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

23



 **Wessex
Archaeology**



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23

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Appendix 1. Status of the Stage 2 fieldwork at 10/12/93

Appendix 2. List of excavated trenches with summarised context descriptions

Appendix 3. Finds by trench and context

1 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 on behalf of both local authorities 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 project design for the Stage 2 fieldwork was revised in accordance with the results of the first two components (Wessex Archaeology 1993a), and 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 in areas of alluvial and peat deposit in the Lambourn valley, and the hand excavation of 2m² test pits on suspected gravel islands in the Kennet valley.

The first phase of the Stage 2 fieldwork was undertaken in August and September 1993, during which time 271 of the 480 proposed machine trenches, and all ten 2m² test pits were excavated. The auger survey was also completed. The results were reported in October 1993 (Wessex Archaeology 1993b). From 29 November 1993, the passing of Compulsory Purchase Orders gave access to plots of land to which access had been previously withheld. The present report describes the results of this second phase of the Stage 2 fieldwork. Some areas of woodland still remain to be evaluated and it is hoped to complete the evaluation early in 1994, once the tree and scrub cover has been clear felled. Access has been prevented, for various reasons, in a few other areas.

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 second phase of the Stage 2 fieldwork was undertaken between 29 November and 10 December 1993, during which time 124 machine trenches were excavated. As a result, a total of 395 trenches have been excavated in Phases 1 and 2. Of the remaining 85 trenches, 13 have been abandoned or are permanently inaccessible, and 50 are presently

inaccessible due to woodland. A further 22 trenches have not yet been excavated for other reasons. A breakdown of these trenches is provided in Appendix 1, Tables 1-3.

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in the Stage 2 evaluation was as described fully in the revised project design (Wessex Archaeology 1993a). 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 uncovered were cleaned by hand, with a sample being excavated in order to allow an assessment to be made as to their nature and date. Each trench was backfilled in the reverse sequence to the removal of the material.

In a number of cases the trenches were moved slightly from their originally intended positions. This was to prevent the machines from straying over the edge of the road corridor during trench excavation and backfilling, and to avoid localised areas of soft ground where they were unable to operate. The trench locations shown in the trench location plans are the actual locations as excavated.

2.2 Contingency trenches

Where archaeological features were identified, a number of further trenches, arranged around the trenches containing the features, were excavated in order to define their nature and delimit their extent more precisely. In total 5 contingency trenches, with a combined length of 35m, were excavated.

3 RESULTS

Four areas with significant archaeological deposits were identified during Phase 2. These are described in detail below. In addition, three trenches containing individual features, which are either undated or are of post-medieval or modern date, are also described in brief. 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.

3.1 The Archaeological Sites, Figure 1

3.1.1 Great Pen Wood, Figure 2

SU 452 626

CPO Plot 3/3 (Department of Transport Sheet 3)

The site is located south of the River Enborne at the north end of Great Pen Wood between the A343 Andover Road and The Drove, at a height of OD 104.5m. The topsoil was a c 0.10m deep layer of silt and leaf-mould overlying sandy clay natural.

Three linear features, interpreted as small ditches or gullies, two containing sherds of Romano-British coarseware pottery, were found within a single trench (Trench 37). Because of ground conditions encountered at the time, and due to the surrounding trees, it was not possible to excavate any contingency trenches to define the extent of the site more precisely. The nature of the site remains unclear. No features were found in the trench to the northwest. The area to the east of The Drove consists of woodland to which machine access is at present not possible. The site, therefore, may extend in that direction and any assessment of it will be subject to review upon completion of the survey.

Trench 37

Feature 1406. A linear feature, 0.4m wide running approximately east-west, was recorded between 4m and 6m from the southeast end of the trench. The feature had a terminal at its west end and curved slightly to the north before continuing under the northeast side of the trench. The feature was not excavated. It was filled with a greyish brown sandy clay loam (1407) from the surface of which six sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Feature 1408. A linear feature, 0.3m wide, was recorded between 8m and 11m from the southeast end of the trench. It ran 1.5m east-west then turned at an angle to the north and ran for a further 2m, continuing at both ends under the northeast side of the trench. The feature was not excavated. It was filled with a greyish brown sandy clay loam (1409) from the surface of which a single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered.

Feature 1410. A linear feature, 0.5m wide running approximately north northeast-south southwest, was recorded 19m from the southeast end of the trench. It was not excavated. Its fill (1411) was a greyish brown sandy clay loam from the surface of which no finds were recovered.

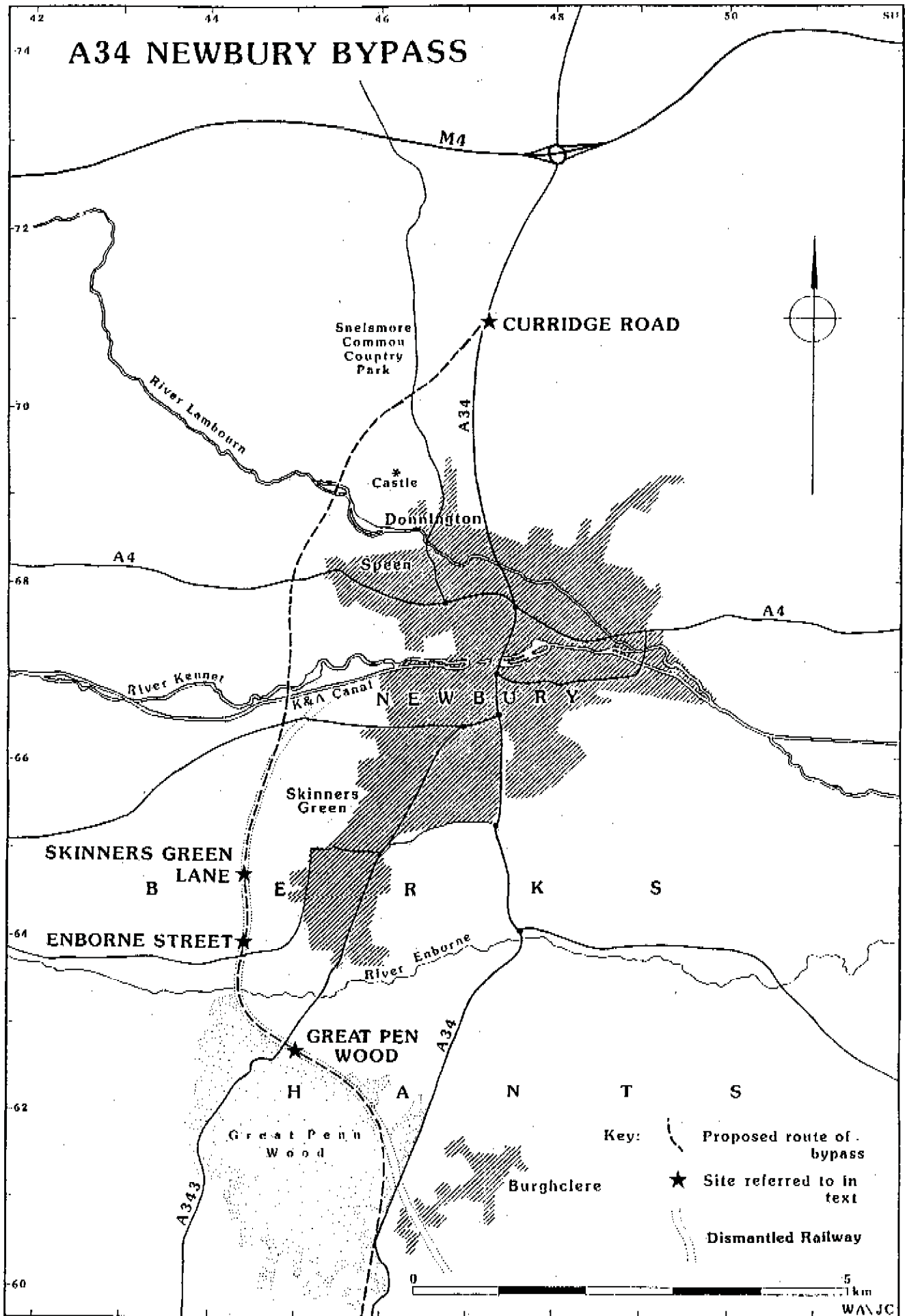


Fig. 1

WAVJC

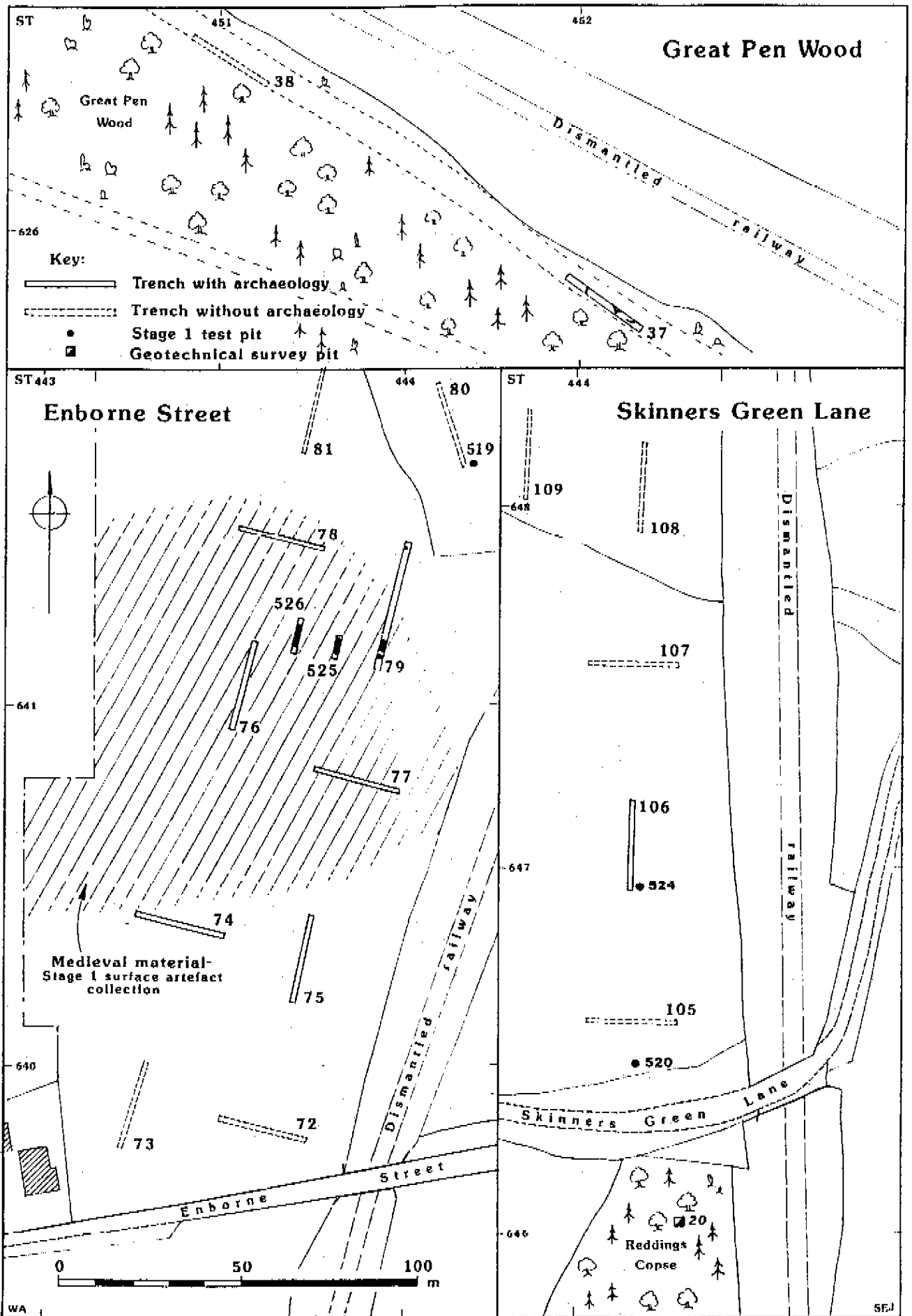


Fig.2: Location of trenches at archaeology sites

3.1.2 Enborne Street, Figure 2

SU 444 640

PO Plots 4/14 and 4/14e (Department of Transport Sheet 4)

This site is located 0.5km north of the River Enborne between Enborne Street and Reddings Copse, at a height of c OD 109m on a shallow southeast facing slope. The topsoil, c 0.28m deep, consisted of a dark brown silty clay loam overlying silty clay natural. Features, interpreted as an early field boundary ditch and hedgerow, were found in two trenches, and a further two contingency trenches were excavated to define their alignment more precisely. A field boundary is shown, at this location, on a tithe map dated 1775 ('A Map of the Manor of Enbourne 1775'). The features contained a substantial quantity of medieval pottery of 12th-13th century date. Adjacent trenches also yielded quantities of medieval pottery and burnt flint both from the topsoil and from a layer of hillwash covering an area some 100-120m wide.

