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A34 NEWBURY BYPASS, BERKSHIRE/HAMPSHIRE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION,
PHASE I

24



Wessex
Archaeology

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OCTOBER 1993

Report W628.1

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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	The Project	1
1.2	Status of the survey	1
2	METHODOLOGY	2
2.1	Machine trenches.....	2
2.2	Deep trenches and auger survey	2
2.3	Hand dug test pits	2
2.4	Contingency trenches	2
3	RESULTS	3
3.1	The Archaeological Sites	3
3.1.1	Enborne Road	3
3.1.2	Elmore Plantation.....	7
3.1.3	Lambourn Valley	9
3.1.4	Hill's Pightle	10
3.1.5	Swilly Copse.....	12
3.1.6	Individual features	12
3.2	The Finds	13
3.2.1	Pottery.....	13
3.2.2	Ceramic building material	14
3.2.3	Metalworking and metalworking evidence	14
3.2.4	Glass	14
3.2.5	Worked stone	14
3.2.6	Worked flint	15
3.2.7	Shell	15
3.2.8	Worked bone	16
3.2.9	Animal bone.....	16
4	MITIGATION	17
4.1	Enborne Road.....	18
4.2	Elmore Plantation	19
4.3	Lambourn Valley.....	20
4.4	Hill's Pightle	21
4.5	Swilly Copse.....	22
4.6	Individual features	23
5	BIBLIOGRAPHY	24

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1. Status of the Stage 2 fieldwork at 24/9/93
- Appendix 2. List of excavated trenches with summarised context descriptions
- Appendix 3. Finds by trench and context
- Appendix 4. Flint assemblage by trench
- Appendix 5. Summary results of Lambourn Valley auger survey

I INTRODUCTION

The background to this project, is fully described in 'A34 Newbury Bypass, Berkshire/Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation, Wessex Archaeology Report No. W457.03, March 1992', and 'A34 Newbury Bypass, Stage 2 Archaeological Evaluation Project Design Specification, Wessex Archaeology Report No. T1506, July 1993'.

1.1 The Project

In summary, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mott MacDonald, on behalf of the Department of Transport, to undertake an archaeological assessment of the route of the proposed A34 Newbury Bypass. The project design, 'A34 Newbury Bypass: Revised Proposals for Archaeological Assessment, Wessex Archaeology 1991', was submitted to English Heritage in April 1991. It was compiled after consultation with the Archaeology Section of the Berkshire County Council Planning Department, who acted on behalf of both Berkshire and Hampshire County Councils. The subsequent specification was approved by the County Archaeological Officer for Berkshire and by the local English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

The work defined in the project design was divided into three sections: a desk-top study, a first stage of fieldwork involving limited ground intervention, and a second fieldwork stage comprising machine trenching. The desk-top study and Stage 1 fieldwork were undertaken between November 1991 and January 1992, with a full report (Wessex Archaeology 1992) being submitted on conclusion. The report included the results of a watching brief maintained during the excavation of geotechnic pits along the route.

The present report describes the initial results of work undertaken as part of the second stage of the fieldwork, the project design having been revised in accordance with the results of the first two components (Wessex Archaeology 1993). The project design proposed the machine trenching of a 2% sample of the route in areas defined as being of high archaeological interest, with a 1% sample in the remaining areas. In addition, it called for an auger survey and deep trench investigation in areas of alluvial and peat deposit in the Kennet and Lambourn valleys, and the hand excavation of a series of 2m² test pits on suspected gravel islands in the Kennet valley.

The topology, geology and land-use of the proposed route are detailed in Wessex Archaeology 1992, as is the archaeological background to the project.

1.2 Status of the survey

The first phase of the Stage 2 fieldwork was undertaken between 31 August and 23 September 1993, during which time 271 of the 480 proposed machine trenches, and all the 2m² test pits were excavated. Of the remaining 207 machine trenches, 136 were on land to which no access was permitted, 43 were in areas of woodland in which the machines were unable to operate, and 12 were not excavated primarily due to fields remaining under crop. The excavation of these trenches has been postponed until access is possible. Finally, 18 of the proposed trenches were in areas which proved to be permanently inaccessible, being located within the boundaries of the dismantled railway cutting and embankment, in waterlogged reed swamp, or in recently made ground. A full list of those trenches which remain to be excavated, or cannot be excavated, is provided in Appendix 1, Tables 1-4.

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in the Stage 2 evaluation was as described fully in the revised project design (Wessex Archaeology 1993). The main features are summarised below.

2.1 Machine trenches

The machine trenches were laid out in a staggered grid along the road corridor, each trench measuring 25m x 1.4m. The trenches were excavated by JCB until either archaeological features or drift geology were reached, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. Full written, photographic and drawn records of all deposits were kept using Wessex Archaeology's standard recording system.

Any archaeological features were cleaned by hand, with a sample being excavated in order to allow an assessment to be made as to their nature and date. Where appropriate, palaeo-environmental samples were taken from dateable deposits, for pollen, plant macrofossil and molluscan analysis. Each trench was backfilled in the reverse sequence to the removal of the material.

2.2 Deep trenches and auger survey

The project design called for the excavation, to a maximum depth of 3m, of four 10m long trenches in order to investigate alluvial and peat deposits within the Kennet and Lambourn valleys. The positions of the three trenches in the Kennet Valley were determined by the results of the Stage 1 Auger Survey. As part of the Stage 2 fieldwork a series of 10 auger holes were hand bored in a transect across the Lambourn valley in order to determine the most suitable location for the fourth trench.

Attempts were made to excavate these trenches, in the manner intended. However, the height of the water table at such close proximity to the river channels, and the shallow depth, even with a pump in operation, at which ground water flowed into the trenches prevented excavation to their full depth. As a consequence the trenches were extended to 25m, and excavated in the same manner as the remaining machine trenches. A series of palaeoenvironmental samples, including one core sample, were nonetheless obtained from the deposits revealed in those trenches in the Kennet valley.

2.3 Hand dug test pits

Ten 2m² test pits were excavated by hand in the Kennet valley in locations identified by the Stage 1 Auger Survey as containing gravel islands. However, high ground water levels prevented the excavation, to their full 1.2m depth, of those test pits located between the River Kennet and the Kennet and Avon Canal. The test pits were recorded using the standard Wessex Archaeology recording system.

2.4 Contingency trenches

Where archaeological features were identified, a number of further trenches, most 12.5m in length and arranged around the trenches containing the features, were excavated in order to delimit the extent of the archaeological sites. In total 13 such contingency trenches, with a combined length of 175m (equivalent to 7 full sized trenches), were excavated.

3 RESULTS

A number of areas with significant archaeological deposits were identified in the 25m machine trenches, and where necessary further delimited by additional contingency trenches. These are described in detail below, with data on the associated finds. The 2m² hand dug test pits found no evidence of gravel dyots in the Kennet valley floodplain, the soil profiles exposed being the same as those in the adjacent machine trenches. A list of all the excavated trenches, with summarised context descriptions, is provided in Appendix 2, and the finds are summarised, by trench and context, in Appendix 3.

The auger survey in the Lambourn valley (Appendix 5) provided information as to the depth and nature of the alluvial deposits across the floodplain. On the shallow slopes on south side of the river - the area occupied by the Mesolithic flint-working site (Section 3.1.3 below) - the alluvial silt and clay deposits were over 3m thick. However, within the low lying island formed by the two river channels, and to the north of the river, the deposits, which included layers of peat, did not exceed 1m in depth before river gravels were reached.

3.1 The Archaeological Sites, Figure 1

3.1.1 Enborne Road, Figure 2C

SU 449 665

CPO Plots 7/2, 7/2e (Department of Transport Sheet 7)

This site is located on the south side of the Kennet valley between Enborne Road and the London-Penzance railway line. The trenches were situated, at a height of OD 79-83m, on the shallow southeast facing slope of a small valley running northeast towards the River Kennet. The topsoil was a sandy loam c 0.25m deep overlying natural sand and gravel. A series of features and layers of early and late Romano-British date were found in 8 trenches covering an area of approximately 6500m². Pottery of early Roman date was also found in the subsoil in Trench 160 in the adjacent field to the south, and features of possibly Roman date were noted in Trench 175 in the same field. All the features are described below by trench.

Trenches 160 and 165, where only first century AD pottery was recovered, did not produce Roman ceramic building materials. It is possible, therefore, that in the early phase of activity on the site any buildings were probably thatched. However, although no traces of later buildings were found, the quantity of ceramic building material from the late Roman contexts, as well as the presence of dressed sarsen blocks, traces of mortar and numerous flint nodules, points to the presence on or close to the site of a substantial tiled building with some masonry foundations.

A number of pits and postholes, as well as an extensive layer of dumped material, possibly a midden containing domestic refuse, further points to the proximity of a settlement. The range of pottery wares including only one imported vessel suggests, however, that the settlement, while extensive, was not necessarily of high status.

A series of ditches and other linear features up to 3m wide were recorded. However, it is clear from the pottery assemblage that they are not all of the same date, with early Roman (first century) and late Roman (third to fourth century) pottery being found in discrete areas. While no clear pattern can be detected from the position and orientation of these

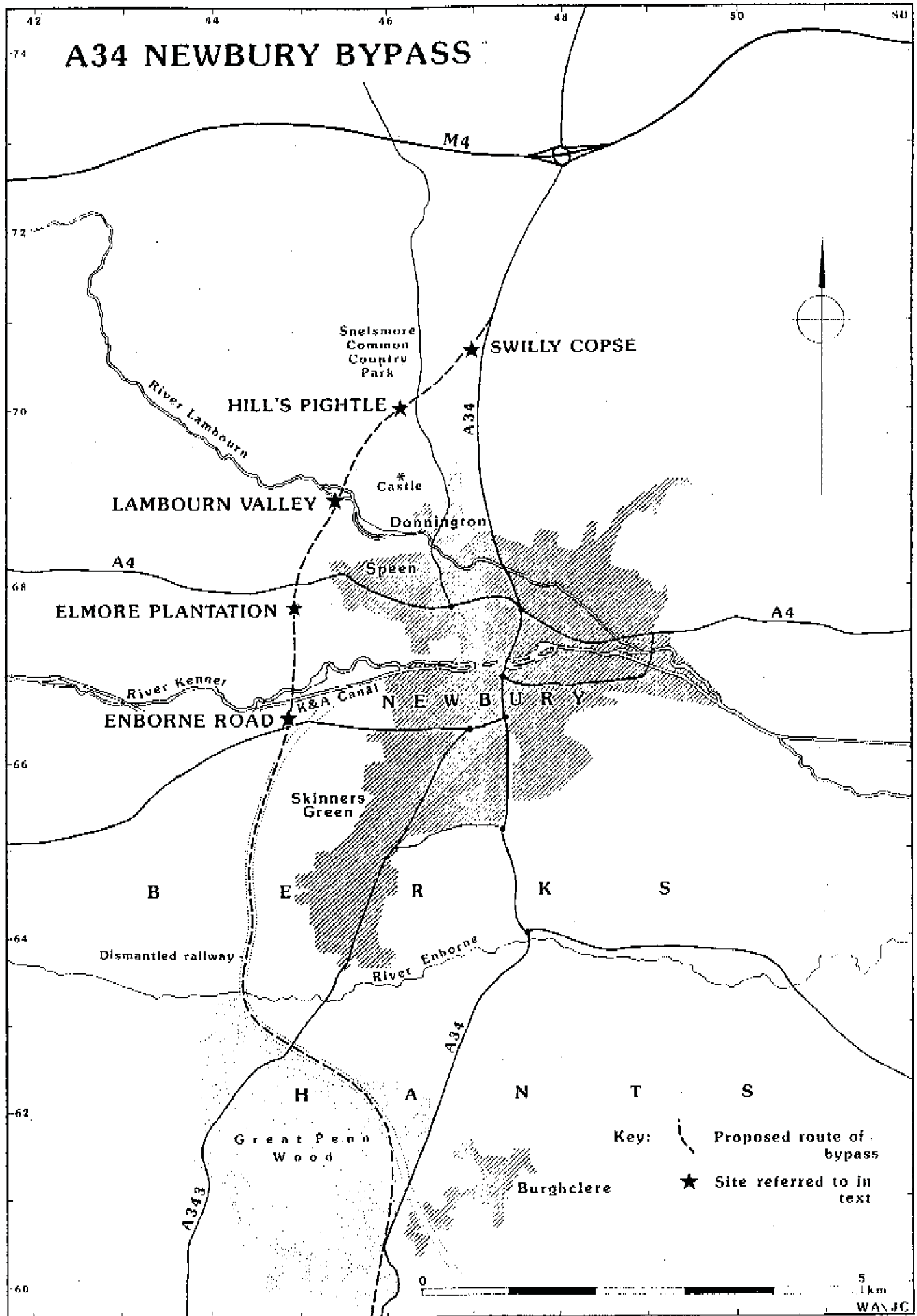


Fig. 1

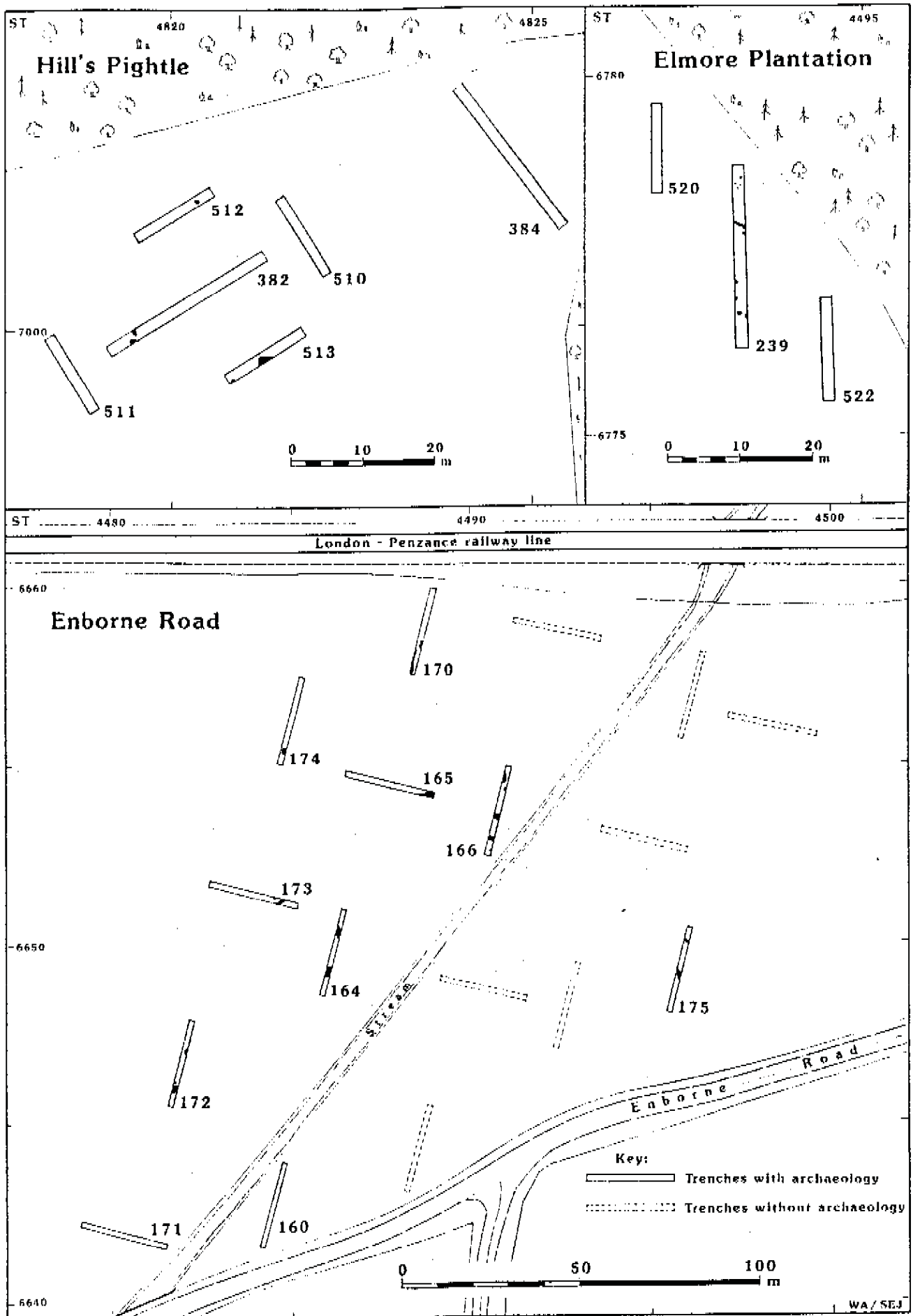


Fig.2: Location of trenches at archaeological sites

features, a number lie at right angles and may form enclosures. Most of the ditches run down the slope towards the stream at the bottom of the valley, possibly acting as boundaries dividing the slopes into fields.

Trench 164

Ditch 2107. A ditch, 3.1m wide running approximately east-west, was recorded some 7m from the south end of the trench, but not excavated. Its fill (2106) was a dark brown loamy sand containing fragments of ceramic tile.

Ditch 2109. A ditch, 2.7m wide running approximately northwest-southeast, was recorded some 7m from the north end of the trench, but not excavated. Its fill (2108) was a dark brown sandy clay loam. No finds were recovered.

Both features in this trench were overlain by a 15cm thick layer of dark yellowish brown sandy loam (2104) containing fragments of brick and tile.

Trench 165

Feature 2044. The northern edge of a linear feature, over 1.4m wide running east-west, possibly a ditch, was recorded at the east end of the trench, but not excavated. Because its southern edge lay outside the trench the feature's full width could not be measured. Its fill (2043) was a pale brown sandy loam, from which Roman pot, and glass fragments from a Hofheim type bowl, both dating from around the Conquest period in the mid-first century (*c* AD 40-70), was recovered.

The pottery consists of bead rim jars in both flint-tempered, handmade, Silchester Ware and hard-fired, wheel thrown grog-tempered greywares, Black Burnished ware sherds, and fragments from a pale orange-buff coloured butt beaker. The paucity of fine, grog-tempered cordoned bowls and jars and the presence of wheel thrown greywares in association with the Silchester Ware vessel indicate that this is not likely to represent Late Iron Age occupation of the first century BC to early first century AD, but rather belongs to the latest pre-Roman Iron Age to early Roman Conquest period instead.

Trench 166

Feature 2057. This feature, possibly a pit, was located some 4m from the north end of the trench and extended under its west side. Consequently, only one corner, consisting of two straight sides, 1.7m and 1.4m long, set approximately at a right angle, was visible. The feature was not excavated. Its fill (2056) was a dark greyish brown sandy loam containing pieces of ceramic tile and Roman pot.

Feature 2059. A truncated circular feature, possibly a pit *c* 1.4m wide, extended under the east side of the trench, some 6m from the north end. It was not excavated. Its fill (2058) consisted of dark brown loamy sand and gravel and contained fragments of ceramic tile.

Ditch 2062. A ditch, 1.7m wide running east-west, was recorded approximately midway along the trench, but not excavated. Two fills were visible. The upper fill (2060) in the centre of the cut was a greyish brown loamy sand, the lower fill (2061) a brown loamy sand, containing ceramic building material and Roman pot.

Ditch 2064. A ditch, 1.1m wide running east-west, was recorded 5m from the south end of the trench, but not excavated. Its fill (2063) was a very dark greyish brown sandy loam

containing fragments of charcoal, and from the surface of which pieces of ceramic tile were recovered.

Feature 2066. A truncated circular feature *c* 1.35m in diameter, possibly a posthole, extended under the east side of the trench, 2m from its south end. It was not excavated. No finds were recovered from its fill (2065).

Trench 170

Feature 2054. This feature of uncertain function, extended to the south and west of the trench, with 3m length and 0.9m width visible. It was 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides, which were irregular in plan on the east with a short straight side at a right angle to the north. Its fill (2040) consisted of a dark greyish brown loamy sand containing pieces of Roman pot (see Trench 174 below), ceramic tile and bone. The cut truncated, and lay on the same line as an earlier linear feature (2055, below).

