THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Pipeline from Baydon Water Tower to Bailey Hill Reservoir, Wiltshire

An archaeological recording action

By Daniel Bray, David Platt and Jo Pine

BWP12/39
(SU 2874 7786 to SU 2840 7974)

Pipeline from Baydon Water Tower to Bailey Hill Reservoir, Wiltshire

An Archaeological Recording Action

for Optimise

By Daniel Bray, David Platt and Jo Pine

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

BWP12/39

November 2012

Summary

Site name: Pipeline from Baydon Water Tower to Bailey Hill Reservoir, Wiltshire

Grid reference: SU 2874 7786 to SU 2840 7974

Site activity: An archaeological recording action

Date and duration of project: 29th March- 26th July 2012

Project manager: Jo Pine

Site supervisor: Daniel Bray, Jo Pine and David Platt

Site code: BWP 12/39

Summary of results: Excavations on an easement in advance of pipelaying revealed a number of phases of activity along the pipe's route. An Early Bronze Age pit containing Beaker pottery was the earliest feature recorded. A segment of linear earthwork (the 'Near Down ditch') and a probable rectilinear enclosure are tentatively prehistoric and possibly later Bronze Age. Two ditches and a negative lynchet were undated. The main finding was that of an unenclosed Bronze Age occupation site consisting of two overlapping post-built roundhouses. Two radiocarbon dates suggest that one of these buildings is of Middle Bronze Age date, but associated pottery appears to be of later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age date.

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 13.11.12 Steve Preston✓ 30.10.12

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Report 12/39

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological recording action carried out between Baydon Water Tower (SU 2874 7786) and Bailey Hill Reservoir (SU 2840 7974) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr J P Bradley, for Optimise (Water) LLP, Rose Kiln Court, Rose Kiln Lane, Reading, Berkshire RG2 0HP.

The field investigation was carried out to specifications approved by Mr Duncan Coe, Archaeological Officer with West Berkshire Council and Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, Archaeological Officer with Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Bray, Aiji Castle, Danielle Milbank, David Platt and Jo Pine between 29th March and 26th July and the site code is BWP 12/39. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Swindon Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The pipeline route is located to the north of Baydon, Wiltshire and comprises a 2km strip between Bailey Hill Reservoir and the M4 then continuing to Baydon water tower (Fig. 1). A short segment of the route lies within West Berkshire. The route is mainly arable land except for the southernmost field which was used for pasture. The zone to the south of the motorway was not monitored as there was no easement and the pipe cut through made ground from the construction of the motorway.

The underlying geology is a mixture of clay-with-flints and tertiary debris and chalk (BGS 1947). Both geologies were observed during the fieldwork together with colluvium in the valley bottoms. Both Bailey Hill Reservoir and Baydon Water Tower lie at an elevation of approximately 230m above Ordnance Datum with the route between being undulating topography of rolling hills and dry valleys down to a height of 185m.

Archaeological background

An archaeological desk-based assessment (Lang Hall 2012) has highlighted in detail the known or predicted archaeological deposits that would be encountered by the pipeline route. The most prevalent and visible features present in the area reflect widespread prehistoric and Roman landscape features, with linear earthworks of Bronze

Age date along with so-called 'Celtic' fields (actually mostly of Roman date) (Ford 1982b; Bowden *et al.* 1993). English Heritage's mapping programme of the Lambourn Downs shows field systems plotted either side of the pipe route with a high density to the north, in the area close to the Bailey Hill Reservoir and a lower density close to the road to Baydon Hole. Other features such as Bronze Age burial mounds (round barrows) are also highly visible whereas their contemporary occupation sites are not so. Geophysical survey of the route also identified several linear features which are likely levelled field systems and enclosures together with possible infilled pits along various parts of the route (Sabin and Donaldson 2012).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the recording action was to excavate and record all archaeological features threatened by the works.

The general objectives of the project are to:

excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development;

produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;

establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; and to

produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Results

For ease of reference the route of the pipeline is subdivided into seven areas defined by changes in direction of the route (Fig. 2). An area of overburden adjacent to Area 7 was stripped to form a site compound. The zone to the south of the motorway up to the water tower was not stripped for an easement and lies within a zone of made ground from motorway construction.

An easement strip mainly between *c.*10–20m wide was stripped of topsoil along the full route, using a 360^0 machine under continuous archaeological supervision (Pl. 2). In most areas this machine stripping exposed chalk geology or in some hill top areas clay with flints. However there were small stretches, in the valley bottoms, where the underlying natural geology was not exposed, but a reddish brown silty deposit (colluvium) was encountered. In areas where natural geology was not exposed the digging of the trench was monitored to record features exposed

in section only. On the easement where the chalk geology was exposed, linear features were recorded in plan and these features largely only excavated on the specific line of the pipe trench where they would be disturbed by further machining. However, there were a number of "fragile " features on the easement strip which were likely not to survive the use of the easement by heavy traffic and these were excavated and preserved by record.

Area 1

No archaeological deposits were recorded in this area.

Area 2

A ditch (1004) aligned east-west was observed at the northern end of this section of the pipeline (Figs 2 and 3 and Pl. 4) this corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and appears to be a continuation of a linear earthwork known as the 'Near Down Ditch'. Two slots (28 and 29) (Figs 3 and 4) were dug across this ditch showing it to measure between 2.47m and 2.80m wide and 1.03m deep. Slot 28 was found to contain six fills (93–98) with a single sherd of 1st/2nd century AD Roman pottery recovered from one of the upper fills (94), dating the upper infill but not the original excavation of this feature. Slot 29 containing seven fills (99 and 150–155) but did not produce any finds but again showed a similar sequence. It is likely this boundary had a long use from prehistoric (Late Bronze Age) origins through the Roman period and likely was a visible feature in the landscape into the medieval period; a stretch is still visible as an earthwork to the east (Fig. 1). This and other linear earthworks aligned along the watersheds of the Berkshire Downs are thought to represent a series of territorial boundaries in the Late Bronze Age (Ford 1982).

Area 3/4 (Fig. 5)

This area contained a negative lynchet together with two post-built roundhouses (1000 and 1001) (Pl. 3). The lynchet (30) was a broad shallow feature with indistinct edges and measured 3.45m wide and 0.15m deep, but did not produce any dating evidence. It is considered to be a negative lynchet of unknown date.

