

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land to the rear of 19 St Peter's Hill,
Reading, Berkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Site Code: PHC10/100

(SU 7062 7512)

Land to the rear of 19 St Peter's Hill, Reading, Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for TA Fisher and Sons

by Steve Ford

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code PHC10/100

October 2010

Summary

Site name: Land to the rear of 19 St Peter's Hill, Reading, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7062 7512

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 8th October 2010

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Steve Ford

Site code: PHC10/100

Area of site: c. 1700 sq m

Summary of results: This evaluation comprised two components of study combining both post-glacial and Palaeolithic archaeology. A deep test pit on the site of a proposed soakaway did not reveal any Palaeolithic remains nor any potential for such in its immediate vicinity. However, the other evaluation trenches revealed positive results with a later Bronze Age ditch discovered containing pottery and struck flints along with an undated posthole. An adjacent trench also produced an additional quantity of pottery and struck flints. A single possible medieval sherd was also recovered. A part of the site is considered to have archaeological potential for deposits of Bronze Age date.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder

Report edited/checked by: Andy Taylor✓ 18.10.10

Land to the rear of 19 St Peter's Hill, Reading, Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Report 10/100

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land to the rear of 19 St Peter's Hill, Reading, Berkshire (SU 7062 7512) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Simon Haskett TA Fisher and Sons, Windmill House, Victoria Road, Mortimer, Reading, Berkshire, RG7 3DF. Planning permission has been granted (App no 09/00509/FUL) by Reading Borough Council to construct two new blocks of flats and associated landscaping and access. The consent is subject to a condition (10) relating to archaeology requiring archaeological works in advance of the development. In this case this was to take the form of an evaluation, based on the results of which, further work might be required. This is in accordance with the Council's policies and PPG16, (1990) though it is acknowledged that *Planning for the Historic Environment*, (PPS5, 2010) has superseded PPG16.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology, archaeological advisers to the Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Ford and Aiji Castle on 8th October 2010 and the site code is PHC10/100. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is accessed off Symeon Heights on the south west side of St Peter's Hill and lies within the garden of number 19 (SU 7062 7512). The site occupies an area of c. 1700 sq m. The ground is level and lies at a height of c. 68m above Ordnance Datum. (Fig. 2). The site lies on a plateau formed by an old gravel terrace of the River Thames. The underlying geology is depicted on the geology map as plateau gravel (BGS 1947) but this outcrop is now known as the Boyn Hill terrace (Wymer 1968, 155). The geology encountered was variable. Most trenches comprised a clayey gravel with a thin lens of clayey silt (brickearth) overlying gravel in one location and a thickness of pale brown silt in another. The test pit trench on the south side of the site revealed chalk with cryoturbated gravel above.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley with a wealth of sites and finds from both prehistoric and later periods. There are several entries of archaeological interest in the Berkshire Historic Environment Record relating to the surrounding area, though there are none recorded for the site itself. The higher gravel terraces of the Thames Valley are particularly noteworthy for the presence of Palaeolithic flint and stone tools, representing the earliest known human occupation in the British Isles. Many flint finds from the Palaeolithic period were found at Toots Pit which lies just to the north east of the site (Wymer 1968, 142). The proposal site lies on the same gravel terrace. Fieldwork at Richmond Road to the north of the site revealed both Palaeolithic and later flintwork (Taylor and Pine 2003) but a watching brief nearby (Ford 2008) and another limited watching brief on the adjacent parcel of land to the south (no 17) (Bennett 2009) did not reveal any finds or deposits of interest.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if there are later prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval deposits present on the site;
- and
- to determine if any Palaeolithic finds are present within the gravel on the site in the area of the proposed soakaway.

A total of 7 trenches were to be dug, four at 10m and two at 5m long, and 1.6m wide. The trenches were located to target the footprints of the new buildings its access road and car parking, and the site of a proposed soakaway. These would all be dug using a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The trench, to be located within the footprint of the proposed soakaway was to be deepened and widened (to facilitate safe access) so as to examine the gravel strata of the site and assess its potential for Palaeolithic remains.

Results

All seven trenches were dug as intended, though some trench positions had to be altered due to logistical constraints (namely trees). The trenches all measured 1.60m wide and were between 2m and 10.8m in length (Fig. 3). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1 and Appendix 5.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

This trench measured 5.3m in length and was dug to a depth of 0.5m. The stratigraphy revealed comprised 0.2m of topsoil/turf/toots over 0.3m of brown silty clay with some gravel (brickearth). No archaeological finds, nor deposits were observed.

Trench 2 (Fig 3; Plate 1)

This trench measured 10.7m in length and was dug to a depth of 0.8m. The stratigraphy comprised 0.44m of turf/topsoil increasing to 0.52m at the eastern end directly overlying a light brown/yellow silt which was the natural geology. A cut line was visible in the section at the west end of the trench suggesting that this area had been truncated by c. 0.2m, probably during the construction of a lawn feature. A smaller, shallower truncation was present at the east end. Despite this, 15 sherds of late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, one possible medieval sherd and 20 struck flints were recovered from the surface of this silty deposit/corresponding spoilheap.

A test pit was dug at the eastern end of the trench down to 1.37m which revealed that the silt layer overlay orange/brown clayey silt with some gravel.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 4; Plates 2, 3 and 4)

This trench measured 10m in length and was dug to a depth of 0.8m. The stratigraphy comprised 0.8m of topsoil/turf directly overlying the natural geology (clayey gravel), again suggesting some form of truncation/remodelling during construction of the lawn feature. Despite this remodelling, two cut features were recorded. Posthole 1 was 0.3m across and 0.16m deep with a single grey/brown silty clay fill (50) with some gravel and rare charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered. Ditch 2 was aligned east-west and was 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with a v-shaped profile. The single fill (51) of orange/brown clayey silt with gravel also produced 23 sherds of late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, 10 struck flints and a fragment of burnt flint (62g).

