JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

PARADISE HOUSE, THE STREET,

WALTHAM ST LAWRENCE, READING, BERKSHIRE

NGR SU 8290 7650

On behalf of

Mr I. James

AUGUST 2011

REPORT FOR	Mr I. James Paradise House The Street Waltham St Lawrence Reading RG10 0JH
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FIELDWORK	26th-28th July 2011 Adrian Chadwick Gavin Davies Maryanne Fairhurst Dave Gilbert
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CONTENTS

Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation on land belonging to Paradise House, Waltham St Lawrence, near Reading, Berkshire. A total of 14 machine-dug trenches 20m in length were excavated. Several archaeological features (pits and ditches) dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were identified in two trenches (Trenches 8 and 10) along the easternmost edge of the proposed development area. No archaeological remains were identified anywhere else within the development area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development area (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') is located in a paddock to the north and north-west of Paradise House in the village of Waltham St Lawrence near Reading, Berkshire (NGR SU 8290 7650) (Figure 1). It is bordered to the east by The Street and existing residential buildings and properties, and to the north and west by further buildings and properties. The underlying geology is undivided deposits (clay and sand) of Lambeth Group (BGS269).

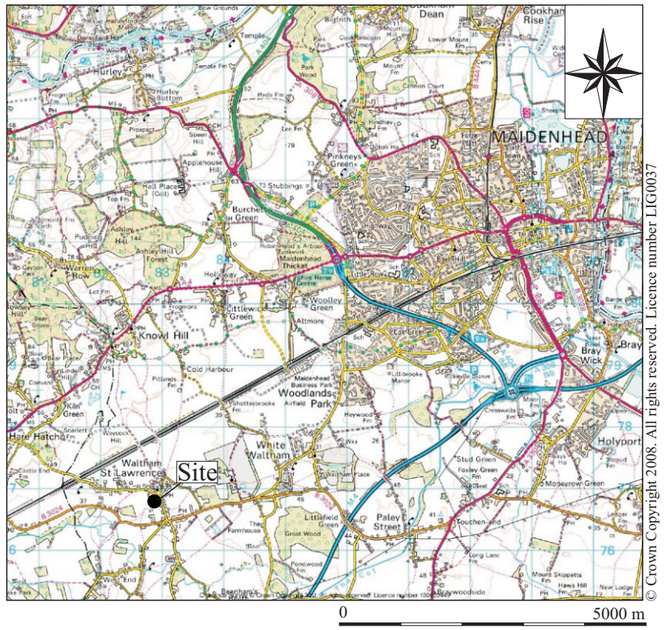
The existing ground level is relatively flat at *circa.* 40 metres above Ordnance Datum, and the Site currently consists of grass and wild flower meadow pasture with occasional trees, including several large old oaks and horse chestnuts.

