Wessex Archaeology

Kennetholme Farm, Brimpton Road, Midgham, West Berkshire

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October 2011

KENNETHOLME FARM, BRIMPTON ROAD MIDGHAM, WEST BERKSHIRE

Interim Statement of Results: Phases 2 and 3

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Grundon Waste Management Ltd, to undertake a phased programme of archaeological strip, map and record on land at Kennetholme Farm, Brimpton Road, Midgham, West Berkshire (hereafter the Site) centred on National Grid Reference 455063 166028 (**Figure 1**). Planning permission (05/00152/MINMAJ) has been granted by West Berkshire Council for the extraction of sand and gravel. The monitoring and excavation works were carried out intermittently between April 2010 and May 2011.

This document reports on the results of archaeological fieldwork covering an area of 5.58 hectares which lies within the eastern half of the Site (hereafter Phases 2 and 3) and represents the final phase of archaeological monitoring required by West Berkshire Council. Following on from this Interim Report a publication text will be prepared incorporating this and the previous phases of works.

A small amount of prehistoric flintwork was recovered. Technological attributes suggest the presence of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic component, in keeping with the known distribution of predominantly Mesolithic flint assemblages along the Kennet Valley in the Newbury area. No diagnostic tools were found. The concentration of worked flint was recovered from the surface of an undated ring-gully. It seems unlikely that the ring-gully is contemporary with the flint given the feature's typology, but it is impossible to prove or disprove this on the basis of the limited evidence available.

The projected line of a Roman Road runs from north-west to south-east across the Phase 2 and 3 Site. Although there was no clear indication of the road itself, possible evidence for the flanking ditches was recorded as a series of intermittent ditch lengths cut into a palaeochannel of possible early Holocene date. Only one ditch could be securely dated to the Romano-British period. The remnants of an essentially undated field system, or possible water management system, were recorded north of the road and palaeochannel, though any relationship with either could not be demonstrated. The field system may have included a north–south droveway. Two undated, irregular, partial ring-gullies were recorded just to the west of the possible droveway which may indicate the presence of a round-house that was rebuilt at least once.

A relatively small number of post-medieval/modern pits, three modern animal burials, and several drainage ditches were recorded, mostly in the south of the Site. The Site also contained numerous tree-throw holes and periglacial features.

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Grundon Waste Management Ltd and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Stewart Mitchell in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Colin Scarlett for his assistance in the completion of the works and to Duncan Coe of West Berkshire Heritage Service who monitored the fieldwork, his assistance during the course of the fieldwork is gratefully acknowledged.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Vasilis Tsamis, Ben Cullen, Naomi Hall, Piotr Orczewski, Andy Sole, Pat Moan, Alan Whittaker, Ellie Brook, Lorrain Higbee and Simon Flaherty. This report was compiled by Simon Flaherty and edited by Julie Gardiner with contributions from Lorraine Mepham (Finds) and Lorrain Higbee (Animal Bone). The palaeoenvironmental samples were processed by Nicki Mulhall and Darren Baker. The bulk and mollusc samples were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles and the waterlogged material by Dr Chris Stevens. Soils and sediments were assessed by David Norcott. The illustrations were prepared by S E James. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.

KENNETHOLME FARM, BRIMPTON ROAD, MIDGHAM, WEST BERKSHIRE

Interim Statement of Results: Phase 2 and 3

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Grundon Waste Management Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record work on land at Kennetholme Farm, Brimpton Road, Midgham, West Berkshire, National Grid Reference 455063 166028, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 It was agreed in consultation with Duncan Coe, Archaeological Officer for West Berkshire Council, that a programme of archaeologically monitored strip, map and record was required, as a condition of planning permission (05/00152/MINMAJ) on the areas to the west of Brimpton Road (this included Phases 2 and 3).

1.1.3 The methodology used in the archaeological fieldwork was set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation and Recording* (WA 2009), which was approved by the West Berkshire Heritage Service, prior to the commencement of this stage of works.

1.1.4 This report presents the interim results of the final strip and record fieldwork, (Phases 2 and 3). This comprises approximately 5.58 hectares all of which lie within the eastern section of the Site. The fieldwork was carried out intermittently between April 2010 and May 2011.

1.1.5 This final stage of work was preceded by a number of previous works:

Table 1: Previous work (all by Wessex Archaeology)

Year	Type of fieldwork	Archaeology	Project code and reference
1986	Evaluation	Prehistoric activity with a small concentration of Mesolithic flint.	31002 WA 1986
1988	Evaluation	Roman road encountered within 3 trenches	N/A WA1988
2002	Evaluation	No archaeological features earlier than the early modern period were recorded	505825.1 WA 2002
2009	Strip, map and record	Prehistoric gullies, Roman road and undated field system	71090 .3 WA 2009

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The extraction area lies to the south of the Kennet and Avon Canal and north of a loop of the River Kennet. The area designated as Phases 2 and 3 lay to the east of the existing quarry and Phase 1 area and immediately west of the Brimpton Road (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The investigated area measured approximately 5.58 ha, which lay at a maximum height 62.34 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.3 The topography of the site was level within the northern area of the Site, but it descended towards a large palaeochannel, varying in height from 60.79 m to 62.34 m.

