THAMES VALLEY

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Land at Lambourn Road, Speen, Newbury, West Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Luis Esteves

Site Code: BRS13/06

(SU 4545 6843)

Land at Lambourn Road, Speen, Newbury, West Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Sir Richard Sutton Ltd

by Luís Esteves and Aidan Colyer

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BRS13/06

December 2016

Summary

Site name: Land at Lambourn Road, Speen, Newbury, West Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 4545 6843

Site activity: Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey

Date and duration of project: 28th November to 1st December 2016

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisors: Luís Esteves (Evaluation) and Aidan Colyer (Metal Detector Survey)

Site code: BRT 13/06

Area of site: *c.* 5.38ha

Summary of results: Thirty nine trenches were dug and only a single ditch was encountered containing modern brick/tile and glass. No other finds of archaeological interest were recovered. Four musket balls and a buckle of possible archaeological interest were recovered during a metal detecting survey which may relate to the Second battle of Newbury in the Civil War . It is considered that the site has low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum or the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 16.12.16
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Land at Lambourn Road, Speen, Newbury, West Berkshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Luís Esteves

Report 13/06

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Land at Lambourn Road, Speen, Newbury, West Berkshire (SU 4545 6543) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Steven Smallman of Provision Planning & Design, Grosvenor Court, Winchester Road, Ampfield, Winchester SO51 9BD on behalf of Sir Richard Sutton Ltd, 14 Bolton Street, London W1J 8BF.

A planning application is to be made for the development of the site for housing. It has been agreed with the local planning authority that field evaluation consisting of geophysical survey, metal detector survey and trial trenching should be undertaken prior to determining a planning application. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), and the District's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Alex Godden, Archaeological Officer at West Berkshire Council. The trenching fieldwork was undertaken by Luís Esteves and Cosmo Bacon and the metal detecting by Aidan Colyer, Rebecca Constable Ellen McManus-Fry and John Tierney in October and November 2016. The site code is BRS 13/06.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposit with West Berkshire Museum or Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Speen occupies the steep ridge between the rivers Lambourn to the north and Kennet to the south, on the western outskirts of Newbury (Fig. 1). The area is bounded by The Sydings and houses along Lambourn Road to the north, the A34 bypass and sliproad to the west (with tree screen), Station Road and buildings along it to the east and by buildings fronting Bath Road along the south side. The site currently consists of two grassed fields, heavily overgrown in places. There is quite a pronounced rise towards the centre of the site to a height of *c*.105m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), dropping off markedly to north and west to a height of *c*.91m aOD. The underlying geology is mapped as Lambeth Group (BGS 2006), orange and brown clay with flint nodules, the same that was observed on site.

Archaeological background

A desk-based assessment has been undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site (Preston, 2013). In summary, this noted that fieldwork on a small part of the site has already recorded the presence of ditches and artefacts of Roman and prehistoric date and which are likely to be part of a larger zone of activity. The site also lies in an area which may contain specific undesignated heritage assets, in particular a major Roman road and the lost Roman settlement of *Spinae*. Beyond this specific potential, the site is in an area of generally high archaeological potential and its size indicates generically moderate to high potential for almost every other period. The medieval Donnington Castle is located on the opposite side of the Lambourn valley and was besieged several times during the Civil Wars of the 17th century. The Second Battle of Newbury is known to have been fought on ground between Donnington and Speen and ranged widely across the area of the site.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which would warrant preservation *in situ*, or might have better been excavated under conditions pertaining to a full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels had survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present;

to determine if there is any Roman settlement deposits were present on the site; and

to determine if there is any 17th century battlefield artefacts or deposits are present

It was proposed to dig 40 trenches, 25m long and 1.8-2m wide, . A contingency of 25m was included within the proposal should this have been required to clarify the nature of the initial findings. The topsoil and overburden were to be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Spoil heaps were to be searched for finds. The evaluation was also to include a metal detector survey prior to the trenching. This was to take place along lines spaced at 2.5m intervals.