Feature 2055. This linear feature extended under the south and west sides of the trench, and was truncated at its south end by Feature 2054 (above). It was recorded for 5.4m in length and had a visible width of *c* 0.4m. Its upper fill (2052) was *c* 0.5m thick and consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy loam containing Roman pot (see Trench 174 below), shell, ceramic tile, bone and an iron nail. A lower fill (2053), which was not excavated, was recorded extending under Feature 2054.

Feature 2268. An irregular shaped feature 1.4m long and *c* 0.6m deep, possibly a pit, was located approximately 8m from the south end of the trench and extended under its east side, with a visible width of 0.8m. Its fill (2041) was a dark brown silty and gravelly loam with frequent fragments of charcoal. It contained substantial ceramic building material as well as Roman pot (see Trench 174 below), bone and iron nails, with shell towards the base of the fill. A bone hairpin with a cylindrical head bearing two incised lines (Object no. 2071) was found in this feature.

Trench 171

Layers 2084-7. These layers, which in combination covered the whole trench and which represent slight variations in a possibly colluvial subsoil, contained Roman pot (see Trench 174 below) and ceramic building material. They may be equivalent to Layer 2093 in Trench 172 and Layer 2074 in Trench 173.

Trench 172

Layer 2093. All the features in Trench 172 cut into a layer of very dark greyish brown sandy clay loam, up to 0.45m thick, containing Roman pot (see Trench 174 below) and large quantities of ceramic building material. The nature of this layer is unclear, although it may be interpreted as a dump layer. It may correspond to a similar layer in Trench 173 (2074, below), and Layers 2084-7 in Trench 171 (above).

Ditch 2096. A ditch, 2m wide running approximately east-west, was recorded 5m from the south end of the trench. It was not excavated. Its fill (2097) was a yellowish brown sandy loam. No finds were recovered.

Feature 2099. An oval feature, possibly a posthole 0.6m long by 0.4m wide, was recorded immediately to the north of Ditch 2096, but not excavated. It had a yellowish brown sandy loam fill (2098), from which no finds were recovered.

Feature 2110. A feature, possibly a pit, 1.7m long by 0.7m wide and approximately rectangular in plan, was recorded extending under the east side of the trench some 9m from the north end. It was not excavated. Its fill (2100) was a yellowish brown sandy loam. No finds were recovered.

Trench 173

Layer 2074. A layer of very dark greyish brown sandy loam, up to 0.2m thick, and containing large quantities of ceramic building material, as well as Roman pot (see Trench 174 below) and an iron object, was recorded over at least 11m at the west end of the trench, although its full extent was not determined. The nature of this layer is unclear, as is its relationship to Features 2076 and 2078 (below), although it may be interpreted as a dump layer, and may correspond to the similar layer (2093) in Trench 172 (above) and Layers 2084-7 in Trench 171.

Feature 2076. A linear feature, 1.4m wide and 0.16m deep, ran northeast-southwest, 5m from the east end of the trench. It had a moderately steep side to the northwest, and a flat base, so forming a shallow terrace of unclear function. Its fill (2075) was a dark brown loamy sand containing ceramic building material.

Feature 2078. An irregular shaped feature, possibly a posthole, 0.7m long with a visible width of 0.3m, was recorded extending under the north side of the trench approximately 1m to the northwest of Feature 2076 (above). Its fill (2077) was a brown sandy loam, and it was not excavated.

Trench 174

Pit 2046. A sub-circular pit, c 1.9m in diameter and 0.7m deep, extended across the full width of the trench continuing under its east side, some 4m from its south end. It had irregular concave sides and base. A number of layers were recorded.

The primary fill (2051) was a dark yellowish brown sandy silt containing numerous flint nodules and a dressed sarsen block measuring 0.7m by 0.3m, as well as occasional fragments of charcoal. There were two secondary fills (2049 and 2050) both consisting of dark brown sandy silt with pieces of chalk and flint as well as fragments of charcoal. However, Layer 2049, which lay against the south side of the pit, also contained numerous flint nodules. The earlier of the upper fills (2048) was a brown sandy silt containing flint nodules and another, but smaller (0.3m by 0.25m) sarsen block. It also produced ceramic tile, mortar, charcoal and bone. The uppermost fill (2047), which produced Roman pot, was a yellowish brown sandy loam with fragments of mortar and the occasional flint nodule.

Trenches 170-174 produced a range of pottery dating from the third to fourth century AD. The fabrics consist of grog-tempered coarsewares, sandy orange and greywares, and Oxfordshire Colour Coated vessels and Parchment ware, dated to AD 240-400. The latter include mortaria fragments and other undiagnostic forms. The greywares include dropped flange bowls, upright necked jars with hammerhead or square rims and flat-topped rims, and everted rim jars. One very large fragment from a Central Gaulish Drag. 45 samian mortaria sherd was also found in trench 170. This dates from the late second to mid-third century AD.

Trenches 175

This trench lies in the adjacent field, 50-110m to the south of the trenches described above, and on the opposite side of the small valley, at a mean height of OD 82.5m. It was the only trench in this field to reveal features, one of which (2027) may be of Roman date. If that date is correct, its proximity to the former trenches suggest the possible extension of the settlement towards the south.

Ditch 2027. A v-shaped, flat-based ditch, 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep ran west northwest-east southeast approximately 3m from the north end of the trench. It contained a series of gravelly layers of brown to dark brown loamy sand (from its base - 2026, 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021), none of which produced any finds.

Feature 2029. A linear feature, 1.4m wide and 0.8m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base, ran northwest-southeast midway along the trench. Its primary fill (2028) was greyish brown loamy sand, over which lay a dark brown sandy loam (2020) containing a piece of Roman type ceramic building material. The feature has the appearance of a ditch. However, its interpretation as such is complicated by the presence of a compacted sandy "column" (2035), 0.4m wide, spanning the whole depth of the feature from the centre of the cut to the base of the topsoil, from which bone and small sherds of undiagnostic pot were recovered.

3.1.2 Elmore Plantation, Figure 2B

SU 449 667

CPO Plot 8/1 (Department of Transport Sheet 8)

This site is located on the north side of Kennet valley approximately 300m south of the A4 Bath Road. The trenches were situated, at a height of OD 89-92m, on a moderately steep southeast facing slope above the river floodplain. The topsoil was a silty loam c 27cm deep, overlying a geology varying from sandy clay and gravel to areas of chalk natural.

A number of features, including a ditch containing pot of early Romano-British date (first century AD), were found in a single machine trench located within a slight inturning of the slope. Three 12.5m long contingency trenches were subsequently excavated to define more precisely the extent of the site, two of which within the same slight hollow, produced material of late Roman date (third to fourth century AD). However, the trenches were sited close to a field boundary on the other side of which is an area of woodland. As it was not possible excavate in this area, the Elmore Plantation, the site may be larger than is presently known, and any assessment of it will be subject to review upon completion of the machine trenching after clearance of the trees.

There is, on the basis of a number of postholes, possible evidence of timber structures on the site, and a single ditch runs down the slope. However, the presence of more substantial activity in the vicinity, including iron-working, is suggested by a layer, within the natural incurving of the slope, of very dark greyish brown soil, possibly washed in. Finds from it included pot, charcoal, shell, bone, iron slag and ceramic building material. Therefore, like the site at Enborne Road, c 1km to the south on the opposite side of the Kennet valley, it is evident that two phases of activity are represented, with early Roman and late Roman pottery being found. However, the range of wares, lacking any imported vessels, suggests that any settlement activity was not of high status.

Trench 239

This trench contained a small quantity of early Roman pottery which may be dated to the first century AD due to the presence in Ditch 1060 of a fineware beaker in association with sandy orange and greywares. These sherds, and those from Layer 1050, are slightly abraded and have a mean sherd size of less than 5g.

Feature 1059. An irregular arrangement, measuring 1.4m long by 1m wide, of four small shallow cuts were recorded 3m from the north end of the trench. Initially interpreted as stakeholes they may be natural in origin, and may have been caused by root/animal activity.

Ditch 1060. A v-shaped ditch, c 1m wide, ran northwest-southeast approximately 8m from the north end of the trench. It had a dark greyish brown fill (1057) containing fragments of charcoal, and was excavated to a depth of 0.25m producing a small quantity of early Roman pot and ceramic building material.

Feature 1061. A circular concave feature, possibly a posthole 0.4m in diameter and 0.10m deep, was recorded immediately south of Ditch 1060 extending under the east side of the trench. Its fill (1058) was a dark greyish brown silty clay containing fragments of charcoal but no finds.

Feature 1062. An irregular shaped feature, extending under the west side of the trench, was recorded c 10m from the south end of the trench. The visible part measured 0.5m wide and was approximately triangular in plan. It was not excavated. It had a dark greyish brown silty fill (1055) containing small fragments of charcoal.

Feature 1063. A circular feature, possibly a posthole 0.4m wide, was recorded extending under the west side of the trench approximately 7m from its south end. It contained a dark brown sandy clay fill (1054) containing small fragments of charcoal. The feature was not excavated.

Feature 1064. A circular feature, possibly a posthole 0.5m in diameter, was recorded 5m from the south end of the trench. Its fill was a brown sandy clay containing fragments of charcoal (1053), but it was not excavated.

Feature 1065. A circular feature, possibly a posthole 0.6m wide, was recorded extending under the east side of the trench 4m from its south end. It was not excavated, but had a dark brown sandy fill (1052).

Layer 1332. This dark greyish brown silty layer, sealing most of the features in the trench, is equivalent to Layer 1242 in Trench 520 and Layer 1246 in Trench 522.

Contingency Trenches 520 and 522

No features were recorded. However, a dark greyish brown silty layer (1242 and 1246) containing fragments of charcoal was recorded in both trenches overlying and filling natural hollows in the underlying geology. The presence of this layer was also noted in Trench 239 (Layer 1332). It contained Roman pot dating from the third to fourth century AD, as well as flint, iron slag and ceramic building material. These finds may be redeposited material derived from further up the slope.

The pottery fabrics consist of grog-tempered coarsewares, sandy orange and greywares, and Oxfordshire Colour Coated vessels and Parchment ware, dated to AD 240-400. The latter include mortaria fragments and other undiagnostic forms. The greywares include dropped flange bowls, upright necked jars with hammerhead or square rims and flat-topped rims, and everted rim jars.

3.1.3 Lambourn Valley

SU 454 690

CPO Plots 9/4, 9/4q (Department of Transport Sheet 9)

This site is located on the south side of the River Lambourn, 0.5km southeast of the village of Bagnor. The trenches were situated, at a height of OD 82-83m, on a very slight terrace on the shallow northeast facing slope, approximately 30-60m from the bank of the southern river channel. The topsoil and subsoil consisted of brown silty loams with a combined depth of up to 0.8m, overlying silty clay and gravel natural.

The two machine trenches closest to the river, set some 70m apart, produced evidence of Mesolithic flint working (*c* 8000-4000 BC). Two 12.5m long contingency trenches were subsequently excavated to define more precisely the extent of the site up slope from the river, but neither produced further evidence, and the site appears to be confined to the immediate river's edge.

Trench 294

Overlying the layers in this trench was 0.4m of recently made ground. Immediately below the buried topsoil was a dark yellowish brown silt layer (4043) containing occasional flecks of charcoal and 34 worked flints. This layer in turn overlay alluvial deposits of silty and sandy clay, which Auger hole 2 showed continued to a depth of 1.25 below the original land surface before river gravels were reached.

Trench 297

In this trench the layer containing the worked flints (4053) underlay 0.6m of silty loam topsoil and subsoil. A total of 411 worked flints were recovered and these, as well as quantities of burnt flint, were concentrated at the west end of the trench petering out after *c* 10-12m. In order to identify the variable concentration, flints were collected and recorded in 5m blocks along the trench (contexts 4054-8). A large rectangular piece of probably water-worn sarsen bearing four flat surfaces was recovered from context 4055. The stone is burnt and broken, and stone may have been used as a hearthstone as the burning evidence is more intense on three of the sides.

Layers 4043 and 4053 appear to be the same deposit. The flints comprised 316 flakes, 96 blades and bladelets, 17 cores, 5 scrapers, 2 retouched flakes, 2 retouched blades, 5 microliths, 1 possible burin and 1 serrated blade. The raw material appears to be almost exclusively river gravel nodules and pebbles, and the flint is generally in a very fresh sharp state, albeit with slight variations in the degree of patination. The flakes include large flakes with large areas of cortex present, representing primary knapping waste. The overall ratio of cores to flakes and blades/bladelets is 1:22. This is a fairly high ratio, and may also suggest that knapping took place in or near the area. The same conclusion can be drawn from the presence of 8 core trimming flakes and blades, and very small waste chips and flakes - if the flint had been transported over any distance, either by natural agency or by the deliberate removal of the waste, these very small elements are unlikely to have

survived within the assemblage. The cores are mainly blade or bladelet cores, with a few flake cores. The ratio of blades/bladelets to flakes is also high - approximately 1:3, which suggests that blade production was an important part of the technology represented.

The tools present are generally indicative of a Mesolithic date for the collection - the five microliths comprise three oblique points, one rod-like form and one broken microlith. Serrated blades and burins are also well known categories of Mesolithic tools. It is not possible to rule out the presence of intrusive later material in the collection (serrated blades are also present in Neolithic assemblages for example), but it is also possible that the collection may be part of a discrete Mesolithic flint scatter. The lone rod-like microlith could hint at a later Mesolithic element in the collection, but all other pieces could be equally belong to the earlier or the later Mesolithic periods.

The presence of Mesolithic assemblages from the Newbury area is well attested - Wymer (1977, 10-11) lists 17 separate excavated sites and find-spots of Mesolithic material in the Newbury area, and the Kennet valley gravels in general are noted for the high concentration of occupation in the Mesolithic period (Richards 1978, 29, fig. 17). On the basis of the flint assemblage alone, little can be said about the nature of this site other than that it appears to have been a primarily flint working site. There is a high proportion of flint knapping debris and few diagnostic tool types, suggesting that the manufactured artefacts were taken away from the site for use elsewhere. Apart from the remains of a possible hearth, there are no indications of more the temporary, although possibly repeated, occupation.

3.1.4 Hill's Pightle, Figure 2A

SU 462 700

CPO Plot 10/1 (Department of Transport Sheet 10)

This site is located north of Newbury, approximately 1.3km north of the village of Donnington and 150m west of the B4494 Wantage Road. The trenches were situated, at a height of OD 107-110m, in a dry valley which runs south to the River Lambourn. The topsoil, up to 0.5m deep in the valley bottom, and the subsoil, consisted of silty and sandy clays overlying clay and gravel natural.

Features containing pottery of medieval date were found in a single machine trench (Trench 382) in the base of the valley, with further medieval material from the subsoil, but no identifiable features, in Trench 377 (Layer 4107) some 100m down the valley and in Trench 384 (Layers 4083 and 4084) on the valley slope to the northeast. Four 12.5m contingency trenches (Trenches 510-3) were subsequently excavated around trench 382 to define more precisely the extent of the site, all producing further medieval material from the subsoil and two (Trenches 512 and 513) containing features.

The range of pottery wares includes two gritty fabrics (Newbury Groups A and B), both dominated by sand and flint, with calcareous matter (or the voids where calcareous matter once existed) differentiating the two, which were used as cooking pots and bowls, as well as a few jugs. Other fabrics include a medium-grained sandy fabric, a very fine sandy fabric and a medium to fine grained sandy fabric (Newbury Group C). The finest fabric was only found as a single tripod pitcher foot (late 12th century in date), while the other sandy wares had been used to make cooking pots and internally glazed cooking bowls.

One rod handle, which was sooted underneath, was also identified in this sandy fabric; it probably originated from a cooking bowl.

The range of fabrics and forms is typical of medieval pottery in Berkshire but includes only one of the slip-decorated jugs of that period. This suggests that the site discovered here may well be a simple farmstead with limited access to the quality wares available at the time.

Trench 382

Feature 4087. An irregular feature, 0.85m long and 0.55m wide, was recorded extending under the north side of the trench approximately 4m from its west end. It was 0.06m deep with a concave base, and had a dark greyish brown silty clay fill (4086) containing sherds of medieval pot.

Feature 4089. A circular feature, possibly a pit, c 0.9m in diameter and truncated by the south side of the trench, was recorded approximately 3m from its west end. It was 0.32m deep with moderately steep straight sides and a concave base. Its fill (4088) was a dark greyish brown silty clay containing charcoal flecks and medieval pot.

Contingency Trench 512

Feature 3223. A rectangular feature, 0.55m by 0.42m, was recorded 2.5m from the east end of the trench. It was 0.14m deep with vertical sides and a concave base and was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt loam (3222). There were no finds to date the feature. However, overlying the cut was a layer of yellowish brown sandy clay (3217) containing medieval pot, bone, flint and iron objects.

Contingency Trench 513

Feature 3228. A feature was recorded extending the south side of the trench 5m from its west end. Its two sides, 2.6m and 1.2m long forming a right angle, may represent the corner of a rectangular feature. It was 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (3227) consisted of approximately 60% mortar fragments in a brown sandy silt matrix, and contained medieval pot.

Feature 3228 cut a 0.4m thick layer of yellowish brown sandy silt (Layer 3229) which produced medieval pot, ceramic building material, bone, flint, and an iron knife blade (Object No. 7403), as well as two large rectangular flint blocks measuring 0.3m by 0.2m (Object No. 7404). This layer may be washed in, carrying material to the valley bottom from further up slope. It in turn overlay Feature 3231.

Feature 3231 was located in the southwest corner of the trench, extending beyond the south side. It was had an irregular shape, 0.5m long and 0.2m wide. Its fill (3230) was a very dark grey sandy silt with fragments of charcoal and medieval pot.

It is not possible, on the basis of the few features identified in these trenches to determine the precise nature of the site. However, the presence of mortar, ceramic building material, and flint masonry blocks, points to the proximity of some building. As the trenches were sited close to a field boundary to the north of which is an area of woodland, and it was not possible to excavate in this area. An assessment of the extent of this site will need to await completion of the machine trenching after clearance of the trees.

3.1.5 Swilly Copse.

SU 468 702

CPO Plot 11/1d (Department of Transport Sheet 11)

This site is located c 300m northeast of Snelsmore House to the north of Newbury, in a field between the Oxford Road and Swilly Copse. It is situated at a height of OD 104.5m on a shallow east facing slope. The topsoil was a 0.25m thick sandy silt loam, overlying a thin sandy clay subsoil and gravel natural.

A single Middle Bronze Age (c 1600-1100 BC) Globular Urn (Object No 7402) was found, placed upside down, in Trench 410. It was placed in a shallow subcircular scoop (3215), filled with yellowish brown sandy silt (3214), cut into sandy silt subsoil. No other features were recorded in the trench, and in order to determine whether the pot was an isolated deposit or part of a group, four contingency trenches were excavated. three 12.5m long and one, cutting across Trench 410, 25m. None of them produced further evidence.

The small, slightly shouldered, undecorated urn measures 110mm in diameter, and over 100mm tall as its base had been removed during the machining, and has 7mm thick walls. It had been made from a moderately-sorted, densely-tempered fabric with a common amount of crushed pieces of calcined flint mainly measuring less than 2mm across. The urn displays two unpierced smooth knobs located 50mm below the rim, on nearly opposing sides of the vessel and just below the slight shoulder.

These urns are known to occur as domestic vessels, as funerary urns for cremated human bone or as ancillary vessels within larger cremation urns; therefore, the soil found within the vessel was sieved. Small fragments of charcoal and two small pieces of burnt flint were recovered but no pieces of burnt bone were found. The interior surface of the vessel has traces of a sooty residue. As a result, the vessel appears to have been a cooking pot; why it occurred in an apparently isolated location with no other features observed cannot be determined from this evidence alone.

