

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land to the west of Park Lane,
Charvil, Berkshire**

Archaeological Excavation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: PLC13/113

(SU 7756 7529)

Land west of Park Lane, Charvil, Berkshire

**An Archaeological Excavation
Draft Publication Report
for Hicks Developments Ltd**

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PLC 13/113

Summary

Site name: Land to the west of Park Lane, Charvil, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7756 7529

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: April - May 2018

Project Coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: PLC 13/113

Area of site: c.2.45 hectares

Summary of results: The excavation revealed a modest range of deposits represents Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation and Roman and post-medieval land division. The Bronze Age is represented by a small group of pits, one of which produced a radiocarbon date of 946–832 Cal BC (UBA39418). No Roman occupation was revealed but Roman pottery and field boundaries revealed evidence of an organised landscape presumably from a farm complex located nearby. Finally several field boundaries of post-medieval date were recorded again reflecting the presence of an organised landscape which was remodelled. Interestingly none of these boundaries were depicted on the 18th/19th century maps suggesting that they might reflect an earlier, undocumented phase of landuse after medieval times.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 14.12.18 Steve Preston✓ 13.12.18

Land to the west of Park Lane, Charvil, Berkshire An Archaeological Excavation

by Andy Taylor

with contributions by Ceri Falys, Steve Ford, Lizzi Lewins, Danielle Milbank and Jane Timby

Report 13/113b

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land west of Park Lane, Charvil, Berkshire (SU 7756 7529) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ian Walton for Hicks Development Ltd, 15 Headley Road, Woodley, Reading, Berkshire, RG5 4JB. The excavation taking place in April and May 2018.

Planning consent (app F/2013/0303) has been gained from Wokingham Borough Council for the construction of new housing on the site. The consent includes a condition relating to archaeology, which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks, as guided by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Borough Council's policies. The work was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Ms Kathelen Leary, Archaeology Officer with Berkshire Archaeology, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology, who also monitored the work.

The stripping of the site, using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with an approved local museum willing to accept archive material when one becomes available.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located east of Reading, on the southern margins of Charvil, between the village and the railway line, and currently consists of an irregular parcel of land within a larger pasture field (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the north-east by Park Lane and north-west partly by The Hawthorns and a field boundary. The limits to the south are undefined on the ground. The development area is centred on NGR SU7760 7527 and covers approximately 2.5ha, with the excavation area within this centred at SU 7756 7529. The site is located on the junction between Upper Chalk to the east and Lambeth Group 4th Terrace Deposit gravels (BGS 2000), although only the gravels were observed across the excavation areas. Topographically the site lies on the edge of the Loddon Valley but there is relatively little height difference across the valley. The land slopes gently down to the south-east and is at a height of approximately 38m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Ford 2013). This potential stems from its location within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley with a wealth of prehistoric and later archaeological finds recorded for the area in general (Ford 1987; Gates 1975). A Neolithic monument complex is recorded at Sonning to the north-west (Slade 1964); Bronze Age activity to the west (Hardy 1999) with further Mesolithic, Iron Age/Roman and Saxon sites to the north-east and east (Ford 1994-7; Harding and Richards 1993; Barnes and Hawkes 1991). Fieldwork to the east revealed a scatter of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman features and finds, including rare Upper Palaeolithic flintwork (Lovell and Mephram 2003).

Evaluation of the site itself revealed a moderate volume of archaeological deposits (Langton 1996). These comprised features of Bronze Age with some possible Neolithic and Roman features.

Aims and Objectives, Methodology

The general objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by development;
- produce relative and absolute dating 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.

Specific Objectives for the excavation were to attempt to address the following questions:

- What is the date, nature and extent of the Bronze Age and other prehistoric deposits on the site?
- Are there additional archaeological deposits of the same or other dates present on the site?
- If these deposits are settlement related, are they part of an enclosed or unenclosed settlement?
- Are the occupation deposits isolated or are they part of a wider settlement complex?
- What is the nature of Roman use of the site?
- What is the significance of undated or isolated features revealed by the evaluation?

Eleven separate open areas were to be excavated. Area A was to be *c.* 0.55 ha, with 10 other areas of 100 sq m each. A further seven evaluation trenches were also to be opened between the excavation areas. A contingency was allowed to increase the stripped areas if required to clarify the findings.

Topsoil and other overburden were to be removed under continuous archaeological supervision by a machine fitted with a ditching bucket. All archaeological features were to be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective, with excavation to an agreed sampling fraction depending on the nature and significance of the feature.

Evaluation Trenches

Trench 1

This trench was aligned NE-SW and measured 15.80m long, 0.48m deep and consisted of 0.17m of topsoil overlying 0.27m of subsoil overlying gravel natural geology. A possible pit [1] was excavated measuring 0.76m wide and 0.21m deep. After extending the trench this was found to in fact be a natural silt patch.

Trench 2

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 16.80m long, 0.52m deep and consisted of 0.18m of topsoil overlying 0.31m of subsoil overlying gravel natural geology.

Trench 3

This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 16m long, 0.35m deep and consisted of 0.21m of subsoil overlying silty sand and gravel natural geology.

Trench 4

This trench was aligned NW-SE and measured 16.80m long, 0.49m deep and consisted of 0.16m of topsoil overlying 0.30m of subsoil overlying gravel natural geology. A gully was noted at the SE end into which a slot [2] was dug measuring 0.84m wide and 0.31m deep and had two fills (53 and 54). 53 was a mid grey brown silty sand and 54 was a light blue grey sandy silt. Neither of these produced any dating evidence.

Trench 5

This trench was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 16.70m long, 0.47m deep and consisted of 0.26m of topsoil overlying gravel natural geology.

Trench 6

This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 16.10m long, 0.41m deep and consisted of 0.21m of topsoil overlying 0.17m of subsoil overlying gravel natural geology. Two gullies were noted at the eastern end of the trench and the trench was requested to be widened at that end. Two slots were dug in each gully with 3 and 6 in one and 4 and 7 in the other. The first measured between 0.44m and 0.61m wide and between 0.13m and 0.14m deep with the second between 0.78m and 0.83m wide and 0.15m deep. Neither of these gullies produced any dating evidence.

Trench 7

This trench was aligned NE-SW and measured 15.80m long, 0.40m deep and consisted of 0.18m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying gravel natural geology.

The Excavation

The excavation revealed features across all of the excavation, as expected, with the largest concentration in Area A. These comprised mainly ditches with a few pits and postholes.

Area A (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

This 0.6ha area identified deposits of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval date.

