

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Land off Salisbury Road,  
Hungerford, West Berkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Steve Ford**

**Site Code: SRH11/124**

**(SU3350 6730)**

# **Land off Salisbury Road, Hungerford, West Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Bewley Homes**

by Steve Ford

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SRH11/124

**June 2019**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land off Salisbury Road, Hungerford, West Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU3350 6730

**Site activity:** Field Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 3rd-7th June 2019

**Project coordinator:** Tim Dawson

**Site supervisor:** Steve Ford

**Site code:** SRH1/124

**Area of site:** c. 4.68 ha

**Summary of results:** Some 37 trenches were dug that exposed the natural geology. These confirmed the presence of a substantial prehistoric linear ditch (territorial boundary work) revealed by geophysical survey and also revealed small areas containing Bronze Age features. A moderate density of prehistoric struck flint was also recovered from across the site along with a small number of sherds of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval date. The archaeological potential of the site overall is considered to be low, but with several modest areas of higher potential.

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

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

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# Land off Salisbury Road, Hungerford, West Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Steve Ford

Report 11/124c

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off Salisbury Road, Hungerford, West Berkshire (SU3350 6730) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ian Hann of Bewley Homes, Inhurst House, Brimpton Road, Baughurst, RG26 5JJ.

Planning permission (16/03061/OUTMAJ) has been gained from West Berkshire Council for the construction of new housing on a 4.68 hectare plot of land. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits, a programme of archaeological work has been requested in order to inform the planning process with regards to potential archaeological implications, in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Council's policies on archaeology. This component of work comprised field evaluation by means of machine dug trenches and follows earlier desktop study and geophysical survey. Further work was possibly to be required if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Sarah Orr, archaeological officer for West Berkshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Ford, Dan Neal and Richard Dewhurst from 3rd to 7th June 2019, and the site code SRH11/124. 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 comprises an elongated parcel of abandoned grassland located immediately to the south of the suburbs of Hungerford (Fig. 1). The site is more or less flat and lies at a height of *c.* 130m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as chalk and clay-with flints (BGS 2006) which was observed in the trenches.

## Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Ford 2016) and subsequent geophysical survey. In summary this potential stems from its location within an area of West Berkshire which is considered as being archaeologically rich, lying on the margins of the Kennet Valley. The site lies beyond the historic

core of Hungerford (Astill 1978). A modest number of finds of prehistoric date are recorded for the environs but there are a number of circular and linear cropmarks just to the south of the site visible from the air which may be of archaeological origin. Geophysical survey of the site itself revealed a marked linear anomaly that was considered likely to be of archaeological origin (Constable 2016).

## **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.

The specific research aims of the project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site ;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to determine the nature and date of the geophysical linear anomaly.

It was proposed to excavate 35 trenches, each 25m long and 1.8-2m wide under the supervision of an archaeologist. A contingency of 50m of trenching was included within the proposal should it be necessary for clarification of any deposits recorded in the initial trenching. Any archaeological features identified were to be cleaned and investigated using appropriate hand tools. Metal detectors were to be used on spoil heaps to aid in recovery of metal artefacts.

## **Results**

Thirty-seven trenches were eventually opened, mostly as intended (Fig. 2). They ranged between 15.7m and 29.4m in length and between 0.25m and 0.52m in depth. Spoil heaps were checked for finds. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

### Trenches 1-3, 7,9-10-12, 14-20, 22-24, 26-30, 32-33

These trenches were all broadly similar to each other typically reporting *c.* 0.28m of topsoil variously overlying chalk or clay-with flints or combinations of both. They contained no archaeological deposits but struck flint and a few pottery sherds were recovered from the spoilheaps or trench bases. Their details are presented in Appendix 1.

### Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

Trench 4 was aligned N-S and was 25m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil above a mixture of chalk and clay-with flints natural geology. A wide ditch was revealed orientated east- west and corresponded with the ditch recorded as a geophysical anomaly which was investigated in trenches 5 and 13 and observed in trench 21. It was unexcavated in this trench.

#### Trench 5 (Figs 2-4; Pl. 1)

Trench 5 was aligned SW-NE and was 24.6m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil above chalk with some clay patches natural geology. A wide ditch (5) was revealed orientated east-west which corresponded with the ditch recorded as a geophysical anomaly and also observed in Trenches 4, 13 and 21). A 1m wide slot was dug across the ditch. This revealed it to be 4.8m wide at the top with a v-shaped profile and a depth of 1.6m. The stratigraphy revealed seven layers of fill (58-64) which is fairly typical of large chalk-cut ditches left to silt up (Jewell and Dimbleby 1966; Bell *et al.* 1996). An initial soil deposit lay on the floor of the ditch (73) and was overlain by chalk rubble formed from erosion of the ditch sides (63). The ditch profile is relatively shallow and perhaps accounts for why the primary erosion deposit (63) is not considerably thicker. Animal bone was recovered from layer 63/64. The overlying secondary deposits (62, 61) contain a chalky deposit with higher soil component but with flint nodules having originated from the south side. A few sheep bones were recovered from layer 61. The formation of layer 60 is symmetrical within the ditch and is more likely to be a natural deposit rather than ploughwash. At about 0.9m above the base, the ditch infill had stabilized with a worm-sorted turfline present (60). Above this further infilling (59) contained a substantial amount of chalk fragments and is likely to be a ploughwash with the suggestion that it derives from the uphill (northern) side of the ditch. The final deposit is a largely soil-filled deposit with some flint and chalk. It is probably the tertiary fill of the ditch once ploughing (=layer 59) had stopped, though it seems to have a shallow bowl-shaped profile as if it were a cut feature.

