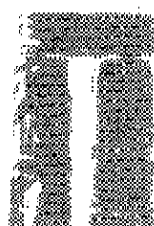


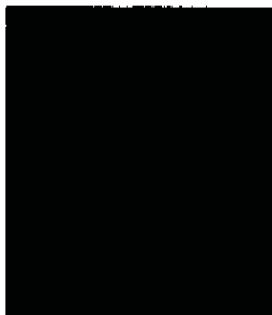
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Road Number A34	Date <del>1993</del> 1994
Contractor Wessex Archaeology	
County Berkshire	
OS Reference SU 4466	
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**A34 NEWBURY BYPASS, BERKSHIRE/HAMPSHIRE  
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION,  
PHASE III**

18



**Wessex  
Archaeology**



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

18

**MAY 1994**

**Report W628.3**

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The project was managed by Ian Barnes. It was directed in the field by Vaughan Birbeck and supervised by Kevin Ritchie. This report was written by Andrew Powell and Ian Barnes, with illustrations compiled by Julian Cross.

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### APPENDICES

- Appendix 1. Status of the Stage 2 fieldwork at 22/4/94
- Appendix 2. List of excavated trenches with summarised context descriptions
- Appendix 3. Auger survey results
- Appendix 4. 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 2m<sup>2</sup> 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 2m<sup>2</sup> 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 a number of plots of land to which access had been previously withheld, and a further 124 trenches were completed. The results were reported in February 1994 (Wessex Archaeology 1994a). By this time nine sites had been identified, but in certain cases not fully defined.

A third phase of fieldwork was therefore undertaken in April 1994, with the aims of evaluating remaining sections of the route, and further defining the extent of a number of the known sites. This involved a combination of machine trenches in land not previously accessible, hand dug test pits in areas of woodland and auger surveys in valley floor peat deposits.

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 (Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2)**

The third phase of the Stage 2 fieldwork was undertaken between the 5th and 22nd April 1994, during which time 27 machine trenches and 13 hand dug test pits were excavated, and two auger surveys were undertaken.

As a result, a total of 422 machine trenches have been excavated during Phases I-III. Of those not excavated, 13 were abandoned or were permanently inaccessible, and 42 were presently inaccessible due to woodland. A further 5 trenches were not excavated due to the lack of access, while 12 have been replaced by alternative evaluation strategies, such as hand dug test pits and auger surveys. In order to define the extents of identified sites, an additional 21 contingency trenches, including three 2m<sup>2</sup> test pits, were excavated .

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

The methodology employed in the Stage 2 evaluation was as described fully in the revised project design (Wessex Archaeology 1993a). It was adapted during the Phase III fieldwork in order to take account of the particular ground conditions encountered. The main features are summarised below.

### **2.1 Machine trenches**

Where possible the machine trenches were laid out in a staggered grid along the road corridor, each trench measuring 25m x 1.4m. However, in areas of woodland many of the trenches were moved from their intended locations and excavated wherever it was possible for the machine to gain access. For the same reason they varied in lengths according to the available space. The final trench configurations were recorded on 1:2500 base plans.

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. Each trench was backfilled.

### **2.2 Hand dug test pits**

Where machine access was not feasible test pits were dug by hand. The three test pits at Great Pen Wood measured 2m<sup>2</sup>, the rest being 1m<sup>2</sup>. They were excavated 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, and their locations were recorded on the 1:2500 base plans. Each test pit was backfilled.

### **2.3 Auger surveys**

The auger surveys of the peat and alluvial deposits in the Kennet and Lambourn valleys were undertaken with a 2.5cm gouge auger. In the Kennet valley eight auger holes were hand bored at 15m intervals along a single transect. In the Lambourn valley the auger holes on the southern island (see section 3.1.4) were hand bored at approximately 10m intervals along transects between 15m and 20m apart. The four auger holes on the north island were approximately 25m apart.

At both locations contiguous 1m long cores were taken through the deposits until gravel or chalk was reached, and the interfaces between successive layers were measured and recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard auger log sheets.



### **3 RESULTS**

#### **3.1 Archaeological sites Figure 1**

##### **3.1.1 Great Pen Wood**

SU 452 626

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

Three 2m<sup>2</sup> test pits were excavated in order to ascertain the extent of a possible Romano-British site identified during the Phase II fieldwork at the north end of Great Pen Wood, at a height of OD 104.5m (Wessex Archaeology 1994a, page 3, figure 2). The site was represented by three small linear features in Trench 37. No features had been recorded to the northwest in the adjacent Trench 38.

The test pits, which were located immediately south and southwest of Trench 37, contained no further features or finds associated with the site.

These negative results suggest that the site was limited in extent, at least to the south and southwest. However, the embankment of the dismantled railway is sited to the north, and the areas of woodland to the northwest, and to the east of The Drove, have not yet been evaluated, leaving the possibility that the site extends in these directions.

##### **3.1.2 Skinners Green Lane Figure 2**

SU 444 646

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

As a result of earlier fieldwork and monitoring a medieval site was identified straddling Skinners Green Lane, on the shallow north facing slope below Reddings Copse, at a height of OD 96-9m. Medieval material had been recovered from Stage 1 Test Pits 520 and 524 to the north of the road (Wessex Archaeology 1992, plan B), and from the geotechnical survey's Test Pit 20 to the south (Wessex Archaeology 1991b). Large quantities of medieval pottery and ceramic building material were also recovered, from north of the road, from Trench 106 during the Phase II machine trenching (Wessex Archaeology 1994a, page 5, figure 2). Full assessment of the site was postponed until the trenches in Reddings Copse, south of the road, were excavated.

##### **Trench 103**

This single trench, at the north end of Reddings Copse and close to the position of the geotechnical test pit, produced 65 sherds of medieval pottery, and a piece of possibly medieval tile, from the interface between the subsoil (1517) and the clay natural. The pottery consists of coarse flint- and chalk-tempered cooking wares of 12th to 13th century date. All the sherds were very abraded. No features were recorded in the trench.

The findings confirm the extent of the site as inferred from the previous fieldwork. No further features or finds associated with this site were recorded in the trenches to the south. The distribution of medieval material, which covers approximately 150m north to south, is therefore quite well defined, being most concentrated in the immediate vicinity of Skinners Green Lane. The possibility that this site and the Enborne Street medieval site, some 600m to the south, 'are part of the same dispersed settlement' (Wessex Archaeology 1994a, page 6) now seems unlikely given the absence of any medieval features or finds from the

