THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Land south of Tull Way, Thatcham, Newbury, West Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: TWT11/97

(SU 5010 6820)

Land south of Tull Way, Thatcham, Newbury, West Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

For Mrs C. Graham

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TWT 11/97

October 2012

Summary

Site name: Land south of Tull Way, Thatcham, Newbury, West Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 5010 6820

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 9th–22nd October 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: TWT 11/97

Area of site: *c.*4.4 hectares

Summary of results: The trenching revealed 31 linear features, 2 pits and a posthole, with almost all of the dated features belonging to the 1st century AD and being located on the higher ground to the north of the site.

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 29.10.12
	Steve Preston✓ 29.10.12

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Land south of Tull Way, Thatcham, Newbury, West Berkshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 11/97b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Land south of Tull Way, Thatcham, Newbury, West Berkshire (SU 5010 6820) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Kevin Ayrton, of Carter Jonas LLP, Mayfield House, 256 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 7DE on behalf of Mrs C. Graham, of Henwick Manor, Henwick, Thatcham, RG18 9HR.

Planning consent (app 12/00279/OUTMAJ) has been sought from West Berkshire Council for the development of a parcel of land for housing. It was considered probable that the development area may contain archaeological deposits and therefore, in order to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site so as to mitigate the effects of the development, a field evaluation has been requested. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and West Berkshire Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Duncan Coe, then Archaeological Officer with West Berkshire Council. The monitoring of the works was carried out by Ms Sarah Orr, the Historic Environment Records Officer. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor along with Marta Buczek, Aiji Castle, James Earley, Jo Pine and David Platt between the 9th and 22nd October 2012 and the site code is TWT 11/97. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the north-west edge of Thatcham, and to the east of Newbury, in West Berkshire (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the west by Tull Way and Henwick Lane and Bowling Green Road to the east. Henwick Lane playing fields lie to the south with residential areas to the north (Fig. 2). It is currently agricultural land and slopes from north-west to south-east from *c.*95m to 89m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology comprises Reading Beds (clay and sand) (BGS 1947), which was observed across the site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential for the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Preston 2011) drawing on information from the West Berkshire Historic Environment Record and historic maps. In summary, the site's principal archaeological potential stems from its location close to the large Roman settlement at Thatcham Newtown which is sited to the south-east. It is unlikely that that particular settlement extends as far as the development site but satellite or hinterland settlements may be present. Of less clear potential is the possibility of the presence of medieval deposits associated with the deserted medieval village at Henwick. Large Bronze Age settlements are recorded for similar topographic settings on the eastern side of Thatcham (Fitzpatrick et al 1995). Roman deposits, including ditches and two possible wells, were excavated prior to construction of the Northern Distributor Road (Tull Way) to the south, along with possible medieval and post medieval ditches (Mortimer 1999).

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 evaluation were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant have survived on the site;
to determine of archaeological deposits of any period are present;
to determine if there is any Roman suburban or hinterland settlement deposits relating to the presence of the nearby Thatcham Roman site; and
to determine if there is any medieval settlement deposits relating to the presence of the nearby deserted medieval village of Henwick.

Fifty trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. These were to measure 25m in length and were dug under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

The fifty trenches were excavated as planned and measured between 23.40m and 27m in length and between 0.30m and 0.60m deep. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

The stratigraphy in Trenches 6-19, 22-25, 29 and 31-33, 35-50 comprised topsoil directly overlying the natural geology with the remainder of the trenches having subsoil between the two. The natural geology in

Trenches 1, 12–14, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25, 40, 41 and 47 comprised clay. Trenches 2, 7–11, 15, 16, 19, 21, 26, 34, 35, 38, 42–45 and 48–50 consisted of sandy clay with trenches 3–6, 20, 24, 27–33, 36, 37, 39 and 46 consisting of sand. This variation is typical of the Reading Beds. Only trenches containing archaeological deposits are further detailed below.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 6; Pls. 5 and 6)

Trench 2 was aligned NW–SE and measured 26.40m in length and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.08m of topsoil overlying 0.22m of subsoil overlying sandy clay natural geology. A ditch (6) was located at the north western end of the trench and measured 1.16m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained three fills (55, 56 and 57) with 57, its upper, tertiary, fill containing 19 sherds of a single 1st century AD pottery jar and large piece of iron slag. Its basal fill (55) was particularly charcoal rich, from which a 20 litre soil sample was taken, which produced two sherds of similar pottery and a piece of burnt flint. A pit (7) was located at 10m and measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.18m deep. Its mid grey brown clayey sand fill (60) contained eight sherds of 1st-century AD pottery. A gully (8) was located at 19m and measured 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained seven sherds of similarly-dated pottery. Another large linear feature (9) was located at the south eastern of the trench but was not excavated. Four pieces of fired clay and 18 sherds of pottery were recovered from its surface, of a date contemporary with the adjacent features.

Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 4)

This trench was aligned approximately east–west and measured 26m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. Two gullies were located at eastern end of the trench through which a slot was dug in order to determine the relationship between the two. Gully 1 measured 0.60m wide and 0.09m deep and was cut by gully 2 but not produce any dating evidence. Gully 2 measured 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep but again was undated. A pit (3) was located at 12.50m and measured 0.70m wide and 0.21m deep. Its dark brown silty sand fill (54) contained one piece of tile. A large ditch (4) was also observed in this trench, but was not excavated.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 7)

This trench was aligned approximately North East-South West and measured 26.70m in length and 0.40m deep. Topsoil 0.35m deep directly overlay sand natural geology. A ditch was located at 8m through which a slot (8) was dug. The slot measured 1.13m wide and 0.67m deep, although the full width of the ditch was not determined. It contained two fills (58 and 59) with 58 being very light brown sandy silt that contained 21 sherds

of late Iron Age to earliest Roman pottery. 59 was a light grey brown silty sand and contained 32 sherds of similarly-dated pottery.

Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 6)

Trench 7 was aligned NE–SW and measured 26.20m in length and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil directly overlying sandy clay natural geology. Part of a ditch, not the full width, was located at the south western end of the trench thorough which a slot (11) was dug that measured 0.95m wide and 0.13m deep. Four sherds of pre-Flavian pottery were recovered from its mottled grey brown silty sand fill (66). Two gullies were also at the centre of the trench, through which a slot was dug to determine the relationship between the two. Gully 12 was found to cut 13 with 12 measuring 0.30m deep and containing two sherds of 1st-century AD pottery. Gully 13 measured 0.34m deep and contained two sherds of earliest Roman pottery.

