

**Land to the North of Newbury
Newbury
West Berkshire**

Fieldwalking and Archaeological Evaluation



for
Commercial Estates Group

CA Project: 770055
CA Report: 14092

March 2014

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land to the North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire
Location:	Newbury
NGR:	SU 47012 69694
Type:	Fieldwalking and Evaluation
Date:	3 – 26 February 2014
Location of Archive:	CA Andover & Kemble Offices - To be deposited with West Berkshire Museum, Newbury
Accession Number:	NEBYM: 2014.13
Site Code:	LNNW14

A fieldwalking survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 at Land to the North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire which consisted of two blocks of land bisected by the current A339 road, which together extended over c. 35.5 hectares. A total of 12.54 hectares of fieldwalking survey and 78 evaluation trenches were excavated. Because the site is known to be in the area of the three Civil War Battles of Newbury in the 17th century a metal detector survey of the evaluation trenches was also undertaken.

The fieldwalking survey, evaluation and metal detector survey have recorded Mesolithic to post-medieval artefacts from the topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits across the whole site in varying quantities, as well as recovering (mostly) residual prehistoric worked and burnt flint across the whole site. In some cases these unstratified finds corresponded with sub-surface archaeological features during the evaluation, particularly Neolithic/Bronze Age activity in the area of a ploughed-out barrow ring-ditch of Middle/Late Bronze Age or earlier date in the north-west of Field C. Prehistoric activity was represented by concentrations of (mostly Bronze Age) worked flint and burnt flint recorded in the south-west and north-east of Field B. Another concentration of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity is represented by a distribution of mostly unstratified worked and burnt flint and pottery in the south of Field C, probably from activity centred on the high ground at the very south-eastern part of the site.

Roman activity of at least 2nd – 3rd century AD date, including pits and ditches, as well as unstratified artefacts were concentrated on the high ground on the west side of the site (Field B). Medieval activity is represented by a very small number of 12th – 15th century pottery sherds dispersed across the whole site and probably the results of manuring of fields adjacent to contemporary settlement at Donnington or Shaw.

Most of the post-medieval and modern material (16th century and later) recovered on the site comprises ceramic building material spread out across the fields as a result of ploughing or through deliberate dumping such as from construction of the A339. The only post-medieval finds of note consisted of two copper alloy coins, a token and two lead shot of 17th century date, possibly from the Second Battle of Newbury in 1644.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a fieldwalking survey and an archaeological evaluation for Commercial Estates Group (CEG) at Land North of Newbury, West Berkshire, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (centred on NGR: SU 47012 69694; **Fig. 1**). The fieldwalking survey and evaluation were undertaken to inform and contribute towards an outline planning application which is in the process of being prepared for a residential scheme for c. 450 dwellings as a first phase of development, potentially including a hotel and/or employment land on the Site.
- 1.2 The fieldwalking survey and evaluation were carried out in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (CA 2014) approved by Mr. Alex Godden, the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), West Berkshire Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Alex Godden, including site visits on 11, 20 and 24 February 2014.

The Site

- 1.3 The Site is approximately 35.5ha in extent, bisected by the A339 road into west (18.3ha) and east (17.2ha) sections (**Fig. 2**). The Site comprises three Fields (A, B, C) of which the west section includes two arable fields (Fields A, B) and east section a large pasture field (Field C). The fieldwalking was undertaken over the accessible arable areas of Fields A and B (respectively 3.2ha and 9.34ha) whilst the evaluation was undertaken over the whole Site. The Site's topography is gently undulating with high parts on the west and southern extents of Field B, lying respectively at approximately 103m and 91m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Other high parts of the Site are in the northern (95m aOD) and southern extents (98m aOD) of Field C. Lower lying areas include the bottom of a small valley across the middle of Field C and along the eastern side of Fields A and B (all approximately 84m aOD).



- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Late Cretaceous Age within the western and southern parts of the site and Lambeth Group, clay silt and sand of the Paleocene Age and London Clay Formation, clay silt and sand of the Eocene Age in the eastern and northern parts of the site. Superficial deposits of Beenham Sand and Gravel are documented across the site (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological background

- 1.5 A Heritage Desk-based Assessment of the Site was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2013a) on behalf of CEG in support of the proposed development. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the recorded heritage resource within both the Site and its immediate environs within a 1km 'study area'. A brief summary of these results is presented below:
- 1.6 There was considered to be limited potential for Palaeolithic remains to be present within a band of Head Deposits crossing the Site. However no such remains are recorded within the study area from deposits of this type, and this potential is based principally on the geological make-up of the Site.
- 1.7 There was some potential for Neolithic remains within the Site, with the baseline evidence indicating that any such remains are likely to be characterised by worked flint scatters.
- 1.8 Within the study area worked flints and features including pits and a possible hearth which may date to the Bronze Age have been identified. Additionally a possible ploughed out barrow ring-ditch has been recorded from aerial photographs within the Site (**Fig. 2**) in the north-west of Field C, although this identification was initially considered dubious, being only recorded in one study. Taking into account the absence of material of this date in archaeological investigations which have been conducted adjacent to the Site, the Site was considered to have limited potential for remains of this period, potentially in the area of the possible ring ditch feature and to the south where worked flints have been recorded.



- 1.9 The southern part of the Site, lying close to a known Roman road, with Roman kilns identified in the area was considered to have some potential for contemporary remains. However this potential appears to be limited as the excavations at the Vodafone Headquarters to the immediate south of Field C did not encounter any Roman remains.
- 1.10 It is likely that the Site lay within the agricultural hinterland of Donnington and Newbury in the medieval period. Possible medieval lynchets recorded by the National Mapping Programme extend to within the northern area of the Site, supporting the probable agricultural character of the Site during the medieval period. Boundaries demarcating the woodlands within the Site may also date to the medieval period.
- 1.11 Analysis of Civil War (1642 – 1651) records indicates that it is unlikely that the Second Battle of Newbury (October 1644) took place within the Site. However, the proximity of the Site to Shaw House around which the battle took place highlights some potential for peripheral battle activity to have taken place within the southern part of the Site.
- 1.12 Features of the post-medieval agricultural landscape survive within the Site, most notably Shaw Farm and White Field Farm. Hill Farm is also thought to date to this period. There is also potential for features associated with farmsteads and agricultural activity including trackways, boundaries and remains of ploughing. Uneven ground observed in Brickkiln Wood is thought to represent the remains of a brick kiln possibly dating to the post-medieval or modern periods.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.13 The objectives of the fieldwalking survey and trial trench evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the Site. The fieldwalking survey aimed to identify and systematically recover artefactual material from the ground surface. The evaluation aimed to identify the presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of archaeological remains.



- 1.14 In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered from the fieldwalking survey and evaluation will enable West Berkshire District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.15 The fieldwalking survey was undertaken over an area of c.12.5ha within the western, arable section of the Site (Fields A, B). The remainder of the Site (c. 23.5ha) was under pasture and therefore not suitable for fieldwalking survey.
- 1.16 Fieldwalking took place over the fields using transects established at 20m intervals and related to the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid. Each collection unit along these north/south aligned transects was 20m in length, with a fresh collection bag to be used every 20m. Bags were marked with the Site code, the relevant field number, and a numeric 12 figure NGR; this NGR identified the southern end of each transect. The location of the transects was established using Leica GPS survey kit.
- 1.17 A total of 78 evaluation trenches of the initially proposed 81 trenches were excavated. They were randomly situated apart from Trench 45 (Field C) which was targeted on a putative barrow ring-ditch identified from aerial photographic evidence in the earlier desk-based assessment of the Site (CA 2013a). The three trenches not undertaken (Trenches 57, 58, 61) were either under water at the time of the fieldwork (Trenches 57, 58) or was in an extensive area of modern quarrying and infilling identified during the fieldwork, in the southwest of Field C (Trench 61). A number of trenches were moved due to the prevailing topography, to cut downslope or across a slope where it was not too steep, or because they were initially located in low-lying areas of the Site which were flooded with very high groundwater levels at the time of the fieldwork making trench excavation impossible. In both cases approval was given by Alex Godden (West Berkshire Council).



- 1.18 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013b). Where deep colluvial deposits were encountered in the lower-lying areas of the Site, the excavation was discontinued at 1.2m depth for Health and Safety reasons.
- 1.19 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995). Only two samples were undertaken from the fieldwork; a charcoal-rich fill of a possible prehistoric posthole from Trench 37 (Field B) and an artefact sample to recover very fragmentary prehistoric pottery fragments from a colluvium in Trench 75 (Field C).
- 1.20 Because of the proximity of the three Civil War Battles of Newbury to the Site a metal detector survey was undertaken as part of the current fieldwork. The southeastern half of the east part of the Site (Field C) is within the boundaries of a current application with the Local Planning Authority for the registering of the Newbury Civil War battlefields. The spoil therefore from the evaluation trenches in the southern half of Field B and all of Field C trenches, the areas with the greatest potential for finds recovery from these events were surveyed. It should however be noted that annual metal detecting rallies have been held on the Site in the recent past (Brian Gearing – Fairhurst Estates Manager *pers. comm.*).
- 1.21 The archive and artefacts from the fieldwalking and evaluation are currently held by CA, respectively at their Andover and Kemble offices. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the archive, including artefacts, will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum, Newbury under accession number NEBYM: 2014.13. Summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-14)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the fieldwalking survey and evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found tabulated in **Appendices A** and **B** respectively.

2.2 A total of 12.54ha (69% by area) of the western section of the Site (Fields A, B) was available for the fieldwalking survey. The survey area had been ploughed, harrowed and seeded with a winter crop which was quite recent. Overall the weathering of the predominantly sandy soils was excellent with little or no vegetation covering restricting the archaeological visibility, which was also excellent overall. At the time of the survey the weather conditions were generally wet, with near constant drizzle or rain in relatively overcast lighting conditions, with a few periods of relatively bright lighting. The rain had as a consequence washed many artefacts, especially pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), worked and burnt flint to the surface, where even in relatively natural flint-rich areas they were easily identifiable from the natural coarse components. In the south-west and mid-east of Field B areas of concentrated post-medieval refuse (19th – 20th century) glass, brick, tile, slate, etc were recorded.

Fieldwalking Results (Figs 3 - 5)

2.3 The most common artefact type by number and weight, pre-dating the post-medieval period, was burnt flint. Although not intrinsically dateable its presence is usually indicative of prehistoric activity. Relatively dense concentrations were recorded in the south-west and east of Field B. Although found in far fewer quantities, there is a broad but corresponding spatial patterning seen within the worked flint distribution for Field B. This suggests both distributions are contemporaneous and probably prehistoric in date, probably representing prehistoric settlement activity. The worked flint assemblage includes debitage represented by cores and flakes, as well as retouched tools, particularly on the spur in the north-east of Field B. The presence of the full range of core preparation and reduction artefact types is indicative of prehistoric settlement activity where multiple on-site activities would have taken place.

2.4 The worked and burnt flint concentrations in the north-east of Field B are situated on the south-western end of a pronounced spur of chalk downland on which the barrow ring-ditch was located, approximately 100m to the east. Although there is a broad correlation between the worked and burnt flint distributions in Field B, the south-

western concentrations also correspond to a very discernible concentration of post-medieval CBM and pottery, as well as other materials including glass, roof slate fragments and metal objects.

- 2.5 Besides worked and burnt flint, the only other artefact types recorded from the fieldwalking survey of pre-post medieval date included Roman CBM and medieval pottery. A small distribution of Roman CBM was recorded in relatively small quantities along Field B, though the examples found in the lower-lying ground in the north of Field B is probably derived from activity on the ridge of higher ground bounding the western part of the field. There has been Roman activity recorded from the Site in earlier work (CA 2013a) including Roman pottery and coins in the south of Fields B and C.
- 2.6 Only two sherds of medieval pottery were recorded from the fieldwalking survey. The low density probably reflects manuring of fields adjacent to areas of settlement at this time.
- 2.7 By far the greatest number and quantity of artefacts from the fieldwalking assemblage were of post-medieval date, particularly CBM, pottery, glass, clay pipe and probably the iron slag, with only a small sample of the CBM spreads being collected. The dumping of material on the relatively high ground in the south-west of Field B probably represents dumping of building waste during land clearance for modern buildings to the immediate south of the Site. The concentration of post-medieval material in the low-lying, flooded ground on the east side of Field B is undoubtedly a relatively recent dumping of this material.