3.1.6 Individual features

Trench 249 was located c 100m northeast of the junction of the A4 Bath Road and the B4000 Stockcross Road, at a height of 118m OD (CPO Plot 8/1, Sheet 8). A linear feature (1008), 0.8m wide ran for 1.4m northwest from the southeast side of the trench, approximately 4m from the trenches northeastern end. It had steep concave sides with a flat base, and ended in a squared terminal. Its fill was a dark brown silty loam containing burnt flint, charcoal and a sherd of Late Bronze Age pot.

3.2 The Finds

All finds were collected and washed as appropriate, and quantified by material type for each context by trench (Appendix 3). The pottery was scanned to determine date and marked. The ceramic building material was examined to determine date, and all Roman and medieval material has been retained. All metalwork found in association with Roman and medieval pottery or ceramic building material was also retained. Oyster shell was only found in association with Roman pottery and therefore retained.

3.2.1 Pottery

Prehistoric

The prehistoric pottery consists of the majority of a Middle Bronze Age (*c* 1600-1100 BC) globular urn from Trench 410 at Swilly Copse.

There were also six Late Bronze Age (*c* 1100-700 BC) body sherds from the subsoil in Trench 303, on the slopes immediately north of the River Lambourn, and one from Feature 1008 in Trench 249 (Section 3.1.6 above). These are moderately thin-walled and made from a sandy clay matrix fabric which contains sparse pieces of flint grit less than 2mm across. All of the pieces are small.

Roman

The earliest material of Roman date was recovered from Trench 165 at Enborne Road and is pre-Flavian, dating from around the Conquest period in the mid-first century (*c* AD 40-70). It is likely that it just post-dates the early pre-Flavian pottery recovered from ditch 79 at Riseley Farm, Swallowfield, Berkshire, and is most likely to be contemporary with the outer ditches 98 and 119 at that site (Lobb and Morris, in press). Three first century AD coarseware sherds were also recovered from the subsoil in Trench 160 at the same site. Trench 239 at Elmore Plantation also contained a small quantity of early Roman pottery which may be dated to the first century AD.

Trenches 170-174 at Enborne Road and Trenches 520 and 522 at Elmore Plantation produced a range of pottery dating from the third to fourth century AD. The date of this material and the types of wares identified are similar to those from Enclosure III at the Ufton Nervet Roman settlement, east of Newbury (Manning 1974, fig. 24).

The few sherds of pottery recovered from Trench 175 are undiagnostic, although the trench did produce Roman type ceramic building material.

Medieval

The condition of the medieval material is very good with little evidence for abrasion, some joining fragments and several rim sherds. The pottery from Trenches 377, 382, 384, and 510-513 at Hill's Pightle is consistently medieval in date (13th-14th century).

Post-Medieval and Modern

The range of post-medieval and modern pottery is very limited. It is dominated by glazed and unglazed redwares and blue-and-white transfer print whitewares, with a few sherds of English stoneware and porcelain.

3.2.2 Ceramic building material

Roman

Quantities of diagnostic Roman ceramic building material comprising *tegulae*, *imbrex* (roof tiles) and brick were recovered in good condition from Trenches 166, 169, and 170-175 at Enborne Road, and a small quantity was recovered from Trench 520 at Elmore Plantation.

Medieval

A similarly impressive amount of medieval ceramic tile, mainly peg tiles and glazed fragments, was recovered in good condition at Hill's Pightle from Trenches 377, 384, 510, 512 and 513.

3.2.3 Metalwork and metalworking evidence

Copper alloy

A single small copper alloy strip was recovered from Trench 155, to the south of Enborne Road, but was not found with any other material dating evidence. The flat piece consists of a decorated strip zone, with three roundels separated by a wavy, twisted rope effect, attached to a broken ring. This piece, while undated, may have been part of a belt attachment.

Iron

A total of 27 iron objects was found associated with Late Roman pottery and ceramic building material in Trenches 165, 170, 172 and 174 at Enborne Road. These include five hobnails and 22 nails or nail fragments. One knife blade and approximately six nails or nail fragments were recovered from the medieval deposits in Trenches 512 and 513 at Hill's Pightle.

Slag

Evidence for iron-working, in the form of slag resulting from either smithing or smelting, was recovered from Trenches 239, 520 and 522 at Elmore Plantation. All pieces were found in association with Roman pottery, the majority with diagnostic Late Roman wares.

3.2.4 Glass

Two small, joining pieces of Roman glass were found in Trench 165 in association with Early Roman pottery. The fragments derive from a Hofheim type bowl, one of the most common pre-Flavian forms in Britain. These have been retained, while all of the post-medieval and modern bottle and window glass fragments have been discarded.

3.2.5 Worked Stone

Querns

One fragment from the lower stone of a Roman rotary quern was recovered in Trench 174 at Enborne Road. The type of stone is a conglomerate sandstone. Two other fragments of sarsen stone, recovered from Trenches 170 and 174, may also derive from querns but the fragments are very small and do not display utilised surfaces. These may have originated from dressed stone blocks.

Dressed Blocks and Other Stones

Two large worked sarsen blocks, one of which has a flat squared face, were recovered from a late Roman pit in Trench 174 at Enborne Road. These probably originated from

the walls or foundations of a substantial building in the area. Other stones which may have been used in building construction were also recovered; the types of stone include sarsen and water-worn limestone. Two large rectangular flint blocks, possibly from a nearby building, were found among medieval artefacts in Trench 513 at Hill's Pightle and may also originate from a nearby building.

Burnt Stone

A large rectangular piece of probably water-worn sarsen bearing four flat surfaces was recovered from context 4055 (a subdivision of Layer 4053) in Trench 297 at the Lambourn Valley site. The stone is burnt and broken, and may have been used as a hearthstone as the burning evidence is more intense on three of the sides. It was found in association with quantities of Mesolithic flint.

Two pieces of burnt sandstone were recovered from the medieval deposits in Trench 510 at Hill's Pightle. These may have been part of a hearth structure, but the evidence is inconclusive.

3.2.6 Worked flint

A total of 511 worked flints was recovered from 34 machine trenches and two hand-dug test pits. The composition and distribution of the collection is shown in Appendix 4. The cortex on most of the pieces was thin and abraded, suggesting that the source for the raw material was the nearby river and valley terrace gravels. A few pieces have a thicker, less abraded cortex with fewer incipient fractures - these are likely to derive from the Upper Chalk deposits in the area (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Drift Geology map Sheet 267, 1971 edition). The degree of patination varied markedly, and plough damage, or damage caused during machine excavation of the trenches, was present on nearly all of the pieces from topsoil and subsoil contexts.

A total of 7 flints was recovered from four features - from the linear feature (2044) in Trench 165 at Enborne Road, from Ditch 1060 in Trench 239 at Elmore Plantation, from a modern posthole (1023) in Trench 263 to the north of the A4 Bath Road, and from a natural feature (4129) in Trench 328 north of the River Lambourn. None of these pieces was diagnostic of any particular period, and all are likely to be residual.

A further 59 flints, including 2 cores, 2 scrapers and 4 retouched flakes, were recovered from topsoil and subsoil contexts in 30 trenches. They occurred in very low frequencies throughout the evaluation area - an average of 1.96 flints per trench, a figure which represents 'background noise'. These flints are part of a mixed artefact collection which contains elements spanning the Mesolithic/Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

The remaining 445 flints (87% of all flints found) were recovered from two trenches in the Lambourn Valley (see Section 3.1.3 above). Layer 4053 in Trench 297 (411 flints), and Layer 4043 in Trench 294 (34 flints) have been interpreted as parts of the same deposit. The assemblage is Mesolithic in date (c 8000 - 4000 BC), and consists mainly of flint working debris.

3.2.7 Shell

Fragments from approximately five oyster shells were found with late Roman pottery in Trenches 170, 174 at Enborne Road, and Trench 522 at Elmore Plantation. This small quantity is not suitable for analysis but the presence of sea food at these sites is of interest.

3.2.8 Worked Bone

One worked bone object, a small Roman hairpin, was found in Trench 170 at Enborne Road. It is decorated with two parallel, incised lines around the cylindrical head.

3.2.9 Animal Bone

It has not been possible during the rapid post-excavation analysis to classify the recovered animal bone, this will be done during the next phase of report production. Numerically the majority of the animal came from the Enborne Road site. In all 250 pieces weighing 1,518g were recovered from the Enborne Road site, whilst only 45 pieces weighing 701g were recovered from the rest of the sampled area, with no defined concentrations.

4 MITIGATION STATEMENT

Given below are individual mitigation statements for each of the five sites defined by the latest stage of fieldwork. Each entry first discusses the significance of the site and secondly recommends mitigatory action.

When discussing the significance of the individual sites the four categories defined in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Volume 11, section 3, part 2, Cultural Heritage) (hereafter referred too as the Manual) will be used. These are defined in paragraph 3.4 of the Manual as follows:

'The importance of the archaeological resource which could be affected should be established at an early stage in route planning. At present four categories of monument can be defined:-

- sites of national importance - usually Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or monuments in the process of being scheduled;
- sites of regional or county importance;
- sites of district or local importance;
- sites which are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade.

The accepted criteria for defining sites of national importance are the non-statutory criteria for scheduling ancient monuments as outlined in the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance 16 (1990) Annex 4, and which are further discussed in the Manual, Annex II, paragraph 4. Each site is individually assessed using the relevant criteria.

When considering mitigatory measures the advice in the Manual will again be followed. The relevant paragraph is 6.3 where PPG 16 (1990) is paraphrased:

The Government's policy towards archaeological remains and development in England and Wales is stated in DOE PPG 16, paragraphs 8 and 27:

'With the many demands of modern society, it is not always feasible to save all archaeological remains. The key question is where and how to strike the right balance. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled [i.e., designated] or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance will not always be so clear cut.'

'...As stated in paragraph 8, where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e., a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains.'

The appropriate actions for sites not graded as nationally important is discussed in paragraph 28 of PPG16:

'There will no doubt be occasions, particularly where remains of lesser importance are involved, when planning authorities may decide that the significance of the archaeological remains is not

sufficient when weighed against all other material considerations, including the need for development, to justify their physical preservation *in situ*, and that the proposed development should proceed. As paragraph 25 explains, planning authorities will, in such cases, need to satisfy themselves that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory arrangements for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains and the publication of the results.'

Finally the views given below are solely those of Wessex Archaeology, with the exception of the technical details of mitigation measures which were discussed with Mott MacDonald.

4.1 Enborne Road

Archaeological features and deposits dating to the early and late Romano-British period were found across 8 trenches, covering an area of approximately 6500m², to the north of the Enborne Road. In all 144 sherds (1,624g) of pottery, 410 pieces (25,426g) of ceramic building material, 250 pieces (1,518g) of animal bone and 28 pieces of ironwork, as well as various other archaeological material, were recovered from the site. The discovery of large amount of ceramic building material on the site, in addition to several dressed blocks and the identification of postholes, implies that substantial buildings once stood on the site. Ditches found during the work show that the buildings stood amongst a fieldsystem. It is likely, therefore, that the settlement represented was a Romano-British farmstead, which may be termed a villa, given the substantial 'Romanised' structures which must have stood on the site.

Significance:

Period: The site has two distinct phases of activity. The majority of the dating evidence from the site suggests occupation during the late Romano-British period (3rd/4th century AD). There is though a small element of significantly early Romano-British activity dated to the pre-Flavian period (<69AD). Such an early date may have a military origin. There is no evidence of continuity between the two phases of activity.

Rarity: The site is located approximately 18km from the Roman town of Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*), the landscape around which is dense with contemporary sites and findspots, and many rural farmsteads of a similar nature to the site. The site, therefore, is an addition to a well populated distribution and cannot be classified as rare.

Survival/condition: The features encountered were substantial and well preserved, though, no actual surfaces or wall foundations were encountered. It is likely that the site, given the proximity of the remains to the surface, has suffered some plough damage.

Fragility/vulnerability: The features were located on average only 0.25m beneath the surface and would be particularly vulnerable to machinery movement during wet weather.

Conclusion: The most important aspect of the site is the discrete pre-Flavian element. This may represent military activity as part of the campaigns and consolidation, or be evidence of early settlement. The understanding of the immediate post-conquest period has always been of great interest and English Heritage specifically list the era as being of particular importance in 'Exploring Our Past', a discussion document for directions in future archaeological research. Farmstead/villas vary much in status and complexity. The artefact assemblage recovered from the site, though extensive for an evaluation, displayed few exotic finds, but the site did cover a large area and most likely extends off the road corridor to the west. Given that central southern England had one of the highest densities of such settlements the site cannot be termed of 'national importance', but the pre-Flavian

element and the excellent preservation on the site means a 'regional or county importance' can be awarded.

Mitigation:

Along the stretch of route between the Enborne Road and the railway line the new road is to run along an embankment approximately 10m high. The road will cross both existing communication routes by bridge, both built on pile foundations. The railway bridge piles will be sunk directly into the railway embankment whilst those for the Enborne Road bridge will be sunk directly adjacent to the present road. Prior to the construction of the embankment the present stream is to be diverted into a culvert south of its present course. The old channel will then be cleaned out and filled in.

Because the site is to be buried it is recommended that the site be preserved *in situ*. To enable this it is recommended that the site be sealed and protected before embankment construction commences. For purposes of mitigation the area of the site is defined as being the area of the road corridor between the road and railway and to the north of the present stream course, evidence to the south of the stream is sparse, restricted to the features in trench 175, which are not fully convincing, and to nine sherds of pottery from trench 160.

To protect the site the area north of the present stream should not be topsoil stripped but rather be entirely covered with a geotextile barrier. Onto this barrier 0.5-1.00m of granular material should then be end-tipped or bladed, the layer then being compacted. Any specific haul routes across the site should be buried to a depth of 2.00m before use.

It is recommended a watching brief be maintained during both the clearing out of the present stream course and during the construction of the new culvert to the south.

A short note should be published in a local archaeological journal outlining the discoveries.

4.2 Elmore Plantation

Archaeological features were found in three trenches located to the south of the A4 trunk road. In all 7 features were identified as was a colluvial deposit which contained many artefacts. In all 41 sherds (229g) of pottery, 12 pieces (476g) of ceramic building material and 69 pieces (645g) of slag were recovered from the three trenches, as were small amounts of fired clay and burnt flint. The pottery from the excavated features has been dated to the early Romano-British period whilst that in the colluvium is of late Romano-British date. The full extent of the site has not yet been fully defined as the area immediately to the north is wooded and as a consequence not yet been trenched. From the available evidence there appears to have been a structure in the vicinity which, given the large amount of slag recovered, most probably had an industrial function.

Significance:

Period: Two distinct phases of activity can be identified, early Romano-British (1st century AD and late Romano-British (3rd/4th century AD).

Rarity: As the full extent and nature of the site has yet to be defined this cannot be fully discussed. The site to date has no unusual characteristics and is in an area rich in Roman finds, small towns are supposed to have existed at Thatcham and near Speen (*Spinis*), and

the Ermin Way Roman road would have passed close to the site. The site cannot, therefore, be classified as being of a particularly rare type.

Survival/condition: This has yet to be fully determined. To date only negative features have been found and the site is not significantly well preserved. The potential for more significant remains surviving beneath the colluvium remains.

Fragility/vulnerability: With a depth of only 0.27m of topsoil, and being sited on a steep slope, it is likely the site would be damaged during machine movements during wet weather.

Conclusion: Given the incomplete nature of the evidence to date the full significance of the site cannot reliably be assessed. The study of industrial sites has been highlighted by English Heritage in 'Exploring Our Past' as being of important as 'a theme with great potential value for all periods to explore further the patterns of industry and craftsmanship'. At present a 'district or local importance' could be attributed to the site.

Mitigation:

The site location almost exactly coincides with the line where the route moves off an embankment and enters a cutting, thus complicating the mitigatory factors.

The first action will be to fully define the edge of the site in the woodland to the north. Prior to machining in the woodland the trees **should be cut to stump, and not grubbed**.

After the site has been fully defined it is recommended that the area to be under embankment is preserved *in situ*. The topsoil should not be stripped but rather the area be entirely covered with a geotextile barrier. Onto this barrier 0.5-1.00m of granular material should then be end-tipped or bladed, the layer then being compacted. Any specific haul routes across the site should be buried to a depth of 2.00m before use.

Where stripping to form a cutting will destroy remains the affected area should first be archaeologically excavated. At present none of this area has been evaluated as it is masked by trees. It is, though, expected, given the artefacts retrieved from the colluvial deposits probably derived from the vicinity, that deposits may exist in the cutting area.

4.3 Lambourn Valley

The investigation of two trenches on a narrow terrace on the south bank of the River Lambourn produced 445 pieces of worked flint of forms attributable to the Mesolithic period and eighty four pieces (897g) of burnt flint, a possible hearthstone was also recovered. The material was found in a layer of silt, measured at one location to be 0.2m thick, which was sealed c.0.50m beneath the present ground surface. Analysis of the worked flint showed that the assemblage was probably *in situ*. The raw material used was river gravel nodules and pebbles which could have been obtained from the Lambourn, and small waste flakes, which would have been lost if the assemblage had moved any distance, were present.

Significance:

Period: The flint assemblage was basically Mesolithic, some elements could point to an origin in the later Mesolithic whilst others could be from the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. The study of the Mesolithic period, particularly the late Mesolithic\Neolithic

interface is of particular importance at present. English Heritage specifically list the late Mesolithic\Neolithic interface as being of particular importance in 'Exploring Our Past'.

Rarity: As shown by Richards (1978) the Kennet valley is particularly rich in Mesolithic sites (Thatcham and Greenham Dairy farm being two good examples), particularly the area around the confluence with the Lambourn. Very few sites, though, are known along the Lambourn valley.

Group Value: The site derives significance from being an outlier to a nationally significant cluster of sites along the nearby Kennet valley.

Survival/condition: It is difficult to assess the condition of the site given the crude way in which it was discovered. The best indicator of the condition of the site is the flint assemblage itself. Small waste chips and flakes, which would have been lost had the assemblage been moved either by man or naturally, were present. The site would appear to be *in situ*.

Fragility/vulnerability: The site is apparently contained entirely within a single silt deposit 0.2m thick buried 0.5m beneath the present surface. Engineering works to cross the river would entirely destroy the site.

Conclusion: The site is an addition to a group of academically renowned Mesolithic sites, such as Thatcham, known along the Kennet valley. It can be attributed 'national importance'.

Mitigation:

The site is located on the first terrace directly adjacent to the River Lambourn and is on deposits which are to be removed during road construction. It is recommended, therefore, that the site be totally excavated prior to road construction. In addition efforts should be made to evaluate the marshy area between the braided river channels/mill stream to ensure the site does not extend to the north-east. If the site does extend then the excavation should be expanded to accommodate all deposits.

On present evidence the excavation should take the form of the full archaeological excavation of an area of approximately 150m east-west by 80m north-south, directly adjacent to the river and encompassing the areas of trenches 294 and 297.

4.4 Hill's Pightle

A total of six features were found in five trenches in the base of a dry valley. From the trenches 139 sherds (1071g) of pottery of 13th/14th century AD date were recovered along with small amounts of other materials. The site uncovered probably represents the remains of a simple farmstead.

Significance:

Period: Newbury was a thriving wool town during the period the site was occupied, during the 13th/14th century AD, and other settlements such as Speen would have been flourishing. To find a farmstead site close to Newbury is not unexpected.

Rarity: Surviving settlements founded in medieval times, subsequently shrunken and deserted settlements and large areas of common fields are known throughout the Kennet and Lambourn valleys, attesting to a high population density in the area. Individual farmsteads are not common discoveries, as in the past researchers have been looking for the remains of nucleated settlements, they are not rare but dispersed settlement patterns have seldom been investigated.