Trenches 74-78

A layer of hillwash (Layers 1463, 1465, 1470, 1474 and 1478) consisting of variable silty clays and gravel, was recorded in five trenches, with a maximum depth in Trench 76 of 0.82m. It filled a shallow terrace in the underlying natural on the downhill (southern) side of the linear features recorded in Trenches 79, 525 and 526 (below). This layer produced 131 sherds of medieval pottery.

Trench 79

Upon removal of the topsoil a wide linear feature was recorded from which a substantial quantity of medieval pottery (210 sherds) was collected and assigned a single context number (1486). Once the feature had been cleaned it was shown to be three associated features (1479, 1482 and 1484 below) with separate fills. A fourth feature (1477) was located towards the north end of the trench.

Feature 1477. An irregularly shaped feature, possibly of natural origin, was recorded 2.5m from the north end of the trench. It measured approximately 0.70m wide and 0.95m long extending under the west side of the trench. It had a maximum depth of 0.10m and was filled with a very dark brown silty clay loam (1478) containing 49 sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of charcoal.

Feature 1479. A ditch, approximately 2m wide and 0.7m deep, ran east-west some 8m from the south end of the trench. It had a shallow V-shaped profile with concave sides, and was truncated to the south by Feature 1482 (below). Its fills contained numerous sherds of medieval pottery, its primary fill (1481) being a light grey silty clay, and its upper fill (1480) a brown silty clay loam.

Feature 1482. A ditch, 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep, ran east-west some 6m from the south end of the trench, truncating the southern edge of Feature 1479. It had a V-shaped profile with concave sides, its southern side having a shallow concave lip at the top. It was filled with a grey silty clay loam (1483) containing numerous pieces of medieval pottery. The feature was interpreted as a re-cut of Feature 1479.

Feature 1484. An irregularly shaped linear feature, approximately 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep ran east-west some 4m from the south end of the trench. Its fill (1485) was a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam containing sherds of medieval pottery. The feature was

interpreted as a grubbed out hedgerow associated with Features 1479 and 1482. It was also identified at the north end of Trench 76.

Contingency Trenches 525 and 526

The re-cut ditch (1479/1482) recorded in Trench 79 was identified as single features in the two contingency trenches (Features 1503 and 1506). No recuts were visible in plan and the features were not excavated. Together, Features 1479, 1482, 1484, 1503 and 1506 are interpreted as a re-cut field boundary ditch and hedgerow.

Conclusions

The distributions of medieval pottery and tile from the layer of hillwash and the features recorded in the machine trenches, correspond closely to the distributions of medieval material revealed during surface artefact collection undertaken as part of the Stage 1 Evaluation. In addition, a Stage 1 test pit (519), at the southern end of the adjacent field to the north, produced 83 sherds of medieval pottery (Wessex Archaeology 1992, plan B). This field contains surviving ridge and furrow earthworks, which may indicate the former existence of medieval common field systems, but apart from the test pit produced little material apart from burnt flint.

No features which might represent the source of this material were identified in the machine trenches. However, the quantity of the material, its localised concentrations and the predominance of domestic coarse cooking wares suggest the presence of settlement activity within the immediate vicinity, either within the road corridor, or up the slope to the northwest.

3.1.3 Skinners Green Lane, Figure 2

SU 444 647

CPO Plot 5/3 (Department of Transport Sheet 5)

The site was located, at a height of OD 96.0m, immediately north of Skinners Green Lane. It was situated on a small terrace on the shallow north facing slope below Reddings Copse. The topsoil was a fine sandy loam 0.36m deep, overlying a fine sand natural. A single trench produced a subsoil layer containing a localised concentration of medieval pottery and tile.

Trench 106

At the south end of the trench 109 sherds of medieval pottery, and a large quantity of tile and brick, were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. The subsoil (3410), possibly hillwash, was a dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam with a maximum depth of 0.20m, thinning out to the north.

Conclusions

The location of this layer corresponds closely to the distribution of medieval material revealed by the Stage 1 Evaluation. A linear feature (W457 - context 1370), recorded running east-west in test pit 520, produced 5 sherds of medieval pottery and 52 pieces of tile, and test pit 524 produced 9 sherds of medieval pot (Wessex Archaeology 1992, plan B). In addition, during the monitoring of the geotechnical survey, numerous sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from geotechnical test pit 20, c 100m to the south of Trench 106 on the other side of Skinners Green Lane at the north end of Reddings Copse (Wessex Archaeology 1991b).

As at Enborne Street, the quantity of medieval material from the site, its localised concentration, and the predominance of domestic coarse cooking wares suggest the presence of medieval settlement activity within the immediate vicinity. The proposed trenches in Reddings Copse, on the south side of Skinners Green Lane, remain to be excavated, so a full assessment of the site will be subject to review on completion of that work. It seems likely that both Skinners Green Lane and Enborne Street are part of the same dispersed settlement.

3.1.4 Curridge Road

SU 473 711

CPO Plots 11/1, d, 11/2, b,e, k, 11/3, 11/3a and 12/2 (Department of Transport Sheets 11 and 12)

The identification of the Curridge Road site is based on evidence from both stages of evaluation and the evidence takes the form of results from test-pit, fieldwalking and machine trenching.

During the Phase 2 machine trenching a site was located to the east of the present A34 and to the south of Curridge Road in CPO Plots 11/3 and 11/3a. The plots were located on the moderately steep west facing slope of a south facing dry valley, descending from a height of OD 106.0m in Trench 464 to OD 96.0m in Trench 455. The topsoil, a silty clay loam, was on average 0.27m thick and overlay soliflucted chalk and clay natural. The site constituted in the main an artefact distribution, in all 73 pieces (1112g) of worked flint, attributed to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period, and 49 pieces (1294g) of burnt flint were found in the topsoil in Trenches 455-465 and 467-473. No more than 8 pieces of worked flint or 11 pieces of burnt flint were found in a single trench. Apart from these artefacts two flint flakes possibly dating to the Mesolithic period were found in Trenches 456 and 457, two sherds (11g) of medieval pottery were found in Trench 458, and fragments of possible medieval ceramic tile were recovered from Trenches 462, 471 and 473.

Within the finds scatter two trenches did uncover features:

Trench 458

Feature 1438. A circular feature, 0.06m deep, was recorded 12m from the south end of the trench. It was 0.25m in diameter with irregular shallow sides and a concave base, and was filled with a very dark brown silty clay (1439) containing fragments of charcoal but no finds.

Trench 465

Feature 1424. A sub-circular feature, 0.08m deep, was recorded 8m from the north end of the trench. It was 0.45m in diameter with irregular shallow sides and an irregular base, and had a dark greyish brown fill (1425) containing pieces of burnt flint and fragments of charcoal.

The density of artefacts found in Plots 11/3 and 11/3a was not great but when extrapolated over the area covered is of significance. It is possible that the material may be derived from activity further up the moderately steep slope to the east but the thin depth of the topsoil, on average 0.27m thick, implies little colluvial activity on the site.

Other Evidence

Two trenches to the west of the present A34 road in CPO Plots 11/2e and 11/2k on the east facing slope of the dry valley were also found to be archaeologically significant. A crude flint scraper of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date found in Trench 442 and two features were found in Trench 444 may constitute an extension of the activity in CPO Plots 11/3 and 11/3a. In addition complimentary results were obtained during the Stage 1 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1992 Sites A34.50-52) where fieldwalking over CPO Plots 11/1, 11/2 and 11/2b immediately to the west of the present A34 and in Plot 12/2 to the north of Curridge Road identified scatters of worked flint, burnt flint and medieval tile with further finds in hand test-pits.

Trench 444

Feature 2362. A ditch, 0.9m wide, ran east-west 6m from the south end of the trench. It was 0.65m deep with irregular steep sides and a concave base, and was filled with a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam (2363) containing no finds.

Feature 2364. A posthole, 0.2m deep, was recorded 2.5m north of the south end of the trench. It was 0.15m in diameter at the top with steep sides and a narrow base, and was filled with a dark grey silty clay (2365) containing fragments of charcoal, but no finds.

Conclusions

The activity identified during the two stages of evaluation covers an area of approximately 12.06 hectares (defined on DOT Sheets 11 and 12) contained in the base and on the sides of a dry valley which is exploited by the present A34 road. The evidence implies that a former Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement is present, and that this has been so badly truncated by ploughing that it now exists only in the plough zone. The extremely low-intensity spread of medieval pottery and tile, much less in numbers and significance than that at Enborne Street or Skinners Green Lane, probably represents material scattered during manuring in the medieval period.

3.1.5 Individual Features

CPO Plot 6/3

Trench 132, Feature 2377. A shallow ditch, 1.5m wide, ran northeast-southwest 10m from the west end of the trench. It was 0.3m deep with concave sides and a flat base, and was filled with a very dark greyish brown silty clay loam (2378) containing 2 sherds of post-medieval pot.

CPO Plot 11/2c,e,k

Trench 450, Feature 3381. A ditch, 1.6m wide, was recorded running north northeast-south southwest 8m from the northwest end of the trench. It was filled with a dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam (3380). It was not excavated and no finds were recovered. It is interpreted as the same field boundary ditch recorded in Trench 452 (below).

Trench 452, Feature 3381 (and Contingency Trenches 540, 541 and 542).

A ditch, 1.4m wide, was recorded running north-south 10m from the southeast end of the trench. It was excavated to a depth of 0.24m and was filled with a brown/dark brown silt

loam, containing a sherd of post-medieval pottery and modern steel pallet straps. Its line was traced running for c 8m north in Contingency Trench 540 and for c 18m to the south southwest in Contingency Trenches 541 and 542. It is interpreted as a field boundary abandoned at the time of the construction of the A34 Donnington Link.

3.2 The Finds

All finds recovered during the evaluation fieldwork have been washed and quantified by material type for each context by trench (Appendix 3). A brief scan has been undertaken in order to provide evidence for the nature and date range of the artefacts. Some categories of artefacts were discarded after quantification, and details of these are given below.