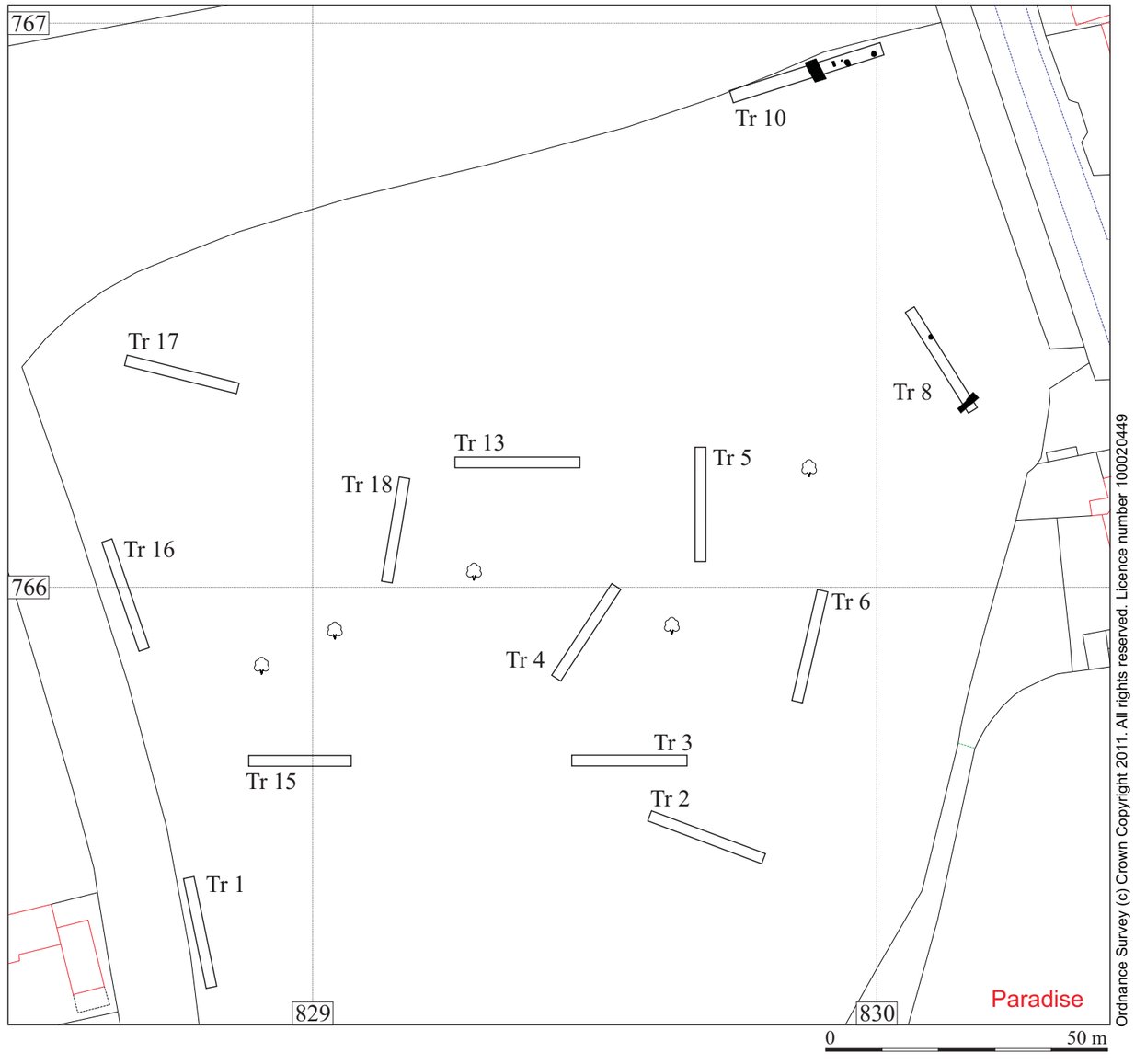
1.2 Planning Background

Planning application number 11/00627 that was submitted to the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead proposed the creation of a lake and associated borehole in order to provide water and heating via a heat exchange system at Paradise House. The Archaeological Officer of Berkshire Archaeology issued a *Brief* recommending an archaeological evaluation as the first stage in a potentially wider programme of archaeological investigation.

John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) was commissioned to undertake this work, and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* was prepared by John Moore Heritage Services to satisfy the requirements of the Brief (JMHS 2423/01). This *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) proposed the methodology by which the archaeological evaluation was to be carried out.

The WSI was accepted by the Berkshire County Archaeologist, and the archaeological evaluation took place on 26th-28th July 2011.





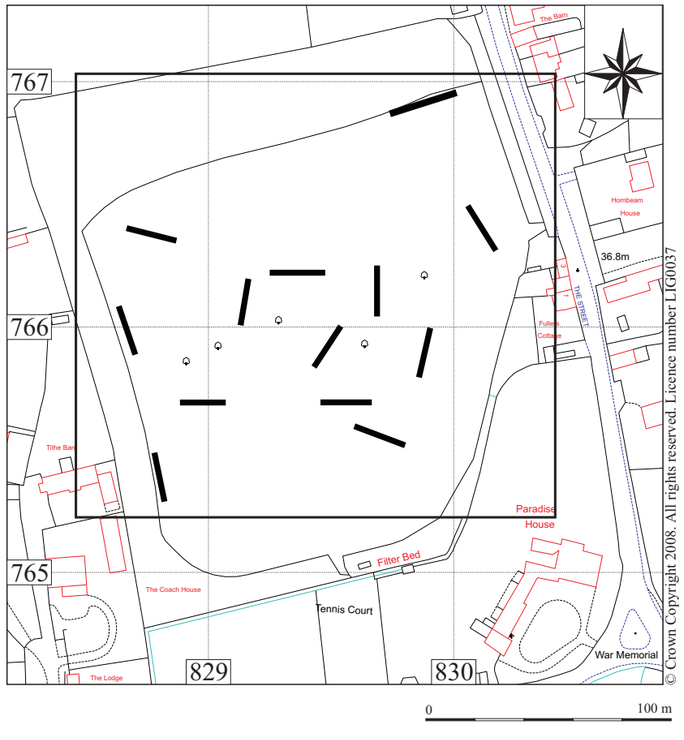


Figure 1. Site location

1.3 Archaeological Background

The Site was identified as being of archaeological potential by Berkshire Archaeology as it was situated within an area of medieval settlement. In addition, the surface collection of finds in adjacent fields had retrieved assemblages of Roman pottery and prehistoric worked flint, as well as medieval finds. The Site is depicted as an area of fields on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881.

There have been a few isolated finds of prehistoric material within the parish, and the footings of an octagonal Romano-British stone temple were excavated in Weycock Field to the south of the village (Page 1901, 196, 216-217). Paradise House itself is a Grade II Listed Building that probably dates to the early 18th century (English Heritage 1955 Heritage Building ID 40995).

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the Site;
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered;
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present:
- To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
- To determine the implications of the remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity;
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present;
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits;
- To determine the impact of the proposed development on any remains present;
- To address some of the key issues highlighted in the Solent Thames Research Framework, depending on the type and date of remains encountered;
- To inform the need for, and scope of, further phases of work to mitigate the impact of the proposed development

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to the Brief issued by Berkshire Archaeology, JMHS carried out the work, which initially comprised a proposed scheme for the mechanical excavation of 18 trial trenches. Seventeen trenches would be 30m long (Trenches 1-17) and one 15m long (Trench 18); and all 1.80m wide, representing a 5% sample of the Site. Initially, only two thirds of each trench (20m) would be excavated, with the remaining third of each retained as a contingency.

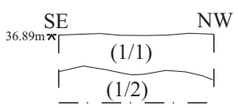
The contingency would only be used in consultation with Berkshire Archaeology. The contingency may be result in the remaining parts of the trenches being excavated or the amount (*c*. 290m^2) being used in areas of archaeological remains in order to resolve any issues.