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

This trench measured 10.8m in length and was dug to a depth of 0.8m. The stratigraphy revealed comprised 0.35m of topsoil (with a grass/scrub cover) over 0.35m of subsoil which overlay the natural geology (clayey gravel). No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were present.

Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

This trench measured 10.8m in length and was dug to a depth of 0.7m. The stratigraphy revealed comprised 0.5m of topsoil (with a grass/scrub cover) over 0.2m of subsoil which overlay the natural geology (clayey gravel). No deposits of archaeological interest were present but a single sherd of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery was recovered.

Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

This trench measured 10.5m in length and was dug to a depth of 1m. The stratigraphy revealed comprised 0.2m of topsoil/turf over 0.3m of modern made ground over 0.5m of subsoil which overlay the natural geology (clayey gravel). A possible small feature was investigated at the southern end of the trench but was not of archaeological origin. No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were present.

Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

This trench measured 2m in length and was initially dug to a depth of 0.7m. The stratigraphy revealed comprised 0.5m of topsoil (with a grass/scrub cover) over 0.2m of subsoil which overlay the natural geology. No finds, nor deposits of archaeological interest were present. The trench was then deepened in part to 2.55m to examine the geological strata. This is reported upon in Appendix 5.

FINDS

Pottery by Frances Raymond

Small groups of predominantly late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age sherds came from three of the trenches (Table 1). Analysis has been restricted to a rapid appraisal to provide general information on the character, date and significance of these assemblages.

The pottery from the eastern end of Trench 2 is lightly abraded and includes the only three featured sherds from the site. All are in a similar sandy fabric tempered with moderate amounts of medium grade crushed burnt flint (up to 3mm.). One is a rim from a vessel with a short upright neck and a fingernail row on its outer lip; the other two are from shouldered jars also embellished with fingernail rows. Most of the wall fragments are in

comparable wares and like the featured pieces have oxidised exteriors. The majority of sherds have smoothed surfaces, apart from one where traces of burnishing on the interior and exterior suggest its derivation from a bowl. Two of the wall fragments, one with a charred internal residue, are in a contrasting medium grade ware tempered with common quantities of crushed burnt flint (up to 4mm.). The rim and two shoulders are typical of the late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age and the fabrics are also consistent with this period.

All of the sherds from the ditch in Trench 3 are undecorated wall or base fragments in a similar range of wares to those from Trench 2. As in Trench 2 several vessels are represented, but the condition of the sherds is more variable. The only diagnostic piece is a vessel base with dense flint grits on its exterior, a technological attribute typical of the late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age. One of the wall sherds in a fine sandy and unoxidised fabric stands out from the rest. It could be of the same period, but it might equally be of later origin as such wares were produced throughout the Iron Age.

The wall fragment from the southern end of Trench 5 is lightly abraded and made from a sandy fabric with moderate and largely fine flint tempering (up to 2mm.). The sherd has an oxidised exterior and is consistent in character with the bulk of the assemblage.

The predominance of sand in the majority of wares from the site may indicate a slightly tighter phasing for their production towards the end of the late Bronze Age or during the earliest Iron Age. The sherds are from several vessels and although they are small (1 to 4cm across) and in variable condition, the character of the assemblage would suggest its derivation from a settlement somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of 34 struck flints was recovered during the evaluation from Trenches 2, 3 and 5 as detailed in Appendix 3. The collection comprised 26 flakes 4 cores and 4 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm). All the pieces were made on gravel flint and most were fairly fresh with just one patinated and slightly weathered piece present. Most, if not all, of the pieces appear to have been made with a hard hammer with no particular flair for flint knapping nor thoughtful design. Rather the pieces are more likely to represent *ad-hoc* preparation of flints from any piece of raw material to hand obtained from the nearby gravel for use as and when necessary. The assemblage from Ditch 2 was securely associated with later Bronze Age pottery and is contemporary except for the one weathered and patinated piece, presumably residual. The nature of this material is consistent with the use of flint at a time when bronze and perhaps iron tools are also in use (Ford et. al 1984).

Conclusion

This small evaluation, unusually, had two components of study combining that of both post-glacial and Palaeolithic archaeology. The Palaeolithic potential of the southern part of the site has been assessed and it has been concluded that this zone has no archaeological potential. The Palaeolithic potential of the remainder of the site, in terms of relevant deposits within or beneath gravel deposits has not been assessed and is not known. However, the evaluation was designed around the impacts of the development scheme which, excepting a deep soakaway in the southern portion of the site, would not affect Palaeolithic deposits (assuming they are present) deeply buried beneath gravel.

The evaluation has, though identified an artefact-rich ditch of Bronze Age/Iron Age date discovered along with a scatter of contemporary pottery and struck flint from adjacent evaluation trenches. An undated posthole may also be associated. Some truncation and remodelling of the modern garden was noted yet the posthole and ditch had survived to some depth. It is possible therefore that the remodelling involved only superficial movement of topsoil and subsoil no worth than ploughing in an arable environment. On the basis of these results therefore it is considered that a, part of the site has archaeological potential.