<u>Roundhouse 1000 (Figs 5 and 6)</u>

This post-built structure was not fully exposed in the easement strip with the remainder of the circuit lying beneath the eastern baulk. The building elements exposed comprised eight postholes (9–12, 15, 22, 24–25) which formed a structure with a diameter of 5.5m. Two larger postholes, one of which was double (22,24,25), may have formed a

south south east facing entrance. Posthole 22 contained four sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. However, it also returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date on wood charcoal of cal BC 1450–1370 (UBA 21045). Postholes 9 and 10 contained one fragment of animal bone each. One piece of bone from posthole 9 also returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date of cal BC 1519–1422 (UBA 21044**).**

Table 1: Dimensions of post holes in roundhouse 1000

Cut	*Fill(s)*	*Diameter (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery*	*C14 date*
9	71, 72	0.36	0.37		cal BC 1519–1422
10	73, 74	0.36	0.36		
11	75	0.38	0.39		
12	76	0.37	0.29		
15	81	0.26	0.10		
22	86	0.50	0.36	4 sherds	cal BC 1450–1370
24	88, 89	0.46	0.43		
25	90	0.30	0.13		

Roundhouse 1001 (Figs 5 and 6)

A second post-built structure 1001 was also recorded in this area overlapping the plan of roundhouse 1000. This comprised postholes 16–21, 23, 26 and 27, with 13 and 14 possibly cut to hold an internal structure. Again the ground plan was not fully exposed in the easement strip but has a diameter of 7.5m. It is worth noting that these postholes were in the majority much smaller and shallower than those of structure 1000 (Fig. 6). Posthole 27 is one of the larger ones and its location on the south side of the structure could indicate that it was a part of an entrance. Posthole 16 contained four sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery with internal postholes 13 and 14 containing one sherd of the same date. Posthole 14 also contained a single burnt cereal grain.

Table 2: Dimensions of post holes in roundhouse 1001

Cut	*Fill(s)*	*Diameter (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery*
13	77	0.37	0.33	1
14	78	0.43	0.29	1
16	79	0.37	0.21	4
17	80	0.30	0.15	
18	82	0.28	0.09	
19	83	0.31	0.07	
20	84	0.26	0.09	
21	85	0.30	0.12	
23	87	0.30	0.08	
26	91	0.25	0.09	
27	92	0.60	0.07	

A less favoured alternative interpretation is that the postholes forming house 1001 are in fact no more than curving fence forming a paddock for house 1000, with posthole 17 forming an internal support to house 1000 and posthole 16 forming an additional wall post.

Area 5

This area did not contain any archaeological deposits.

Area 6

A small pit (4) was excavated, 10m to the north of an enclosure (1002/1003) (Fig. 7). It measured 0.70m in diameter and 0.30m deep and contained two fills (58 and 59). Three Early Bronze Age Beaker sherds derived from two vessels were recovered; two from the same vessel in fresh condition from the lower fill (59) and one heavily abraded sherd from the upper fill (58) from a second vessel.

Also within this area was the south western corner of a probable rectangular enclosure defined by a ditch. Four slots were dug across the ditch and showed it to be between 1.40m and 1.60m wide and 1.00m deep, with a varied filling sequence (Fig. 8). The ditch would originally have been very steep-sided but with a rounded base. The fills in slot 6 contained a variety of finds. A single sherd of pottery of late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age date came from fill 64, animal bone from fills 61 and 64, and seven indeterminate cereal grains recovered by sieving also from fill 64.

Ditch slot 2 contained a struck flint flake of broadly Neolithic or Bronze Age date and three fragments of animal bone and slot 3 contained a struck flint flake and two fragments of animal bone.

Two further ditches were observed to the north of the enclosure with a slot dug through each (7 and 8) (Fig. 4). Ditch 7 measured 0.94m wide and 0.36m deep and no finds were recovered. Ditch 8 measured 0.90m wide and 0.28m deep and again did not produce any dating evidence.

Area 7 and compound

Area 7 traverses a dry valley with the highest point at the southern end lying at 210m and sloping steeply down towards the compound which lies at 190m AOD before rising again to 196m at the northern end of the area. The excavation comprised two parallel strips, each 310m in length and 5m wide and the compound which was approximately 40m by 50m. The eastern strip was excavated for use as an access road while the pipe was to be laid in the western strip. At the north of area 7 these two strips run parallel and 10m apart but at the southern end the two strips were only 0.3m apart. At the south end of area 7 an area of c. 4 x 5m was excavated to form the drilling access prior to boring beneath the M4.

The southern slope consisted of 0.3m of topsoil onto reddish brown clay with flint except for the southern-most 20m which changed to chalk natural geology. The bottom of the slope was excavated to a depth of 1m into

the colluvium. No archaeological features were uncovered though a road (1) which was redirected during construction of the M4 was revealed and contained Tarmac and remains of a barbed wire fence (Fig. 2). The northern slope consisted of 0.25m of topsoil onto chalk natural geology except for the bottom of the slope which was excavated to a depth of 1m into the colluvium. No archaeological features were recorded.

The excavation of the compound and strip used for the access road were observed but only the topsoil was removed. On the higher ground the strip for the road went straight onto the natural geology but no features were recorded. The lower ground and the compound were only excavated to the top of the colluvium. The only artefacts observed were a couple of nails found by metal detector.

Finds

Pottery by Frances Raymond

The assemblage is composed of 14 fragments of prehistoric pottery (weighing 99g) and a single early Roman sherd (weighing 12g). The earliest group, from an isolated pit, is derived from two Beakers, while the rest of the prehistoric wares from the roundhouse and associated features are of late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age date.

The prehistoric pottery has been recorded by context following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). Details of fabric, form, decoration, surface treatment and colour (using a Munsell chart), wall thickness, fragmentation and condition are available in the archive. The sherds were sorted into fabric groups with the aid of a binocular microscope at X20 magnification, while the descriptions were prepared using this and a higher magnification of X40.

Beaker (Pit 4)

The three Beaker sherds are derived from two vessels made from similar sandy wares tempered with sparse to moderate fine grog (up to 1mm). Two in fresh condition from the lower fill (weighing 17g) are from the rim and neck of an open mouthed vessel, with a burnished reddish brown exterior and horizontally zoned motifs in rectangular toothed comb impressions (Fig. 9: 1). A heavily abraded sherd (2g) from the upper fill is from a second vessel decorated with horizontal twisted cord impressions arranged in narrow bands (not illustrated).

Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age

Most of the late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age pottery is derived from the roundhouse and associated features (10 sherds, weighing 75g). The majority of sherds are in fresh to lightly abraded condition and include two with charred internal residues. They are from nine different vessels, one burnished and the rest with smoothed exteriors. Three simple unexpanded rims are from types with upright necks, two of which are decorated with fingertip rows

(Fig. 9: 2 and 3). The other six vessels including the burnished example are represented by wall or base fragments providing no evidence of form.

