of Area C and Area F, close to the excavated ring ditch.

Charcoal

- 5.3.3 In contrast to the cereal remains, charcoal is abundant indicating the burning of timber for specific, as yet undefined activities. The presence of charred weed seeds, therefore, probably relates to this activity, rather than material incorporated as a consequence of crop harvesting and crop preparation.
- 5.3.4 The identification of the wood species and of the nature of the wood (round-wood, heartwood, coppiced wood, etc.) may provide insights into the activities conducted and the nature of the local landscape. The composition of the species will aid in determining if the timber is specifically selected for burning at high temperatures indicating furnaces or kilns, or whether it was a range of species collected for general domestic burning. If the latter, then it is likely to have been collected locally and provide some indication of the nature of the local landscape environment.
- 5.3.5 The charred weed seeds have some potential to complement this information.

Snails

5.3.6 Although no samples were taken for snails due to their poor preservation in these deposits, shells were noticed in the flots of two prehistoric samples. Of significance is the presence of a fresh or brackish-water species in pit 113.

This taxa is unlikely to have lived in the habitat afforded by the Site, and presumably indicates acquisition of resources such as water for drink, reeds for bedding, thatching or fodder or mud for lining, walling or potting (*cf* Balksbury, Allen 1995).

Palaeo-environmental Summary

- 5.3.7 The charred prehistoric remains indicate general activity from which some information of the associated economy can be gained. The charcoals, however, may be able to provide some information on the nature of the burning activities and of the nature of local woodland and woodland management. The lack of precise dating evidence from many of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, however, reduces the potential of the palaeo-environmental remains they contain.
- 5.3.8 Land snail evidence has some potential to provide a glimpse of the nature of the off-site environments, and possibly that directly or indirectly related to the prehistoric burning activities. However, due to poor preservation, the evidence is extremely limited (above 3.3.6).
- 5.3.9 Although only limited Romano-British contexts were examined, these seem to indicate a fundamental change in the nature of activities on parts of the Site, with increasing domestic activity and cereal crop processing.

B: PROPOSALS FOR POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSES AND PUBLICATION

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The findings of the excavations at George's Farm represent an important advance in our understanding of the development of the landscape within the Enborne Valley, and the wider Lower Kennet Valley region. The results have the potential to be significant at both a local and regional level.

6.2 Aims

- 6.2.1 The principle aims of the proposed post-excavation works are:
 - to produce a fully ordered and indexed project archive of a sufficient standard to be deposited with the relevant local museum
 - to produce an integrated and synthesised report of the excavation for dissemination via an academic publication through the analysis of the excavation data to the appropriate level of detail to meet the project objectives outlined in para. 6.3.1 below, and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines laid down in the 1991 document *Management of Archaeological Projects*.
- 6.2.2 Ideally, such a report would be disseminated via the county journal, in this case the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*. At present the mode of dissemination should be seen as under review (below, 7.5).

6.3 Objectives

- 6.3.1 The general objectives are therefore defined as follows:
 - to analyse fully the stratigraphic evidence of the nature of activity on the Site as revealed during the excavation
 - to analyse the artefactual evidence, examining each artefact type to an appropriate level
 - to analyse to an appropriate level the environmental data that was recovered from securely dated contexts
 - to understand the results of the excavation within the context of other archaeological work in the area.
- 6.3.2 This work will aim to address the following specific areas:
 - <u>Regional</u>: How do the results of excavation inform developing understanding of the evolution of the West Berkshire landscape (Lewis 1998) in relation to human exploitation and settlement (e.g. Lobb and Rose 1999)?

- <u>Middle Bronze Age</u>: Further research will focus on characterising the few Middle Bronze Age features excavated, aiming to determine whether they are indicative of settlement or ceremonial/cemetery activity? Issues such as possible preferences for locations close to spring lines, (cf. Dunston Park: Fitzpatrick, in prep) and the extent of woodland clearance will be considered.
- Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age: What is the nature of the activity represented by the various excavated Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pit clusters? Do these suggest one or more shifting, unenclosed settlement foci? Were these permanent settlements or temporary encampments related to seasonal grazing, resource exploitation, or industry? Possible evidence for pottery production will be discussed, in the context of evidence for the emergence of possible specialist sites relating to metalworking (Dunston Park: Fitzpatrick, in prep; Hartshill Quarry: English Heritage 2004). The lack of field systems will be discussed in terms of the extent of woodland/heathland clearance and the nature of the economic base (presumed to have been pastoral). The lack of Middle Iron Age activity will be considered in the light of both previous suggestions of over-exploitation in earlier periods (Butterworth and Lobb 1992), and the discovery of Middle Bronze Age settlement sites elsewhere in the Kennet Valley (e.g. Enbourne Road: Gajos in prep).
- <u>Late Iron Age / Romano-British</u>: The main area of interest is the development of an enclosure/droveway system with associated nearby settlement in the century either side of the Conquest, as paralleled on other sites such as Lower Farm, Greenham (Wessex Archaeology 2000) and Lea Farm, Hurst (Manning and Moore, in prep). These will be examined in the light of the general evidence for a change of focus in the pastoral economy of Berkshire at around this time, with signs of increasing population or an intensification of production. Possible evidence for diversification of the economy will be examined. Environmental evidence may allow an evaluation of the importance of cereal production, while finds evidence for nearby pottery production will be discussed.
- <u>Later periods</u>: There is relatively little evidence for later periods, either due to the reversion of the site to heathland or, more likely, as a result of later medieval and post-medieval ploughing. Thus the later stages of the formation of the present Berkshire landscape are unlikely to be addressed.

7 METHOD STATEMENT

7.1 **Documentary Survey**

7.1.1 The results of the excavation will be placed in context by a brief review of existing archaeological work within the region. The work will concentrate on identifying known activities associated with the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Of principle importance will be an assessment of the Site within the context of the results of the Lower Kennet Valley survey (Lobb and Rose 1996), updated in the light of the results of more recent fieldwork

at Enbourne Road, Newbury (Gajos, in prep), Dunston Park, Thatcham (Fitzpatrick, in prep), Lower Farm, Greenham (Wessex Archaeology 2000) and to the work of the Cotswold Archaeological Trust at Hartshill Quarry (English Heritage 2004, 15).

7.2 Finds Analysis

- 7.2.1 Wessex Archaeology Data Levels will be employed in the proposed finds analysis, as set out in Data Levels Guidelines (Wessex Archaeology Guideline No. 2, 1994). A summary of these guidelines is appended to this document (**Appendix 5**).
- 7.2.2 Little amongst the artefactual assemblage warrants further detailed work. Only the prehistoric and Romano-British pottery will be subject to further analysis. This will take the form of detailed fabric and form analysis, following standard Wessex Archaeology guidelines (Morris 1994).
- 7.2.3 The pottery analysis will result in an archive report for deposition with the project archive (**Section 9**), containing the detailed data on which the published account will be drawn. This will also be made available to interested researchers either in digital format through the Wessex Archaeology website, or as hard copy on request.
- 7.2.4 For the publication report, the ceramic specialist will produce a text designed for integration into the chronological narrative produced by the stratigraphic specialist, as outlined in **Section 7.5**. For each period defined by the stratigraphic specialist, the ceramic dating evidence will be summarised, and its significance in terms of site activities will be briefly described. A discussion section will allow the range of pottery types to be discussed in the context of the local and regional ceramic sequence, with reference to patterns of pottery production and distribution during the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The significance of the possible production waste will be examined.
- 7.2.5 For other categories of finds, information gathered as part of the assessment phase will be used as the basis for a brief description, to be integrated into the chronological narrative. Selected items may be presented as a brief catalogue (e.g. the coins) appended to the report.
- 7.2.6 A small number of ceramic vessels will be illustrated, and the pottery 'wasters' will be illustrated photographically. The complete loomweight may be illustrated.