Trench 10 (Figs 4 and 6; Pls. 2 and 8)

This trench was aligned approximately NW–SE and measured 26m in length and 0.42m deep. A depth of 0.40m of topsoil directly overlay sandy clay natural geology. A ditch (10) was located at 5m from the south eastern end and measured 0.95m wide and 0.43m deep. It contained three fills (62, 63 and 64) with 62, the upper tertiary fill, containing nine sherds of early to mid 1st-century AD pottery. A second ditch, with an adjacent gully, was located 13m and a slot was dug to determine a relationship between the two. The ditch (14) measured 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep and contained two sherds of very abraded early Roman pottery which may date the feature or might be residual. The gully (15), which cut the ditch, measured 0.35m wide and 0.43m deep and contained one small, abraded sherd of early Roman pottery and a tiny piece of tile. As the datable tile on the site appears to be medieval or later it is possible the pottery here is residual, but the tile fragment is too tiny to promote confidence in this date and could just as easily be Roman.

Trench 11 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 11 was aligned north-south and measured 26m in length and 0.35m deep. Topsoil (0.30m deep) directly overlay sandy clay natural geology. A ditch terminus (16) was located at 4m and measured 0.80m wide and 0.08m deep and contained one piece of probably medieval or later tile. A second ditch (17) was located at 21m and measured 0.85m wide and 0.16m deep. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 12 (Figs 4 and 7)

This trench was aligned NW–SE and measured 25m in length and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlying silty clay natural geology. A ditch (23) was located at 3m and measured 0.60m wide and 0.31m deep but did not produce any finds. A gully (24) was located at 23m and measured 0.30m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a tiny piece of undated (Roman or later) tile.

Trench 13 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 13 was aligned east-west and measured 26.40m in length and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural geology. Two gullies were located at the western end of the trench through which a slot was dug in order to determine the relationship between the two. Gully 18 measured 0.32m deep and contained a single piece of tile. This also cut gully 19, which measured 0.25m deep and contained a piece of burnt flint.

Trench 14 (Figs 4 and 6; Pl. 3)

Trench 14 was aligned NW–SE and measured 25.10m in length and 0.35m deep. A depth of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlay clay natural geology. Three gullies were observed in this trench at 6m, 15m and 16m. Gully 20 measured 0.30m wide and 0.13m deep. Gully 21 measured 0.37m wide and 0.06m deep and gully 22 was not excavated. None of these produced any dating evidence.

Trench 15 (Fig. 4)

This trench was aligned NE–SW and measured 26m in length and 0.30m deep. It comprised 0.25m of topsoil directly overlying sandy clay natural geology. Two possible gullies (26 and 27) were observed in this trench. However, neither were dug due to the trench flooding.

Trench 19 (Figs 4 and 7)

This trench was aligned east–west and measured 24.20m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlying sandy clay natural geology. A gully (25) was located at 16.50m and measured 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep. It not produce any dating evidence.

Trench 21 (Fig. 4)

Trench 21 was aligned approximately north-south and measured 26.20m in length and 0.40m deep. A depth of 0.25m of topsoil overlay 0.10m of subsoil above sandy clay natural geology. A ditch (28) was located at 12m but was not excavated due the trench flooding.

Trench 22 (Fig 4)
This trench was aligned north-south and measured 26m in length and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlying clay natural geology. A gully (29) was located at 21m but was not excavated due to the trench flooding.

Trench 25 (Fig 5; Pl. 4)
This trench was aligned east-west and measured 26m in length and 0.35m deep. Topsoil to a depth of 0.30m directly overlay clay natural geology. Two inter-cutting ditches (33 and 34) and a gully (35) were observed in this trench but due to flooding none were investigated further.

Trench 26 (Figs 5 and 7)

Trench 26 was aligned north–south and measured 25.80m in length and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil overlying 0.25m of subsoil overlying sandy clay natural geology. A possible pit/treebole (30) was observed at 13.50m and measured 1.25m wide and 0.45m deep but did not produce any dating evidence.

Trench 39 (Figs 5 and 7)
Trench 39 was aligned east–west and measured 25.20m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil directly overlying sand natural geology. A posthole (31) was located at 15.50m, which was half sectioned, and measured 0.30m wide and 0.16m deep. No finds were recovered.

Trench 40 (Figs 5 and 7)
This trench was aligned NE–SW and measured 25.10m in length and 0.40m deep. A depth of 0.35m of topsoil directly overlay clay and sand natural geology. A gully (32) was located at 19m which measured 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 47 (Fig. 5)
This trench was aligned approximately NE–SW and measured 25m in length and 0.40m deep. Topsoil (0.35m deep) directly overlay clay natural geology. A possible ditch (36) was located at 8.50m but due to the trench flooding was not investigated further.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

One hundred and twenty-five sherds of pottery weighing 1315g were recovered from 12 features, plus two more from sieved samples (Appendix 3). It is all late Iron Age to early Roman in date and nearly all pre-Neronian. There is no imported pottery.

The Fabrics

1. Handmade brown-black to orange fabric with profuse <3.00 mm. calcined-flint filler. Silchester ware variant.
2. Handmade smooth black fabric with profuse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.
3. Handmade fabric with profuse 0.50<1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz and <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler
4. Handmade fabric with profuse 0.50<1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz and sparse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.
5. Handmade fabric with grog, sparse quartz sand and occ <5.00 mm. pebbles
6. Handmade polished fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. glauconitic and quartz sand filler
7. Handmade fabric with profuse ill-sorted 0.50<2.00 mm multi-coloured quartz sand filler
8. Handmade fabric with profuse <0.50 mm multi-coloured quartz sand filler
9. Handmade lumpy off-white fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. angular soft black and brown inclusions and 0.20 mm. multi coloured quartz sand filler
10. Handmade grey fired black with sparse grog, <2.00 mm. flint and quartz sand filler: occ. <5.00 mm. rock
11. Handmade fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. multi-coloured quartz sand, very sparse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint and occasional <5.00 mm. chalk.
12. Wheel-turned fabric with profuse <0.30 mm multi-coloured quartz sand filler

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

A total of 70g of ceramic building material (5 fragments) recovered from contexts of pre-20th century date (Appendix 4). All the ceramic building material of pre-20th century date was recorded in deposits infilling linear features, with the exception of one fragment derived from a pit.

Tiles

All of the fragments recovered were roof tile fragments, which were examined at x10 magnification. The fabric is uniformly sandy, with frequent small well-sorted quartz sand inclusions. The single piece from deposit 71 is of a sandy fabric with poorly-sorted sandy inclusions and occasional small burnt flint inclusions. The fragments are fairly hard and well-fired. The colour varies from mid to dark orange red, with one example of a grey (reduced) core. All fragments had a rough underside, indicating that they were made using a sanded mould, and the typical thickness is 12-14mm. No complete tiles were present, and although no fragments with peg holes were recovered they are likely to have been peg tiles. This type of tile was produced from the 13th to 19th century, and is not closely datable.