The three rims are made from the same notably hard and predominantly sandy fabric. This incorporates very common, sub-rounded to angular quartz sand (0.2–0.5mm) and sparse flint (0.2–2mm). The four associated flint tempered wares all include common quartz sand of a fine or medium grade (up to 0.25mm; or up to 0.5mm). Two with moderate to common quantities of fine flint tempering (0.2–2mm) are particularly hard, while a third with very common fine flint is soft. The remaining ware, which is coarser (common flint of 0.2–4mm) and relatively hard, matches the fabric of the sherd from one of the enclosure ditches.

Two of the wall fragments from the roundhouse assemblage are in contrasting soft fabrics. One is filled with common shell (0.1–4mm) and the other has a mixture of sparse shell (0.2–3mm) and similar quantities of grog (0.2–1.5mm) and quartz sand (up to 0.2mm).

Roman (ditch slot 28)

The moderately abraded early Roman sherd is from a thick walled everted rim jar in a coarse grog tempered fabric typical of the 1st to 2nd century AD. The ware is fully oxidized apart from the surfaces and narrow outer margins, which are very dark grey.

Affinities

It is not possible to attribute the Beaker rim to a specific sub-style with so little evidence of profile. The open mouthed form is equally consistent with various carinated and 'S'-shaped types and can only be assigned to a broad period between 2500 and 1700 cal. BC (cf. Needham 2005).

The combined characteristics of the late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age sherds suggest a date for the roundhouse of between *c*. 800 and 600/550 cal. BC, though this is at odds wit the radiocarbon dating. The two decorated rims (Fig. 9: 2 and 3) are most likely to be derived from shouldered jars, which had an extended currency between the 10th and early 6th centuries BC (cf. Morris 2000, Jar Type 51, 151–2). A more refined phasing is indicated by the hard sandy fabric, typical of a new range of wares used for the All Cannings Cross repertoire which emerged around the beginning of the 8th century BC. Both sandy and shell filled fabrics are prominent locally in the 8th to 7th century assemblage from Uffington and within the slightly later group from Liddington (Brown 2003, 172–5). The association of sandy wares with a variety of other fabrics, including those tempered with flint, grog and shell, occurs widely on sites of the period as in the middens at East Chisenbury (McOmish *et al.* 2010) and Potterne (Morris 2000,140–9). There is also a decline in the frequency of flint

tempered vessels through time in these stratified midden deposits. It is just possible that their occurrence at Baydon is indicative of a date in the earlier part of the sequence, but with such a small assemblage this must remain a matter of conjecture.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from seven separate contexts within the investigated area. A total of 16 pieces of bone were present for analysis, weighing 99g (Appendix 2). The surface preservation of the remains was generally poor, with moderate amount of fragmentation, and the external surfaces displayed extensive etching of the cortical bone, the likely result of root activity. No bones could be identified to taxon; a few can be assigned to the 'medium' size category that includes sheep/goat and pigs. No further information could be retrieved from these remains.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

Just two struck flints were recovered from the site. These were both flakes (from ditch slots 2 and 3, fills 52 and 55) made from flint locally available. Both were patinated blue/grey. The flints are not chronologically distinctive but are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Some 22 samples were processed from the site. The flots were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in two of the samples. Sample 2 (ditch slot 6, fill 64) contained seven indeterminate cereal grains whilst Sample 10 (post hole 14, fill 78) contained a single charred grain of an indeterminate cereal. Charcoal fragments were present in only five of the samples but all of a size and structure not conducive to identification. This paucity of material does not allow for any detailed analysis.

Radiocarbon dating

Two radiocarbon determinations were obtained from Queen's University of Belfast from various burial deposits on the site. The results were calibrated using Intcal 09.14c (Reimer *et al.* 2009) and are presented at 2-sigma (95.4% confidence).

UBA 21044 Animal bone, posthole 9 (72) **AMS $\delta^{13}C$(‰)** -19.1
Radiocarbon Age BP 3202 ± 28
Calibrated age: cal BC 1519–1422 relative area under curve 100%

UBA 21045 wood charcoal, posthole 22 (56) **AMS $\delta^{13}C$(‰)** -22.2
Radiocarbon Age BP 3123 ± 24
Calibrated ages: cal BC 1450–1370 relative area under curve 88%
cal BC 1346–1316 relative area under curve 12%

Conclusion

This recording action has been successful in recording prehistoric occupation and landuse features on the Berkshire Downs. The earliest activity recorded is that of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date with a small pit (4) containing sherds of Beaker pottery.

Less securely dated is a L-shaped arrangement of ditches which are likely to form a rectangular enclosure (1002/1003). The only dated evidence recovered is that of a single sherd of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pottery, which did not come from the primary fills and it is very tentatively assigned to this period. No finds of Roman or later date were recovered from the environs of this enclosure, which adds a little weight to the suggestion that it is more likely to be prehistoric rather than later in date. Two other small ditches (7, 8) were undated and their function unclear.

Surprisingly just one component of the 'Celtic fields' recorded in the area was encountered. Modern ploughing has levelled and destroyed the stratigraphically important positive components of the lynchets leaving just the negative components below ground. Here feature 30 was considered to be a negative lynchet.

The fieldwork has also recording a segment of the linear earthwork (ditch 1004) which is an extension of the 'Near Down ditch' that survives as an earthwork to the east. Again, no unambiguous dating evidence was recovered other than a sherd of Roman pottery recovered from the upper fill. Whilst this find does little to date the feature closely, the stratigraphic position is consistent with the evidence from investigations of the other linear boundaries on the Berkshire Downs where Roman pottery is always recorded from secondary contexts (Ford 1982a and b).

It is likely the roundhouses 1000-1 represent elements of a small Bronze Age farmstead. The settlement appears to be unenclosed though doubtless, additional occupation deposits are to be found in adjacent areas. There is a very little evidence comprising a few animal bones and charred cereal remains with which to explore the agricultural economy, though the presence of overlapping structures indicates some time depth. The programme of radiocarbon dating has established the chronology for post-built roundhouse (1000), with dates from two of its

post holes. Assuming they are in fact contemporary, these dates overlap only at 1450–1422 cal BC, late in the Middle Bronze Age. This is earlier than expected on the basis of the pottery chronology when a Late Bronze Age was anticipated and leads to several possible alternative suggestions as to chronology

There is no obvious reason to discount the radiocarbon results, and the fact that they are so close also tends to suggest that they ought to be trustworthy. The pottery is fragmentary, and some small undiagnostic sherds might not be reliably dated by fabric alone. It is possible but rather unlikely, that that some of the Late Bronze Age pottery repertoire has a longer pedigree. Finally it is possible that the charcoal and bone was residual and that there was also a Middle Bronze Age occupation site in the vicinity. Nevertheless whatever the fine details of chronology the fieldwork has recorded the presence of a Bronze Age occupation site.