7.3 Palaeo-environmental Analysis

7.3.1 A group of samples have been selected to address the nature of the activities, the broad economy, management of woodland and the nature of the wider landscape. Full sample details (including feature number and context) are set out in **Appendix 3**, but the samples selected for analysis are:

MDA	I DA/EIA	l DD	Total
I MBA	L DA/CIA	K-D	Total

Plants	1	6	2	9
Charcoal	2	7	2	11
No. samples	3	13	4	20

- 7.3.2 The residues of the selected samples should be sorted to extract the charred remains and charcoals. The molluscs from the sample of pit 113 will not be extracted, or form part of the analysis.
- 7.3.3 The environmental analyses will result in detailed archive reports for deposition with the project archive (Section 9), containing the detailed data on which the published account will be drawn. This will also be made available to interested researchers either in digital format through the Wessex Archaeology website, or as hard copy on request. Brief texts will be written, designed to be integrated into the chronological narrative produced by the stratigraphic specialist, as outlined in Section 7.5. For each period defined by the stratigraphic specialist, each category of environmental evidence will be summarised, and its significance in terms of site activities and environment will be briefly described. Each analysis will, where possible, contribute text to be integrated into a published discussion section addressing general issues regarding human settlement, agriculture and industry from the late Bronze Age to the late Roman period and setting the site in its regional context.

7.4 Stratigraphic Analysis

- 7.4.1 The preliminary Site phasing will be revised if necessary following detailed finds and environmental analyses. Additional stratigraphic analysis, typically involving comparison with other excavation records, may be necessary in order to fully understand the form and function of some of the excavated features.
- 7.4.2 Ultimately the phasing and structural interpretation will form the framework for an illustrated report, which will outline the principal Site developments by chronological period.
- 7.4.3 The stratigraphic specialist will be responsible for integrating the output of the various specialist analyses into a single integrated and accessible account of the Site.

7.5 Publication

7.5.1 It is currently proposed to submit a final report (c. 12 pages) on the results of the archaeological excavations at George's Farm for publication in the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*. The proposed format of the report is outlined below, although details of structure, page lengths and illustrations may change following results of analysis.

Title: 'George's Farm, Crookham: A Bronze Age to Late Roman site in the Enbourne Valley'				
Section heading	Pages (c.800 words/page)	Figures	Tables	
Summary	0.25			
Introduction				
Archaeological background	0.5			
Project background (site location, geology, topography and methodology)	0.5	1 x location plan		
Text structure and basis of the phasing	0.25	prair		
Chronological development				
Middle Bronze Age activity	0.5		1	
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity	1	1 x phase plan 1 x detail plan 1x pottery figure	1	
Late Iron Age Early Roman activity	0.5	1 x phase plan	1	
Roman and later activity	1	1 x detail plan	1	
Discussion: the Enbourne Valley				
Woodland clearance and management	0.25			
Location of settlement	0.75			
Field systems	0.50			
Local industry	0.50	2 x photos		
Acknowledgements	0.25			
Bibliography	1			
Appendices				
Find catalogues (coins, list of illustrated ceramics)	0.5			
Plant remains summary table	0.5		1	
Totals	c.12 pages	6 figs, 2 plates	5 tables	

7.5.2 Wessex Archaeology has experienced problems in achieving publication in the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal* to an acceptable quality and within a reasonable period of time. Wessex Archaeology reserve the right to consider options for alternative means of dissemination, including web-based publication or the possible integration of the present site into a monograph reporting a number of other unpublished Berkshire excavations.

8 TASK LIST, PERSONNEL AND COST ESTIMATE

8.1 Task list

8.1.1 The following table lists the main tasks involved in achieving the project aims and states the personnel and time required for the completion of each task. A cost estimate will be submitted separately. Proposed personnel and their qualifications are listed in Section 8.3. Further details may be supplied on request. Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to vary the staff should circumstances necessitate this.

Task	Personnel	Duration
Pre-analysis tasks		
Background research	Project Officer	1d
2. Cross-referencing of paper archive	Project Officer	2d
3. Extraction of charred plants and charcoal	Environmental Technician	3.5d
(14 distinct samples)	Environmental Technician	3.30
4. Preparation of files for specialists	Environmental Technician	0.25d
5. Commissioning analyses and contracts	Environmental Manager	0.25d
Analysis tasks		
6. Pottery archive report and pub text	Senior Project Officer	5d
7. Other finds text	Senior Project Officer	1d
8. Charred plant remains (9 samples), archive	Senior Project Officer,	3d
report and pub text	Environmental	34
9. Charcoal (11 samples), archive report and pub text	External Specialist	4d
10. Review of stratigraphic sequence/phasing	Project Officer	2d
Reporting tasks		
11. Introductory sections	Project Officer	1d
12. Chronological narrative	Project Officer	1.5d
13. Integration of finds reports	Project Officer	0.5d
14. Integration of environmental reports	Project Officer	0.5d
15. Discussion and synthesis	Project Officer	1.5d
16. Preparation of drawing brief	Project Officer	1d
17. Finds illustrations	Drawing Office	3d
18. Other illustrations (plans, details)	Drawing Office	4d
19. Pottery photographs	Photographer	0.5d
Production tasks		
20. Review/edit of environmental archive and	Environmental manager	0.5d
integration	Environmental manager	0.30
21. Review/edit of finds archive and	Finds manager	0.5d
integration	Finds manager	0.50
22. Edit1	Project manager	0.5d
23. Edit2/proofs	Reports manager	1.0d
24. Author corrections/proofs	Project Officer 1	1.0d
25. QA	Head of Specialist	0.25d
23. YA	Services	0.230
26. Publication grant (estimate)	Based on 12 pages @ £50.00 per page	£600
Doct analysis tasks		
Post-analysis tasks		

Task	Personnel	Duration
27. Archive preparation1	Project Officer	0.25d
28. Archive preparation2	Environmental Technician	0.25d
29. Archive preparation3	Finds Supervisor	0.25d
30. Archive preparation4	Archive Supervisor	0.25d
31. Microfilming	External specialist*	£400
32. Archive deposition	Project Supervisor	1d
32. Memve deposition	(+ travel costs)	£100
33. Archive storage	Estimate	£400
Other Tasks		
34. Management	Project Manager	4d

^{*} microfilming by external specialist (Marathon) costs @ £25 per Lever Arch file

8.2 Personnel

8.2.1 It is currently proposed that the following Wessex Archaeology core staff and nominated external specialists will undertake the programme of post-excavation analyses, report production and archive deposition.