Results

Thirty-nine trenches were eventually excavated, with one being abandoned due to the presence of overhead cables and with two others being repositioned (Fig. 2) The majority of the trenches were dug in their intended locations. These trenches measured between 22m and 27m in length and between 0.3m and 0.55m deep (Fig. 2). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, Pl. 1)
Trench 1 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)
Trench 2 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2; Pl. 2)
Trench 3 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)
Trench 4 was aligned SE - NW and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)
Trench 5 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)
Trench 6 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

Trench 7 was aligned W - E and was 26m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a mid brown yellow silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2, Pl. 3)

Trench 8 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a mid brown yellow silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

Trench 9 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a 0.2m of mid orange clay subsoil overlying a mid brown yellow silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 10 (Fig. 2; Pl. 4)

Trench 10 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a mid orange clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

Trench 11 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of light brown silt topsoil overlying 0.15m of mid orange clay subsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

Trench 12 was aligned SW - NE and was 24m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

Trench 13 was aligned SE - NW and was 25m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2; Pl. 5)

Trench 14 was aligned W - E and was 26m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of light brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Fig. 2)

Trench 15 was aligned W - E and was 24m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

Trench 16 was aligned W - E and was 26m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

Trench 17 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 18 (Fig. 2)

Trench 18 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 19 (Fig. 2)

Trench 19 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 20 (Fig. 2; Pl. 6)

Trench 20 was aligned S - N and was 23m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a orange and brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 21 (Fig. 2)

Trench 21 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 22 (Fig. 2)

Trench 22 was aligned S - N and was 26m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 23 (Fig. 2)

Trench 23 was aligned S - N and was 24m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 24 (Fig. 2)

Trench 24 was aligned SE - NW and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 25 (Fig. 2)

Trench 25 was aligned W - E and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 26 (Fig. 2, Pl. 7)

Trench 26 was aligned SW - NE and was 26m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a mid yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 27 (Fig. 2)

Trench 27 was aligned W - E and was 22m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light grey brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 28 (Fig. 2)

Trench 28 was aligned E - W and was 27m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light grey brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 29 (Fig. 2, Pl. 8)

Trench 29 was aligned E - W and was 26m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. A probably modern ditch (1) was recorded which was 1.2m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with a dark brown silt clay (52) and contained 6 sherds of brick/tile and a piece of modern glass.

Trench 30 (Fig. 2)

Trench 30 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a yellow silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 31 (Fig. 2)

Trench 31 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.5m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light brown yellow silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 32 (Fig. 2)

Trench 32 was aligned W - E and was 26m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a mid yellow silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 33 (Fig. 2)

Trench 33 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.5m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 34 (Fig. 2; Pl. 9)

Trench 34 was aligned SW - NE and was 27m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 35 (Fig. 2)
Trench 35 was aligned S - N and was 24m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.39m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 36 (Fig. 2)
Trench 36 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 37 (Fig. 2)
Trench 37 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.5m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 38 (Fig. 2)
Trench 38 was aligned SW - NE and was 27m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a mid orange grey silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Trench 39 (Fig. 2; Pl. 10)
Trench 39 was aligned S - N and was 24m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of mid brown silt topsoil overlying a mid orange grey silty clay with gravel natural geology. No finds were recovered.

Finds

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Six fragments of late 19th- or early 20th-century roof tile weighing 278g were recovered from ditch slot 1 (52).

Metal Detector Survey by Aidan Colyer

The survey was carried out with a Fisher F5 metal detector which has a frequency of 7.8khz. The machine was set to detect all metals (both ferrous and non-ferrous) with the pinpoint settings used to identify the depth and exact location of artefacts. The site was divided into transects 2.5m apart with flags every 10m to ensure uniformity of the coverage. The locations of all of the finds were recorded using a GPS and plotted on Figure 4. Various overhead and buried services interfered with the metal detector signal for small parts of the site.

The vast majority of the objects recovered were examined and retained on site only. These ranged from pieces of broken ploughs and other modern farm machinery to general waste such as tin cans and bike chains. A

small selection of objects were retained for closer inspection to confirm their date and function. These objects were from find spots 1-8, 10-35, 40-53 and 56. Musket balls were recovered from find spots 10, 12, 13, and 29.

Finds

A total of 51 objects were retained for further inspection during this survey (Appendix 4). The pieces retained on site were all easily identifiable as modern or late post medieval. The artefacts recovered can be broken into material groups: iron, copper alloy, lead and silver/aluminium.

The first group of artefacts accounts for the largest quantity of finds with 31 pieces of iron being retained. All of these pieces received light cleaning to identify their nature. The majority were pieces of machinery or farming equipment similar to that not retained but in a worse condition. The buckles recovered include one modern buckle and a second large square buckle which has no clear identifying markers and is most likely linked to the farming activities as it looks to be a basic horse harness buckle.