Survival/condition: Only negative features were discovered, though traces of building materials, including ceramic building material, flint and mortar, was found. The features were well sealed by 0.5m of topsoil and appeared to be well preserved. The full extent of the site could not be determined as it was not possible to machine trench in the wooded area immediately to the north.

Fragility/vulnerability: The material at the base of the valley is very soft and any machine movements over the ground in wet weather would result in the destruction of the remains.

Conclusion: The site is of a known type and in an area where such sites would be expected. Nevertheless, such sites are not common and are useful indicators of rural/urban interaction during the period, highlighting the degree of influence brought to bear by the market of Newbury. As such it can be attributed 'regional or county importance'.

Mitigation:

The site is located in the base of a dry valley which the road will cross on an embankment. The base of the embankment is to be composed of a granular material to allow free movement of surface water down the valley, thus stopping the embankment acting as a dam. To be able to build such an embankment all soft material is to be removed from the valley base, an action which will detrimentally affect the site. It is recommended, therefore, that the site should be excavated prior to the commencement of road construction.

Before the area of excavation can be defined the evaluation of the wooded area to the north will need to be undertaken. Due to the possibility of remains in the woods it is recommended that the trees **should be cut to stump, and not grubbed.**

On present evidence an area 60m square would need to be excavated, further evaluation may revise this estimate.

4.5 Swilly Copse

A single complete Middle Bronze Age Globular Urn was found close to the proposed new junction with the A43. Further trenching in the vicinity of the find failed to discover any related vessels, nor any features with which to relate the pot burial.

Significance:

Period: The Middle to Late Bronze Age period is well represented throughout Berkshire.

Rarity: Globular Urns, in domestic and funerary contexts, are common discoveries on Middle Bronze Age sites.

Survival/condition: The vessel was intact prior to discovery.

Conclusion: The vessel is of a common type and has been proved to not be associated with any discernible features nor any other pot burials. The find is of 'district or local importance'.

Mitigation:

The entire pot and fill was removed during the evaluation fieldwork and no other features have been found during further investigations. It is, therefore, recommended that a watching brief only be maintained during earthmoving in the vicinity of the find in case other isolated pot burials are present.

4.6 Individual Features

The only other feature of any note was a shallow ditch found in trench 249, located c100m northeast of the junction of the A4 Bath Road and the B4000 Stockcross Road (CPO Plot 8/1, Sheet 8), in which Bronze Age pottery was found. These remains warrant classification in the lowest category, i.e. 'little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade'. It is recommended that a watching brief be maintained during any earthmoving in this area.

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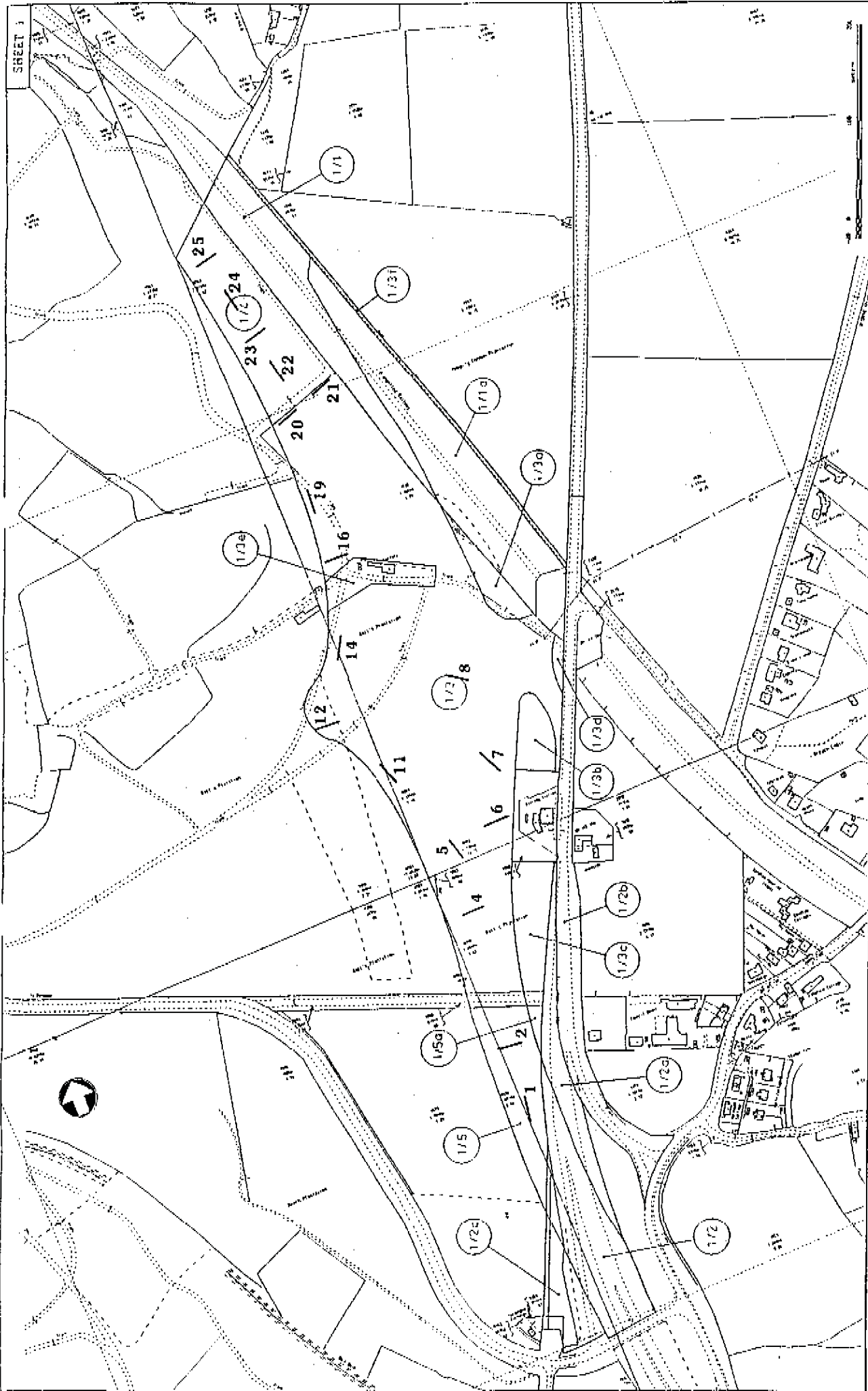
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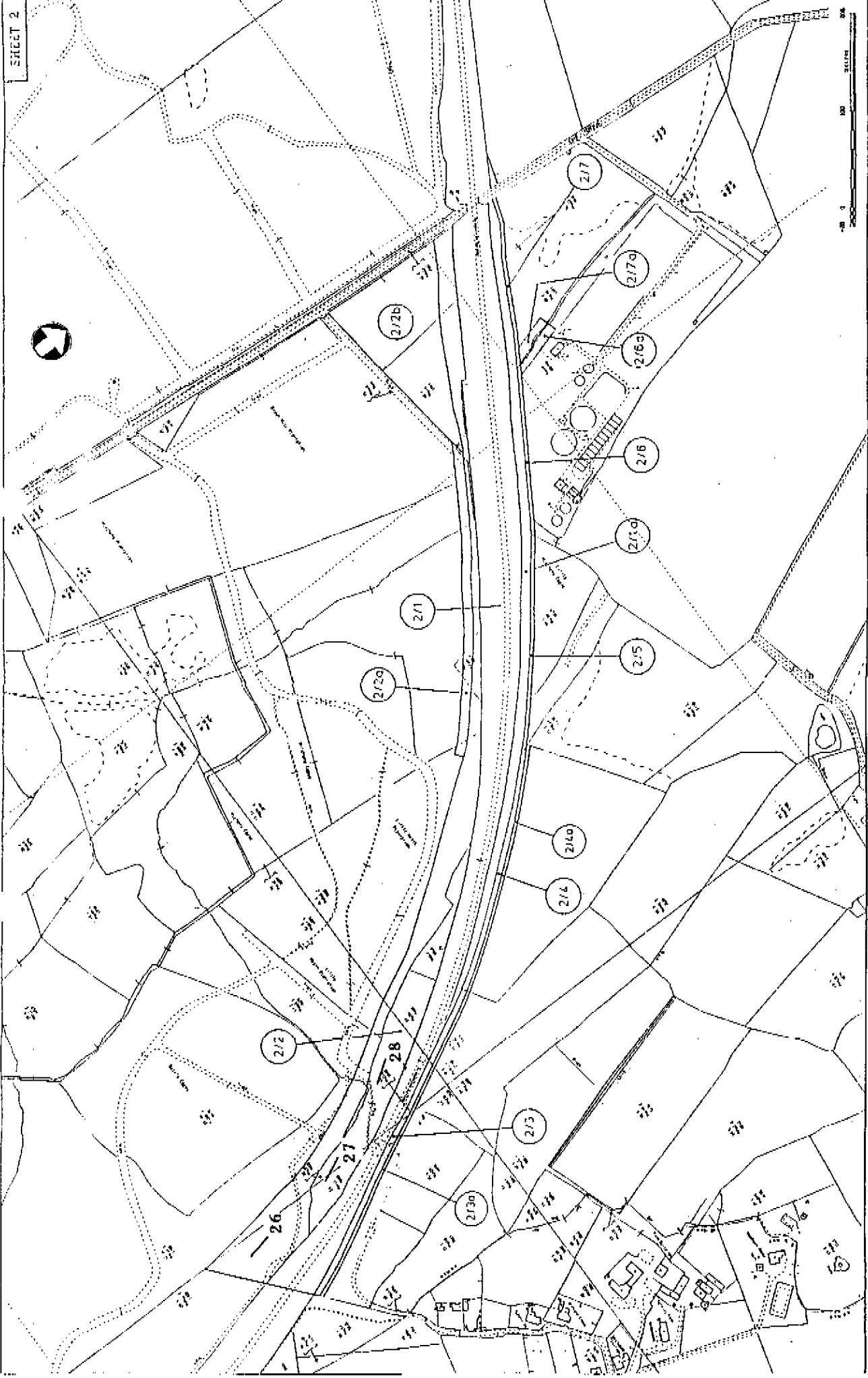
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THE WINCHESTER - PRESTON TRUNK ROAD
 (A34 NEWBURY BYPASS)
 COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER (SE No.) 199

March 1991

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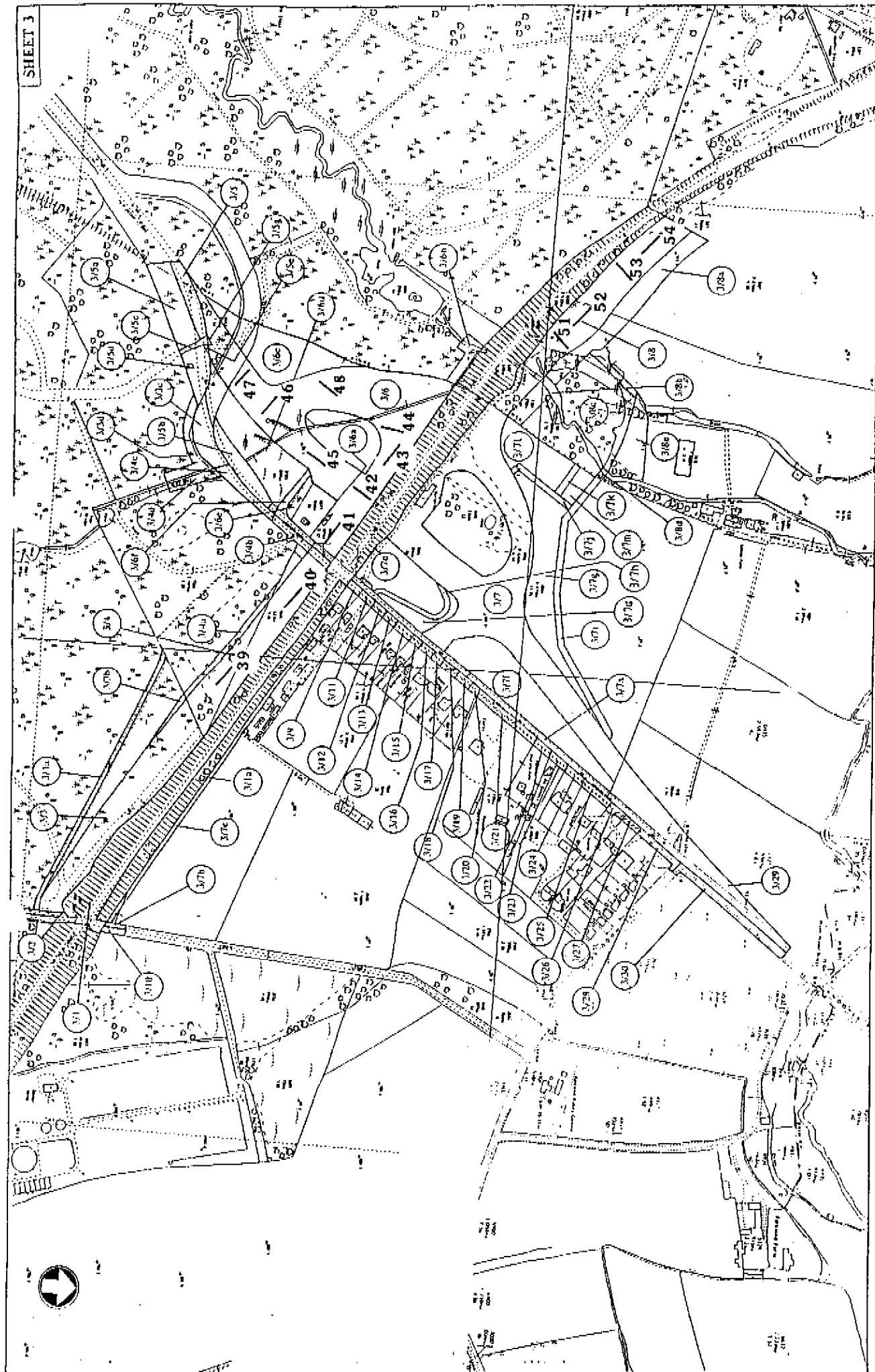


SHEET 2

THE WINCHESTER - PRESTON TRUNK ROAD
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SHEET 2

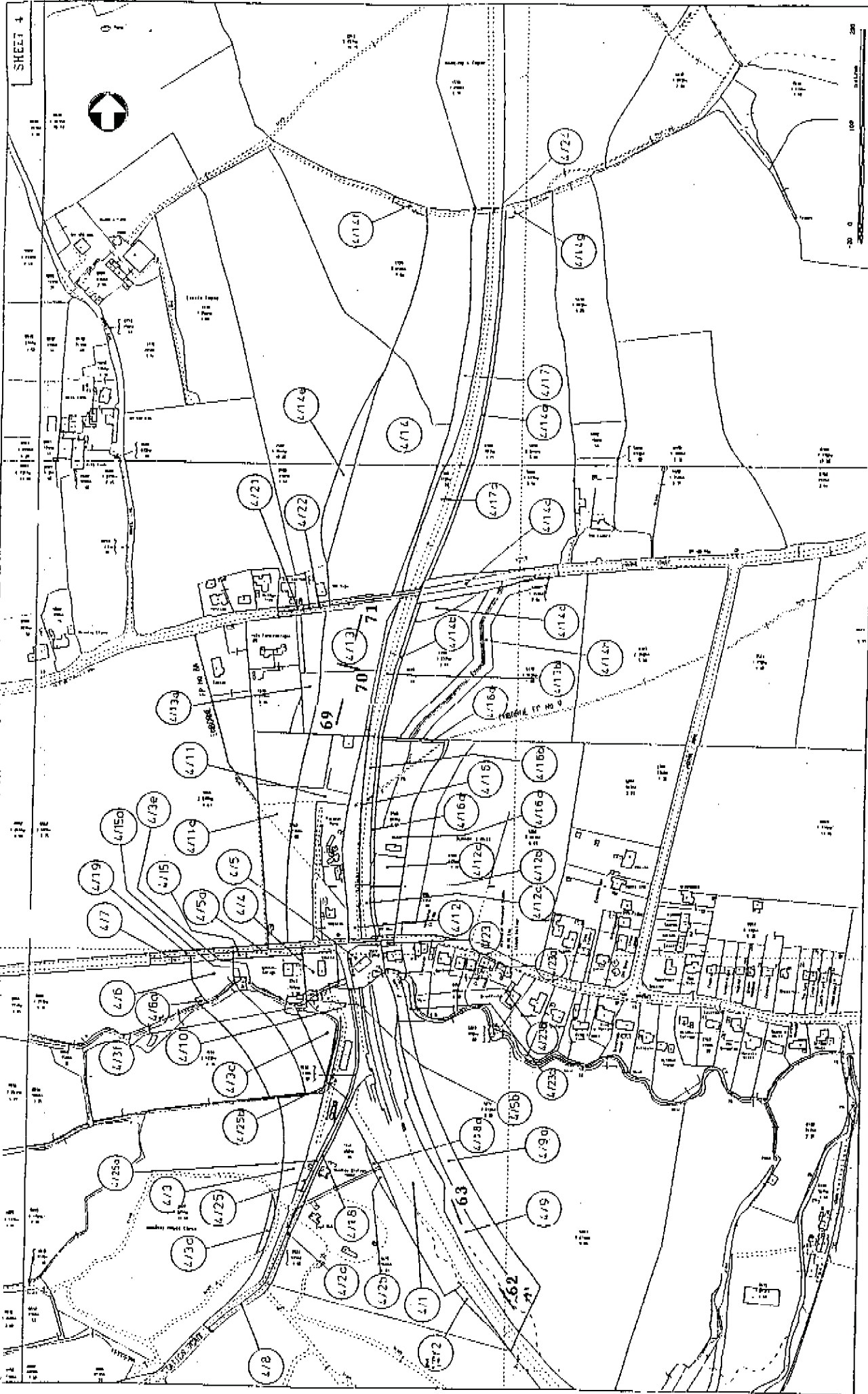
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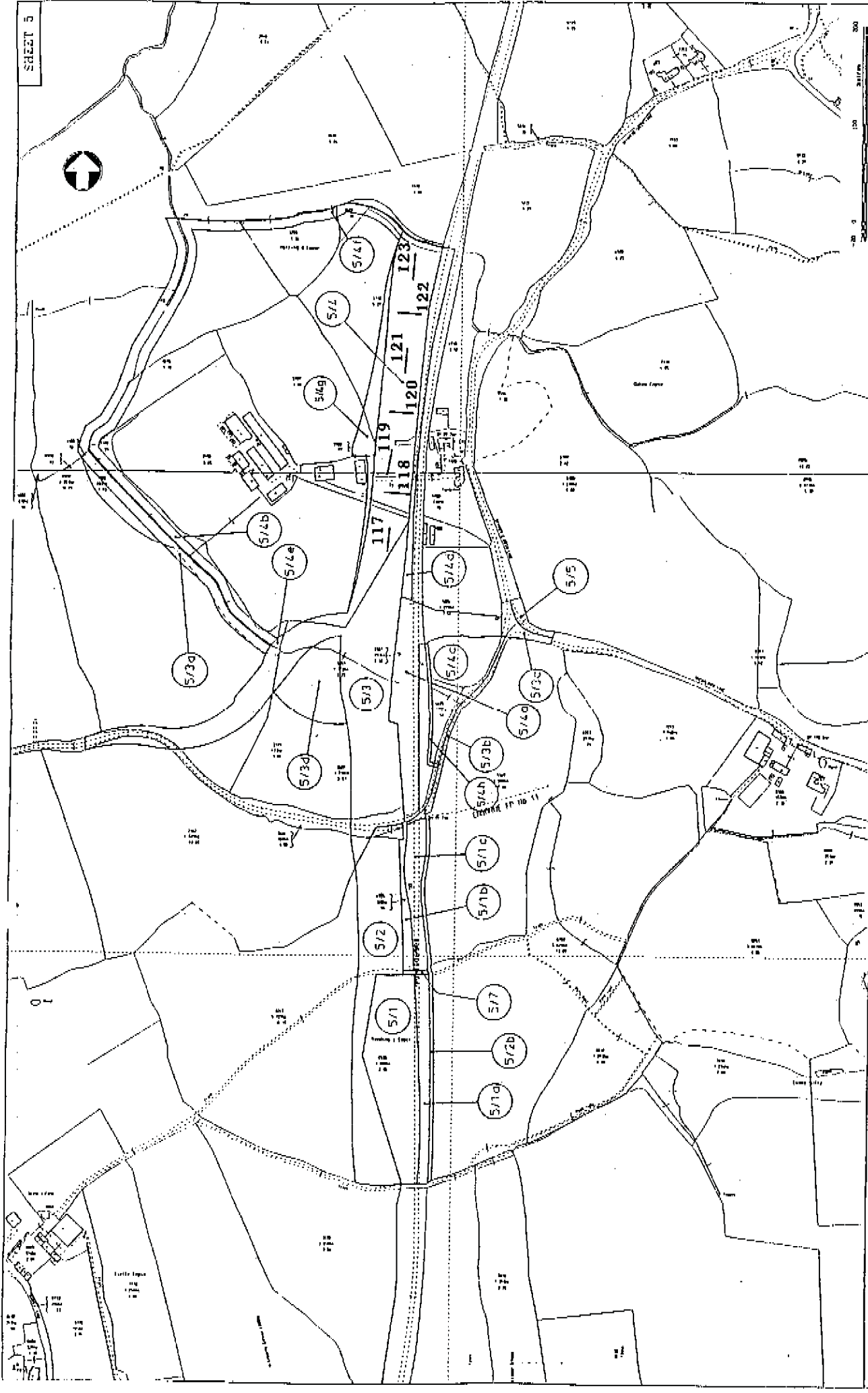
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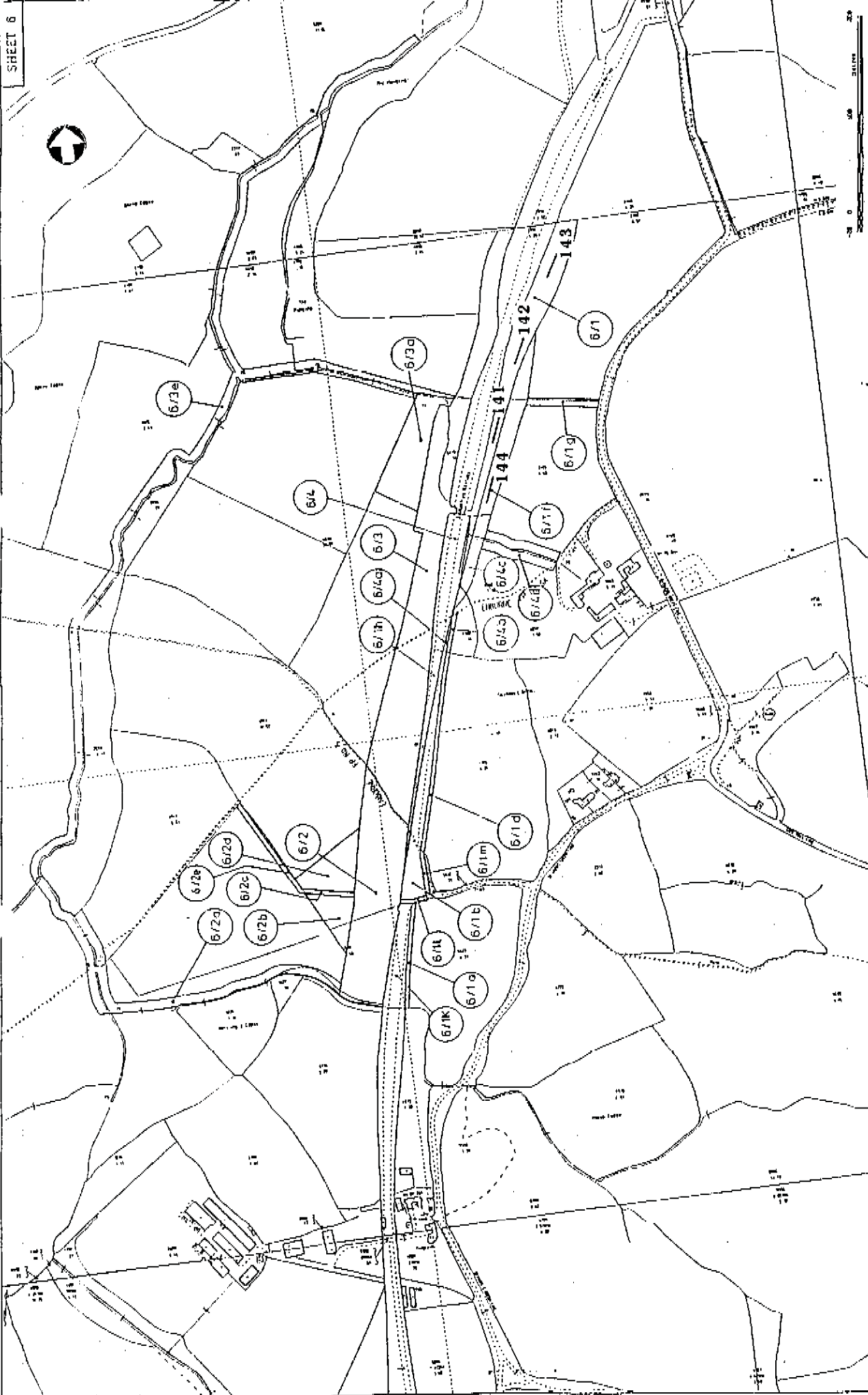