Nominated Wessex Archaeology Personnel

Head of Specialist Services Karen E. Walker, BA, Mphil, MIFA

Project Manager Bruno Barber, BA, MIFA
Project Officer Matt Leivers, BA, PhD

Senior Project Officer, Finds Rachel H. Seager-Smith, BA, MIFA Finds Manager Lorraine Mepham, BA, MIFA

Environmental Manager Michael J. Allen, BSc, PhD, FSA, FLS, MIFA

Senior Project Officer, Environ. Chris Stevens, BSc, PhD, MIFA Environmental Technician Sarah Wyles, BA, PIFA, MAEA

Reports Manager Julie P. Gardiner, BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA

IllustratorS.E. James, BA, MAAISPhotographerElaine Wakefield, MAAIS

Nominated External Specialist

Charcoal Rowena Gale, BSc

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The recipient museum will be the West Berkshire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the full archive from the Site on completion of the project, pending the full agreement of the landowner. Written agreement is required from the landowners, donating the finds as permanent gifts to the Museum.

9.2 Conservation

9.2.1 There are no conservation requirements for the site archive.

9.3 Archive Storage

- 9.3.1 The artefacts and ecofacts are currently stored in six boxes, by material type, and are held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology. All material has been packaged according to the recipient Museum's conditions for the acceptance of archaeological archives.
- 9.3.2 The complete site archive, which will include written records, plans, photos, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will likewise be prepared to comply with the Museum's specifications, and generally following guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavations archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990). The archive will be accompanied by a grant, which will cover its storage in perpetuity, by the Museum.

9.4 Discard Policy

- 9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology, in consultation with recipient museums, follows the guidelines set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (1993). This allows for the discard (by means of outright disposal, or dispersal to reference or teaching collections) of undiagnostic and/or poorly provenanced material, whose further study is considered to be of limited value.
- 9.4.2 In the case of the assemblage from the George's Farm Site, it is likely that burnt (unworked) flint and ceramic building material will be targeted for selective or total discard. The selection will be made after full consultation with the recipient Museum.

9.5 Copyright

9.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright*, *Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be undertaken on a non-profit basis.

9.6 Security Copy

9.6.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the West Berkshire Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

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C: APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF THE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE SITE

WA no.	SMR no.	Grid ref.	Period	Site type	Description
1	01787/02	452580 164530	Saxon	Earthwork	North-South aligned bank c. 3' high with a ditch to the west.
2	01787/03	452850 164450	Saxon	Earthwork	North-South aligned ditch between two banks.
3	01787/04	453200 164430	Saxon	Earthwork	Possible ditch and bank system, aligned North-South.
4	01787/05	453460 164380	Saxon	Earthwork	Bank running North-South with a ditch to the west.
5	02310	452780 164100	Prehistoric	Artefact	Twelve worked flint flakes found during field walking.
6	02311	452780 164100	Iron Age	Artefact	One sherd of pottery found during field walking.
7	02312	452780 164100	Roman	Artefact	Eight sherds of pottery found during field walking.
8	02313	452880 163840	Prehistoric	Artefact	Eight worked flint flakes found during field walking.
9	02314	452880 163840	Unknown	Artefact	Eight sherds of unidentified pottery – possibly medieval or prehistoric - found during field walking.
10	02315	452880 163840	Medieval	Artefact	One sherd of pottery found during field walking.
11	02316	453060 164180	Prehistoric	Artefact	One worked flint flake found during field walking.
12	02317	453060 164180	Roman	Artefact	One sherd of pottery found during field walking.
13	02318	453060 164180	Prehistoric	Artefact	Two worked flint flakes found during field walking.
14	02342	453140 163800	Prehistoric	Artefact	One worked flint flake found during field walking.
15	02343	453140 163800	Medieval	Artefact	One sherd of pottery found during field walking.

Note: SMR numbers are for Berkshire SMR record

APPENDIX 2: ALL FINDS BY CONTEXT

Area A: Evaluation 1997

Description	Context	Burnt fl	int/stone	Work	ed flint	Fired	l clay	Prehi	st. pot	LIA/E	RB pot	Medie	val pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt.)
Topsoil	1100			1	16			31	158						
Topsoil	1200			1	98										
Ditch 1103	1101			6	14	1	2	49	324						
Ditch 1103	1102	1	1												
Ditch 1203	1201	12	154												
Pit 1302	1301									1	8				
Ditch 2023	1205							1	6						
Ditch 2023	1206							1	10						
Area A Evaluation	n: sub-total	13	155	8	128	1	2	82	498	1	8	-	-	-	-

Area A: Excavation (1997)

Description	Context	Burnt flint	/stone	Worked fli	int	Fired clay		Prehist. po	t	LIA/ERB	pot	Medie	val pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
Ditch 2016	2040									5	2				
Ditch 2023	2026			1	10	12	96								
Ditch 2023	2027	9	146												
Ditch 2023	2030							1	46						1 slag (432)
Tree-throw 2025	2024	1	29			2	17			1	10				
Pit 2047	2048					4	31			6	23				
Tree-throw 2051	2052					18	478			11	44				
Pit 2056	2057									2	17			2 nails 2 sheet	
Slot 2061	2060	94	992			12	108			119	1105			4 Fe	8 CBM (374)
Pit 2062	2063					2	17			2	4			1 Fe ?nail	
Post-hole 2064	2065	13	88												
Slot 2066	2067	4	13												
Pit 2070	2071	2	6												
Pit 2074	2075														1 slag (44)
Pit 2076	2077	9	53												
Pit 2078	2079					1	3	2	12						1 slag (15)
Hollow 2081	2080	2	14							24	242			1 Fe nail	

Pit 2082	2083									1	20				
Pit 2086	2087													1 Fe nail	
Area A Excavation	: sub-total	134	1341	1	10	51	750	3	58	171	1467	-	-	10 Fe	3 slag (491)
															8 CBM (374)

Areas C and D: Strip and record (1998–2000)

Description	Context	Burnt flint	/stone	Worked fli	int	Fired clay		Prehist. po	t	LIA/ERB	pot	Medie	val pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
Area B	Unstrat											2	53		
Ring ditch	Unstrat									1	5			3 Fe nail	
														hooked tang	
														ring	
Unstratified	Unstrat									8	309				4 CBM (578)
Topsoil	1					1	7								
?Pit 6	5	4	13												
Pit 14	13					23	154	4	41						
?Hearth 17	16														1 slag (135)
Ditch 20	19	7	297												
Gully 22	21		3	70											
Feature 28	27					26	657								
Gully 32	31							2	5						
Gully 34	33														3 CBM (119)
?Ditch recut 36	35									3	13				
Feature 44	43					17	901			28	249				
Ditch 46	45									2	18				
Ditch 54	53									1	18				
Feature 56	55					19	142			2	11				
Feature 58	57	2	156									1	9		13 CBM (1365)
															7 slag (619)
Ditch 76	75	1	20									2	83		3 CBM (504)
Ditch 76	81											1	6		
Ditch 79	80													1 Fe nail shank	
Pit 104	102	4	15					49	248						
Pit 107	105	12	94												
Pit 107	106	43	213												
Pit 110	108	31	167												
Pit 110	109	49	209												
Pit 113	111	12	44												
Pit 113	112	53	148												