Conclusion

Overall, the tile assemblage recovered in the course of the excavation is very modest. Although the tile fragments are not closely datable, where the full thickness survives, in terms of form and fabric they are typical of tiles from the medieval and post-medieval periods. However, due to re-use and to their durable nature, tile fragments of early date are often found eventually discarded in later contexts. The tiny fragments cannot be dated at all; the tiniest piece from context 70 need not necessarily contradict the Roman pottery date.

Slag by Andy Taylor

Two pieces of iron slag, one large, were recovered from the upper, tertiary fill (57) of ditch 6 weighing a total of 798g The larger of the two is possibly from the base of a smithing hearth indicating the presence of iron working in the vicinity.

Fired Clay by Andy Taylor

Four undiagnostic pieces of fired clay were recovered from the surface of ditch 9 weighing a total of 62g (Appendix 6).

Burnt Flint by Andy Taylor

Five pieces of burnt flint were recovered from four separate contexts weighing a total of 288g (Appendix 7).

Conclusion

The evaluation has been successful in locating archaeological deposits on the site. A variety of features were encountered during the evaluation with the majority of these dated to the 1st century AD, that is the end of the Iron Age or very earliest part of the Roman period. The linear features observed most likely represent parts of a farm complex with the linear features representing enclosures and paddocks around a farming settlement. The large linear features at the north eastern end of the site may be part of a droveway. The relative absence of pits and postholes may indicate that a focus of occupation has not yet been located.

It is possible that the site does relate to the nearby Roman settlement, as hinterland farmland features, although the pottery here suggests an exclusively early date while previously excavated features at Newtown have tended to be later.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	25.00	1.90	0.30	0.00m-0.08m topsoil; 0.08m-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m-0.30m+ clay natural geology.
2	26.40	1.90	0.32	0.00m-0.08m topsoil; 0.08m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.32m+ clay and sand natural geology. Ditch 6, Pit 7, Gully 8, Ditch 9, **Pls. 5 and 6**
3	27.00	1.90	0.60	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.60m+ sand natural geology.
4	26.00	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sand natural geology. Gully 1; Ditches 2 and 4; Pit 3. **Pl. 1**
5	26.60	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
6	26.70	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+sand natural geology. Ditch 5; **Pl. 7**
7	26.20	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.35m+ sandy clay natural geology.
8	26.70	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
9	26.00	1.90	0.45	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ sandy clay natural geology.
10	26.00	1.90	0.42	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ sandy clay natural geology. Ditches 10 and 14, Gully 15. **Pls 2 and 8**
11	26.00	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ sandy clay natural geology. Ditch Terminus 16, Ditch 17.
12	25.00	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ clay natural geology. Ditch 23, Gully 24.
13	26.40	1.90	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay natural geology. Gullies 18 and 19.
14	25.10	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+Gullies 20, 21, 22; **Pl. 3**
15	26.00	1.90	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.30m+ sandy clay natural geology. Gullies 26 and 27.
16	25.20	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ sandy clay natural geology.
17	24.50	1.90	0.50	0.00m-0.45m topsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ clay natural geology.
18	24.00	1.90	0.30	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.30m+ clay natural geology.
19	24.20	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology. Gully 25.
20	26.00	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ sand natural geology.
21	26.20	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology. Ditch 28
22	26.00	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ clay natural geology. Gully 29.
23	26.20	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.35m+ clay natural geology.
24	26.50	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ sand natural geology.
25	26.00	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ clay natural geology. Ditches 33 and 34, Gully 35; **Pl. 4**
26	25.80	1.90	0.50	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.50m+ sandy clay natural geology. Pit 30.
27	25.00	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
28	25.60	1.90	0.60	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.60m+ sand natural geology.
29	26.50	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
30	26.00	1.90	0.50	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ sand natural geology.
31	23.40	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
32	25.50	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.35m+ sand natural geology.
33	26.50	1.90	0.45	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.45m+ sand natural geology.
34	26.40	1.90	0.50	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.50m+ sandy clay natural geology.
35	25.20	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
36	25.00	1.90	0.50	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.50m+ sand natural geology.
37	26.40	1.90	0.42	0.00m-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m-0.42m+ sand natural geology.
38	25.00	1.90	0.45	0.00m-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.45m+ sandy clay natural geology.
39	25.20	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.40m+ sand natural geology. Posthole 31
40	25.10	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ clay natural geology. Gully 32.
41	25.00	1.90	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ clay natural geology.
42	25.30	1.90	0.30	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ sandy clay natural geology.
43	25.00	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
44	24.50	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
45	26.30	1.90	0.50	0.00m-0.44m topsoil; 0.44m-0.50m+ sandy clay natural geology.
46	25.00	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
47	25.00	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ clay natural geology. Ditch 36.
48	25.00	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
49	25.00	1.90	0.40	0.00m-0.38m topsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
50	25.00	1.90	0.35	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ sandy clay natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
4	1	52	Gully	Unknown	None
4	2	53	Gully	Unknown	None
4	3	54	Pit	?Medieval or later	Tile
4	4	75	Ditch	Unknown	None
6	5	58, 59	Ditch	1st century AD	Pottery
2	6	55, 56, 57	Ditch	1st century AD	Pottery
2	7	60	Pit	1st century AD	Pottery
2	8	61	Ditch	1st century AD	Pottery
2	9	65	Ditch	1st century AD	Pottery
10	10	62, 63, 64	Ditch	1st century AD	Pottery
7	11	66	Ditch	1st century AD	Pottery
7	12	67	Gully	1st century AD	Pottery
7	13	68	Gully	1st century AD	Pottery
10	14	69	Ditch	1st century AD or later	Pottery
10	15	70	Gully	?Roman or medieval	Tile undated, Pottery may be residual
11	16	71	Ditch Terminus	?Medieval or later	Tile
11	17	72	Ditch	Unknown	None
13	18	73	Gully	?Medieval or later	Tile
13	19	74	Gully	Unknown	None
14	20	76	Gully	Unknown	None
14	21	77	Gully	Unknown	None
14	22	78	Gully	Unknown	None
12	23	79	Ditch	Unknown	None
12	24	80	Gully	?Medieval or later	Tile
19	25	81	Gully	Unknown	None
15	26	82	Gully	Unknown	None
15	27	83	Gully	Unknown	None
21	28	84	Ditch	Unknown	None
22	29	85	Gully	Unknown	None
26	30	86	Pit	Unknown	None
39	31	87	Posthole	Unknown	None
40	32	88	Gully	Unknown	None
25	33	89	Ditch	Unknown	None
25	34	90	Ditch	Unknown	None
25	35	91	Gully	Unknown	None
47	36	92	Ditch	Unknown	None