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March 1967



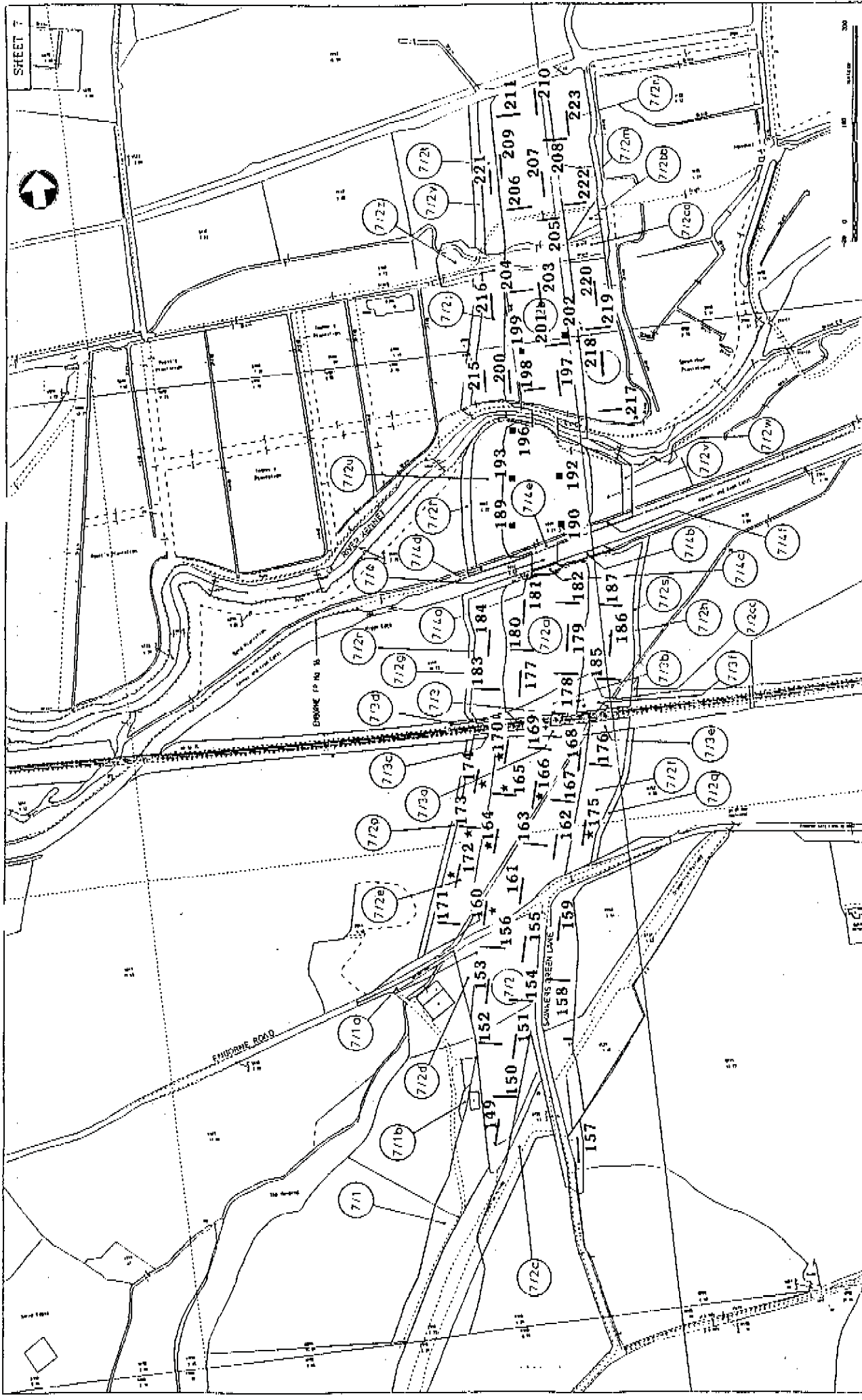
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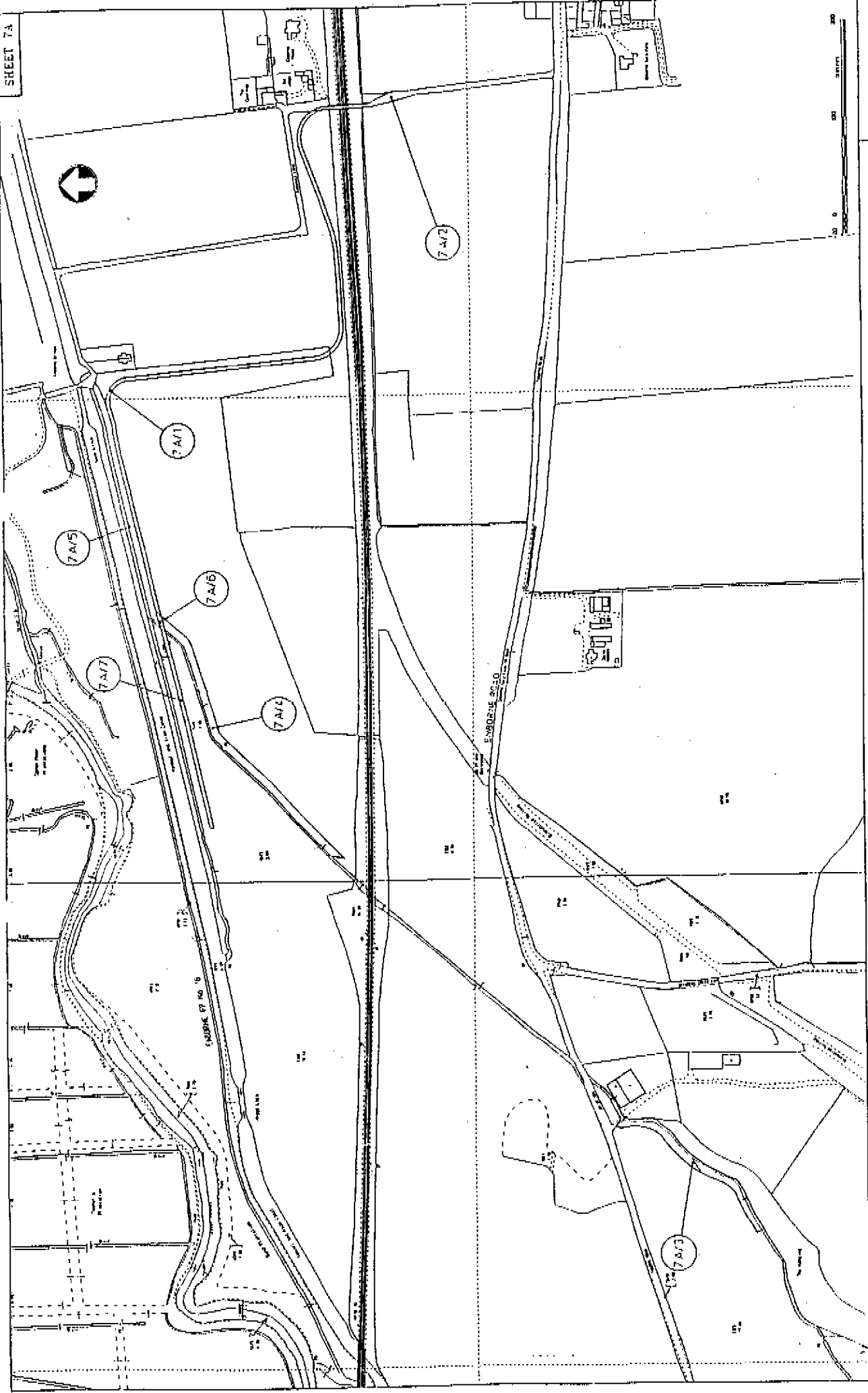
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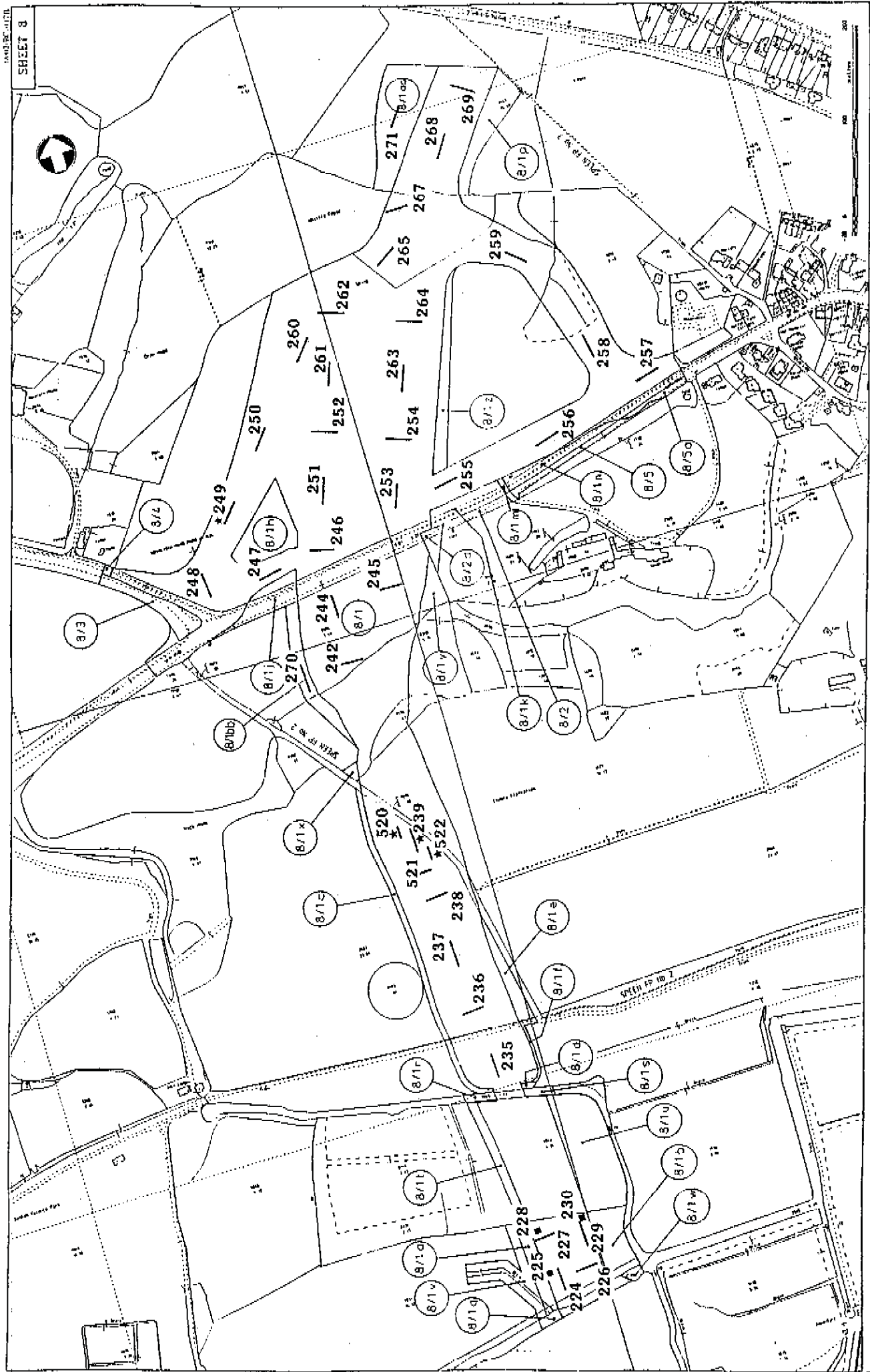
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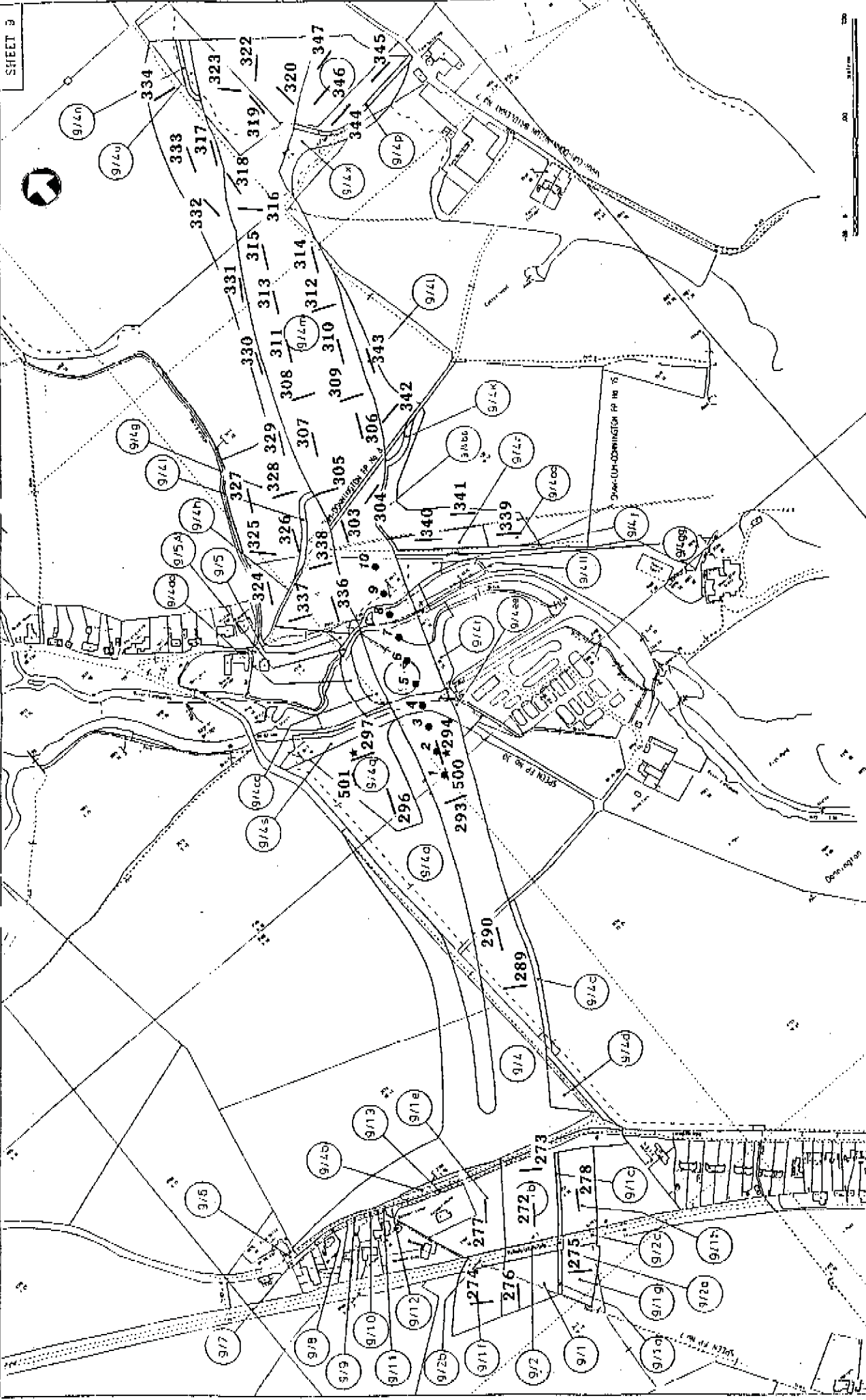