There was no clear evidence for a bank but there was a hint of slightly higher natural chalk geology on the south side. This might have been a surface protected from erosion by the presence of a bank, though was not noticeably more compact than elsewhere in the trench.

#### Trench 6 (Figs 2-4; Pl. 3)

Trench 6 was aligned SE-NW and was 28.1m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil above a chalk and clay-with-flints natural geology. A single small pit (4) was found at the NW end. The pit was 0.25m across and 0.08m deep. It was notable for containing the substantial remains of a collapsed Late Bronze Age jar.

#### Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

Trench 8 was aligned SE-NW and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil above chalk natural geology. The majority of the trench was occupied by a hollow that was infilled with soil containing late post-medieval artefacts such as brick/tile and iron nail. It was investigated down to a depth of 0.65m. The feature corresponded with a large anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. Given the volume of artefacts within, which are

not present in the same quantities in the overlying topsoil, the feature is probably a backfilled chalk pit rather than, say, a solution hollow.

#### Trench 13 (Figs 2-4; Pl. 3)

Trench 13 was aligned N-S and was 23.1m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil above chalk with clay-with flints patches natural geology. A wide ditch (6) was revealed orientated east- west which corresponded with the ditch recorded as a geophysical anomaly and also observed in trenches 4, 5 and 21). A 1m wide slot was dug across the ditch. This revealed it to be 4m wide at the top with a v-shaped profile and a depth of 1.5m. The stratigraphy revealed nine layers (65-73) and was broadly similar to that revealed in ditch slot 5. The bottom layer (73) was predominantly chalk rubble and typical of a primary silt formed from erosion of the ditch sides. The layers above comprised finer deposits more typical of secondary silting and comprised chalky lenses (69, 71) with stone free lenses in between (70,72). At a height of 0.5m above these layers, the ditch infill stabilised with an horizon with few stones or chalk fragments (67, 68). This layer contained a few sheep/goat bones and a tooth along with 32 struck flints. Further stability, perhaps for many decades, is evidenced by layer 66 which is a stone free turfline. 0.2m thick. This layer contained the sherd of Roman samian. Above this further infilling (65) contains chalk pellets and is likely to be a ploughwash. This layer contained a small sherd of Bronze Age date and another of post-medieval date along with animal bone and 13 struck flints.

#### Trench 21 (Fig 2)

Trench 21 was aligned E-W and was 25.6m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil above chalk with clay-with flints patches natural geology. Again the wide ditch was noted as recorded as a geophysical anomaly and also observed in trenches 4, 5 and 13. It was unexcavated.

#### Trench 25 (Fig 2)

Trench 25 was aligned N-S and was 26.9m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil above clay-with flints patches natural geology. A possible gully 0.15m wide was observed aligned W- E but was very shallow and is of uncertain origin.

#### Trench 31 (Figs 2-4; Pl. 3)

Trench 31 was aligned N-S and was 23.4m long and 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil above chalk with clay-with flints patches natural geology. A number of shallow patches containing charcoal, coal and

fragments of tile and slag were observed and thought to be of late post-medieval date and corresponded with an area of disturbance on the geophysical survey..

#### Trench 34 (Figs. 2-4; Pls. 4-6)

Trench 34 was aligned E-W and was 28.4m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil above a sandy version of the clay-with flints natural geology. Three pits (1-3) of similar appearance were recorded.

Pit 1 was 1.03m across and 0.35m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It contained two fills (50,51). The lower fill (50) was a dark brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks and some fragments of burnt sandstone. The upper fill (51) was also a brown sandy clay with a little charcoal but was mostly comprised of burnt sandstone fragments. A single sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery came from layer 50.

Pit 2 was also 1.14m across and 0.31m deep with a shallow bowl shaped profile. It contained two fills (52,53). The lower fill (52) was a dark brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks and some fragments of burnt sandstone. The upper fill (53) was also a brown sandy clay with a little charcoal but was mostly comprised of burnt sandstone fragments. There was no dating evidence.

Pit 3 was 1.05m across and 0.22m deep with a flat-based profile. It contained two fills (55,56). The lower fill (55) was a dark brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks and some fragments of burnt sandstone. The upper fill (56) was also a brown sandy clay with a little charcoal but was mostly comprised of burnt sandstone fragments. There was no dating evidence.