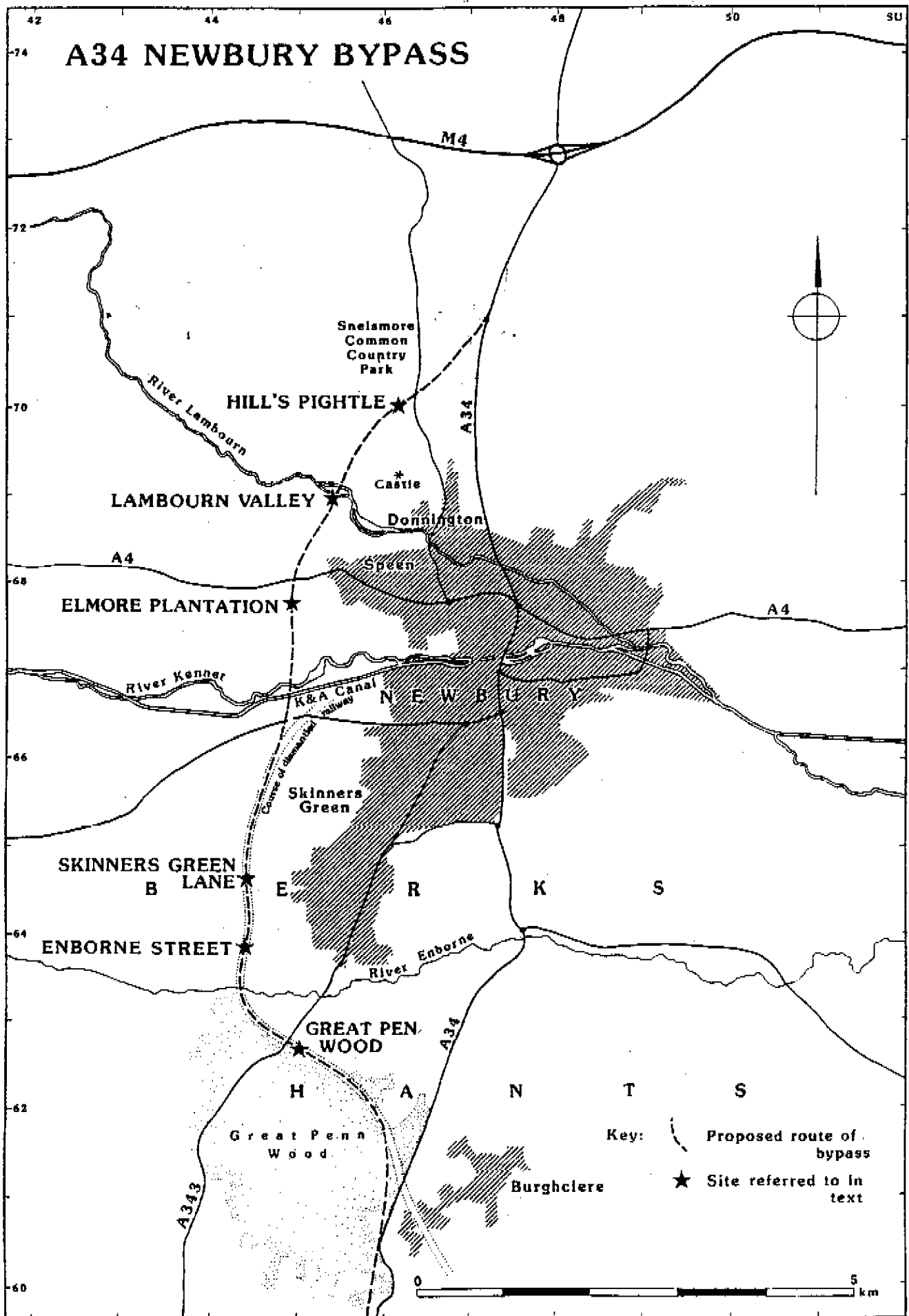


Fig.1: Location of archaeological sites

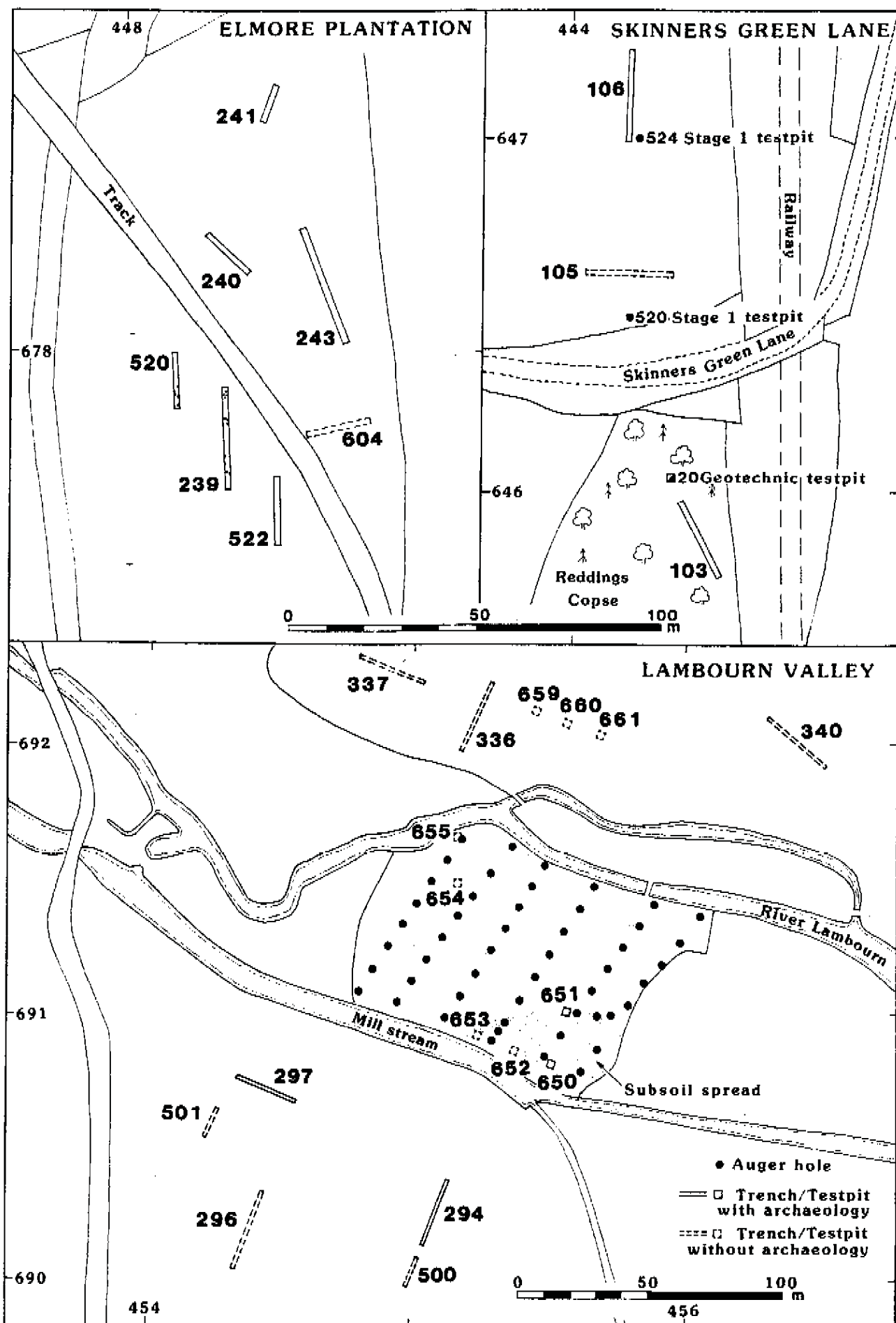


Fig.2: Location of trenches at archaeological sites

intervening trenches. Rather, the sites appear to represent two discrete areas of localised settlement activity.

### **3.1.3 Elmore Plantation Figure 2**

SU 449 667

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

During the Phase I machine trenching a Romano-British site was identified in three trenches to the southwest of Elmore Plantation (Wessex Archaeology 1993b). It was located on the north side of the Kennet valley, at a height of OD 89-92m, on a moderately steep southeast facing slope above the river floodplain. The site was represented by a number of features recorded in Trench 239, including a ditch containing 1st century AD pottery and a number of possible postholes, and by a layer of hillwash in the same trench and two adjacent contingency trenches (Trenches 520 and 522). This layer contained a range of domestic material including 3rd to 4th century AD pottery, as well evidence of iron working. The site did not extend to trenches further to the south. Full assessment of the site was postponed until the adjacent trenches in the Elmore Plantation could be excavated.

Subsequent clearance of the trees within part of the Elmore Plantation made it possible to machine excavate four trenches immediately to the north of the site.

#### **Trenches 240, 241 and 243**

In three of the trenches a layer of hillwash, thinning towards the south, contained substantial quantities of oyster shell (1583/1589/1593). The northernmost trench, Trench 241, also contained four possible subcircular features, between 0.4m and 0.8m in diameter, cut into the natural chalk towards the southern end of the trench. Because a layer of loose made ground, of recent date and up to 3m deep, overlay the archaeological layers within the trench, it was only possible to sketch these features briefly before the trench sides collapsed.

The quantity of oyster shell suggests that the layer of hillwash represents eroded midden material from a location further up the slope. As no Romano-British finds or features were recorded in those Phase I trenches 100m to the north, the source of this material must lie immediately to the north of the site. However, because of the steep gradient and the remaining trees, it has not been possible to evaluate this area.

There were no other finds to date the midden material, and shells were not recovered from the Phase I site. While there is, therefore, no direct association between this layer and the Phase I site, the presence of oyster shells, a characteristic feature of Roman occupation, does suggest a relationship.

### **3.1.4 Lambourn Valley Figure 2**

SU 454 690

CPO Plots 9/4, 9/4a, 9/4cc, 9/4dd, 9/4q, 9/4m (Department of Transport Sheet 9)

During the Phase I machine trenching, a Mesolithic flint-working site (c 8000-4000 BC) was identified in Trenches 294 and 297 on a slight terrace on the south side of the River Lambourn, at a height of OD 82-83m. Two contingency trenches which were excavated

immediately to the south suggested that the site did not extend upslope and away from the river.

Changes to the intended location of a drainage pond provided an opportunity to excavate two additional trenches further to the south. Again, both produced only negative evidence.

In order to evaluate the area to the north of the site, attempts were made to hand excavate fourteen 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits through the waterlogged humic topsoil deposits on the large island between the River Lambourn and the mill stream, and on the north bank of the river. However, because of the high groundwater levels only nine were completed, six on the island (650-5), and three on the north bank (659-61).

#### **Test Pits 650 and 651**

The two most southerly test pits on the island produced two blades and two flakes from what may have been an *in situ* subsoil (1624/1621) which survived to a maximum thickness of 0.10m below the layers of humic topsoil. In the remaining test pits, however, this subsoil layer appeared to have been scoured away by river action.

#### **Auger Survey**

In order to supplement the test pit data, 50 auger holes were hand bored in six transects across the large island, with a further four auger holes in a single transect along the smaller island on the north side. Eight auger holes in the southeast corner produced evidence of an *in situ* subsoil, with the rest of the area producing only humic topsoil and alluvial silts, confirming the results of the test pitting.

The surviving area of flint bearing subsoil identified by the test pits and the auger survey reflects approximately the known extent of the Mesolithic flint working area to the south of the river. The general conclusion to be drawn from the Phase III fieldwork, therefore, is that Mesolithic activity gravitated towards the river's edge in preference to the higher ground to the south. It is clear, however, that the site's northern edge has been eroded away by the river, so that its full extent cannot be known.

### **3.1.5 Hill's Pightle**

SU 462 700

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

During Phase I machine trenching medieval finds and features were found in two trenches (Trenches 382 and 384) in the base of a dry valley at Hill's Pightle. The site is located approximately 1.3km north of the village of Donnington and 150m west of the B4494 Wantage Road, at a height of OD 107-110m. Further evidence was found in four contingency trenches (Trenches 510-513). The extent of the site was adequately defined to the south and west by negative evidence from the adjacent trenches, but, due to the presence of woodland to the north, the intended trenches in this area were not excavated at that time.

Because of the need to further evaluate the site, three trenches were machine excavated immediately to the north, during Phase III. These, however, provided no further evidence of the medieval site, the only archaeological deposit being a thin lens of charcoal in a layer of colluvium recorded in Trench 381. As a result, the medieval activity identified in the

earlier trenches appears to be quite localised, the full extent of the site having been determined during Phase I.

### **3.2 Finds**

All finds recovered during the evaluation fieldwork have been washed and quantified by material type for each context by trench. A brief scan has been undertaken in order to provide evidence as to the nature and date range of the artefacts. Due to the low occurrence of finds they are, where relevant, discussed within the site descriptions (above), and are summarised in Appendix 4.

#### 4 MITIGATION STATEMENT

No new sites were identified during the Phase III evaluation works. Given below are individual mitigation statements updates for each of seven sites previously identified during the evaluation, but which were further defined by the latest stage of fieldwork. The seven sites include Enborne Street which though no work was undertaken on it was further defined by results at Reddings Copse, also discussed below. 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 PPG 16:

'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**

During the Phase II evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1994a) three linear features were found in a single machine trench (CPO Plot 3/3; Trench 37) between Great Pen 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.

During the Phase III evaluation three 2m<sup>2</sup> test-pits (Trenches 656-8) were hand excavated to the south of Trench 37 (Department of Transport Sheet 3), no archaeological remains were identified. It was not possible, due to prevailing wet conditions, to excavate to the northwest of the defined remains, nor to the southeast on the opposite side of The Drove where the woodland was too dense to allow work. It is possible, therefore, that remains may extend in the two directions to date uninvestigated.

#### **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. Of the route corridor approximately two thirds of the width



is already covered with the former railway embankment which will be retained. The exception is the proposal to dig a balancing pond immediately east of The Drove.

For the area to the northwest of The Drove (CPO Plot 3/3) it is unlikely, given the shallow depth of overburden and restricted route corridor width, that remains can be preserved *in situ*. It is recommended, therefore, that a series of trenches are excavated on the line between Trenches 37 and 38 to define the extent of the site. On completion of this work a maximum area of 100 x 25m should then be machine stripped over the area of most significance and a sample of features hand excavated.

A similar strategy should be adopted to the southeast of The Drove (CPO Plots 2/2 and 2/2b) where again the shallow depth of overburden and restricted route corridor, allied in this area with the siting of a balancing pond, effectively rule out preservation *in situ*. The evaluation of this area will have to wait upon woodland clearance, with an appropriate mitigation strategy being formulated on completion of the evaluation. Prior to the evaluation consideration should be given to the woodland clearance of this area. It is recommended that the woodland here **should be cut to stump but not grubbed**.