Evaluation Results (Figs 2, 3, 6-14)

- 2.8 Of the 78 evaluation trenches excavated a total of 22 trenches (28%) contained archaeological features, distributed across all parts of the Site except most of Field A and the low-lying ground along the middle of the northern part of Field B. The features and deposits are detailed in **Appendix A**, but results of the trenches are summarised in turn below, following a description of the natural geology.
- 2.9 The natural geology differed markedly across the Site and mostly occurred at 0.3 – 0.8m depth, though deeper levels of overburden were particularly evident in the dry valley where deep colluvial deposits had formed, most of which contained worked and burnt flint as well as Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

- 2.10 Chalk bedrock was recorded on the higher ground as well as the sides of the dry valley running north/south through Fields A and B and northeast/southwest across Field C (**Fig. 2**). In a few locations large, geological 'channel-like' features were recorded running downslope (Trenches 44, 51, 62) which were infilled with deep colluvial deposits containing prehistoric worked flint of Mesolithic – Bronze Age date as well as burnt flint.
- 2.11 In the lower lying areas in the dry valley the natural deposits were composed of silty clays and sandy clays, sometimes with patches of relatively fine flint/chert gravel. On the margins of the natural chalk bedrock exposures there were predominantly sandy deposits of sand, clays and silts, also with gravel patches evident, especially along the west edge of the Site. Some Clay-with-Flints capping the chalk geology was also apparent in a few trenches on the higher ground on the west side of the Site.
- 2.12 A dramatic change in the natural geology is recorded in the south-east of the Site, where the chalk geology gives way to sterile sand with no inclusions (Trenches 74 – 81 inc).

Trench 5 (Figs. 6, 11)

- 2.13 This trench contained a 7m wide, approximately north/south aligned cut (**505**) at its north-eastern (upper) end. This linear feature, possibly a ditch or hollow-way, cut the natural chalk geology and had a moderate, concave side to the south. It was filled with a single fill **503**, characterised by a slightly dark fine inwash deposit containing worked flint, burnt flint and three sherds of ?Iron Age pottery.

Trenches 10 and 11

- 2.14 In both these trenches, ditches **1003** and **1103**, although undated, were in alignment and had similar morphologies and fills (**1104**, **1104**) suggesting they were contemporary.
- 2.15 The alignment and morphology of ditch **1103** corresponds well with ditch **1003** recorded in Trench 10 to the immediate west. These ditches would seem to be components of a field boundary ditch which is exactly parallel, and approximately 48m to the south, of the current field boundary between Fields A and B. Although both ditches are undated, their relatively shallow position, sealed by 0.1m of colluvium, along with their parallel alignment to an existing field boundary, would

suggest a relatively recent (post-medieval) date, despite the lack of mapping evidence to support this (CA 2013a).

Trench 15

- 2.16 In the west of the trench a c. 4m wide negative lynchet fill **1503** was recorded. This deposit was identical to colluvium **1501** though laid in a shallow concave, NNW/SSE aligned cut, aligned with the prevailing contours of the east facing slope. This lynchet may be related to the contour field boundary ditch recorded in Trench 20 to the south.

Trench 19

- 2.17 A large, irregular northwest/southeast aligned cut (**1902**) was recorded in the south of the trench. This probable treethrow was >3.24m long and 0.16m deep, with shallow, concave sides and base. The single fill **1903**, which probably represents natural infilling, contained 2nd – 3rd century AD Roman pottery, a Roman brick fragment and a quernstone fragment, all strongly pointing to Roman settlement activity in the vicinity. Burnt flint was also recorded from the topsoil **1900** of the trench. .

Trench 20

- 2.18 A medium-sized northwest/southeast ditch **2003** was recorded, the single fill **2004**, only containing a single sherd of medieval pottery, Roman CBM and some burnt flint. The assemblage in conjunction with the alignment of the ditch with the prevailing contours of the slope to the east of the ridge to the immediate west would suggest a field boundary ditch possibly associated with an undated negative lynchet recorded in Trench 15 to the north.

Trench 26 (Figs. 7, 12)

- 2.19 This trench was located running down the moderate/steep east-facing, rough grassland slope on the west side of Field B. A small number of archaeological features including pit **2613** (not excavated), **2615**, posthole **2607**, ditches **2603** and **2609** and three possible treethrows **2605**, **2611**, **2613**, were recorded at c.0.30m depth. They all cut the natural geology; a pale orange/brown fine, clayey sand (**2601**) in the westernmost 11.4m of the trench, or a pale yellowish-brown silty clay natural geology (**2602**). Many of the features contained worked and burnt flint, prehistoric pottery and Roman CBM. Later prehistoric pottery, burnt flint and Roman

CBM were also recorded from the topsoil **2600** of the trench indicating general activity of prehistoric and Roman date on the ridge of high ground.

- 2.20 Ditch **2603** was a north/south aligned ditch at the west end of the trench, which was >1.6m wide and 0.53m deep. The lower fill **2604** was very mixed, with a charcoal lens at the base and lumps of redeposited natural within it suggesting deliberate backfill. The fill contained Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery as well as worked and burnt flint, all indicating a later prehistoric or later date. The uppermost fill **2617** contained post-medieval CBM and burnt flint which may suggest, along with the mixed nature of the major fill **2604**, that the ditch is post-medieval in date. The alignment of the ditch, the same as the ridge on which it is situated, would indicate the feature is a field boundary ditch demarcating the near-edge of the ridge.
- 2.21 Posthole **2607** lay to the east of **2603**, was well-defined, being c. 0.56m diameter and 0.32m deep. No post-pipe was visible but the single fill **2608** contained burnt flint, as was recovered from the surface of unexcavated treethrow **2605** nearby.
- 2.22 North/south ditch **2609** was slightly curvilinear, 0.82m wide and 0.35m deep with steep, concave/convex sides and a relatively flat base. The fills **2618** and **2610** were sterile except for a few pieces of worked flint and burnt flint from latest fill **2610**. The ditch alignment followed the contour of the prevailing east facing slope of the ridge, near its cusp with the ridge plateau and is therefore possibly a field boundary ditch of prehistoric or later date.
- 2.23 In the east of the trench, on a surprisingly steep slope, pit **2615** was recorded, which was c. 0.7m in diameter and 0.6m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base. The single homogenous fill **2616**, contained later prehistoric pottery of 1st century BC – 1st century AD date, Roman pottery of a number of fabrics, Roman CBM and burnt flint.

Trench 32

- 2.24 This trench was located on a discernible east/west ridge running across the south of Field B. The natural geology of light orange/brown clayey silt laid at 0.58m depth, and was cut by a single feature, posthole **3204**. The sub-oval posthole was 0.5m by 0.44m in extent and 0.55m deep with vertical sides. The two fills comprised a clearly discernible post-pipe **3205** and redeposited natural packing material **3206**. The post-pipe deposit was 0.28m diameter and represented the infilling of the posthole after

the removal of the timber post. A 20mm wide lens of very pale yellowish-brown (fine) sand silting was visible running down the whole depth of the north side of the post-pipe, probably indicating lateral movement of the timber upright during use. The only finds comprised two pieces of burnt flint from **3204**.

Trench 37

- 2.25 This trench contained two treethrows **3703**, **3705** and posthole **3707**. The posthole was only 0.25m diameter and 0.13m deep, the single fill **3702** contained occasional charcoal flecks, burnt flint, but also very degraded crumbs of flint tempered prehistoric pottery (?Bronze Age). It was sampled <Soil Sample 2> but this only confirmed that the charcoal was of oak.

Trench 38

- 2.26 This trench contained east/west ditch **3802**, at its northern extent. The ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.58m deep with steep convex sides and a flat base. The single fill **3803**, possibly from deliberate backfilling, contained worked flint (including a core), burnt flint and an undiagnostic CBM fragment. This is probably a field boundary ditch of post-medieval date.

Trench 44

- 2.27 Three ditches **4408**, **4410**, **4412**, a pit **4416** and a large ?linear periglacial feature **4406**. Ditches **4410** and **4408** were parallel, northwest/southeast aligned and c. 4m apart, with the largest being the western ditch, which also illustrated a moderately bioturbated west edge. The alignment, spacing and morphology were similar to two parallel ditches **4703** and **4705** in Trench 47 to the southeast. The similarities would indicate a double-ditched boundary extending between both trenches. Ditch **4410** was 2.10m wide and 0.57m deep with a moderate V-shaped profile, whilst ditch **4408** was 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep. Although both ditches **4408** and **4410** were undated the eastern ditch **4408** was cut by shallow pit **4416**, the single fill of which (**4415**) contained a flint bladelet. Although undated this double-ditched boundary is similarly aligned to an extant woodland boundary in High Wood to the north, and earlier mapping evidence clearly shows High Wood extending further south into Field C from its current extent (CA 2013a). Undated ditch **4412** was parallel with the ditches already mentioned, and located at the western end of the trench. However, it was not recorded continuing into Trench 46 to the south.

Trench 45 (Figs. 8, 13, 14)

- 2.28 This trench was the only one targeted on a known potential archaeological feature, a possible barrow ring-ditch identified from aerial photographs during the earlier heritage desk-based assessment of the Site (CA 2013a). The cropmark showed as a continuous c. 19m diameter, circular, ditched feature in the north-west of Field C. The ring-ditch is located on the very end of a south-west-facing, projecting spur of chalk downland, overlooking the dry valley to the west (**Fig. 2**).
- 2.29 When excavated, there was an excellent correspondence between the aerial photographic evidence and the recorded features. The trench was located just slightly to the east of the centreline of the ring-ditch. Only one of the two arcs (**4502**, **4504**) of the ring-ditch **4502** (northernmost), was investigated to fulfil the project aims and objectives (see para 1.14 above). Ditch **4504** to the south was not excavated. The overall diameter of the ring-ditch, to ditch centres, is 18.7m.
- 2.30 Ditch **4502** was 2.06m wide and 0.74m wide with steep/near-vertical sides and a flat base. The fills comprised primary (**4508**), secondary (**4507**) and tertiary (**4503**, **4506**). A worked flint core and shell were recorded from primary fill **4508** and prehistoric pottery (Middle to Late Bronze Age), worked and burnt flint and shell from tertiary fill **4506**.

Trench 47

- 2.31 The trench contained two parallel ditches **4703**, **4705** and a shallow treethrow **4707**. The parallel ditches were northwest/southeast aligned and c. 6m apart. As with the parallel ditches in Trench 44 to the north-west, the largest ditch **4705** was to the west, which showed signs of heavy bioturbation along its west edge. The scale and morphology is very similar to the parallel ditches in Trench 44 suggesting they are the same and may represent a double-ditched feature possibly demarcating a trackway, although this remains unclear. Worked flint was recorded from the single fill **4704** of ditch **4703**, whereas the latest fill **4706** of ditch **4705** contained undiagnostic CBM, worked flint and burnt flint.

Trench 49

- 2.32 This trench contained a square-ended ditch terminal **4904** and a possible pit **4902** at its easternmost end. Pit **4902** contained post-medieval CBM, as did the single fill (**4905**) of ditch terminal **4904**, which also contained residual worked flint, including an end scraper fragment.

Trench 50

- 2.33 This trench contained large chalk quarry pit **5003** at its southern extent. Additional trenching indicated that the quarry pit was >16m by >c.15m in extent and >1.1m in depth with curving edges. Although undated this is probably of post-medieval date, as other quarry pits were still visible as large negative features in Field B and possibly in the northeast of Field C (to the immediate south of Shaw Farm).