Two additional trenches were dug to examine the environs of the Bronze Age deposits in Trench 34.

#### Trench 36 (Fig. 2)

Trench 36 was aligned E-W and was 18m long and 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil above a sandy version of the clay-with flints natural geology. No archaeological deposits were recorded but a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

#### Trench 37 (Fig. 2)

Trench 37 was aligned E-W and was 15.7m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil above a sandy version of the clay-with flints natural geology. No archaeological deposits were recorded.



## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Richard Tabor*

#### Prehistoric

The pre historic assemblage comprised 107 sherds weighing 1364g. It was dominated by sherds from a single jar in pit 4 trench 6. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions and surface treatment was described in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010). The distribution of the prehistoric pottery by fabric is shown in Appendix 3A.

#### *Pre late Bronze Age*

**QG1** (medium) Friable, dark grey/black fabric with buff red exterior and dark grey/black interior surfaces including moderately-sorted common fine (<1mm) and rare coarse (<2mm) sub-rounded quartz and moderate fine to medium (<2mm) and sparsely medium coarse (<3mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded grog and rare incidental coarse sub-angular burnt flint (<5mm).

**F1** (medium) Friable, pink fabric with pink surfaces including poorly -sorted abundant fine (<1mm), sparse to medium (<2mm) and sparse coarse (<8mm) burnt sub-angular flint.

#### *Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age*

**F2** (medium) Moderately hard, grey fabric with buff brown surfaces including moderately well-sorted abundant fine (<1mm) and sparse medium (<2mm) burnt sub-angular flint.

**F3** (medium) Moderately hard, grey sandy fabric with grey surfaces including moderately well-sorted moderate fine (<1mm), sparse medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<6mm) burnt sub-angular flint.

**F4** (medium) Moderately hard, grey fabric with buff brown to grey surfaces including moderately well-sorted abundant fine (<1mm) and poorly sorted sparse medium (<2mm) and rare to patchily sparse coarse (<4mm) burnt sub-angular flint.

Two sherds are likely to pre-date the late Bronze Age. A single sherd with includes grog, in common with Beaker sherds from two sites along a pipeline running from Wiltshire, through Berkshire to Oxfordshire (Raymond 2016a, 7; Raymond 2016b, 37). However, a possible knob or cordon on the sherd implies that a middle Bronze Age date is more probably. A similar date would be entirely consistent with the coarse flint gritting of sherd from trench 37. The grits in the three remaining flint fabrics are finer, better sorted, and where in could be ascertained, were in vessels with wall thicknesses of less than 10mm (Raymond 2016a, 7). All are likely to date from the late Bronze Age although an early Iron Age date cannot be excluded. The lower wall and base of a single jar from cut 4 accounts for by far the greater part of this material. The base is flat with a simple angle rising in a convex curve. Much of the wall is covered by upward scoring.

### Roman

The Roman assemblage comprised 8 sherds weighing 25g (Appendix 3B). Refitting of sherds from trenches 36 and 37 showed that in fact only one vessel was represented in each trench. Greyware sherds from trench 36 were in a micaceous silty sand including sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded dark grey/black grog. Those from trench 37 had a similar ground but included rare to sparse iron oxides but not a grog. Both had lost their surfaces. Ditch slot 6 produced a samian splayed footing base sherd.

### Post-medieval/modern

All but one of 10 post-medieval or modern sherds (151.5g) (Appendix 3C) in generally pinkish sandy fabrics, retaining some glaze on at least one surface were unstratified. The single stratified sherd weighed less than 1g and is of limited diagnostic potential. All the sherds are likely to be of no earlier than late post-medieval date and most are probably Victorian or modern. No further analysis was deemed necessary at this stage.

### *Animal Bone by Ceri Falys*

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from two features within the investigated area, ditch slots 5 (Trench 5) and 6 (Trench 13). A total of 104 fragments of non-human bone were present for analysis, weighing 208g (Appendix 3). The surface preservation of the remains is generally good, however all bones show a significant degree of fragmentation. With the exception of three loose teeth, no skeletal elements are complete.

Initial osteological analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) are designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species and side of origin was made. The minimum number of individuals both within and between the species was determined based on duplication of skeletal elements or differences in the stage of skeletal development.

With the exception of one unidentifiable fragment from the bottom fill of ditch slot 5 (63/64), all the remains were of the “medium-sized animal” category. Due to the lack of element duplication, the minimum number of animals present in this assemblage was found to be one, a single sheep/goat. Sheep/goat-sized teeth were recovered from ditch contexts 5 (61) and 6 (68). Two sheep/goat distal radii were also recovered from deposits in ditch slot 6, a left distal shaft fragment in fill (65), and right distal end in fill (68, 0.8–0.9m). Possible pieces of sheep/goat skeletal remains were also recovered from ditch slot 5, including a highly fragmented cranial vault and mandible in 5 (61), and several pieces of distal humerus shaft from the bottom fill (63/64).