#### 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 in Trenches 79 and 525-6 (CPO Plot 4/14) during the Phase II evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1994a). In association with this were 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 1991c, 14, A34.06). 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 other than 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.

It had been thought that the activity at Enborne Street directly related to similar activity suspected in Reddings Copse immediately to the north. Trenching in Reddings Copse during the Phase III evaluation failed to locate any such activity with the exception of remains directly associated with the site at Skinners Green Lane. The remains at Enborne Street can, therefore, be considered to be a discrete site.

#### **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 (see Group Value).

**Group Value:** Evidence of contemporary activity was found to the north at Skinners Green Lane (CPO Plot 5/3). The distribution of these two sites would appear indicative of a dispersed settlement pattern, if this proves to be correct then this will be of considerable interest, as few such sites have been extensively investigated in southern England.

**Survival/condition:** The site 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:** Since this section of the route is 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 northwest. 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, it is likely that the evidence recorded relates to a settlement of a dispersed rather than nucleated nature. Few medieval dispersed settlements have been investigated in detail and their examination is a national priority in medieval settlement studies. The site can be attributed 'regional or county importance'.

**Mitigation:** The site is 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 lies off the route upslope to the northwest. In order to achieve this it is recommended that a strip, 40m wide along the length of CPO Plots 4/14 and 4/14e between Enborne Street and Trench 82, a distance of 275m, is machine stripped under archaeological supervision.

The work 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 spits (the deposit was recorded as having a maximum depth of 0.82m during the evaluation). During the work care should be taken to ensure 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 team who would collect and record artefacts as they were discovered. During the stripping selected areas should be cleaned by hand to determine the true density of archaeological features present. A contingency should be made for the sample excavation of any features which may be uncovered during the stripping, this should take the form of a block of time set aside after the completion of the machining.

To minimise possible disruption it is recommended that this work be done well in advance of the start of the main contract.

#### **4.3 Reddings Copse**

A series of 14 machine trenches were excavated in Reddings Copse (CPO Plots 5/1 and 5/2). Archaeological remains were only encountered in one of these trenches, Trench 103, situated to the north end of the copse adjacent to Skinners Green Lane (see below). It was observed in three trenches (Trenches 93-4 and 602: Department of Transport Sheet 5) that up to 1.50m of redeposited clay exists on top of the hill within the copse, probably as a result of railway construction works.

As a result of the Phase III evaluation work it is apparent that the remains in Reddings Copse are limited and are associated with the site at Skinners Green Lane. Both Trench 103, and the earlier Geotechnic Test-Pit 20 from which 74 sherds (655g) of pottery dating to the 12th/13th century were recovered (Wessex Archaeology 1991b, 6), were situated close to Skinners Green Lane. Likewise the site at Enborne Street can be seen to be a discrete entity. The only reason for doubting these conclusions is the presence of the made ground deposit obscuring the hill summit. To take this into account it is recommended that to mitigate for the slight possibility of remains being sealed beneath the made ground a watching brief be maintained during earthmoving with a contingency for excavation should remains be uncovered. The remains at the north end of the copse will be mitigated for in association with the findings to the north of Skinners Green Lane (see below).

#### **4.4 Skinners Green Lane**

During the Phase II evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1994a) a single trench (Trench 106) in the vicinity of Skinners Green Lane (CPO Plot 5/3) produced a subsoil layer containing a localised concentration of medieval pottery, of 12th-13th century date, and tile (see Fig. 2). The location of this layer corresponds closely to the distribution of medieval material revealed by the Stage 1 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1991c, 19, A34.46) and with material found during the observation of geotechnical investigations in Reddings Copse (Geotechnic Test-Pit 20; Wessex Archaeology 1991b).

The Phase III trenching identified a concentration of artefacts to the south of Skinners Green Lane in Trench 103 (CPO Plot 5/2), immediately adjacent to the Geotechnic Test-Pit. In all 65 sherds (710g) of pottery dating to the 12th-13th century were recovered from a silty clay subsoil encountered in the trench.

The site at Skinners Green Lane can now be defined as covering approximately a 150m length of the route corridor between Trenches 103 and 106.

#### **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 (CPO Plots 4/14 and 4/14e). The distribution of these two sites would appear indicative of a dispersed settlement pattern, if this proves to be correct then this will be of considerable interest, as few such sites have been extensively investigated in southern England.

**Survival/condition:** The site, as defined to date, constituted a distribution of artefacts in a subsoil 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:** The fragments of cooking vessels and tile found on the site are indicative of settlement in the vicinity and it is possible that the site may relate to the lost settlement known to have existed at Skinners Green. The possible historical connection and the association with the remains at Enborne Street, make the site of 'regional or county importance'.

**Mitigation:** The site is to be crossed by the new road in a cutting so the remains cannot be preserved *in situ*. It is recommended that the area between, and including, Trenches 103 (CPO Plot 5/2) and 106 (CPO Plot 5/3) 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 lies off the route upslope. In order to achieve this it is recommended that a strip, 40m wide along the 150m length defined is machine stripped under archaeological supervision. This should take the form of an archaeologist monitoring the controlled removal first of the topsoil down to the subsoil deposit, followed by the removal of the subsoil deposit in spits (the deposit was recorded as having a maximum depth of 0.25m during the evaluation). The trees in the northern area of Reddings Copse **should be cut to stump, and not grubbed** during clearance. During the work care should be taken to ensure 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 team who would collect and record artefacts as they were discovered. During the stripping selected areas should be cleaned by hand to determine the true density of archaeological features present. A contingency should be made for the sample excavation of any features which may be uncovered during the stripping, this should take the form of a block of time set aside after the completion of the machining.

To minimise possible disruption it is recommended that this work be done well in advance of the start of the main contract.

In addition to further investigate the area to the northwest at least two machine trenches should be opened on the proposed western access road, which due to prevailing wet conditions could not be trenched during the Phase III work. Allowance should be made for stripping and excavation of this area should remains be exposed.

#### 4.5 Elmore Plantation

During the Phase I evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1993b) archaeological features and deposits were found in three trenches (CPO Plot 8/1; Trenches 239, 520 and 522) located to the south of the A4 trunk road. In all 10 features were identified as was a colluvial deposit which contained many artefacts. A total of 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. Similar artefacts were found in the vicinity during the Stage 1 evaluation test-pitting (Wessex Archaeology 1991c, 19, A34.48).

It was possible during the Phase III evaluation to machine a further four trenches (Trenches 240-1, 243 and 604) immediately to the north of the Phase I discoveries. Within three of the trenches (Trenches 240-1 and 243) a layer of hillwash, thinning towards the south, contained substantial quantities of oyster shell. The northernmost trench, Trench 241, also contained four possible subcircular features, between 0.4m and 0.8m in diameter, cut into the natural chalk towards the southern end of the trench. The remains were sealed by a 3m depth of made ground which made further investigation impossible. It is likely, though, that given the nature of the remains that they represent a northern extension of the Phase I discoveries. A further area of woodland remains unevaluated immediately to the north and it is highly probable that the remains also extend into that area.

The nature of the artefact assemblage recovered from the site implies industrial activity taking place during the Romano-British period.

#### **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:** Being at the interface between cutting and embankment the remains are severely threatened by groundmoving operations.

**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' (English Heritage 1991a) 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. It was initially thought that proposals for preservation under the embankment could be made. This proposal is now considered impractical as the scale and complexity of the groundworking operations at this point will inevitably lead to

erosion of the remains. In addition it is undesirable to compromise the integrity of an archaeological site by excavating the immediately threatened element whilst simultaneously preserving a truncated proportion for posterity.

The first action should 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.**

At present the threatened area measures 75 x 120m, bisected by the Speen Footpath No. 2. This area is bounded to the south by Trench 522 and to the north by Trench 241. It is highly probable that this area will extend to the north. The site could extend a further 120m north giving a possible total length of 240m.

Once the overall area of archaeological remains has been defined the threatened area should be machine stripped and a sample of archaeological features/deposits excavated. Care should be taken to remove colluvial deposits in a controlled manner.

#### **4.6 Lambourn Valley**

The investigation of Trenches 294 and 297 (CPO Plots 9/4 and 9/4q) on a narrow terrace on the south bank of the River Lambourn during the Phase II evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1994a) 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.

The significance of the site was apparent subsequent to the Phase II evaluation and it was decided to move the site of the balancing pond (CPO Plot 9/4q) further upslope to the south, thus greatly reducing the area of the site to be destroyed. During the Phase III evaluation the new balancing pond location was investigated (Trenches 300 and 302) as were the islands in the river (Test-Pits 650-5, Auger Holes 700-53) and the north bank (Test-Pits 659-61). It was concluded that the site did not extend south upslope from the terrace and that the river had for the most part destroyed the site to the north, only 4 pieces of worked flint being found in a remnant subsoil layer on the south side of the island.

#### **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' (English Heritage 1991a).

**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 on the terrace south of the river. The site on the terrace would appear to be *in situ* whilst a badly truncated remnant of a similar deposit survives at the south end of the island.

**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. If, as seems likely, *in situ* domestic deposits are present then the site can be attributed 'national importance'.

#### **Mitigation:**

The Phase III evaluation work has defined the site to be almost exclusively contained on the first terrace directly south of the River Lambourn and is on deposits which are to be removed during road construction. Threatened remains will, therefore, need to be excavated prior to the commencement of construction. The balancing pond which originally would have destroyed remains to the west of the proposed route has now been moved to the south and no longer threatens archaeological deposits. The subsoil deposit located at the southern end of the island produced only small numbers of flint artefacts and was shown by the results of the auger survey to be extremely limited in extent. Further action beyond a watching brief cannot, therefore, be justified for the island. It is recommended, therefore, that only the area of the terrace to be affected by the road construction be sample excavated prior to the commencement of construction.

The excavation should take the form of overburden stripping, followed by excavation of a sample of the flint bearing deposit, covering an area of approximately 50m east-west by 80m north-south, directly adjacent to the river and encompassing the area of Trench 294. Consideration should also be given to conducting an extensive auger survey prior to commencement of the stripping and the use of geophysical and geochemical techniques during the excavation.

The excavation project design will have to pay special attention to the relationship of the Mesolithic site to any former river channels on the floodplain, and the associated preservation and palaeo-environmental potential. Such a channel, containing substantial peat deposits, was found in a trench 130m east of the route during the archaeological evaluation ahead of the building of the Donnington Grove Golf Course (Ford 1991, Trench 15).