3.2 Methodology

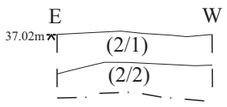
Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the WSI and agreed with Berkshire Archaeology.

A 15-tonne tracked 360-degree excavator fitted with a toothless 1.8m wide ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches. Any archaeological deposits and features revealed were then cleaned by hand and recorded in plan before being excavated and recorded at an appropriate level. Archaeological features had written, drawn and photographic records made of them, and all deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in brackets ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material. All context numbers are preceded by trench number and /. Details of individual trenches are presented in Appendix 1 – the context inventory – at the rear of this report.

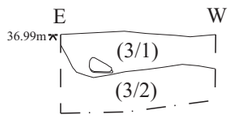
Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material. All artefacts were collected and retained. The trenches without archaeology had record photographs taken of their stripped areas, whilst photographs and drawings recorded representative sections of the deposits above the undisturbed natural subsoil. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008) and the principles of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).



Trench 1
Section 1.1



Trench 2
Section 2.1



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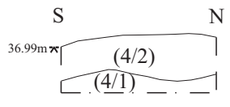
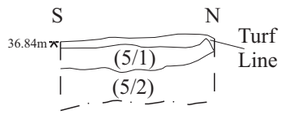
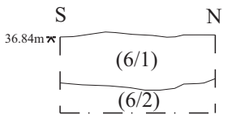
Section 3.1



Trench 4
Section 4.1



Trench 5
Section 5.1



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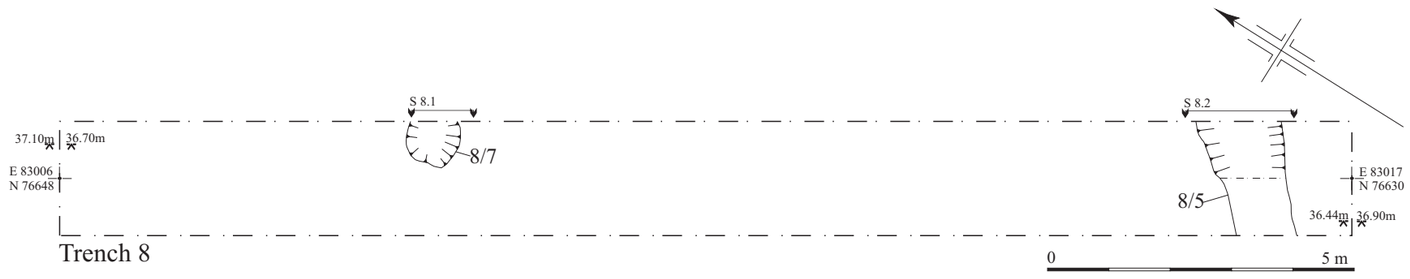
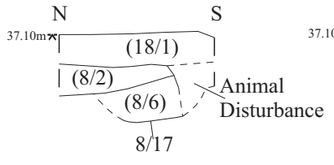
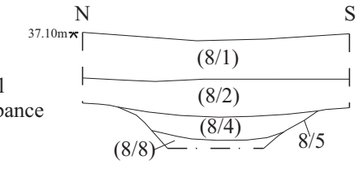
Section 6.1



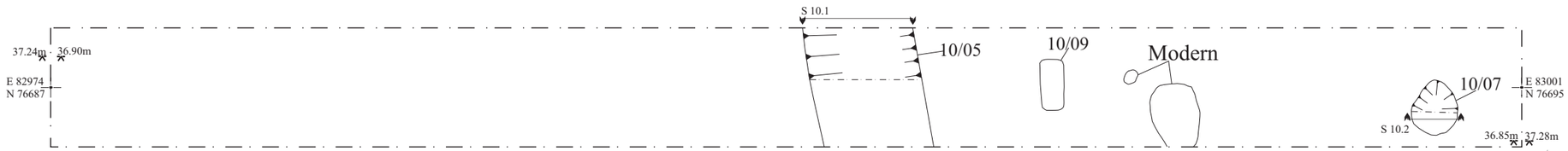
Trench 8



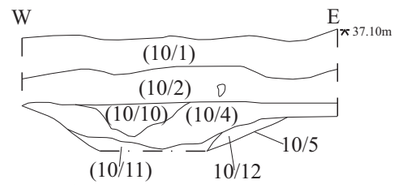
Section 8.1



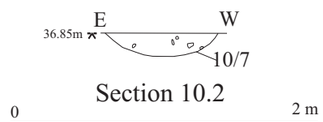
Section 8.2



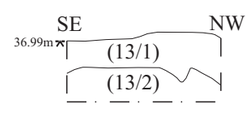
Trench 10



Section 10.1



Section 10.2



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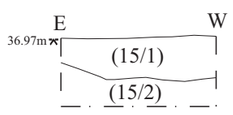
Section 13.1



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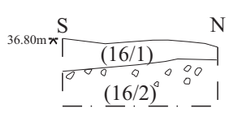
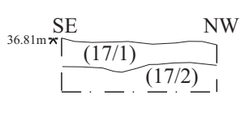
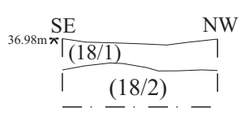
Section 15.1



Trench 16
Section 16.1



Trench 17
Section 17.1



Trench 18
Section 18.1

Figure 2. Plans and sections of trenches

4 RESULTS

4.1 The Archaeological Results

Due to physical constraints such as the need to avoid tree roots delineated under Tree Protection Orders and the presence of overhead power cables across the northern limit of the development area, some parts of the Site that were due to be evaluated were not accessible. In addition, the footprint of the proposed lake was smaller than that originally suggested. Nevertheless, 14 trenches *c*. 20m in length were excavated (Figures 1, 3). The original trench numbering scheme was retained, however, in order to minimise any confusion. Thus, Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18 were excavated; but not Trenches 7, 9, 11, 12 and 14. The only identifiable archaeological features were in Trenches 8 and 10. All the trenches and their contexts have been listed in Appendix 1.