Trench 55

- 2.34 This trench contained two shallow ditches **5502**, **5506**, north-east/south-west and northwest/southeast aligned and a possible third ditch (**5504**), north-east/south-west aligned, which was very truncated. All the features cut the natural chalk bedrock at a depth of only 0.23m, directly below the topsoil, only **5502** containing artefacts. All features were filled with single fills characterised by leached, light brown silty clay fills with small chalk inclusions, possibly indicating pre-medieval date. Linear **5504** was only 0.05m deep and 0.43m wide. Ditch **5502** was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with the single fill **5503** containing three worked flint flakes. These finds in conjunction with the fill characteristics indicate a possible prehistoric date for this ditch, and therefore possibly of all three features. Medieval pottery and worked flint were recorded from the topsoil **5500** of the trench.

Trenches 56, 59, 60

- 2.35 These three trenches were located in the south-western corner of Field C in an area of clearly disturbed ground discernible by the rough vegetation and hard uneven surface of the ground with numerous exposures of modern brick and concrete building waste. Trenches 56, 59 and 60 all proved that major truncation/quarrying of the natural chalk geology and subsequent infilling with modern building waste depth had occurred over this wide area to >1.5m depth. Because of this, and in agreement with the curator (Alex Godden) Trenches 56 and 59 were discontinued, Trench 61 was not undertaken, and Trench 63 was moved c.15m to the east to avoid this area of disturbance. The area of disturbance is attributable to the construction of the Vodaphone HQ to the south having being used as a parking area and compound.

Trench 62

- 2.36 Although only containing a single treethrow **6208**, this trench is of archaeological interest because of the moderate quantity of prehistoric material recorded in the colluvial deposits within it. The trench was located across a north-east/south-west aligned dry valley across the field; the topographic position resulting in the >1.5m of

colluvial deposits (**6202**, **6203**, **6204**) infilling a c.40m wide 'channel' in the underlying soliflucted chalk (**6206**)/gravel natural geology (**6205**) visible at both ends of the trench. Worked and burnt flint were recorded from the topsoil **6200**, as well as subsoil **6201** and colluvium **6202** (0.45 – 0.72m depth), which also contained Later Prehistoric pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, CBM, a flint core and chopper and an iron nail.

Trench 63

- 2.37 A single, undated, east/west aligned ditch **6304** was recorded in the west end of this trench, sealed by colluvium **6301** at a depth of 0.42m. The ditch was 0.94m wide and 0.56m deep with a steep, U-shaped profile. The fills **6304**, **6305** contained no finds. The ditch is probably a field boundary ditch.

Trench 65

- 2.38 A NNW/SSE aligned ditch **6502** was recorded in the east of the trench sealed below the topsoil at 0.23m depth and cutting the natural chalk geology. The ditch was 1.32m deep and 0.25m deep with moderate, convex sides and concave base. The single fill **6503** contained three worked flints. The ditch follows the contour of the slope at this point indicating that this is probably a field boundary ditch, possibly associated with the ditch in Trench 66 to the north, which is on the near-identical contour. An 18th – 19th century copper alloy coin was recovered from the topsoil **6500** of the trench.

Trench 66

- 2.39 This trench contained a few treethrows and a single WSW/ENE aligned ditch **6604** on the near-identical contour as the ditch in Trench 65 to the north. Ditch **6604** was 0.81m wide and 0.32m deep, with a moderate, V-shaped profile. The single fill **6603** contained a single, large fragment of post-medieval cbm. Although only a single artefact, this along with the topographic location/alignments of the ditches in Trenches 65 and 66 probably indicates that they are post-medieval field boundary ditches.

Trench 67

- 2.40 This trench contained only an undated small pit/posthole **6702** in addition to two treethrows. The pit/posthole was 0.48m diameter and 0.22m deep with a moderate U-shaped profile.

Trench 68

- 2.41 This trench contained only a single ditch, **6803**, which was northeast/southwest aligned, 0.79m wide and 0.17m deep, sealed below colluvium **6802** at 0.66m depth. The single fill **6804** had no finds. Although undated, the ditch is probably the same as the contour ditches in Trenches 65 and 66 to the southwest, with which it has a very similar profile. These three ditches (**6502**, **6604**, **6803**) are probably all components of a post-medieval, contour following, field boundary ditch which is clearly visible on 19th century mapping for the Site (CA 2013a, fig. 8).

Trench 75

- 2.42 Although not containing archaeological features this trench is of archaeological significance because of the relatively large quantity of prehistoric pottery/clay lining material as well as worked and burnt flint recorded from the basal 0.1m of colluvial deposit **7501** at 0.7m – 0.8m depth. The pottery/clay lining concentration was associated with a relative concentration of burnt flint at the same depth and location, approximately 6m from the north end of the trench. Because of the extremely poor condition of the pottery/clay lining material it was decided to retrieve as much as possible with a bulk artefact sample <Soil Sample 1>.

The fieldwalking finds

- 2.43 Finds recovered from fieldwalking included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, industrial waste, worked flint and burnt, unworked flint. The substantial quantities of burnt, unworked flint and the ceramic building material will not be retained.

Prehistoric

- 2.44 A total of 267 items of worked flint were recovered, consisting of 224 flakes, two blades, 21 cores and 20 tools. The tools comprised six notches, four end scrapers, three side scrapers, two miscellaneous scrapers, two retouched flakes, one core tool with an adze-type angle to the cutting edge and one miscellaneous tool, which was retouched on both faces along one edge. Of the tools, three were made on thermal (frost-fractured) blanks and four on reused flints, two of which were very thick flakes. Only one of the scrapers displayed fine, regular retouch: the rest featured quite irregular retouch.

- 2.45 The choice of old or thermal flint for tool-making (Edmonds 1995, 175–6) and the lack of care in retouching are both characteristics of Bronze Age flint knapping, as is the production of very thick flakes.
- 2.46 The majority of cores were multi-platform or dual-platform and used to produce flakes: only one also featured blade removals. One core was discoidal (a typically Later Neolithic type) (Edmonds 1995, 82) and one pyramidal with a single platform. Only five were relatively worked out, suggesting a possible Neolithic date (Malone 2001, 217).
- 2.47 A relatively high proportion of the flakes were noted as being particularly thick. Only two blades were recovered and only three flakes displayed platform preparation: both are aspects of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic lithic technology. Overall, the lithic assemblage is suggestive of Bronze Age flintworking, although some earlier items are also present.
- 2.48 A substantial amount of burnt flint was recovered, totalling 13.620kg. This material is fully calcined, resulting in a uniform white/pale grey coloration and heavy crazing. Such material is commonly encountered on settlement sites of prehistoric date, particularly of the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Its uses included for cooking/water heating and, when crushed, for inclusion within pottery/other ceramics.

Roman

- 2.49 There were four findspots of Roman ceramic building material. Three fragments were identified as brick, five as tile and the remainder were too fragmentary for classification.

Medieval

- 2.50 Medieval finds were restricted to two sherds of pottery: a sandy oxidised coarseware and a sherd from a handle in an oxidised jug fabric. The former is 12th to 15th century in date and the latter is 13th to 14th century.

Post-medieval/Modern

- 2.51 Sixty-four sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered, the majority of which were glazed or unglazed earthenware, dating to the 16th to 18th centuries. Other pottery types represented included Frechen stoneware (mid-16th to late 17th

centuries) and transfer-printed refined whitewares (19th century). A substantial amount of post-medieval ceramic building material was also recovered, the large majority comprising flat roof tile and brick fragments. In addition, five fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem and five fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recorded.

Spatial distribution

- 2.52 The worked flint was found across both fields with one concentration in the northeast quadrant of Field B (**Fig. 4a**) and another in the south-western part. The burnt flint was scattered across both Fields A and B, with two concentrations corresponding relatively closely with the worked flint concentrations (**Fig. 4b**). The clusters of worked flint do correspond, to a fair degree, with the heaviest concentrations of burnt flint.
- 2.53 Two Roman ceramic building material findspots were in adjacent transects of Field B but overall the Roman CBM was found along the length of Field B (**Fig. 5**).
- 2.54 The two sherds of medieval pottery were not recovered in close proximity to one another (**Fig. 5**).
- 2.55 Two clusters of post-medieval pottery were noted: one across Field A and the other in the southwest portion of Field B. Of the five fragments of post-medieval glass, one was within the Field A cluster of pottery and two were within the Field B pottery cluster. Of the five clay tobacco pipe fragments, one was recovered within each of the pottery clusters. Post-medieval ceramic building material was also distributed across both fields but was slightly more concentrated in Field A/the north part of Field B and in the south part of Field B.

The evaluation finds

- 2.56 Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, metal objects, worked flint and stone.

Pottery: Bronze Age to Iron Age

- 2.57 A total of 24 sherds of pottery, occurring primarily in coarser flint-tempered fabrics, were recovered from ditch **2603** (fill **2604**), ring-ditch **4504** (fill **4506**), tree-throw **7403** (fill **7404**), colluvial layers **7602** and **7802**, and as unstratified finds. Included in the unstratified sherds was a rimsherd from a straight-walled jar. The sherds from

these deposits are unfeathered and dating is based on inclusion coarseness/sherd thickness. Included in the unstratified sherds was a rimsherd from a straight-walled, neckless jar of possible Middle or Late Bronze Age type. A rimsherd from a biconical, carinated bowl in a fine, flint-tempered fabric was recovered from the base of colluvium **7501**. This is a form dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

- 2.58 A total of 22 unfeathered bodysherds of pottery, dated to the Iron Age on the basis of fabric and firing characteristics, were recovered from ditch/hollow-way **505** (fill **503**), topsoil layers **2600** and **8100**, pit **2615** (fill **2616**), and colluvium layers **6202** and **7401**. A range of handmade pottery fabrics are represented, the principal coarse inclusions being quartz, quartzite, flint, limestone and mudstone (Appendix B).

Roman

- 2.59 One rimsherd of black-firing, quartz sand-tempered fabric, from a flat-rimmed bowl, was recovered from irregular pit/treethrow **1902** (fill **1903**). The vessel form is derived from a Black-burnished ware type and a 2nd or 3rd century date is likely. One sherd of pottery in a grog-tempered fabric was also recovered from context **1903**, dating to the 1st century AD.
- 2.60 Two unfeathered bodysherds of sandy greyware, in addition to one sherd in a quartz-and-flint tempered fabric and one in a fine, sand-and-flint tempered fabric, were recovered from pit **2615** (fill **2616**). The latter was from a carinated bowl, a form suggesting an earlier Roman (mid-1st or 2nd century) date.
- 2.61 One unfeathered bodysherd of Savernake grog-tempered ware was recovered from the same pit fill **2616**. This type of pottery was produced in the Savernake Forest area and at other sites in Wiltshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191) and dates to the mid-1st to earlier 2nd centuries AD.

Medieval

- 2.62 Single bodysherds of pottery broadly dateable to the medieval period were recovered from three deposits: a sandy coarseware from ditch **2003** (fill **2004**); an oxidised, sand-tempered fabric from topsoil **5500**; and a sandy jug fabric from colluvium layer **7102**.



Post-medieval

- 2.63 A total of seven sherds of glazed earthenware were recovered from topsoil **700**, **1500**, **2600**, **7900** and **8100**, and treethrow **2611** (fill **2612**), in addition to one sherd of unglazed earthenware from topsoil **7800**. These are dateable to the 16th to 18th centuries. A sherd of Chinese porcelain was recovered from topsoil **3200**, dating to the 17th to 18th centuries.