References

- BGS, 1947, *British Geological Survey*, 1:63360, Sheet 268, Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Bennett, N, 2009, 17 St Peter's Hill, Reading, Berkshire, an archaeological watching brief, Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 08/42, Reading
- English Heritage 2005, *Research Agenda*, English Heritage, London.
- Ford, S, Bradley, R J, Hawkes, J and Fisher, P, 1984, 'Flint working in the metal age' *Oxford J Archaeol* **3**, 157–73
- Ford, S, 2008, 60 St Peter's Avenue, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, an archaeological watching brief, Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 08/02, Reading
- PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, (HMSO).
- PPS5, 2010, *Planning for the Historic Environment*, Department of Communities and Local Government Planning Policy Statement 5, London (TSO)
- Taylor, A and Pine, J 2003, Former Church of Our Lady, Richmond Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, an archaeological watching brief, Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 03/81, Reading
- Wymer, J, 1968 *Lower Palaeolithic Archaeology in Britain*, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details
0m at S or W end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	5.3	1.60	0.50	0-0.2m Topsoil; 0.20-0.50m orange/brown silty clay with some gravel (subsoil); 0.5m+ brown/orange silty clay (brickearth) with some fine gravel (natural geology).
2	10.7	1.60	0.82 1.37m test pit	0-0.52m Topsoil; 0.52m-0.82m light brown/yellow silt (natural geology). Test pit: 0.82m-1.37m+ Orange/brown clayey silt with some gravel. [Plate 1]
3	10.0	1.60	0.80	0-0.8m Topsoil; 0.8m+ brown/orange silty clay with gravel (natural geology). Posthole 2 and Ditch 3. [Plates 2-4]
4	10.8	1.60	0.80	0-0.35m Topsoil; 0.35m-0.7m brown silty clay with some gravel (subsoil); 0.7m+ Orange/brown clayey silt with gravel (natural geology).
5	10.8	1.60	0.70	0-0.5m Topsoil; 0.5m-0.7m light orange/brown clayey silt with some gravel (subsoil); 0.7m+ Orange/brown clayey silt with gravel (natural geology).
6	10.5	1.60	1.0	0-0.2m Topsoil; 0.2m-0.5m made ground; 0.5m-1.0m orange/brown silty clay (subsoil); 1.0m+ Orange/brown clayey silt with gravel (natural geology).
7	2.0	1.60	0.5 2.55m test pit	0-0.5m; Topsoil; 0.5m-0.7m orange/brown silty sand with some gravel (subsoil); 0.7m+ Orange/brown clayey silt with some gravel (natural geology). Test pit: 0.7m-1.3m orange/brown clayey gravel; 1.3m+ cryoturbated chalk

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	Feature	Fill	Type	Comment
3	1	50	Posthole	Undated
3	2	51	Ditch	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue

Trench	Cut	Deposit	Sherd Number	Sherd Weight (g)	Date	Comments
2	-	-	15	118	Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age	Includes one decorated rim; two decorated shoulders; and 12 wall sherds
3	2	51	22	72	Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age	All wall or base sherds
3	2	51	1	6	Earliest to late Iron Age	Wall sherd
5	-	-	1	7	Late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age	Wall sherd
TOTALS			39	203		

APPENDIX 4: Struck flint

Trench	Context	Type
2	Spoil west	Flake
2	Spoil east	12 flakes; 3 spalls; 4 Cores
3	Spoil	Flake
3	2 (51)	10 flakes (1 patinated)
5	Spoil	2 Flakes; Spall

APPENDIX 5: Assessment of Pleistocene Strata observed in test pit



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Directors: Catherine A.F. Laoué
Jacqueline Russell
Simon N. Collcutt

1 DIVINITY ROAD
OXFORD OX4 1LH

Telephone (01865) 247374
Facsimile (01865) 242487
Email aaa-consult@btconnect.com

PLOT BEHIND 19 ST. PETER'S HILL CAVERSHAM

PLEISTOCENE ISSUES

Produced by Oxford Archaeological Associates Limited
under the direction of

S.N. Collcutt
MA(Hons) DEA DPhil FSA

Commissioned by
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Limited

October 2010

1. Introduction

- 1.1 On the 17th. September, 2010, Dr. S. Ford (Thames Valley Archaeological Services Limited) commissioned Oxford archaeological Associates Limited to provide technical support on Pleistocene issues arising at a housing development site on a (southwestern) plot behind 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham. Accordingly, on the 8th. October, Dr. S.N. Collcutt (OAA) supervised the cutting of test pit T7 (some 2.5 m deep, by 3 m long in the trend 125°-305° magnetic, vertical study face exposed on the southwestern side of the pit, stepped in the width to the northeast for safe access) in a location (SU 70593 75140 ± 5 m, Fig.1) intended for the future construction of a soakaway. Other trenches were opened across the site to assess the potential for Holocene archaeology; trench T7 (Fig.1) also contained a deposit of interest here. The present report documents the Pleistocene geological contexts and geoarchaeological implications.

2. Background

- 2.1 The local geology was mapped as "plateau gravel" (BGS 1946) but has subsequently been reclassified as part of the Boyn Hill Terrace of the Middle Thames (cf. Wymer 1968, 1999), possibly dating from MIS 10. The underlying basement is composed of Chalk. The site lies, at c.68 m AOD, on the left (northern) valley side of the current Thames valley.
- 2.2 Toots's Farm Gravel Pit (SU 707753-4) once lay alongside Darrel Road, starting some 150 m to the north of the present development site (Wymer 1968:137-141; 1999). This pit produced hundreds of Lower Palaeolithic artefacts, including many bifaces – "handaxes" – of Roe's triangular (pointed, pyriform & ficron) grouping (Roe 1981). Arkell reported that 600-700 artefacts were originally found but not all of these are now in known collections. A significant proportion of the Reading Museum collection was described by Wymer as in "sharp" or "mint" condition. The illustration below of a typical piece is by A.E.P. Collins:



- 2.3 Shrubsole (1890) reported 2.5 m of stratified, subangular gravel at Toot's Farm and noted that L. Treacher had found a decayed horse tooth in these sediments. Gibbard (1985) reported the base of well stratified fluvial deposits at SU 690756 (thus, to the westnorthwest of the present development site) at 71 m AOD; Gibbard also noted that the typical clast lithology for this unit is dominant flint, usually angular but with some rounded material, quartz/quartzite being the only significant subsidiary rock-type. Treacher (1904) reported, at SU 708750 (thus, just down St. Peter's Hill to the eastsoutheast), that the gravel bedding was greatly disturbed by collapse into solution hollows in the underlying Chalk; the gravels at this location were overlain by light brown pebbly clay. The Boyn Hill gravels are therefore better preserved towards the north, and have thinned markedly and have often been partially reworked and/or have slumped by the southern edge of the outcrop, near the present development site.
- 2.4 There are also very patchy 'brickearths' in this area, which may be silty clays, silty loams or purer silts. It is reasonable to assume that these are similar to the more extensive Langley Silt Complex, seen further east in the Middle Thames Valley, dating predominantly from MIS 4-2 (Devensian Glaciation), although perhaps with some MIS 6 contributions in places. The 'brickearths' are usually massive (due to a combination of cryo- and bioturbation) but, rarely, fine laminations (due to final wash emplacement of these originally aeolian deposits) and even palaeosol and/or krotovina (trace fossil) horizons survive, allowing better stratigraphic differentiation.
- 2.5 Bennett (2009:3) has reported evaluation trenches behind 17 St. Peter's Hill (the plot immediately to the east of the present development site), with a representative sequence of "dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil to a depth of 0.2m capping mid red/brown clay silt subsoil to 0.45m which overlay an orange brown silt sand with gravel inclusions, 1.05m deep, onto chalk".

3. Lithostratigraphy

- 3.1 The sequence in T7 is described below (from the top downwards), with reference to local relative height (zero at the top, depths in centimetres). The staffs in Fig.2 show 50 cm divisions.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 0-50 | Topsoil, dark (7.5YR 3/2) silty loam with some small stones; very strong root mat; lower boundary diffuse. |
| 50-75 | Subsoil, slightly lighter and stonier; very diffuse lower boundary. |
| 75-85 | Very stony clay loam; very compact; diffuse and convoluted lower boundary. |
| 85-145 | Clayey fine to medium gravel; flint dominant with rare quartz/quartzite, very rare corroded sandstone ('sarsen'); mostly angular but with some rounded pebbles and pebble fragments; totally devoid of primary structure, random clast orientation, mostly clast-support; variegated colours of 7.5 or less (redder) 5/6-8; very compact and cohesive. |
| IRREGULAR SURFACE OF CHALK BEDROCK | |
| 145-245 | Solution pocket into Chalk; clayey gravel in the core of this feature; light-coloured (10YR 6/8 to 2.5YR 6/4 variable) silty-to fine-sandy clay around the peripheries; clay and chalky debris sometimes injected upwards and/or laterally. |

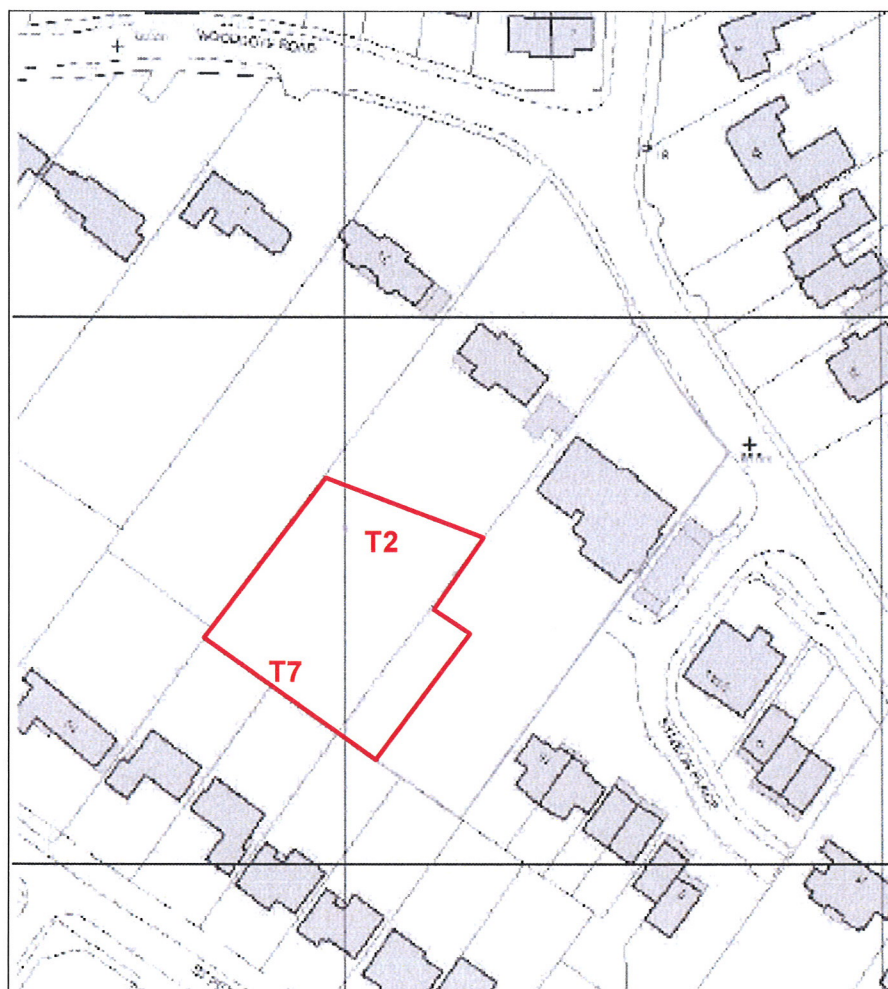
- 3.2 In T2, a silty brickearth, in patches almost pure silt, was observed, between the topsoil and the underlying stony clays and clayey sand and gravel. Landscaping in this area has lowered the original surface (apparently by c.30 cm) and there are a number of cuts and waviness in the base of the thick soil, the result of presumed gardening activities. The silty body therefore survives as an irregular but generally rather thin spread, never exceeding 30 cm and often much less; it has no depositional structure, only small-scale bioturbation features originating from above and some basal convolutions (usually bringing stony clay upwards) possibly referable to cryoturbation. All other evaluation trenches showed stony clay loam between topsoil and more gravelly deposits.