3.2.1 Pottery

Romano-British

Nine sherds were identified as Romano-British. These are all coarsewares, and cannot be dated more closely within the Romano-British period. Seven sherds were recovered from Trench 37, and single sherds from Trenches 74 and 77.

Medieval

The bulk of the pottery assemblage (707 sherds) is of medieval date. A very limited range of fabric types is represented, dominated by coarse cooking wares, containing flint and limestone inclusions. Such fabrics are commonly found in Newbury and over much of west Berkshire and north-east Wiltshire. They have a putative source in the Savernake Forest and a date range of late 11th-13th century. Vessel forms include cooking pots and bowls; there are also a few examples of possible pitchers, and one skillet handle. These forms are all unglazed, and decoration is very scarce. Also present in smaller quantities are sherds of medium-grained sandy fabrics, some of which derive from glazed and decorated jugs. A potential source for these sandy wares is at Ashampstead, to the north-east of Newbury, where a kiln producing comparable wares has been excavated, and a date range of 12th/13th century may be suggested.

Trenches 74-79, 525 and 526 at Enborne Street produced most of the medieval pottery; a significant group was also found at Skinners Green Lane (Trench 106). In both locations, the medieval pottery was found in association with coarse, handmade roof tiles which are assumed to be of similar or slightly later medieval date (see below). A low-level background scatter of medieval sherds was recovered from Trenches 73, 80, 85, 88, 108 and 458.

Post-Medieval and Modern

The post-medieval and modern pottery (83 sherds) shows a limited range, consisting largely of glazed earthenwares and fine white wares, with a few sherds of stoneware. This material was recovered as low-level background scatter in most of the excavated trenches.

3.2.2 Ceramic Building Material

Ceramic building material was recovered from nearly every excavated trench, and includes brick and roof tile fragments of medieval and post-medieval date. In addition, one piece, from Trench 107, has been identified as a possible Romano-British roof tile (*tegula*) fragment.

In general, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials are not readily distinguished on the basis of either form or fabric, but tentative dating of this assemblage has been attempted on the basis of a combination of fabric type and associated pottery. A significant quantity of handmade roof tiles (139 fragments), some with peg holes, and a small number partially glazed, all in coarse, irregular fabrics, were found in association with quantities of medieval pottery in Trenches 74-79 at Enborne Street, and Trench 106 at Skinners Green Lane, and are therefore likely to be of similar date. Ceramic roof tiles were in general use in southern England from the middle of the 13th century. A further 83 fragments in similar fabrics were recovered from Trenches 80, 81, 88, 105, 110, 128, 462, 471 and 473.

The remaining ceramic building material comprises fragments of machine-made bricks, tiles and field drains of post-medieval type; these occurred in most excavated trenches in small quantities.

The possible Romano-British tile, and a sample of the medieval tiles have been retained; the remainder have been discarded following quantification and scanning.

3.2.3 Metalwork and metalworking evidence

The metalwork consists of 13 pieces of iron, mostly nails. None of these objects are closely datable, but are likely to be of post-medieval date. In addition, a small quantity of metalworking debris in the form of ironworking slag was recovered from Trenches 73, 462 and 463. Again, this is not closely datable.

3.2.4 Glass

The small quantities of glass recovered consists entirely of post-medieval or modern material, including both bottle and window glass. All the glass has been discarded following quantification.

3.2.5 Worked Stone

The small quantity of worked stone recovered comprises five fragments of roofing slates. All fragments have been discarded following quantification.

3.2.6 Worked and Burnt Flint

A total of 94 pieces of struck flint was recovered. This material comprises a range of colours and is a mixture of surface chalk and gravel flint, all of poor quality. Patination ranges from virtually non-existent to the heavy white typical of material recovered from chalk soils. All the material is heavily frost and plough damaged.

No more than 8 struck flints were recovered from any individual trench but 78% of the total came from trenches in CPO Plots 11/3 and 11/3a (Trenches 455-74) towards the northern end of the route in the vicinity of Curridge Road. All these trenches lie to the south of the proposed carriageway, the only piece from a trench to its north in this area was from Trench 442 (CPO Plot 11/2e). The assemblage is comprised of waste flakes, mostly short and squat in shape, crudely struck and frequently exhibiting hinge fractures and other signs of poor workmanship. Such a small assemblage is largely undiagnostic but most likely of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date. One irregularly flaked, multi-platformed blade core was recovered from Trench 457 and may be of Mesolithic date and a trimming flake from a core on a frost fractured nodule came from Trench 456.

The only identifiable tools are 3 scrapers. One is a slightly burnt end scraper (Trench 459) and another a very crudely worked example (Trench 456). The third clearly represents the opportunistic use of a long, thick, slightly crested flake (Trench 442). The downward curving distal end has been carefully flaked into a neat scraper edge with a maximum width of 40 mm and blade arc of almost 180°. The long, bar-like shape of the flake, which has a maximum thickness of 10 mm, provides a good handle of 40-45 mm length though there is no wear which might indicate that the implement was hafted. Whilst this piece is very unusual the workmanship is typically Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age.

Elsewhere along the route, individual trenches produced only 1 or 2 pieces each. Overall the material consists of undiagnostic waste flakes and one further scraper. The only possibly diagnostic pieces are a core trimming flake (Trench 81), a broken blade with edge retouch (Trench 77) and a broken blade with an obliquely blunted bifacially retouched point (Trench 79) all probably of Mesolithic date. The trenches from which these were recovered were located close to one another in CPO Plot 4/14 in an area of colluvial deposits and it is likely, therefore, that were not discovered *in situ*.

A total of 89 pieces (2150g) of burnt flint was also recovered from along the route. Two specific concentrations of burnt flint were identified, one in Plots 4/14 and 4/14e which is probably associated with the medieval activity around Enborne Street and the other in Plots 11/3 and 11/3a and which correlates with the prehistoric worked flint scatter around Curridge Road. All burnt flint has been discarded following quantification.

3.2.7 Animal Bone

Only two pieces of animal bone were recovered, neither from an archaeologically significant context. As the animal bone from the first phase of the machine trenching was not reported in the Phase 1 report (Wessex 1993b), reporting of the animal bone will await the completion of the Stage 2 fieldwork, so that the full assemblage can be considered together.

4 MITIGATION STATEMENT

Given below are individual mitigation statements for each of the four sites, and individual features, defined by the latest stage of fieldwork. Each entry discusses the significance of the site and 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 Great Pen Wood

A series of three linear features were found in a single machine trench between Great Penn Wood and the dismantled railway line. A total of seven sherds (25g) of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the surface of two of the features, none of which were excavated due to the prevailing wet conditions. The features all had differing alignments, given this and their close proximity to each other it is unlikely they represent field boundaries. It is more likely that they represent evidence of small scale industrial or settlement activity.

The wet ground conditions prevailing when the machining was undertaken did not allow any contingency trenches to be excavated, and the area immediately to the east, covered in dense woodland, is yet to be evaluated. It is possible, therefore, that the site extends to the east and possibly slightly to the west.

Significance:

Period: The pottery recovered from the features were all coarsewares and could not be more closely dated than the general Romano-British period.

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*). 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 it was not possible to excavate any to determine their state of preservation. The potential for the site to extend remains.

Fragility/vulnerability: The topsoil over the site was only 0.10m thick and the area generally wet, so the site would be particularly vulnerable to machine movements.

Conclusion: Given the incomplete nature of the evidence to date the full significance of the site cannot reliably be assessed. If, as seems likely, the site represents an area of limited industrial or settlement activity then it would be one of the first to be found on the relatively poor quality land to the south of the Enborne and could, therefore, be accorded a 'district or local importance'.

Mitigation: The section of the route where the site is located is to be almost entirely covered with an embankment. The exception is the proposal to dig a drainage pond immediately east of The Drove.

The first action should be to fully define the extent of the site. This could be undertaken by a series of contingency trenches around Trench 37 (CPO Plot 3/3) which could be machined as soon as the area has dried sufficiently. The area to the east of The Drove

cannot be evaluated until after site clearance. If after the excavation of contingency trenches around Trench 37 it appeared that remains may extend over The Drove an array of hand test-pits should be excavated over that area to define the extent of remains before tree felling. This would allow a final mitigatory statement to be made well in advance of construction.

Once the extent of the remains has been defined it is recommended that remains that are to be buried beneath embankment should be preserved *in situ*, whilst any in the area of the proposed drainage pond should be excavated. If it is not possible for engineering reasons to preserve *in situ* the remains under the embankment then these too should be excavated.

If it is possible to preserve remains *in situ* beneath the embankment then it is recommended that the defined area of activity 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 important, given that there is only 0.10m of topsoil on the site, that no machines cross the site prior to it being sealed.

4.2 Enborne Street

A field boundary, shown on a tithe map dated 1775 ('A Map of the Manor of Enbourne 1775'), containing substantial quantities of medieval pottery of 12th-13th century date, was found at this site in association with quantities of medieval pottery and burnt flint both from the topsoil and from a layer of hillwash covering an area some 100-120m wide. These findings correspond closely to the distributions of medieval material revealed during surface artefact collection undertaken as part of the Stage 1 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1992). In addition, a Stage 1 test pit (519), at the southern end of the adjacent field to the north, produced 83 sherds of medieval pottery (*ibid*, plan B). This field contains surviving ridge and furrow earthworks, which may indicate the former existence of medieval common field systems, but apart from the test pit produced little material apart from burnt flint.

No features which might represent the source of this material were identified in the machine trenches. However, the quantity of the material, its localised concentrations and the predominance of domestic coarse cooking wares suggest the presence of settlement activity within the immediate vicinity, either within the road corridor, or up the slope to the northwest.

Significance:

Period: Newbury was a thriving wool town during the 13th/14th century AD, and other settlements such as Speen would have been flourishing. It is suspected that there was a settlement, now abandoned and lost, in the vicinity of Skinners Green in medieval times (D. Hopkins, Hampshire County Council, pers. comm.).

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. The site, therefore, is not of a rare type (but see below).

Group Value: Evidence of contemporary activity was found to the north at Skinners Green Lane and further activity is suspected in Reddings Copse. Together this evidence amounts to a significant distribution of medieval remains which sporadically extend over 0.80km of the route. If this distribution is indicative of a dispersed settlement, as seems likely, the site will be of considerable interest as few such sites have been extensively investigated in southern England.

Survival/condition: At present the site itself constitutes the colluvial deposit which covers an area approximately 120m in diameter. The excavated field boundary is probably a later feature which has merely 'collected' earlier finds. Given that no physical evidence of settlement, which must be present in close proximity, has yet been located it is impossible to describe the survival/condition.

Fragility/vulnerability: Given that this section of the route is going to be in a cutting the remains are extremely vulnerable.

Conclusion: The site at Enborne Road is problematic. Artefacts collected from the site include sherds from cooking vessels and pieces of roof tile, yet no physical evidence of settlement has yet been located. It may be that the artefacts are derived from upslope off the route to the north-west. Given the possibility that the site may relate to the lost settlement believed to have existed at Skinners Green and its association with remains at Skinners Green Lane and Reddings Copse the site can be attributed 'regional or county importance'.

Mitigation: The site is going to be crossed by the new road in a cutting so the remains cannot be preserved *in situ*. It is important, therefore, that the site is fully recorded prior to its destruction. The most important issue to be resolved is whether the artefact concentrations relate to settlement along the road line or to activity which lays off the route upslope to the north-west. In order to achieve this it is recommended that CPO Plots 4/14 and 4/14e are machine stripped under archaeological supervision. This should take the form of an archaeologist monitoring the controlled removal first of the topsoil down to the colluvial deposit, followed by the removal of the colluvial deposit in 0.10m spits (the deposit was recorded as having a maximum depth of 0.82m during the evaluation). During the work care should be taken that machines do not run on stripped areas until clearance has been given by the supervising archaeologist. The supervising archaeologist would be assisted by a small team who would collect and record artefacts as they were discovered. A contingency should be made for the full scale excavation of any features which may be uncovered during the stripping. To minimise possible disruption it is recommended that this work be done in advance of the start of the main contract.