Ceramic building material

- 2.64 A total of 23 fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from six deposits. These included tile fragments from ditch **2003** (fill **2004**) and pit **2615** (fill **2616**), and imbrex from possible pit **2613** (fill **2614**).
- 2.65 A total of 53 fragments of ceramic building material dating to the post-medieval or modern period were recovered from 26 deposits. Those which could be more precisely classified included: peg tile from topsoil **500**, **7900** and **8000**, and colluvium **3001**; flat roof tile from topsoil **7900** and **8000**; tile from topsoil **800**, **1300**, **1700**, **2600**, **5400**, **6300**, **6603**, **6900** and **7000**; brick from topsoil **1500**, **7900** and **8102**; and drainpipe from topsoil **800**. A further six fragments of ceramic building material, too fragmentary for dating or classification, were recovered from five deposits.

Fired clay

- 2.66 Colluvium **7501** produced approximately 500 fragments of fired clay, weighing a total of 1449g. A further three fragments were recovered from subsoil **8001**. The clay was mid-orange in colour (with a greyish core in some cases), featured abundant coarse, burnt flint temper and had been smoothed on one surface. Similar clay fragments from sites at Reading Business Park, Berkshire and Burghfield, Berkshire have been interpreted as pit linings, fired *in situ*, or possibly oven fragments (Bradley and Hall 1992, 89; Bradley *et al.* 1980, 244-5).

Glass

- 2.67 One small fragment of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered from topsoil **3200** and one fragment of modern vessel glass from colluvium **7501**.

Metal objects

- 2.68 Three post-medieval copper-alloy objects were recovered from topsoil deposits: a corroded and unidentifiable coin from **4200**; a corroded halfpenny coin from **6500**; and a probable token featuring incised concentric rings on one face from **7700**.

- 2.69 Two lead shot were recorded from the metal detector survey. A lead bullet (33g) was recovered from topsoil **6000** of Trench 60 in the middle of Field C. It is heavily impacted though with part of the original spherical shape still apparent on one side. This is suggestive of a relatively long range impact against something solid and largely flat. Although it is not possible to determine the original calibre of the ball, the weight is firmly within the expected weight of a musket ball. No mould lines or sprue were visible due to the impact distortion. It is likely that the bullet was deposited during the fighting of the Second Battle of Newbury in 1644.
- 2.70 A partially fragmented lead ball (8g) was recovered from topsoil deposit 3900 (Trench 39) in the south of Field B. Approximately one third of the ball remains, having been damaged post-deposition, perhaps by ploughing. The surviving ball shows no sign of impact damage. It has an approximate original calibre of c.16mm and mass of c. 24g. This approximate mass is towards the upper end of that expected for a carbine bullet, a cavalry weapon in use during the English Civil War. It is possible however, that such a bullet could be from a later fowling piece which tended to fire relatively small calibre bullets.
- 2.71 Single iron nails, of uncertain date, were recovered from colluvium layers **6202** and **7101**. Topsoil **3400** produced a curved iron bar fragment.

Worked flint

- 2.72 A total of 361 items of worked flint were recovered from 64 deposits (see Appendix B), 48 of which were topsoil, subsoil or colluvium. The breakdown of the assemblage is as follows: 298 flakes, five blades, one bladelet, 45 cores, one core fragment, one hammerstone which was reused as a core, three pieces of shatter, one chip, three notches, two end scrapers and one end scraper fragment.
- 2.73 The condition of the assemblage is unsurprising considering its largely redeposited nature: the majority of flints are substantially rolled and many also feature heavy cortication. However, the worked flints from cut features are also rolled and all but one of those recorded as being in relatively fresh (unabraded) condition were recovered from topsoil or colluvium.
- 2.74 Despite the relatively small proportion of the flint (73 items or 23%) which was recovered from cut features, the assemblage as a whole is clearly Bronze Age in

character, although there are also some elements which represent the Neolithic and/or Mesolithic. Aspects indicative of a Bronze Age date include the very small proportion of blades and bladelets, the low incidence of evidence of platform preparation on flakes and blades (recorded on four flakes and one blade) and the significant proportion of flakes which are particularly thick. In addition, the majority of cores had not been fully worked and displayed an unsystematic flake removal process – flint knapping during the Bronze Age was more careless than in earlier periods. Those which had been systematically worked were: one core with dual opposed platforms; three single platform, pyramidal cores; four discoidal cores; and one pyramidal/discoidal) core.

2.75 Only six tools were recovered – three notches, two end scrapers and one end scraper fragment. None of these are inherently dateable types, however one notch (from topsoil **4000**) was made on a thick flake blank, suggesting a probable Bronze Age date. The only flint in fresh condition recovered from a cut feature was the residual end scraper fragment from post-medieval ditch **4904** (fill **4905**). As with the worked flints from the fieldwalking survey, the scrapers all featured rather irregular retouch.

2.76 A substantial amount of burnt, unworked flint was also recovered from the site: 517 fragments, weighing a total of 21.702kg. This will not be retained.

Worked stone

2.77 A fragment from a quern (Ra. 1), made in Lodsworth stone, was recovered from irregular pit/treethrow **1902** (fill **1903**). This type of stone is sourced at Lodsworth near Petworth, West Sussex and at the Weald in south-east England.

2.78 Single fragments of slate were recovered from topsoil **6900** and **7200**.

The palaeoenvironmental evidence

2.79 One environmental sample <Soil Sample 2> (8 litres) was retrieved from a possible prehistoric posthole fill **3702** (Trench 37) with the intention of recovering evidence of domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2). No flots were recovered from the sample and only a small amount of very poorly preserved charcoal was picked out of the heavy residue. Two fragments of oak (*Quercus*) charcoal could be identified. No further interpretative information is possible other than stating the use of oak as a fuel on site.

Animal Bone

- 2.80 A single animal bone (28g) was recovered from possible prehistoric ditch **5502** (fill **5503**) which also contained three worked flint flakes. The bone displayed a very high degree of surface erosion, to the extent that it was not possible to identify it beyond the level of a cow-size long bone fragment.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The fieldwalking survey, evaluation and metal detector survey have recorded Mesolithic to post-medieval artefacts from the topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits across the whole Site in varying quantities. In some cases these unstratified finds corresponded with sub-surface archaeological features during the evaluation, particularly Neolithic/Bronze Age activity in the area of the ring-ditch, prehistoric activity in the south of Field B, and Roman activity on high ground on the west of Field B.

- 3.2 The fieldwalking survey recorded concentrations of mainly Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint, but also small quantities of Mesolithic/Neolithic material, as well as burnt flint, post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material, though small quantities of Roman ceramic building material, medieval pottery, iron slag, glass slate, clay pipe and metal objects were also recorded.

Early Prehistoric (10,000 BC – 700 BC)

- 3.3 Corresponding concentrations of diagnostically worked and burnt flint were recorded in the south-west and north-east of Field B, in the west of the Site. Although the concentration in the south-west of Field B also correlates with a spread of post-medieval (19th - 20th century) building waste, the widespread correlation of worked and burnt flint across the whole Site, as well as the correlation of both with early and later prehistoric pottery and/or fired clay in the south of Field C, would support the argument that the burnt flint concentrations are a reflection of prehistoric activity. Although intrinsically undateable, burnt flint is often found on archaeological sites of prehistoric date, often interpreted as 'pot boilers' for the heating of liquids and/or foodstuffs.

- 3.3 The concentration of worked and burnt flint in the south-west of Field B corresponded to two postholes (**3204**, **3707**) that though undated, both contained burnt flint. Posthole **3707** also contained very degraded grains of prehistoric pottery. The fieldwalking material and the evaluation finds and features combined would suggest possible dispersed prehistoric settlement activity of uncertain date in this area (south of Trench 32), which includes possible post-built structures.
- 3.4 The concentration of worked flint from fieldwalking and evaluation in the north-east of Field B is associated with that from the evaluation trenches (especially Trench 51) in the north-west of Field C. This last aspect correlated with worked flint recorded from earlier fieldwalking of this part of the Site (CA 2013a, 16). These concentrations are all situated on the sides of a distinctive west and south-west facing spur of relatively high chalk downland which also contains the barrow ring-ditch (**4502**) in Trench 45. The single ring-ditch intervention undertaken during the investigations, (of the two arcs of ring-ditch exposed) contained worked and burnt flint, shell, but also Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery. These finds in association with the worked flint concentrations, predominantly attributable to the Bronze Age, would suggest a probable Middle/Late Bronze Age date (1500 – 1100 BC) or earlier for the ring-ditch as well as highlighting an area of activity on the same chalkland spur.

Later Prehistoric (700 BC – AD 43)

- 3.5 A third concentration of predominantly burnt flint, but also worked flint, was recorded from mainly the topsoil and colluvium in trenches in the south-east of the Site (Field C). Although unstratified, this relative concentration correlates well with the distribution of the small assemblage of prehistoric pottery recorded from the fieldwork; which all came from the southeast of Field C, except for some from Trench 5 in Field A (**Fig. 10**). This pattern also correlates with a spread of worked flint recorded from an earlier phase of fieldwalking in this part of the Site (CA 2013a, 16). Most of the current assemblage of prehistoric worked flint, burnt flint and pottery/fired clay from this area of the Site was unstratified, the distribution of worked flint of (mostly) diagnostically Bronze Age date, along with mostly diagnostically Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age or Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, would strongly suggest significant Late Bronze Age activity (1100 – 700 BC) in this area. The presence of possible pit clay lining or furnace/oven material and burnt flint in association from Trench 75, in conjunction with the finds distributions, would indicate Late Bronze Age settlement activity in the south-eastern part of Field C, with

material being worked into colluvial deposits downslope to the north, after millennia of ploughing and artefact movement in the sandy soils in this area.

- 3.6 Although undated, the three truncated linear features cutting the shallow chalk natural geology in Trench 55 in the north-west of Field C (**5502, 5504, 5506**) had characteristically leached yellowish-brown silty clay calcareous fills suggesting a prehistoric date. This is possibly further supported with the three worked flint flakes recorded from ditch **5502**.

Roman (AD 43 - 410)

- 3.7 Although Roman coins had been previously recorded in the south of both Fields B and C (CA 2013a), the only area of Roman material was recorded in Field B, particularly on the high ground on the west edge of the Field. This corresponds closely to Roman 'burnt circles' with pottery and animal bone recorded on the same high ridge in 1885 only c. 200m to the north-west (CA 2013a, 17).
- 3.8 The Roman CBM from the fieldwalking probably represents manuring of adjacent fields and/or downslope movement of artefacts from ploughing. A definite area of a small number of pits, ditches and a posthole with Roman material is recorded from Trenches 19 and 26, but also unstratified Roman material from topsoil/colluvial deposits in Trenches 20 and 25. The small assemblage from these deposits and features in this area include Roman brick, roof tile, pottery of local and regional manufacture (2nd – 3rd century AD), a quernstone fragment from The Wealden/West Sussex area. The assemblage also contains residual prehistoric worked and burnt flint, including pottery of diagnostically Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and 1st century BC – 1st century AD date, indicating possible continuity of activity from the later prehistoric period into the Roman period.

Medieval (1066 – 1539 AD)

- 3.9 Only a very small finds assemblage of medieval date was recorded, dispersed across Fields A, B and the north of Field C. The assemblage comprised five locally made coarseware pottery sherds ranging from 12th – 15th century in date. They are probably the result of manuring of fields with domestic waste from adjacent settlement at Donnington or Shaw.



Post-medieval & Modern (1539 – present)

- 3.10 A large quantity of post-medieval CBM and building/domestic waste was recorded during the fieldwalking of Fields A and B, with highly discernible spreads in the south-west and east side of Field B, though widespread (not shown in finds distribution plan).
- 3.11 The assemblage comprised brick, tile, roof slate, pottery, clay pipe, glass and metal objects. The only finds of note were from the metal detector survey. The assemblage included two post-medieval copper alloy coins and a post-medieval copper alloy token.
- 3.12 Most significant was the recovery of two lead shot of the 17th century, possibly from the Civil War Second Battle of Newbury in 1644. The lead shot were recorded from the topsoil of Trench 39 (**3900**) in the south of Field B and Trench 60 (**6000**) in the middle of Field C. The example from Field C had been fired and impacted upon something solid before deposition.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by Adam Howard, Jeremy Clutterbuck, Ed Doherty, Sam Wilson and Matt Nichol. The report was written by Chris Ellis, assisted by Jacky Sommerville (flint & stone), Ed McSloy (pottery), Andy Clarke (bone), Sarah Cobain (palaeoenvironmental analyses) and Sam Wilson (lead shot). The illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin and Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Chris Ellis, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

N.B. All archaeological features and deposits highlighted in bold.