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

Catalogue

From excavated contexts

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date Range (AD)*	*No. sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
6	5	58	1	Jar	1–60	12	107	Fresh
			2	Jar	1–60	1	10	Fresh
			4	Jar	43–60	5	25	Fresh
			5	Jar neck sherd	25BC–AD50	1	46	Sl. Abraded
			6	Bowl	43–100	1	20	Sl. Abraded
			8		43–70	1	7	Abraded
					43–70	21	215g	
6	5	59	1	Necked jar	1–60	3	114	
			2	Jar	1–60	3	23	Fresh
			3	Pedestal base	1–60	1	141	Sl. Abraded
			7	Jar	1–60	14	99	Fresh
			9	Jar	43–70	2	81	Fresh
			12	Necked jar	50–150	9	104	Fresh
					43–70	32	562g	
2	6	57	4	Jar	43–60	19	41g	Fresh: 1 pot
2	7	60	1	Store jar	1–60	6	67	Fresh
			10	Necked jar	43–60	2	39	Fresh
					43–60	8	106g	
2	8	61	1	Jar	1–60	7	54g	
2	9	65	1	Necked jar	1–60	15	84	Fresh: 1 jar
			4	Jar	43–60	1	11	V. abraded
			8	Necked jar	1–60	2	19	Fr. And abraded
					43–60	18	114g	
10	10	62	4	Jar	1–50/60	9	75g	Fresh 1 jar
7	11	66	3		1–60	1	2	Abraded
			8	Ev rim jar	43–70	1	2	Abraded
			11	Closed	1–60	2	12	v. abraded
					43–70 but residual	4	16g	
7	12	67	1	Store jar	1–60	1	33	Abraded
			4	Jar	43–60	1	47	Sl. Abraded
					43–60	2	80g	
7	13	68	4	Closed	43–60	2	49g	Fresh
10	14	69	Misc		Residual	2	7g	v. abraded
10	15	70	8		43+ prob residual	1	4g	abraded

From samples

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Sample*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date range (AD)*	*No of sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
2	6	55	1	4		43–60	2	2g	Fresh

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No.*	*Type*	*Wt (g)*
4	3	54	1	Tile	38
10	15	70	1	Tile	2
11	16	71	1	Tile	20
13	18	73	1	Tile	6
12	24	80	1	Tile	4

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Slag

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
4	2	57	2	798

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Fired Clay

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
2	9	65	4	62

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
2	6	55	1	52
10	10	62	2	20
7	11	66	1	214
13	19	74	1	2

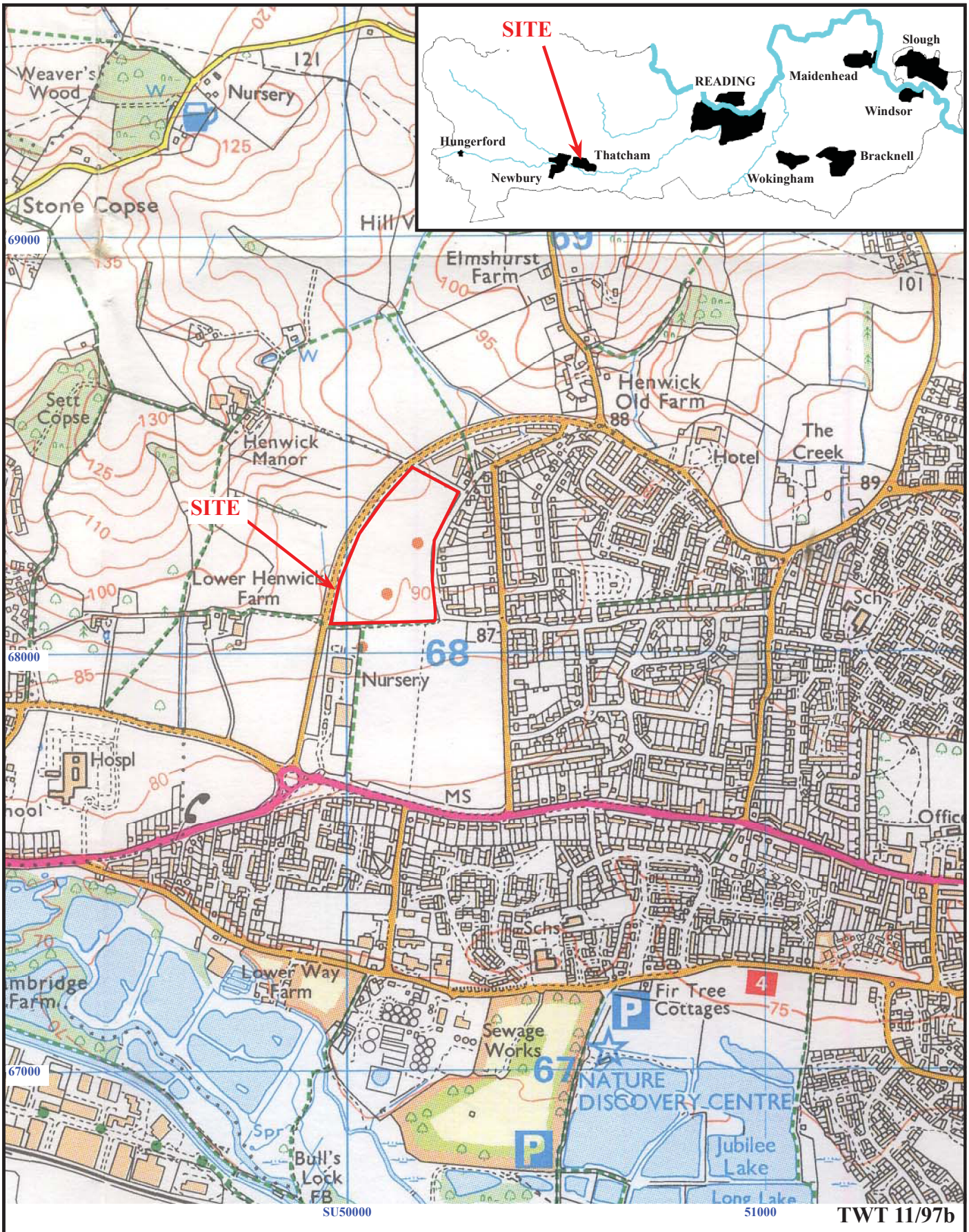

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Figure 1. Location of site within Thatcham and Berkshire.

