

**LAND AT ENBORNE ROAD,
NEWBURY, WEST BERKSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Laing Homes Strategic Land, to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to development of an area of land to the west of Newbury, West Berkshire.

Particular attention was given to the post-medieval period for the site lies within the battlefield area of the first Battle of Newbury (1643), as defined by the English Heritage *Battlefields Register*. Consequentially, a metal-detector survey was undertaken before intrusive investigation commenced.

The landscape within the site was determined by agricultural activity on the fertile lower gravel terraces of the Kennet valley and the observed deposits across the site are entirely consistent with the anticipated drift sequence identified by the *Geological Survey of England and Wales*.

A small range of archaeological deposits was recorded indicating a general sequence of activity across the site.

The earliest feature found during the evaluation comprises an isolated Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pit towards the north-west of the site and three parallel ditches representing relict field systems of the 1st to 2nd century AD.

Subsoil deposits sealed all archaeological features and the subsoil itself did not contain any features or finds of archaeological significance. In particular, there was no evidence of a battle period land-surface relating directly to the first Battle of Newbury.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Laing Homes Strategic Land. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs for his assistance during the project.

The assistance of Alan Turton, Basing House Site Manager, for his comments on the metalwork finds is also duly acknowledged.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Paul Falcini. Mark Dunkley directed the fieldwork with the assistance of Thomas Urch. This report was compiled by Mark Dunkley. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram, Rachael Seager-Smith and Nicholas A. Wells. The illustrations were prepared by Karen Nichols.

LAND AT ENBORNE ROAD, NEWBURY, WEST BERKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Laing Homes Strategic Land, to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to development of an area of land to the west of Newbury, West Berkshire, hereafter referred to as the 'Site'. The Site is approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 445850 166550 (Fig. 1). The area is proposed for new residential development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken following the advice of the Archaeological Officer for West Berkshire District Council (WBDC) that archaeological remains may be disturbed by the proposed development.

1.1.3 Attention was drawn to the Sites archaeological potential with particular reference to the site of the first Battle of Newbury, 1643. Policy ENV36 of the Newbury District Local Plan 1991-2006 states that the District Council will seek to conserve the first Battle of Newbury site by ensuring that:

- A. Further large-scale changes to the battlefield topography and landscape are avoided;
- B. That buildings should not cause harm to key views; and
- C. Appropriate public access and the provision of interpretative facilities are encouraged.

1.1.4 The evaluation was aimed at assessing the archaeological potential of the proposal area. A detailed Specification was prepared by CgMs (Hawkins 2001).

1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken during the period 23rd to 27th July 2001. Full details of the work are available in the project archive.

1.2 Topographic and Geological Background

1.2.1 The Site is located between the western fringe of Newbury and the A34. It comprises a 2.1ha rectangular parcel of land bounded to the north by the mainline railway between Reading and Taunton and to the south by Enborne Road. The Site is flanked to the east by a school playing field and to the west by the lane to Enborne House.

1.2.2 The Site slopes down gradually from south to north towards the River Kennet and adjacent Kennet and Avon Canal that lie c. 0.5km to the north. Maximum

heights across the site range from *c.* 83.70m aOD in the south-west corner falling to *c.* 82.89m aOD in the north. At the time of the evaluation the Site was under rough pasture.

- 1.2.3 The basal geology of the area comprises extensive drift deposits of river and valley lower terrace gravel associated with the Kennet River valley (*Geological Survey of Great Britain*, 1:63,360 Drift Series, Sheet 267). Parts of the lowest gravel terraces have been sealed by flood loams and marls of the floodplain (Lobb and Rose 1996).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The river terrace gravels of the Kennet Valley are of established archaeological potential although former agricultural activity and cultivation may have affected the survival of buried remains. A desk based assessment of the Site undertaken by CgMs (Hawkins 2001) notes that there are numerous Sites and Monument Record (SMR) findspots of all periods within a 1km study area of the Site.

- 1.3.2 An evaluation undertaken in 1986 at Enborne Gate Farm to the immediate south of the Site identified ditches and pits dating to the Early Iron Age and Romano-British periods, although small quantities of worked flint indicated occupation in the prehistoric period in the near vicinity (Wessex Archaeology 1986).