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>50.3	>1.85	0-0.22
1	101	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/ brown clay with flint and chalk	>50.3	>1.85	0.22+
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt	>24	>1.85	0-0.26
2	201	Layer	Colluvium	Mid orange/brown sandy clay	>24	>1.85	0.26-0.64
2	202	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/brown clayey silt	>24	>1.85	0.64+
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt	>50	>1.85	0-0.28
3	301	Layer	Natural	Bioturbated lens of natural (302)	>50	>1.85	0.28-0.38
3	302	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish-brown coarse sand	>50	>1.85	0.38+
3	303	Layer	Natural	Dark orange/brown silty clay	>50	>1.85	0.2-0.48+
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt	>19	>1.85	0-0.3
4	401	Layer	Subsoil	Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>19	>1.85	0.3-0.48
4	402	Layer	Natural	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>19	>1.85	0.48-0.92
4	403	Layer	Natural	Dark orange/ brown silty clay	>19	>1.85	0.92-0.98+
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>23.2	>1.85	0-0.32
5	501	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay	>23.2	>1.85	0.32-0.52
5	502	Layer	Hillwash	Light brown silty clay	>23.2	>1.85	0.52-0.84
5	503	Fill	Ditch/Hollow-way	Mid yellowish-brown (with reddish hue) silty clay - fill of large ditch/hollow way [505]	>1.85	>7	0.73
5	504	Layer	Natural	Chalk with occasional flint	>23.2	>1.85	>0.8+
5	505	Cut	Ditch/Hollow-way	Gently sloping, irregular sided cut of large ditch/hollow-way	>1.85	>7	0.73
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>48.7	>1.85	0-0.2
6	601	Layer	Subsoil	Rich red brown clay	>48.7	>1.85	0.2-0.32
6	602	Layer	Natural	Chalk with clay and flint	>48.7	>1.85	0.32+
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silt	>48	>1.85	0-0.3
7	701	Layer	Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay	>48	>1.85	0.3+
8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt	>50	>1.85	0-0.27
8	801	Layer	Natural	Mid orangey brown silty sandy clay	>50	>1.85	0.27+
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay	>23.4	>1.85	0-0.3
9	901	Layer	Natural	Orangey brown clay	>23.4	>1.85	0.3+
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>23.8	>1.85	0-0.3
10	1001	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay	>23.8	>1.85	0.3-0.4
10	1002	Layer	Natural	Orange clay with bands of gravel	>23.8	>1.85	0.4+
10	1003	Cut	Ditch	Asymmetrical, moderately sloped cut of ditch	>2.1	1.2	0.32
10	1004	Fill	Ditch	Mid greyish-brown sandy clay fill of ditch [1003]	>2.1	1.2	0.32
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown clayey sand	>50.5	>1.85	0-0.28
11	1101	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown sandy clay	>50.5	>1.85	0.28-0.52
11	1102	Layer	Natural	Light orange/brown sandy clay	>50.5	>1.85	0.52+
11	1103	Cut	Ditch	Moderately sloped, concave sided cut of ditch	>7	0.68	0.15
11	1104	Fill	Ditch	Light brown sandy clay fill of ditch [1103]	>7	0.68	0.15

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>50.5	>1.8	0-0.19
12	1201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid orange/brown sandy clay	>50.5	>1.8	0.19-0.35
12	1202	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/brown sandy clay	>50.5	>1.8	0.35-0.6+
13	1300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>24	>1.85	0-0.25
13	1301	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay	>24	>1.85	0.25-0.65
13	1302	Layer	Natural	Chalk with frost weathering	>24	>1.85	0.65+
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty loam	>23.5	>1.85	0-0.25
14	1401	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/brown clay	>23.5	>1.85	0.25-0.78
14	1402	Layer	Natural	Pale yellowish-brown natural gravel	>23.5	>1.85	0.78-0.8
15	1500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>50	>1.85	0-0.28
15	1501	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>50	>1.85	0.28-0.82
15	1502	Layer	Natural	Pale orange/brown gritty, sandy clay	>50	>1.85	0.82+
15	1503	Fill	Negative Lynchet?	c.4m wide band of material NNW-SSE, following contour of slope.	>1.85	4.15	0.28-0.82+
15	1504	Cut	Modern ditch	Cut of ditch	>1.85	1.3	0.42-0.63+
15	1505	Fill	Modern ditch	Fill of ditch [1504]	>1.85	1.3	0.42-0.63+
15	1508	Layer	Natural	Patch of sandy clay/chalk geology variation	>6.7	>1.85	0.82+
16	1600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>51.7	>2.1	0-0.26
16	1601	Layer	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey silt	>51.7	>2.1	0.26-0.5
16	1602	Layer	Colluvium	Mid greenish-brown silty clay	>21	>2.1	0.5-0.82
16	1603	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/brown silty clay at northern end of trench	>12	>2.1	0.82-0.84+
16	1604	Layer	Natural	Mid greyish-white soliflucted chalk	18	>2.1	0.82-0.84+
16	1605	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/ brown silty clay with chalk patches	>21	>2.1	0.82-0.84+
17	1700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>45.5	>1.8	0-0.19
17	1701	Layer	Subsoil	Mid orange/brown silty clay	>45.5	>1.8	0.19-0.47
17	1702	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/brown silty clay	>45.5	>1.8	0.47+
18	1800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>49.8	>1.85	0-0.28
18	1801	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay	>49.8	>1.85	0.28-0.52
18	1802	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown silty clay with chalk lumps	>49.8	>1.85	0.52-0.79
18	1803	Layer	Natural	Chalk	>49.8	>1.85	0.79+
19	1900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>33.1	>1.85	0-0.28
19	1901	Layer	Natural	Pale yellowish-brown clay	>33.1	>1.85	0.28+
19	1902	Cut	Irregular pit/ treethrow	Cut of possible irregular pit/ treethrow	>3.24	>1.15	0.16
19	1903	Fill	Irregular pit/ treethrow	Mid yellowish-brown clayey sand fill of irregular pit/ treethrow [1902]	>3.24	>1.15	0.16
20	2000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>50.6	>1.85	0-0.32
20	2001	Layer	Subsoil/Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>50.6	>1.85	0.32-0.47
20	2002	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	>50.6	>1.85	0.47-0.52+
20	2003	Cut	Ditch	Steep sided V-shaped cut of ditch	>2	1.2	0.4
20	2004	Fill	Ditch	Grey, iron mottled clay fill of ditch [2003]	>2	1.2	0.4
21	2100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>50.3	>2.1	0-0.36
21	2101	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/ brown silty clay	>50.3	>2.1	0.36+
21	2102	Layer	Colluvium	Mid orange/ brown silty clay	>50.3	>2.1	0.36-0.79

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
22	2200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>37	>1.85	0-0.29
22	2201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid orange/ brown silty clay	>37	>1.85	0.29-0.75
22	2202	Layer	Natural	Mid orange/brown silty clay	>37	>1.85	0.75+
23	2300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>25.2	>2.1	0-0.31
23	2301	Layer	Natural	Light white chalk with orange/ brown solifluction channels	>25.2	>2.1	0.31+
23	2302	Layer	Colluvium	Light orange/brown silty clay	>25.2	4.3	0.31-0.6+
24	2400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>50.4	>2.1	0-0.24
24	2401	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay	>50.4	>2.1	0.24-0.33
24	2402	Layer	Natural	White chalk with yellowish- white erosion patches	>50.4	>2.1	0.33-0.43+
25	2500	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay	>41.5	>1.85	0-0.28
25	2501	Layer	Colluvium	Pale yellowish-brown silty clay	>41.5	>1.85	0.28-0.7
25	2502	Layer	Colluvium	Pale grey coarse clayey silt	>41.5	>1.85	0.7-1
25	2503	Layer	Natural	Pale grey sandy silty clay	>41.5	>1.85	0.7-1.1+
26	2600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>50.5	>1.85	0-0.26
26	2601	Layer	Natural	Mottled pale orange/ brown clayey fine sand at western 11.4m of trench	>11.4	>1.85	0.26-0.38+
26	2602	Layer	Natural	Very pale yellowish-brown silty clay with gravel patches	>39.1	>1.85	0.26-0.38+
26	2603	Cut	Ditch	Irregular, steep sided cut of ditch	>2	>1.6	0.53
26	2604	Fill	Ditch	Mixed fill of ditch [2603]	>2	>1.6	0.39
26	2605	Cut	Treethrow	Cut of probable treethrow	0.88	>0.28	-
26	2606	Fill	Treethrow	Fill of treethrow [2605]	0.88	>0.28	-
26	2607	Cut	Posthole	Regular circular cut of Posthole	0.58	0.56	0.32
26	2608	Fill	Posthole	Light bluish grey silty clay fill of Posthole [2607]	0.58	0.56	0.32
26	2609	Cut	Ditch	Moderately sloped V-shaped cut of ditch	>1.85	0.82	0.35
26	2610	Fill	Ditch	Orange yellow silty clay upper fill of ditch [2609]	>1.85	0.44	0.05
26	2611	Cut	Treethrow	Cut of probable treethrow	3.9	>1.42	-
26	2612	Fill	Treethrow	Fill of treethrow [2611]	3.9	>1.42	-
26	2613	Cut	Possible pit	Cut of possible pit	>1.8	>0.8	-
26	2614	Fill	Possible pit	Fill of possible pit [2613]	>1.8	>0.8	-
26	2615	Cut	Pit	Steep sided U-shaped cut of pit	1.5	>0.7	0.6
26	2616	Fill	Pit	Grey, iron mottled sandy clay fill of pit [2615]	1.5	>0.7	0.6
26	2617	Fill	Ditch	Mid brown clay tertiary fill of ditch [2603]	>2	>1.6	0.42
26	2618	Fill	Ditch	Greyish blue silty clay lower fill of ditch [2609]	>1.85	0.82	0.35
27	2700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>25.3	>1.85	0-0.29
27	2701	Layer	Natural	Very pale yellowish-brown clay	>25.3	>1.85	0.29+
28	2800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey slightly silty clay	>50.6	>1.85	0-0.32
28	2801	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>50.6	>1.85	0.32-0.7+
28	2802	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish-brown silty clay with flint and soliflucted chalk to south	>50.6	>1.85	0.7+
29	2900	Layer	Topsoil	Black clayey silt	>52	>1.85	0-0.31
29	2901	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown coarse clayey silt	>52	>1.85	0.31-0.65
29	2902	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish-brown stiff clay	>52	>1.85	0.65-0.72+
29	2903	Layer	Natural	Chalk	>52	>1.85	0.42-0.72+