1.2.4 The underlying geology was gravels, with palaeochannels which were overlain by varying depths of alluvial, tufaceous and peat deposits. Peat deposits were found within the old river channels, identified across the Site (WA 1988).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Kennet Valley in the vicinity of Newbury is renowned for Mesolithic remains. A number of Mesolithic sites have been investigated in the area in recent years including those at Thatcham, Chamberhouse Farm and Greenham Farm/Faraday Road, Newbury (Healy *et al.* 1992; Lobb and Rose 1996; Ellis *et al.* 2003).

2.1.2 The location of these sites appears to be linked to small clearings in the wooded areas on the edge of gravel terraces overlooking the floodplains. Such sites represent either semi-permanent settlements or seasonal camps of people exploiting the rich resources of the river valley.

2.1.3 The West Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) records Mesolithic flintwork in Aldershot Water on the western edge of the Site. Mesolithic material has also been found in the fields to the east of the Site as chance finds during earlier gravel extraction (WA 1986).

2.1.4 Later prehistoric and Romano-British material is known from the area around Midgham Bridge. An Iron Age shale bracelet was found in Midgham Marsh to the north of the railway and evidence of both Iron Age and Romano-British occupation has been recorded in a gravel pit to the south of the River Kennet. The Phase 1 works (WA 2009) confirmed the presence of prehistoric gullies within the area.

2.1.5 The Roman road from Silchester to Cirencester was known to cross the Site (**Figure 1**) and is clearly identifiable on aerial photographs. Its presence was confirmed by the 1988 evaluation (WA 1988) and Phase 1 works (WA 2009).

2.1.6 A comprehensive survey of the archaeological sites of the Lower Kennet Valley (Lobb and Rose 1996) identified the area as having the potential to contain an abundance of archaeological sites. The potential was considered to be highest for sites of Mesolithic and Iron Age/Romano-British date.

2.1.7 Phase 1 also confirmed low level medieval activity on Site as well as an undated field system.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The overarching aim of the programme of archaeological mitigation was to;

- To undertake mitigation fieldwork, analysis and publication of the results to a high academic standard, placing the Site within its wider local, regional, and national context.

3.1.2 These aims were to be achieved by fulfilling the overall objectives of the programme of archaeological mitigation which were;

- To establish the location, extent, character, significance and quality of identified archaeological deposits, features and artefactual scatters.
- To undertake the characterisation of the nature of human exploitation throughout the Site and how this changes through time.
- To assess the results of the fieldwork and to set out and undertake a programme of further analysis, leading to eventual publication of the results.

3.1.3 A specific aim of this final phase of the project was to comprehensively record the profile and nature of the previously identified Roman Road which was thought to run though the Site (**Figure 1**).

4 METHODS

4.1.1 All areas of investigation were stripped of topsoil using 360º-tracked mechanical excavators under archaeological supervision. All features, archaeological or otherwise, were recorded in plan using a Leica GPS 1200 and located within the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.1.2 In order to achieve clarity of the research framework as discussed in section 3.2 of the *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigation and Recording* (WA 2009) two machine-dug sondages (approximately 40 x 2 m) were excavated on the projected line of the Roman road as indicated on **Figure 2**.

4.1.3 All fieldwork was conducted in compliance with the methodology set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigation and Recording* (WA 2009) and standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*, and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (IfA 2009).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Deposits

5.1.1 The upper deposits varied slightly across the area. The topsoil was a dark greyish brown silty clay loam (deposit **1334**) which varied in depth from 0.28 m to 0.37 m. Beneath the topsoil was a layer of subsoil (deposit **1335**) that was a mottled mid-yellow grey brown silty clay loam. This was patchy largely due to ploughing.

5.1.2 A number of amorphous natural periglacial hollows were identified within the gravels. A concentration of these towards the eastern edge of the Site effectively lined the northern edge of a broad palaeochannel (**Figure 2**).

5.1.3 The palaeochannel (**1454)** followed a gentle arc from north-west to south-east, between the northern arm of the southern loop of the existing Kennet and the south-east corner of the Site. Although its relationship with the existing river channel lay beyond the limits of the site at either end, it seemed to represent a former channel of the Kennet that is still subject to flooding. The main palaeochannel recorded in the Phase 1 works was oriented in a south-west to north-east direction. It was not recorded in the north-west part of the Phase 2–3 works and no relationship between this and palaeochannel **1454** could be determined (**Figure 1**). At its north-western end within the Site palaeochannel **1454** was *c.* 11 m wide, broadening after about 100 m to an average of *c*. 50 m. It was generally shallow, no more than 0.90m deep. The palaeochannel followed a similar sequence throughout all the interventions. At its base was *c.* 0.15 m of a mid-yellow grey silty clay containing a little sand (**1449**) and occasional gravels. Above this was *c.* 0.23 m of dark grey black silt clay (**1450**), beneath a dark brown-black, very organic peaty layer (**1451**), 0.22 m thick. This layer contained wood fragments and biodegrading organic materials. A layer of tufa (**1452**) lay above the peat for a maximum of 0.22 m and below a very mixed mid-grey- brown sandy clay silt (**1453**) that contained occasional gravel (and many snail shells).