Bronze Age

Two pits of Bronze Age date were identified. Pit 29 measured 1.30m wide, 0.27m deep and produced 18 sherds of pottery (Pl. 1). It is likely to be the remainder of a feature identified in evaluation trench 21.

Pit 34 measured 0.70m in diameter, 0.18m deep and produced the base of an urn (60 sherds) thought to be typical of Middle Bronze Age pottery in the region though the upper parts of the vessel which would have contained more distinctive decorative features of this period, had been lost to the plough. It contained pieces of burnt bone while the external fill (96) contained a little oak charcoal. Charcoal from this fill (96) was radiocarbon dated to 946–832 cal BC (UBA 39418), which is later than expected for Middle Bronze Age pottery and perhaps suggests a longer chronology for this type of vessel fabric. Pit 34 was initially considered to be a cremation burial or cremation-related deposit but the paucity of burnt bone casts doubt on this interpretation.

Prehistoric

Circular pit 107 (Pl. 2) cannot be closely dated but appears likely to be prehistoric, and by association a Middle or Late Bronze Age date might be plausible. It was 1.3m in diameter and just 0.16m deep with a single fill (173) that contained the site's largest concentration of unworked, burnt flint, and an (unburnt) flint flake that is probably a knife. The fill (173) was charcoal rich, among which only oak could be identified, there was no evidence of in situ burning.

Undated, possibly prehistoric

Based partly on its location close to pits 34, 37 and 107, and partly on the presence of burnt flint, fired clay and oak charcoal, it is just possible that pit 33 was also prehistoric (Pl. 3). It was circular, 0.72m in diameter, deeper than most of the site's features at 0.48m, and contained two fills (94, 95), both being similar sandy gravelly silt but the upper (94) being mid yellowish brown and the lower (95) almost black with a high charcoal content, although much of this was comminuted.

Roman

Gully 206 had seven slots (11, 12 (Area D), 100, 101, 104, 105, 108) excavated measuring between 0.45m and 0.66m wide and between 0.09m and 0.20m deep. No dating evidence (or any finds) came from ditch 205 but it appeared to be cut by Roman ditch 203 although this relationship was not clear-cut; it may be earlier Roman (or earlier).

Ditches 203 and 204 were forming part of a probable enclosure. Stratigraphically ditch 204 was found to cut ditch 203, although they are likely to be contemporary with 203 producing a sherd of Roman pottery and 204 a piece of prehistoric pottery. Ditch 203 had seven slots (25, 26, 36, 41, 43, 48, 102) excavated (Pls 4 and 5)

and measured between 0.75m and 1.20m wide and between 0.23m and 0.52m deep. No relationship could be determined with pit 37. It was probably the same feature (2002) revealed in an earlier evaluation trench (20), some 25m further to the east, where it was undated. A further three evaluation trenches were dug to determine the extent of this ditch westwards. It appeared in two (trenches 8 and 9) giving it a minimum length of 95m, but with Trench 10 being empty suggesting it either terminated or turned. If it turned it may be that ditch 202 is the same feature, although this can only be speculated upon and ditch 202 is post-medieval. Ditch 204 had three slots (27, 28, 32) excavated and measured between 1.15m and 1.20m wide, between 0.39m and 0.45m deep and along with pottery produced a broken flint blade.

Roman or later

Although undated, two other linear features in this area were stratigraphically later than ditch 203, and as such will be Roman or later. as they are on differing alignments as well, it is perhaps more plausible that they are much later. Gully 205 had a 90° turn and may represent part of an enclosure or field boundary, and also cut gully 206. Gully 205 had five slots (42, 45, 47, 49, 103) excavated measuring between 1m and 1.20m wide and between 0.20m and 0.37m deep. It cut two pits (44 and 46), both of which were also undated. Gully 206 had seven slots (11, 12 (Area D), 100, 101, 104, 105, 108) excavated measuring between 0.45m and 0.66m wide and between 0.09m and 0.20m deep. No dating evidence (or any finds) came from ditch 205, but it was broadly parallel with post-medieval ditch 201.

Post-Medieval

Ditch 200, while again undated, may be a grubbed out hedge line due to its uneven nature and, in places, diffuse edges: it need be of no great antiquity. It had three slots (15, 18, 19) excavated measuring between 1m and 1.39m wide and between 0.18m and 0.25m deep.

Ditches 201 and 202 were a large linear feature that had been re-cut, with 201 cutting 202 (Pl. 6). It is possible that 202 was a continuation of Roman ditch 203 but due to being undated and on exactly the same alignment as 201 has been allocated this phase. Ditch 201 had five slots (13, 16, 21, 23, 31) measuring between 1.45m and 2.60m wide, between 0.47m and 0.70m deep and produced eight pieces of animal bone (all of the bone from the site, reinforcing the impression that this ditch is of no great age, as the bone it had probably survived only because it not been in the ground long) a piece of iron strapping, and 10 pieces of brick and tile (again, all the tile from the site). 202 had five slots (14, 17, 22, 24, 30) measuring between 0.90m and 1.10m wide and between 0.32m and 0.48m deep.

Area D (Figs 2 and 6)

Much of this area was heavily truncated by land drains, although a gully was noted which may be a continuation of gully 206 in Area A.

Area E (Figs 2 and 6)

Another gully was observed in this area into which two slots (20, 106) were excavated. These measured between 0.80m and 0.87m wide and between 0.35m and 0.61m deep and with the exception of burnt flint no dating evidence was recovered.

Areas F and G (Figs 2 and 6)

Both of these areas showed the same feature, a NNW-SSE aligned gully. A total of four slots (5, 8, 9, 10) were dug across both areas showing it to measure between 0.50m and 1m wide, between 0.23m and 0.53m deep and with the exception of a flint flake in slot 10 no dating evidence was recovered: it is possible, but perhaps unlikely that the flint dates the ditch to the prehistoric period. More plausibly it can be associated with (?) post-medieval ditch 205, or 201 further to its west.

Areas B, C, H, I, J and K (Fig. 2)

No archaeological deposits were identified in these areas.

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

The evaluation produced a small multi-period assemblage of 79 sherds of pottery weighing 837g from two pits, a ditch and the subsoil. The group includes material of Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval dates (Appendix 2).

Most of the pottery, some 60 sherds, comes from the lower parts of a single vessel from pit 34. This is a handmade flat-based vessel comprising a mixture of larger sherds and small crumbs. It is quite friable in a coarse, calcined flint-tempered fabric. The wall thickness is 10-11mm. There are no featured sherds but the fabric and the technology are typical of the middle Bronze Age in this region.