#### **4.7 Hill's Pightle**

During the Phase I machine trenching (Wessex Archaeology 1993b) six features were found in five trenches (Trenches 510-2, 382 and 384) in the base of a dry valley (CPO Plot 10/1). From the trenches 139 sherds (1071g) of pottery of 13th/14th century AD date were recovered along with small amounts of other materials. Similar artefacts were recovered

during the Stage I evaluation test-pitting in the area (Wessex Archaeology 1991c, 19, A34.49). The site uncovered probably represents the remains of a simple farmstead.

As part of the Phase III evaluation further trenches (Trenches 381 and 385-6) were excavated in the woodland directly to the north of the Phase I discoveries. With the exception of a thin layer of charcoal in Trench 381 no significant archaeological discoveries were made during the latest work. It is concluded, therefore, that the Phase I evaluation adequately defined the extent of the activity.

**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.

**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.

It is recommended an area 60 x 60m around Trenches 382 and 512-3 should be excavated prior to construction.



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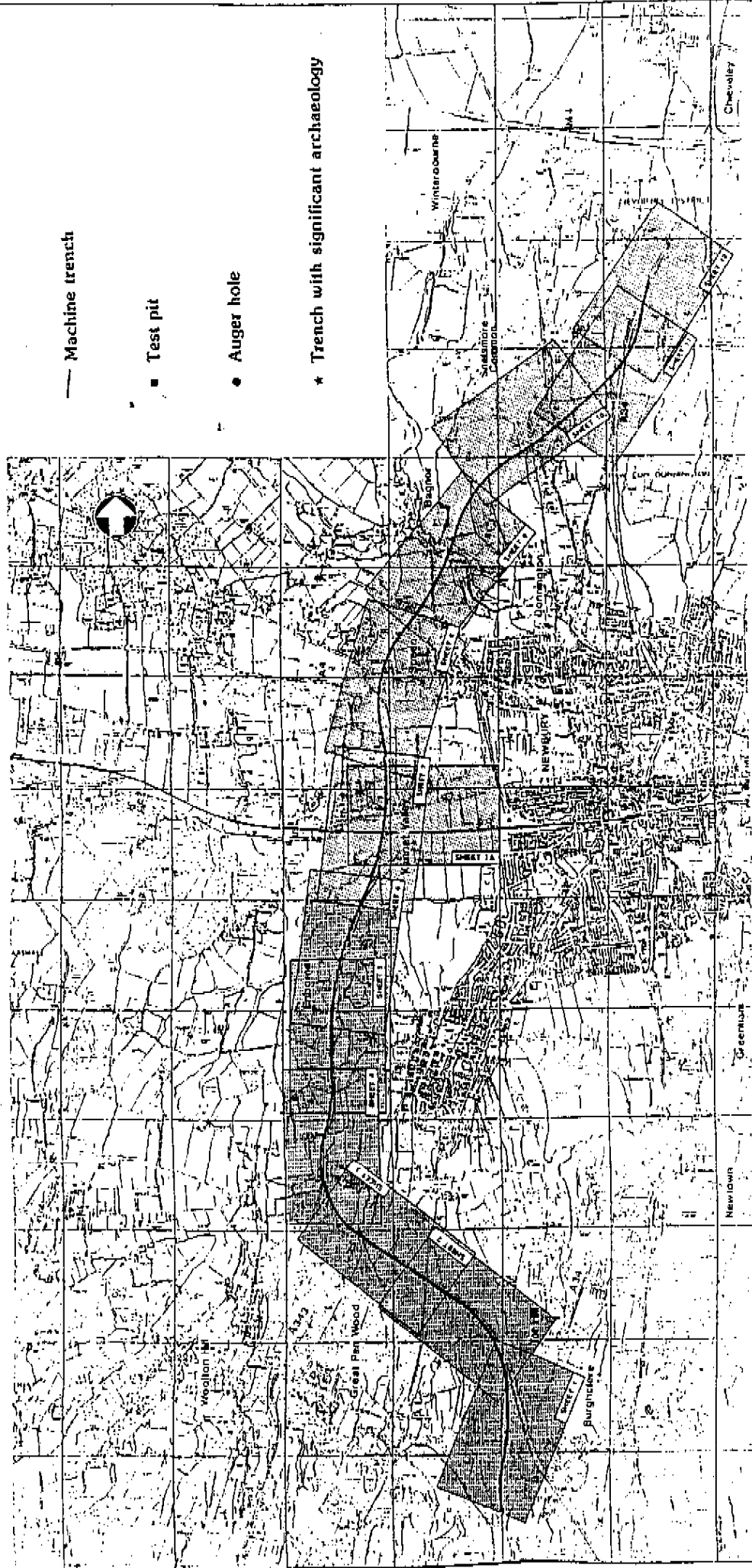
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— Machine trench