5.2 General

5.2.1 A minimum of 34 archaeological features was identified (**Figure 2**) including ditches and gullies, pits, animal burials and other isolated features. These were largely undated. Possible flanking ditches for the Roman road were identified but only one ditch produced any clear dating evidence for this period. The effects of ploughing, intermittent waterlogging, palaeochannel deposits and the presence of a concentration of periglacial features and deposits meant that many of the features recorded could only be traced intermittently and no coherent pattern could be identified. The animal burials all appear to be of relatively modern date. A further 13 features were investigated and were found to be natural or modern in origin, and eight tree-throw holes, none of which produced any dating evidence.

5.2.2 The excavated features comprised:

- The Roman road's possible flanking ditches (features **1318**, **1325, 1493, 2014**, **2015**)**.**
- One dated Romano–British ditch (feature **2012**).

- At least 10 undated ditches and gullies that may have formed part of an (undated) field system (feature **1289, 1291**, **2000–3**, **2006**, **2007**–**9**, **2013**).

- Two undated possible ring-gullies (features **2004, 2005**, **Figure 3**).

- Seven post-medieval, modern and undated ditches, probably all comparatively recent drainage ditches (features **1440**, **1445, 1447, 1462, 1470**, **1472, 2011**)

- One post-medieval sub-rectangular pit, that contained a large piece of clay pipe at its base (feature **1486**)

- Eight undated tree throw holes (features **1298**, **1300**, **1317**,**1388, 1397**, **1432**, **1436**, **1438)**

- Fourteen features of modern or natural origin (features **1251**, **1281**, **1314**, **1318**, **1322**,**1363**, **1402**, **1428**, **1464**, **1491**, **2010, 2014**, **ABG10, ABG11**)

5.3 Prehistoric

5.3.1 Thirteen worked flints (weight: 100 g) were recovered from the surface or upper deposits of features which are likely to be residual. Of these, nine were from the surface /upper fill (**1275**) of a shallow, truncated possible ring-gully (**2005**). No retouched pieces were found; two blades are likely to be Late Mesolithic or Neolithic. The technological features and condition (see 6.4.1 below) of the worked flint from the possible ring-gully indicate that they are of different ages, conflated in this feature, and that few if any are *in situ.* It must be noted however, that no other concentrations of worked flint were recovered from the Site and therefore this assemblage is unusual. Given its typology the ring-gully is likely to date to the Bronze, Iron Age or Romano-British period (see 5.6.1 below). However, there is no pottery evidence to support this and the very shallow/sterile nature of the deposits negates the possibility of obtaining any dating material from the environmental remains. Given that the feature was 100% excavated there is no further possibility of new evidence becoming available and therefore no means to confirm the date of this feature.

5.4 Romano-British

5.4.1 The projected line of the Roman road from Silchester to Cirencester co-incided for much of its length across the Site with the southern part of the palaeochannel. As a result, it was often very difficult to distinguish the cuts and fills of genuine archaeological features from variations in the fill of the palaeochannel. The intermittent and rather ephemeral nature of the features as recorded means that evidence for the flanking ditches remains inconclusive (**Plate 1**).

5.4.2 The northern ‘flanking ditch’ could be represented by ditches **1493** and **2014**. Two lengths (of *c.* 34 m and *c.* 54 m) of a very shallow ditch, **1493** were recorded, though the fill was barely distinguishable from that of the palaeochannel. Ditch **1493** was a maximum of 1.85 m wide by 0.15 m deep with an undulating base but poorly defined edges (**Plate 2**). Ditch **2014**

appeared to be on the same alignment in the extreme south-east of the Site. It had a maximum width of 1.07 m and was 0.36–0.75 m deep with poorly defined edges, extending 8.0 m to the edge of the Site and presumably beyond.

5.4.3 The southern flanking ditch was even more poorly represented, if at all. Ditch **2015** was visible at the western end of the Site, running roughly parallel with the north-western segment of **1493** for a similar distance. Its width varied from 3.50 m to 1.40 m and it was 0.20–0.25 m deep. A second ditch, **1318** ran to the south of **2015,** gradually converging with it. It was a maximum of 2.25 m wide by 0.30 m deep. The eastern sondage across the projected line of the road identified two possible further traces of ditches (**1325** and **1318:** not shown on **Figure 2**) although these could be no more than variations in the palaeochannel fill.

5.4.4 Although the evidence for these features representing the flanking ditches of the road is not unequivocal, they are comparable in dimensions and section with those found in the Phase 1 area (ditches **223** and **227**) with which they share a broadly common alignment.

5.4.5 There was no conclusive evidence for a metalled surface for the road. The easterly sondage contained a patchy, 0.26–0.36 m thick, layer of gravels (**1336**) comprising well-sorted, sub-rounded flint cobbles up to 10 cm in diameter, overlying a tufaceous deposit (**1311**) within the palaeochannel. This might just have been the remains of a deliberate surface similar to that found in the Phase 1 works (**242**).