- 1.3.2 Evidence of Roman occupation in the vicinity was found in 1907 during building works in Salcombe Road, 0.3km to the south-east of the Site (Peake 1931). Investigations revealed the extensive remains of a Villa covering three to four acres as well as a cremation cemetery (SMR 2888). A third century coin of Carausius was found here in 1933.

- 1.3.4 Several sherds of Saxon pottery from a pit at Enborne Gate gravel pit may date to the sixth century with Enborne Gate being a noted Saxon settlement site (Lobb and Rose 1996).

- 1.3.5 The English Heritage *Battlefields Register* designates the Site as being within the battlefield area of the first Battle of Newbury, September 20th 1643. A late nineteenth century reconstructed plan of the battle places a unit of Royalist Cavalry within the Site. The desk based assessment concluded that the 'site may have formed part of the area in which the Royalist Army deployed' (Hawkins 2001).

- 1.3.6 Cartographic regression has demonstrated that the Site has remained undeveloped since the publication of Rocque's map of Berkshire in 1761, although a pair of extant semi-detached cottages in the extreme south-east of the Site were built between the publication of the 1911 and 1936 OS maps.

- 1.3.7 A recent metal detector survey undertaken on behalf of CgMs within the Site identified a significant number of responses for ironwork as well as responses for lead and copper alloy including a possible Charles I Rose Farthing.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation trenching were to:
- Define the presence/absence, date, quality and extent of any archaeological remains;
 - Establish the ecofactual/environmental potential of any archaeological features;
 - Appraise the likely impact of development on any archaeological remains located.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The Specification indicated that prior to machine evaluation, a metal-detector survey was to be undertaken on a 1m grid. This occurred in two phases. Phase I was a pre-disturbance survey to detect metalwork within the turfline, while Phase II necessitated the removal of the turf and 'scrub' by a 180°-wheeled excavator in order to survey the lower horizons of topsoil and the top of any subsoil deposits.
- 3.2 The metal-detection was carried out using a Laser Power Max metal-detector, set initially at the lowest discrimination setting in order to locate *all* metalwork followed by a sweep set at a higher discrimination intended to identify copper alloy and lead objects. Locations of all metalwork were recorded and concentrations of iron and isolated copper alloy and lead objects were investigated. All metalwork was retained unless it was proven to be an isolated iron, or identifiably modern, object.
- 3.3 The proposed locations of the eleven trenches were then stripped of topsoil and any obviously modern overburden by a 180°-wheeled excavator using a toothless bucket under the constant supervision by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. All trenches measured 25m long by 1.6m wide at ground level.
- 3.4 The trenches were excavated to the top of archaeological deposits or to the top of the natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Wherever archaeological deposits were encountered the trenches were cleared by hand and excavation of archaeological features and deposits was of a sufficient level to meet the primary objectives of the evaluation. A representative section through all trenches was recorded.
- 3.5 The excavated trenches were backfilled following completion of the fieldwork. All artefacts recovered from excavated contexts were retained for analysis. A single soil sample was taken from Trench 4.
- 3.6 All observed features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, including scale drawings (sections 1:10, plans 1:20) and a full photographic record comprising black and white negatives and colour slides. A detailed trench summary is presented as Appendix 1.

- 3.7 A trench location plan was prepared and linked to the site boundary by a digital TST and site datum was established by traverse from the 84.80m aOD benchmark located at number 112 Enborne Lane.
- 3.8 All written, graphic and photographic records and finds are currently retained at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury, under the project code 49958. In due course the paper archive will be submitted to the West Berkshire District Museums Service for storage in perpetuity. Subject to the permission of the landowner, it is hoped that the finds will be deposited along with the paper archive.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation trenches were located to investigate concentrations of metalwork identified during earlier metal-detector survey and investigate ground outside that survey but within the Site boundary.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in three trenches (Trenches 2, 4 & 11). The remaining (Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6-9, & 10) exhibited features of purely natural origin.

4.2 Evaluation Trenches

4.2.1 Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

The general stratigraphy observed within these trenches comprised the following sequence;

- Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish brown mid sandy silt up to 0.37m in depth
- Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt up to 0.4m deep
- Sterile brown clay loam filling undulations within
- Poorly sorted gravels

4.2.2 Trench 2

This trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.94m below current ground level. Cutting the sterile brown clay loam (204) was an undated north-west/south-east aligned ditch (203), 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep, and filled with a grey sandy silt (202). Subsoil (202) upto 0.4m in thickness sealed the ditch.