The second group contains 11 copper-alloy artefacts. There was a single buckle which is similar in design to buckles used during the period of the Civil War. While this may be the case the lack of identifying marks or associated dating make it impossible to date securely as the design is still in use to this day. This buckle does appear to have more corrosion than modern finds suggesting a greater age. This buckle was recovered from find spot 56, well away from any other object.

There were two identifiable coins and a possible third, unidentifiable. The third possible coin is the same size as the buttons that were recovered and may be a very damaged button. The other two coins were a farthing from 1884 and a Norwegian coin from 1941. Both of the buttons recovered were of similar shape and size with a diameter of roughly 25mm. This type of plain button has been in use for an extended period of time so these artefacts cannot be dated.

The remaining copper alloy artefacts were from various modern sources such as bottle tops.

The third group of artefacts is seven items of lead. This group includes four musket balls, a heavily damaged weight and various scraps of no determinable use.

The musket balls can be considered as being directly related to the battle itself. The find spots for these were 10, 12, 13, and 29. Of these only the one recovered from FS29 has been flattened to any extent that would indicate it was fired. The musket ball from FS10 has a diameter of 16mm and a weight of 21g. The musket ball from FS12 has a diameter of 18mm and a weight of 28g. The musket balls from FS13 and FS29 both have a diameter of 18mm and a weight of 32g. The smallest of these balls is likely from a carbine with the other three

being from muskets. The shot show some signs of firing although the corrosion makes it unclear. The shot found at FS29 is, as mentioned above, flattened on one side which suggests that it hit something. The carbine ball is also slightly deformed and is likely to have been shot. All of the shot had been properly formed with the flash and sprue having been clipped away. The sizes and weights of these musket balls correlate with the average weights from the 17th century.

The fourth group includes a single modern dish handle made of silver (and may well include other metals other than silver) and a scrap of aluminium alloy. The scrap was retained as it had a similar appearance to some of the lead but has since been discarded.

Of these artefacts only the musket balls and the copper alloy buckle have been retained.

Conclusion of the metal detector survey

The spread of artefacts is unsurprising given the historical background of the site. The smaller (northern) field's artefacts are close to both the Newbury bypass and the Lambourn Road as well as 20th-century housing. This explains the preponderance of modern detritus and both construction and farm machinery.

The artefact spread to the east of the larger field is also consistent with the modern artefacts coming from areas closer to the telephone poles and the housing to the south of the field. The small group of musket balls that was found to the eastern most part of the field are close to the allotments and what is now Station Road. This area was the formation point of several Royalist units under the command of Prince Maurice.

The aim of this survey was to identify any areas or artefacts related to the second battle of Newbury. The only relevant artefacts recovered were four musket balls and just possibly a buckle. Three of these were in a group as shown above. As these artefacts were rare across the site it might be concluded that while the site was part of the battle it was not the scene of heavy fighting.

Conclusion

Most of the trenches were dug as intended, but despite the potential for archaeology only a single ditch (modern) was encountered during the course of the evaluation. All the spoilheaps were searched and metal detected for finds but with no archaeological results. The metal detector survey recorded a moderate number of objects but most were of modern or very late post-medieval date with just a few items (musket balls and a buckle) with a potential historical significance. It is considered therefore that the site has a low archaeological potential.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, W, SW, SE end