Pit 29 produced 18 sherds weighing 357g. Two fabrics are present: a coarser sand ware with flint; and a finer sandy ware with sparse flint. Four sherds in the fine fabric come from a small hemispherical cup. The assemblage is also commensurate with a middle Bronze Age date.

Ditch 28 produced two wheel-made grey sandy wares of Roman date and ditch 25, a tiny flint-tempered sherd of prehistoric date.

The subsoil (51) produced one medieval jar rim and a small sherd of handmade, organic-tempered ware dating to the Saxon period.

Although this is a small assemblage it appears to contain a coarse ware and fine ware component to the earlier prehistoric pottery.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising just 6 struck flints were recovered from the site (Appendix 3). The pieces were made from flint locally available in the river gravel. Three of these were broad flakes, two were narrow flakes and one was retouched. The narrow flakes are not obviously indicative of a Mesolithic or early Neolithic component to the collection. The retouched flake appears on first inspection to be a scraper but the shallow relatively invasive retouch down one side suggests that the piece is a knife. The flints are not chronologically distinctive but are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Burnt Flint

A total of 6273g (around 250 pieces) of burnt flint was recovered from 12 features (Appendix 4), with notable concentrations in gullies 11 and 12 and particularly pit 107 (over 2.5kg). None of the pieces had been worked. Flint is naturally present in the geology and the subsoil across the site and could have been burnt by any number of processes. There is no obvious indication that it was deliberately burnt. It is conceivable that it was being collected for use as a tempering agent in pottery but as there is no other indication of pottery production on the site this is not necessarily the case.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

Ceramic building material was recovered from five contexts encountered in the excavation (10 fragments weighing 1413g), all from ditch 201 (Appendix 5). These were hand-collected and examined under x10 magnification.

The fragments were typically small to medium, with no complete tiles recovered. The fabric was fairly uniform throughout the contexts, and comprised a medium hard clay fabric, evenly-fired with sparse to

moderate sandy inclusions and a mid red colour. The pieces are typically 15mm thick and the form and finish of all the material suggests an early post-medieval (17th to 18th century) date for the tiles.

A single brick piece was recovered (from ditch slot 16, deposit 73), which is of a fairly fine, evenly-fired slightly sandy fabric, with occasional voids and an orange red colour. The form and thickness (48mm) suggest an early post-medieval date.

Fired clay by Danielle Milbank

Two contexts contained small fired clay fragments (six pieces, 7g) from ditch slot 25 (84) and pit 33 (95). These were examined under x10 magnification and comprised slightly soft, friable clay with no visible inclusions and a dark red brown colour. No other information could be recovered from these small fragments.

Metalwork by Lizzi Lewins

A single piece of corroded iron strapping was recovered from ditch 16 (73). It weighed 47g and was 124mm long by 26mm wide and 2mm thick. A small hole was present in one end of the strap however it is unclear if the hole was deliberately pierced or as a product of corrosion. No date could be assigned.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

A single piece of burnt bone was recovered from deposit 96 within pit 34, which also contained a significant portion of a presumed cremation urn. Weighing just 0.5g, the fragment is white in colour, has an overall poor state of preservation and has a chalk-like texture. The white colouring indicates an adequate time, temperature and oxygen supply was applied to the bone to allow for the organic components of the bone to be fully oxidized. The piece of bone is largely non-descript in appearance and is 11.0mm long by 8.6mm wide and 4.1mm thick. It has the look and texture consistent with burnt human bone, likely a fragment originating in the midshaft region of a long bone, such as a humerus or femur. No further information could be retrieved.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (8 pieces), weighing a total of 129g was recovered during the course of the excavation (Appendix 5). It all came from post-medieval features. The bone, although fragmented was in fairly good condition with little surface abrasion and no erosion noted. The remains consisted of 6 unidentifiable fragments from ditch 16 (73) of which one was sliced; a partial fragment of large mammal (cattle, horse) tibia that had been chopped from ditch 21 (78) and a single cattle molar from ditch 31 (91). Although taphonomy associated with butchery is present on the bones the small size of the assemblage inhibits further analysis.

Charred plant remains by Rosalind McKenna

Twenty three bulk soil samples were taken varying between 5l and 40l in volume, as well as three handpicked charcoal samples. The samples were floated and sieved using standard flotation methods (details of methodology are in the archive).

Charred plant macrofossils were not present in any of the samples.

Charcoal fragments were present in twelve of the samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was very poor. Identifiable remains were present in samples from three features (Appendix 7). Oak (*Quercus*) was the only species identified. As the samples are all so small, nothing of great interpretative value can be gained.

Radiocarbon dating

A single sample of charcoal from pit 34 was sent to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University Belfast for AMS radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive: in summary the laboratory considered the result reliable. The result has been calibrated using CALIB rev. 7.0.0 (in conjunction with Stuiver and Reimer 1993 and using data from Reimer *et al.* 2013) and is presented in Appendix 8, quoted as relative area under the probability curve at 2-sigma (95.4% confidence). The date would be rounded out to a single (100% probability) range of 975–832 cal BC if the protocol suggested by Mook (1986) was adopted, but is given here as originally calibrated for reference. The date falls firmly within the range normally assigned to the 'post-Deverel-Rimbury' phase of the later middle Bronze Age, in keeping with the suggested ceramic chronology (and the rite of cremation is also characteristic of this phase).

Conclusion

The excavation of these several small areas has clarified the results of the evaluation and added valuable chronological precision for the Bronze Age features.

Many of the 'features' reported from the evaluation (Langton 1996) that lay within the excavation area (chiefly Trenches 12, 19 and 21) turned out to be natural silt patches rather than anything of archaeological interest. A large ditch dated in the evaluation to the Neolithic period could not be re-examined as it was well to the west of the areas excavated here, while another possible concentration of Neolithic features lay beyond the excavation area to the east. The excavation added nothing certainly of this period, although some of the struck flint might be.

Most of the features excavated are undated, or very poorly dated, and the attempt to phase them must be admitted to be tentative. The post-medieval and probably post-medieval boundary ditches are of little interest,

although representing low-key evidence for changing rural landuse. So is the Roman ditch (especially as it is dated by just two sherds of pottery), and a case can be made for it also being post-medieval. The evaluation had recorded just single sherds of Roman pottery from two features, and not much more was forthcoming here, none of which lends great credence to the dating, and even if there may be Roman field boundaries present, any Roman settlement can be imagined to be well removed from the site, these sherds perhaps reflecting no more than material spread across fields among midden waste (manure). Ditch 201, clearly post-medieval, corresponds to a feature (2101) which had produced a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery in the evaluation, emphasizing the difficulty of dating from such tiny amounts of material.