No evidence of butchery practices were recorded on the surfaces of the remains, and no further information could be retrieved from this small assemblage of animal bone.

### *Struck flint by Steve Ford*

A small collection of 115 struck flints were recovered from the evaluation. This total includes 3 spalls (piece less than 20x20mm), 3 cores a tested nodule and two scrapers. The remainder were flakes. The material was mainly recovered from topsoil/ base of trench contexts detailed in Appendix 5. Some 45 pieces were recovered from ditch slot 6. Many of the flints retain cortex, and some at least are probably plough struck pieces. However, it is possible that the abundance of flint locally was used as a raw material source and some roughing out of nodules for use elsewhere took place. There are no chronologically distinctive pieces in the collection. The few narrow flakes recorded are no more than chance products rather than intentionally made pieces. The flakes are predominantly produce by hard hammer. It is suggested that the collection is predominantly of Bronze Age date.

Table 1 Summary of struck flint

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Flakes	104
Narrow flakes	2
Spalls	3
Cores	3
Tested nodules	1
Scrapers	2

### *Charred plant remains by Joanna Pine*

Four samples three each of 16L each from pits 1-3 and a 0.1L sample from pit 4 were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25m mesh. Summarised in Appendix 2. Charcoal was present in Samples 1- 3 but no other charred plant remains. No charred remains nor charcoal came from pit 4

## **Conclusion**

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken successfully. This work revealed a low volume of archaeological deposits. The main feature was confirmation of the presence of a substantial prehistoric linear ditch which had been revealed by the prior geophysical survey. Definitive dating of the ditch has not been achieved though a pre-Roman date is preferred: Roman pottery was able to reach the ditch but was only recovered from a long term stable horizon (slot 5 layer 66) well after the primary and secondary ditch layers had formed.

With the geophysics results, the ditch can be traced for at least 500m extending to both east and west and is considered to be a major territorial boundary work. The chalklands of Wessex are notable for the presence of linear earthworks. Similar linear ditches to here albeit smaller but longer and of Later Bronze Age date have been studied on the Berkshire Downs to the north where valley based territories could be identified (Ford 1982). To the south west, the pattern of linear ditches can be far more complex, perhaps indicative of a greater time depth of their use with many changes of landholding represented (Bradley *et al.* 1994). How the ditch found here fits into the wider contemporary landscape is yet to be understood.

A moderate density of prehistoric struck flint was also recovered from across the site along with a small number of sherds of prehistoric date suggesting widespread use. Whether this use reflects manuring of farmland, procurement of flint supplies or numerous, perhaps temporary occupation sites which generally did not leave any below ground cut features, is not an easy pattern to determine. However, two areas containing cut features of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age date were recorded presumably representing the location of occupation sites. A few sherds of Roman pottery, again presumably from manuring of agricultural land indicates that the area was farmed at this time, though the location of the parent settlement, probably close by, is not known.

The archaeological potential of the site overall is considered to be low but with several modest areas of higher potential.

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	28.0	1.8	0.30	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints with chalk to west (natural geology)
2	27.7	1.8	0.30	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with silt patches and clay to east (natural geology)
3	24.7	1.8	0.32	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with silt stripes and clay patches (natural geology)
4	25.0	1.8	0.34	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with clay (natural geology); ditch (not dug)
5	24.6	1.8	0.35	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with clay patches (natural geology); Ditch slot 5 <b>[Pl. 1]</b>
6	28.1	1.8	0.32	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with clay with flints (natural geology); Pit 4 <b>[Pl. 7]</b>
7	28.0	1.8	0.31	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with many small clay patches (natural geology)
8	25.0	1.8	0.40	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk (natural geology); solution hollow/quarry
9	26.4	1.8	0.37	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints with some chalk patches (natural geology)
10	25.0	1.8	0.30	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with small clay patches (natural geology)
11	24.2	1.8	0.35	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints (natural geology) <b>[Pl. 2]</b>
12	25.1	1.8	0.32	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ strips of chalk with clay with iron patches (natural geology)
13	23.1	1.8	0.32	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk patches with clay with flints (natural geology); Ditch slot 6 <b>[Pl. 3]</b>
14	23.9	1.8	0.32	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk patches with clay with flints (natural geology);
15	27.1	1.8	0.30	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.27m+ clay with flints (natural geology)
16	22.5	1.8	0.32	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints with chalk patches (natural geology)
17	29.1	1.8	0.35	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints and gravel patches (natural geology); drain/scar soil and chalk filled
18	28.0	1.8	0.36	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ sandy clay with flints (natural geology)
19	24.8	1.8	0.30	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints with some chalk (natural geology)
20	24.3	1.8	0.35	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ clay with flints with chalk patches (natural geology) with charcoal patches
21	25.6	1.8	0.52	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk with clay (natural geology); ditch (not dug)
22	27.6	1.8	0.28	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with clay with some silt patches (natural geology)
23	23.8	1.8	0.30	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with clay with flints with some silt patches (natural geology)
24	28.0	1.8	0.31	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with clay (natural geology)
25	26.9	1.8	0.31	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints (natural geology); possible gully
26	27.6	1.8	0.32	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints (natural geology)
27	29.4	1.8	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ chalk with clay with flints (natural geology)
28	24.4	1.8	0.25	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ clay with flints (natural geology)
29	23.3	1.8	0.31	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ clay with chalk patches and silty clay patches (natural geology)
30	23.2	1.8	0.34	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ clay with flints and chalk patches (natural geology)
31	23.4	1.8	0.28	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ chalk with clay patches with more clay at north end (natural geology) with charcoal patches and tile
32	25.0	1.8	0.32	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints (natural geology)
33	21.8	1.8	0.34	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ clay with flints with a silty patch (natural geology) with a small charcoal patch
34	28.4	1.8	0.31	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ sandy clay with flints (natural geology); three pits . <b>[Pls 4-6]</b>
35	26.0	1.8	0.28	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ sandy clay with flints (natural geology)
36	18.0	1.8	0.28	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ sandy clay with flints (natural geology)
37	15.7	1.8	0.32	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ sandy clay with flints (natural geology)