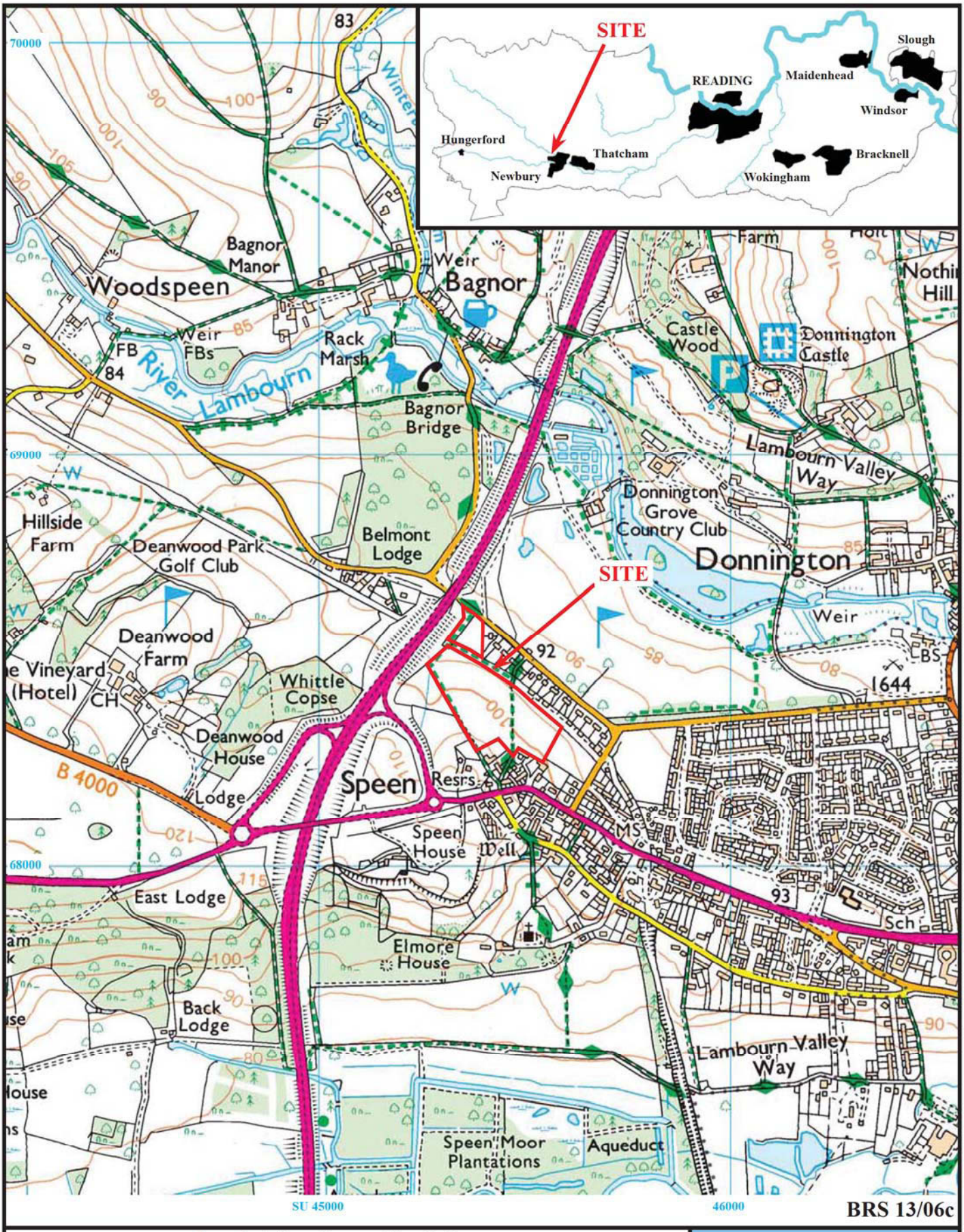
Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ orange/brown silty clay with flint nodules natural geology. **[Pl. 1]**
2	25	1.8	0.45	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ natural geology.
3	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 2]**
4	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
5	25	1.8	0.3	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ natural geology.
6	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
7	26	1.8	0.45	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
8	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 3]**
9	25	1.8	0.55	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m-0.5m mid orange clay subsoil, 0.5m+ natural geology.
10	25	1.8	0.35	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 4]**
11	25	1.8	0.45	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.4m mid orange clay subsoil, 0.4m+ natural geology.
12	24	1.8	0.45	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ natural geology.
13	25	1.8	0.45	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
14	26	1.8	0.48	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 5]**
15	24	1.8	0.35	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
16	26	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
17	25	1.8	0.38	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ natural geology.
18	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
19	25	1.8	0.35	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
20	23	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 6]**
21	25	1.8	0.45	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
22	26	1.8	0.55	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
23	24	1.8	0.45	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
24	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m+ natural geology.
25	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
26	26	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 7]**
27	22	1.8	0.3	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ natural geology.
28	27	1.8	0.35	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m+ natural geology.
29	26	1.8	0.35	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology. Ditch 1, **[Pl. 8]**
30	25	1.8	0.35	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
31	25	1.8	0.45	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m+ natural geology.
32	26	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
33	25.5	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
34	27	1.8	0.3	0–0.2m topsoil, 0.2m+ natural geology.
35	24	1.8	0.5	0–0.39m topsoil, 0.39m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 9]**
36	25	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
37	25.5	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
38	27	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology.
39	24	1.8	0.4	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 10]**

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
29	1	52	ditch	modern	Brick/tile, glass

APPENDIX 3: Metalwork details. (FS = Find spot. see fig. 4)