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
30	3000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown slightly clayey silt	>51.6	>1.85	0-0.28
30	3001	Layer	Colluvium	Pale yellowish-brown fine clayey sand	>51.6	>1.85	0.28-1.1
30	3002	Layer	Natural	Heavily soliflucted chalk	>51.6	>1.85	0.45-1.1+
30	3003	Layer	Natural	Heavily soliflucted chalk	>51.6	>1.85	0.42-1.1+
31	3100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy clay	>57.7	>1.85	0-0.32
31	3101	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown fine sand	>57.7	>1.85	0.32-0.5
31	3102	Layer	Natural	Pale yellowish-brown clayey sand	>57.7	>1.85	0.5+
31	3103	Layer	Natural	Patches of light brown medium clayey sand	-	-	0.5+
32	3200	Layer	Topsoil	Light brown fine sand	>46.8	>1.85	0-0.29
32	3201	Layer	Colluvium	Light orange brown sandy silt	>46.8	>1.85	0.29-0.58
32	3202	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown clayey silt	>46.8	>1.85	0.58+
32	3203	Layer	Natural	Pale brown coarse sand in westernmost 2.7m of Trench	>2.7	>1.85	0.44+
32	3204	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular near vertical sided cut of Posthole	0.5	0.44	0.55
32	3205	Fill	Posthole	Mid reddish brown fine silty sandy, post-pipe of Posthole [3204]	-	0.28	0.55
32	3206	Fill	Posthole	Light yellowish-brown, reddish tinged clay fill of Posthole [3204]	-	0.51	0.55
33	3300	Layer	Topsoil	Very dark grey fine silty sand	>49.3	>1.85	0-0.34
33	3301	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish-brown clayey silt seen 16-26.4m from western edge of trench	10.4	>1.85	0.27-0.39+
33	3302	Layer	Natural	Patches of well sorted gravel	-	-	0.34-0.39+
34	3400	Layer	Topsoil	Very dark grey fine silty sand	>24.6	>1.85	0-0.32
34	3401	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish-brown silty sand	>24.6	>1.85	0.32-0.4+
35	3500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	>49.4	>1.85	0-0.32
35	3501	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>49.4	>1.85	0.32-0.52+
35	3502	Layer	Natural	Irregular hollows within (3501) filled with fine light yellowish-brown clayey sand	-	≤1.5	0.29-0.43
35	3503	Layer	Natural	Heavily soliflucted chalk in light green, sandy clay matrix in southernmost c. 6-7m of Trench	>7	>1.85	0.52+
36	3600	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>24.2	>1.5	0-0.28
36	3601	Layer	Natural	Yellowish-brown clay with patches of soliflucted chalk	>24.2	>1.5	0.28-0.31+
37	3700	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>49.5	>1.5	0-0.35
37	3701	Layer	Natural	Chalk with patches of light yellowish-brown silty clay	>49.5	>1.5	0.35+
37	3702	Fill	Posthole	Dark blackish brown clay fill of Posthole [3702]	0.25	0.25	0.13
37	3703	Cut	Treethrow	Irregular cut of Treethrow	>2	1.2	0.45
37	3704	Fill	Treethrow	Mid brown clay fill of Treethrow [3703]	>2	1.2	0.45
37	3705	Cut	Treethrow	Sub-linear, irregular cut of Treethrow	>1.8	0.98	0.25
37	3706	Fill	Treethrow	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay fill of Treethrow [3705]	>1.8	0.98	0.25
37	3707	Cut	Posthole	Very steep sided, symmetrical circular cut of Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.13
38	3800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey fine silty sand	>46.7	>1.85	0-0.3
38	3801	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown clayey sand	>46.7	>1.85	0.3+
38	3802	Cut	Ditch	Steep sided, flat based cut of ditch	>1.85	0.9	0.58
38	3803	Fill	Ditch	Light greyish-brown fine silty sand fill of ditch [3802]	>1.85	0.9	0.58
39	3900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey fine silty sand	>47.8	>1.5	0-0.22
39	3901	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown clayey sand	>47.8	>1.5	0.22+

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
40	4000	Layer	Topsoil	Light greyish-brown silty clay	>48.8	>1.5	0-0.22
40	4001	Layer	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	>48.8	>1.5	0.22-0.36
40	4002	Layer	Natural	Heavily soliflucted chalk with patches of homogenous dark orange brown clay	>48.8	>1.5	0.36-0.44+
41	4100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt	>49.7	>1.5	0-0.22
41	4101	Layer	Natural	Chalk with occasional patches of yellowish-brown sandy clay in eastern half of Trench	>49.7	>1.5	0.22+
42	4200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt	>49.2	>1.5	0-0.23
42	4201	Layer	Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay	>49.2	>1.5	0.23+
43	4300	Layer	Topsoil	Light greyish-brown silty clay	>49.4	>1.85	0-0.26
43	4301	Layer	Natural	Chalk bedrock	>49.4	>1.85	0.26+
44	4400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>49.8	>2	0-0.22
44	4401	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>49.8	>2	0.22-0.49
44	4402	Fill	Natural	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay fill of [4406]	>7	>2	0.16
44	4403	Fill	Natural	Light yellowish blue silty clay fill of [4406]	>7	>2	0.22
44	4404	Fill	Natural	Light bluish yellow sandy silt fill of [4406]	>7	>2	0.12
44	4405	Fill	Natural	Mid brown silty clay fill of [4406]	1.64	>2	0.47
44	4406	Cut	Natural	Large periglacial feature sealed below colluvium (4401)	>7	>2	0.92
44	4407	Layer	Natural	Chalk with erosion patches	>49.8	>2	0.22+
44	4408	Cut	Ditch	Shallow cut of ditch	>2	0.55	0.17
44	4409	Fill	Ditch	Dark brown silty clay fill of ditch [4408]	>2	0.55	0.17
44	4410	Cut	Ditch	V-shaped cut of ditch	>7	2.1	0.57
44	4411	Fill	Ditch	Mid greyish-brown silty clay upper fill of ditch [4410]	>7	1.55	0.5
44	4412	Cut	Ditch	Shallow, symmetrical U-shaped cut of ditch	>2	2.2	0.3
44	4413	Fill	Ditch	Mid brown sandy clay fill of ditch [4412]	>2	2.2	0.3
44	4414	Fill	Ditch	Mid greyish-brown silty clay lower fill of [4410]	>7	1.09	0.57
44	4415	Fill	Pit	Dark brown silty clay fill of pit [4416]	1.12	1	0.35
44	4416	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular cut of pit	1.12	1	0.35
44	4417	Cut	Treethrow	Irregular cut of Treethrow	1.4	1.1	0.36
44	4418	Fill	Treethrow	Mid greenish brown clayey silt fill of [4417]	1.4	1.1	0.36
44	4419	Cut	Treethrow	Irregular Treethrow	1.6	1	-
44	4420	Fill	Treethrow	Homogenous silt fill of [4419]	1.6	1	-
45	4500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>50.3	>1.85	0-0.23
45	4501	Layer	Natural	Chalk with periglacial striations	>50.3	>1.85	0.23+
45	4502	Cut	Ring Ditch	Steep sided cut of barrow ring ditch	>1.85	2.06	0.74
45	4503	Fill	Ring Ditch	Mid orange/brown silty clay top fill of ring ditch [4502]	>1.85	1.5	0.15
45	4504	Cut	Ring Ditch	Cut of barrow ring ditch. Same feature as [4502]	>1.85	2.06	-
45	4505	Fill	Ring Ditch	Top fill of ring ditch [4504]	>1.85	2.06	-
45	4506	Fill	Ring Ditch	Mid orange/brown silty clay tertiary fill of ring ditch [4502]	>1.85	2.06	0.19
45	4507	Fill	Ring Ditch	Dark orange/brown silty clay secondary fill of ring ditch [4502]	>1.85	1.69	0.22
45	4508	Fill	Ring Ditch	White chalk rubble/eroded chalk primary fill of ring ditch [4502]	>1.85	1.9	0.33

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
46	4601	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>50.23	>1.95	0-0.27
46	4602	Layer	Colluvium	Mid reddish brown silty clay	>50.23	>1.95	0.27-0.87
46	4603	Layer	Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk patches	>50.23	>1.95	0.87-0.92+
46	4604	Layer	Natural	Pale orangey yellow silty clay	>50.23	>1.95	0.55+
46	4605	Layer	Natural	Greenish white chalk with patches of dark orangey brown clay	>50.23	>1.95	0.55+
47	4700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>49.5	>1.85	0-0.27
47	4701	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown clay with orangey patches	>49.5	>1.85	0.27-0.43
47	4702	Layer	Natural	Light brown sandy clay with iron mottling	>49.5	>1.85	0.43+
47	4703	Cut	Ditch	Moderately sloping, symmetrical cut of ditch	>2	1.14	0.15
47	4704	Fill	Ditch	Mid brown sandy clay with orange and grey patches fill of [4703]	>2	1.14	0.15
47	4705	Cut	Ditch	V-shaped cut of ditch	>3.1	1.85	0.55
47	4706	Fill	Ditch	Dark grey silty clay upper fill of ditch [4705]	>3.1	1.23	0.22
47	4707	Cut	Treethrow	Irregular sub-oval cut of Treethrow	1.5	0.85	0.09
47	4708	Fill	Treethrow	Light brown sandy clay fill of [4707]	1.5	0.85	0.09
47	4709	Fill	Ditch	Mid orange brown silty clay fill of ditch [4705]	3.1	0.39	0.1
47	4710	Fill	Ditch	Greyish-brown orange silty clay lower fill of [4705]	3.1	1.37	0.55
48	4800	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay	>25.7	>1.85	0-0.26
48	4801	Layer	Natural	Mid brownish yellow silty clay with blue mottling	>25.7	>1.85	0.26-0.3+
48	4802	Layer	Colluvium	Light reddish brown silty clay	>25.7	>1.85	0.26-0.37
49	4900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey compact silty clay	>25.8	>1.9	0-0.25
49	4901	Layer	Natural	White chalk with dark greyish-brown silty clay patches	>25.8	>1.9	0.25-0.3+
49	4902	Cut	Pit	Deep, steep sided cut of pit	>0.96	0.4	0.35
49	4903	Fill	Pit	Mid brownish tan silty clay fill of pit [4902]	>0.96	0.4	0.35
49	4904	Cut	Ditch	Well defined, square ended terminus of ditch	>1.9	0.88	0.47
49	4905	Fill	Ditch	Mid brownish tan silty clay fill of ditch terminus [4904]	>1.9	0.88	0.47
50	5000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>57.5	>1.95	0-0.24
50	5001	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish white chalk	>57.5	>1.95	0.24-0.3+
50	5002	Fill	Quarry pit	Light brown silty clay fill of quarry pit [5003]	-	16+	1.1
50	5003	Cut	Quarry pit	Irregular quarry pit	-	16+	1.1
50	5004	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>57.5	>1.95	0.24-0.37
51	5100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown orange silty clay	>50	>1.8	0-0.26
51	5101	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown orange loose silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.26-0.48
51	5102	Layer	Colluvium	Dark brown silty clay with chalk flecks	>50	>1.8	0.48-0.8
51	5103	Layer	Colluvium	Orange brown fine silt	>50	>1.8	0.8-0.96
51	5104	Layer	Colluvium	Light orange brown fine silt	>50	>1.8	0.96-1.06
51	5105	Layer	Natural	Chalk with bands of fine brown silt	>50	>1.8	0.42-1+
52	5200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish orange silty clay	>50.05	>1.8	0-0.3
52	5201	Layer	Natural	Chalk with some silt patches	>50.05	>1.8	0.3+
53	5300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown fine silty clay	>49.5	>1.8	0-0.27
53	5301	Layer	Colluvium	Light brownish orange coarse silty clay	>49.5	>1.8	0.27-0.47
53	5302	Layer	Natural	Chalk with brown silt lenses	>49.5	>1.8	0.47-0.57+