5.4.6 The only ditch to produce any clear dating evidence was **2012**, in the south-eastern corner of the Site, on the higher ground of the gravels adjacent to the north of the palaeochannel. This area was pockmarked by periglacial features. The ditch was orientated west to east and could be traced for 21.9 m, was up to 1.10 m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.38 m. The western end could not be traced and the eastern end was lost in a natural hollow where it appeared to terminate. The basal fill (**1502**) of section **1501** of this ditch was a naturally silted dark grey silty clay containing abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded flint gravel. The secondary fill (**1503**) comprised a similarly dark grey silty clay but with much less gravel. It contained seven sherds (probably from a single vessel) identifiable as Black Burnished ware (BB1) from south Dorset.

5.4.7 Ditch **2012** may have been an extension of **2000**, a ditch of equally substantial (for the Site) proportions that appeared to follow the contours of the palaeochannel on a roughly north-west to south-east line with a break either side of a large periglacial feature. The north-west section (*c.* 50 m long) had a clearly rounded terminal though its south-eastern end also coincided with a periglacial feature. The south-eastern length measured *c*. 26 m) It ranged in width from 0.78 m to 2.70 m and in depth from 0.10 m to 0.56 m.

5.5 Post-medieval/modern

5.5.1 Post-medieval and modern features include three animal burials a series of drainage ditches, and two pits (**Figure 2**).

5.5.2 An isolated undated horse burial (**ABG11**) was found in a shallow (un-numbered) cut in the far northern part of the Site. The isolated position, nature of the fill and size of the horse suggest this was a modern burial. A second, presumably modern, horse burial (**ABG10**) was cut into the palaeochannel. The pit (**1496**) was almost square (1.52 m long and 1.42 m wide) and 0.13 m and had been backfilled, presumably almost immediately, with the material dug out of it to facilitate the burial. The horse was large (15.2 hands) and there were no associated finds.

5.5.3 The hind limbs of a new born calf were recovered from context **1446**, the upper fill of an undated, but presumably modern, drainage ditch (**1445**) in the extreme south of the site. The bones extended into the baulk at the edge of the Site so it is possible that more of the skeleton remains *in situ*. An iron nail was also found in this ditch.

5.5.4 Ditch **1445** formed part of what appears to be a series of drainage ditches continuing beyond the Site on the northern bank of the Kennet. A post-medieval field drain (**2011**) was identified at the southern limit of the Site. It ran in a west–east curve for 82 m. It was 2.92 m wide and over 0.70 m deep. It had been recut at least twice (**1472**, **1474**)

5.5.5 Ditches **1440**, **1462**, **1445** lay within the curve of **2011** and respected its alignment. Ditch **1440** was 16 m long, 0.60 m wide and survived to only 0.16 m depth. Ditch **1462** was also very shallow (0.09 m), 1.06 m wide and 14.6 m long. It produced two sherds of post-medieval coarse redware pottery. Both ditches were untraceable at either end where they met periglacial features. Ditch **1445**, which contained the calf burial, measured 12.8 m within the Site. Its full width is unknown as it was only partially exposed but it was 0.42 m deep.

5.5.6 A shallow rectangular pit (**1486**) was cut into the centre of the palaeochannel. It measured 3 m long by 0.94 m wide with a depth of 0.24 m. Its function is unknown but was deliberately backfilled. three-quarters of a clay pipe was found at the base of the pit, dating it to the post-medieval period.

5.5.7 An isolated modern pit (**1464**) on the southern edge of the palaeochannel was sub-oval with a maximum diameter of 2.20 m and was 0.60 m deep. The upper part of the ditch contained a single piece of modern textile.

5.6 Undated

5.6.1 A possible ring-gully (**2005**, **Figure 3**) lay on the higher ground about 22 m to the north of the palaeochannel. It comprised two gullies (**1272** and **1274**), separated by a distance of 0.80–2.86 m (**see Plate 3**), both of which had been ploughed out on the southern side. Their widths varied between 0.33 m and 0.50 m and they survived to barely 0.10 m depth. When first exposed, the visible portions of the ditch extended under a major baulk. When this was removed, no further traces of the possible gully were apparent, so that the original full extent could not be determined. Each surviving gully segment measured *c*. 4.0 m in length and, together, they may have surrounded a structure up to 8.5 m in diameter. There were no indications of any internal post-holes or other features so, while the layout of **2005** is reminiscent of a late prehistoric or Romano-British round-house, there is no

more conclusive evidence (see 5.3.1 above). The small amount of flintwork recovered from **1275** comprises different ages, conflated in this feature, and it is unlikely that any are *in situ*, (see 6.4.1 below) however given that no other concentrations of flint have been recovered from the Site the assemblage, whilst small, must be viewed in this context as unusual.

5.6.2 The component gullies of 2**005** were each flanked on their outside by an irregular curvilinear ditch which, together, may have formed a second, much larger ring-gully (**2004**, **Figure 3**). These ditches (**1310/1358/1362** and **1324/1347/1358**), (individual intervention numbers not shown on figure) averaged *c* 0.38 m wide but survived to an even smaller depth than 2005: *c* 0.09 m deep. The projected internal diameter of this possible ring-gully is 12.1 m. It has a different centre point to **2005** and the projected circumference of **2004** means that the two would have overlapped so they cannot have been contemporary. However, as there is no surviving stratigraphic relationship, it equally cannot be determined which replaced the other.