More significant is the Middle and Late Bronze Age component of the site. Pit 29, probably the same feature as evaluation pit 2105 also produced Bronze Age sherds. Pit 34 contained sherds all probably from the base of one urn conventionally dated to the Middle Bronze Age but a radiocarbon places it in the Late Bronze Age (10th to 9th centuries cal BC). The longevity of some architypal Middle Bronze Age pottery, namely Globular urns from sites in Dorset, associated with Late Bronze Age radiocarbon dates are now coming to light (Ladle and Woodward 2009; Weale and Tabor 2018; Tabor submitted). A single tiny fragment of possibly human bone was also recovered and it is possible that this represents a very badly truncated cremation deposit. If so, it is noteworthy that cremation burials of Late Bronze Age date are uncommon (Bruck 1995; Coles et al 2003). Two undated pits are reasonable candidates to be of similar date. Finds other than the pottery were very scarce, and no bone or charred plant remains (other than a little oak charcoal) survived, so the economy of the site cannot be explored, but these pits are likely to represent a small settlement. Structural remains from this period remain rare and 'settlement sites' might be represented by nothing more than a single pit (e.g., Ford and Raymond 2010; Taylor 2018), or perhaps as many as half a dozen of such. This evidence, however scant, adds to the slightly more prolific occupation site excavated just to the east (which also included a Neolithic component: Lovell and Mephram 2003), and may take its place as the domestic element alongside the better-known ceremonial/funerary sites in the area such as the Sonning *cursus* (Slade 1964) or the Scheduled barrow cemetery at Charvil Hill just to the north-west. In the wider landscape, middle or later Bronze Age sites are known at, for example, Aldermaston (Bradley *et al.* 1980), and several sites on this side of Reading (Moore and Jennings 1992; Butterworth and Lobb 1992; Brossler *et al.* 2013; Lewis *et al.* 2013).

Acknowledgements

The excavation was funded by Hicks Developments Ltd and it was carried out by the author, assisted by Aidan Colyer, Elsie St John Brooks, Daniel Neale, Tom Stewart and Benedikt Tebbitt. Illustrations are by Andrew Mundin.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Excavated Features

<i>Area</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
All			50	Topsoil		
All			51	subsoil		
Tr 1		1	52	pit		
Tr 2		2	53-4	gully		
Tr 6		3	55	gully		
Tr 6		4	56	gully		
G		5	57-8	gully		
Tr 6		6	59	gully		
Tr 6		7	60	gully		
G		8	61-4	gully		
F		9	65	gully		
F		10	66-7	gully	?Prehistoric	Flint
D		11	68	gully		
D		12	69	gully	?Prehistoric	Flint
A	201	13	70	ditch	Post-medieval	Tile
A	202	14	71	ditch	Post-medieval	Association
A	200	15	72	ditch		
A	201	16	73	ditch	Post-medieval	Brick
A	202	17	74	ditch	Post-medieval	Association
A	200	18	75	ditch		
A	200	19	76	ditch		
E		20	77	gully		
A	201	21	78-9	ditch	Post-medieval	Tile
A	202	22	80	ditch	Post-medieval	Association
A	201	23	81-2	ditch	Post-medieval	Tile
A	202	24	83	ditch	Post-medieval	Association
A	203	25	84	ditch	Roman	Association (pottery residual)
A		26	85	ditch terminus	Prehistoric	Pottery (1 sherd)
A	204	27	86	ditch	Roman	Stratigraphy
A	204	28	87-8	ditch	Roman	Pottery
A		29	89	pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
A	202	30	90	ditch	Post-medieval	Association (flint residual)
A	201	31	91	ditch	Post-medieval	Tile
A	204	32	92-3	ditch	Roman	Stratigraphy (flint residual)
A		33	94-5	pit	?Prehistoric	Burnt flint, association
A		34	96-8	pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
A		35	99	posthole		
A	203	36	150	ditch	Roman	Association
A		37	151	pit		
A		38	153	posthole		
A		39	154	posthole		
A		40	155	posthole		
A	203	41	152	ditch	Roman	Association
A	205	42	156	ditch	Post-Roman	Stratigraphy
A	203	43	157	ditch	Roman	Association
A		44	158	pit	?Prehistoric	Flint
A	205	45	159	ditch	Post-Roman	Stratigraphy
A		46	160	pit		
A	205	47	161-2	ditch	Post-Roman	Stratigraphy
A	203	48	163-4	ditch	Roman	Association
A	205	49	165	ditch	Post-Roman	Stratigraphy
A	206	100	166	gully	Roman or earlier	
A	206	101	167	gully	Roman or earlier	Association
A	203	102	168	ditch	Roman	Association
A	205	103	169-70	ditch	Post-Roman	Stratigraphy
A	206	104	171	gully	Roman or earlier	Stratigraphy
A	206	105	172	gully	Roman or earlier	Stratigraphy
E		106	174-6	gully		
A		107	173	pit	?Prehistoric	Flint
A	206	108	177	gully	Roman or earlier	Stratigraphy

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Details</i>
	51		2	44	Small bodysherd (5g) of black, handmade organic-tempered Saxon ware. Rimsherd (34g) from a medieval jar / cooking pot. Sandy ware with a glazed interior.
25	84		1	3	One very small bodysherd (2g) of coarse flint-tempered ware, Prehistoric.
28	87		1	17	One bodysherd (15g) from a grey sandy wheel-made jar, Roman
28	88	13	1	13	One bodysherd (12g) from a grey sandy wheel-made jar. ?Same vessel as in 87.
29	89		19	360	Seven bodysherds (224g) in a handmade slightly coarse textured, sandy ware with sparse fine flint with rare larger fragments up to 3 mm (fabric SAFL1). Eight bodysherds (88g), in a fine sandy, ware with very sparse fine flint (SAFL2). Three bodysherds and one rim from a handmade hemispherical cup, diameter 80mm (45g).
34	96	16	14	38	Eight basesherds and 50 bodysherds from a single, handmade, coarse flint-tempered vessel. Wall thickness 10-11 mm. Probably Bronze Age urn.
34	96		32	82	
34	97		8	310	
34	98	22	2	5	
					Crumbs

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Struck Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
10	67	Flake
12	69	Flake
30	90	Flake
32	92	Narrow Flake
44	158	Narrow Flake
107	173	Knife