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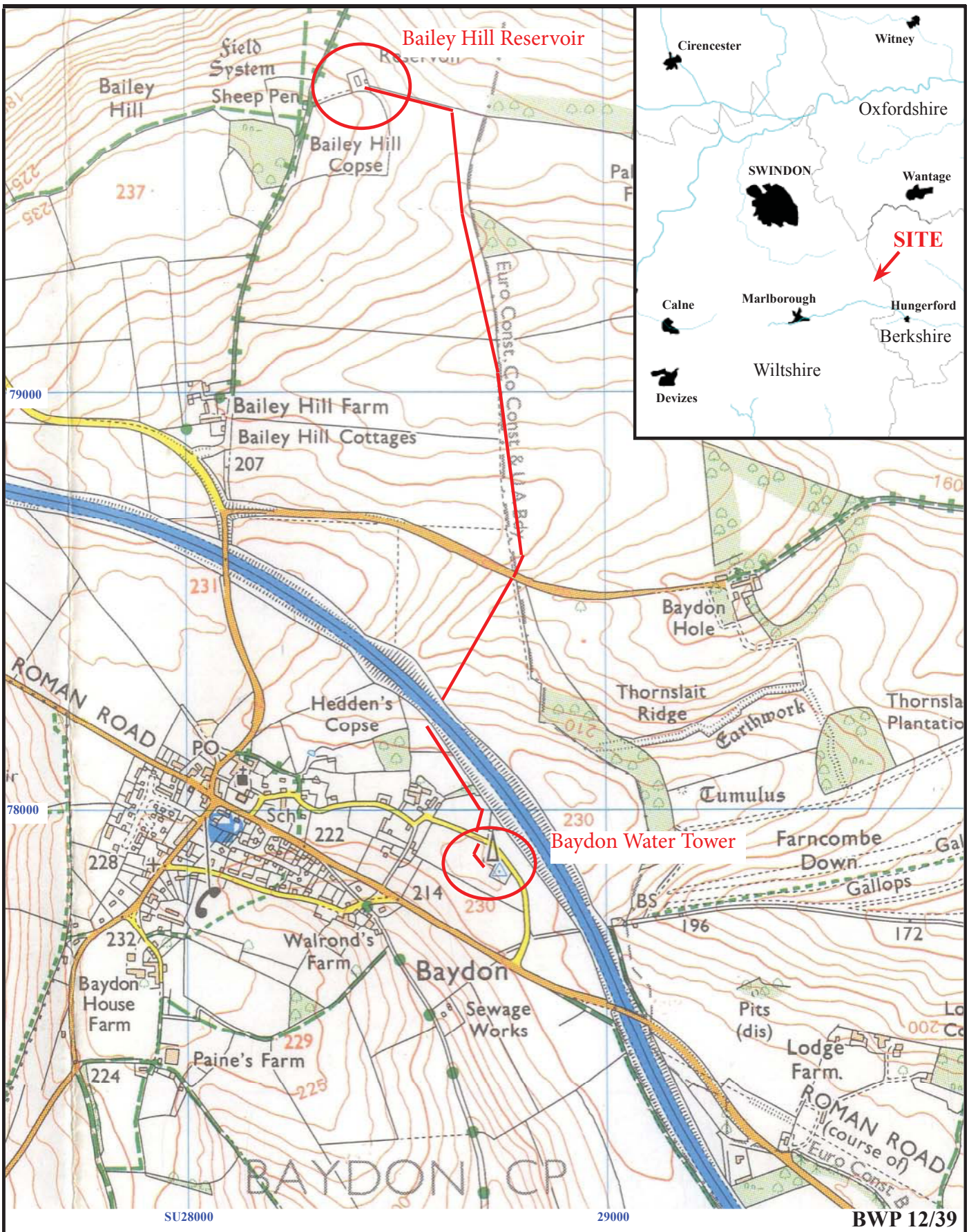
APPENDIX 1: List of all excavated features

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Dating evidence*	*Date*
		51	Road	Modern	unexcavated
1002	2	52-54	Ditch (enclosure?)	By association	Prehistoric
1003	3	55-57	Ditch (enclosure?)	By association	Prehistoric
	4	58-9	Pit	Pottery	Early Bronze e Age
1003	5	60	Ditch (enclosure?)	By association	Prehistoric
1002	6	61-67	Ditch (enclosure?)	Pottery	Prehistoric
	7	68	Ditch		Undated
	8	69	Ditch		Undated
1000	9	71-2	Posthole	C14	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1000	10	73-4	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1000	11	75	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1000	12	76	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
	13	77	Posthole	Pottery	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
	14	78	Posthole	Pottery	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1000	15	81	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	16	79	Posthole	Pottery	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	17	80	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	18	82	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	19	83	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	20	84	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	21	85	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1000	22	86	Posthole	Pottery; C14	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	23	87	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1000	24	88-89	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1000	25	90	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	26	91	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1001	27	92	Posthole	By association	Middle or Late Bronze e Age
1004	28	93-98	Ditch	Pottery	Prehistoric (LBA?)
1004	29	99-155	Ditch	By association	Prehistoric (LBA?)
	30	156	Lynchet	By form	Prehistoric or Roman?

APPENDIX 2: Inventory of animal bone

Cut	*Deposit*	*No. frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Medium*	*Unidentified*
2	52	3	38	3	-
3	55	2	18	2	-
6	61	6	16	6	-
6	64	1	6	-	1
9	72	1	18	-	1
10	73	1	1	-	1
24	88	2	2	-	1
Total / MNI		16	99	1	-



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Baydon Water Tower to Bailey Hill Reservoir
Water Pipeline, West Berkshire/Wiltshire, 2012
Archaeological recording action

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Baydon, West Berkshire and Wiltshire.