Description	Context	Burnt flint	/stone	Worked fli	nt	Fired clay		Prehist. po	t	LIA/ERB	pot	Medie	val pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
Linear 117	118	13	55												
Linear 127	126	3	53							7	100				1 stone (52) ?BM
Linear 130	128	12	296							13	119			1 Fe nail	
Slot 131	132	6	70			19	189			4	70				
Linear 138	133	122	2308			33	91			45	726				1 stone (10) ?worked
Linear 138	134	17	446					1	10	30	318				
Linear 138	135	14	289							8	218			1 Fe unid	
Linear 138	136	76	286							1	4				
?Post-hole 144	145	5	30											2 Fe nail	
Linear 148	147	1	14							1	4				
Ditch 151	176	1	10							2	77				
?Pit 154	155									1	26				
Linear 157	156									1	4			1 Fe blade frag	
Linear 157	157									3	62				
Ring ditch 160	159									1	1				
Linear 164	162														1 CBM (20)
Ditch 165	166	3	33							6	103				
Ditch 149/168	169	5	129												
Ring ditch 173	172									2	29				
Ring ditch 175	174									1	2				
Feature 180	181	2	18			1	8			2	12				1 CBM (19)
Pit 187	188	1	18							2	15			1 Cu ?coin	3 CBM (177)
Pit 192	194	12	496					5	70						
Pit 197	195	99	964			2	2010	220	193						4 stone (3477) ?worked
Areas C-1	D: sub-total	599	6543	-	-	141	4159	81	567	183	2539	6	151	11 Fe 1 Cu	29 CBM (2797) 8 Slag (754)
															8 Stone (3896)

Area E: Strip and record (2000); bund strip and record (2001)

Description	Context	Burnt fl	int/stone	Work	ed flint	Fired	l clay	Prehi	st. pot	LIA/E	RB pot	Medie	val pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
"DS 13"	1	58	1268												
?Pit 362	200	36	900	1	10										
?Pit 362	200	7	153												
Topsoil	200									1	26				1 CBM (354)

Description	Context	Burnt fl	int/stone	Work	ed flint	Fire	d clay	Prehi	st. pot	LIA/E	RB pot	Medie	eval pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
Pit 204	203							2	3						
Pit 208	207					3	7	8	42						
Pit 210	209			3	15	2	20	16	158						
Pit 210	210					3	124	3	44						
Pit 216	215	9	221	1	18	4	51	8	39					1 Cu	
Cut 220	219							99	2176						
Pit 222	221							14	39						
Pit 224	223	7	206					23	358						
Feature 226	225									6	107				1 CBM (2)
Feature 228	227									2	10				
Pit 230	229									1	12				1 CBM
															quartz sandstone
															3 stone (1085)
Pit 232	231							3	14						1 CBM (5)
Pit 210	247			1	5	9	34	15	77						
Post-hole 252	251	4	239	1	44										
Pit 208	262			3	46			9	55						
Pit 208	264					1	11	44	458						
Pit 269	270			5	63			55	650						
Pit 210	280					5	86	7	194						
Pit 210	282							4	195						
Pit 210	286							20	470						
Pit 210	287	8	33					2	158						
Pit 210	290					1	14	6	191						
Pit 210	291	5	37	2	64	1	5	35	321						
Pit 324	323					1	12	1	3						
?Hearth 326	325							4	13						
Post-hole 327	328	10	188												
Post-hole 327	329	8	75												
Pit 330	335							11	78						
Pit 340	339	2	11					6	45						
Feature 345	347							2	31			İ	1		
Feature 352	348	14	239	2	49	4	62	7	88			1	1		
Feature 352	351					1	5	11	121						
Pit 354	356							75	1000						
Pit 354	357							10	31						
Feature 359	358	1	2			1	1	2	2			1			
Pit 395	404	12	358	1	3		_	3	7			1			

Description	Context	Burnt fl	int/stone	Worke	ed flint	Fired	l clay	Prehi	st. pot	LIA/E	RB pot	Medie	val pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
Pit 395	405	24	861												
Ditch	409	1	12												
Area	s E: sub-total	206	4803	1	317	36	432	505	7061	10	155	-	-	1 Cu	4 CBM (413)
															3 stone (1085)

Area F: Strip and record (2001)

Description	Context	Burnt flint	/stone	Worked fli	int	Fired clay		Prehist. po	t	LIA/ERB	pot*	Medie	val pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
Pit	1002			3	55	2	10	17	292						
Pit 1002	1003		954												
Ditch 1004	1005														1 animal bone (4)
Ditch 1004	1006							15	183	3	113				4 CBM (407)
Pit 1009	1010		539					56	405						
Pit 1009	1011		11					35	563						
Pit 1014	1016		190												
Pit 1017	1019		154												
Pit 1020	1021		842					11	136						
Pit 1020	1022							8	118						
Pit 1020	1023			1	7			5	150						
Feature 1024	1026									36	693			5, iron	2 animal bone (24)
Feature 1024	1027					1	46			9	183	2	22	1, copper	16 CBM (1857) 1 glass (3)
Pit 1030	1031							17	220						
Pit 1036 = 1067	1937		76					11	117						
Pit 1036 = 1067	1038		530					33	440						
Pit 1039	1040		169					8	79						
Pit 1041	1042							13	97						
Pit 1043	1044									1	6				47 CBM (4292)
Pit 1043	1045														67 CBM (33258)
Post-hole 1046	1047							1	6						
Feature 1048	1050							3	65	1	5			1 copper, 1 iron	2 CBM (103)
Ditch 1053	1055		6709			2	11			27	352				5 stone (915)
Post-hole 1060	1061		75												,
Post-hole 1062	1063		49					13	115						
Pit 1064	1065							1	11						

Description	Context	Burnt flint	t/stone	Worked fli	nt	Fired clay		Prehist. po	t	LIA/ERB	pot*	Medie	val pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Ŵt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
Pit 1036 =1038	1067							7	44						
Pit 1036 = 1038	1068		1095	9	2			36	227						9 animal bone
															(2),
															1 stone (127)
Post-hole 1078	1079									2	30				
Ditch 1081	1082									2	48				
Ditch 1081	1083		30												
Pit 1090	1091														1 CBM (14)
Ditch 1097	1098		363							1	4				
Ditch 1102	1103					1	29			18	180				4 CBM (94)
Pit 1110	1109									12	206				1 CBM (393)
Layer	1111		211							9	189				18 CBM (2385)
Pit 1099	1113									19	241				7 CBM (358)
Pit 1099	1114									7	289			1 iron	4 CBM (479)
Pit 1099	1115		23			1	17			20	777			1 copper,	6 CBM (506)
														4 iron	1 stone (236)
Pit 1099	1116									26	815				11 CBM (3186)
															10 animal bone
															(273)
Pit 1099	1117		109							39	702			1 copper,	9 CBM (978)
														6 iron	40 animal Bone
															(93)
															3 stone (347)
Pit 1122	1123		42					35	164						
Pit 1124	1125		265					22	244						
Pit 1107	1128					4	20			1	12				
Post-hole 1106	1130							1	9	9	109			1 iron	3 CBM (1172)
															1 stone (132)
Ar	ea F: sub-total	-	12436	15	140	14	255	369	3937	243	4958	2	22	6 copper	227 CBM
														19 iron	(53012)
															13 stone (2131)
															62 animal bone
* For Area F FRR to			<u> </u>		<u> </u>				<u> </u>						(396)