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
8	62	5	1	37
11	68	8	50+	2267
12	69	9	30	832
28	88	13	1	3
32	92	14	1	1
33	95	15	28	161
34	98	22	3	19
34	96		1	26
35	99		1	18
49	165		2	74
103	170	19	2	3
106	176		18	259
107	173		2	74
107	173	21	100+	2500

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>B/T</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
13	70	Ditch	T	1	97
16	73	Ditch	B	2	540
21	78	Ditch	T	1	247
23	81	Ditch	T	4	351
31	91	Ditch	T	2	178

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Animal Bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
16	73	Ditch	6	5
21	78	Ditch	1	111
31	91	Ditch	1	13

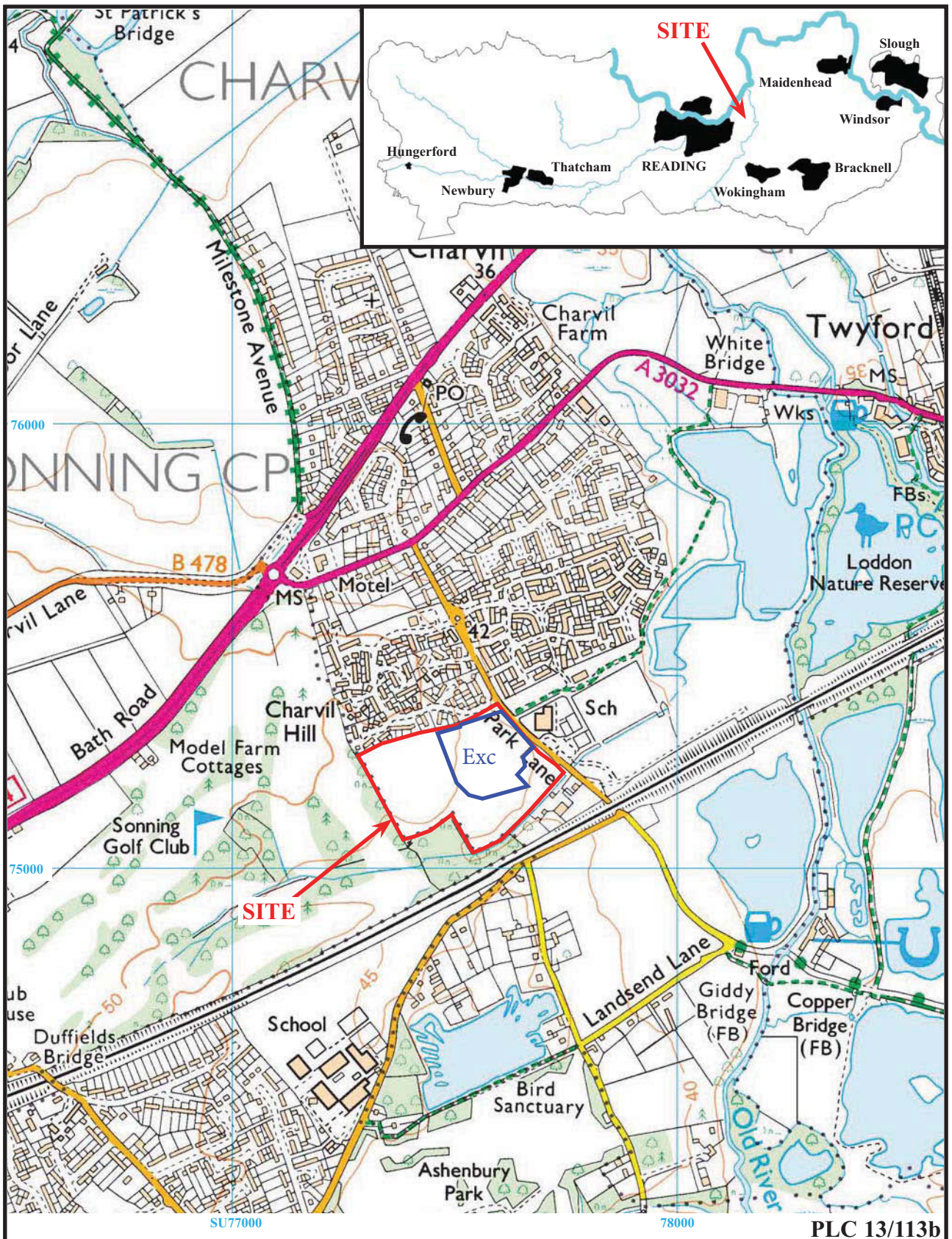
APPENDIX 7: Charcoal

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

	<i>Sample</i>	15	16	21
	<i>Cut</i>	33	34	107
	<i>Deposit</i>	95	96	173
	<i>Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Pit
	<i>No. frags</i>	122	8	64
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	32	11	21
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	34	3	27
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	88	5	37

APPENDIX 8: Radiocarbon Date

<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age</i>	<i>Calibrated Age (cal BC)</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA39418	Pit 34, fill 96	Charcoal	0.7093 ± 0.0023	2759±26 BP	975-950	0.088
					946-832	0.912