4. Discussion

- 4.1 The relatively thin gravel body seen in T7 (and, at its top, in other trenches) is massive, the fine matrix being hydrologically incompatible with the stone content. Although the main source was most probably fluvial sediments, it cannot now be asserted that a river once flowed at this altitude precisely through this location (the lowest stratified deposits observed by Gibbard, for instance, seem to have lain a few metres higher). The material observed in the present evaluation site could be a mass-movement deposit derived from reworking of earlier fluvial sediments, exposed as the hillside developed during overall valley incision. The solution pocket at the base of T7 is very similar to the phenomena described by Treacher, also at the southern (outer) edge of the morphological terrace. No artefactual material was noted during the present evaluation amongst the abundant flint gravel. The slightly thicker gravelly material reported during the earlier evaluation in the next plot to the east was probably very similar.
- 4.2 It may be suggested that the Palaeolithic potential probably increases northwards, where the Boyn Terrace fluvial deposits retain greater thickness and structure. However, even at this southern margin, basal features (both solution pockets and actual incised channel-forms) might still occur, and these could have 'trapped' material of appreciable archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest. Continued observation at all points within this 2 km long and 1 km wide terrace remnant at Caversham, would therefore appear a reasonable precaution when the opportunity becomes available in the future.
- 4.3 The silty material observed in T2 is probably of original loessic origin (wind-blown dust), blanketing the area during the Devensian. Any such deposit, especially if it survives to a greater thickness and starts to show internal stratification, will have potential for Middle and Upper Palaeolithic finds. In the present case, in addition to observation of machined spoil, approximately 6 square metres towards the base of this material in T2 were trowelled, such that a sample about a centimetre thick was carefully examined. Unpatinated struck flint, common charcoal and a single small fragment of ceramic were noted, all plausibly associated with bioturbation penetration from above (the heavily worked topsoil in this area having provided significant densities of Holocene archaeological finds). No obviously Palaeolithic flintwork was noted.

REFERENCES

- ARKELL, W.J. 1945. Geology and prehistory from the train, Oxford-Paddington. *Oxoniensia* 10:1-15.
- BENNETT, N. 2009. *17 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief* Report by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Limited for T.A. Fisher & Sons Limited (Site Code PHC 08/42), March 2009.
- BGS, 1946. *British Geological Survey*, 1:63360, Sheet 268, Drift Edition, Keyworth.
- GIBBARD, P.L. 1985. *The Pleistocene History of the Middle Thames Valley* Cambridge University Press.
- ROE, D.A. 1981. *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Britain* London, Boston & Henley: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- SHRUBSOLE, O.A. 1890. On the valley gravels about Reading, with special reference to the Palaeolithic implements. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 46:582-594.
- WYMER, J. J. 1968. *Lower Palaeolithic Archaeology in Britain* London: John Baker.
- WYMER, J.J. 1999. *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* 2 Vols. Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology & English Heritage.