5.6.3 The probable remnants of a field system were identified on the raised gravel surface to the north of the palaeochannel. This comprised several north–south aligned ditches and gullies (features **2001–3**, **2009**, **2013; Figure 2**) which appeared to be generally on the same alignment as features **37** and **42** (not illustrated) from the Phase 1 investigations and may, therefore, be related.

5.6.4 Ditch **2002** was traced in several intermittent lengths for 140.75 m, with a maximum width of 2.20 m and a maximum depth of 0.62 m. A single piece of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the upper fill of this ditch. This ditch may be the latest extension of earlier ditch **1291** and its apparent replacement **1289**. Ditch **1291** had a width of 1.03 m and a depth of 0.37 m. It contained a single piece of Romano-British pottery. Ditch **2003**, at the southern end of **2002**, ran for *c* 21.6 m. It had a maximum depth of 0.58 m and was 0.60 m wide but was largely cut away by **2002**.

5.6.5 Ditch **2001** ran parallel with the southern part of **2002** at a distance of approximately 10 m and they may have formed a track or droveway. It was 0.27 m deep and only 1.29 m wide and was traced for 41.5 m.

5.6.6 Ditch **2009** was approximately 64 m to the east of ditch **2002** running on a broadly similar alignment for *c.* 61 m. It was a maximum of 1.70 m wide and 0.46 m deep. A segment of this ditch (1373) this largely comprises a single group of fragments from context **1374** produced several pieces of (undated) fired clay, possibly fragments of hearth lining. Ditch **2013,** towards the eastern boundary of the Site, was 0.90 m wide and 0.22 m deep and ran in a straight north to south line for *c*. 35.2 m.

5.6.7 The somewhat interrupted nature of these ditches and lack of dating evidence makes their relationship with one another, or with other features on the Site, very difficult to determine but it is possible that they all, together with ditches **2000** and **2012**, described above, belong to a system of fields laid out to the north of the Roman road, though any direct relationship cannot be demonstrated. It is also possible, if the apparent ring-ditches did relate to structures, that at least one round-house, that was replaced at least

once, was placed in the corner of a field. However, it is equally possible, but equally unproven, that the ditches relate to water management features associated with the palaeochannel, whose northern edge they also appear to respect.

5.6.8 Some time depth is indicated by the overlap of the projected circuits of **2004** and **2005** and by the re-digging of the sequence of ditches that culminated in ditch **2002**.

5.6.9 Two parallel ditches (**2007**, **2008**), lying perpendicular to ditches **2002** and **2009** approximately half-way between them could also be related to this ditch system, and may also have continued the line of ditch **2000**. Both were very shallow with a maximum depth of 0.32 m. Ditch **2007** was 13.35 m long and 0.85 m wide; and ditch **2008** was 20.55 m, 1.00 m wide. They were only 1.30 m apart and there is no indication as to whether they were in contemporaneous use or if one replaced the other.

5.6.10 Gully **2006** (0.54 m wide by 0.12 m deep) ran obliquely for 65.9 m on a north-west to south-east alignment, at a distance 14.3 m east of ditch **2009**. It terminated close to the southern end of ditch **2002**, just south of the possible ring-gullies.

5.6.11 Eight undated tree-throw holes were excavated as a sample of the 39 identified on the Site (features **1298, 1300, 1317, 1388, 1397, 1432, 1436, 1438,**). These were concentrated in small clusters all across the Site, with the largest cluster in the south-west. The more elongated of these features ranged in size from 1.17 m to 2.18 m in length and 0.85 m to 1.80 m in width. Their depth ranged from 0.10 m to 0.50 m. Some were more circular in plan; 1.12–2.67 m in diameter and 0.25–0.55 m in depth. No anthropogenic evidence was retrieved from any of these, nor was there any evidence for burning. Tree-throw hole **1397** was, however, cut by possible droveway ditches **2002**.

5.6.12 Six other features (**1251**, **1281**, **1363**, **1402**, **1428**, **and 2010**), were investigated which were initially interpreted as being potentially archaeological but proved to be natural or geological features.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork produced a small quantity of finds, of which the datable items range from prehistoric to post-medieval. The assemblage includes some items found unstratified, as surface finds; other finds came from stratified contexts.

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 3**. The finds have subsequently been scanned, in order to ascertain their nature, date range and condition.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery provides the primary dating for the Site. This small group of 14 sherds includes material of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

6.2.2 Ten sherds are Romano-British. All are coarsewares, either oxidised or greywares, and include seven sherds (probably from a single vessel) identifiable as Black Burnished ware (BB1) from south Dorset (context **1503**, ditch **2012**). Other sherds came from contexts **1292** and **1297**, both fills of ditch **2002**. None of the Romano-British wares are more closely datable within the period.

6.2.3 Two sherds are medieval. One sherd found unstratified is in a coarse sandy fabric with flint inclusions, which belongs to a widespread tradition of 'Kennet valley' wares; this has a likely date of 11th to 12th century. One sherd from context **1390** (ditch **2002**) is in a medium-grained sandy fabric, with an external glaze over a white slip; this has a probable date range of 13th to 14th century.