The Berkshire County Archaeologist Ms Fiona McDonald was due to inspect the Site on Thursday 28th July in order to monitor the fieldwork after the trenches had been machine excavated and cleaned by hand. Given the largely negative nature of the results, however, she decided not to visit the Site.

4.2 **Trench 8** (Figure 2)

Trench 8 was 21m long and 1.8m wide, and orientated north-west to south-east. Two potential archaeological features were noted.

A linear ditch cut 8/5 was identified at the south-eastern end of Trench 8, up to 1.40m wide and orientated broadly north-east-east to south-west-west (NEE-SWW). It also survived as a visible earthwork consisting of a broad but shallow linear depression up to 1.5m wide and 0.20m deep, extending from near the entrance of the field towards the three largest trees in the field, suggesting that these had originally been planted alongside a boundary ditch. Excavation indicated that ditch cut 8/5 had relatively regular and well-defined sides but although its northern edge sloped at approximately 35-40 degrees, its southern edge was steeper at *c*. 45 degrees (Fig. 4). The decision was taken not to bottom this feature once dateable artefactual material had been recovered, so its overall depth and the date of its primary fill are not known. The upper fill of ditch 8/5 (8/4) was up to 0.20m thick and consisted of compact mid grey-brown clay with occasional flint nodules and also manganese staining, in addition to post-medieval and early modern pottery, brick or tile fragments and worked flint. The lower fill (8/8) was very compact grey brown clay with moderate quantities of flint nodules, along with ferric and manganese staining, but this deposit was not fully excavated.

Roughly 12.50m north-west of ditch cut 8/5 was feature 8/7, the cut of a small pit or possibly the rounded terminal of a shallow gully. This feature was at least 0.80m long, 0.80m wide and 0.26m deep, and had a well-defined upper break of slope with steep sides sloping at approximately 70-80 degrees to a gradual break of slope at the gently concave base. It had been badly disturbed by animal burrows, but its fill (8/6) consisted of compact, mottled yellowish-grey and mid-brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Though fully excavated, only a few tiny flecks and fragments of brick or tile were found in deposit (8/6), too small to be retained.

Figure 3. General view of the Site looking south towards Paradise House showing machining, and section recording of Trench 5 in progress.

Figure 4. The south-west facing section of ditch cut 8/5, Trench 8.

4.3 **Trench 10** Figure 2

Trench 10 was 22.20m long and 1.8m wide, and orientated north-east-east to south-west-west (NEE-SWW). Whilst the western half of the trench did not contain any archaeology, several features were identified within the eastern half of the trench.

A linear feature orientated NNW-SSE near the middle of the trench proved to be the cut of ditch 10/5, which was at least 1.60m wide with relatively well defined and regular sides dropping at 30-45 degrees, slightly steeper on the eastern side (Fig. 5). Its uppermost fill (10/10) was up to 0.20m thick and consisted of mottled yellow-brown compact clay and dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks. This deposit was above (10/4), a layer of very compact yellow-orange clay mixed with grey-brown clay and silt, and also containing flint nodules and other stone. Up to 0.28m thick, it produced medieval pottery and probably medieval brick or tile fragments. Deposit (10/4) lay above layer (10/11), mottled dark grey-brown to mid-brown sandy silt up to 0.10m thick, and which in turn lay above deposit (10/12), very compact yellow-orange clayey sand and gravel up to 0.10m thick with frequent flint and stone fragments. This may have been redeposited or slumped bank material. The full depth of ditch cut 10/5 was not ascertained as the decision had been taken not to bottom this feature once dateable artefactual material was recovered.

Near the eastern end of Trench 10 was subcircular pit cut 10/7, up to 0.84m long, 0.65m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 6). It had relatively regular and well-defined sides with a sharp upper break of slope dropping at roughly 30 degrees to a gently concave and rounded base. It was filled with (10/6), a deposit of mottled dark grey brown and greenish/olive brown sandy clayey silt. In addition to flint nodules, deposit (10/6) contained moderate flecks and lumps of charcoal, burnt and worked flint, pottery and a corroded iron object, possibly a nail. Initially thought to be prehistoric on account of the worked flint, the medieval pottery and iron object indicate a later, medieval date for the feature, with the earlier material probably redeposited or residual.

Two further features were identified within Trench 10. Cut 10/9 was a small, subrectangular pit up to 0.80m long and 0.38m wide. Its upper fill (10/8) was very dark grey brown clayey silt with chalk lumps, crushed chalk, and crushed brick or tile fragments. A small fragment of early modern brick or tile was retrieved from the upper part of this fill, and excavation did not proceed any further. The final feature identified appeared to be a subrounded pit at least 1m long and 0.70m wide with a very similar fill to pit 10/9, and this feature was consequently not excavated.

4.4 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The archaeological evaluation took place in clement, dry conditions with good light and visibility.