4.2.3 Trench 4

This was excavated to a depth of 0.63m below current ground level. Natural gravels (405) were identified immediately below sterile brown clay loam (404.) The loam was cut by prehistoric pit (403) containing a quantity of burnt flint and three sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (402) within a sandy matrix. A single environmental bulk sample was taken from this deposit. The subsoil (401) sealed archaeological deposits.

4.2.11 Trench 11

Excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m below current ground level, the natural sterile brown clay loam (1108) was observed across the whole of the trench. Three parallel north-west/south-east aligned ditches (1103, 1105 & 1107) had cut this loam and all had concave sides and flat bases.

4.2.12 Ditch 1103 was 1.1m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a grey sandy silt (1102). This ditch may be the continuation of ditch 203 identified in Trench 2. Ditch 1105 was 1.44m wide and 0.2m deep and contained a grey sandy silt (1104) with Roman pottery dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD. Ditch 1107 was >0.7m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a dark brown sandy silt (1106). The ditches are probable components of relict field systems (1102 and 1105) and drainage ditches (1107) associated with Roman cultivation. A homogenous subsoil (1101) up to 0.26m in thickness sealed all archaeological deposits.

5. FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A moderate quantity of finds was recovered from the metal-detection survey and hand excavation of features. All of the metalwork finds were recovered from within the topsoil. This material has been cleaned (with the exception of the metalwork) and quantified by material type within each context (Table 1). All finds have been briefly scanned in order to provide broad details of their range, nature and condition. This information is summarised by material type below.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

CBM = ceramic building material; Cu alloy = copper alloy

Feature	Context	Pottery	Fired clay	Worked flint	Burnt flint	CBM	Metalwork (no. of objects)
Trench 1	u/s			1/4g			
Trench 2	200						1 cu alloy 6 iron 1 lead/lead alloy
Trench 3	300						3 iron 2 lead/lead alloy
Trench 4	400						2cu alloy 2 iron
“	402	3/6g	1/3g		2315g		
Trench 5	500						2 iron 3 lead/lead alloy
Trench 6	600						9 iron 1 lead/lead alloy
Trench 7	700						1 cu alloy 4 iron 1 lead/lead alloy
Trench 8	800					1/47g	1 cu alloy 4 iron 1 lead/lead alloy
Trench 9	900						1 cu alloy

							1 lead/lead alloy
Trench 11	1100						1 lead/lead alloy
“	1102				62g		
“	1104	3/37g			138g		
“	1106			1/1g			

5.1.2 Lead Objects

A total of eight lead artefacts were recovered during metal-detection. The assemblage comprised six featureless fragments, one small spherical shot and a conical object. The shot would have been suitable for use in either a pistol or carbine (a small-bore musket) and mid-seventeenth century cavalry regiments would have used both weapons (Alan Turton pers comm). The conical object is probably a weight.

5.1.3 Copper Alloy

Eight copper alloy objects were recovered and included a coin (George III half penny), a buckle and half a button that may be attributed to the seventeenth century (Alan Turton pers comm).

5.1.4 Iron

The thirty iron objects included fragments of plate, wire and nails although a single small spherical object was also noted.

5.1.5 Pottery

A total of six sherds weighing 43g, were found in trenches 4 and 11. All the sherds were small and very abraded.

Three small body sherds of sand and sparse fine flint-tempered pottery were found in pit 403 (context 402). These sherds have been dated to the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age (1,100 – 400 BC) on fabric grounds alone and are probably from a jar. Similar fabrics have been found elsewhere in the area (Bradley *et al.* 1980; Raymond 2000, 26-7; Mephram 1992 a and b).

The other three sherds, found in ditch 1105 (context 1104), are of Roman date. Two belong to a fine samian platter, probably used for serving food at table, imported from Southern Gaul at the end of the 1st century AD. The other sherd is in a coarse, sandy, locally-made fabric; similar wares were made throughout the Roman period (1st – 4th century AD) but given its association with samian, it is most likely that this sherd belongs to the 1st or 2nd century AD.