Location	*Cat No*	*Material*	*object*	*no*	*Wt (g)*	*Comment*
FS1	1	Fe	buckle	1	34	
FS2	2	Fe	Plate	1	45	
FS3	3	Fe	Plate	1	21	
FS4	4	Fe	possible buckle or washer	1	16	
FS5	5	Fe	Plate	1	91	
FS6	6	Fe	horseshoe	1	106	
FS7	7	Fe	Plate	1	154	
FS8	8	Fe	Plough	1	71	
FS9	9					retained on site only
FS10	10	Pb	musket ball	1	21	
FS11	11	Fe	Plate	1	112	
FS12	12	Pb	musket ball	1	28	
FS13	13	Pb	musket ball	1	32	
FS14	14	Fe	plough	1	114	
FS15	15	Fe	object	1	1025	
FS16	16	Fe	object	1	20	
FS17	17	Fe	buckle	1	8	second Fe object 236g machinery
FS18	18	Fe	Plate	1	128	
FS19	19	Fe	Ring	1	83	
FS20	20	Fe	object	1	77	
FS21	21	Fe	Horseshoe	1	120	
FS22	22	Fe	plate	1	34	
FS23	23	Fe	Object	1	60	
FS24	24	Fe	Plate	1	51	
FS25	25	CuA	weight	1	17	2OZ label on inside
FS26	26	Fe	object	1	35	
FS27	27	CuA	coin or button	1	6	very worn + second object of 9g
FS28	28	CuA	lid	1	19	
FS29	29	Pb	musket ball	1	32	
FS30	30	Pb	stripping	1	100	
FS31	31	Fe	object	1	61	
FS32	32	Fe	object	1	28	
FS33	33	CuA	coin	1	<1	1884 farthing
FS34	34	Al	fragment	1	<1	
FS35	35	CuA	button	1	19	
FS36	36					retained on site only
FS37	37					retained on site only
FS38	38					retained on site only
FS39	39					retained on site only
FS40	40	Pb	weight	1	305	
FS41	41	Pb	object	1	<1	
FS42	42	Fe	object	1	17	
FS43	43	Fe	object	1	124	
FS44	44	Ag	handle	1	25	
FS45	45	Fe	horseshoe	1	234	
FS46	46	Fe	plate	1	342	
FS47	47	Fe	plough	1	66	
FS48	48	Fe	plate	2	<1	
FS49	49	CuA	object	1	29	
FS50	50	CuA	coin	1	5	1941 Norwegian 5 ore coin
FS51	51	Fe	object	1	75	
FS52	52	CuA	finial	1	35	
FS53	53	CuA	button	1	18	
FS54	54					retained on site only
FS55	55					retained on site only
FS56	56	CuA	buckle	1	20	



Land at Lambourn Road, Speen
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2016
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Figure 1. Location of site within Speen and Berkshire.