4.3 Skinners Green Lane

A single trench (Trench 106) in the vicinity of Skinners Green Lane produced a subsoil layer containing a localised concentration of medieval pottery, of 12th-13th century date, and tile. The location of this layer corresponds closely to the distribution of medieval material revealed by the Stage 1 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1992) and with material found during the observation of geotechnical investigations in Reddings Copse (Wessex Archaeology 1991b). The proposed trenches in Reddings Copse (Trenches 92-104), immediately to the south side of Skinners Green Lane, remain to be excavated, so a full assessment of the site will be subject to review on completion of that work.

Significance:

Period: Newbury was a thriving wool town during the 13th/14th century AD, and other settlements such as Speen would have been flourishing. It is suspected that there was a settlement, now abandoned and lost, in the vicinity of Skinners Green in medieval times.

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. The site, therefore, is not of a rare type.

Group Value: Evidence of contemporary activity was found to the south at Enborne Street and further activity is suspected in Reddings Copse. Together this evidence amounts to a significant distribution of medieval remains which sporadically extend over 0.80km of the route.

Survival/condition: The site, as defined to date, constituted a distribution of artefacts in a possible colluvial deposit. Given that no physical evidence of settlement, which must be present in close proximity, has yet been located it is impossible to describe the survival/condition.

Fragility/vulnerability: Since this section of the route is going to be in a cutting the remains are extremely vulnerable.

Conclusion: It would appear from the evidence from the Stage 1 evaluation that this site is going to extend to the south into Reddings Copse. Fragments of cooking vessels and tile were found on the site, indicative of settlement in the vicinity. A full conclusion will have to await the evaluation in Reddings Copse but given the possibility that the site may relate to the lost settlement known to have existed at Skinners Green, and its association with remains at Enborne Street and Reddings Copse, the site can be attributed 'regional or county importance'.

Mitigation: A full mitigation statement will have to await the completion of the evaluation in Reddings Copse. If the remains were not to continue to the south then it would be recommended, given that this section of the route is to be in a cutting and the remains will, therefore, be destroyed, that the topsoil/colluvium be removed in a controlled manner from the southern-most field of CPO Plot 5/3. The methodology for this would be the same as that outlined for the work at Enborne Street (see above).

4.4 Curridge Road

A combination of the results from the Stage 1 test-pitting and fieldwalking and the Stage 2 Phase 2 machine trenching identified a scatter of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flint, burnt flint and to a lesser extent medieval pottery and tile covering an area of approximately 12.06 hectares (CPO Plots 11/1, d, 11/2, b,e, k, 11/3, 11/3a and 12/2, see DOT Sheets 11 and 12). Machine trenching only located four features, none of which were datable and it appears that evidence of any settlement present has been badly disturbed by ploughing. The density of the finds was not great but was extensive enough to be of significance.

Significance:

Period: The site has two chronological components; a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age element and a less significant medieval element.

Rarity: Evidence of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity is relatively common in west Berkshire. Several contemporary finds spots are listed in the *Kennet Valley Survey*

(Lobb in prep.) and in the *Archaeology of the Berkshire Downs* (Richards 1978). Such a site cannot, therefore, be classified as rare. Likewise medieval findspots around Newbury, an important medieval town, are not rare.

Survival/condition: It would appear that the site is almost entirely contained within the ploughsoil, which was on average only 0.27m thick. Of the four features identified three were less than 0.20m deep and none were securely dated. The site, therefore, is in a very poor state of preservation.

Fragility/vulnerability: Given that the site would appear to be almost entirely contained within the ploughsoil it can be labelled as being extremely fragile. Topsoil stripping would completely destroy the site.

Conclusion: The medieval artefact scatter is probably the result of material 'imported' during manuring and is of little importance save to indicate activity in the general area. Certainly the density and nature of the material recovered from Curridge Road is not of the same significance as the material recovered from Enborne Road and Skinners Green Lane where large amounts of domestic wares and building materials were found. No mitigatory measures will, therefore, be required for the medieval finds. In contrast a considerable degree of significance can be attached to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains for though many such sites are known hardly any have been studied in detail. Because of the truncated nature of the remains it is not possible to attribute a 'regional or county importance', but the site is extensive and significant enough to warrant a 'district or local importance'.

Mitigation:

The site discovered is of the most fragile type found in archaeology, one surviving only in the ploughsoil. Given the machine trenching found only four features, three of which were extremely shallow, it is not proposed to recommend machine stripping as the first option. Instead it is recommended that the 12.06 hectares defined as being part of the site is ploughed, allowed to weather for a reasonable time, and then a total surface collection fieldwalk undertaken. After the plotting of the results a further mitigation statement should be written detailing any machine stripping and excavation which would need to be undertaken to investigate specific concentrations in the artefact distribution, at the very least a detailed watching brief will need to be maintained during all earthmoving over the area. In addition the excavation of the evaluation trench in CPO Plot 11/3b should be completed and a decision on whether to include this plot in the fieldwalking taken.

4.5 Individual Features

A total of three trenches contained features which though archaeological in nature were not significant or extensive enough to warrant individual mitigation statements. Of these Trenches 132 (CPO Plot 6/3), 450 (CPO Plot 11/2e,k) and 452 (CPO Plot 11/2c,k) contained features, interpreted as field boundaries, which were post-medieval or later in date and for which no further action is warranted, beyond that of a general watching brief which should be maintained in all areas of topsoil stripping and cuts.