Figure 5. The south-east facing section of ditch cut 10/5, Trench 10.

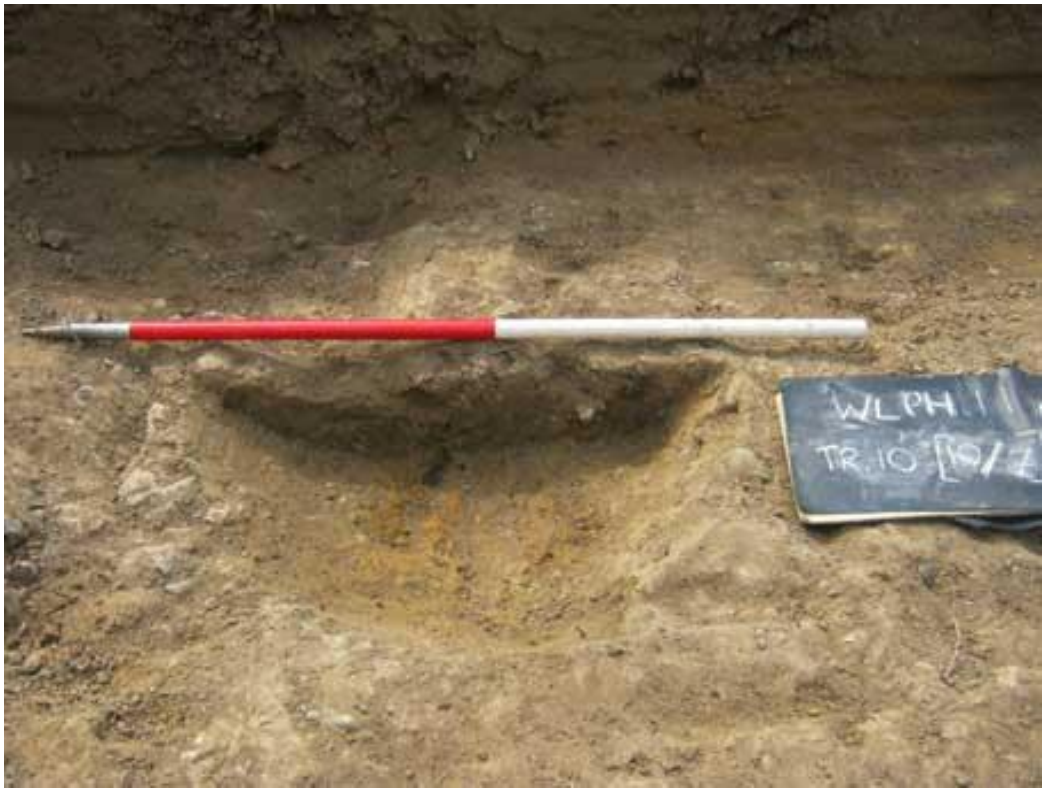


Figure 6. North facing section of pit cut 10/7, Trench 10.

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

5.1 The Pottery *by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 23 sherds with a total weight of 215 grammes. It was entirely medieval or later, with medieval occupation spanning the late 11th-12th centuries, after which there was no evidence of activity until the mid-16th century. The site then appears to have been in use to the present.

The following fabrics were noted:

MSW: **Medieval Sandy Ware**, Late 11th-14th century? Dense sub-rounded white, grey and clear quartz up to 0.5 mm. Early medieval pottery types similar to this are found along a considerable length of the middle Thames Valley and its hinterland, and the problem of differentiating between the numerous different wares has been noted in the past (Mellor 1994, 84). 10 sherds, 86g.

OXY: **Oxford ware,** AD 1075-1400 (Mellor 1994). Sandy ware, range of vessels comprising mainly plain jars and glazed tripod pitchers, the latter often with incised and/or applied decoration. 1 sherd, 7g,

GRE: **Red Earthenware**, 16th-19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 5 sherds, 42g.

MB: **Midland Blackwares,** AD 1580-1700 (Brears 1969). Hard. Brick-red fabric with sparse to moderate quartz up to 0.5 mm. Glossy black glaze, usually on both surfaces. Distributed throughout the south midlands of England. Manufactured in a range of utilitarian forms, particularly mugs and tygs. 1 sherd, 9g.

MET: **Metropolitan-type Slipware**, 17th-18th century. Similar fabric to Red Earthenware, with geometric designs in white slip under the glaze. Produced at a number of centres, but particularly Harlow in Essex (Davey and Walker 2009). 1 sherd, 41g.

EST: **English Stoneware**. 1680 +. Hard, grey fabric, often with a brown, iron-rich exterior wash. Range of utilitarian vessels, particularly mugs. 2 sherds, 25g.