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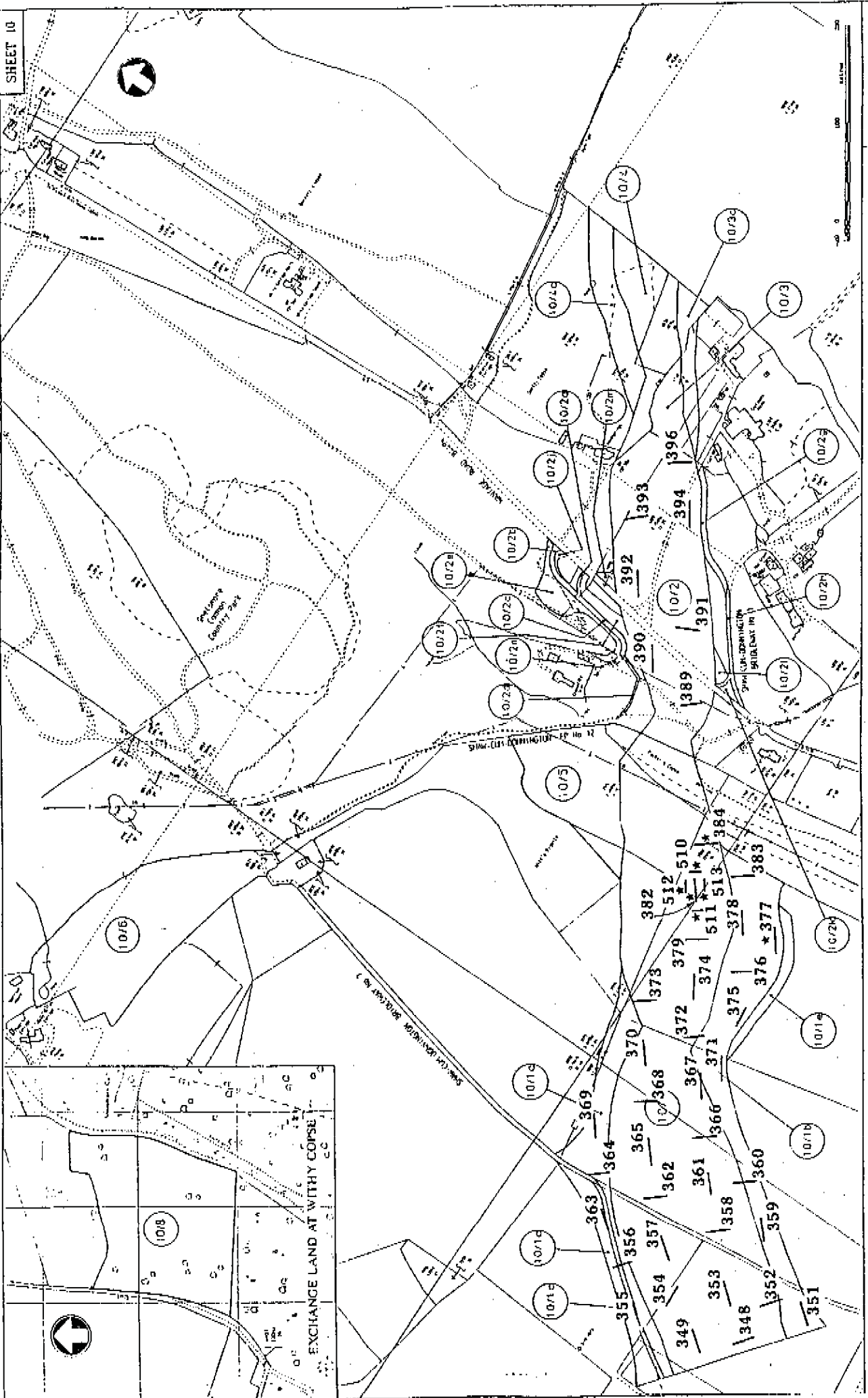
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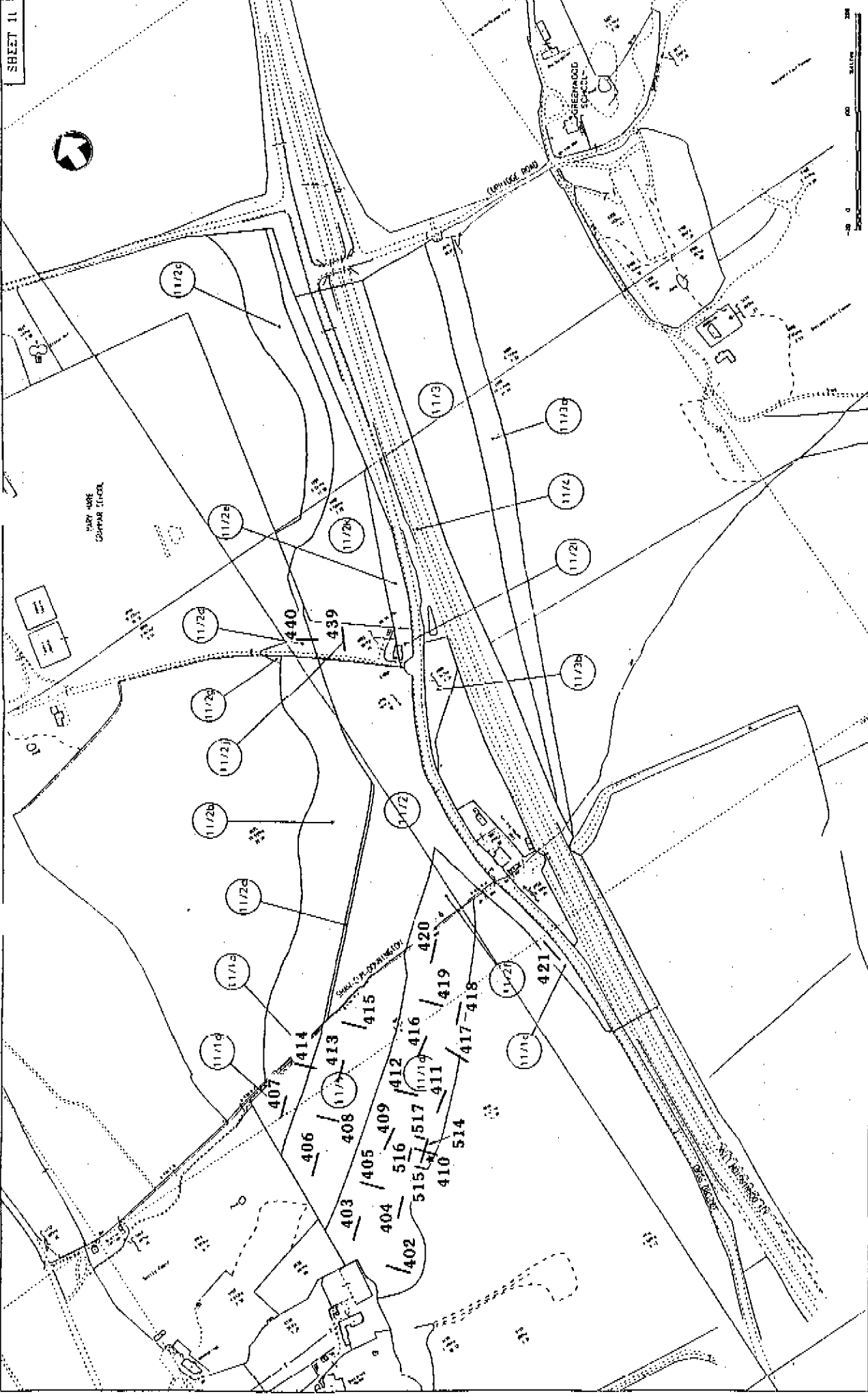
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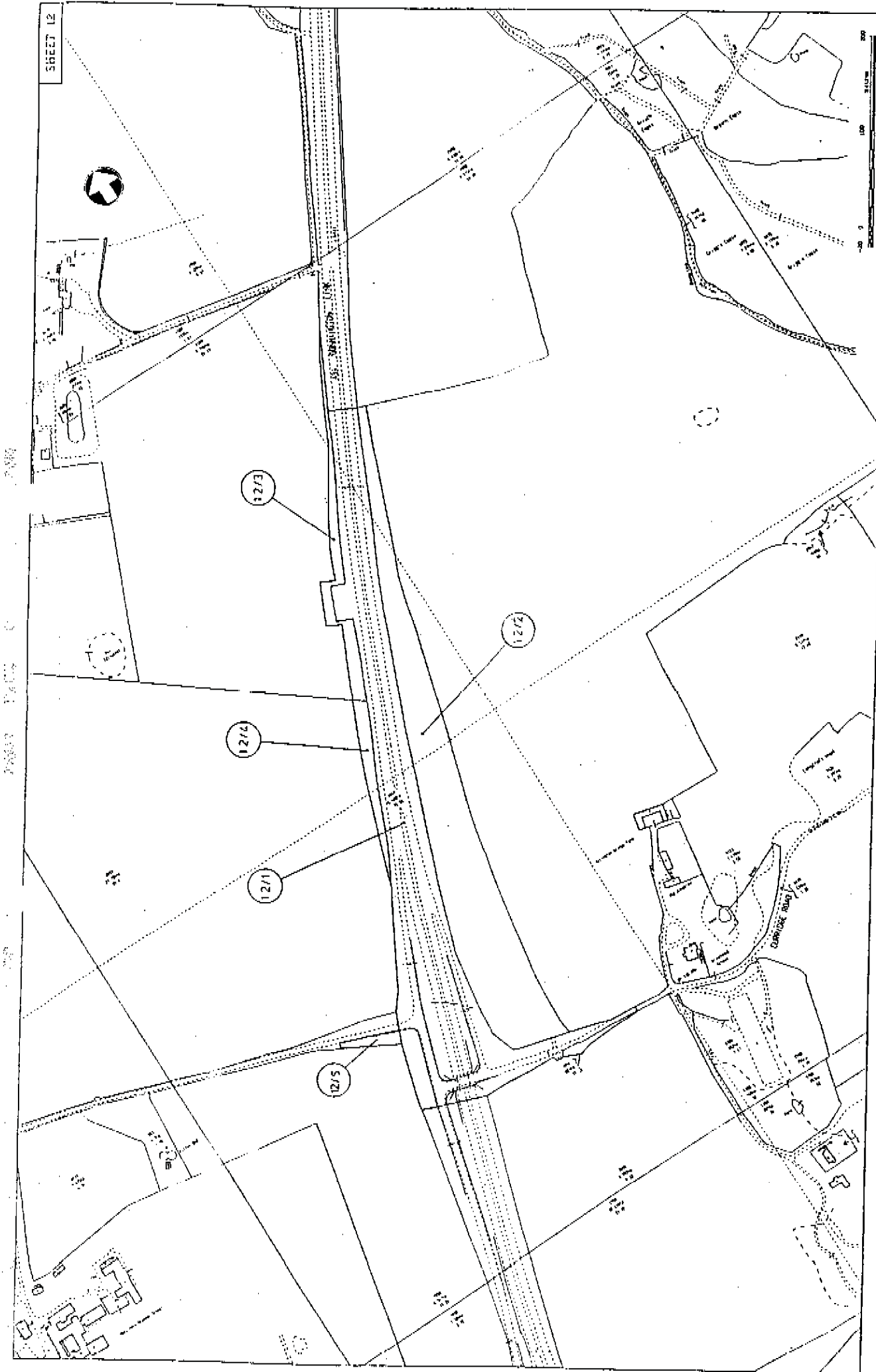
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SHEET 11

March 1941



SHEET 12

SHEET 12

THE WINCHESTER - PRESTON TRUNK ROAD
 (A34 NEWBURY BYPASS)
 COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER (SE No.) 199

March 1971

APPENDIX 1. Status of the Stage 2 fieldwork at 24/9/93

Table 1. Trenches permanently inaccessible

Trenches	CPO Plots	No.	Reason
50	3/8	1	Land used for extraction
55-6	3/8c	2	Land used for extraction
57	3/71	1	Land used for extraction
89-91	4/17	3	In railway cutting
113-6	5/4a, c	4	Under railway embankment
291-2	9/4	2	Recently made ground
298-302	9/4e, cc, m	5	In reedswamp
Total		18	

Table 2. Trenches inaccessible due to woodland

Trenches	CPO Plots	No.
3, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18	1/3	7
29-36	2/2, b	8
188, 191, 194-5, 212-4, 231-4, 240-1, 243, 266	7/2b, u, v; 8/1	14
321, 335, 380-1, 385-8	9/4g, m; 10/1	7
395	10/2	1
397-9	10/4, a	3
400-1	10/3, a	2
Total		42

Table 3. Trenches not done at 24/9/93 in plots with access

Trenches	CPO Plots	No.	Reason
64	4/9	1	Machine breakdown
279-88, 295	9/4, d	11	Field under crop
Total		12	

Table 4. Trenches not done due to lack of permitted access

Trenches	CPO Plots	No.	Landowner
37-8	3/3	2	Forestry Commission
58-61	4/3, c	4	Moreton
65-7	4/11	3	Perris
68	4/16c	1	Newbury Hopsital Helpers League
72-88	4/14, c	17	Cottrell
92-7	5/1, b	6	Secretary of State for Transport
98-112	5/2; 5/3, d	15	Cottrell
124-9	6/2, d	6	Cottrell
130-148	6/3, a; 7/1	15	Butler
422-38	11/2, b	17	Mary Hare School
441-54	11/2k, c, e	14	Mary Hare School
455-90	11/3, a,b; 12/2	36	Fairhurst
Total		136	

APPENDIX 2. List of excavated trenches with summarised context descriptions

(Trenches are 25m long machine trenches unless otherwise stated. Contexts referred to in text are in bold.)