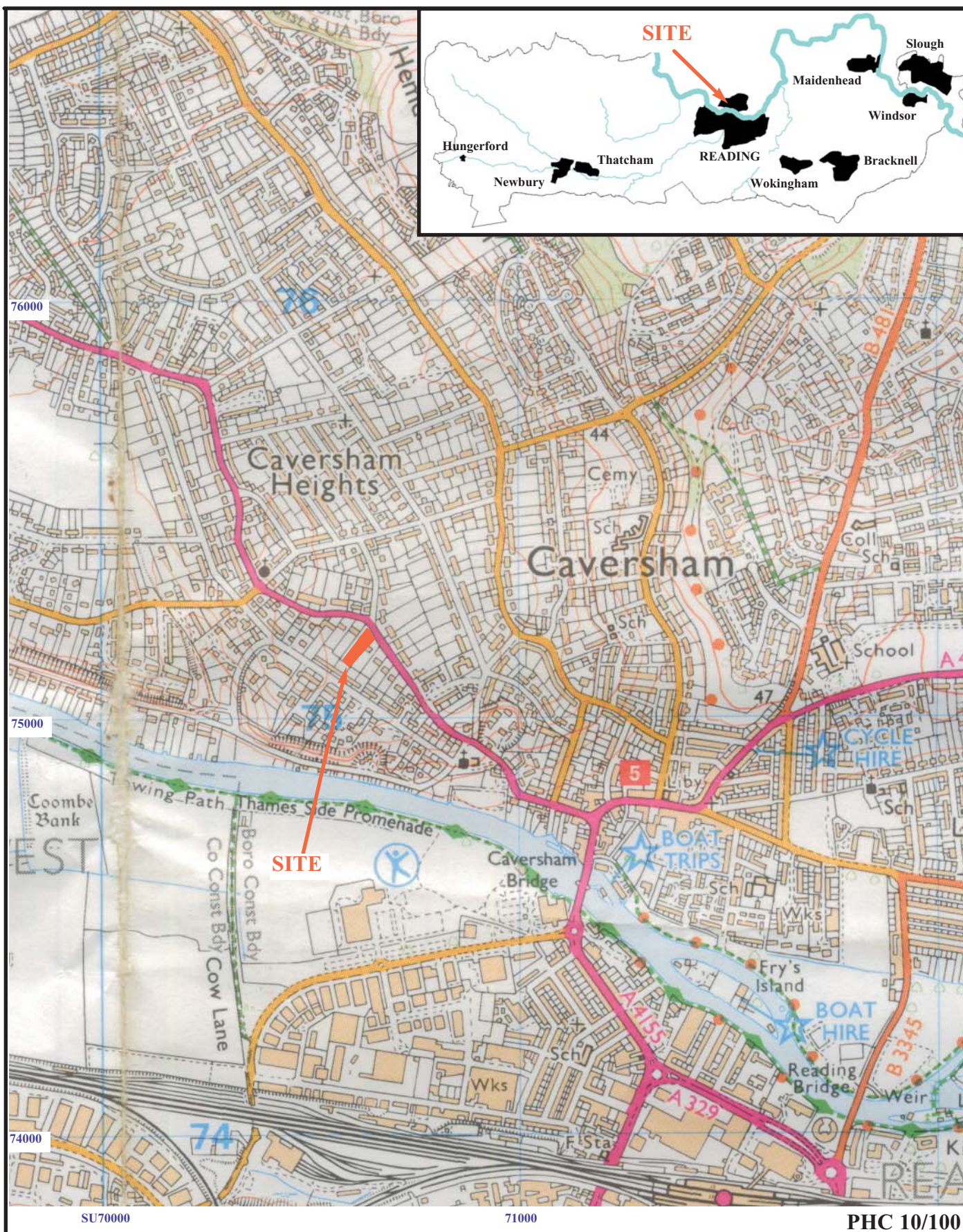
**Figure 1**

Plot behind 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham - Evaluation Site and approximate test pit T2 and T7 locations.

(Ordnance Survey map base reproduced by OAA, Licence No. AL547441, with the permission of the HMSO, Crown Copyright)

**Figure 2**

Plot behind 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham - Test pit T7, full sequence (observer looking south) (wide angle producing basal foreshortening, cf. equal vertical staff divisions).



**Land to the rear of 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Reading and Berkshire.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 159 at 1:12500
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



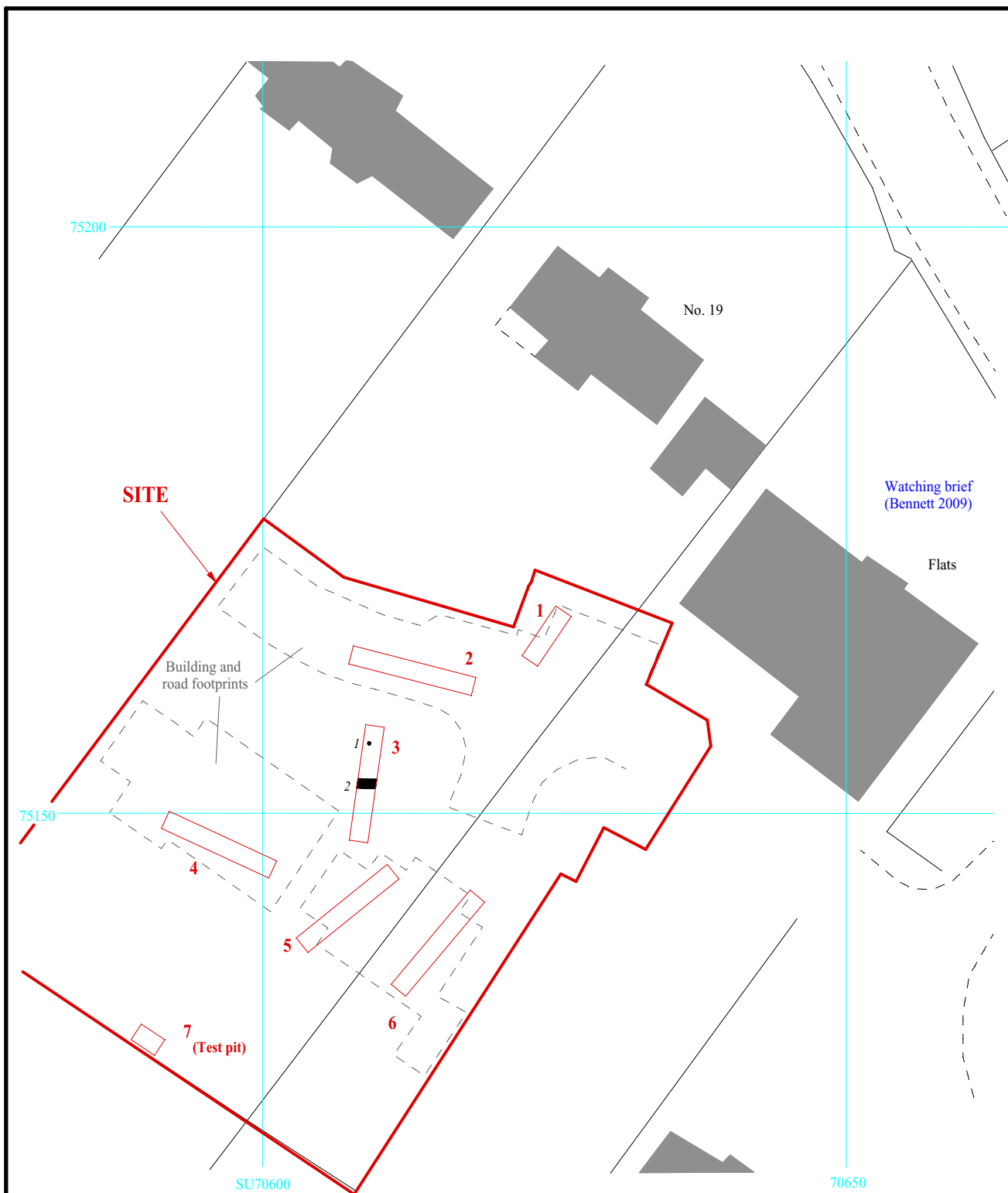
PHC 10/100

**Land to the rear of 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off St. Peter's Hill.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital mapping under licence.
Crown copyright reserved. Scale: 1:1250