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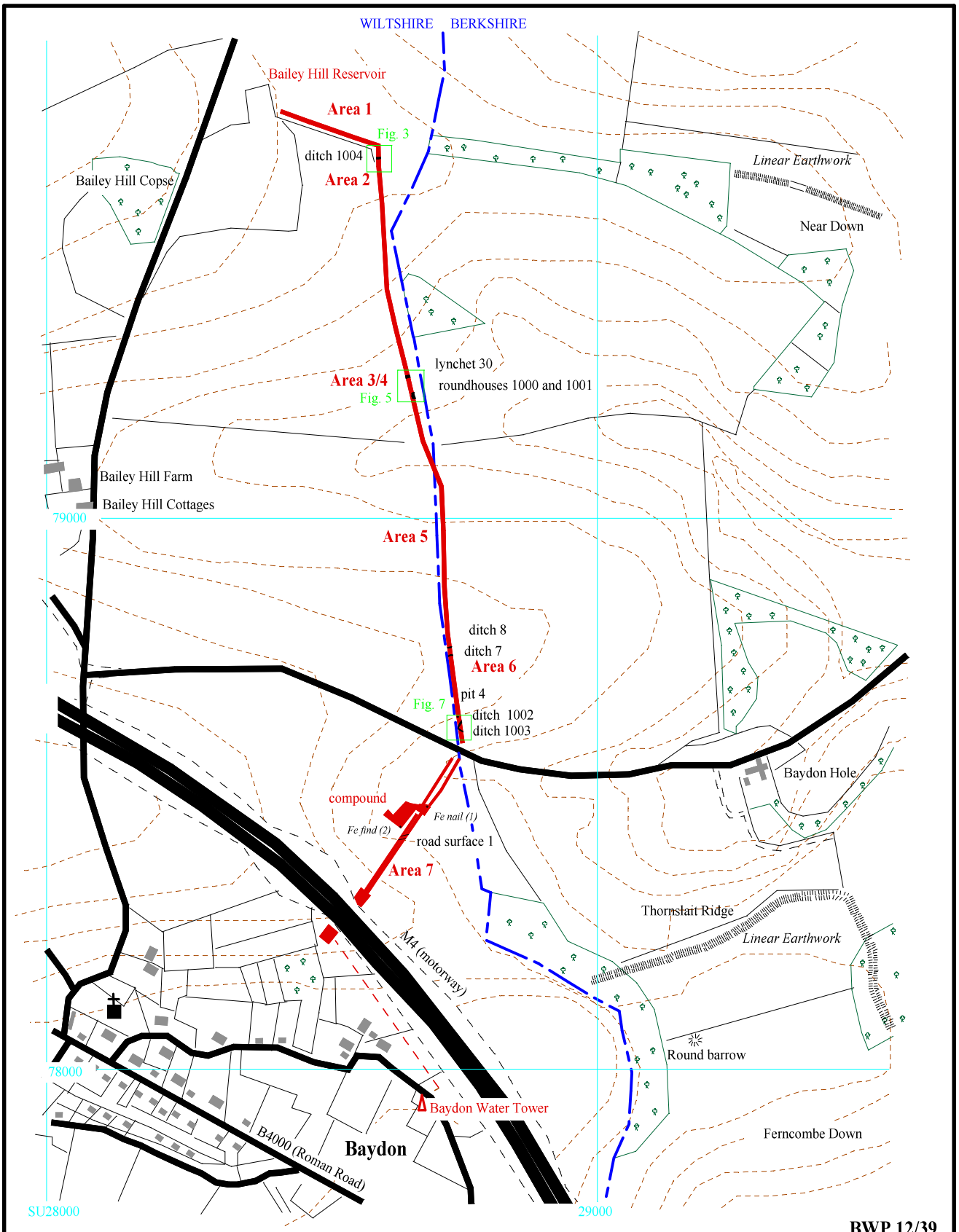

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Baydon Water Tower to Bailey Hill reservoir water pipeline, West Berkshire/Wiltshire, 2012
Archaeological recording action

Figure 2. Detailed location of pipeline route.

0 500m

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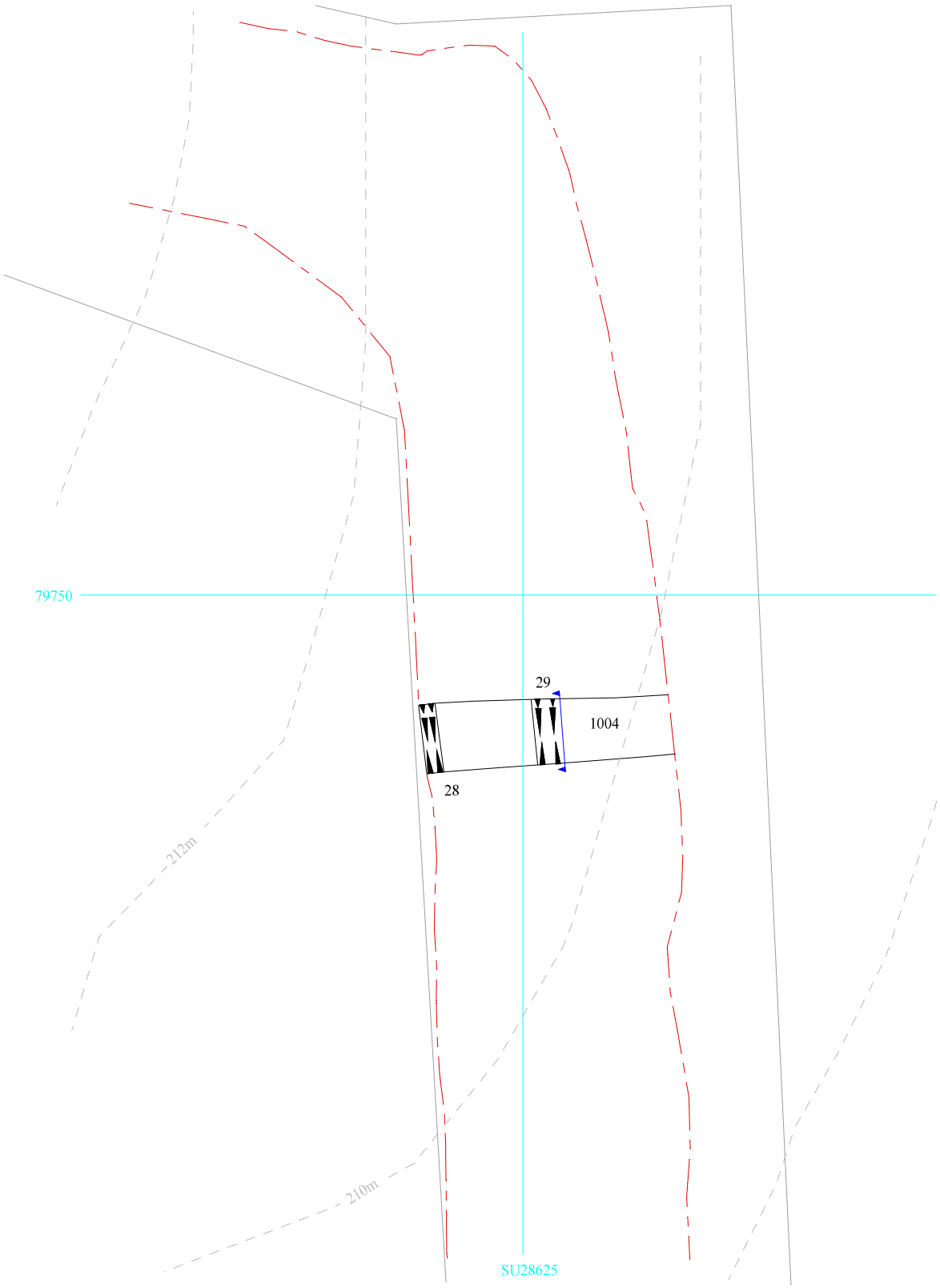

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Baydon Water Tower to Bailey Hill reservoir water pipeline, West Berkshire/Wiltshire, 2012
Archaeological recording action

Figure 3. Area 2, plan of Ditch 1004.