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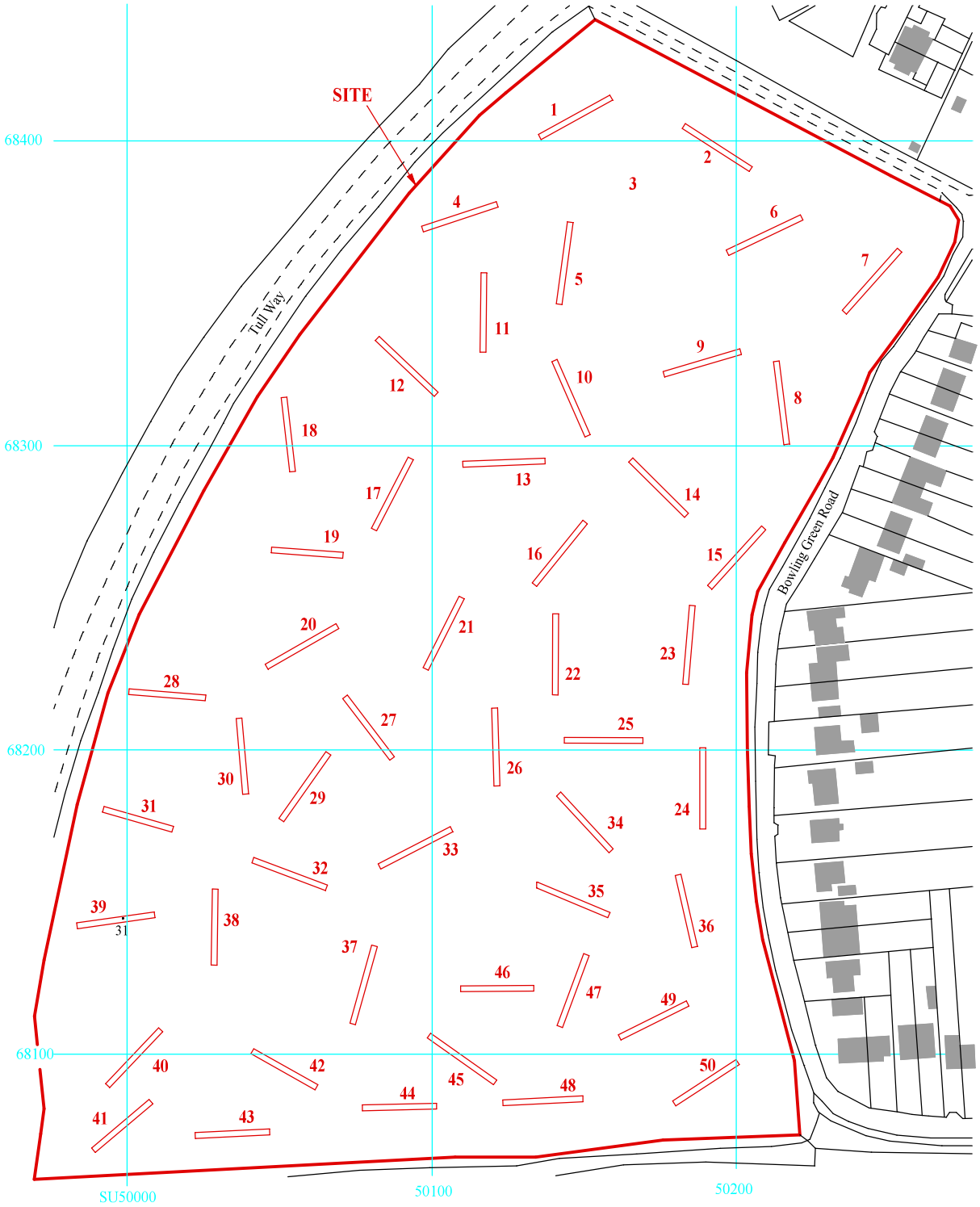

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Figure 2. Location of trenches.

0 100m

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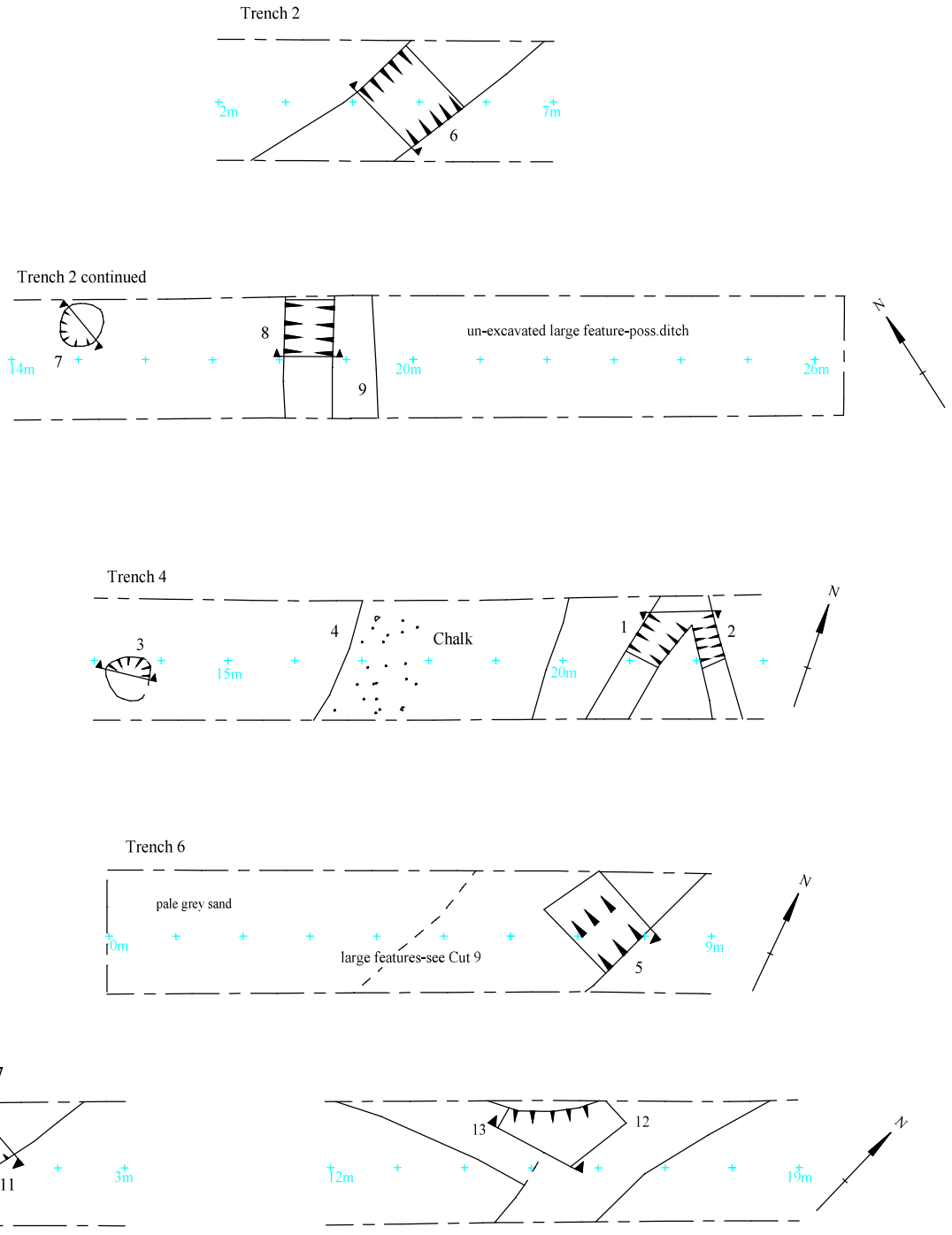