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

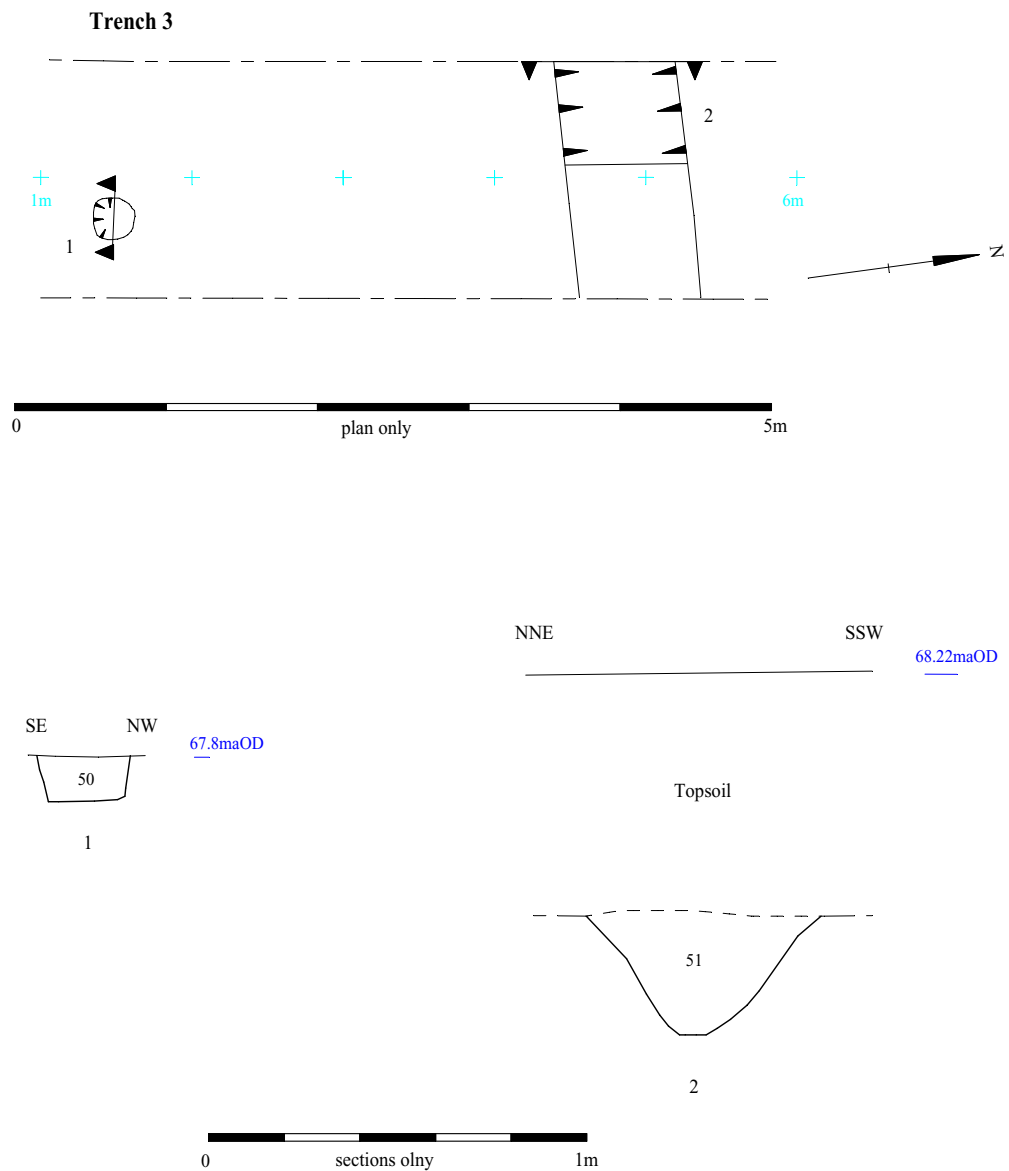


PHC 10/100

**Land to the rear of 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Location of trenches.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



PHC 10/100

**Land to the rear of 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Detailed plan and sections from Trench 3.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 2, looking north west; scales, 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking south; scales, 2m and 1m.