**Appendix 2: Features**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fills</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Charcoal</i>
34	1	50-1	Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery	1	X
34	2	52-3	Pit	Middle Bronze Age?	By association	2	XX
34	3	55-6	Pit	Middle Bronze Age?	By association	3	XXX
6	4	54	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery	4	-
5	5	58-64	Ditch	Pre Roman Bronze Age/Iron Age?	By association	-	
13	6	65-73	Ditch	Pre-Roman Bronze Age/Iron Age?	Pottery	-	

X- present; XX- some; XXX abundant

### Appendix 3: Pottery

#### 3A: Distribution of prehistoric fabrics by trench, cut and deposit (weight in g)

Trench	Cut	Fill	Pre-late Bronze Age				Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age				Total			
			QG1		F1		F2		F3				F4	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
6	4	57									92	1349.0	92	1349.0
13	6	68						1	1.5				1	1.5
17	-	-					3	2.0					3	2.0
18	-	-					3	0.5					3	0.5
34	1	50	1	5.0									1	5.0
35	-	-			2	1.0							2	1.0
35	-	-			1	1.0							1	1.0
37	-	-							5	5.0			5	5.0
	Total		1	5.0	1	1.0	6	2.5	6	6.5	92	1349.0	108	1365.0

#### 3B: Roman pottery (weight in g)

Trench	Cut	fill	Samian		GW1		GW2	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
13	6	66	1	13.0				
36	-	-			4	8.0		
37	-	-					3	4.0

#### 3C: Post-Medieval pottery (weight in g)

Trench	Cut	Fill	No	Wt
6	-	-	1	1
10	-	-	1	13
13	6	68	1	0.5
22	-	-	3	26
31	-	-	3	91
35	-	-	1	10