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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

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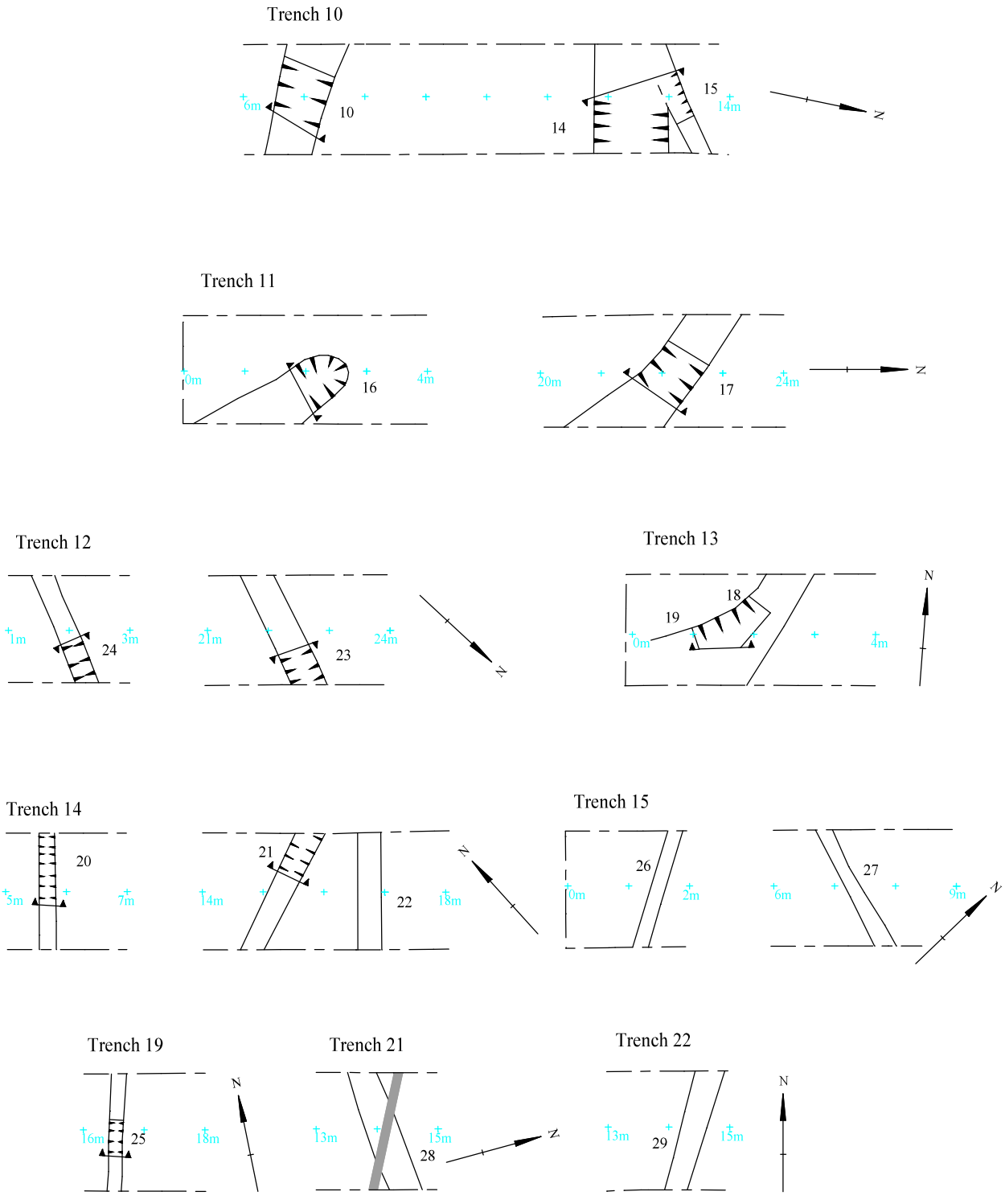

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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

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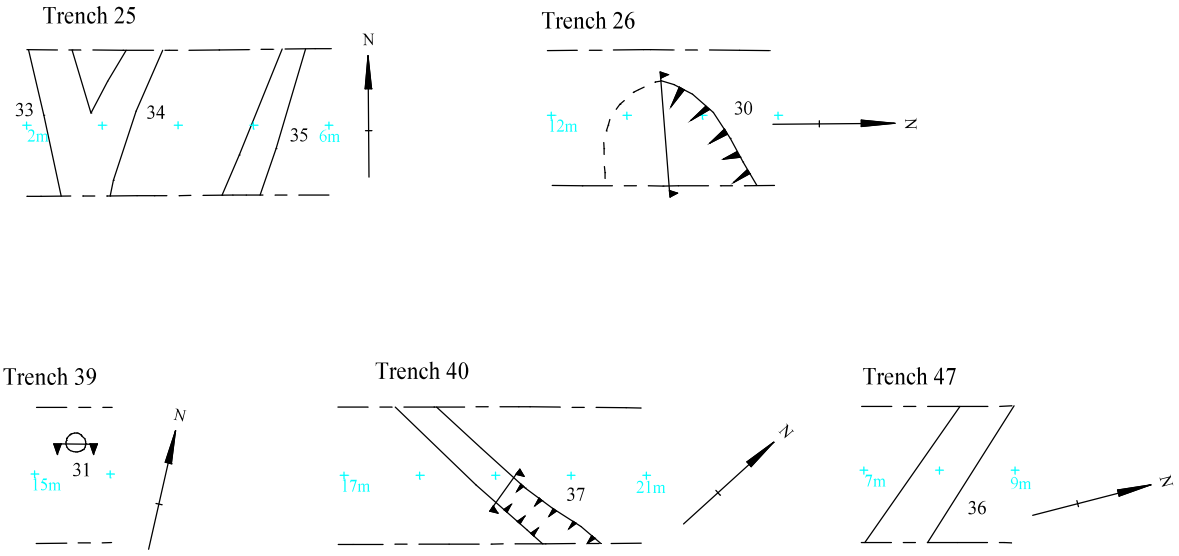