^{*} For Area F, ERB total includes a group of later Roman pottery

Georges farm: All areas, overall totals (1996–2001)

		Burnt flint/	/stone	Worked fli	nt	Fired clay		Prehist. po	t	LIA/ERB J	pot	Mediev	al pot	Metal	Other
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	No. (Wt./g)
ALL AI	REAS: TOTAL	>952	25278	44	593	243	5598	1040	12121	608	9127	8	173	48	268 CBM
															(56596),
															11 slag (1245),
															24 stone (5377),
															62 animal bone
															(396)

APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARCOAL AND CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

								Flot				Residue	
	Context	Sample		flot	size	Grain	Chaff	Weed		Charcoal	Other	Charcoal	ana
No			litres	ml					charred	>5.6mm		>5.6mm	
					Mid	dle Bro	nze Ag	e					
Vessel Fills (Are			1	Π.	0.6	_	ı		_			_	
	356	1037		4	1.2	С	-	a	C	C	-	2	_
	219	1038	6	60	1.2	-	-	a	С	A	-	8	C
Pit (Area E)			1.	h	4		1		_		i	I	L
224	223	1024	9	200		С	-	a	С	A*	-	32	РC
D1 (1 0)				Late	Bronz	e Age/	Early I	ron Age					
Pits (Area C)	102	1011	1.0	ll	3	-	i	ata .			1	1	
	102	1011	10	15	3	C	-	a*	C	C	-	-	_
	195	1021	10	15		Α	-	a	С	C	-	-	P
Pits (Area E)		1000	Τ.	11.0	1.5		ı		-			1 _	
	335	1026	4	10	2	C	-	a	C	В	-	5	D 6
	355	1028	10	10	0.5	С	-	a	C(h)	В	-	20	P C
	355	1029	6	5	3.5	- D	-	a	C	C	-	12	
	290	1030	10	175		В	-	a	С	A*	-	44	РC
Pits (Area F)	1002	1005	10	llen	7.5		l		Ca.		1 . 1		1
	1003	1005	10	50	112.5	A	-	c	C(h)	В	burnt bone	1	_
1009	1010	1007	8	150	6	A*	С	b	C	С	-	-	P
1020	1021	1006	9	40	62.5	C	-	С	C(h)	-	-	-	L .
	38	1001	10	125		A*	-	a	С	A	-	-	P C
	38	1001A	5		ct siev		_		_	T		20	C
	68	1002	10	100		A*	С	a	В	-	-	-	P C
	68	1002A	62		act sier				_	1		30	С
	1123	1003	8	40	30	C	-	a	С	-	-	-	
Hearth or clamp			140	l. o	1		i		~		1	_	_
	348	1027	10	10		В	-	a	С	В	-	7	С
395						assesse							İ
D. (1 0)				?Late	Bron	ze Age	Early I	ron Age					
Pits (Area C)		1012	1.0	loo	4.5	ı	ı						
	111	1013	10	90	2.5	-	-	a	C	A*	- 11.0(0)	1	
113	112	1014	10	250	7.5	-	-	a	C	A*	moll-f (C)	3	
	108	1015	10	50	5	-	-	a	C	A	-	2	
110	109	1016	7	250	3	-	-	a	C	A*	-	6	İ
	105	1017	10	10	6.5	-	-	a	C	C	-	-	İ
	106	1018	10	130	0.5	-	-	a	В	A*	-	6	
Pits (Area E)	2.40	1022	10	llac	2	l	l			1		<u> </u>	1
	249	1022	6	20	2.5	- D	-	a	- C	A	-	5	1
	239	1023	6	50	2.5	В	-	a	C	A	-	27	1
	243	1031	5	250	1.5	-	-	a	В	A*	-	40	1
	237	1032	2	15	6	- D	-	a	C	A	- 11 . (**)	12	1
	217	1033	10	60	3	В	-	a*	C	A	moll-t (C)	-	1
	253	1034	10	60	3.5	C	-	a	A(h)	В	-	2	1
	274/258		5	10	1.2	C	-	a*	C	В	-	5	1
	278	1036	5	60	1.4	С	-	a	С	A	-	9	1
Post-hole		I	1_	11.	1	ı	ı				T	1 -	1
327	329	1025		15	4		-	a	C	C	-	4	l
			?]	Late I	ron Ag	ge/Earl	y Roma	no-Britis	h				1
Ditch (Area C)		1	1		2.5	1	1			1		1	1
117	118	1012	10	5	2.5	-	-	a	C	-	-	-	1
					Ro	mano-	British						1
Ditch (Area C)		r			16	ı	ı		•	,	•	1	1
	133	1019	10	225	16	С	-	a	С	A*	-	4	C
138	136	1020	10	15	4	A*	Α	a	A	C	-	-	P

								Flot				Residue	
Feature type/ No	Context	-	size litres	flot ml	size	Grain	Chaff			Charcoal >5.6mm		Charcoal >5.6mm	analysis
Ditch (Area F)													
1053	1055	1000	9	200	60	-	-	b	С	A	-	-	1
Pits (Area F)		_					_						1
1024	1025	1004	9	60	45	С	-	b	С	-	-	5	
1099	1117	1008	8	100	5	С	С	С	B(h)	A	burntbone smb/f (B)	-	РС
Medieval													
Pit (Area D)					•								
58	57	1010	18	25	4	В	-	a	С	В	-	-	

KEY: A^{**} = exceptional, A^{*} = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, moll-t = land snails, moll-f = fresh and brackish water snails

NOTE: 1 flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. 2 Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charted remains

Analysis: P = Plant remains, C = Charcoal

APPENDIX 4: QUANTIFICATION OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

Wessex Archaeology project code 42788: Area A

NAR cat.	Details	Format	No. sheets
A	Client Reports (exc and wb)	A4	20
A	Client Reports (exc and wb)	A43	2
A	Client Reports (evaluation)	A4	22
A	Client Reports (evaluation)	A3	2
В	Day Book	A4	10
В	Number Record	A4	1
В	Trench records	A4	15
В	Context Index	A4	3
В	Context Records	A4	113
В	Graphics Register	A4	4
В	Survey Data: Levels	A4	-
В	Survey Data Record	A4	-
В	Trench location/tie-in	A4	-
D	Photographic Register	A4	16
С	Object Register	A4	-
В	Site Graphics	A4	40
В	Site Graphics	A3	6
E	Environmental Sample Records	A4	3
С	Context Finds Records (print out)	A4	28
С	Pottery spot dates (print out)	A4	-
В	Site Graphics	A1	1
-	B+W Negatives	35mm	c.224
-	B+W Contact Prints	10x8	7
_	Colour Slides	35mm	c.224
-	Digital Images recorded	.jpg	-