6.2.4 The remaining two sherds (context **1463**, drainage ditch **1462**) are from a post-medieval coarse redware vessel, with partial external glaze.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

6.3.1 All of the fragments of ceramic building material recovered are from post-medieval bricks; none have diagnostic features. The fired clay could also be of structural origin, although of uncertain date; this largely comprises a single group of fragments from context **1374** (ditch **2009**). Some surfaces are visible, and this deposit could represent, for example, fragments of hearth lining.

6.4 Worked Flint

6.4.1 The 13 pieces of worked flint recovered include waste flakes and blades; no tools or other utilised pieces are present. The small group of nine pieces from context **1275,** part of the possible ring-gully **2005**, is in varied condition: four (exhibiting a hard hammer flake technology) are slightly patinated and dulled; three others are more noticeably fresh, with no patination and a slight gloss. Both of the pieces exhibiting a soft-hammer blade technology are markedly worn, one has an all-over cream patina and the other has a light yellow/orange mineral stain. Clearly, the group as a whole has undergone post-depositional reworking, although individual pieces within it may not have. The other pieces were unstratified. Although the absence of diagnostic tool types precludes close dating, the presence of blades amongst the waste material indicates an earlier prehistoric component, perhaps Late Mesolithic or Neolithic.

6.5 Animal Bone

6.5.1 The assemblage includes a small number of disarticulated bones, the partial skeleton of a calf and a complete horse skeleton. The bones are all from post-medieval or undated contexts.

6.5.2 *Disarticulated bones*: identified bones include a cattle tibia shaft fragments from **1261** (ditch **2009**), a left sheep/goat mandible from a 1-2 year old animal and a fragment of left radius shaft from **1265** (ditch **2001**), a horse incisor from **1316** (Romano-British roadside ditch **1314**), a horse first phalanx from **1494** (Romano-British roadside ditch **1493**), and a right distal tibia from a small dog and a left humerus from a pig from **1463** (ditch **1462**). The latter is extremely weathered suggesting that it might have been re-deposited after a period of surface exposure. A few unstratified finds were also recovered; these include a complete right metatarsal from a red deer and the left tibia from a small dog. The latter is of a similar size to the dog tibia from context **1463** (ditch 1462) and might therefore be from the same individual.

6.5.3 *Partial calf skeleton*: the hind limbs of a newborn calf were recovered from context **1446** in drainage ditch **1445**. None of the bones show any signs of butchery or disease.

6.5.4 *80% Complete horse skeleton* (**ABG 11**): An 80% complete horse skeleton was recovered from the north of the Site. The animal lay on its left hand side with its legs pulled back around its body. The bone assemblage indicated the presence of a foal, suggesting the horse died in child birth. The bones were left *in situ*.

6.5.5 *Complete horse skeleton (***ABG 10***;* **Table 4***)*: the remains of a large horse were recovered from a shallow square pit (cut **1496**). The animal lay on its left side, with its legs out-stretched and its head pulled back over its right shoulder. Tooth wear analysis indicates that the animal was between 8-11½ years of age (Levine 1982). The animal has an estimated shoulder (or withers) height of 15.2 hands (based on the conversion factors of Kiesewalter; see von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974). Signs of joint disease were noted on the lumbar vertebrae.

6.6 Other Finds

6.6.1 Other finds comprise four iron objects (two nails, small rod fragment and horseshoe fragment), clay tobacco pipe (including one later 17th century bowl), and a piece of burnt, unworked flint (unknown date).

7 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Introduction

Environmental samples taken

7.1.1 A series of 22 bulk samples was taken from a range of possibly Romano-British, but mainly undated, features including the palaeochannel, and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.

7.1.2 The samples from undated features were taken in the possibility that they might shed some light on the date of the features as well as potential charred material relating to past activity.

7.1.3 While the sequence associated with palaeochannel **1454** is undated other similar sequences in the area such as those at Thatcham and the upper levels at Woolhampton are known to be of early post-glacial to Mesolithic date (Wymer 1963; Collins *et al.* 1996; *Ellis et al*. 2003; Chisham 2004; Barnett 2009).

7.1.4 The sequence of eight samples was therefore also assessed for the presence of waterlogged remains and molluscs. An additional two samples from the palaeochannel were also assessed for waterlogged remains.

7.1.5 Three monoliths were taken from the palaeochannel.

7.1.6 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups:

Table 2: Sample Provenance Summary

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Romano-British	1	30	Ditch
Undated	21	186	Ring gullies, ditches, Palaeochannel
Totals	**22**	**216**	

7.2 Charred Plant Remains and Wood charcoal

7.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 5**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

7.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were low to high numbers of roots that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material was poorly preserved.

7.2.3 Only a very few charred plant remains were observed in the samples. These remains included a fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a seed of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) from palaeochannel **1454**. Charcoal fragments of greater than 4 mm were recovered in a small quantity from palaeochannel **1454**.

7.3 Waterlogged Plant Remains

7.3.1 A series of eight 2 litre samples was taken through palaeochannel **1454** for the recovery of waterlogged remains, charred remains and molluscs. A further two samples of 10 litres were also taken from the palaeochannel. Laboratory flotation was undertaken with flots retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and residues on a 0.5 mm mesh. The larger fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were visually inspected under a x10 to x40 stereo-binocular microscope to determine if waterlogged material occurred. Where waterlogged material was present, preliminary identifications of dominant taxa were conducted and are presented below.