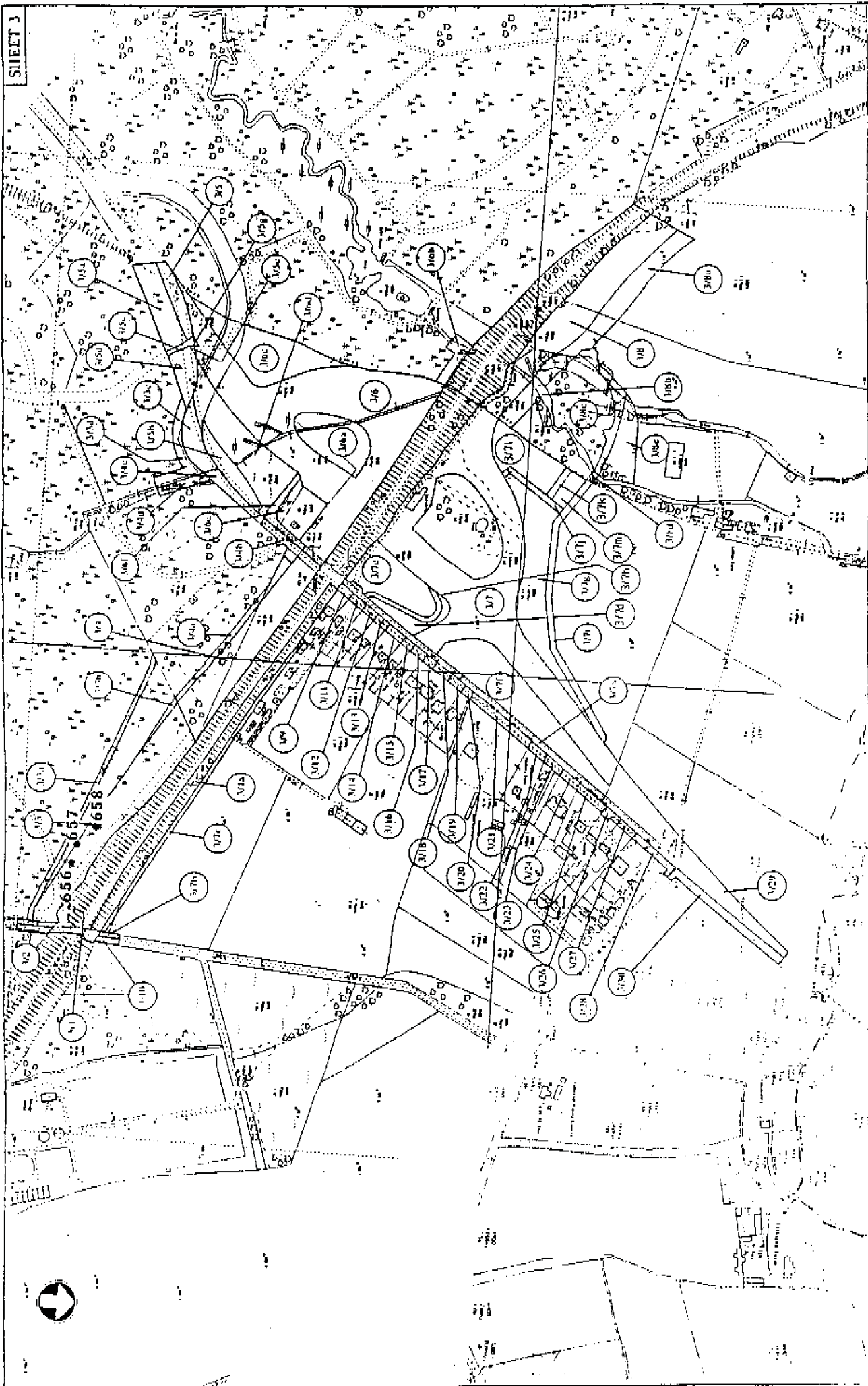
■ Test pit

● Auger hole

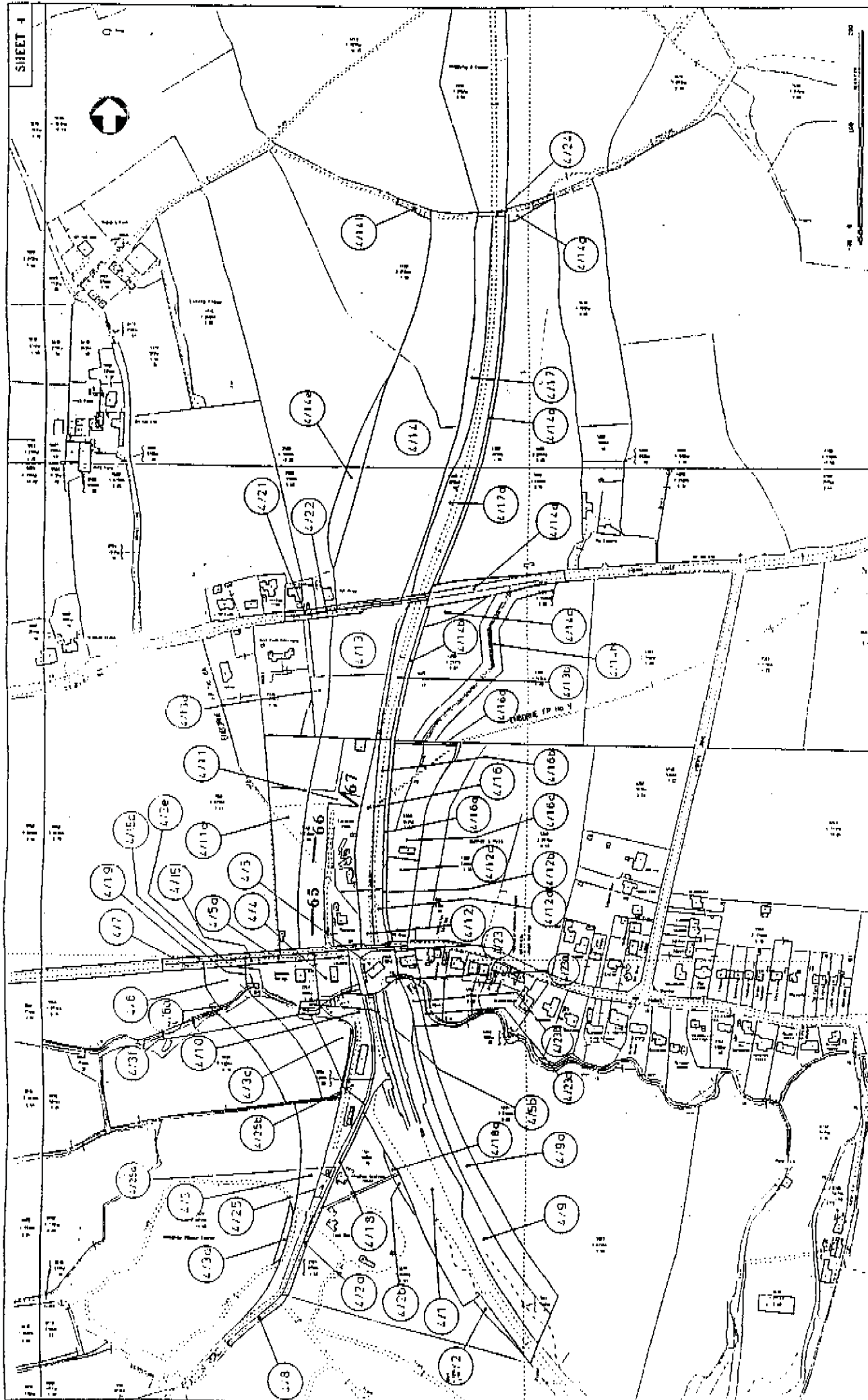
★ Trench with significant archaeology

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 ( A334 NEWBURY BYPASS )  
 COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER ( SE No. 1199 )

KEY PLAN

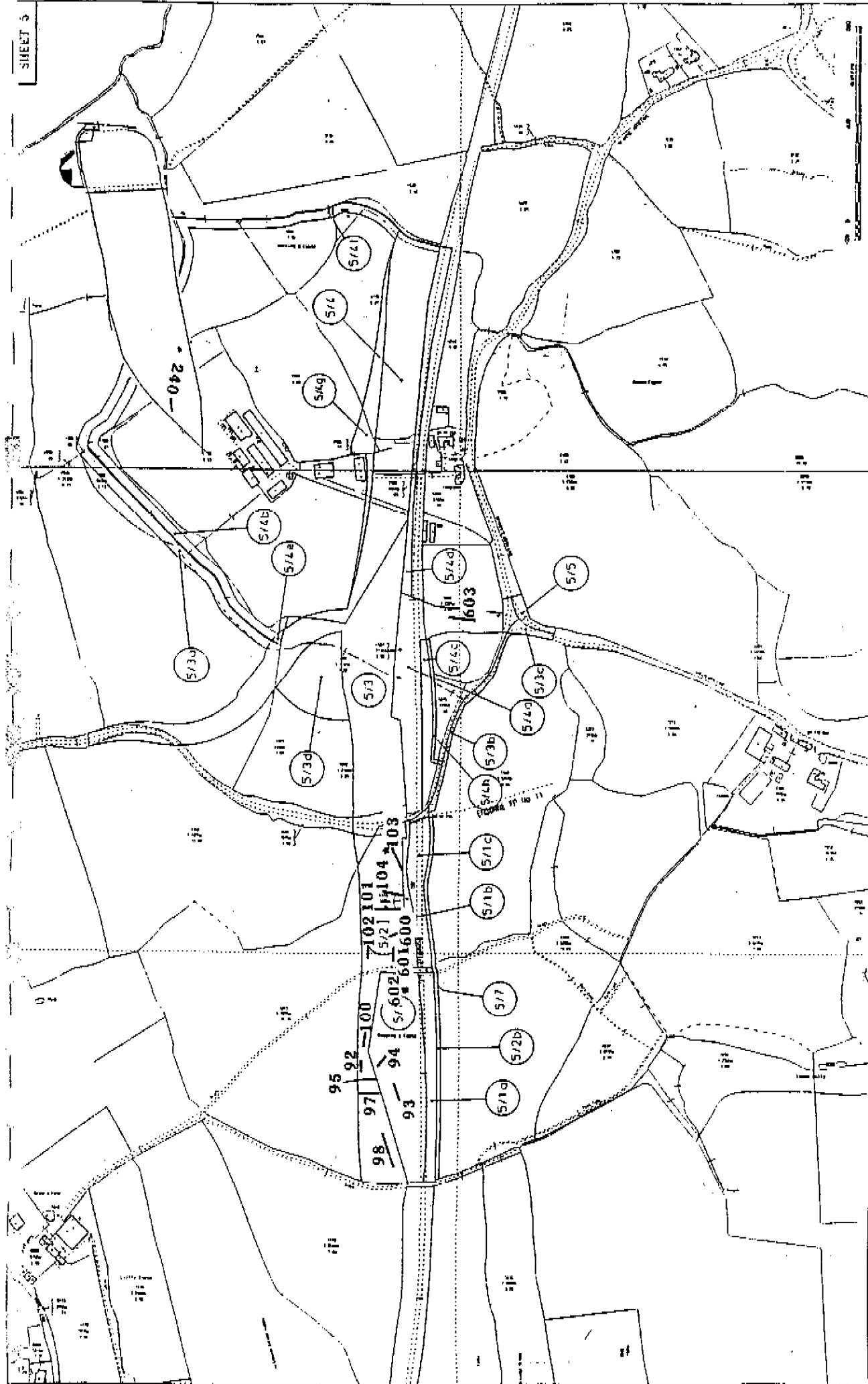


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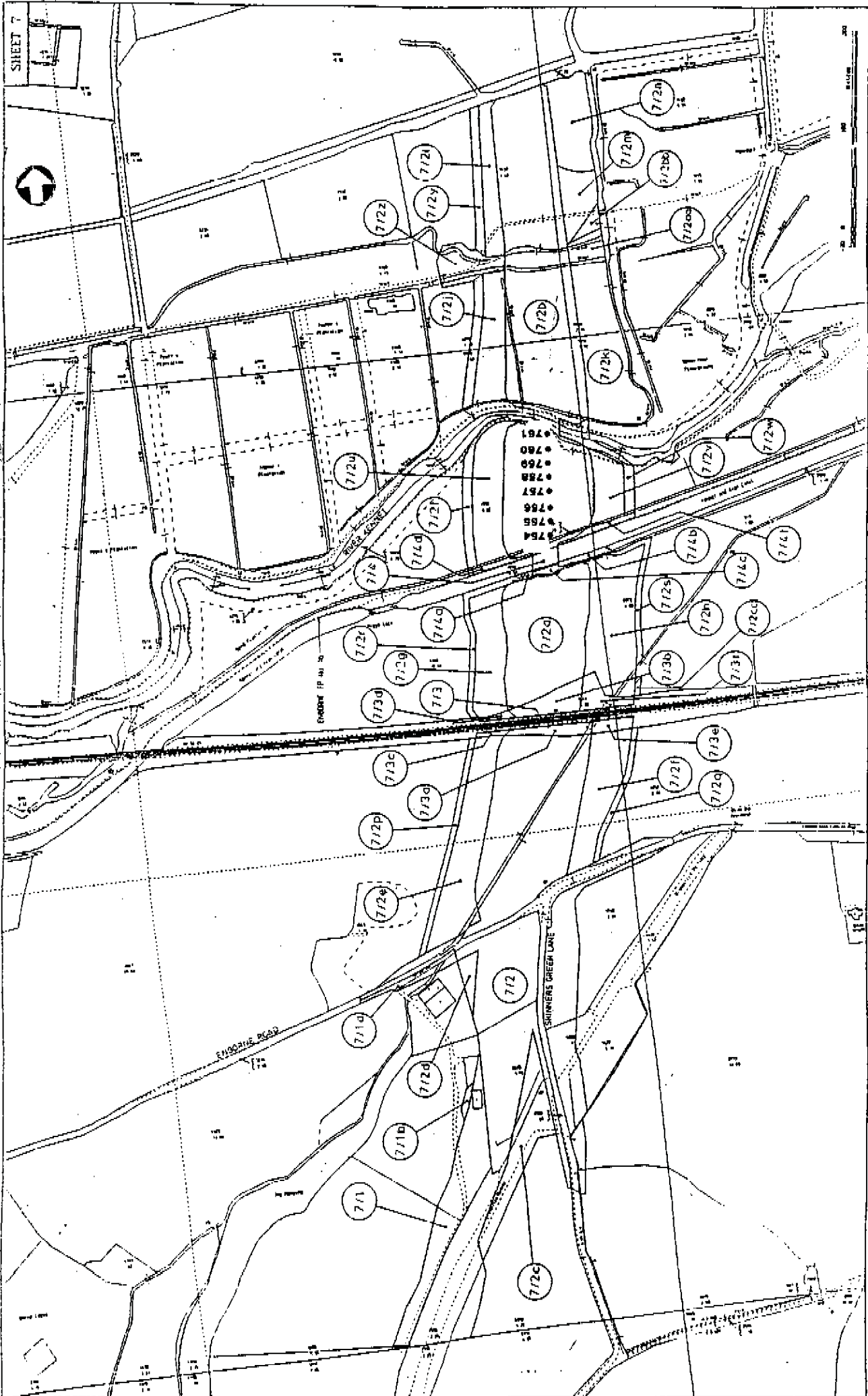