PHC 10/100

**Land to the rear of 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

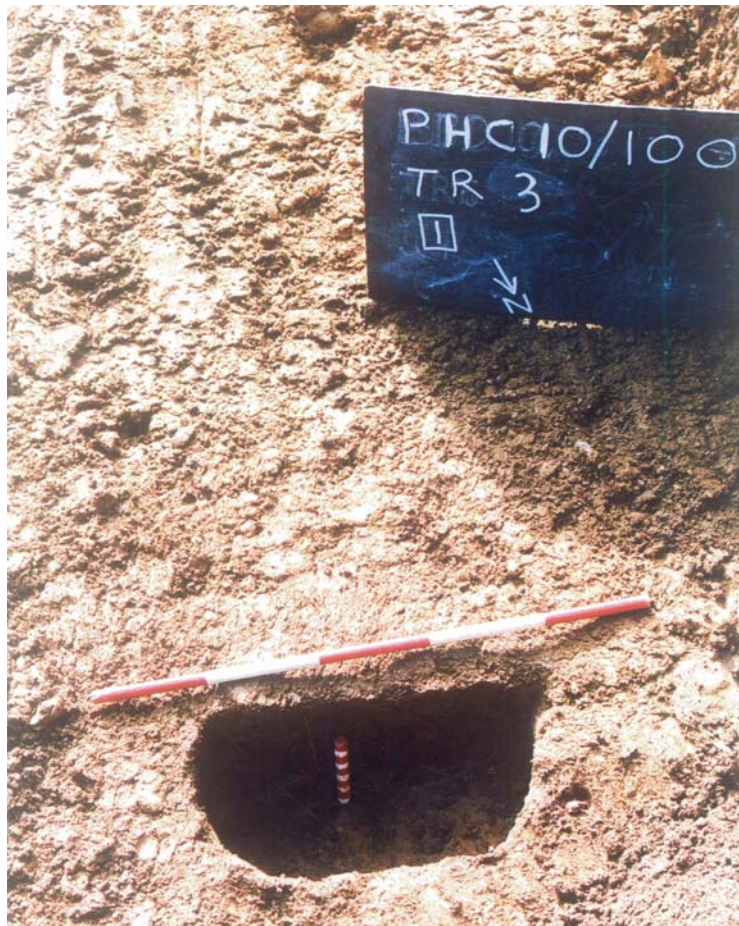


Plate 3. Trench 3, posthole 1, looking south ; scales 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 4. Trench 3, linear 2, looking east ; scales, 1m. and 0.5m

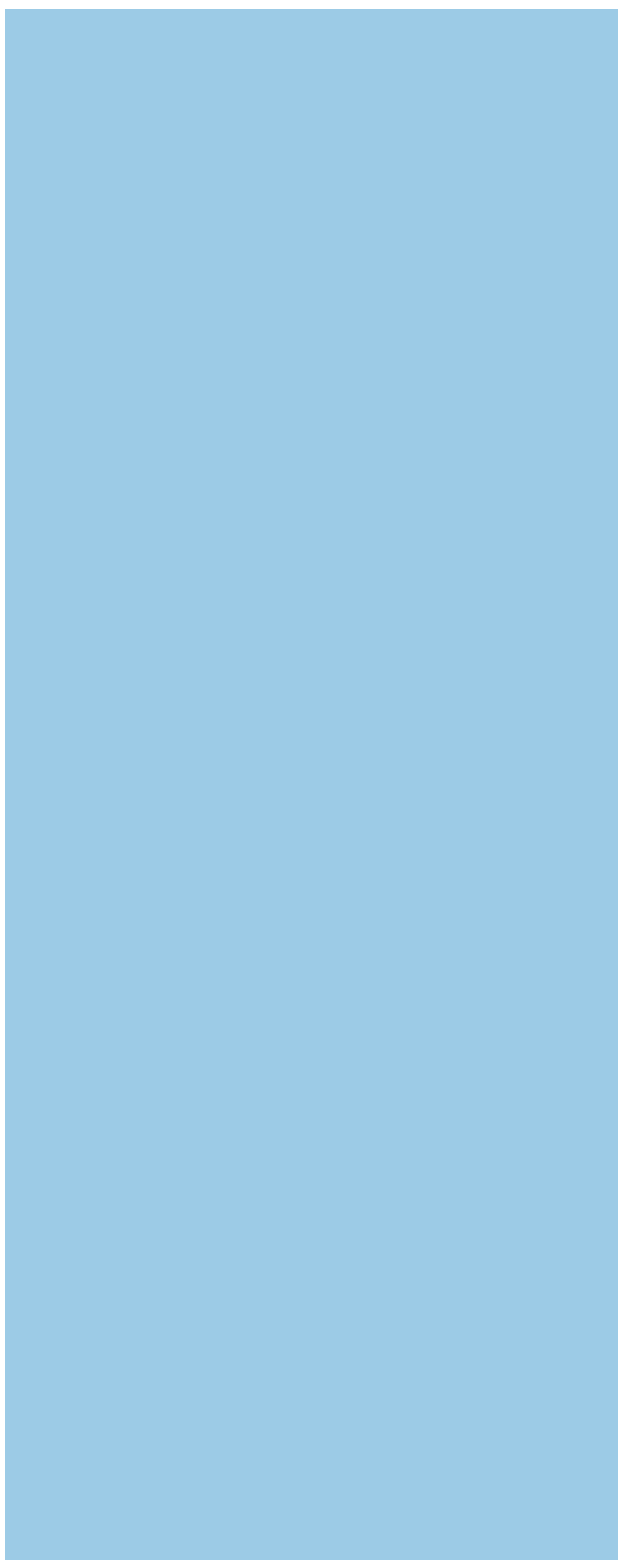
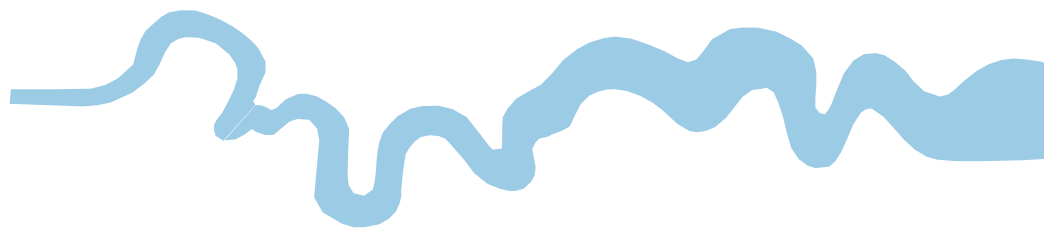
PHC 10/100

**Land to the rear of 19 St. Peter's Hill, Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 3 and 4.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**