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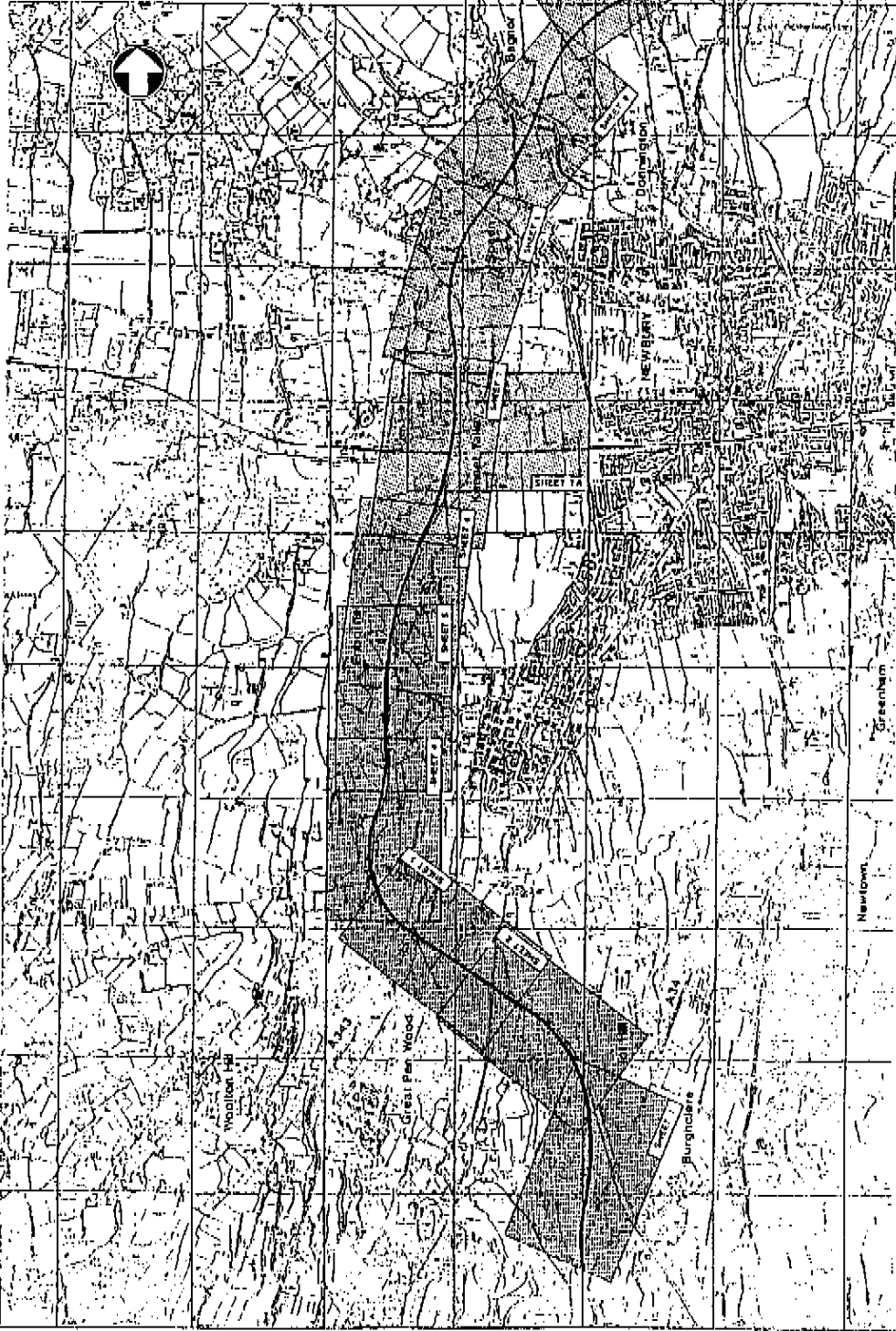
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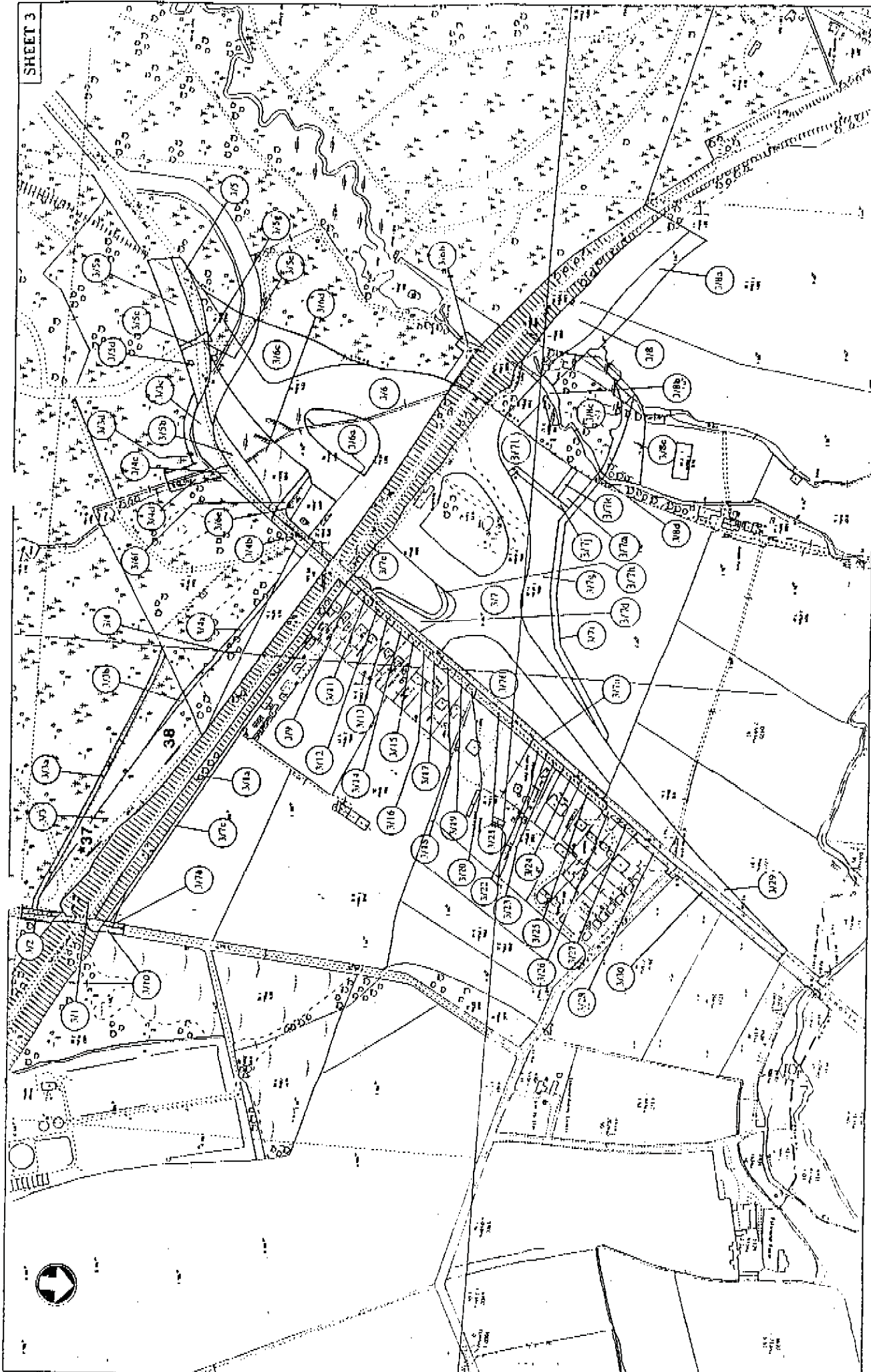
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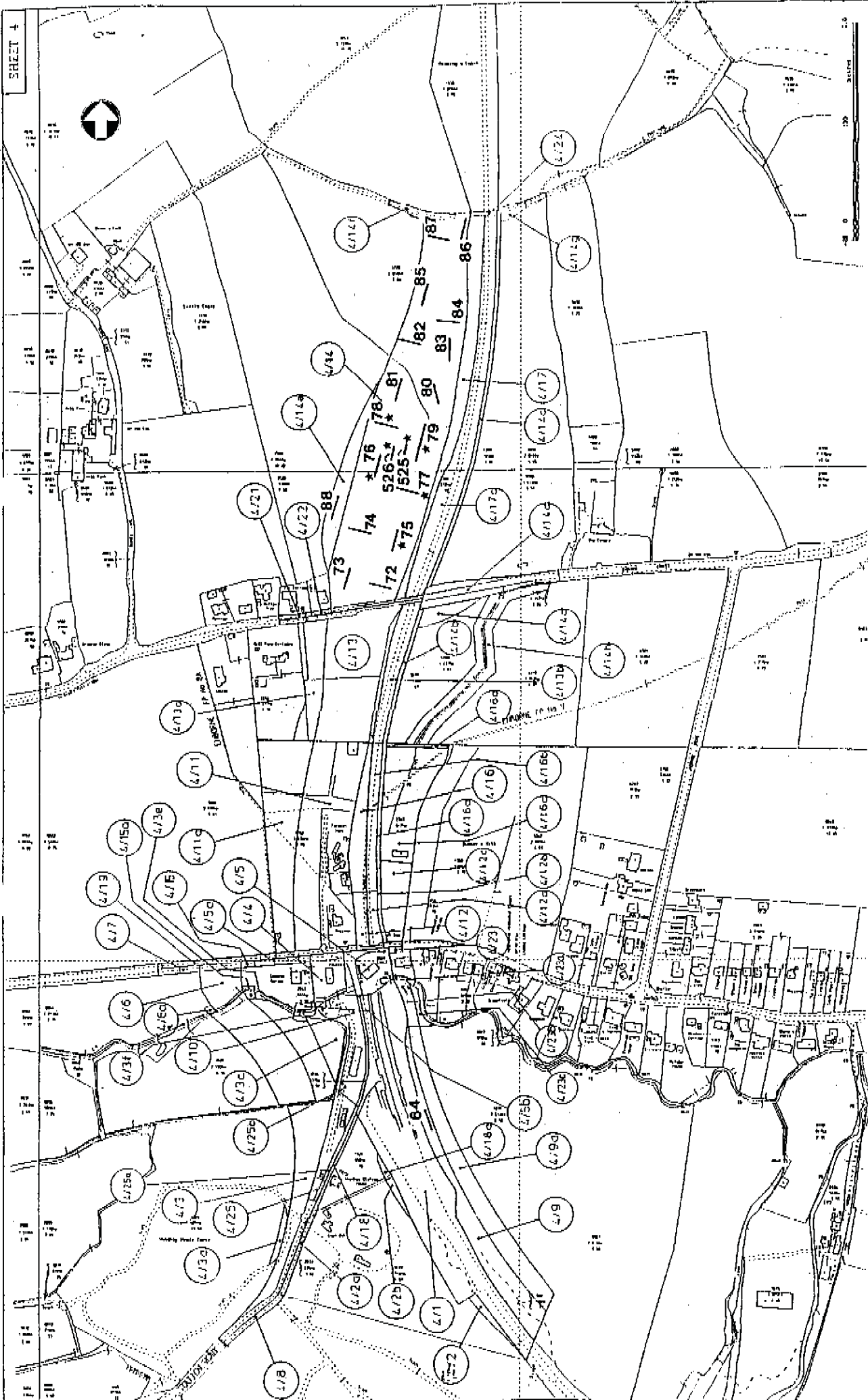
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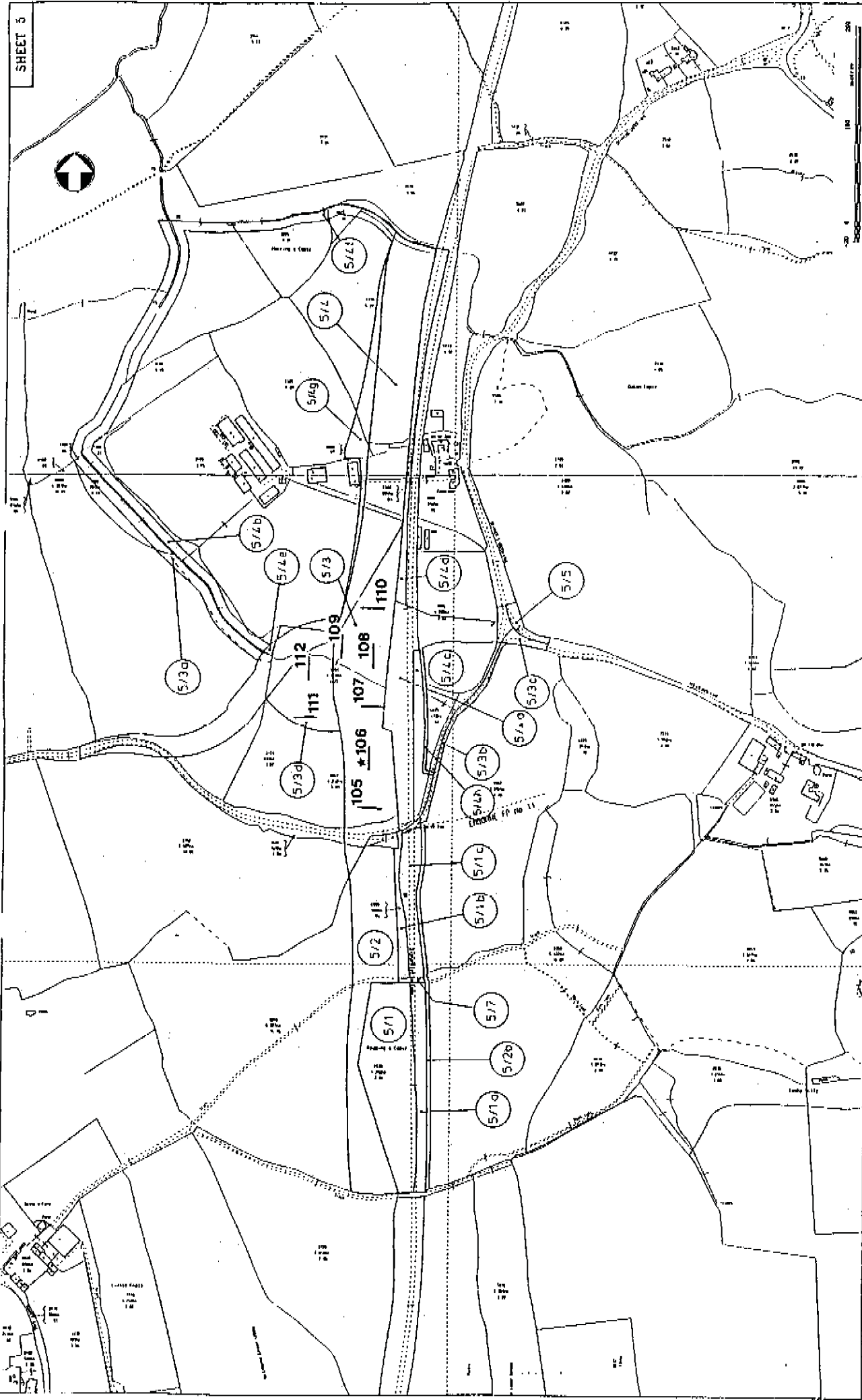
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THE WINCHESTER - PRESTON TRUNK ROAD
 (A34 NEWBURY BYPASS)
 COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER



THE WINCHESTER - PRESTON TRUNK ROAD
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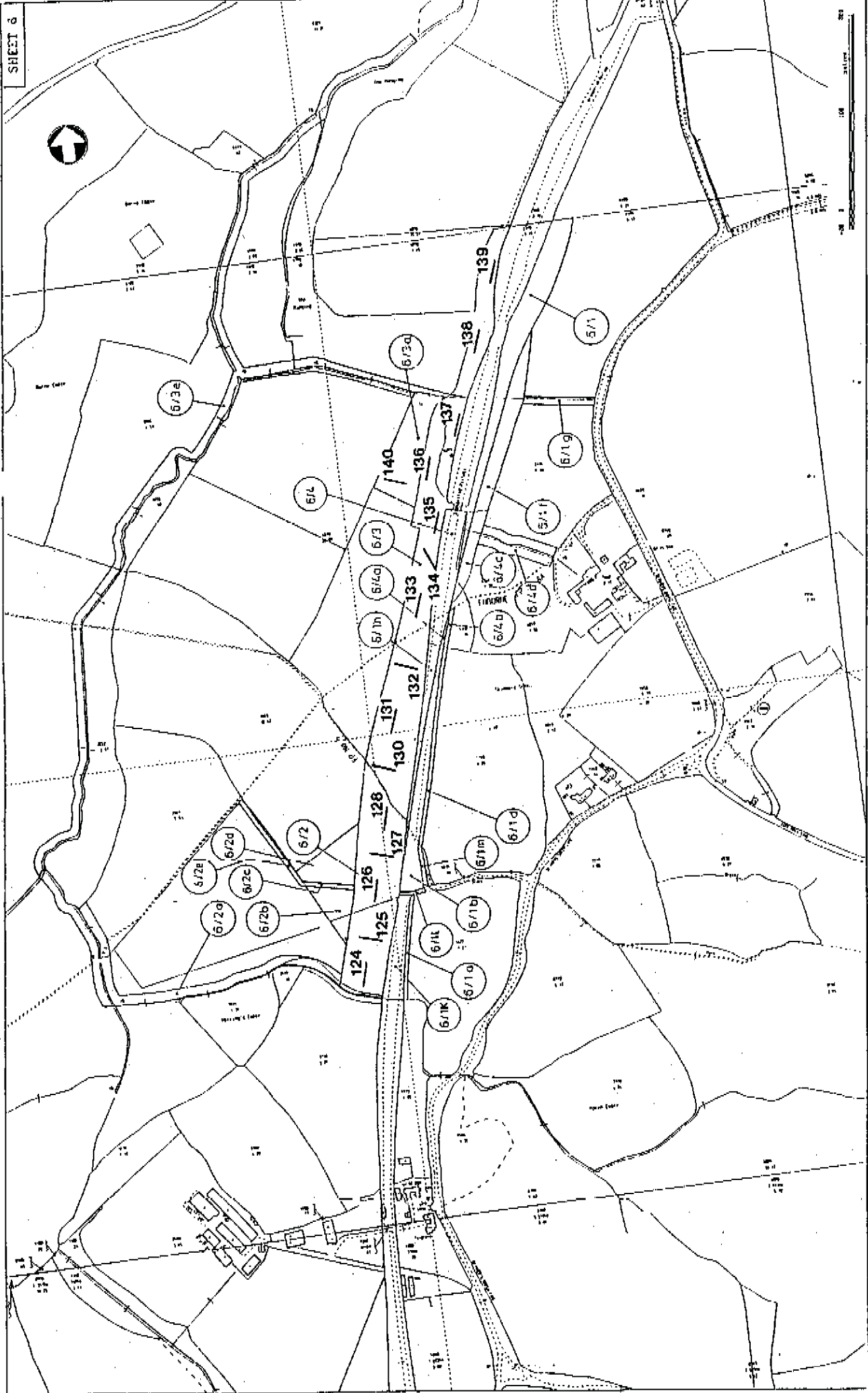


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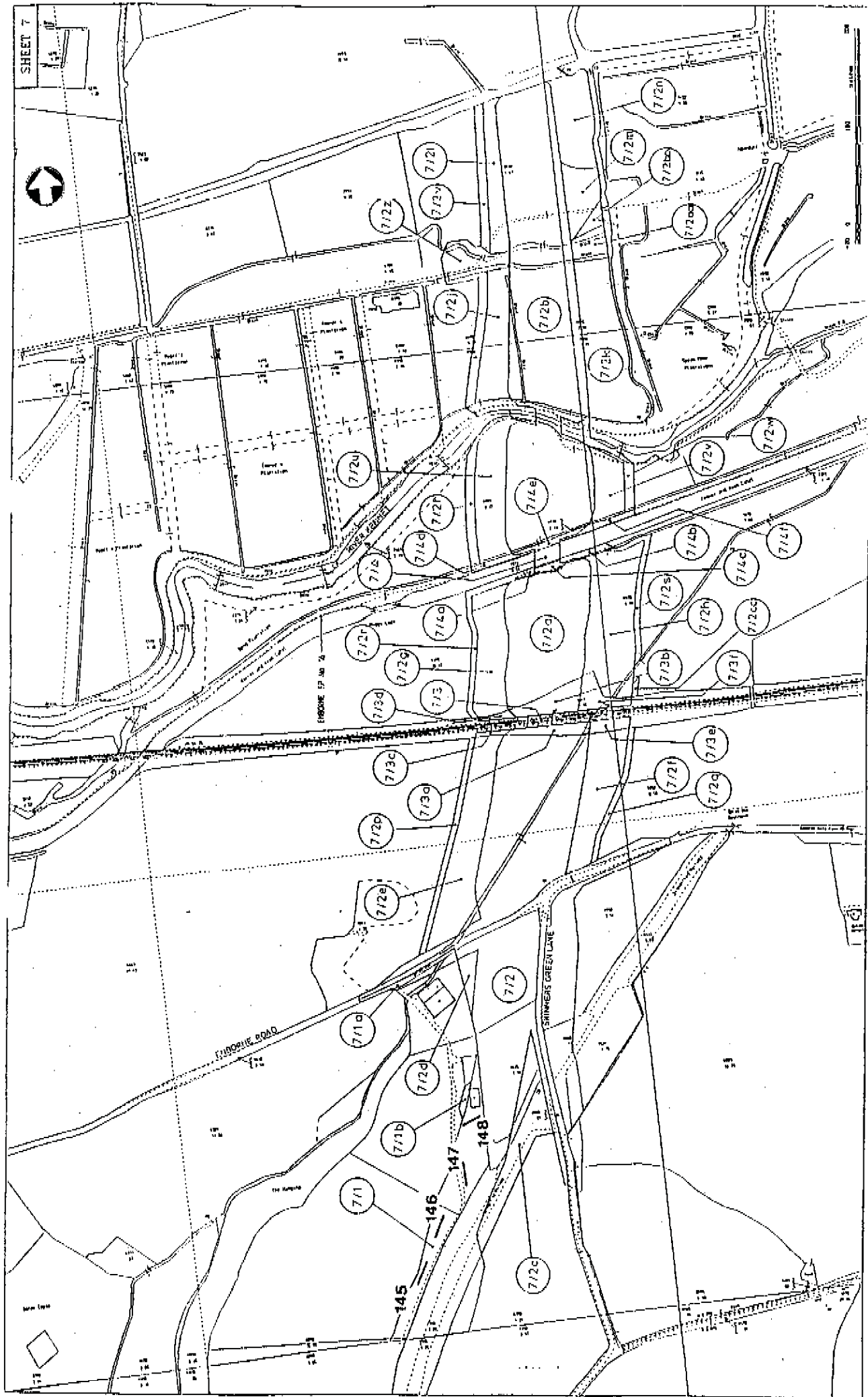
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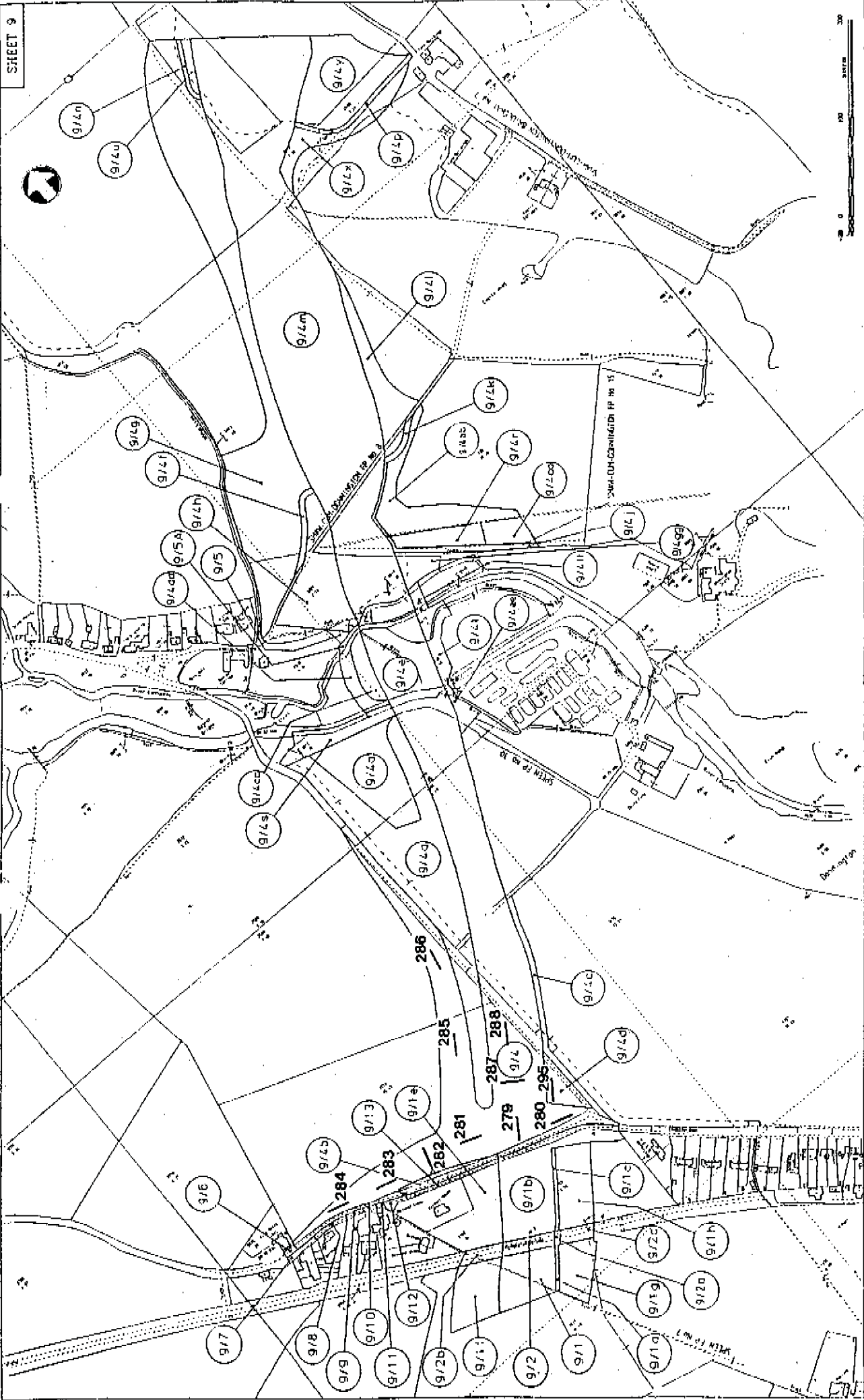