Wessex Archaeology project code 42780: Areas C-F

NAR cat.	Details	Format	No. sheets
A	Client Reports (August 2001)	A4	42
A	Client Reports (August 2001)	A43	4
A	Client Reports (September 2001)	A4	12
A	Client Reports (September 2001)	A3	1
A	Client Reports (November 2003)	A4	20
A	Client Reports (November 2003)	A3	1
В	Day Book	A4	33
В	Number Record	A4	2
В	Trench records	A4	-
В	Context Index	A4	20
В	Context Records	A4	499
В	Graphics Register	A4	13
В	Survey Data: Levels	A4	6
В	Survey Data Record	A4	28
D	Photographic Register	A4	49

NAR cat.	Details	Format	No. sheets
С	Object Register	A4	3
В	Site Graphics	A4	120
В	Site Graphics	A3	33
Е	Environmental Sample Records	A4	50
С	Context Finds Records	A4	225
С	Pottery scan records	A4	10
В	Site Graphics	A1	2
-	B+W Negatives	35mm	c.744
-	B+W Contact Prints	10x8	22
-	Colour Slides	35mm	c.744
_	Digital Images recorded	.jpg	-

APPENDIX 5: DATA LEVEL SUMMARY GUIDELINES

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 that could be used to enhance information about an area that 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 record: for bulk finds, this is the *Context Finds Record*; for objects, this includes the mandatory fields of the *Object Record* (see *WA Guideline No. 3*). 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 (e.g. 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.

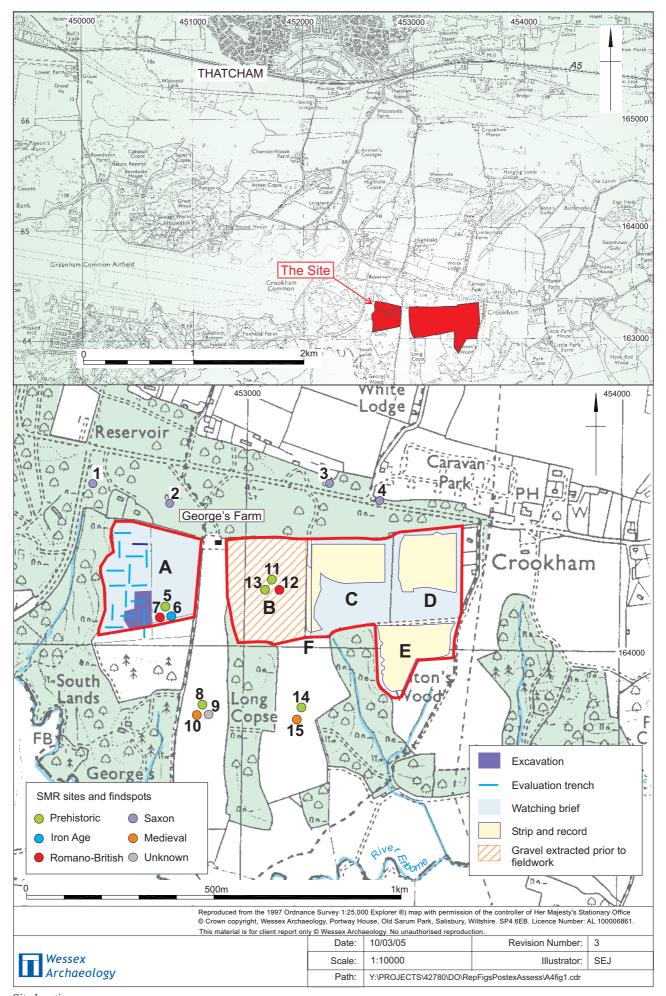
Data Level 5

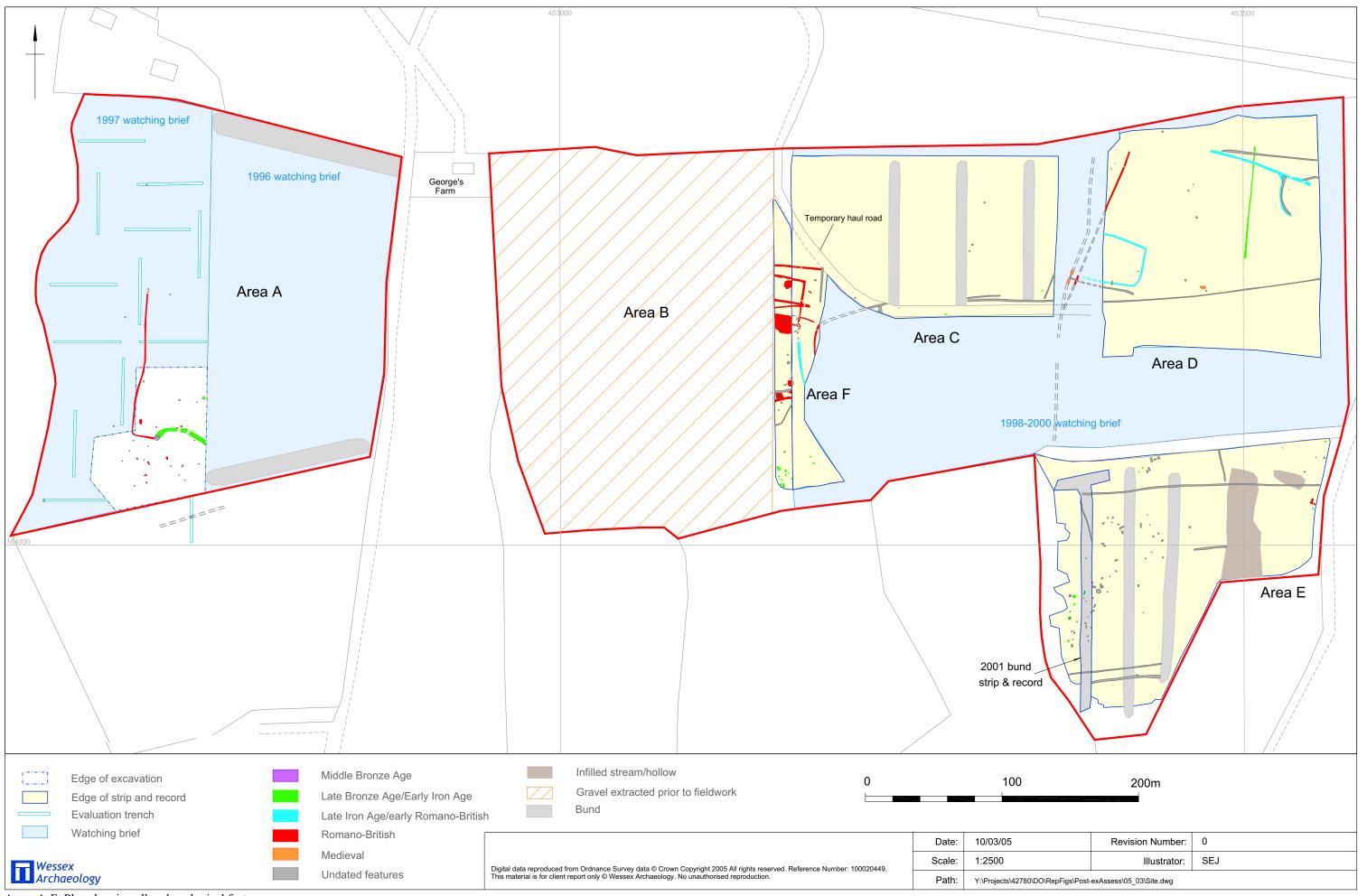
This is the second analytical stage, and includes the more detailed research that may be undertaken on selected material types if the nature of the assemblage allows it. It is generally only undertaken on large assemblages, i.e. those where the return of information justifies a more labour-intensive 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.