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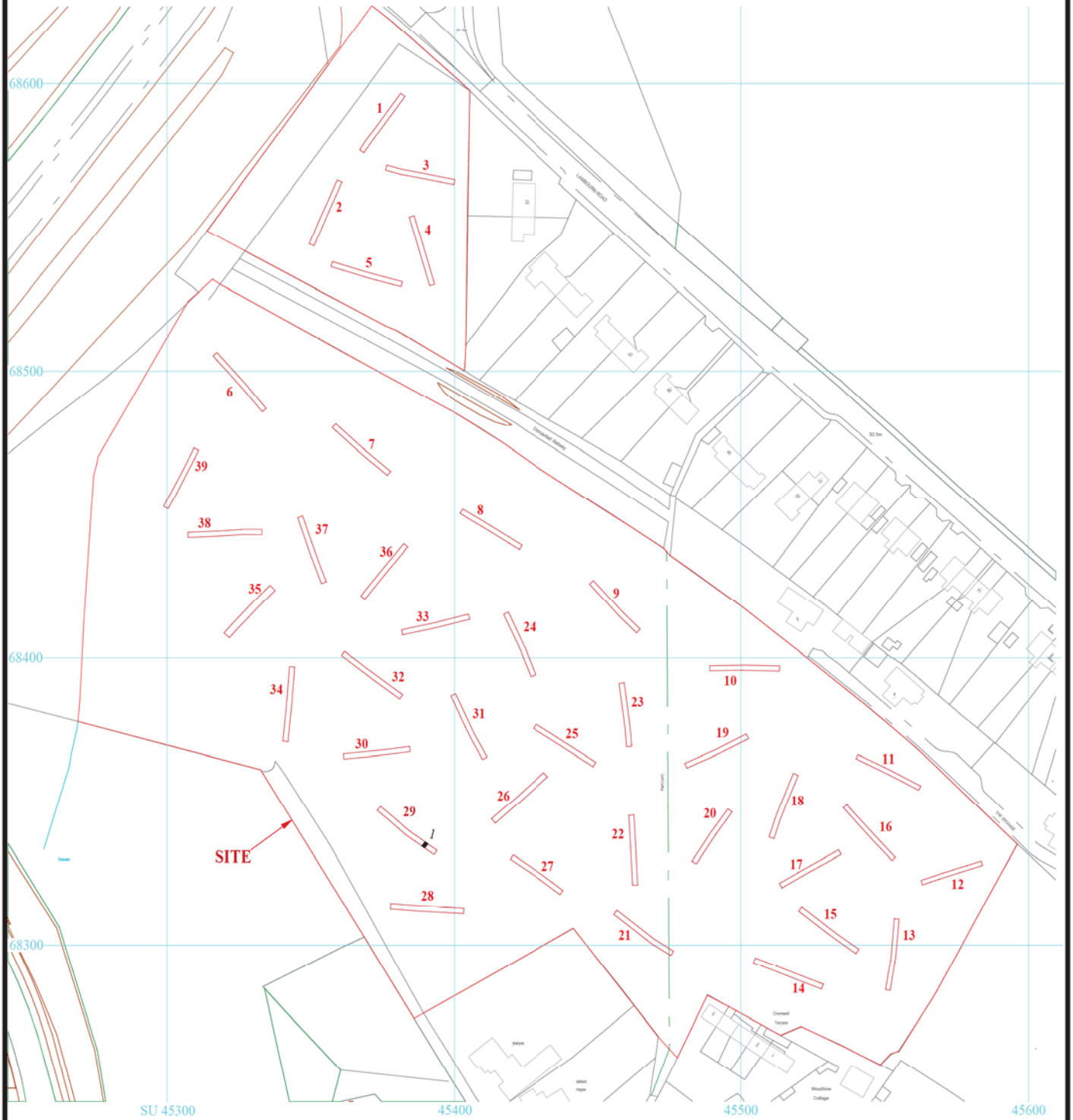

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Figure 2. Location of trenches.

0 100m

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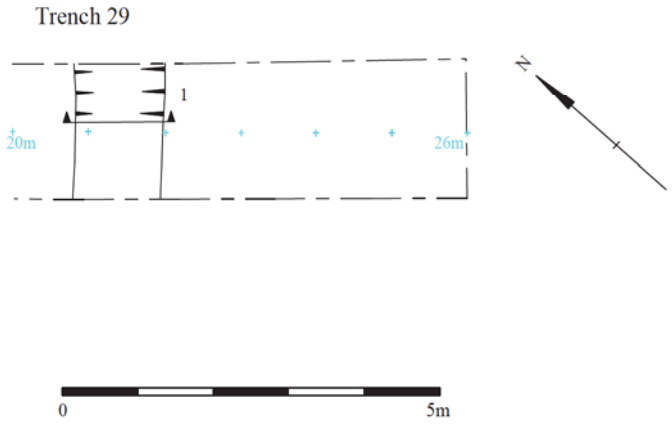

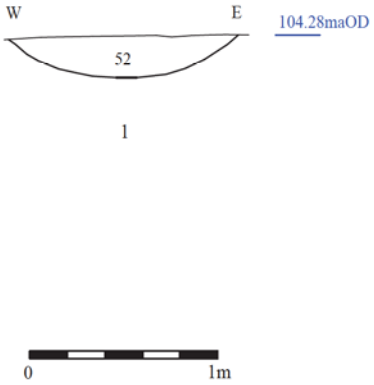

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Figure 3. Detail of Trench 29.

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Figure 4. Metal detecting seurvey.

0 100m

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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 2. Trench 3, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 1 - 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 8, looking west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 4. Trench 10, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 3 - 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 14, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 6. Trench 20, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 5 - 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 26, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 8. Trench 29, looking west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 7 - 8.

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Plate 9. Trench 35, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 10. Trench 39, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 9 - 10.

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Plate 11. Musket balls from (l to r) Find Spots 10, 12, 13 and 29. Scale 10cm.

Plate 12. Buckle from Find Spot 56. Scale 10cm.

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Plates 11 - 12.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC

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