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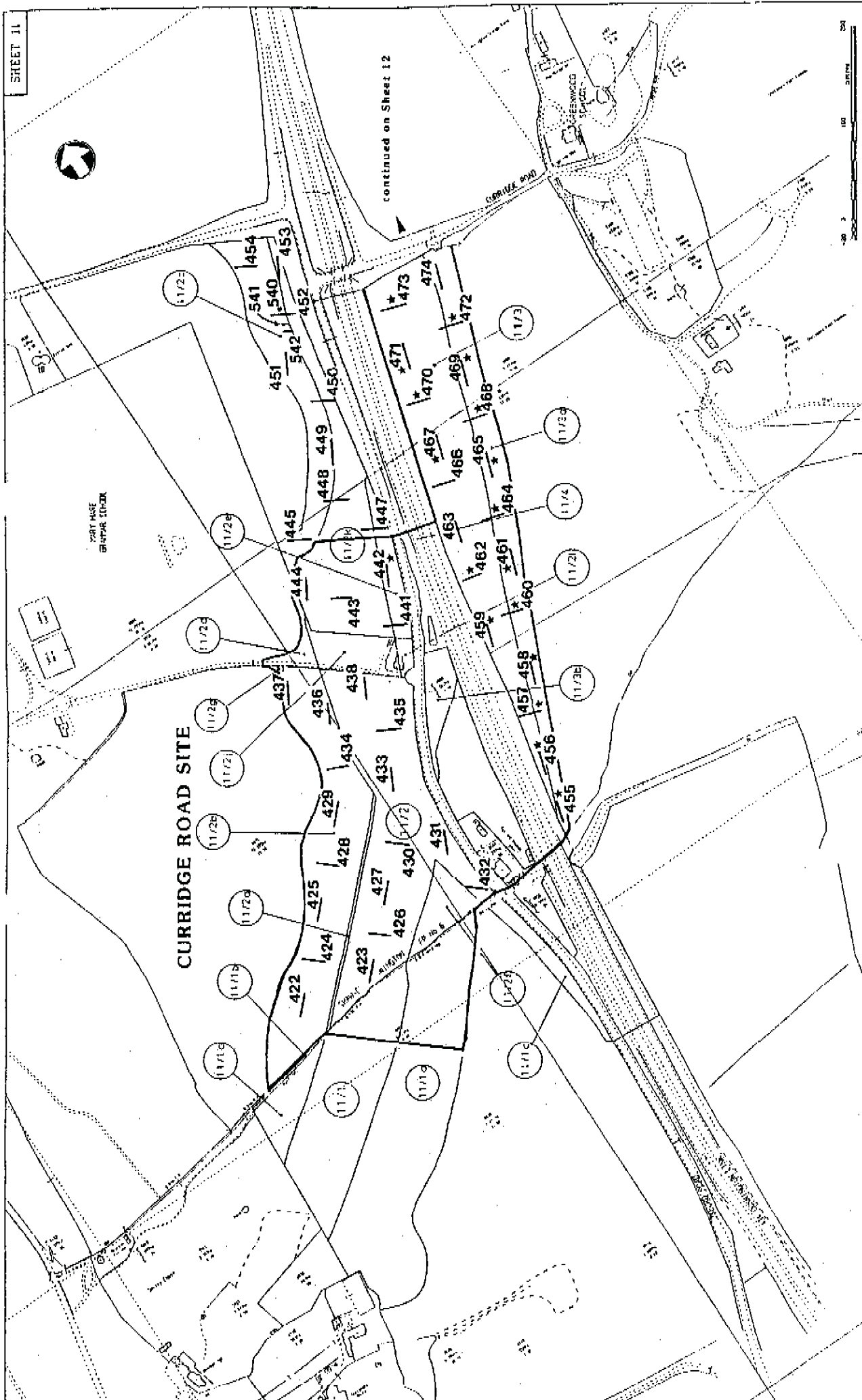
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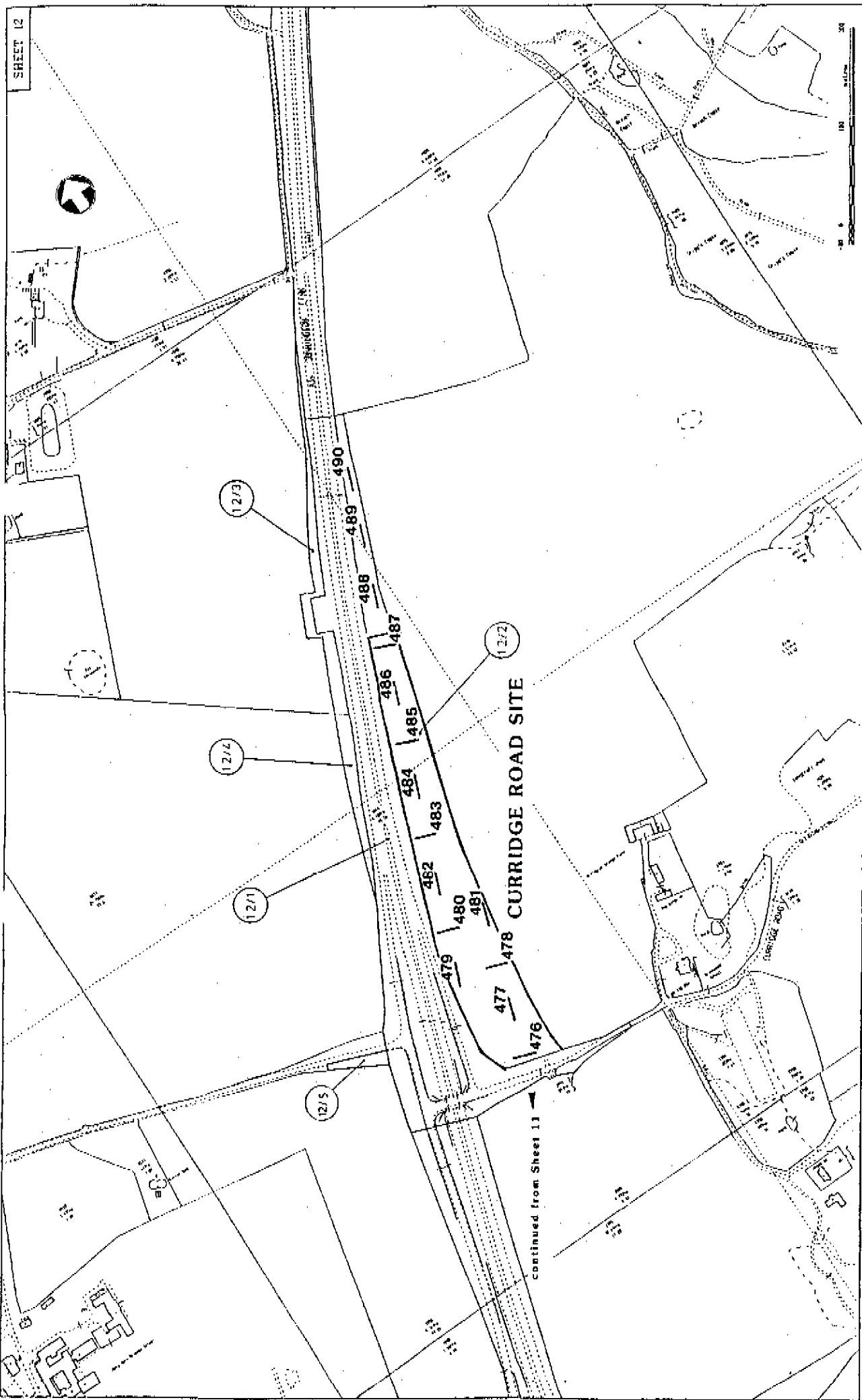
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SHEET 12

APPENDIX 1. Status of the Stage 2 fieldwork at 10/12/93

Table 1. Trenches abandoned or permanently inaccessible

Trenches	CPO Plots	Reason	No.
50	3/8	Land used for extraction	1
55-6	3/8c	Land used for extraction	2
57	3/7l	Land used for extraction	1
89-91	4/17	In railway cutting	3
113-6	5/4a, c	Under railway embankment	4
291-2	9/4	Recently made ground	2
Total			13

Table 2. Trenches presently inaccessible due to woodland

Trenches	CPO Plots	No.
3, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18	1/3	7
29-36	2/2, b	8
58	4/3	1
137	6/3	1
188, 191, 194-5, 212-4, 231-4, 240-1, 243, 266	7/2b, u, v; 8/1	14
298-302	9/4e, cc, m	5
321, 335, 350, 380-1, 385-8	9/4g, m; 10/1, a, c, d	8
395	10/2	1
397-9	10/4, a	3
400-1	10/3, a	2
Total		50

Table 3. Trenches not yet excavated for other reasons

Trenches	CPO Plots	Landowner and reason	No.
59-61	4/3c	Moreton - horses in field	3
65-7	4/11	Perris - caravans on site	3
68	4/16c	Bull - access only via Perris or woodland	1
92-104	5/1, b; 5/2	Cottrell - access to wood not arranged	13
129	6/2d	Cottrell - trench omitted in error	1
475	11/3b	Fairhurst - access only across owner's land	1
Total			22

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
37	3/3	104.5	1404	0.10	humic silt and leaf-mould
			1405		sandy clay natural
			1406		linear feature 0.4m wide
			1407		fill of 1406
			1408		linear feature 0.3m wide
			1409		fill of 1408
			1410		linear feature 0.5m wide
1411	fill of 1410				
38		105.5	1412	0.16	sandy loam topsoil
			1413		silty sand natural
64	4/9	97.5	1401	0.20	sandy clay loam topsoil
			1402	0.35	fine sand subsoil
			1403		sand and gravel natural
72	4/14	105.0	1460	0.19	silty clay loam topsoil
			1461		silty clay and gravel
73		106.0	1458	0.22	silty clay loam topsoil
			1459		clay and gravel natural
74		107.0	1464	0.24	silty clay loam topsoil
			1465	0.18	clay and gravel subsoil
			1466		clay natural
75		105.5	1462	0.32	silty clay loam topsoil
			1463	0.26	silty clay and gravel subsoil
			1511		clay natural
76		108.0	1469	0.36	silty clay loam topsoil
			1470	0.82	clay and gravel subsoil
			1471		land drain
			1472		fill of 1471
			1512		clay natural
77		106.0	1473	0.28	silty clay loam topsoil
			1474	0.10	silty clay subsoil
			1513		clay natural
78		110.0	1487	0.19	silty clay loam topsoil
			1488	0.04	sandy clay subsoil
			1514		clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
79 36m	4/14	108.5	1475	0.28	silty clay loam topsoil
			1476		silty clay natural
			1477	0.10	natural feature
			1478	0.10	fill of 1477
			1479	0.70	linear feature 1.6m wide
			1480	0.50	upper fill of 1479
			1481	0.20	lower fill of 1479
			1482	0.65	linear feature 1.8m wide
			1483	0.65	fill of 1482
			1484	0.25	hedgerow root hole
	0.25	fill of 1484			
		1486		group no. for fills pre-excavation	
80		109.0	1509 1510	0.22	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural
81		111.0	1489 1490	0.18	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural
82		110.0	1507 1508	0.17	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural
83		108.0	1499 1500	0.22	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
84		108.0	1497 1498	0.24	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
85		108.5	1495 1496	0.22	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural
86		108.5	1493 1494	0.18	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
87		108.5	1491 1492	0.24	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
88	4/14e	108.0	1467 1468	0.21	silty clay loam topsoil clay natural
105	5/3	96.0	3394	0.30	fine sandy loam topsoil
			3395	0.10	fine sand subsoil
			3396		silty sand natural
106		96.0	3392	0.36	fine sandy loam topsoil
			3410	0.20	sandy loam subsoil
			3393		fine sand natural
107		93.0	3390 3391	0.40	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural
108		93.0	3388 3389	0.2	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
109	5/3	92.0	3402 3403	0.25	fine sandy loam topsoil silty clay natural
110		94.5	3386 3387	0.26	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural
111	5/3d	93.0	3397 3398 3399	0.50 0.70	fine sandy loam topsoil fine sandy loam subsoil sand natural
112		90.5	3400 3401	0.30	fine sandy loam topsoil silty clay natural
124	6/2	92.5	2402 2403	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel natural
125		93.0	2404 2405	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural
126		93.5	3404 3405	0.35	fine sandy loam topsoil clay natural
127		94.0	3406 3407	0.30	fine sandy loam topsoil silty clay natural
128		94.0	3408 3409	0.33	silt loam topsoil silty clay natural
130	6/3	94.0	2371 2372	0.42	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
131		92.5	2373 2374	0.45	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel natural
132		91.5	2375 2376 2377 2378	0.30 0.30 0.30	sandy clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural linear feature 1.5m wide fill of 2377
133		90.0	2379 2380	0.25	fine sandy loam topsoil sandy clay natural
134		89.0	2381 2382	0.30	fine sandy loam topsoil sandy clay natural
135		88.0	2383 2384	0.20	fine sandy loam topsoil sandy clay natural
136		86.0	2385 2386	0.10	sandy clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
138		88.0	2389 2390	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
139	6/3	92.5	2391 2392	0.25	silt loam topsoil gravel natural
140	6/3a	88.0	2387 2388	0.20	sandy loam topsoil sandy clay natural
145	7/1	94.0	2393 2394	0.25	silt loam topsoil gravel natural
146		92.5	2395 2396	0.40	silt loam topsoil fine sand natural
147		91.0	2397 2398	0.25	fine sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
148		89.5	2399 2400 2401	0.20 0.40	fine sandy loam topsoil sandy clay subsoil clay and gravel natural
279	9/4	91.5	2305 2306	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
280		90.5	2301 2302 2303 2304	0.25 0.20 0.80	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay and gravel subsoil clay and gravel colluvium clay and gravel natural
281		91.5	2307 2308	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
282		92.0	2309 2310 2311	0.30 0.50	silty clay loam topsoil clay and gravel natural clay and gravel natural
283		93.5	2312 2313 2314	0.30 0.34	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay and gravel colluvium clay and gravel natural
284		96.0	2315 2316	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
285		89.5	3304 3307	0.24	sandy silt loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel natural
286		88.5	3301 3302 3306	0.22 0.11	sandy silt loam topsoil clayey silt layer clayey sand and gravel
287		89.5	3310 3311	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel
288		87.5	3303 3305	0.30	silt loam topsoil clayey sand and gravel