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Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

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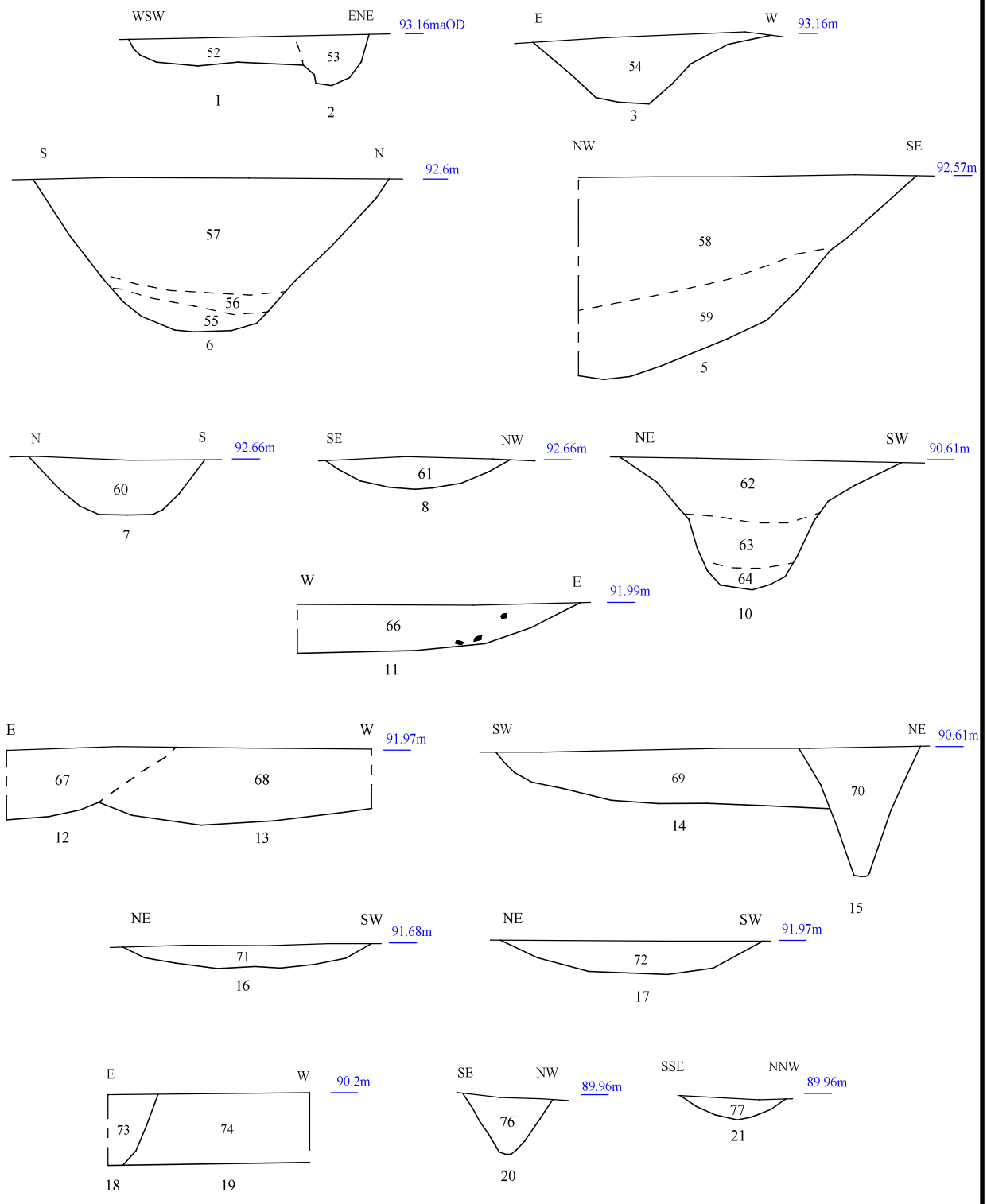

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Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

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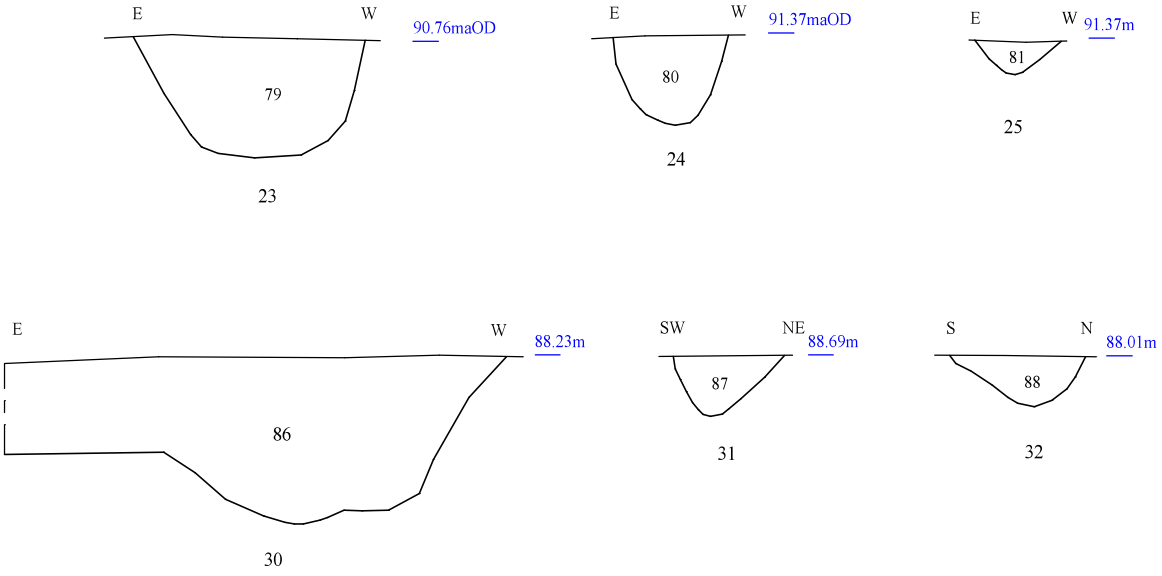

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Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