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
54	5400	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish orange fine silty clay	>50.1	>1.8	0-0.19
54	5401	Layer	Colluvium/Subsoil	Brownish orange silty clay	>50.1	>1.8	0.19-0.33
54	5402	Layer	Natural	White chalk	>50.1	>1.8	0.33+
55	5500	Layer	Topsoil	Light grey malleable silty clay	>50	>1.85	0-0.23
55	5501	Layer	Natural	White chalk	>50	>1.85	0.23-0.31+
55	5502	Cut	Ditch	Steep sided, U-shaped cut of ditch	>2.2	0.7	0.3
55	5503	Fill	Ditch	Light brown chalk clay fill of ditch [5502]	>2.2	0.7	0.3
55	5504	Cut	Ditch	Shallow U-shaped cut of ditch	>2.6	0.43	0.05
55	5505	Fill	Ditch	Mid to light brown silty clay fill of ditch [5504]	>2.6	0.43	0.05
55	5506	Cut	Ditch	Gradually sloping, shallow cut of ditch	>2.6	0.86	0.12
55	5507	Fill	Ditch	Mid to light brown silty clay fill of ditch [5506]	>2.6	0.86	0.12
56	5600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt	>14.5	>3.35	0-0.1
56	5601	Layer	Modern	Mixed modern backfill	>14.5	>3.35	0.1-1.07
56	5602	Layer	Modern	Modern greyish blue sandy backfill	>14.5	>3.35	1.07-1.24
56	5603	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown chalky clay	>14.5	>3.35	1.24-1.64
56	5604	Layer	Natural	White chalk	>14.5	>3.35	1.64+
59	5900	Layer	Topsoil	Light grey silty clay	>23.5	>1.85	0-0.21
59	5901	Layer	Redeposited Natural	Pale brown grey silty clay with redeposited chalk	>23.5	>1.85	0.21-1.2
59	5902	Cut	Modern pit	Cut of modern pit	-	-	1.2+
59	5903	Fill	Modern pit	Dark brown silty clay with modern debris	-	-	1.2+
59	5904	Layer	Natural	White chalk	>23.5	>1.85	1.2+
60	6000	Layer	Topsoil	Light grey silty clay	>49	>1.85	0-0.2/0.6
60	6001	Layer	Natural	White chalk with moderate solifluction	>49	>1.85	0.2-0.26+/0.6+
62	6200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt	>50	>3.65	0-0.25
62	6201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown clayey silt	>50	>3.65	0.25-0.45
62	6202	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown sandy silt	>50	>3.65	0.45-0.72
62	6203	Layer	Colluvium	Mid brown sandy clay	>14	>3.65	0.72-0.91
62	6204	Layer	Colluvium	Mid pinkish brown clayey silt	>50	>3.65	0.91-1.7
62	6205	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish-brown silty clay with gravel	>50	>3.65	1.7+
62	6206	Layer	Natural	Yellowish white chalk outcrops in light yellowish-brown clay at west end of Trench	11	>3.65	1.16+
62	6207	Layer	Natural	Soliflucted deposit of light reddish brown clayey sand at west end of Trench	>3.65	3	0.67+
62	6208	Cut	Possible treethrow	Irregular cut of possible treethrow	0.8	0.24	0.24
62	6209	Fill	Possible treethrow	Black, charcoal rich clay fill of possible treethrow [6208]	0.8	0.24	0.14
62	6210	Fill	Possible treethrow	Brown silty clay fill of possible treethrow [6208]	0.7	0.2	0.1
63	6300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>50.2	>1.85	0-0.25
63	6301	Layer	Colluvium	Mid reddish brown silty clay	>50.2	>1.85	0.25-0.68
63	6302	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish white chalk with patches of dark reddish brown clay	>50.2	>1.85	0.68-0.74+
63	6303	Cut	Ditch	Steep sided, U-shaped cut of ditch	>1.85	0.94	0.56
63	6304	Fill	Ditch	Mid reddish brown silty clay primary fill of ditch [6303]	>1.85	0.94	0.56
63	6305	Fill	Ditch	Mid yellowish grey clayey silt tertiary fill of ditch [6303]	>1.85	0.79	0.22
64	6400	Layer	Topsoil	Modern backfill	>5	>1.85	>1.2

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
65	6500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>50.2	>1.85	0-0.23
65	6501	Layer	Natural	White chalk	>50.2	>1.85	0.23+
65	6502	Cut	Ditch	Irregular linear cut of ditch	>2	1.32	0.25
65	6503	Fill	Ditch	Light brown silty clay fill of [6502]	>2	1.32	0.25
66	6600	Layer	Topsoil	Brownish loam	>24.4	>1.8	0-0.3
66	6601	Layer	Subsoil	Mid brownish orange loose loam	>24.4	>1.8	0.3-0.43
66	6602	Layer	Natural	Orange clay and silty clay with gravel	>24.4	>1.8	0.43-0.56+
66	6603	Fill	Ditch	Mid to dark brown clay single fill of ditch [6604]	>1.85	0.81	0.32
66	6604	Cut	Ditch	V-shaped, steep sided cut of ditch	>1.85	0.81	0.32
67	6700	Layer	Topsoil	Light greyish-brown soft silty clay	>50	>1.85	0-0.3
67	6701	Layer	Natural	Solid chalk	>50	>1.85	0.3+
67	6702	Cut	Pit/Posthole	Round, asymmetrical U-shaped cut of pit/posthole	0.44	0.48	0.22
67	6703	Fill	Pit/Posthole	Mid yellowish-brown clay fill of pit/posthole [6702]	0.44	0.48	0.22
68	6800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>49.8	>1.85	0-0.24
68	6801	Layer	Colluvium	Light orange/brown silty clay	>49.8	>1.85	0.24-0.66
68	6802	Layer	Colluvium	Light reddish brown silty sand	>49.8	>1.85	0.66+
68	6803	Cut	Ditch	Gently sloping, shallow cut of ditch	>1.85	0.79	0.17
68	6804	Fill	Ditch	Light orange/brown silty clay fill of ditch [6803]	>1.85	0.79	0.17
69	6900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>26.9	>1.85	0-0.3
69	6901	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown fine silty sand	>26.9	>1.85	0.3-0.57
69	6902	Layer	Colluvium	Mid brown fine clayey sand	>26.9	>1.85	0.67+
69	6903	Layer	Natural	Heavily soliflucted chalk in pale green silty clay matrix in easternmost 10m of Trench	>10	>1.85	0.5-0.92+
70	7000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>24.5	>1.85	0-0.33
70	7001	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown silty clay	>24.5	>1.85	0.33-0.53
70	7002	Layer	Natural	Heavily soliflucted chalk with patches of dark reddish brown clay	>24.5	>1.85	0.53-0.64+
71	7100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	>51	>1.85	0-0.25
71	7101	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>51	>1.85	0.25-0.51
71	7102	Layer	Colluvium	Pale greyish-brown sandy clay	>51	>1.85	0.51-1.2+
71	7103	Layer	Natural	Solid chalk	>51	>1.85	0.25-1.2+
71	7104	Layer	Natural	Light brown clay and chalk periglacial deposit in north of trench	6	>1.85	0.89-1.2+
72	7200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>48.9	>1.85	0-0.32
72	7201	Layer	Colluvium/Subsoil	Light brown fine silty sand	>48.9	>1.85	0.32-0.39
72	7202	Layer	Colluvium	Mid brown fine clayey sand	>48.9	>1.85	0.39-1.20+
72	7203			VOID			
72	7204	Layer	Natural	Pale yellowish-brown fine clayey sand	>48.9	>1.85	0.8+
72	7204	Layer	Natural	Soliflucted chalk in green sandy clay matrix with patches of dark reddish brown clay	>48.9	>1.85	0.3-0.8+
73	7300	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam	>25	>1.8	0-0.29
73	7301	Layer	Natural	Firm tan orange clay	>25	>1.8	0.29-0.31+
74	7400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brownish tan loose loam	>50	>1.85	0-0.28
74	7401	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown slightly silty fine sand	>50	>1.85	0.28-0.64
74	7402	Layer	Natural	Pale yellow fine sand	>50	>1.85	0.64-0.74+
74	7403	Cut	Treethrow	Irregular cut of Treethrow	1.5	1.5	0.75
74	7404	Fill	Treethrow	Mid greyish-brown, iron mottled sandy clay fill of [7403]	1.5	1.5	0.75
75	7500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey fine silty sand	>26.4	>1.85	0-0.27
75	7501	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown fine sand	>26.4	>1.85	0.27-0.8
75	7502	Layer	Natural	Very pale yellowish-brown fine sand	>26.4	>1.85	0.8+

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
76	7600	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brownish tan loose loam	>25	>1.85	0-0.23
76	7601	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown silty sand	>25	>1.85	0.23-0.42
76	7602	Layer	Colluvium	Mid brown silty sand	>25	>1.85	0.42-0.83
76	7603	Layer	Natural	Mottled off white and tan silty sand	>25	>1.85	0.83-1.1+
76	7604	Layer	Natural	Yellow clay	>25	>1.85	0.64-0.72+
76	7605	Fill	Treethrow	Mottled mid brown coarse sand fill of Treethrow [7606]	2.95	1.56	-
76	7606	Cut	Treethrow	Irregular cut of Treethrow	2.95	1.56	-
77	7700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey fine sand	>48.7	>1.85	0-0.29
77	7701	Layer	Natural	Very pale yellow fine sand with iron mottling	>48.7	>1.85	0.29-0.39+
77	7702	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown sandy clay with gravel	>48.7	>1.85	0.29-0.39+
78	7800	Layer	Topsoil	Loose dark brown loam	>49	>1.8	0-0.29
78	7801	Layer	Colluvium	Coarse brown silty sand	>49	>1.8	0.29-0.6
78	7802	Layer	Colluvium	Coarse mid brown silty sand	>49	>1.8	0.6-0.74
78	7803	Layer	Natural	Coarse mottled brown sand	>49	>1.8	0.33-0.74+
79	7900	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey fine silt sand	>55	>1.85	0-0.3
79	7901	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown fine silty sand	>55	>1.85	0.3-0.44
79	7902	Layer	Colluvium	Mid brown fine sand	>55	>1.85	0.44-0.9+
79	7903	Layer	Natural	Very pale yellowish white medium sand	>55	>1.85	0.3-0.44+
80	8000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey very fine sand	>49	>1.85	0-0.29
80	8001	Layer	Colluvium/subsoil	Light yellowish-brown medium sand	>49	>1.85	0.29-0.40
80	8002	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown fine sand	>49	>1.85	0.4-0.69
80	8003	Layer	Natural	Very pale yellowish white fine sand	>49	>1.85	0.69+
80	8004	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown slightly clayey fine sand in northernmost end of Trench	>4.8	>1.85	0.48-0.58+
81	8100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey very fine sand	>50.9	>1.85	0-0.4
81	8101	Layer	Colluvium	Light yellowish-brown medium sand	>50.9	>1.85	0.33-0.48
81	8102	Layer	Colluvium	Light brown fine sand	>50.9	>1.85	0.48-0.76
81	8103	Layer	Natural	Very pale yellowish white fine sand	>50.9	>1.85	0.76+
81	8104	Layer	Natural	Band of light orange brown slightly clayey fine sand towards eastern end of Trench	14.4	>1.85	0.48-0.7+

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Note: All archaeological deposits in **BOLD**

Context	Feature	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
100	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	1	16	-
400	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake, core	9	214	-
500	Topsoil	Post-medieval ceramic building material: peg tile	1	25	Post-medieval
		Worked flint: flake	1	21	
503	Ditch/ Hollow-way 505	Late prehistoric pottery: sand-tempered fabric; sand-and-flint tempered fabric	3	33	IA
		Worked flint: flake	2	26	
		Burnt flint	1	22	
600	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	1	26	-
700	Topsoil	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	10	C16-C18
		Worked flint: flake	2	1	
800	Topsoil	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material: tile, drainpipe	2	71	Post-medieval/ modern
		Worked flint: flake	1	0	
		Burnt flint	1	37	
900	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	2	5	-
1000	Topsoil	Ceramic building material	1	3	-
		Worked flint: flake	2	56	
1001	Subsoil	Pottery	1	8	Modern
1200	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	1	19	-
		Burnt flint	2	70	
1300	Topsoil	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	27	Post-medieval
		Worked flint: flake	22	488	
		Burnt flint	3	82	
1301	Subsoil	Burnt flint	1	207	-
1400	Topsoil	Worked flint: hammerstone/core	1	284	-
1500	Topsoil	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	2	126	Post-medieval/ modern
		Modern pottery: flowerpot	1		
		Post-medieval ceramic building material: brick, tile	3	386	
1700	Topsoil	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	14	Post-medieval
		Burnt flint	1	19	
1800	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake, core	29	888	-
		Burnt flint	8	409	
1900	Topsoil	Burnt flint	1	51	-
1903	Irregular pit/ treethrow 1902	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; grog-tempered fabric	2	157	C2-C3
		Roman ceramic building material:	1	116	
		Stone: quern fragment	1	144	
2004	Ditch 2003	Medieval pottery: sandy coarseware	1	4	Medieval
		Roman ceramic building material: tile	1	129	
		Burnt flint	6	80	
2300	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	1	53	-
		Burnt flint	1	66	
2501	Colluvium	Roman ceramic building material	11	962	RB
		Burnt flint	10	591	
2502	Colluvium	Worked flint: flake	1	44	-
		Burnt flint	11	1015	