5.1.6 Fired clay

One small, featureless piece (3g) of fired clay was found in pit 403. Such material is not chronologically diagnostic but it is probably of similar date to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery also found in this feature.

5.1.8 Worked and Burnt Flint

Both the struck flints recovered were complete flakes. One was found in trench 1 but was unstratified; the other was from ditch 1105.

In addition, a moderate quantity of burnt, unworked flint came from pit 403, and a further four fragments from trench 11. This material is of uncertain date and origin but its presence is usually interpreted as indicating prehistoric activity.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A single bulk sample of 10 litres was processed from the Prehistoric pit in Trench 4 for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. A sample was taken and processed to assess the survival of charred plant remains and charcoals in the excavated feature, and to help provide information about the feature that might contribute to the interpretation and significance of the Site.

6.2 Assessment Results

6.2.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation method; the flots were retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residue fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots containing the charred remains will be deposited in the archive.

6.2.2 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (Table 2), to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains.

6.2.3 The flots were small (average flots size for a 10 litre sample is 60 millilitres) with 50% rooty material and a high number of uncharred weed seeds, which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement. A few charred weed seeds were observed.

6.2.4 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk sample and is recorded in Table 2. A small quantity of charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6 mm was retrieved from the sample. The charcoal was mainly comprised of large wood fragments.

6.3 Potential

6.3.1 The flots produced no charred plant remains excepting weed seeds; the residue was rapidly scanned and this too was devoid. This lack of remains is disappointing and provides no realistic potential for further work on this assemblage, and the lack of incidentally incorporated charred remains may indicate a general low potential of the Site.

6.3.3 Despite the concentration of burnt flint, very little charcoal was present. This is not uncommon (Allen and Gardiner 2000). It does however provide limited potential for further palaeo-environmental summary.

6.3.4 Although it is difficult to indicate the palaeo-environmental potential of a 'site' on the basis of material from one feature, nevertheless, in view of the

lack of any incidentally charred plant remains, the overall potential seems to be low. The high concentration of modern (uncharred) remains will also be significantly detrimental if multiperiod settlement is present and charred material may be contaminants. This is especially acute where low concentrations of remains may occur.

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	size litres	Flot							Residue
				flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds Uncharred charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm	
Prehistoric Pit											
403	402	1	10	40 ²⁰	-	-	a	C	C	-	-

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items,

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The earliest feature identified during the evaluation comprised an oval pit filled with a quantity of burnt flint and probably of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date located towards the north-west corner of the Site. The pit is unlikely to indicate permanent settlement but may represent an isolated activity site within view of the River Kennet. Similar pits may be discovered during further archaeological investigation but are individually not particularly significant.
- 7.2 The series of north-west/south-east aligned ditches or drainage channels are likely to be relict field systems associated with the former estate of the Roman villa. The ditches are obliquely aligned to extant boundary patterns indicative of a former land-use pattern and are of local significance.
- 7.3 All archaeological features were sealed by a homogenous subsoil layer that varied in depth across the site but not in consistency. No features or stratified finds were identified within the subsoil thus indicating that there is no battle period land-surface associated with the first Battle of Newbury across the site.
- 7.4 All finds recovered during the two phases of metal-detecting were from topsoil deposits. Although there was no direct evidence of ploughing across the site all of the finds can be considered as being residual within the topsoil rather than *in situ*. The only addition to the Charles I farthing found in the metal detecting that may be associated with the first Battle of Newbury is the lead shot suitable for a cavalry weapon. Although cavalry may have been deployed upon the Site during the battle, this type of shot is not exclusive to this type of weapon or period.
- 7.5 The palaeo-environmental evidence from this Site does not add any great significance to the results of the evaluation. If further fieldwork intervention is undertaken then a full bulk sampling strategy should be employed. If further prehistoric features are identified, then the potential to date them (via radiocarbon dating of young wood charcoal with the burnt flints), and

determining if the burning was specifically high temperature (i.e. selected timbers such as oak), or more of a more domestic nature (i.e. range of local species) can be determined. It is not, however, worth pursuing such analytical avenues on a single isolated feature.