19th: **Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares**. Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc. 3 sherds, 5g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The medieval assemblage was in good condition, with the sherds showing no sign of abrasion. It included a fairly large rimsherd from a jar from Trench 10 context (1). The rest of the assemblage included a small rimsherd from a jar, and another from a bowl. The sherd of OXY was from the body of a glazed jug. This is all typical of assemblages of the period. This lack of wear and abrasion suggests that they were deposited close to medieval occupation, soon after breakage. By contrast, many of the post-medieval sherds show signs of abrasion, and appear to have suffered transportation and disturbance since their original deposition.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

		MSW		OXY		GRE		MB		MET		EST		19th		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	U/S							1	9			1	6	1	1	U/S
3	1					2	28							1	3	19th C
4	1					1	4					1	19			Late 17th C
6	1					1	6									Mid 16th C
8	1					1	4									Mid 16th C
8	4									1	41			1	1	19th C
10	1	2	41													Late 11th C
10	4	1	4	1	7											Late 11th C
10	6	7	41													Late 11th C
	Total	10	86	1	7	5	42	1	9	1	41	2	25	3	5	

5.2 The Brick and Tile (Ceramic Building Material) *by Gwilym Williams*

The brick and tile excavated recovered from the evaluation at Paradise House, The Street, Waltham St Lawrence indicated a range of fabric types, which represented a small probably medieval assemblage of tile and brick, with the exception of the fragment of tile (2/1), which was clearly a piece of later post-medieval tile. Other fragments were too small to establish their relative date. The tile fragments from (13/1) were notable for their thickness and are probably medieval, although given the limited size of the piece it is not possible to date. There is a faint possibility that the brick from context (10/4) is Roman in date, although this cannot be certain given the limited size of the fragment, and it is best treated as medieval. Contexts (10/4) and (4/1) that both yielded brick would be later than the late 12th or early 13th centuries.

Table 2: Brick/tile occurrence by number and weight (in g) of fragments per context

	Context	Weight (g)	Frags.	Dims (L×B×T)	Description	Date
brick	(10/4)	250	1	L×B×38	Pale orange, fine grained fabric, occasional haematite inclusions, tiny pin-prick voids; abraded; traces of wooden mould	Med?
	(4/1)	158	1	L×B×36	Red orange, fine-grained fabric slightly reduced core, very occasional small stones and haematite inclusions; traces of wooden mould	Med?
tile	(2/1)	80	1	L×B×13	Pink red slightly gritty fabric, reduced core; peghole 11mm upper side 8mm under side	Post-med?
	(5/1)	75	1	L×B×11	Orange red clay, occasional grit, tiny pin-prick voids	Med?
	(13/1)	97	5	L×B×21	Dark orange fine-grained fabric reduced core	–
	(10/4)	14	1	–	Bright pink orange fabric, haematite inclusions, small voids, single definite face	–
unid	(8/4)	46	2	–	Dark pink fine grained fabric occasional haematite inclusions	–
	(10/8)	<1	1	–	orange fabric; too small to identify	–
	(13/1)	16	1	–	Dark pink gritty fabric, occasional haematite inclusions	–

5.3 The Worked Flint *by David Gilbert*

A total of 11 worked flints weighing 129 grammes were recovered from three separate contexts at Paradise House Lake, Waltahm St Lawrence, but all were residual or redeposited in later contexts. All pieces were burnt and displayed a pale to mid grey patina, while the worked artefacts were of brown-grey flint, probably locally derived. The hard hammer techniques evident on this material would suggest a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

Table 3: Flint occurrence by number and weight (in g) per context

Context	Artefact	L (mm)	W (mm)	B (mm)	Notes
8/4	Thermal Fractured	32	29	21	nodule 15g 10% cortex
8/4	Thermal Fractured	40	30	13	nodule/flake? 14g 5% cortex
8/4	Thermal Fractured	32	30	20	nodule 24g 30% cortex
8/4	Thermal Fractured	39	35	33	nodule 47g 20% cortex
10/4	Primary flake	37	56	7	15g
10/4	Secondary flake	21	16	4	1g
10/6	Thermal Fractured	21	16	6	flake ? 2g
10/6	Thermal Fractured	34	17	9	5g
10/6	Uncorticated flake	20	14	1	1g
10/6	Uncorticated flake	20	34	5	5g
10/6	Tertiary flake	15	11	3	1g burnt and broken

A thin scatter of thermally-fractured flint was also noted within the topsoil across the entire Site. This material appeared to consist of natural nodules that had been subjected to high temperatures, and was very similar in characteristics to the material from ditch 8/4. This ditch was post-medieval in date, and it is therefore possible that the scatter was contemporary and derived from post-medieval or early modern construction or agricultural practices of some sort.

5.4 Other Finds *by Adrian M. Chadwick*

Other finds recovered during the evaluation comprised a ½ d. (half penny) coin of George V minted in 1914 from the topsoil (5/1) in Trench 5; and several small and heavily corroded iron objects, some of them probably nails, from contexts (4/1) in Trench 4 and (10/6) in Trench 10. Four sherds of early modern green bottle glass were found in the topsoil (6/1) in Trench 6, and one proximal end fragment of a sheep limb bone was retrieved from context (8/4) in Trench 8.

5.5 Environmental Remains

Deposit (10/6) from pit cut 10/7 was initially sampled as it contained charcoal and small lumps of material that were organic in appearance, in association with prehistoric worked flint. Medieval pottery was subsequently recovered from this context, however, indicating that the flint was redeposited and that the fill was thus of mixed origin, rendering it unsuitable for environmental analyses.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the evaluation were largely negative, and the area directly affected by the footprint of the proposed lake did not contain any identifiable archaeological features or deposits. Trenches 8 and 10 were positioned where linear drainage channels feeding into the lake will be dug.

There was a background scatter of small numbers of post-medieval and early modern pottery sherds and brick or tile fragments found in the topsoil of Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10. The general impression was that much of this sparsely scattered material was located towards the south and east of the Site, and the location of Paradise House and the buildings along the western side of The Street. The lack of medieval pottery in the topsoil across the Site was itself of note, and this may indicate that the area was not ploughed and subject to medieval manuring practices that often spread medieval pottery at the same time. The lack of evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture and the presence of large ancient trees might also indicate that the Site has been used as hay meadow and/or pasture for a lengthy period of time.