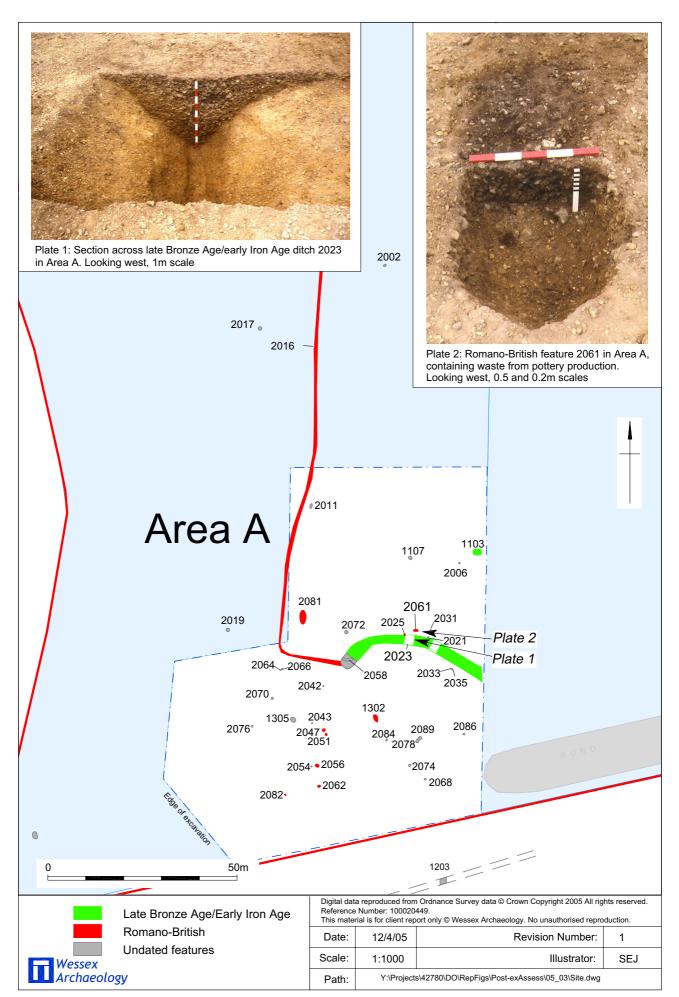
Data Level 6

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. Encourage specialists interested in particular research topics who may need a body of data for the application and testing of techniques.