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
295	9/4d	90.0	3308 3309	0.27	clayey silt loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel subsoil
422	11/2, b	106.0	3336 3337	0.34	sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
423		103.0	3326 3327 3328	0.24 0.29	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel subsoil sandy clay and gravel natural
424		104.0	3338 3339	0.26	sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
425		102.0	3340 3341	0.28	sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
426		97.5	3329 3330	0.16	sandy silt loam topsoil sandy clay natural
427		95.5	3331 3332 3333	0.27 0.33	fine sandy loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel subsoil sandy clay and gravel natural
428		100.0	3342 3343	0.22	sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
429		98.0	3344 3345	0.35	sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
430		96.0	3334 3335	0.33	sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
431		92.0	3315 3316 3317	0.30 0.17	sandy silt loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel subsoil gravel natural
432		91.5	3312 3313 3314	0.32 0.40	sandy loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel subsoil gravel natural
433		94.0	3318 3319 3320	0.32 0.56	fine sandy loam topsoil fine sand subsoil sand and gravel natural
434		99.0	3346 3347	0.30	sandy loam topsoil sand and gravel natural
435		94.0	3321 3322 3323	0.20 0.20	fine sandy loam topsoil fine sand and gravel subsoil sand and gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
436	11/2, b	97.5	3348	0.30	sandy loam topsoil
			3349	0.26	fine sand and gravel subsoil
			3350		fine sand natural
437		99.5	3351	0.32	sandy loam topsoil
			3352		sandy clay and gravel natural
438		96.0	3324	0.21	fine sandy loam topsoil
			3325		fine sand and gravel natural
441	11/2k, e,c	94.5	2355	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
			2356	0.20	silty clay colluvium
			2357		sandy clay natural
442		94.5	2352	0.40	silty clay loam topsoil
			2353	0.60	sandy clay and gravel colluvium
			2354		clay, chalk and gravel natural
443		99.0	2350	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
			2351		clay and gravel natural
444		102.0	2360	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
			2361		gritty clay and gravel natural
			2362	0.30	linear feature 0.4m wide
			2363	0.30	fill of 2362
			2364	0.20	posthole 0.15m in diameter
			2365	0.20	fill of 2364
445		103.0	2369	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
			2370		sandy clay and gravel natural
446		100.0	2358	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
			2359		sandy clay and gravel natural
447		95.0	2366	0.40	silty clay loam topsoil
			2367	1.00	silty clay colluvium
			2368		silty clay and gravel natural
448		97.5	3384	0.38	sandy loam topsoil
			3385		sand and gravel natural
449		97.0	3382	0.30	sandy loam topsoil
			3383		sand and gravel natural
450		97.0	3377	0.24	sandy loam topsoil
			3378	0.26	sandy loam subsoil
			3379		sand and gravel natural
			3380		fill of 3381
			3381		linear feature 1.6m wide
451		99.0	3374	0.25	fine sandy loam topsoil
			3375	0.10	fine sand and gravel subsoil
			3376		sand and gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
452	11/2,k.e.c	99.0	3358	0.26	sandy loam topsoil
			3359		sandy and gravel natural
			3360	0.24	fill of 3361
			3361	0.24	linear feature 1.4m wide
453		98.5	3353	0.20	sandy loam topsoil
			3354	0.60	sandy loam subsoil
			3355		sand and gravel natural
454		100.0	3356	0.28	sandy loam topsoil
			3357		sand and gravel natural
455	11/3, a	96.0	1430	0.34	silty clay loam topsoil
			1431		sandy clay natural
456		101.0	1432	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
			1433		soliflucted chalk and clay natural
457		103.5	1434	0.28	silty clay loam topsoil
			1435		soliflucted chalk and clay natural
458		104.5	1436	0.36	silty clay loam topsoil
			1437		soliflucted chalk and clay natural
			1438	0.06	circular feature 0.25m in diameter
			1439	0.06	fill of 1438
459		103.0	1442	0.31	silty clay loam topsoil
			1443		soliflucted chalk and clay natural
460		105.0	1440	0.33	silty clay loam topsoil
			1441		soliflucted chalk and clay natural
461		104.5	1428	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil
			1429		sandy clay natural
462		102.0	1444	0.26	silty clay loam topsoil
			1445		soliflucted chalk and clay natural
463		100.0	1446	0.22	silty clay loam topsoil
			1447		soliflucted chalk and clay natural
464		106.0	1426	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
			1427		silty clay natural
465		104.0	1422	0.18	silty clay loam topsoil
			1423		clay natural
			1424	0.08	circular feature 0.45m in diameter
			1425	0.08	fill of 1424
466		99.5	1455	0.29	silty clay loam topsoil
			1456		soliflucted chalk and silty clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
467	11/3, a	99.5	1453 1454	0.29	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and sandy clay natural
468		104.0	1420 1421	0.27	silty clay loam topsoil clay natural
469		102.5	1418 1419	0.19	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and clay natural
470		98.0	1447 1448	0.25	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and silty clay natural
471		98.5	1449 1450	0.23	silty clay loam soliflucted chalk and silty clay natural
472		103.0	1416 1417	0.37	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and silty clay natural
473		100.0	1451 1452	0.28	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and sandy clay natural
474		105.0	1414 1415	0.19	clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and clay natural
476	12/2	101.0	2317 2318 2319	0.20 0.50	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay colluvium clay natural
477		102.5	2320 2321	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil chalk natural
478		105.0	2322 2323	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and clay natural
479		102.5	2328 2329	0.15	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and clay natural
480		103.0	2326 2327	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
481		106.0	2324 2325	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel natural
482		104.0	2330 2331	0.15	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and sandy clay natural
483		105.0	2322 2333	0.15	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
484		106.0	2334 2335	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
485	12/2	106.5	2336 2337	0.25	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
486		104.5	2338 2339	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil clay and gravel natural
487		104.0	2340 2341	0.25	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay natural
488		101.0	2342 2343	0.15	silty clay loam topsoil sandy clay and gravel natural
489		100.5	2344 2345	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil soliflucted chalk and sandy clay natural
490		102.0	2346 2347 2348 2349	0.28 0.12 0.10	silty clay loam topsoil fine sand loam colluvium fine sand natural modern dump layer

Contingency trenches

Trench number	CPO plot	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
525 6m	4/14	109.0	1501 1502 1503	0.22	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural linear feature
526 10m		110.0	1504 1505 1506	0.21	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay natural linear feature
540 4m	11/2c	99.0	3362 3363 3364 3365	0.40	fine sand loam topsoil fill of 3364 linear feature 1.4m wide sand and gravel natural
541 6m		98.5	3366 3367 3368 3369	0.5	fine sandy loam topsoil linear feature 1.4m wide fill of 3367 sand and gravel natural
542 9m		98.5	3370 3371 3372 3373	0.4	fine sandy loam topsoil linear feature 1.4m wide fill of 3371 sand and gravel natural

APPENDIX 3. Finds by Trench and Context
(number/weight)

Tr.	Con.	Pot	CBM	Iron	Slag	Stone	Glass	Flint	Burnt flint	Animal bone
37	1407 1409	6 9 1 16								
64	1401						1 41		6 74	
72	1461		8 106				5 9	2 7		
73	1458	3 19	8 173		5 1000		2 6	3 73		
74	1464 1465	7 100 10 83	11 268				3 10		4 56	
75	1462 1463	18 56 34 321	12 502 11 625				2 9		1 56	
76	1469 1470 1472	2 15 12 170	24 372 6 100 6 841					5 118	5 118	
77	1473 1474	14 112 74 506	15 573 5 29			1 5	1 21	1 4		
78	1487 1488	5 46 1 8	41 935 5 165						8 236	
79	1475 1478 1481 1483 1485 1486	20 138 49 306 5 99 15 213 16 144 210 2545	15 395	1				1 3 1 10	1 9	
80	1509	4 37	2 79				1 1			
81	1489		11 168					1 3	8 161	
82	1507	4 45	5 100			1 1			1 34	
83	1499	2 6		1					1 70	
84	1497	1 9	1 3	1					1 20	
85	1495	3 25	1 13				1 3			
86	1493	1 9								
87	1491	4 52	3 181	1			2 36			
88	1467 1468	6 20 1 10	23 314 3 8				2 6		3 16	
105	3395	1 21	58 2987							
106	3392 3410	75 1229 34 515	25 2210 14 671							
107	3390 3391		1 286	1				1 30		
108	3388	2 8	11 869	1						
110	3386		5 185							
111	3397	1 37	4 550				1 5			
126	3404	1 2	6 109							
127	3406		3 390							
128	3408		3 149							
132	2378	2 15							1 6	
187	3390		1 286	1						
285	3304							2 17		
286	3302							1 1		
288	3303		2 95							
442	2352							1 97		
444	2363			1						
449	3382							2 16		
452	3360	1 22								
453	3354	4 113		1						
455	1430	2 43	10 205				1 27	7 205		
456	1432	1 28	12 162				1 76	6 86	2 32	
457	1434	3 8	9 320	1			1 8	6 160	1 10	
458	1436	2 11	11 187				1 34	4 85	5 62	

Tr.	Con.	Pot	CBM	Iron	Slag	Stone	Glass	Flint	Burnt flint	Animal bone
459	1442	3 12	7 157				1 7	2 32	1 15	
460	1440	2 96	15 368					3 53	3 78	
461	1428		6 370	1			2 14	3 39	6 250	1 22
462	1444	4 83	15 388		1 14	1 15	2 32	8 144	4 212	
463	1446	6 42	13 467		1 5		3 24		4 52	
464	1426	1 4	5 113	1			1 2	7 55		
465	1422	1 2	3 153					2 14	1 2	
466	1455		12 384							
467	1453	1 6	7 521	1				4 36	3 135	
468	1420		3 71					5 54	2 45	
469	1418		4 126			2 22	1 8	1 19	1 13	
470	1447	2 19	19 504					5 39	5 103	
471	1449	1 6	12 512	1			1 12	3 36	11 285	
472	1416	1 54	1 4					3 10		
473	1451		9 478				4 32	4 27		1 5
474	1414						1 7			
525	1501	1 7								
	1503	38 314								
526	1506	73 853	5 106							
Total		791/ 8669	527/ 20141	12	7/ 1019	5/ 43	41/ 430	94/ 1473	89/ 2150	2/ 27