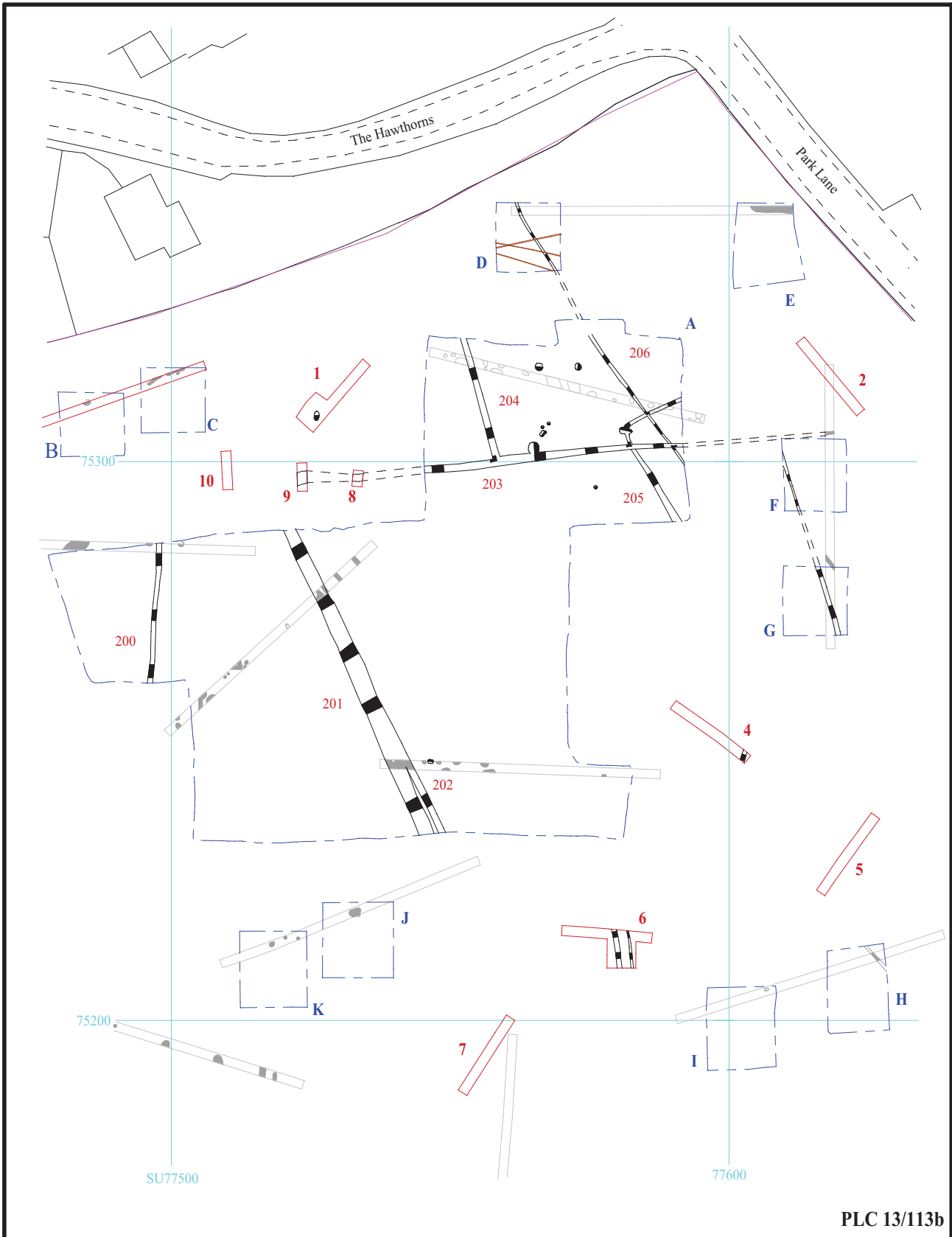
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Figure 1. Location of site within Charvil and Berkshire.

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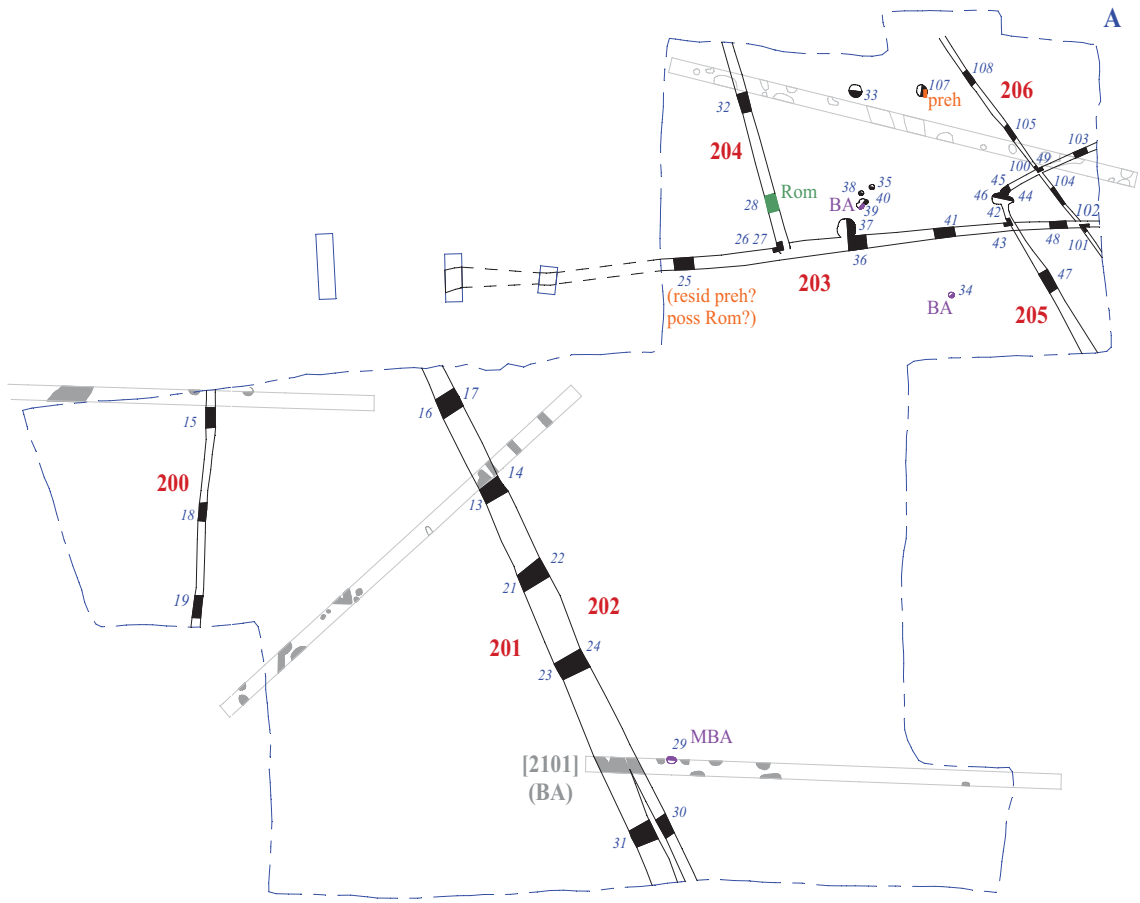
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Figure 2. Location of areas.