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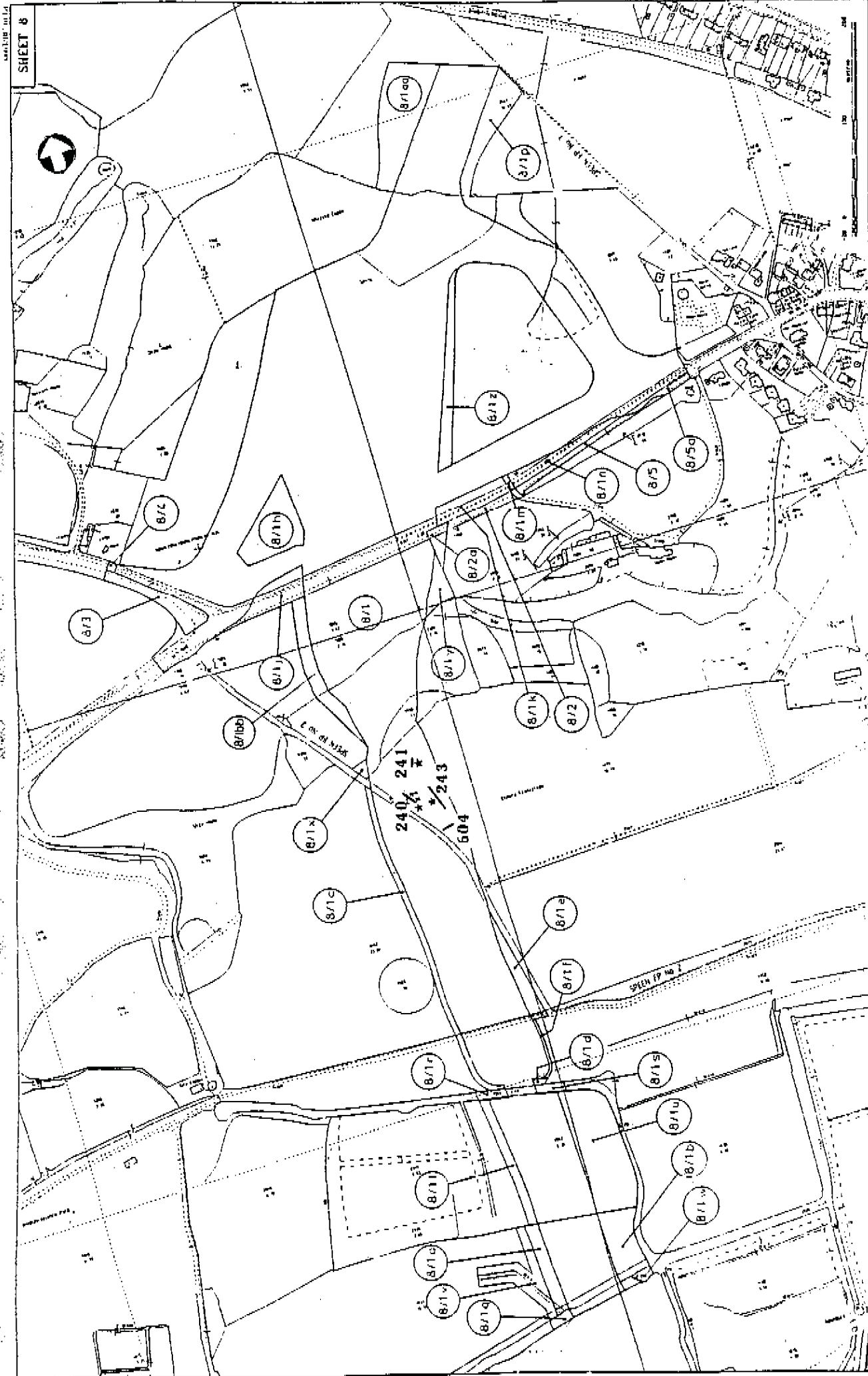
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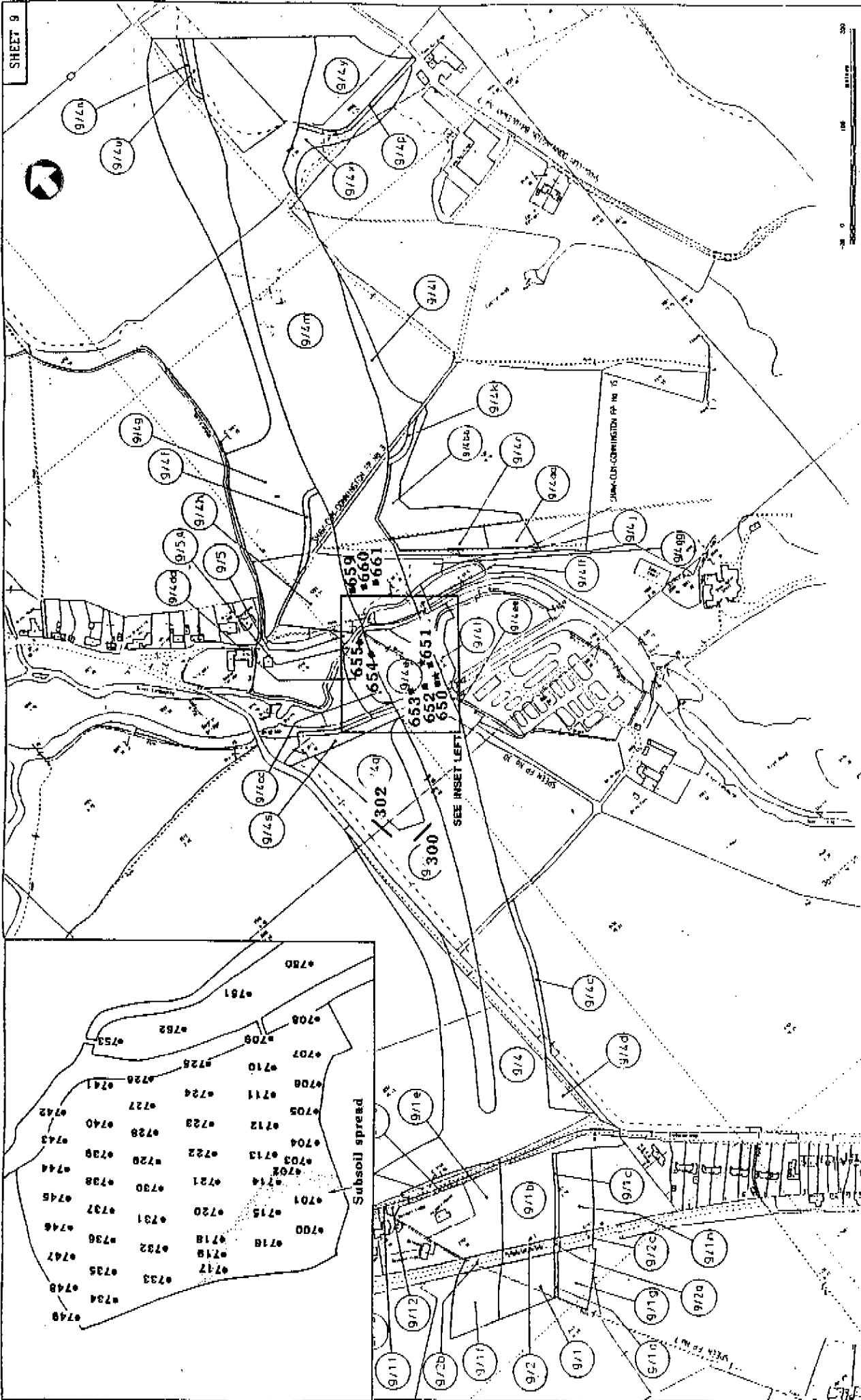


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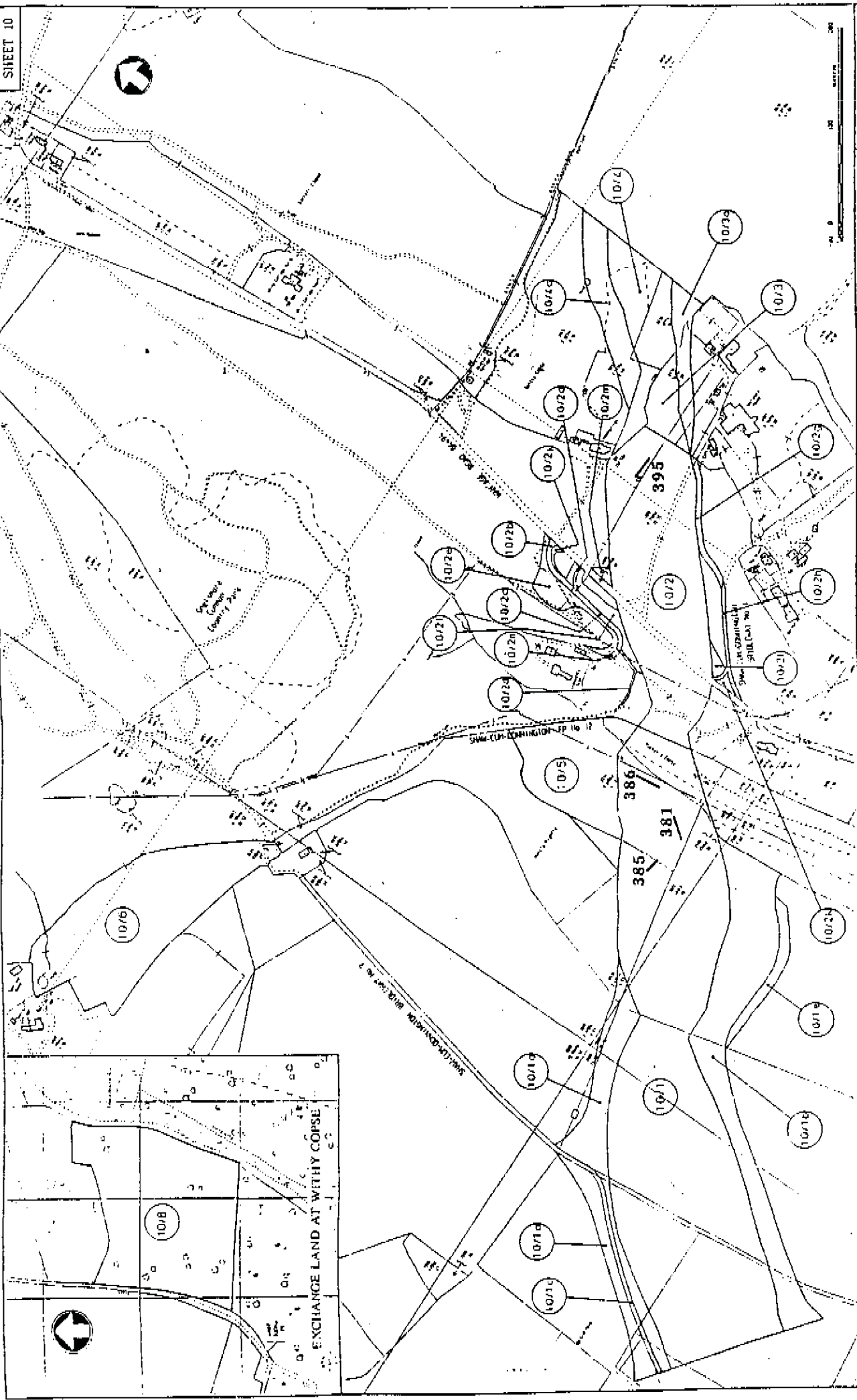
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March 1984