SAMPLE SERIES 21.

SAMPLE <29> (**1453**) A single trigonous sedge (*Carex)* seed was seen but likely to be intrusive. High numbers of worm cocoons and insect remains. Not waterlogged.

SAMPLE <28> (**1453**) No waterlogged remains seen other than one or two bits of wood.

SAMPLE <27> (**1452**) No organic macros seen bar one possible seed of *Glyceria* sp.,

SAMPLE <26> (**1451**) Has some largish fragments of wood, but these still look quite degraded and there appears to be only limited survival of waterlogged material within the deposit and no obvious macro-fossil remains.

SAMPLE <25> (**1451**) Organic sediments and a few worm cocoons with no waterlogged material other than a few seeds of hemp-agrimony *(Eupatorium cannabinum)*.

SAMPLE <24> (**1450**) Very little organics, only some very disintegrated wood, a few possible fragments of insect (nothing identifiable) and a few very fine roots. Quite a few fungal sclerotia and possibly the odd worm cocoon.

SAMPLE <23> (**1450**) Even less organics than before. Small scraps of insect larvae, fine roots and very fragmented bits of wood.

SAMPLE <22> (**1449**) Almost no organics and just a few fine roots.

OTHER SAMPLES FROM **1454**

SAMPLE <20> (**1459**) Very soily and has quite a few fungal sclerotia in it. Some waterlogged material is present including a few fragments of insect.

SAMPLE <18> (**1451**) as <26> has several fragments of wood within it which were bagged separately.

7.4 Land and Fresh-water Molluscs

7.4.1 The eight samples taken as series 21 from palaeochannel **1454** were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. The numbers of shells and the presence of taxonomic groups were quantified (**Table 6**). Nomenclature is according to Kerney (1999).

7.4.2 The assessment of the molluscs showed the presence of both fresh-water and terrestrial species. Snail numbers fluctuated, but were greatest in contexts **1452** and **1453**. The land snails included species which favoured open-country, intermediate, shade-loving and marshy environments and may be reflective of an open landscape with areas of longer damp grass on the channel margins. The fresh-water species observed included those which thrive in moving-water as well as ditch species, intermediate species and amphibious species. This may be indicative of a changing aquatic environment in terms of water flow, levels of vegetation and possibly of seasonal desiccation.

7.5 Sediments

7.5.1 Three monoliths were taken from the palaeochannel. From examination of the monoliths, it would appear that most of the samples are through similar deposits; relatively thin tufaceous and peaty sequences of probable Mesolithic date (judging by similar material from the Kennet Valley see e.g. Wymer 1963; Collins *et al.* 1996; *Ellis et al*. 2003; Chisham 2004; Barnett 2009).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The archaeological strip, map and record of Phases 2 and 3 identified several phases of activity on the Site though no coherent pattern of features, or clear dating evidence, was forthcoming.

8.1.2 The site is crossed by a shallow palaeochannel containing sediments of possible early Holocene date, as well as much more recent sediments and modern detritus. Its date and rate of filling remain unclear.

8.1.3 A small number of struck flints were recorded. There were no identifiable tools but technological attributes suggest a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic component. This is entirely in keeping with the date and distribution of known flint scatters along the floodplain and low gravel deposits of the Kennet in this area. It is of note that the majority of the struck flints were concentrated in the vicinity of undated ring-gully **2005** (see 8.1.6 below). Given the paucity of worked flint from the rest of the Site this must be considered as unusual however, it is unclear how these flints came to be concentrated in this particular location. It seems unlikely that the ring-gully is contemporary with the flint given the feature's typology, but it is impossible to prove or disprove this on the basis of the limited evidence available.

8.1.4 Possible evidence for the flanking ditches of the Roman Road was identified but, because these generally co-incided with the palaeochannel fills, their possible cuts and fills were difficult to distinguish. As Lobb and Rose (1996, 87–8 and fig. 17) indicate, there have been a number of finds along the course of the Silchester-Cirencester road line, including coins, and roadside settlement on the Kennet gravels at Thatcham Newtown, less than 2 km from the Site, was identified in the 1930s. This seems to have been fairly substantial.

8.1.5 Remnants of an undated field or water management system lay to the north of the line of the Roman Road and the palaeochannel and could have related to either (or indeed neither). One ditch running parallel with the palaeochannel and at a distance from the road line contained Roman pottery and could be part of the southern limit of this system. A pair of north–south aligned, parallel ditches could represent a droveway.

8.1.6 Two undated, irregular and partial possible ring-gullies lay just to the west of this pair of ditches. There was no dating evidence for either and their projected arcs would mean that they partially overlapped and would, therefore, not be contemporary. However, if real, it is possible that these structures were placed in the corner of a field.

8.1.7 The presence of a Romano-British field system set to the north of the Roman road would not be out of place in this setting. There is ample evidence for Romano-British activity in the Newbury and Thatcham area including at least one possible villa site, cemeteries and the possible military station of *Spinis*, in addition to the road. Farms and field systems associated with the settlement at Thatcham Newtown would not be unexpected and there is evidence elsewhere in the Kennet valley, between Newbury and Reading, for Romano-British agriculture and, especially, grazing on the floodplain gravels (Lobb and Rose 1996, 88–9). Charred plant remains from the Site are unfortunately poorly preserved and there is little potential for determining any crops that might have been grown in the vicinity, but the presence of a possible droveway could indicate pastoralism. While it is possible that other structures may have been present but lost to truncation of the Site, the, albeit ambiguous, presence of a single building with a drip-gully set in the corner of a field could be further indication of stock management rather than settlement.