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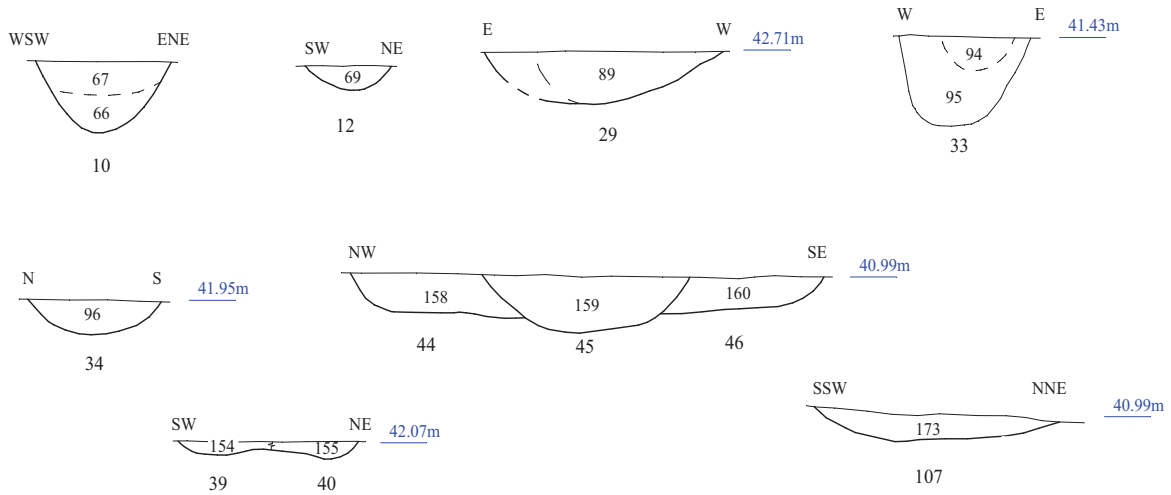
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Figure 3. Area A.

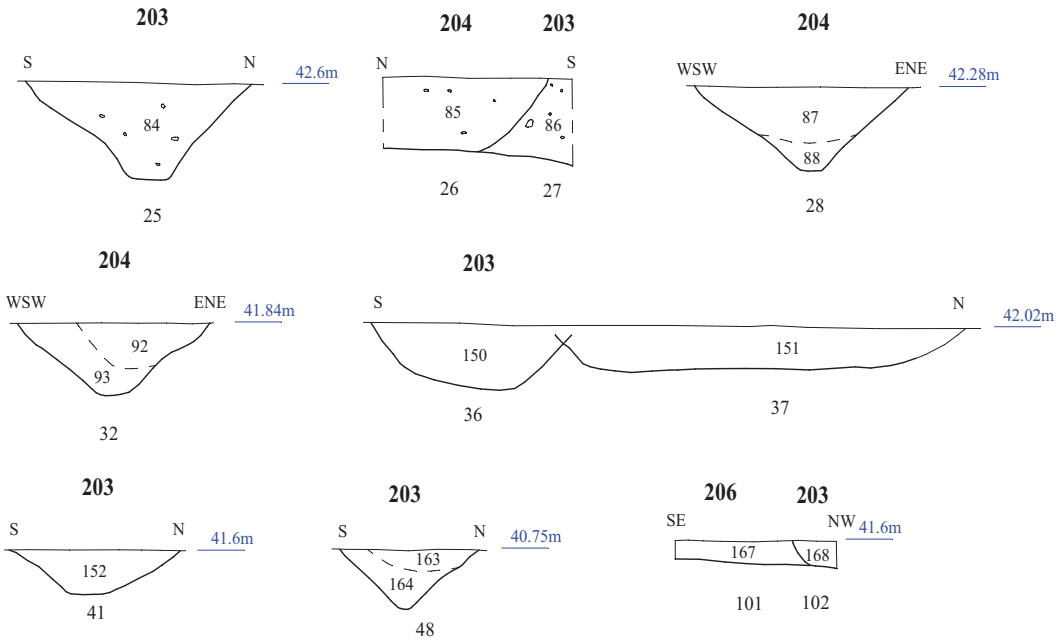


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Prehistoric



Roman



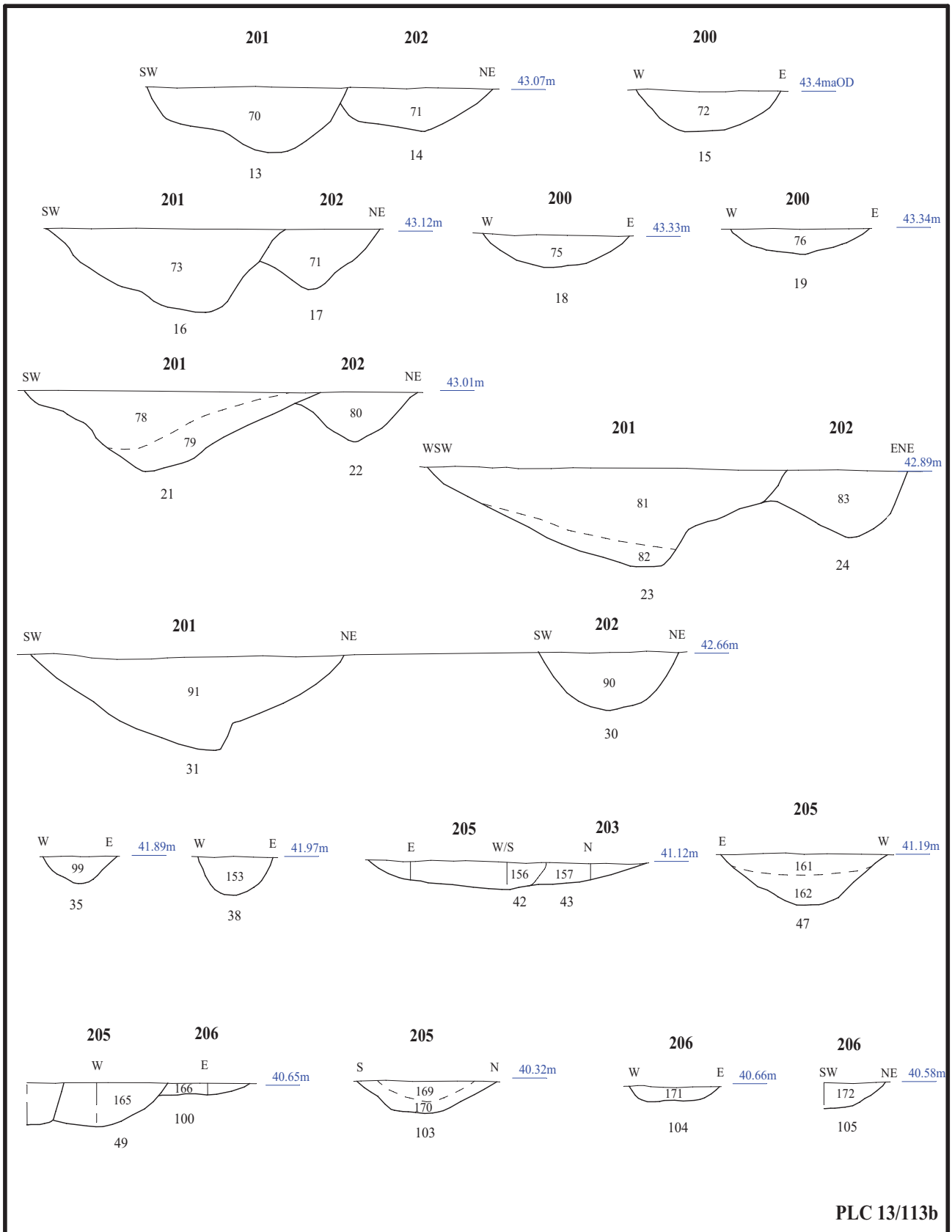
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Figure 4. Prehistoric and Roman Sections from Area A.