0 25m

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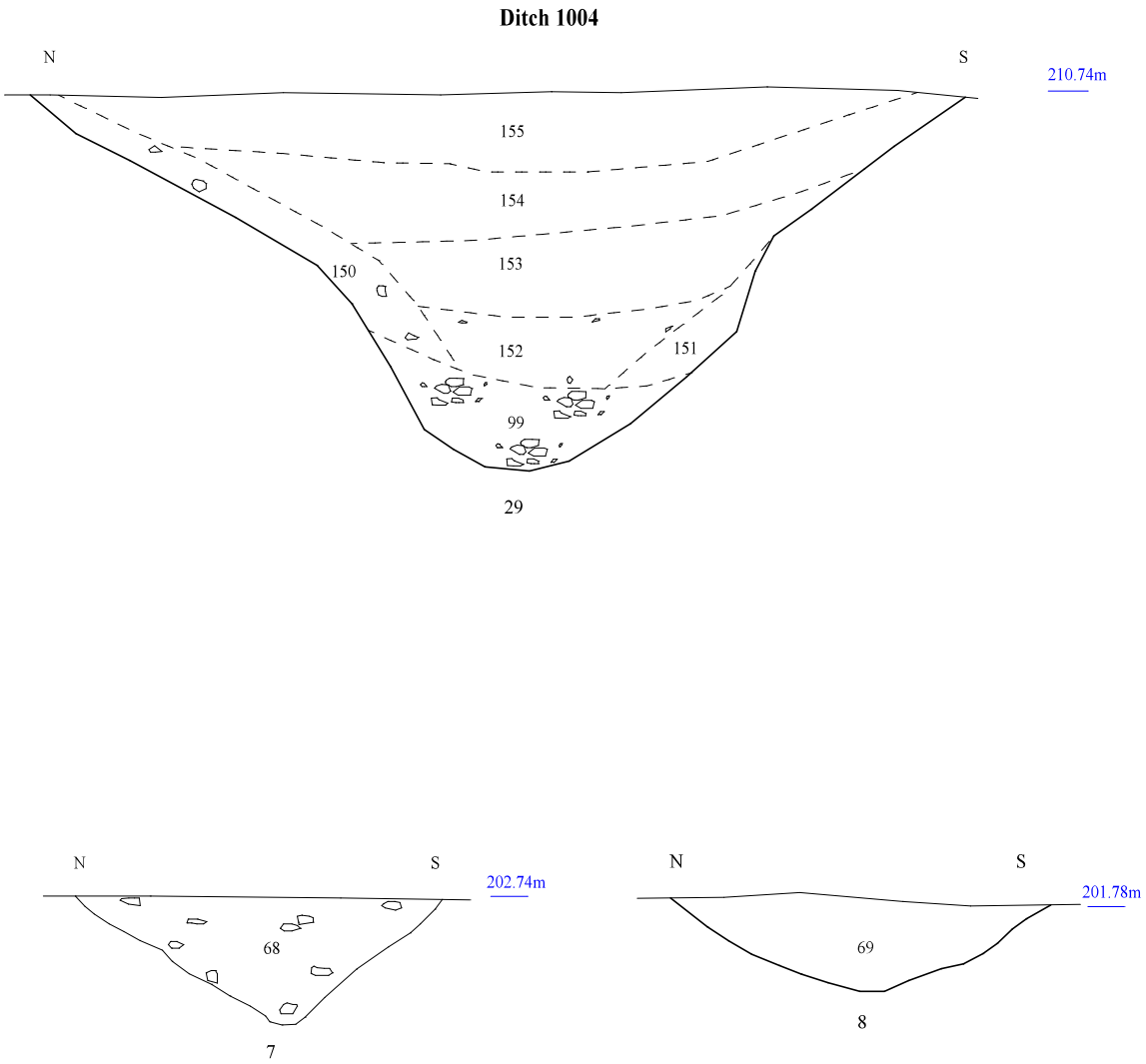

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Figure 4. Sections.

0 1m

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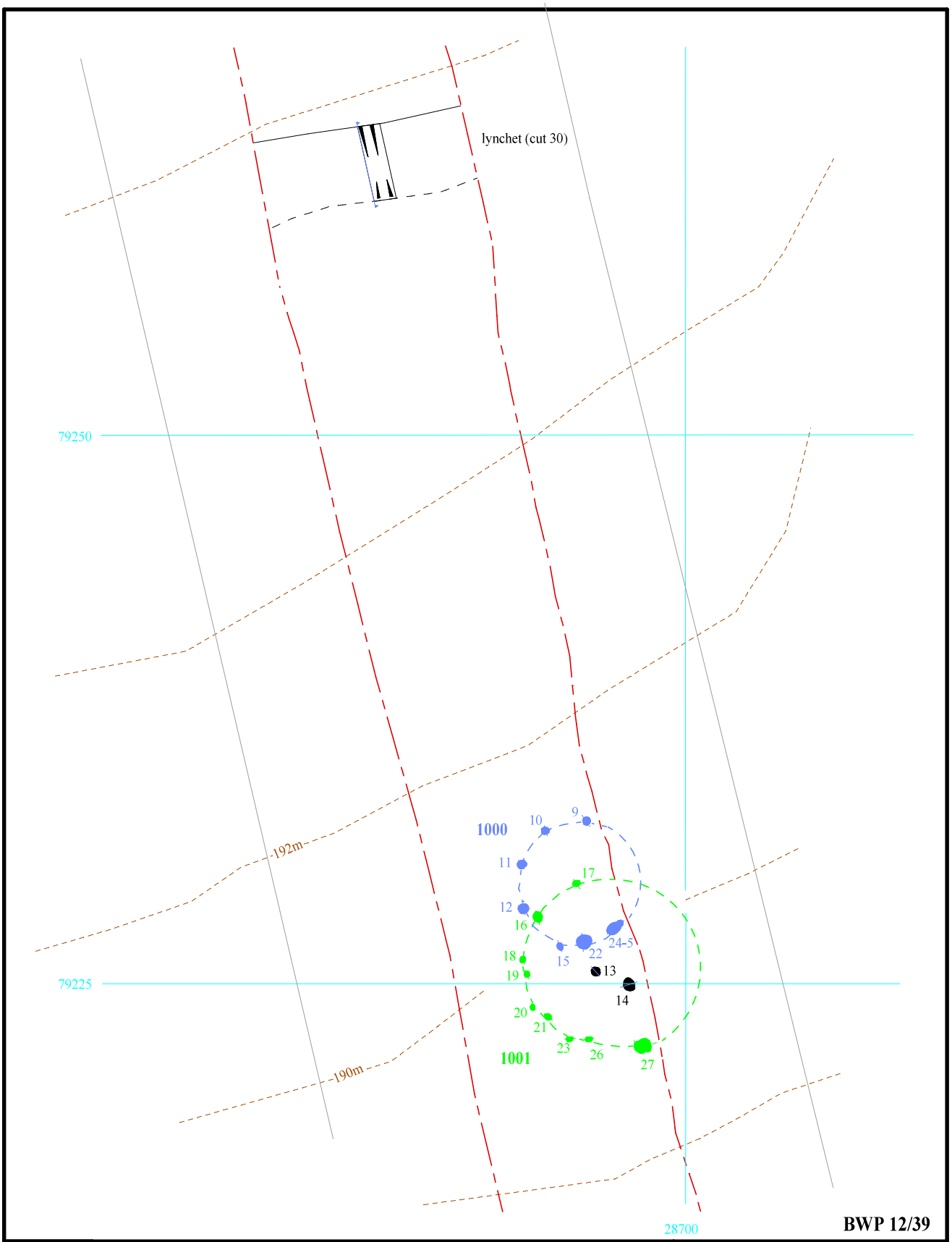