THE WINCHESTER - PRESTON TRUNK ROAD  
 (A34 NEWBURY BYPASS)  
 COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER (SE No. ) 99





THE WINCHESTER - PRESTON TRUNK ROAD  
 (A34 NEWBURY BYPASS)  
 COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER (SE No. ) 100

**APPENDIX 1. Status of the Stage 2 fieldwork at 22/4/94**

**Table 1: Trenches not excavated**

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>CPO Plot</b>	<b>Reason</b>	<b>Alternative evaluation strategy adopted (where possible)</b>
3	1/3	woodland	
9-10	1/3	woodland	
13	1/3	woodland	
15	1/3	woodland	
17-8	1/3	woodland	
29-36	2/2,b	woodland	
50	3/8	land used for extraction	
55-7	3/8c, 3/7l	land used for extraction	
58	4/3	woodland	
59-61	4/3c	horses in field	
68	4/16c	no current means of access	
89-91	4/17	in railway cutting	
96	5/1, 5/2	woodland	Trenches 600-1, Test Pit 603
113-6	5/4a,c	under railway embankment	
129	6/2d	trench omitted in error	
137	6/3	woodland	
188	7/2b	woodland	Auger Holes 754-61
191	7/2b	woodland	Auger Holes 754-61
194-5	7/2b	woodland	Auger Holes 754-61
212-4	7/2u,v	woodland	Auger Holes 754-61
231-4	8/1	woodland	
266	8/1	woodland	
291-2	9/4	recently made ground	
298-9	9/4e	waterlogged soft ground	Auger Holes 700-53, Test Pits 650-5, 659-61
(300)	9/4cc	waterlogged soft ground	Relocated to new site of drainage pond
301	9/4m	waterlogged soft ground	Auger Holes 700-53, Test Pits 650-5, 659-61
(302)	9/4m	waterlogged soft ground	Relocated to new site of drainage pond
321	9/4m	woodland	
335	9/4g	woodland	
350	10/1a,c,d	woodland	
380	10/1	woodland	
387-8	10/1	woodland	
397-9	10/4,a	woodland	
400-1	10/3,a	woodland	
475	11/3b	no current means of access	

## APPENDIX 2. List of excavated trenches with summarised context descriptions

(Contexts referred to in the text are shown in **bold**.)

Trench number	CPO plot	Trench dimensions (m)	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
65	4/11	25 x 1.60	99.0	1568	0.11	silty clay loam topsoil
				1569	0.24	silty clay subsoil
				1570		clay and gravel natural
66	4/11	25 x 1.60	100.5	1571	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
				1572	0.25	silty clay subsoil
				1573		clay natural
67	4/11	25 x 1.60	101.5	1574	0.11	silty clay loam topsoil
				1575	0.24	silty clay subsoil
				1576		clay natural
92	5/2	6 x 2	111.5	1557	0.13	silty clay loam topsoil
				1558	0.87	sand subsoil
				1559	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
				1560		clay natural
93	5/1	10 x 2	111.0	1548	0.20	humic loam topsoil
				1549	0.28	re deposited clay
				1550	0.10	silty clay loam, buried topsoil
				1551	0.77	sand subsoil
				1552		clay natural
94	5/1	4 x 1.60	112.5	1543	0.05	humic loam topsoil
				1544	1.50	re deposited clay
				1545	0.10	silty clay loam, buried topsoil
				1546	0.45	sand subsoil
				1547		clay natural
95	5/2	8 x 1.60	111.5	1553	0.10	humic loam topsoil
				1554	0.90	sand subsoil
				1555	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
				1556		clay natural
97	5/2	15 x 1.60	111.0	1673	0.20	humic loam topsoil
				1540	0.60	sand subsoil
				1541	0.15	sandy clay subsoil
				1542		clay natural
98	5/2	30 x 1.60	110.5	1536	0.20	humic loam topsoil
				1537	0.75	sand subsoil
				1538	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
				1539		clay natural
100	5/2	14 x 1.60	111.0	1561	0.10	humic loam topsoil
				1562	0.60	sand subsoil
				1563	0.30	sandy clay subsoil
				1564		clay natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Trench dimensions (m)	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
101	5/2	20 x 1.60	106.0	1522	0.09	silty clay loam topsoil
				1523	0.17	silty clay subsoil
				1524		clay natural
102	5/2	10 x 1.60	108.0	1533	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil
				1534	0.05	silty clay subsoil
				1535		clay natural
103	5/2	15 x 1.60	102.0	1516	0.15	silty clay loam topsoil
				1517	0.25	silty clay subsoil
				1518		clay natural
104	5/2	15 x 1.60	101.5	1519	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
				1520	0.20	silty clay subsoil
				1521		clay natural
240	8/1	10 x 1.60	95.0	1577	0.05	silty clay loam topsoil
				1578	0.07	silty clay subsoil/dumping
				1579	0.55	sandy clay subsoil/dumping
				1580	0.18	sand subsoil/dumping
				1581	0.15	sand subsoil/dumping
				1582	0.50	clay subsoil/dumping
				1583	0.12	sandy silt loam, midden deposit
				1584	0.23	
				1585	0.15	clay subsoil
1586		weathered chalk natural				
241	8/1	6 x 1.0	98.0	1587	0.10m	silty clay loam topsoil
				1588	2.90m	mixed sand and clay dumping
				1589	0.50m	sand silt loam, midden deposit
				1590		weathered chalk natural
243	8/1	20 x 1.60	93.5	1591	0.18	silty clay loam natural
				1592	0.30-1.00	sand and clay dumping
				1593	0.35	silty clay loam
				1594	0.25	clay subsoil
				1595		weathered chalk natural
300	7/4q	25 x 1.60	85.0	1667	0.30	silty clay loam topsoil
				1668	0.31	silty clay subsoil
				1669		gravel natural
302	7/4q	25 x 1.60	85.5	1670	0.26	silty clay loam topsoil
				1671	0.08	silty clay subsoil
				1672		gravel natural
381	10/1	20 x 1.60	109.0	1607	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
				1608	0.50	silty clay loam, colluvium
				1609	0.20	silty clay loam, colluvium
				1610	0.20	lens of charcoal in 1609
				1611		clay and gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Trench dimensions (m)	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
385	10/1	8 x 1.60	111.5	1599	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
				1600	0.20	silty clay subsoil
				1601	0.20	silty clay subsoil
				1602	0.20	sandy clay subsoil
				1603	0.35	sandy clay subsoil
				1604	0.20	silty clay subsoil
				1605	0.75	sandy clay subsoil
1606		clay natural				
386	10/1	20 x 1.60	112.0	1613	0.20	silty clay loam topsoil
				1614	1.00	sandy clay subsoil
				1615	0.10	silty clay subsoil
				1616		clay natural
395	10/2	25 x 1.60	134.0	1617	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
				1618	0.30	gravel dumping
				1619		clay natural
600	5/2	5 x 1.60	105.0	1525	0.13	silty clay loam topsoil
				1526	0.17	silty clay subsoil
				1527		clay natural
601	5/2	10 x 1.60	107.5	1528	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
				1529	0.20	silty clay subsoil
				1530		clay natural
602	5/1	1.0 x 1.0	109.5	1531	0.09	humic loam topsoil
				1532	0.50+	re deposited clay- not bottomed
603	5/3c	25 x 1.60	96.5	1565	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
				1566	0.20	silty clay subsoil
				1567		clay natural
604	8/1	15 x 1.60	89.5	1596	0.16	silty clay loam topsoil
				1597	0.10	silty clay subsoil
				1598		weathered chalk natural
650	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	80.0	1623	0.28	silty loam topsoil
				1624	0.01-0.10	clayey silt subsoil
				1625		sand and gravel natural
651	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	79.5	1620	0.12	silty clay loam topsoil
				1621	0.08	clayey silt subsoil
				1622		gravel natural
652	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	80.0	1626	0.52	silty clay loam topsoil
				1627		weathered/re deposited chalk?
653	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	80.0	1628	0.40	silty clay loam topsoil
				1629		gravel natural

Trench number	CPO plot	Trench dimensions (m)	Mean height	Context number	Depth (m)	Description
654	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	79.5	1635	0.15	silty clay loam topsoil
				1636	0.30	silty clay alluvial deposit
				1637	0.18	peat deposit
				1638		gravel natural
655	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	79.5	1630	0.18	silty clay loam topsoil
				1631	0.30	silty clay alluvial deposit
				1632	0.10	gravelly loam subsoil
				1633	0.20	peat deposit
				1634		sand natural
656	3/3	2.0 x 2.0	105.0	1643	0.15	sandy loam topsoil
				1644		sandy clay natural
657	3/3	2.0 x 2.0	105.0	1639	0.10	sandy loam topsoil
				1641	0.30	root disturbance
				1640		sandy clay natural
658	3/3	2.0 x 2.0	105.0	1645	0.18	sandy loam topsoil
				1646		sandy clay natural
659	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	79.5	1653	0.10	silty clay loam topsoil
				1654	0.20	silty clay alluvial deposit
				1655	0.15	mixed silt clay and peat deposit
				1666	0.33	peat deposit, overlying gravels
660	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	79.5	1647	0.10	silty peat topsoil
				1648	0.15	silty clay alluvial deposit
				1649	0.20	silty clay with chalk fragments
				1650	0.06	re deposited chalk layer
				1651	0.29	mixed clay and peat deposit
				1652	0.40	peat deposit, overlying gravels
661	9/4e	1.0 x 1.0	79.5	1656	0.20	silty peat topsoil
				1657	0.25	silty clay alluvial deposit
				1658	0.35	mixed clay and peat deposit
				1659	0.30	anaerobic peat deposit

### Appendix 3. Auger survey results

(Layers referred to in the text are shown in **bold**)