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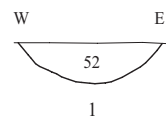
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Figure 5. Undated and Post-medieval sections from Area A.

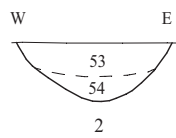


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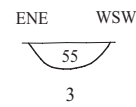
Trench 1



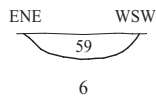
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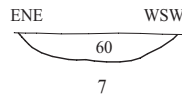
Trench 6



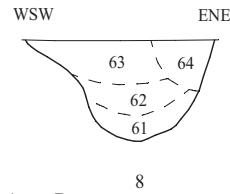
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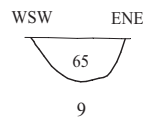
Trench 6



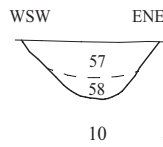
Area G



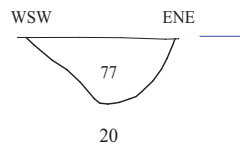
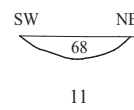
Area F



Area F



Area D



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Figure 6. Sections from Areas other than A.



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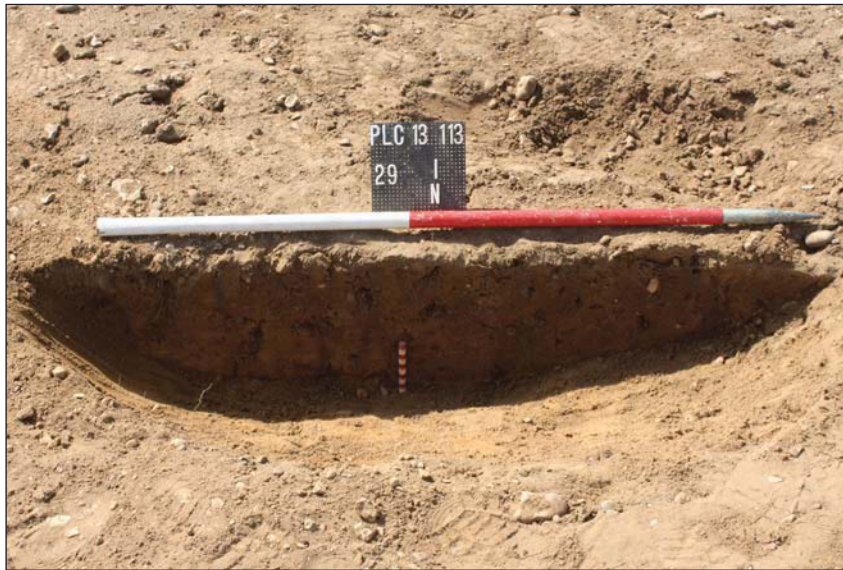


Plate 1. Middle Bronze Age pit 29, looking south, Scales: horizontal 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Pit 107, looking west, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Pit 33, looking north, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Ditch 203, slot 48, looking west, Scales: horizontal 0.5m and 0.3m.

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Plate 5. Roman? Ditch 203, (slot 25), looking west, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

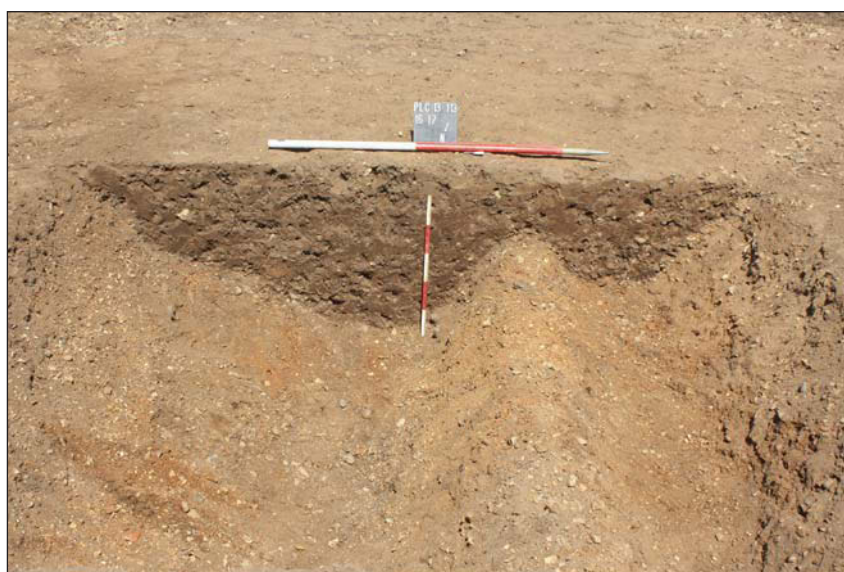


Plate 6. Post-medieval double ditches 201 and 202, (slot 16 and 17), looking south east, Scales: horizontal 1m and 0.5m.

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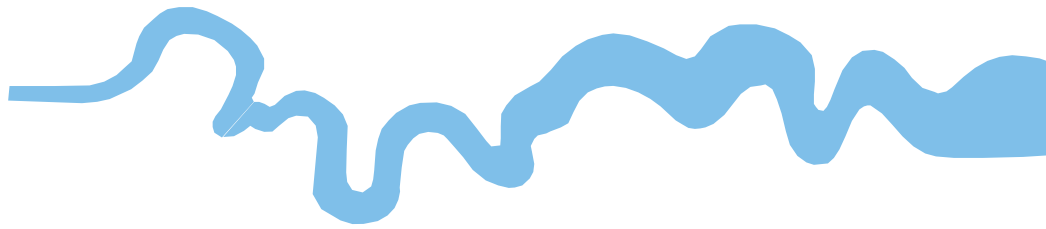
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Plates 5 and 6.**

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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 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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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