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Figure 5. Area 3/4, plan of roundhouses 1000 and 1001 and Lynchet 30.

0 25m

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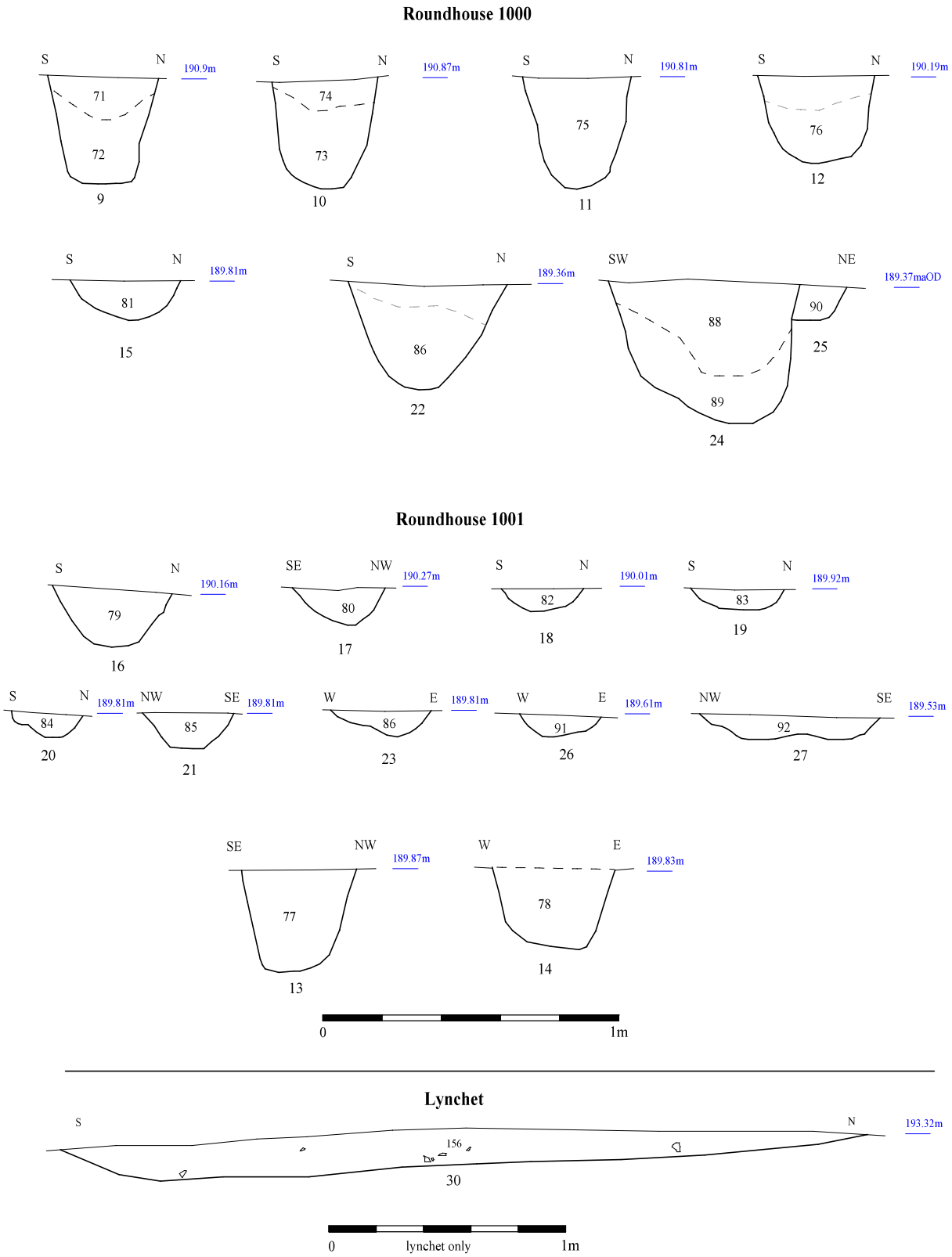

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Figure 6. Sections from roundhouses and lynchet 30.