- 7.6 The evaluation identified several periods of activity ranging from isolated prehistoric occupation to post-medieval top/ploughsoil. None of these were at an intensity to suggest that more extensive further study would provide useful results.
- 7.7 The observed deposits across the site are entirely consistent with the anticipated drift sequence identified by the *Geological Survey of England and Wales*.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 All archaeological features identified within the Site cut into natural geological deposits. The impact of development upon these archaeological remains is likely to be through the excavation of foundations and services rather than any landscaping or highways.
- 8.2 From the interpretation of finds and excavated trenches, the evaluation produced no clear evidence for activity associated with the first Battle of Newbury. It is likely that the Site was near to the northern extent of the battlefield, with the fighting concentrated around Round Hill, located *c.* 1km to the south. At this site it seems clear that the land surface present during the battle has been incorporated in the present plough soil.
- 8.3 The archaeological landscape impacted upon by the development proposals comprises one of lower terrace gravel and subsequent agricultural activity. Any further archaeological work may identify isolated prehistoric features and identify further elements of the Roman field system.

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APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF EVALUATION TRENCHES

Trench 1	Ground level (m OD): South: 83.80m North: 83.45m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 1.25m
100	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.37m
101	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.37-0.72m
102	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.72m+
103	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	unexcavated

Trench 2	Ground level (m OD): West: 83.27m East: 83.13m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.94m
200	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.25m
201	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.25-0.65m
202	Fill of 203. Light brownish-grey fine sandy silt with occasional sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.65m-0.94m
203	Ditch. 0.8m wide with concave sides and flat base.	0.65m-0.94m
204	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.94m+

Trench 3	Ground level (m OD): North West: 83.38m South East: 83.29m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.65m
300	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.44m
301	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.44-0.65m
302	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.65m+
303	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	unexcavated

Trench 4	Ground level (m OD): North: 83.09m South: 83.10m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.63m
400	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.33m
401	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.33-0.58m
402	Fill of 403. Mid brown soft mid sandy silt with frequent burnt flint fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional pottery.	0.58-0.85m
403	Oval cut, 0.85m x 1.3m x 0.27m deep.	0.58-0.85m
404	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.58m+
405	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	unexcavated

Trench 5	Ground level (m OD): West: 83.13m East: 83.10	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.70m
500	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.38m
501	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.38-0.58m
502	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.58m+
503	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	unexcavated

Trench 6	Ground level (m OD): West: 82.99m East: 83.04	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.45m
600	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.33m
601	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.33-0.45m
602	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.45m+
603	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	unexcavated

Trench 7	Ground level (m OD): North: 83.16m South: 83.17m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.69m
700	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.27m
701	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.27-0.43m
702	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.43m+
703	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	unexcavated

Trench 8	Ground level (m OD): South West: 82.96m North East: 83.00m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.65m
800	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.36m
801	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.36-0.51m
802	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.51m+
803	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	unexcavated

Trench 9	Ground level (m OD): North: 83.05m South: 83.11m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.71m
900	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.25m
901	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.25-0.45m
902	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	0.45m+

Trench 10	Ground level (m OD): North West: 82.99m South East: 83.04m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.78m
1000	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.43m
1001	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.43-0.66m
1002	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.66m+
1003	Poorly sorted natural gravels.	unexcavated

Trench 11	Ground level (m OD): West: 83.34m East: 83.24m	Dimensions: 25m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.7m
1100	Topsoil. Friable mid-light greyish-brown mid sandy silt with moderate-occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.00-0.24m
1101	Subsoil. Light yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional small to medium gravel pebbles with CBM and charcoal flecks.	0.24-0.50m
1102	Fill of 1103. Light greyish-brown soft mid-fine sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.50-0.67m
1103	Ditch, 1.1m wide, with concave sides and a flat base.	0.5-0.67m
1104	Fill of 1105. Light greyish-brown soft mid-fine sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.50-0.70m
1105	Ditch, 1.44m wide, with concave sides and a flat base.	0.50-0.70m
1106	Fill of 1107. Mid to dark greyish-brown soft mid-fine sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel pebbles.	0.50-0.67m
1107	Ditch, 0.70m wide, with concave sides and a flat base.	0.50.67m
1108	Layer. Stiff light reddish-brown clay loam.	0.50m+