All of the trenches contained small quantities of occasional burnt and patinated flint in the topsoil, a material often associated with prehistoric activity elsewhere in Britain. No specific concentrations of this material were identified, however, and no prehistoric features were identified, although some worked prehistoric flint was found redeposited in a medieval context. This may indicate some form of prehistoric activity close to the Site, but without any evidence for ploughing the practices through which it was introduced into the topsoil remain unclear. Alternatively, the burnt flint may have been associated with post-medieval soil disturbance or land management activities. Chalk lumps and crushed chalk were recorded in the topsoil and subsoil of Trenches 2, 3 and 10, and this was often used in early modern soil improvement. The construction work on Paradise House in the early 18th century might even have resulted in flint being burnt. Given the large number of flint nodules in the subsoil and natural subsoil, even the worked flint was probably also locally derived.

The only archaeological features identified by the evaluation were located along the northern and eastern edges of the Site. Trench 10 contained pit 10/7 that was probably medieval in date, in addition to ditch 10/5 that was probably medieval but which was not bottomed, so the date of its primary fill is unknown. Trench 8 contained pit or gully cut 8/7, undated but with tiny brick or tile fragments that might suggests a medieval or post-medieval date. Ditch cut 8/5 produced post-medieval and early modern pottery from upper fills. Although this feature was not bottomed, it still survives as a slight earthwork so seems likely to be post-medieval in date. These features and finds along the western side of The Street were possibly associated with activities to the rear of the buildings there. In Trench 8, ditch cut 8/5 and the linear depression associated with it above ground were at approximate right angles to The Street, and so may represent a boundary orientated to the road just north of the properties at Paradise Cottages. Only post-medieval pottery was found in ditch cut 8/5, although this feature was not bottomed. Similarly, ditch cut 10/5 in Trench 10 was on broadly the same alignment as The Street, and therefore again followed the same overall settlement layout of this part of Waltham St Lawrence.

Given the results of the evaluation, it is not considered likely that the proposed groundwork will impact upon significant archaeological remains.

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Appendix 1: Trench and Archaeological Context Inventory

	Context	Type	Description and finds	L (m)	B (m)	D(m)	Levels	Date	Interpretation
Trench 1									
	(1/1)	Layer	Friable mid to dark grey brown silty sandy loam with occasional flint nodules, burnt flint & CBM.	Across trench	Across trench	0.25m		Modern	Topsoil
	(1/2)	Layer	Compact, mottled yellow orange & orange brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional flint nodules & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.12m		-	Subsoil
	(1/3)	Layer	Compact mottled yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodules.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 2									
	(2/1)	Layer	Friable mid to dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional flint nodules, chalk, charcoal, burnt flint, pottery & CBM.	Across trench	Across trench	0.30m		Modern	Topsoil
	(2/2)	Layer	Mottled orange brown & olive brown sandy clayey silt with occasional flint nodules, chalk & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.20m		-	Subsoil
	(2/3)	Layer	Compact orange brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodules.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 3									
	(3/1)	Layer	Friable mid to dark grey brown silty sandy loam, with occasional flint nodules, burnt flint, chalk, charcoal, pottery & CBM.	Across trench	Across trench	0.30m		Modern	Topsoil
	(3.2)	Layer	Mottled orange brown & light orange brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional flint nodules & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.20m		-	Subsoil
	(3/3)	Layer	Compact mottled orange brown & light yellow orange clayey silt with occasional flint.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 4									
	(4/1)	Layer	Friable mid to dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional flint nodules, charcoal & Fe obj.	Across trench	Across trench	0.25m		Modern	Topsoil
	(4/2)	Layer	Friable to compact mottled orange brown & grey brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional flint nodules & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.15m		-	Subsoil
	(4/3)	Layer	Compact mottled yellow orange & orange brown sandy clay, with occasional flint nodules.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil

Trench 5									
	(5/1)	Layer	Friable mid to dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional flint nodules, pottery & CBM. 1 coin.	Across trench	Across trench	0.33m		Modern	Topsoil
	(5/2)	Layer	Mottled yellow orange & yellowish brown clayey silt.	Across trench	Across trench	0.23m		-	Subsoil
	(5/3)	Layer	Compact light yellow brown sandy clay.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 6									
	(6/1)	Layer	Friable to loose mid to dark grey brown silty sandy loam with occasional flint nodules, burnt flint, pottery , CBM and glass.	Across trench	Across trench	0.25m		Modern	Topsoil
	(6/2)	Layer	Mottled light orange brown & orange brown sandy clayey silt with occasional flint nodules & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.35m		-	Subsoil
	(6/3)	Layer	Compact mottled orange brown & light grey brown sandy clayey silt or clay with occasional flint.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 8									
	(8/1)	Layer	Friable mid to dark grey silty sandy loam with moderate flint nodules & occasional charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.25m		Modern	Topsoil
	(8/2)	Layer	Compact mottled light grey brown & light yellow brown sandy clayey silt with moderate flint.	Across trench	Across trench	0.15m		-	Subsoil
	(8/3)	Layer	Compact mottled yellow brown & mid grey brown sandy clayey silt with frequent flint nodules, iron pan & manganese staining.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
	(8/4)	Fill	Compact mid grey brown clay with occasional flint nodules, iron pan & manganese staining, charcoal, worked flint, pottery & CBM, animal bone.	>1.80m	1.40m	>0.20m		Post-med./ early mdn.	Fill of ditch
	8/5	Cut	Regular, well-defined sides. Northern edge sloping at 35-40 degrees, & southern edge at *c*. 45 degrees.	>1.80m	1.40m	>0.25m		Med./Post-med.	Cut of ditch
	(8/6)	Fill	Compact yellow grey & mid brown clayey silt with occasional flint nodules, charcoal & tiny CBM fragments.	>0.80m	0.80m	0.26m		-	Fill of pit/gully
	8/7	Cut	Well-defined upper break of slope with steep sides sloping at 70-80 degrees to a gently concave base.	>0.80m	0.80m	0.26m		-	Cut of pit/gully
	(8/8)	Fill	Very compact grey brown clay with moderate flint nodules, iron panning & manganese staining.	>1.80m	0.82m	>0.08m		Post-med.	Fill of ditch