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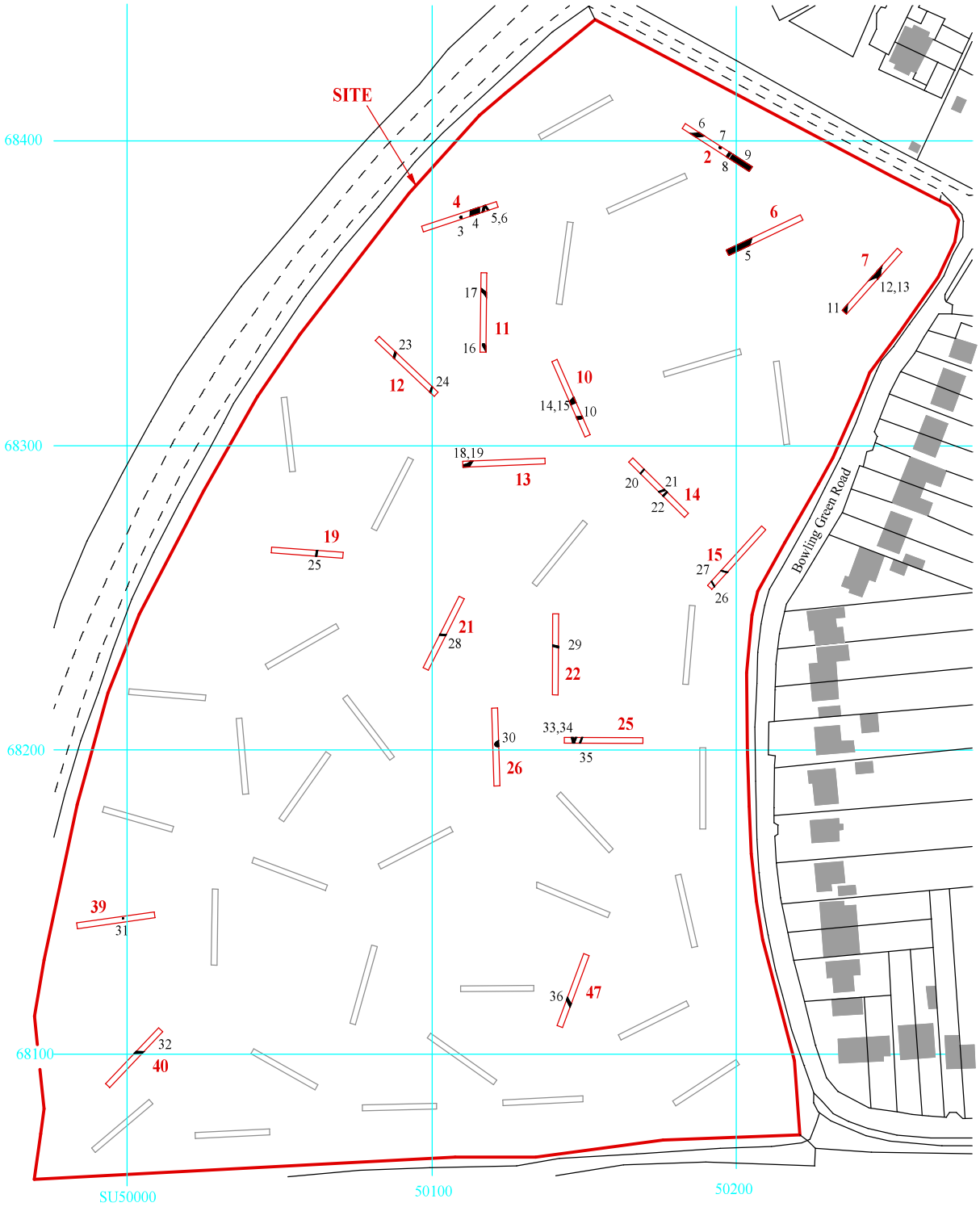

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Figure 8. Location of trenches with archaeologial features

0 100m

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Plate 1. Trench 4, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 2. Trench 10, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 14, looking south east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 4. Trench 25, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 2, ditch 6, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 2, pit 7, looking east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Plates 5 and 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 6, large feature 5, looking north east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

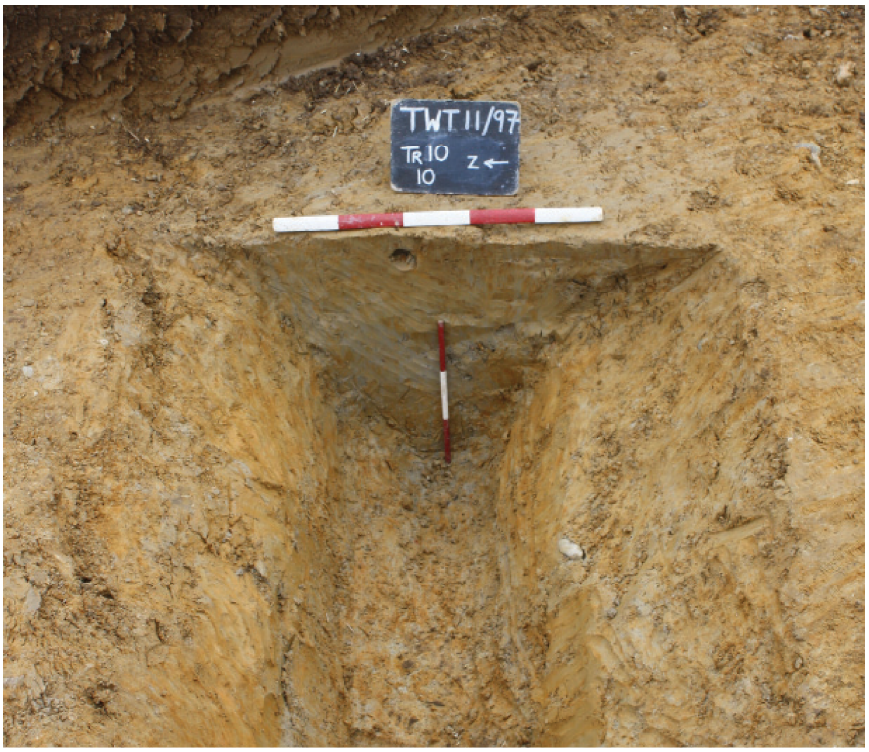

Plate 8. Trench 10, ditch 10, looking east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

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Plates 7 and 8.

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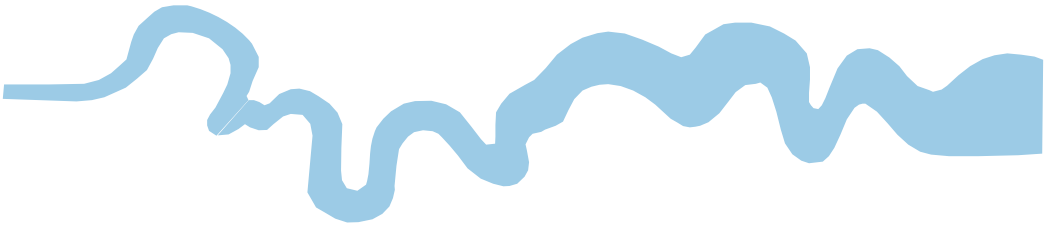
TIME CHART

	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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