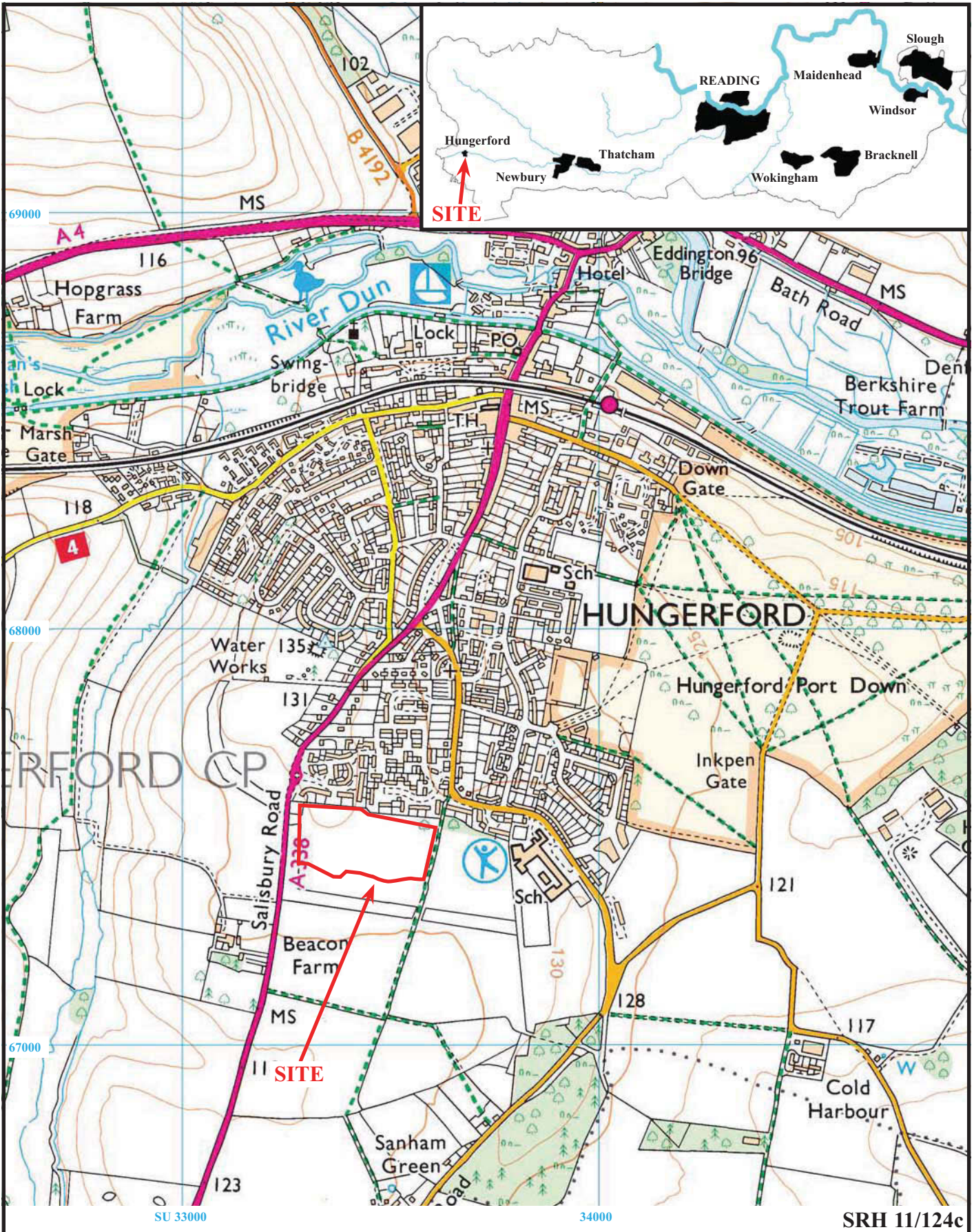
**Appendix 4: Inventory of animal bone**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No.Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>sheep/goat</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	61			86	86 ()	highly fragmented pieces medium-sized animal cranium, mandible, and a sheep/goat sized loose tooth
5	63/64	5	73		4	1 unidentified fragment. Four fragments able to be refit into a distal humerus shaft (?species)
6	65	2	7	2	-	long bone shaft fragments, one is the distal end of a right sheep/goat radius
6	68	8	30	7	4	two loose sheep/goat sized teeth, fragment of sheep/goat sized tooth, long bone shaft fragments, including a distal radius shaft (left side, ?sheep/goat)
<b>Total</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1</b>		-



**Appendix 5: Catalogue of struck flint**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
13	6	65	7	1	3			1	Tested nodule
13	6	68	12(1 ret)		3		1		
13	6	68	11	1	3		1		
11					2				
12					2				
13			5		3			1	
17			1		1				
18			4		1				Scraper
19			1			1			
20			2		4		1		
21			7		2				Scraper
22			4		9				
24			1						
28			1						
29			4		2			1	
30			3		2				
31					1				
35			1						
36			1						
37			1						
4					1(ret?)				
7			1		2				