Auger point	CPO Plot No	Depth (m)	Colour	Description
700	9/4e	0-0.30 <b>0.30-0.33</b> 0.33+	dark greyish brown <b>mid greyish brown</b>	silty clay loam topsoil <b>silty clay subsoil</b> gravel natural
701	9/4e	0-0.16 <b>0.16-0.20</b> 0.20+	dark greyish brown <b>mid yellowish brown</b>	silty clay loam topsoil <b>silty clay subsoil</b> gravel natural
702	9/4e	0-0.14 0.14-0.19 0.19+	very dark greyish brown <b>light greyish brown</b>	humic peat like topsoil <b>silt clay subsoil</b> gravel natural
703	9/4e	0-0.18 0.18-0.68 0.68-0.75 0.75+	very dark greyish brown light greyish brown black	humic peat like topsoil very silt clay, alluvial deposit peat deposit gravel natural
704	9/4e	0-0.20 0.20-0.32 0.32-0.39 0.39-0.44 0.44+	very dark greyish brown light greyish brown black light grey	humic peat like topsoil very silt clay, alluvial deposit peat deposit silty clay with gravel inclusions gravel natural
705	9/4e	0-0.50 0.50+	very dark grey/black white/ very light grey	peat deposit, still forming weathered chalk natural
706	9/4e	0-0.48 0.48+	very dark grey/black white/ very light grey	peat deposit, still forming weathered chalk natural
707	9/4e	0-0.74 0.74+	very dark grey/black white/ very light grey	peat deposit, still forming weathered chalk natural
708	9/4e	0-0.55 0.55-0.80 0.80+	very dark grey/black very pale grey white/ very light grey	peat deposit, still forming chalky silt deposit weathered chalk natural
709	9/4e	0-0.20 0.20-0.48 0.48+	very dark grey/black mid greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming silty clay, alluvial deposit gravel natural
710	9/4e	0-0.22 0.22+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
711	9/4e	0-0.15 0.15+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural

Auger point	CPO Plot No	Depth (m)	Colour	Description
712	9/4e	0-0.15 0.15+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
713	9/4e	0-0.28 0.28-0.38 0.38+	very dark grey/black mid yellowish brown	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay, subsoil gravel natural
714	9/4e	0-0.17 0.17-0.21 0.21+	very dark grey mid yellowish brown	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay, subsoil gravel natural
715	9/4e	0-0.17 0.17-0.21 0.21+	very dark grey mid yellowish brown	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay, subsoil gravel natural
716	9/4e	0-0.40 0.40-0.44 0.44+	very dark grey mid yellowish brown	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay, subsoil, flint inclusions gravel natural
717	9/4e	0-0.36 0.36-0.40 0.40+	mid greyish brown dark yellowish brown	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay, subsoil gravel natural
718	9/4e	0-0.50 0.50+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
719	9/4e	0-0.45 0.45-0.50 0.50+	very dark grey/black mid-dark greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming silty clay subsoil gravel natural
720	9/4e	0-0.80 0.80-0.95 0.95+	very dark grey/black light greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming silty clay deposit gravel natural
721	9/4e	0-0.35 0.35-0.50 0.50+	very dark grey/black light greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming silty clay deposit gravel natural
722	9/4e	0-0.20 0.20-0.60 0.60-0.65 0.65+	dark greyish brown light yellowish brown very pale grey	silty clay loam topsoil clayey silt subsoil clay subsoil gravel natural
723	9/4e	0-0.40 0.40-0.66 0.66-0.71 0.71+	dark greyish brown mid greyish brown mid brownish grey	silty clay loam topsoil silty peat deposit clayey silt deposit gravel natural
724	9/4e	0-0.45 0.45-0.60 0.60+	very dark grey/black mid greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming clayey silt subsoil gravel natural



Auger point	CPO Plot No	Depth (m)	Colour	Description
725	9/4e	0-0.10 0.10+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
726	9/4e	0-0.23 0.23-0.60 0.60+	very dark grey/black mid yellowish brown	peat deposit, still forming clayey silt subsoil gravel natural
727	9/4e	0-0.24 0.24+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
728	9/4e	0-0.50 0.50+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
729	9/4e	0-0.28 0.28-0.67 0.67+	very dark grey/black light greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming silty clay deposit gravel natural
730	9/4e	0-0.30 0.30-0.83 0.83-0.90 0.90+	very dark grey/black light greyish brown black	peat deposit, still forming silty clay deposit anaerobic peat deposit gravel natural
731	9/4e	0-0.29 0.29-0.60 0.60+	very dark grey/black light greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming silty clay deposit gravel natural
732	9/4e	0-0.60 0.60-0.70 0.70+	very dark grey very light grey	peat deposit, still forming chalky clay deposit gravel natural
733	9/4e	0-0.30 0.30-1.27 1.27-1.33 1.33+	very dark grey light grey very dark grey/black very pale grey/white	peaty loam topsoil silty clay deposit anaerobic peat deposit weathered chalk natural
734	9/4e	0-0.40 0.40-0.50 0.50+	dark greyish brown mid brownish grey	peaty loam topsoil silty clay subsoil gravel natural
735	9/4e	0-0.60 0.60-0.95 0.95-1.00 1.00-1.10 1.10+	dark greyish brown mid brownish grey light greyish brown very dark grey/black	peaty loam topsoil silty clay subsoil clayey silt subsoil peat deposit gravel natural
736	9/4e	0-0.18 0.18-0.60 0.60+	dark greyish brown mid brownish grey	peaty loam topsoil silty clay subsoil gravel natural
737	9/4e	0-0.35 0.35+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural

Auger point	CPO Plot No	Depth (m)	Colour	Description
738	9/4e	0-0.20 0.20-0.40 0.40-0.52 0.52+	dark greyish brown mid brownish grey very dark grey/black	peaty loam topsoil silty clay subsoil peat deposit gravel natural
739	9/4e	0-0.26 0.26-0.62 0.62-0.65 0.65+	dark greyish brown light grey very dark grey/black	peaty loam topsoil silty clay subsoil peat deposit gravel natural
740	9/4e	0-0.18 0.18-0.30 0.30-0.80 0.80+	dark greyish brown mid brownish grey very dark grey/black	peaty loam topsoil silty clay subsoil peat deposit gravel natural
741	9/4e	0-0.40 0.40+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
742	9/4e	0-0.23 0.23-0.69 0.69-0.82 0.82+	very dark grey/black light greyish brown black	peat deposit, still forming silty clay deposit anaerobic peat deposit gravel natural
743	9/4e	0-0.52 0.52+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
744	9/4e	0-0.20 0.20-0.50 0.50-0.90 0.90+	very dark grey/black light greyish brown black	peat deposit, still forming silty clay deposit anaerobic peat deposit gravel natural
745	9/4e	0-0.18 0.18-0.37 0.37-0.55 0.55+	very dark grey/black light greyish brown black	peat deposit, still forming silty clay deposit peat deposit, with small flint inclusions gravel natural
746	9/4e	0-0.48 0.48+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
747	9/4e	0-0.18 0.18-0.90 0.90+	dark greyish brown very pale grey	peaty loam topsoil silty clay subsoil with chalk inclusions gravel natural
748	9/4e	0-0.36 0.36-1.40 1.40+	dark greyish brown very pale grey	peaty loam topsoil silty clay subsoil with peat inclusions gravel natural
749	9/4e	0-0.12 0.12-0.27 0.27-0.50 0.50+	mid greyish brown dark yellowish brown pale grey white/very pale grey	silty clay loam topsoil silty clay subsoil silty clay subsoil with chalk inclusions weathered chalk natural

Auger point	CPO Plot No	Depth (m)	Colour	Description
750	9/4e	0-0.40 0.40-0.80 0.80-0.98 0.98+	very dark greyish brown mid-dark greyish brown light greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming peat deposit with flint inclusions silty clay subsoil with flint inclusions gravel natural
751	9/4e	0-0.40 0.40-0.80 0.80+	very dark greyish brown mid-dark greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming peat deposit with flint inclusions gravel natural
752	9/4e	0-0.17 0.17-0.25 0.25+	very dark greyish brown mid-dark greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming silty clay loam with gravel inclusions gravel natural
753	9/4e	0-0.60 0.60+	very dark grey/black	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
754	7/4e	0-0.30 0.30-0.88 0.88-2.65 2.65+	very dark grey mid greyish brown black	peat deposit, still forming silty peat deposit anaerobic peat deposit with chalk inclusions gravel natural
755	7/4e	0-0.40 0.40-1.85 1.85-2.60 2.60+	very dark greyish brown light grey black	peat deposit, still forming silty clay, alluvial deposit anaerobic peat deposit gravel natural
756	7/4e	0-0.84 0.84-1.45 1.45-1.85 1.85-2.56 2.56+	very dark greyish brown very light grey light grey black	peat deposit, still forming degraded chalk and silty clay deposit silty clay, alluvial deposit anaerobic peat deposit gravel natural
757	7/4e	0-0.40 0.40-0.75 0.75-2.32 2.32+	very dark greyish brown light grey black	peat deposit, still forming silty clay, alluvial deposit anaerobic peat deposit gravel natural
758	7/4e	0-0.30 0.30-0.57 0.57-2.30 2.30-2.47 2.47+	very dark greyish brown very light grey light grey black	peat deposit, still forming degraded chalk and silty clay deposit silty clay, alluvial deposit anaerobic peat deposit gravel natural
759	7/4e	0-0.65 0.65-0.70 0.70+	very dark greyish brown very light grey	peat deposit, still forming degraded chalk and silty clay deposit gravel natural
760	7/4e	0-0.50 0.50+	very dark greyish brown	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural
761	7/4e	0-0.86 0.86+	very dark greyish brown very light grey	peat deposit, still forming gravel natural with chalk inclusions

#### Appendix 4. Finds by Trench and Context

(number/weight in grams)

Tr.	Con.	Pot	CBM	Shell	Stone	Glass	Flint	Burnt flint	Wood
65	1568	1 6						2 8	
66	1571 1572	1 152	1 15					2 48	
103	1517	65 710	1 12						
104	1519		1 45						
240	1583			16 1360					
241	1589			16 245					
243	1592 1593	1 9		16 207					
302	1670		1 387				4 127	1 15	
603	1565		5 250						
650	1623 1624		8 283				2 8		
651	1620 1621		1 4				2 9		
652	1626	7 150	3 24						
653	1628		4 21						
655	1632		1 16						
657	1639 1642							1 37 1 6	
659	1654		2 93						
660	1648 1649	2 7	3 160 10 164				1 72	1 53	
661	1656 1657 1658 1659	1 4 2 6 1 8	7 167 3 35		1 21	1 3			1 768
<b>Totals</b>		<b>81 1052</b>	<b>51 2085</b>	<b>48 1812</b>	<b>1 21</b>	<b>1 3</b>	<b>9 216</b>	<b>8 167</b>	<b>1 768</b>