Context	Feature	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
2600	Topsoil	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine, flint-tempered fabric; coarse, flint-tempered fabric	2	25	IA
		Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	22	Post-medieval
		Roman ceramic building material	8	338	
		Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	3	182	
		Burnt flint	6	170	
		Shell	1	6	
2601	Surface of natural	Worked flint: flake, core	11	217	-
		Burnt flint	12	275	
2604	Ditch 2603	Prehistoric pottery: fine, flint-tempered fabric; coarse, flint-tempered fabric	4	13	BA-EIA
		Worked flint: core	1	149	
		Burnt flint	22	1463	
2606	Treethrow 2605	Burnt flint	7	356	-
2608	Posthole 2607	Burnt flint	2	128	-
2610	Ditch 2609	Worked flint: shatter	1	0	
		Burnt flint	7	327	
2612	Treethrow 2611	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	14	C16-C18
		Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	41	
		Burnt flint	5	342	
2614	Pit 2613	Roman ceramic building material: imbrex	1	36	Post-medieval
		Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	15	
		Burnt flint	2	331	
2616	Pit 2615	Late Prehistoric pottery: coarse, flint-tempered fabric	3	37	MC1-LC1
		Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware; greyware; fine sand-and-flint tempered fabric; quartz-and-flint tempered fabric	5	90	
		Roman ceramic building material: tile	1	93	
		Burnt flint	2	466	
2617	Ditch 2603	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	18	Post-medieval
		Burnt flint	3	240	
2900	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	7	175	-
		Burnt flint	2	15	
3000	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	1	27	-
		Burnt flint	5	141	
3001	Colluvium	Post-medieval ceramic building material: peg tile	1	85	Post-medieval
		Worked flint: flake	1	21	
3200	Topsoil	Post-medieval pottery: Chinese porcelain	1	2	C17-C18
		Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	4	
		Post-medieval glass	1	3	
		Worked flint: flake, core	5	134	
		Burnt flint	2	34	
3204	Posthole 3204	Burnt flint	2	13	-
3400	Topsoil	Iron object	1	87	-
		Worked flint: flake	1	33	
3702	Posthole 3707	Late Prehistoric pottery: coarse, flint-tempered fabric	3	2	LBA-EIA
3702	Topsoil	Burnt flint	5	460	-
3800	Topsoil	Burnt flint	1	41	-
3803	Ditch 3802	Ceramic building material	1	3	-
		Worked flint: flake, core	2	132	
		Burnt flint	4	27	
3900	Topsoil	Lead object: shot	1	8	Post-medieval

Context	Feature	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
4000	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake, notched piece	2	36	-
		Burnt flint	3	112	
4100	Topsoil	Burnt flint	5	227	-
4200	Topsoil	Copper alloy object: coin	1	8	Post-medieval/ modern
		Worked flint: flake, core	3	106	
		Burnt flint	5	112	
4300	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	1	12	-
		Burnt flint	2	26	
4402	Periglacial feature 4404	Worked flint: flake, blade, core, notched piece	22	788	-
		Burnt flint	48	1314	
4403	Periglacial feature 4406	Worked flint: blade	1	13	-
4415	Pit 4416	Worked flint: flake, bladelet, shatter	8	46	-
4506	Ring-ditch 4502	Prehistoric pottery: fine, quartz-and-flint tempered fabric; coarse, flint-tempered fabric	2	22	?MBA-LBA
		Worked flint: flakes	26	398	
		Burnt flint	4	90	
		Shell	2	38	
4508	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake, core	11	221	-
		Shell	2	45	
4700	Ditch 4703	Worked flint: flake, core, core fragment	3	182	-
4704	Ditch 4705	Worked flint: flake	1	20	-
4706	Pit 4902	Ceramic building material	1	11	-
		Worked flint: flake	3	44	
		Burnt flint	2	50	
4903	Ditch 4904	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	1	Post-medieval
4905	Topsoil	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	40	Post-medieval
		Worked flint: flake, end scraper fragment	5	59	
5100	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake, blade, core	15	637	-
		Burnt flint	1	19	
5400	Topsoil	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	80	Post-medieval
		Worked flint: flake, core	6	194	
		Burnt flint	3	26	
5500	Ditch 5502	Medieval pottery: oxidised, sand-tempered fabric	1	3	Medieval?
		Worked flint: flake	2	55	
5503	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake	3	8	-
6000	Topsoil	Lead object	1	32	-
6200	Subsoil	Worked flint: flake, core, chopper	10	531	-
		Burnt flint	1	4	
6201	Colluvium	Worked flint: flake, core	4	383	-
		Burnt flint	1	19	
6202	Topsoil	Late Prehistoric pottery: sand-tempered fabric; quartz-and-flint tempered fabric	8	9	LBA/EIA
		Ceramic building material	2	22	
		Worked flint: flake	12	326	
		Iron object: nail	1	14	
6300	Topsoil	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	73	Post-medieval
		Worked flint: flake	1	36	
6500	Ditch 6502	Copper alloy object: coin	1	5	C18-C19
6503	Ditch 6604	Worked flint: flake	3	21	-
6603	Topsoil	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	60	Post-medieval
6900	Colluvium	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	3	135	Post-medieval
		Worked flint: flake, end scraper	4	59	
		Stone: slate	1	12	
6901	Topsoil	Worked flint: flake, blade, notched piece	3	129	-

Context	Feature	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
7000	Colluvium	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile Worked flint: flake Burnt flint	2 6 2	50 95 41	Post-medieval
7101	Colluvium	Ceramic building material Iron object: nail Burnt flint	1 1 1	14 13 87	Post-medieval
7102	Topsoil	Early Prehistoric pottery: quartz, mudstone and limestone tempered fabric; quartz, flint and limestone tempered fabric; quartzite tempered fabric Medieval pottery: glazed, sandy jug fabric Post-medieval ceramic building material Worked flint Burnt flint	3 1 2 23 12	10 4 71 1043 680	Late Medieval/ post-medieval
7200	Topsoil	Post-medieval ceramic building material Worked flint: flake, shatter Stone: slate Burnt flint	2 7 1 10	26 10 335	Post-medieval
7400	Colluvium	Worked flint: flake, core Burnt flint	3 3	408 57	-
7401	Treethrow 7403	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine, flint-tempered fabric	1	26	IA
7404	Colluvium	Prehistoric pottery: quartz-and-flint tempered fabric Worked flint: flake, core Burnt flint	3 7 24	0 204 766	Prehistoric
7501	Topsoil	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine, flint-tempered fabric Fired clay lining: coarse, flint-tempered Fired clay lining: coarse, flint-tempered (sample 1) Worked flint: flake, core, chip Burnt flint	1 c.200 c.300 8 19	3 425 1024 696 1318	-
7600	Colluvium	Worked flint: flake	1	1	-
7602	Topsoil	Prehistoric pottery: fine, flint-tempered fabric Worked flint: flake, core Burnt flint	1 4 6	0 181 101	BA-EIA
7700	Topsoil	Copper alloy token	1	3	Post-medieval
7800	Colluvium	Post-medieval pottery: unglazed earthenware Modern pottery: whiteware with coloured glaze Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material Worked flint: flake Burnt flint	1 1 3 2 20	93 6 12 35 820	C19
7802	Topsoil	Prehistoric pottery: coarse, flint-tempered fabric; quartz-and-flint tempered fabric Worked flint: flake, core Burnt flint	2 4 21	18 150 933	BA-EIA
7900	Topsoil	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware Post-medieval ceramic building material: brick, flat tile, peg tile Worked flint: flake, core Burnt flint	1 4 5 21	8 455 586 1078	C17-C18
7902	Colluvium	Worked flint: flake Burnt flint	1 35	15 1458	-

Context	Feature	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
8000	Subsoil/ Colluvium	Post-medieval pottery: refined whiteware	1	4	C19
		Post-medieval ceramic building material: flat tile, peg tile	7	230	
		Worked flint: flake, core	2	48	
		Burnt flint	11	371	
8001	Topsoil	Fired clay lining: coarse, flint-tempered	3	33	BA
		Worked flint: flake, core	2	239	
		Burnt flint	8	232	
8100	Topsoil	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-and-flint tempered fabric	2	14	LBA/EIA
		Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	41	C16-C18
		Post-medieval ceramic building material	6	206	
		Worked flint: flake, core, end scraper	11		
		Burnt flint	54	1576	
8101	Colluvium	Worked flint: flake, core	13	821	-
		Burnt flint	29	1137	
8102	Colluvium	Post-medieval ceramic building material: brick	1	131	Late Medieval/
		Worked flint: flake, core	7	427	Post-medieval
		Burnt flint	34	1438	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land to the North of Newbury, West Berkshire
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>A fieldwalking survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 at the site, which consisted of two blocks of land bisected by the A338 road, which together extended over c. 35.5ha. A total 12.54ha of fieldwalking survey were completed and 78 of the originally proposed 81 evaluation trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The work recorded Mesolithic to post-medieval artefacts from across the site in varying quantities, as well as recovering (mostly) residual prehistoric worked and burnt flint. In some cases these unstratified finds corresponded with sub-surface archaeological features during the evaluation, particularly Neolithic/Bronze Age activity in the area of a ploughed-out barrow ring-ditch of Middle/Late Bronze Age or earlier date in the northwest of Field C. Prehistoric activity was represented by concentrations of (mostly Bronze Age) worked flint and burnt flint recorded in the south-west and north-east of Field B. Another concentration of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity is represented by a distribution of mostly unstratified worked and burnt flint and pottery in the south of Field C, probably from activity centred on the high ground at the very south-eastern part of the site.</p> <p>Roman activity of at least 2nd – 3rd century AD date, including pits and ditches, as well as unstratified artefacts were concentrated on the high ground on the west side of the site. Medieval activity is represented by a very small number of 12th – 15th century pottery sherds dispersed across the site.</p> <p>Most of the post-medieval and modern material (16th century and later) recovered comprises ceramic building material spread out across the fields as a result of ploughing or through deliberate dumping such as from construction of the A339. The only post-medieval finds of note consisted of two copper alloy coins, a token and two lead shot of 17th century date, possibly from the Second Battle of Newbury in 1644</p>
Project dates	3 – 26 February 2014
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Fieldwalking Survey and Field Evaluation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Desk-based Assessment (CA 2013a)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Newbury, West Berkshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	35.5ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 47012 69694
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	None
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis
MONUMENT TYPE	
	Round barrow – ring ditch – Bronze Age Ditch – Late Prehistoric

	Ditch – Roman Pit - Roman Ditch – Post medieval	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Musket balls (2)	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive: West Berkshire Museum, Newbury (NEBYM: 2014.13)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Pottery, bone, cbm, clay pipe, metal
Paper		Trench Records, Context sheets, Photographic Registers, Sample Register and Records, Registered Artefact Index,
Digital		Finds database, survey data, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 Land to the North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire CA Typescript report 14092		