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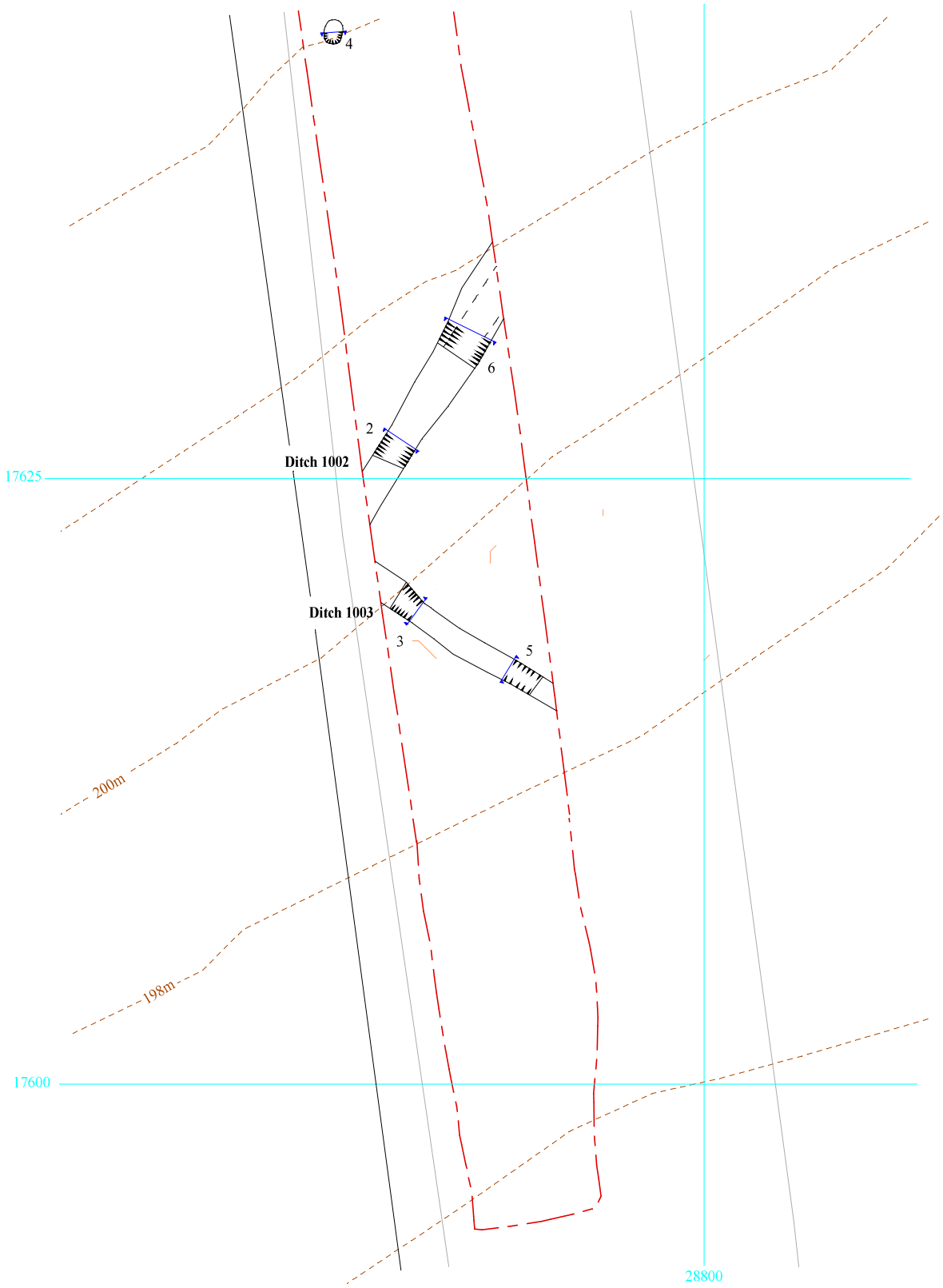

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Figure 7. Area 6, plan of enclosure ditches 1002 and 1003.

0 25m

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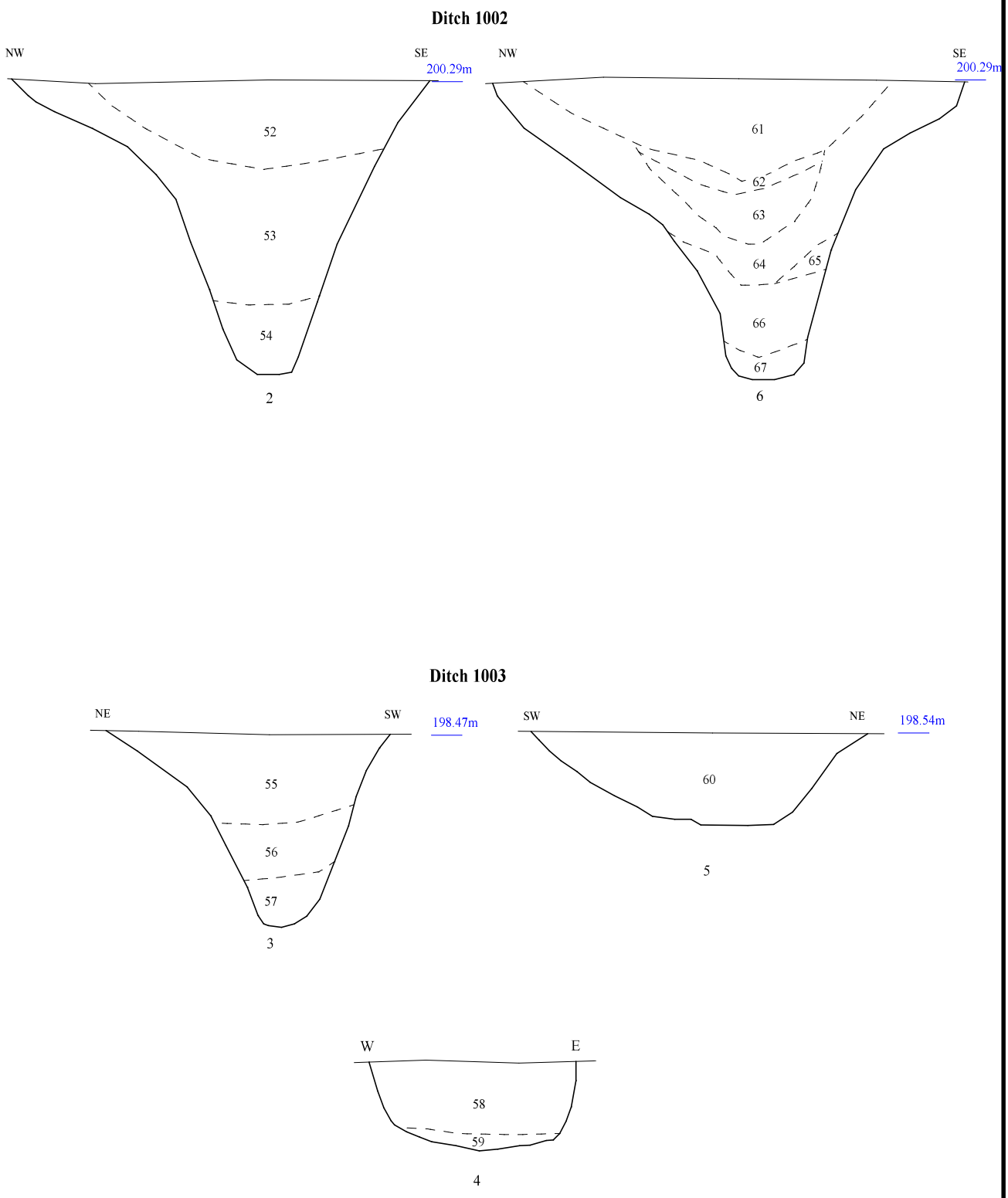

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Figure 8. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Area 7, compound strip, looking north, Scales: 2m.

Plate 2. General strip on easement, looking north.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Pit groups 1000 (red pegs) and 1001 (yellow pegs) looking south west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 4. Ditch 1004, (slot 29), looking east, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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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

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