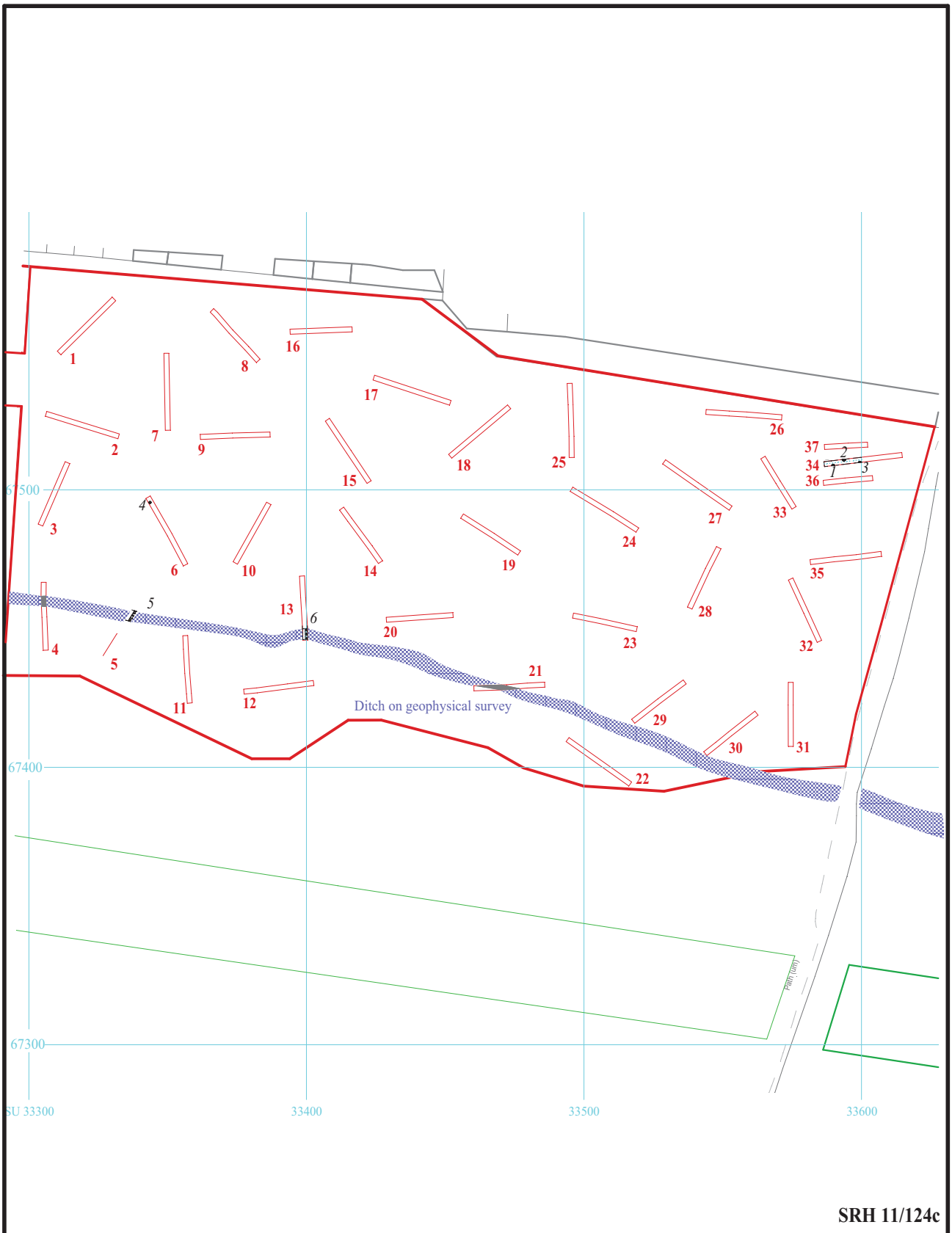


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Figure 1. Location of site within Hungerford and West Berkshire.

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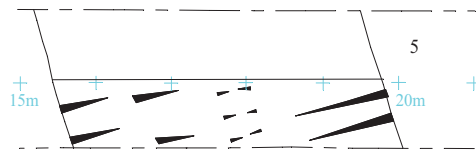
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Figure 2. Location of trenches and excavated features.

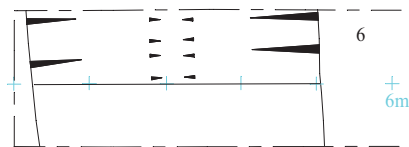


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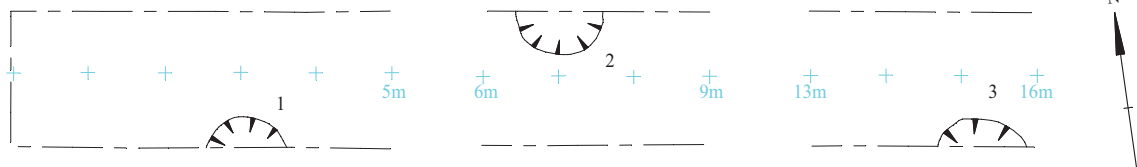
Trench 5