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
1	1/5	149.9	2221 2222	0.33	sandy loam and gravel topsoil sand and gravel natural
2		148.0	2219 2220	0.32	silty loam topsoil silty clay natural
4	1/3	145.5	2210 2211 2212	0.15 0.06	silty loam topsoil silty loam subsoil silty gravel natural
5		145.0	2207 2208 2209	0.12 0.16	silt loam topsoil silt loam subsoil silty gravel natural
6		144.0	2204 2205 2206	0.12 0.09	silt loam topsoil silt subsoil sand and gravel natural
7		143.5	2201 2202 2203	0.10 0.12	peaty silt loam topsoil silty gravel subsoil silty gravel natural
8		143.0	2198 2199 2200	0.10 0.08	silty loam topsoil silt loam subsoil clay natural
11		144.5	2216 2217 2218	0.10 0.15	silty loam topsoil silt loam subsoil silt and gravel natural
12		144.5	2213 2214 2215	0.12 0.12	silt loam topsoil silty loam subsoil silty clay natural
14		143.5	2195 2196 2197	0.10 0.15	silty loam topsoil silt loam subsoil silt and gravel natural
16		142.0	2163 2164 2165	0.09 0.14	silty loam topsoil silty loam subsoil silt and gravel natural
19		141.0	2166 2167 2168	0.10 0.14	loamy fine sand topsoil loamy fine sand subsoil silt natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
20	1/3	138.5	2185 2186	0.18	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
21		139.0	2187 2188	0.16	sandy loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
22	1/4	138.0	2169 2170 2171	0.15 0.12	silt loam topsoil silty gravel subsoil silty clay natural
23		136.0	2172 2173 2174	0.17 0.14	sandy loam and gravel topsoil loamy sand subsoil sand and gravel natural
24		135.0	2175 2176 2177 2178	0.18 0.17 0.22	silt loam topsoil fine sand and gravel subsoil fine silty loam/peat layer sand and gravel natural
25		133.5	2179 2180 2181	0.15 0.14	silty loam topsoil sandy loam subsoil sandy gravel natural
26	2/2	131.0	2182 2183 2184	0.16 0.20	silt loam topsoil sandy loam gravel subsoil sand and gravel natural
27		122.0	2189 2190 2191	0.05 0.28	silty loam topsoil clay natural flinty gravel spread in silt loam
28		120.0	2192 2193 2194	0.20 0.41	sandy loam topsoil very fine sand subsoil very fine sand natural
39	3/4	107.0	2251 2252 2253	0.16 0.21	fine sandy loam topsoil loamy fine sand subsoil sandy clay natural
40		107.0	2254 2255 2256	0.06 0.35	very fine sandy loam topsoil fine sandy subsoil fine sandy clay natural
41	3/6	104.0	2239 2266 2267 2242	0.24 0.16 0.26	fine sandy loam topsoil loamy fine sand subsoil loamy very fine sand layer clay loam natural
42		103.0	2265 2240 2241	0.22 0.23	very fine sandy loam topsoil sandy/silty loam and gravel subsoil sandy clay and gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
43	3/6	102.5	2236	0.20	sandy loam topsoil
			2237	0.29	sandy loam and gravel subsoil
			2238		sand and gravel natural
44		99.5	2243	0.24	loamy very fine sand topsoil
			2244		loamy coarse sand natural
45		100.0	2245	0.31	loamy fine sand topsoil
			2246		clay loam natural
			2247	0.30	silty loam topsoil
			2248	0.10	sandy loam and gravel subsoil
			2249		sand and gravel natural
2250		sandy clay natural			
46		101.5	2233	0.17	fine sandy loam topsoil
			2234	0.33	loamy sand subsoil
			2235		sand and gravel natural
47		103.5	2230	0.27	loamy fine sand topsoil
			2231	0.25	loamy very fine sand subsoil
			2232		clay loam natural
48		101.0	2226	0.15	loamy sand topsoil
			2227	0.31	very fine sandy loam subsoil
			2228	0.15	very fine sandy loam layer
			2229		sandy loam natural
49		99.5	2223	0.22	loamy fine sand topsoil
			2224	0.80	very fine sandy loam subsoil
			2225		coarse sandy loam natural
51	3/8	97.0	3232	0.25	sandy loam topsoil
			3233	0.25	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3234		sand and gravel natural
52		98.0	3235	0.27	sandy loam topsoil
			3236	0.30	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3237		sand and gravel natural
53		99.5	3238	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3239	0.11	sandy silt subsoil
			3240		silty sand natural
54		100.5	3241	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3242	0.20	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3243		silty gravel natural
62	4/9	100.5	3244	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3245	0.20	sandy silt subsoil
			3246		sandy silt natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
63	4/9	98.5	3247	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3248	0.18	silty clay subsoil
			3249		silty clay natural
69	4/13	103.0	2261	0.24	silty loam topsoil
			2262		clay natural
70		104.5	2259	0.26	silty loam topsoil
			2260		clay natural
71		105.0	2257	0.31	fine sandy loam topsoil
			2258		clay natural
117	5/4	97.5	3067	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3068	0.25	sandy silt subsoil
			3069		sandy clay natural
118		97.5	3064	0.20	sandy silt topsoil
			3065	0.20	sandy silt subsoil
			3066		sandy clay natural
119		97.0	3061	0.15	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3062	0.15	sandy silt subsoil
			3063		silty clay natural
120		96.0	3058	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3059	0.20	sandy silt subsoil
			3060		sandy clay natural
121		94.0	3055	0.15	sandy silt topsoil
			3056	0.15	sandy silt subsoil
			3057		sandy clay natural
122		92.5	3052	0.15	sandy silt topsoil
			3053	0.15	sandy silt subsoil
			3054		sandy clay natural
123		91.5	3049	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3050	0.30	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3051		sandy clay and gravel natural
141	6/1	87.5	3036	0.20	sandy silt topsoil
			3037	0.20	sandy silt subsoil
			3038		sandy silt and gravel natural
			3039	0.40	fill of 3040
			3040	0.40	modern land drain
142		89.0	3043	0.20	sandy silt topsoil
			3044	0.20	sandy silt subsoil
			3045		sandy silt natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
143	6/1	94.5	3046	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3047	0.25	silt and gravel subsoil
			3048		gravel natural
144	6/1f	88.0	3029	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3030	0.15	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3031		fill of 3032
			3032		modern land drain
			3033		fill of 3034
			3034		drain
3035		gravel natural			
149	7/2	89.0	3022	0.10	sandy silt topsoil
			3023	1.10+	modern dump layer
150		89.0	3020	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3021	1.00+	modern dump layer
151		88.5	3018	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3019	1.00+	modern dump layer
152		88.0	3016	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3017	1.00+	modern dump layer
153		83.0	3009	0.20	sandy silt and gravel topsoil
			3010	1.00	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3011		sandy silt natural
154		85.0	3001	0.15	sandy silt topsoil
			3002	0.25	sandy silt subsoil
			3003		sand and gravel natural
			3004	0.30	fill of 3005
			3005	0.30	tree root hole
155		82.0	3006	0.20	sandy silt topsoil
			3007	0.20	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3008		sand and gravel natural
156		82.5	3012	0.10	sandy silt topsoil
			3013	0.20	sandy silt subsoil
			3014		sand and gravel natural
			3015	0.60+	sandy silt
157		90.0	3024	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3025	0.20	sandy silt subsoil
			3026		sand and gravel natural
			3027	0.20+	fill of 3028
			3028	0.20+	possible drain
158		85.5	2030	0.26	sandy loam topsoil
			2031	0.16	sandy loam and gravel subsoil
			2032		sandy clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
159	7/2	84.0	2033	0.25	sandy loam topsoil
			2034	0.40	sandy loam with modern rubbish
			2263		sand and gravel subsoil
160		80.0	2001	0.15	sandy loam topsoil
			2002	0.90	loamy sand subsoil
161		81.0	2003	0.19	silty loam topsoil
			2004	0.22	gravel natural
162		82.0	2017	0.32	sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel subsoil
			2018		
163		79.5	2005	0.32	sandy loam topsoil
			2006	1.00	sand and gravel subsoil
			2007		sandy clay and gravel natural
164		80.0	2103	0.20	sandy loam topsoil
			2104	0.15	sandy subsoil with CBM and pot
			2105		sandy clay natural
			2106		fill of 2107
			2107		ditch 3.1m wide
			2108		fill of 2109
			2109		ditch 2.7m wide
165		81.0	2042	0.22	sandy silt topsoil
			2043		fill of 2044
			2044		linear feature 1.4+m wide
			2272		sand and gravel natural
166		79.5	2056		fill of 2057
			2057		irregular feature 1.7m wide
			2058		fill of 2059
			2059		semicircular feature 1.4m wide
			2060		upper fill of 2062
			2061		lower fill of 2062
			2062		ditch 1.7m wide
			2063		fill of 2064
			2064		ditch 1.1m wide
			2065		fill of 2066
			2066		posthole
2067	0.21	sandy loam topsoil			
2068		sand and gravel natural			
167		79.0	2008	0.35	sandy loam topsoil
			2009	0.65	sandy loam and gravel subsoil
			2010		sand and gravel natural
168		79.0	2011	0.32	sandy loam topsoil
			2012	0.55	sandy loam and gravel subsoil
			2013		sand natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
169	7/2	80.0	2036	0.29	loamy sand topsoil
			2037	0.41	loamy sand subsoil
170		82.0	2038	0.20	sandy loam topsoil
			2039	0.21	sandy loam and gravel subsoil
			2040	0.22	fill of 2054
			2041	0.57	fill of 2268
			2052	0.51	upper fill of 2055
			2053		lower fill of 2055
			2054	0.22	linear feature 0.4m wide
			2055	0.51	linear feature 0.9m wide
2268	0.57	irregular feature 2.1m wide			
171	7/2e	79.5	2084		clayey sand and gravel
			2085		sand and gravel layer
			2086		clayey sand and gravel layer
			2087		sandy clay and gravel layer
			2088	0.28	sandy loam topsoil
			2269		sandy clay natural
172		80.5	2091	0.23	sandy loam topsoil
			2092	0.31	sandy loam layer
			2093	0.45	sandy clay loam with CBM and pot
			2094	0.14	sandy clay subsoil
			2095		silty clay natural
			2096	1.20	linear feature 3m wide
			2097	1.20	fill of 2096
			2098		fill of 2099
			2099		oval feature, posthole?
			2100		fill of 2110
			2110		rectangular feature 1.7m x 0.7m
173		82.0	2072	0.20	loamy sand topsoil
			2073	0.15	loamy sand subsoil
			2074	0.20	dark sandy loam with CBM
			2075	0.16	fill of 2076
			2076	0.16	linear feature 1.4m wide
			2077		fill of 2078
			2078		posthole?
			2079		sandy loam layer
			2080		sand and gravel natural
174		82.5	2045	0.30	sandy loam topsoil
			2046		sub-circular pit 1.8m diameter
			2047	0.27	fill of 2046
			2048	0.41	fill of 2046
			2049	0.20	fill of 2046
			2050	0.42	fill of 2046
			2051	0.28	fill of 2046
			2081	0.23	sandy silt subsoil
			2082		sandy silt natural
			2083	0.15	sandy silt subsoil

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Dept (m)	Description
175	7/2f	82.5	2019	0.52	sandy loam topsoil
			2020	0.28	fill of 2029
			2021	0.27	fill of 2027
			2022	0.06	fill of 2027
			2023	0.05	fill of 2027
			2024	0.02	fill of 2027
			2025	0.11	fill of 2027
			2026	0.06	fill of 2027
			2027	0.42	ditch 0.9m wide
			2028	0.31	fill of 2029
			2029		linear feature 1.4m wide
2035	0.79	fill of 2029			
176		79.5	2014	0.33	sandy loam topsoil
			2015	0.54	sandy loam and gravel subsoil
			2016		loamy sand natural
177	7/2a	82.5	2133	0.42	loamy sand topsoil
			2134	0.15	sandy loam subsoil
			2135	0.32	clay natural
			2136		fill of 2264
			2264		linear feature 0.4m wide
178		81.5	2111	0.32	loamy sand topsoil
			2112		sand and gravel natural
179		82.0	2113	0.24	loamy sand topsoil
			2114		sand and gravel natural
180		82.0	2141	0.26	sandy loam topsoil
			2142		sand and gravel natural
181		80.5	2089	0.30	sandy loam topsoil
			2090		sand and gravel natural
182		80.0	2115	0.30	loamy sand topsoil
			2116		sandy clay natural
183	7/2g	83.0	2137	0.37	sandy loam topsoil
			2138	0.29	sandy loam subsoil
			2139	0.31	sand and gravel natural
			2140		loamy sand and flint layer
184		81.5	2143	0.41	sandy loam topsoil
			2144	0.16	clay and gravel subsoil
			2145	0.63	chalk natural
			2147	0.63	clay loam natural, west end of trench
185	7/2h	79.5	2129	0.30	loamy sand topsoil
			2130		sand and gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
186	7/2h	80.5	2124	0.32	silty loam topsoil
			2125	0.12	sandy clay loam subsoil
			2126	0.30	sandy clay and gravel natural
			2127		sand and gravel natural
			2128		sandy clay and gravel natural
			2131		clay natural
			2132		clay natural
187		80.0	2117	0.31	loamy sand topsoil
			2118	0.17	loamy sand subsoil
			2119	0.29	loamy sand natural
			2120		sandy loam subsoil
			2121		sandy loam subsoil
			2122		silty loam subsoil
			2123		loamy sand subsoil
189 2m ²	7/2b	76.0	2153	0.23	silty clay topsoil
			2154		sandy clay loam subsoil
190 2m ²		76.0	2148	0.09	peaty loam topsoil
			2149	0.08	silty loam subsoil
			2150	0.08	chalky sand
			2151	0.08	dark brown silty loam
			2152		sandy clay and gravel
192 2m ²		76.0	2155	0.28	peat and leaf mould topsoil
			2156	0.32	clayey sand subsoil
193 2m ²		76.5	2157	0.19	black clayey silt topsoil
			2158	0.60+	silty sand subsoil
196		76.5	2159	0.25	peat and leaf mould topsoil
			2160	0.10	sand and gravel
			2161	0.20	peat
			2162	0.30	sandy chalk silt
197		77.5	1306	0.26	loam topsoil
			1307	0.19	peat
			1308	0.45	chalky silt
			1309	0.15	peat
			1310		grey silt
			1311		gravel
198		77.5	1320	0.26	loam topsoil
			1321	0.95	peat
			1322		grey silt
199 2m ²		77.5	5015	0.10	loam topsoil
			5016	0.20	peat
			5017	0.18	chalky silt
			5018	0.72	peat

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
200	7/2h	77.5	1283	0.26	loam topsoil
			1284	0.09	grey silt
			1285	0.16	peat
			1286	0.44	grey silt
			1287		peat
201		77.5	1312	0.21	loam topsoil
			1313	0.80	grey silt with lenses of peat and gravel
			1314		gravel natural
202 2m ²		77.5	5012	0.28	loam topsoil
			5013	0.24	chalky silt
			5014	0.25	peat
203		77.5	1315	0.26	loam topsoil
			1316	0.60	white silt
			1317		peat
			1318		grey silt
			1319		gravel natural
204		77.5	1323	0.27	loam topsoil
			1324	0.09	white silt with lenses of peat and clay
			1325		grey silt
			1326		gravel natural
205		78.0	1256	0.25	loam topsoil
			1257	0.36	peat
			1258		light grey silt
206		78.0	1266	0.23	loam topsoil
			1267	0.54	white silt
			1268	0.24	peat
			1269		grey silt and gravel
207		77.5	1259	0.26	loam topsoil
			1260	0.42	peat
			1261		silt and gravel natural
208		77.5	1103	0.36	loam topsoil
			1104	0.17	white silt
			1105	0.37	peat
			1106	0.09	grey silt
			1107		grey silt and gravel
209		77.5	1270	0.26	loam topsoil
			1271	0.35	white silt
			1272	0.22	peat
			1273		dark grey silt and gravel
210		77.5	1108	0.34	loam topsoil
			1109	0.60	peat
			1110		light grey silt

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
211	7/2b	77.5	1253	0.38	loam topsoil
			1254	0.54	peat
			1255		light grey silt
215	7/2j	77.5	1288	0.26	loam topsoil
			1289	0.40	peat
			1290	0.75	white silt
			1291		peat
216		77.5	1279	0.27	loam topsoil
			1280	0.89	fill of 1282
			1281	0.75	peat
			1282	0.89	natural channel
217	7/2k	77.5	1292	0.23	loam topsoil
			1293	0.70	sand silt
			1294		peat
218		77.5	1295	0.32	loam topsoil
			1296	0.70+	white clayey silt
			1297		peat
219		77.5	1298	0.25	loam topsoil
			1299	0.50+	mixed silt, peat sand and clay
			1300		gravel natural
220		77.5	1301	0.20	loam topsoil
			1302	0.07	white silt
			1303	0.14	peat
			1304		white silt with clay, peat and gravel
			1305		peat
221	7/2l	77.5	1274	0.19	peaty loam
			1275	0.08	white silt
			1276	0.47	peat
			1277	0.31	grey clayey silt
			1278		sandy silt and gravel
222	7/2m	77.0	1262	0.24	loam topsoil
			1263	0.22	white silt
			1264	0.27	peat
			1265		light grey silt and gravel
223	7/2n	77.0	1249	0.19	peaty topsoil
			1250	0.70	peat
			1251	0.11	white chalky silt
			1252		dark grey silt

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
224	8/1	77.5	1097	0.32	loam topsoil
			1098	0.27	loam topsoil
			1099	0.37	light grey silt
			1100	0.85	peat
			1101	0.12	grey silt
			1102		light grey silt
225 2m ²		77.5	5008	0.19	loam topsoil
			5009	0.36	white silt
			5010	0.32	peat
			5011		dark grey silt
226		77.5	1082	0.30	clay loam topsoil
			1083	0.34	silty clay subsoil with white silt lenses
			1084	0.10	pale brown silt at east end
			1085	0.43	peat
			1086		grey silty clay subsoil
227		77.5	1087	0.25	peat topsoil
			1088	0.50	peat
			1089	0.10	dark grey silt
			1090		silt and gravel natural
228 2m ²		77.5	5001	0.29	silty loam topsoil
			5002	0.46	peat
			5003		silty clay subsoil
229		77.5	1091	0.20	peaty topsoil
			1092	0.50	peat
			1093	0.12	grey silt
			1094	0.10	dark grey silt
			1095	0.20	silt and gravel natural
230 2m ²		77.5	5004	0.25	loam topsoil
			5005	0.23	pale brown silt
			5006	0.45	peat
			5007		dark grey silt
235		78.0	1078	0.26	silty loam topsoil
			1079	0.42	silty clay subsoil
			1080	0.35	peat
			1081		silt and gravel natural
236		81.0	1074	0.32	sandy loam topsoil
			1075	0.33	clayey sand subsoil
			1076		clay and gravel natural
			1077		sandy silt subsoil, at east end
237		85.0	1070	0.29	silty loam topsoil
			1071	0.30	sandy clay subsoil
			1072		sandy clay subsoil
			1073	0.32	fill of 2270
			2270	0.32	modern linear features

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
238	8/1	88.0	1066	0.27	silty loam topsoil
			1067		clay and gravel subsoil
			1068	0.45	sandy clay subsoil absent at east end
			1069		clay and chalk natural
239		90.5	1049	0.29	silty loam topsoil
			1050	0.50	silty loam subsoil
			1051	0.27	sandy clay natural
			1052		fill of 1065
			1053		fill of 1064
			1054		fill of 1063
			1055		fill of 1062
			1056		sandy clay subsoil
			1057	0.23+	fill of 1060
			1058	0.10	fill of 1061
			1059		group of four possible stakeholes
			1060	0.23+	v-shaped ditch 1m wide
			1061	0.10	shallow circular feature 0.4m wide
			1062		irregular feature 0.5m wide
			1063		circular feature 0.4m wide
			1064		circular feature 0.5m wide
			1065		circular feature 0.6m wide
1332		dark silty layer			
242		115.5	1047	0.28	silty loam topsoil
			1048		clay and gravel natural
244		119.0	1043	0.29	sandy silt loam topsoil
			1044		clay and gravel natural
245		118.5	1045	0.26	silty loam topsoil
			1046		clay and gravel natural
246		119.5	4003	0.40	silty loam topsoil
			4004		sand and gravel natural
247		119.5	4001	0.30	silty loam topsoil
			4002		sand and gravel natural
248		119.5	1001	0.43	sandy silt loam topsoil
			1006		clay subsoil
			1007		sand and gravel natural
249		118.0	1002	0.35	sandy silt loam topsoil
			1005		sand and gravel
			1008	0.18	linear feature with BA pot
			1009	0.18	fill of 1008
250		118.0	1003	0.30	sandy clay loam topsoil
			1004		clayey sand and gravel

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
251		119.0	4011 4012	0.30	silty clay loam clayey sand and gravel natural
252	8/1	118.0	4009 4010	0.28	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
253		119.5	4013 4014	0.30	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
254		119.5	1018 1019 1020	0.33	loam topsoil clay and gravel natural at SE end silt and gravel natural et NW end
255		119.5	1033 1034	0.30	sandy clay loam sand and gravel natural
256		117.5	1028 1029 1031	0.37 0.08	loam topsoil clay and flint natural irregular feature, tree root hole?
257		112.5	1025 1026 1027	0.30 0.30	silty clay loam topsoil made ground sandy clay natural
258		112.5	1035 1036	0.38	silty clay loam topsoil clay natural
259		108.0	1037 1038	0.38	loam topsoil clay natural
260		116.5	4005 4006	0.28	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
261		117.5	1010 1011	0.30	sandy clay loam topsoil clayey sand and gravel natural
262		114.0	1012 1013 1014 1015		sandy clay loam topsoil gravel natural shallow circular feature 0.9m wide fill of 1014
263		117.0	1021 1022 1023 1024	0.29 0.50+ 0.50+	loam topsoil gravel natural modern posthole fill of 1023
264		115.0	1016 1017	0.50	silty clay loam topsoil gravel natural
265		108.0	1039 1040	0.35	sandy silt loam topsoil clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
267		104.0	1041 1042	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil gravel natural
268	8/1	99.5	4015 4016	0.30	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
269		97.5	4017 4018	0.30	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
270	8/1bb	117.0	1236 1237	0.25	loam topsoil silty clay and gravel natural
271	8/1aa	100.0	4023 4024	0.30	silty loam topsoil silt and gravel natural
272	9/1b	94.0	4029 4030	0.30	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
273		93.0	4031 4032	0.30	silty loam topsoil silty sand and gravel natural
274	9/1f	98.0	4021 4022	0.30	silty loam topsoil silty sand and gravel natural
275	9/1g	95.5	4025 4026	0.30	silty loam topsoil silty sand and gravel natural
276	9/1	97.0	4019 4020	0.25	silty loam topsoil silty sand and gravel natural
277	9/1e	94.5	4027 4028	0.28	silty loam topsoil silt and gravel natural
278	9/1h	93.0	4033 4034	0.30	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
289	9/4	86.0	4035 4036	0.25	silty loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
290		87.0	4037 4038	0.25	silty loam topsoil clayey gravel natural
293		84.0	4039 4040		made ground clayey gravel natural
294		83.5	4041 4042 4043 4044	0.40 0.20 0.20 1.30	recently made ground compacted topsoil silt layer with Mesolithic flints silty clay alluvium