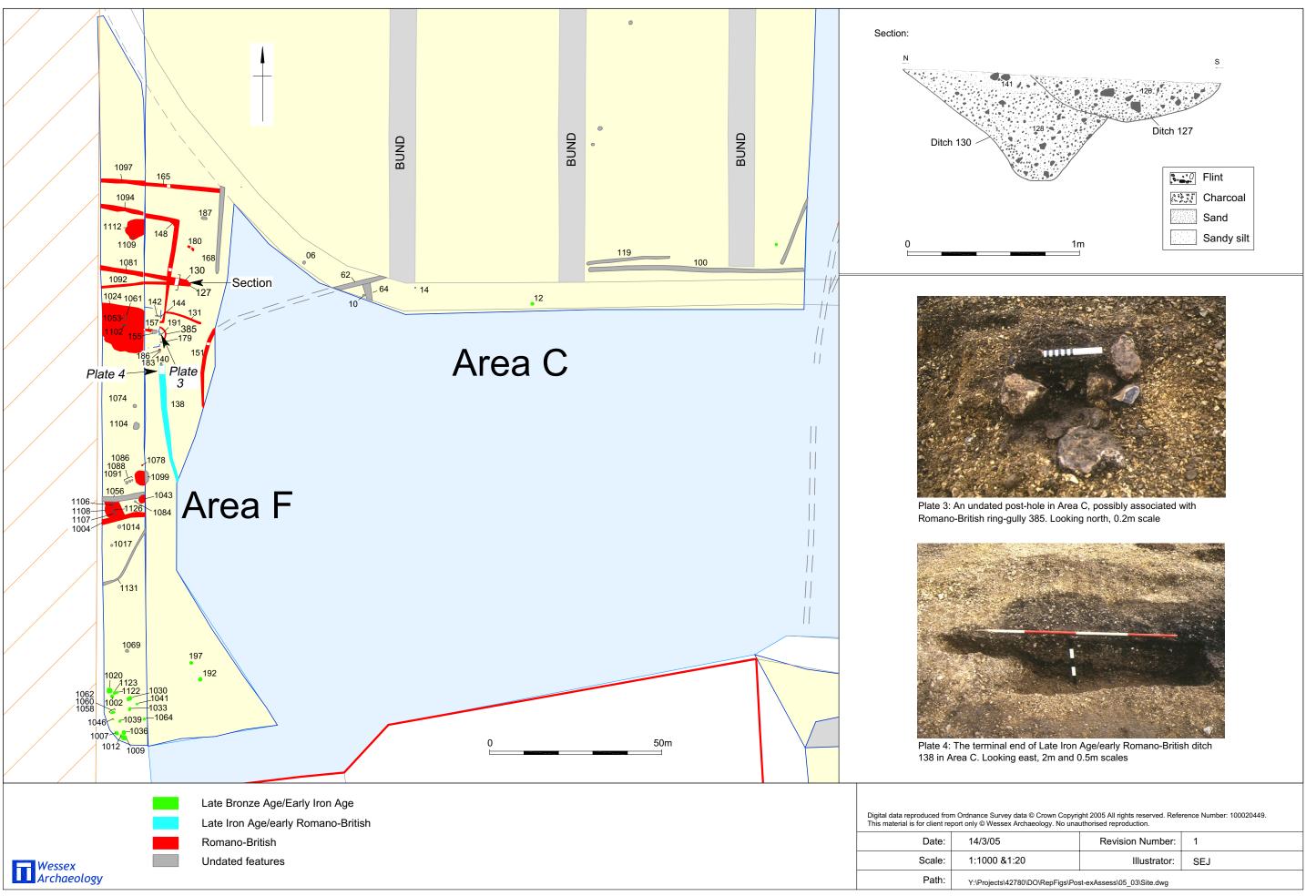


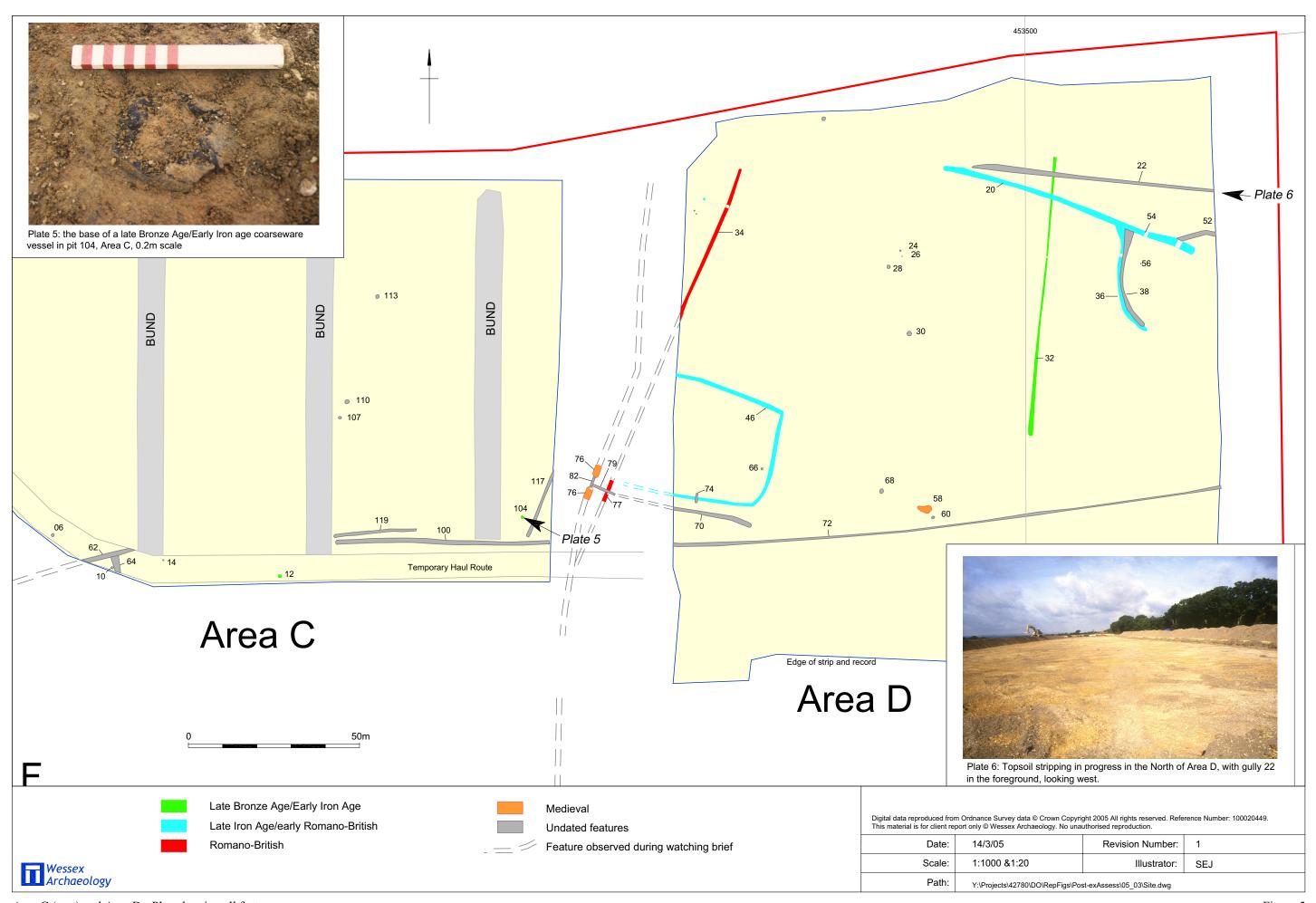


Areas A-F: Plan showing all archaeological features

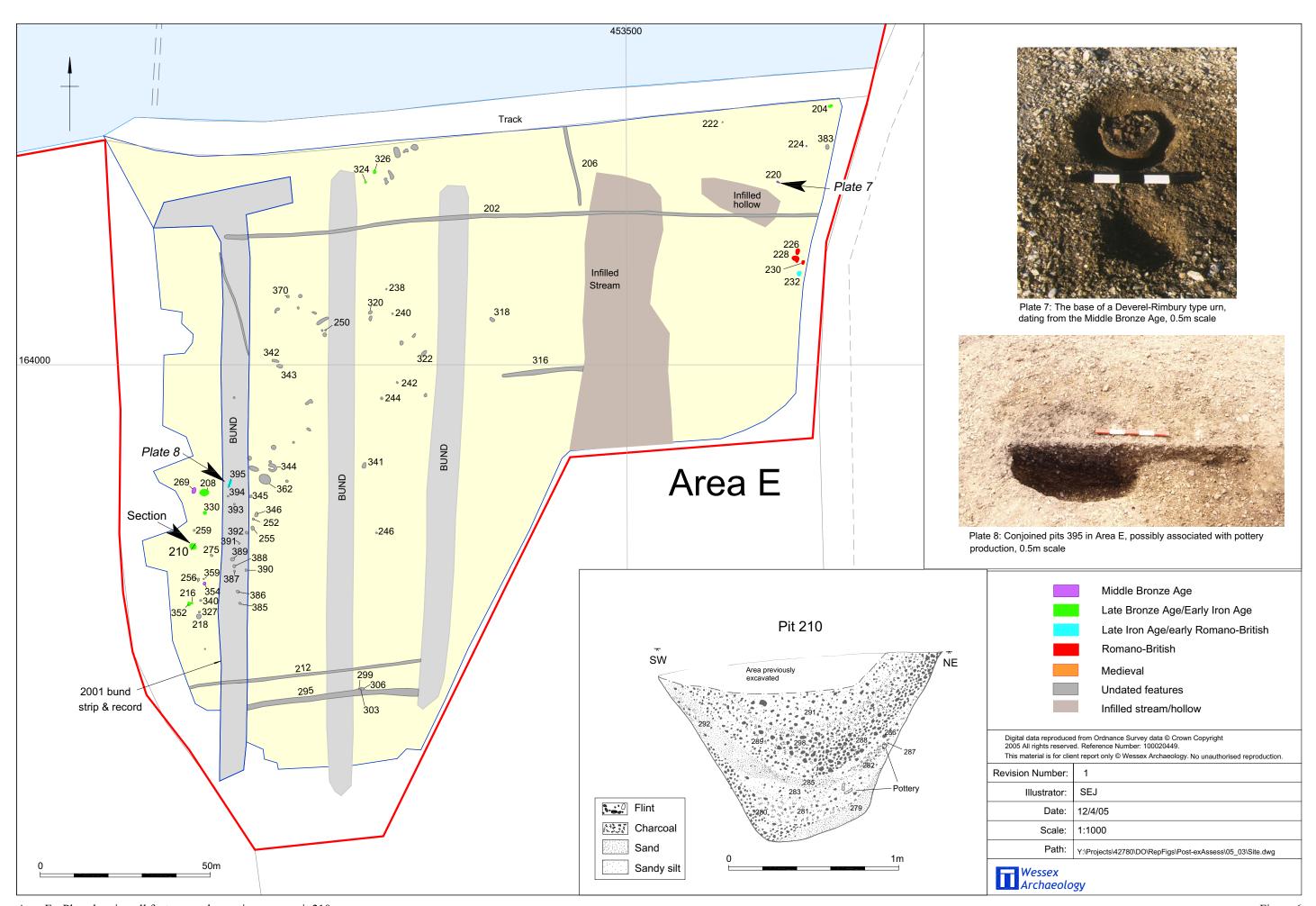


Area A - Plan of excavated area





Area C (east) and Area D - Plan showing all features



Area E - Plan showing all features and a section across pit 210