Trench 10									
	(10/1)	Layer	Friable to loose mid to dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional flint nodules, chalk, charcoal, burnt flint & pottery.	Across trench	Across trench	0.25m		Modern	Topsoil
	(10/2)	Layer	Compact to friable mottled light grey brown, mid grey brown & yellow brown sandy clayey silt with occasional flint nodules, chalk & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.20m		-	Subsoil
	(10/3)	Layer	Very compact mottled light grey brown & yellow brown sandy clayey silt with moderate flint nodules, iron panning & manganese staining.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
	(10/4)	Fill	Very compact mixed yellow orange clay, grey clay & silt, with occasional flint nodules, stone fragments, pottery & CBM.	>1.80m	1.80m	0.28m		Med.?	Fill of ditch
	10/5	Cut	Relatively well defined and regular sides dropping at 30-45 degrees, slightly steeper on the eastern side.	>1.80m	>1.60m	>0.30m		Med./Post-med.	Cut of ditch
	(10/6)	Fill	Mottled dark grey brown & greenish/olive brown sandy clayey silt with frequent flint nodules, moderate charcoal, worked flint, pottery & an Fe object.	0.84m	0.65m	0.30m		Med.?	Fill of pit
	10/7	Cut	Relatively regular and well-defined sides with a sharp upper break of slope dropping at roughly 30 degrees to a gently concave & rounded base.	0.84m	0.65m	0.30m		Med.?	Cut of pit
	(10/8)	Fill	Dark grey brown clayey silt with flint nodules, chalk & crushed CBM.	0.80m	0.38m	-		Post-med./ early mdn.	Fill of pit
	10/9	Cut	Subrectangular in plan with rounded corners, not excavated.	0.80m	0.38m	-		Post-med./ early mdn.	Cut of pit
	(10/10)	Fill	Mottled & mixed yellow clay & dark grey brown sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks.	-	0.65m	0.20m		-	Fill of ditch
	(10/11)	Fill	Friable, mottled mid brown to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint nodules.	>1.80m	0.95m	>0.10m		-	Fill of ditch
	(10/12)	Fill	Very compact yellow orange clayey sand & gravel with frequent flint nodules, stone fragments & pebbles.	>1.80m	0.50m	0.10m		-	Fill of ditch
Trench 13									
	(13/1)	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy clayey loam with occasional flint nodules & burnt flint.	Across trench	Across trench	0.35m		Modern	Topsoil

	(13/2)	Layer	Compact to friable mid brown clayey silt.	Across trench	Across trench	0.20m		-	Subsoil
	(13/3)	Layer	Compact yellow sandy clay.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 15									
	(15/1)	Layer	Friable to loose mid to dark grey brown silty sandy loam with occasional flint, burnt flint & CBM.	Across trench	Across trench	0.22m		Modern	Topsoil
	(15/2)	Layer	Compact mottled yellow brown & yellow orange sandy clayey silt with occasional flint nodules, charcoal & CBM.	Across trench	Across trench	0.20m		-	Subsoil
	(15/3)	Layer	Compact mottled yellow brown and orange brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodules.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 16									
	(16/1)	Layer	Friable mid to dark grey brown sandy silty loam with occasional flint nodules, burnt flint & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.30m		Modern	Topsoil
	(16/2)	Layer	Mottled olive brown & yellow brown clayey silt with moderate flint nodules & occasional charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.20m		-	Subsoil
	(16/3)	Layer	Compact mottled yellow brown & orange brown sandy clay with frequent flint nodules.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 17									
	(17/1)	Layer	Friable to loose mid to dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional flint nodules, burnt flint & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.25m		Modern	Topsoil
	(17/2)	Layer	Friable mottled grey brown clayey silt with moderate flint nodules.	Across trench	Across trench	0.10m		-	Subsoil
	(17/3)	Layer	Compact grey brown & yellow brown sandy clay with frequent flint nodules in bands & iron panning.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil
Trench 18									
	(18/1)	Layer	Friable mid to dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional flint nodules & charcoal.	Across trench	Across trench	0.30m		Modern	Topsoil
	(18/2)	Layer	Compact to friable mottled yellow brown & yellow orange clayey silt.	Across trench	Across trench	0.15m		-	Subsoil
	(18/3)	Layer	Compact mottled yellow brown & grey brown sandy clay with moderate flint nodules.	Across trench	Across trench	-		-	Natural subsoil