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
296	9/4q	85.8	4047	0.25	silty loam topsoil
			4048	0.40	silty clay subsoil
			4049	0.22	silty clay subsoil
			4050	0.33	silty clay and gravel
297	9/4q	83.0	4051	0.30	silty loam topsoil
			4052	0.30	silty loam subsoil
			4053		silt layer with Mesolithic flints
303	9/4m	83.0	3180	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil
			3181	0.35	sandy clay subsoil
			3182	0.50	silty clay subsoil
			3183	0.55	silty clay natural
			3184		chalk natural
304		92.0	3185	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3186	0.60	re-deposited topsoil
			3187		chalk natural
305		92.0	1224	0.30	clay loam topsoil
			1225		chalk natural
306		100.0	1209	0.29	silty loam topsoil
			1210	0.42	clay subsoil
			1211	0.74	clay subsoil
			1212		clay and chalk natural
307		96.0	1230	0.22	silty loam topsoil
			1231		chalk natural
308		100.0	4132	0.30	clay loam topsoil
			4133		chalk and clay natural
309		104.0	1195	0.32	silty loam topsoil
			1196		chalk natural
			1197	0.38	natural feature
			1198	0.38	fill of 1197
310		105.0	1193	0.27	silty loam topsoil
			1194		chalk, clay and gravel natural
311		102.0	4134	0.30	clay loam topsoil
			4135		chalk natural
312		106.0	1186	0.22	recently made ground
			1187	0.19	silty loam topsoil
			1188	0.12	silty clay subsoil
			1189		clay and chalk natural
313		103.0	1190	0.19	silty loam topsoil
			1191	0.21	clay subsoil
			1192		clay and chalk natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
314		108.0	1182	0.22	silty loam topsoil
			1183		clay natural
			1184	0.41	posthole?
			1185	0.41	fill of 1184
315	9/4m	103.0	1178	0.26	silty loam topsoil
			1179		clay and chalk natural
316		104.0	1174	0.21	silty loam topsoil
			1175	0.52	sandy silt subsoil
			1176		clay and chalk natural
			1177	0.80	modern field drain
317		108.0	1157	0.55	recently made ground
			1158	0.39	silty clay buried soil
			1159		clay natural
318		105.0	1172	0.22	silty loam topsoil
			1173		clay and chalk natural
319		119.0	1155	0.24	loam topsoil
			1156		clay and gravel natural
320		119.0	1120	0.34	loam topsoil
			1121	0.10	silt and gravel subsoil
			1122		clay natural
322		121.0	1150	0.28	loam topsoil
			1151		clay and gravel natural
			1152	0.06	silty gravel subsoil
323		118.0	1153	0.30	sandy clay loam
			1154		clay natural
324	9/4g	79.5	3171	0.40	silty clay loam topsoil
			3172	0.60	silty clay and peat subsoil
			3173		clay and gravel natural
325		83.5	1218	0.39	silty loam topsoil
			1219	0.70+	silt subsoil
326		83.5	1226	0.26	silty loam topsoil
			1227	0.80+	modern linear feature
			1228	0.80+	fill of 1227
			1229		clay and chalk natural
327		86.0	1220	0.32	silty clay loam topsoil
			1221	0.40	clayey silt subsoil
			1222	0.20	clayey silt subsoil
			1223		clayey silt subsoil

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
328		87.0	4126	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
			4127		chalk natural
			4128	1.00	"wash" fill of 4129
			4129		natural linear feature
			4130	0.50	fill of 4131
329	9/4g	92.0	1232	0.21	silty loam topsoil
			1233		chalk natural
330		98.0	1234	0.20	silty/sandy loam topsoil
			1235		chalk natural
331		100.0	1180	0.20	silty loam topsoil
			1181		chalk and clay natural
332		104.0	1166	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil
			1167		chalk natural
			1168	0.85	u-shaped linear feature 2.3m wide
			1169	0.85	fill of 1168
			1170		possible linear feature 2m wide
333		107.0	1163	0.86	made ground
			1164	0.31	buried topsoil
334		110.0	1161	0.16	silty loam topsoil
			1162		clay natural
336	9/4h	79.0	3167	0.20	sandy silt topsoil
			3168	0.30	made ground
			3169	0.70	peat
			3170		gravel natural
337		79.5	3174	0.30	silty topsoil
			3175	0.30	sandy alluvial silt
			3176		gravel natural
338		80.0	3177	0.40	sandy silt topsoil
			3178	0.80	sandy alluvial silt
			3179		gravel natural
339	9/4aa	83.0	3195	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3196	0.20	silty clay subsoil
			3197		silty clay natural
340	9/4r	81.5	3188	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3189	0.25	made ground
			3190	0.25	silty clay subsoil
			3191		silty clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
341	9/4bb	85.0	3192	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3193	0.20	silty clay subsoil
			3194		silty clay natural
342	9/4l	101.0	1204	0.24	silty loam topsoil
			1205	1.20+	clay subsoil
			1206		chalk natural
			1207		animal burrow
			1208		fill of 1207
343		104.0	1199	0.26	silty loam topsoil
			1200	0.42	silty clay subsoil
			1201		clay, chalk and gravel natural
			1202	0.32+	irregular feature 0.3m wide
			1203	0.32+	fill of 1202
344	9/4y	118.0	1113	0.31	loam topsoil
			1114		clay and gravel natural
345		127.5	1111	0.29	loam topsoil
			1112		clay and gravel natural
346		119.0	1115	0.22	sandy loam topsoil
			1116	0.23	silty sand subsoil
			1117		gravel natural
347		127.0	1118	0.24	loam topsoil
			1119		clay and gravel natural
348	10/1	128.0	1148	0.19	clay loam topsoil
			1149		clay and gravel natural
349		125.0	1146	0.26	loam topsoil
			1147		silty clay and gravel natural
351	10/1b	129.0	1123	0.32	loam topsoil
			1124	0.14	modern land drain
			1125	0.14	fill of 1124
			1126		modern land drain
			1127		fill of 1126
			1128		clay and gravel natural
352	10/1	129.0	1129	0.25	loam topsoil
			1130		clay and gravel natural
353		130.0	1131	0.30	loam topsoil
			1132		clay and gravel natural
354		126.0	1133	0.30	loam topsoil
			1134		clay and gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
355	10/1c	119.0	1143 1144 1145	0.21	loam topsoil modern land drains clay and gravel natural
356	10/1a,c,d	126.0	1139 1140 1141 1142	0.19 0.33	loam topsoil modern land drains grey sand layer clay and gravel natural
357	10/1	130.0	1135 1136	0.29	loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
358		131.5	4059 4060	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
359	10/1b	131.0	4071 4072	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil clayey gravel natural
360	10/1,b	129.5	4077 4078	0.65	silty clay loam topsoil clay natural
361	10/1	131.5	4073 4074	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel natural
362		132.0	4061 4062	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
363	10/1d	130.5	1137 1138	0.29	loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
364	10/1a	132.0	4113 4114	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
365	10/1	131.5	4063 4064	0.25	silty clay loam topsoil gravel and clay natural
366		126.0	4075 4076	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
367	10/1,b	123.0	4069 4070	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
368	10/1	129.0	4065 4066	0.28	sandy silt loam topsoil clayey gravel natural
369	10/1a	132.0	4115 4116	0.28	silty clay loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
370	10/1	125.0	4067 4068	0.25	sandy silt loam subsoil clay natural
371	10/1b	120.0	4079 4080	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
372	10/1.b	119.0	1213	0.21	clay loam topsoil
			1214	0.52	clay subsoil
			1215		clay natural
373	10/1.a	119.0	4099	0.35	silty clay loam topsoil
			4100		sandy clay and gravel natural
374	10/1	114.0	4096	0.36	sandy clay loam topsoil
			4097	0.20	sand subsoil
			4098		clay natural
375	10/1b	112.0	1216	0.28	loam topsoil
			1217		clay natural
376		110.0	4111	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
			4112		clay natural
377		105.5	4105	0.40	silty clay loam topsoil
			4106	0.40	sandy clay subsoil
			4107	0.40	silty clay colluvium
			4110		clay and gravel natural
378		107.0	4103	0.40	silty clay loam topsoil
			4104		sandy clay natural
379	10/1	110.0	4094	0.45	silty clay loam topsoil
			4095		sand and clay natural
382		107.5	4086	0.60	fill of 4087
			4087		oval feature 0.85m x 0.55m
			4088	0.32	fill of 4089
			4089		semi-circular pit 0.9m wide
			4090	0.65	sandy clay topsoil
			4091		soliflucted chalk layer
			4092		clay and gravel natural
4093	0.10	sandy clay and gravel subsoil			
383	10/1b	108.0	4108	0.35	silty clay loam topsoil
			4109		clay natural
384	10/1	110.0	4081	0.45	silty clay topsoil
			4082	0.20	clay natural at south end
			4083	0.50	silty clay subsoil
			4084	0.20	layer with deposit of CBM and pot
			4085		clay natural at north end
389	10/2	126.0	3091	0.20	sandy silt topsoil
			3092	0.20	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3093	0.10	fill of 3094
			3094	0.10	shallow ditch 0.7m wide
			3095		sandy silt and gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
390		127.0	3096	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3097	0.10	sandy silt subsoil
			3098		sandy clay and gravel natural
391	10/2	132.0	3075	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3076	0.20	sandy clay and gravel subsoil
			3077		sandy clay and gravel natural
392		135.0	3070	0.18	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3071		fill of 3072
			3072	0.16	ditch 1.3m wide parallel to B4494 road
			3073		sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3074		sand and gravel natural
393		135.0	3088	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3089	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
			3090		sandy clay and gravel natural
394		129.0	3078	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3079	0.15	sandy clay subsoil
			3080		sandy clay natural
			3081		fill of 3082
			3082		modern drain
396		125.0	3083	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3084		fill of 3085
			3085		modern drain
			3086	0.10	sandy clay subsoil
			3087		sandy clay natural
402	11/1d	112.5	3114	0.30	sandy silt topsoil
			3115	0.20	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3116		sandy clay natural
403		113.5	3108	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3109	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
			3110		sandy clay and gravel natural
404		110.0	3117	0.20	silt loam topsoil
			3118	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
			3119		gravel natural
405		111.0	3120	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3121	0.27	sandy clay subsoil
			3122		sandy clay natural
406	11/1	110.0	3105	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3106	0.15	sandy clay and gravel subsoil
			3107		sandy clay and gravel natural
407		107.0	3143	0.31	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3144	0.22	sandy clay subsoil
			3145		sandy clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
408		105.5	3102	0.30	sandy clay loam topsoil
			3103	0.10	sandy clay subsoil
			3104		sandy silt and gravel natural
409	11/1a,d	106.0	3128	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3129	0.10	sandy clay subsoil
			3130		sandy clay and gravel natural
410		104.5	3123	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3124	0.16	fill of 3125 with Bronze Age urn
			3125	0.16	shallow bowl-shaped cut
			3126	0.15	sandy clay subsoil
			3127		sandy clay and gravel natural
411		104.0	3131	0.20	sandy clay loam topsoil
			3132	0.10	sandy clay and gravel subsoil
			3133		sandy clay and gravel natural
412		103.0	3134	0.30	sandy clay loam topsoil
			3135	0.10	sandy clay and gravel subsoil
			3136		sandy clay and gravel natural
413		103.0	3111	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3112	0.10	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3113		sandy clay and gravel natural
414		104.0	3099	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3100	0.35	sandy clay and gravel subsoil
			3101		sandy clay and gravel natural
415		101.0	3140	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3141	0.15	sandy silt subsoil
			3142		sandy clay and gravel natural
416		100.0	3146	0.22	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3147	0.15	sandy clay subsoil
			3148		sandy clay and gravel natural
417		101.0	3137	0.31	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3138	0.16	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3139		sand and gravel natural
418		97.0	3152	0.12	silty clay loam topsoil
			3153	0.35	sandy clay subsoil
			3154		sandy clay natural
419		97.0	3155	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3156	0.15	sandy silt subsoil
			3157		sandy clay and gravel natural
420		97.0	3149	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3150	0.30	sandy silt subsoil
			3151		clay and gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
421	11/1c	93.5	3158	0.22	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3159	0.23	sandy clay and gravel subsoil
			3160		sandy clay and chalk natural
439	11/2j	99.5	3161	0.20	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3162	0.60	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3163		sandy silt and gravel natural
440	11/2d	102.0	3164	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3165	0.20	sandy silt and gravel subsoil
			3166		sandy silt and gravel natural

Contingency trenches (trenches are 12.5m long unless otherwise stated)

500	9/4	84.0	4117	0.50	made ground
			4118	0.20	compacted topsoil
			4119	0.50	silty clay subsoil
501	9/4q	85.0	4120	0.20	silty clay topsoil
			4121	0.50	sandy clay subsoil
			4122	0.60	gravel
			4123		clay natural
			4124	0.60	sandy loam subsoil
			4125		sandy clay natural
510	10/1	108.0	3210	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3211	0.80	sandy silt subsoil
			3212		sandy clay and gravel
511		108.5	3213	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3214	0.45	sandy silt subsoil
			3215		sandy clay and gravel natural
512		108.0	3216	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3217	0.30	sandy silt subsoil
			3218		sandy clay natural
			3222	0.14	fill of 3223
			3223	0.14	small rectangular feature
			3224	0.20	sandy silt subsoil
513		108.0	3219	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3220	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
			3221		sandy clay natural
			3227	0.17	fill of 3228, mortar
			3228	0.17	shallow rectangular cut 2.6m x 1.2m
			3229	0.40	sandy silt
			3230	0.12	fill of 3231
			3231	0.21	shallow irregular feature

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
514 25m	11/1d	104.5	3198	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3199	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
			3200		sandy clay and gravel natural
515		104.5	3201	0.30	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3202	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
			3203		clay and gravel natural
516		104.5	3204	0.25	sandy silt loam topsoil
			3205	0.25	sandy clay subsoil
			3206		sandy clay and gravel natural
517		104.5	3207	0.30	sandy silt loam
			3208	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
			3209		sandy clay and gravel natural
520	8/1	91.5	1240	0.21	silty loam topsoil
			1241	0.32	silt subsoil
			1242	0.21	dark layer with R-B material
			1243		clay natural
521		90.0	1238 1239	0.25	silty loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
522 20m		90.0	1244	0.27	loam topsoil
			1245	0.54	sandy silt subsoil
			1246		dark layer with R-B material
			1247	0.18	silty clay, natural?
			1248		clay and chalk natural

Tr.	Con.	Pot	CRM	Fired clay	Cu alloy	Iron	Slag	Stone	Glass	Flint	Burnt flint	Animal bone	Shell
172	2093	4/ 42	21/1067			4							
173	2072	1/ 12	9/ 239										
	2073		3/ 36										
	2074	5/ 80	70/3119										
	2075		6/ 134										
174	2045	3/ 54	11/ 429			1					4/ 111		4/21
	2047	4/ 70	13/1457			3		1/ 12				26/ 117	1/20
	2048							3/6649					
	2081		1/ 100										
175	2020		2/ 51									12/ 350	
	2035	4/ 6										2/ 134	
186	2124		1/ 16										
187	2117					1							
	2118											17/ 247	
189	2154		12/ 526			10					1/ 67	1/ 1	
(192)	2156									1/ 2			
(193)	2157		1/ 682										
199	5016								1/10		1/ 8		
202	5013										1/ 67		
	5014	1/ 8											
209	1272									1/ 13			
218	1295								1/ 3		1/ 6		
222	1264		6/ 290										
224	1097		1/ 225										
225	5009		11/ 93										
230	5004									1/ 5	1/ 34		
	5006		1/ 32										
235	1078		2/ 59										
236	1074		7/ 355								1/ 12		
	1075		1/ 28								4/ 77	2/ 1	
237	1070		33/ 635						1/10	1/ 2	2/ 33		
238	1066	2/ 21	46/ 796							3/ 29	1/ 16		
	1068		3/ 16										
239	1049		3/ 61										
	1050	4/ 13	1/ 44				34/157				1/ 6		
	1057	7/ 27					19/225			1/ 14			
242	1047	3/ 12	12/ 317		1								
244	1043	7/ 58	16/ 323		1				2/ 2				
245	1045	2/ 29	10/ 382			2			1/ 2	1/ 24			
247	4001		2/ 138										
248	1001		1/ 11										
249	1002		2/ 26										
	1009	2/ 2									94/1926		
250	1003		1/ 33						1/ 53				
251			1/ 21			1							
253	4013		1/ 13						1/ 8				
254	1018		6/ 45										
255	1033	1/ 4	2/ 14										
256	1028		7/ 314			1							
257	1025		37/1891							1/ 4			
	1026		22/ 815										
258	1035		8/ 221										
259	1037		1/ 1								5/ 58		
261	1010		2/ 20										
262	1012										1/ 3		
	1015										14/ 189		
263	1021	2/ 22	2/ 250										
	1024					1				1/ 1			
264	1016				1				1/ 9				
268	4015	2/ 10								1/ 3			
269	4017					1		1/ 4	1/ 1	5/ 49			
270	1236		15/ 275					1/ 5	1/12				
271	4023		6/ 178							3/ 12			
272	4029		2/ 66							1/ 7			

Tr.	Con.	Pot	CBM	Fired clay	Cu alloy	Iron	Slag	Stone	Glass	Flint	Burnt flint	Animal bone	Shell
372	1215		1/ 167										
375	1216	2/ 21	4/ 69							1/ 178	1/ 23		
377	4107	8/ 100	3/ 93										
382	4086 4088	12/ 30 8/ 36											
384	4083 4084	11/ 78 6/ 18	5/ 523										
389	3091	1/ 215											
396	3083 3084		1/ 369 1/ 30										
402	3114	2/ 20	2/ 46					1/ 4	1/ 3				
406	3105	2/ 21											
408	3102												
410	3123 3124	1/ 7 1/ 395 Obt 7402	1/ 24							1/ 41	2/ 4		
412	3134		1/ 26										
413	3111	1/ 12	7/ 190										
420	3149		1/ 131										
421	3158		1/ 79			1							
439	3161		2/ 67					1/ 69			1/ 21		
500	4118		2/ 16										
510	3211	14/ 100	6/ 339					3/ 92					
511	3214	1/ 18								2/ 46			
512	3217	62/ 388	14/ 331							1/ 16		1/ 4	
513	3227 3229 3230	3/ 15 36/ 441 3/ 43	3/ 136 13/ 430			9						8/ 64	
520	1242	14/ 102	5/ 355	1/6			7/ 19			3/ 40			
521	1238		6/ 103				1/ 5						
522	1244 1245 1246	2/ 15 2/ 11 12/ 61	3/ 16								2/ 8		1/33
							9/244			4/ 47	3/ 85		
Total		441/ 4731	1113/ 53317	4/30	6	87	125/ 1034	12/ 8097	42/ 447	501/ 4960	322/ 7349	295/ 2219	17/ 130

APPENDIX 4. Flint assemblage by trench

Trench	F	B	C	S	RF	RB	M	Burins	SB	Totals
165		1								1
192	1									1
209	1									1
230	1									1
237	1									1
238	3									3
239	1									1
245		1								1
263	1									1
268					1					1
269	3			1	1					5
271	3									3
272			1							1
273	4									4
274	1									1
275	2									2
276	3				1					4
294	22	11	1							34
296	3									3
297	294	85	16	5	2	2	5	1	1	411
305	1									1
314	1									1
315	3									3
316	2									2
318	2									2
325	2									2
327	1									1
328	3	1								4
348	1									1
356				1						1
375			1							1
382	2				1					3
408	1									1
410	1									1
520	3									3
522	4									4
TOTALS	371	99	19	7	6	2	5	1	1	511

F	flakes	B	blades/bladelets
C	cores	S	scrapers
RF	retouched flakes	RB	retouched blades
ML	microliths	SB	serrated blades

APPENDIX 5. Summary results of Lambourn Valley auger survey

Survey point	Depth (cm)	Colour	Description
1	0-40	10yr 8/4 very pale brown	recently made ground
	40-60	10yr 5/4 yellowish brown	silty loam
	60-80	10yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silt
	80-210	7.5yr 4/6 strong brown	silty clay
	210-255	10yr 6/6 brownish yellow	sandy clay
	255-305	10yr 7/6 yellow	sandy clay
	305-315	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	silty/sandy clay
2	0-40	10yr 5/8 yellowish brown	recently made ground
	40-100	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay loam
	100-120	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay
	120-140	10yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown	sandy clay
	140-165	10yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown	coarse sandy clay
	165+		gravel
3	0-20	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam
	20-40	10yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty clay
	40-64	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay
	64+		gravel
4	0-22	10yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown	sandy silt loam
	22+		gravel
5	0-20	10yr 3/2 very dark greyish brown	silty clay
	20-60	10yr 5/2 greyish brown	silty clay
	60+		gravel
6	0-20	10yr 2/1 black	organic silty clay
	20-40	10yr 5/2 greyish brown	silty clay
	40-60	10yr 2/2 very dark brown	peat
	60-100	10yr 2/2 very dark brown	peaty silt
	100+		gravel
7	0-20	10yr 2/2 very dark brown	silty clay loam
	20-60	10yr 4/1 dark grey	sandy clay
	60+		gravel
8	0-20	10yr 2/2 very dark brown	peat
	20-40	10yr 4/1 dark grey	silty clay
	40-58	10yr 3/3 dark brown	silty clay
	58+		gravel