Trench 13



Trench 34

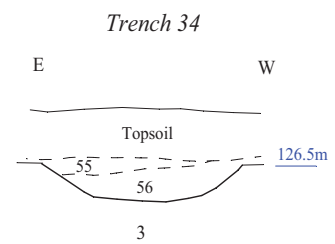
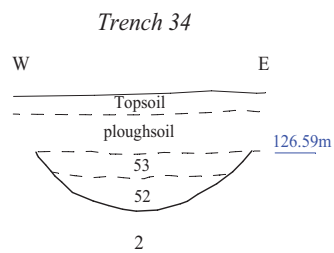
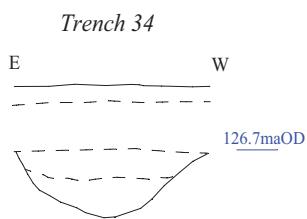
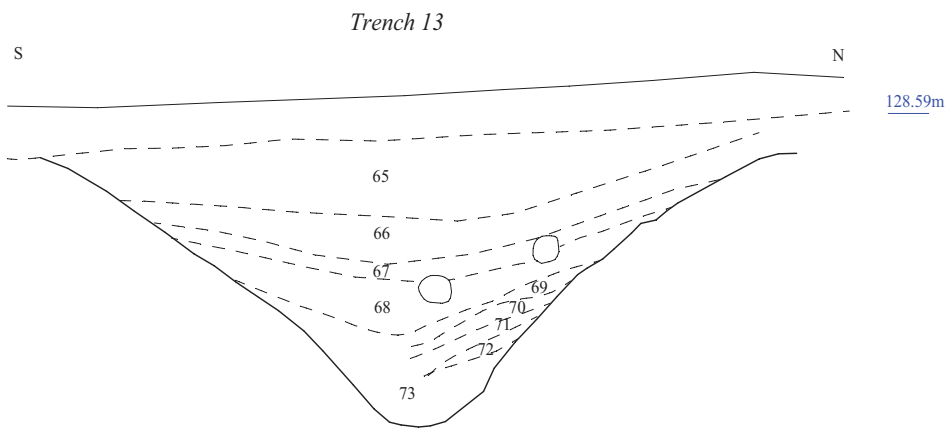
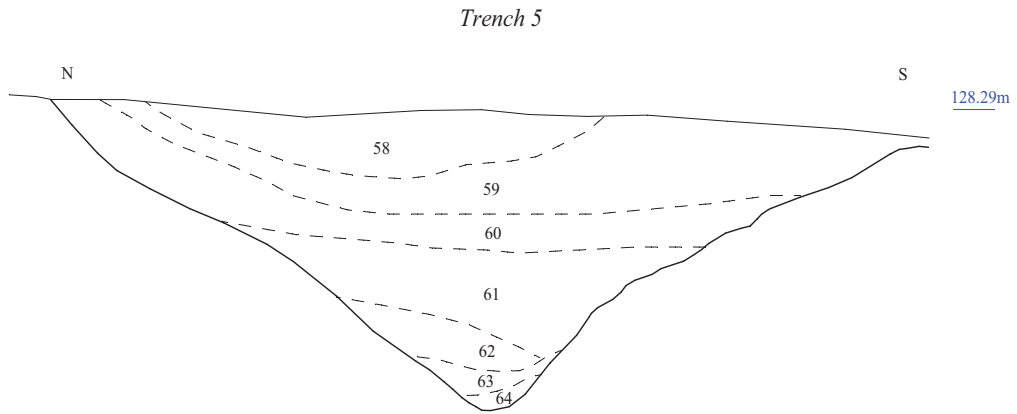


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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.





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Figure 4 Sections.



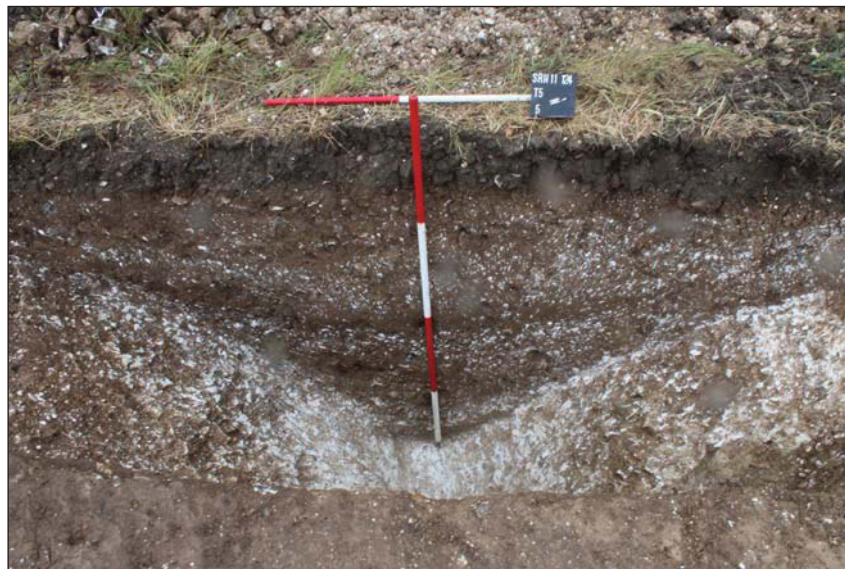


Plate 1. Trench 5, ditch 5, looking east south east, Scales: horizontal 1m; vertical 2m.



Plate 2. Trench 11, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.4m.

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Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 13, ditch 6, looking west, Scales: horizontal 1m; vertical 2m.



Plate 4. Trench 34, pit 1, looking north north east, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 3 and 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 34, pit 2, looking south south west, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 34, pit 3, looking south, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 5 and 6.**

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Plate 7. Trench 6. Pit 4, looking north west, in-situ Late Bronze Age pot partly excavated.  
Scale: 0.1m.

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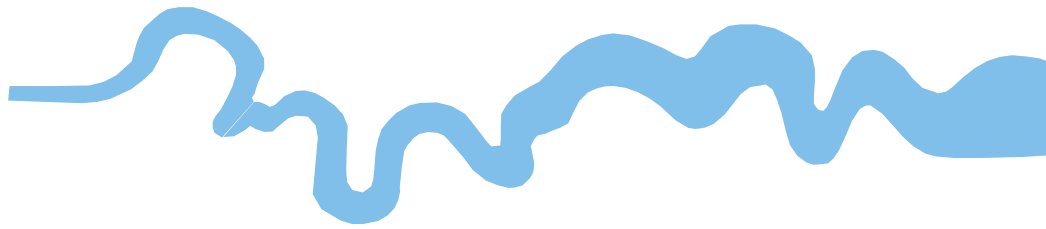
Land off Salisbury Road,  
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Plate 7.

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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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