8.1.8 However, it is equally possible that the ditches and gullies identified relate to either a later field system or to water management. The current OS maps indicate the presence of drains and sluices on either side of the Kennet and in the area of Midgham Marsh and modern drainage ditches were recorded in the southern part of the Site. This area was almost certainly part of a major medieval manorial estate with origins in at least the Saxon period and it is likely that the gravels were managed as water meadows in the medieval period (Lobb and Rose 1996, 94–6, fig. 19). Two probable water meadow features have been previously recorded in the northern part of the Site.

8.1.9 Sporadic post-medieval activity was recorded, mainly in the form of the land drains, but also for individual animal burials. Multiple undated tree throw holes were also recorded in small clusters across the site.

9 POTENTIAL AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

9.1 Potential

9.1.1 No further work is necessary on the artefacts, charred and waterlogged plant remains or wood charcoal. While the land and fresh-water molluscs and sediments have the potential to provide information on the local environment and landscape, the nature of the deposits on Site and lack of dating evidence mean that little meaningful information could be added to that already obtained from other work in the area (e.g. Wymer 1963; Collins *et al.* 1996; *Ellis et al*. 2003; Chisham 2004; Barnett 2009). In all likelihood the bulk of the material from the channel will be of relatively early Holocene date and thus not directly applicable to the archaeology on Site.

9.1.2 It is, however, suggested that the material from the palaeochannel should be retained in archive so that it could be available for further analysis if required.

9.2 Publication proposal

9.2.1 It is proposed to produce a short note of no more than 1000 words with one illustration based on the results of the Phase 1–3 work for publication in the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*. This will comprise an introduction to the

Site with a summary, generic description of features possibly relating to the Roman Road and the ditch system and possible ring-gully structures. A short discussion will review the local context for Romano-British farming and medieval water management.

9.3 Task List

9.3.1 **Table 7** sets out the tasks and resources required to complete the programme of work described above.

Table 7: Task List

Task	Staff Grade	Hours
Management	PM	2
Liaison	RM	2
Write report	PS	15
Illustrations	DO	7
Internal QA	PM	0.5
Revisions	PS	4
Copy-edit	RM	0.5
Proof read	PS/RM	0.5/0.5
Publication grant		

10 ARCHIVE

10.1.1 It is proposed that standard Wessex Archaeology archive guidelines will be followed with the addition of the retention of the monoliths and residues from the palaeochannel.

10.1.2 The project archive, containing site documentation, written and drawn records, photographic images, specialist reports and digitally captured data, is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office, under the site code 71093. In due course the archive will be deposited with the West Berkshire Museum. An accession number has been issued (NEBYM2009.9) by the museum.

10.1.3 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation, in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*, in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and with up-to-date guidance in English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide*, 2006.

10.1.4 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

10.1.5 Details of the Site, including a copy of this report, will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

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APPENDIX: FINDS AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Table 3: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Pottery	Other Finds
1261	3/11					
1265	11/36					
1275				9/19		
1292					1/9	
1297					2/5	
1306			1/45			
1316	1/10					
1321						1 iron
1343						1 clay pipe
1352		3/23				
1374			165/1350			
1390					1/1	
1422						1 iron
1441		6/40				
1446	72/663					1 iron
1463	2/38				2/11	
1487	10/33					2 clay pipe
1495	skeleton*					
1503					7/104	1 burnt flint
1508				1/34		
surface	4/230			3/47	1/29	
Total	**103/1021+**	**9/63**	**166/1395**	**13/100**	**14/159**	

* horse skeleton from 4495 not quantified

Table 4: Biometric data for horse skeleton from pit 1496 (all measurements after von den Dreisch (1976) and given in mm)

Element	Side	GL	GLC	GH	LmT	Bp	Bd	GB	BFd	SD
astragalus	right	-	-	59.8	60.2	-	-	61	53.5	-
astragalus	left	-	-	59.4	60.1	-	-	60.4	51.4	-
calcaneus	right	111.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
calcaneus	left	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
femur	right	-	-	-	-	-	89.9	-	-	43.6
humerus	right	299	291	-	-	-	79.2	-	-	34.4
humerus	left	-	-	-	-	-	81.2	-	-	34.9
metacarpal	right	236.5	-	-	-	50.5	50.9	-	-	43.6
metacarpal	left	23.5	-	-	-	50.8	49.6	-	-	33.7
metatarsal	left	282	-	-	-	50.4	50.6	-	-	31.9
metatarsal	right	283.5	-	-	-	50.6	48.3	-	-	32
radius	right	345	-	-	-	82.7	73.9	-	-	38.4
radius	left	-	-	-	-	-	74.9	-	-	37.8
tibia	right	360	-	-	-	96.6	77.3	-	-	40.5
tibia	left	362.5	-	-	-	96.3	74.8	-	-	40.6

Table 5: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

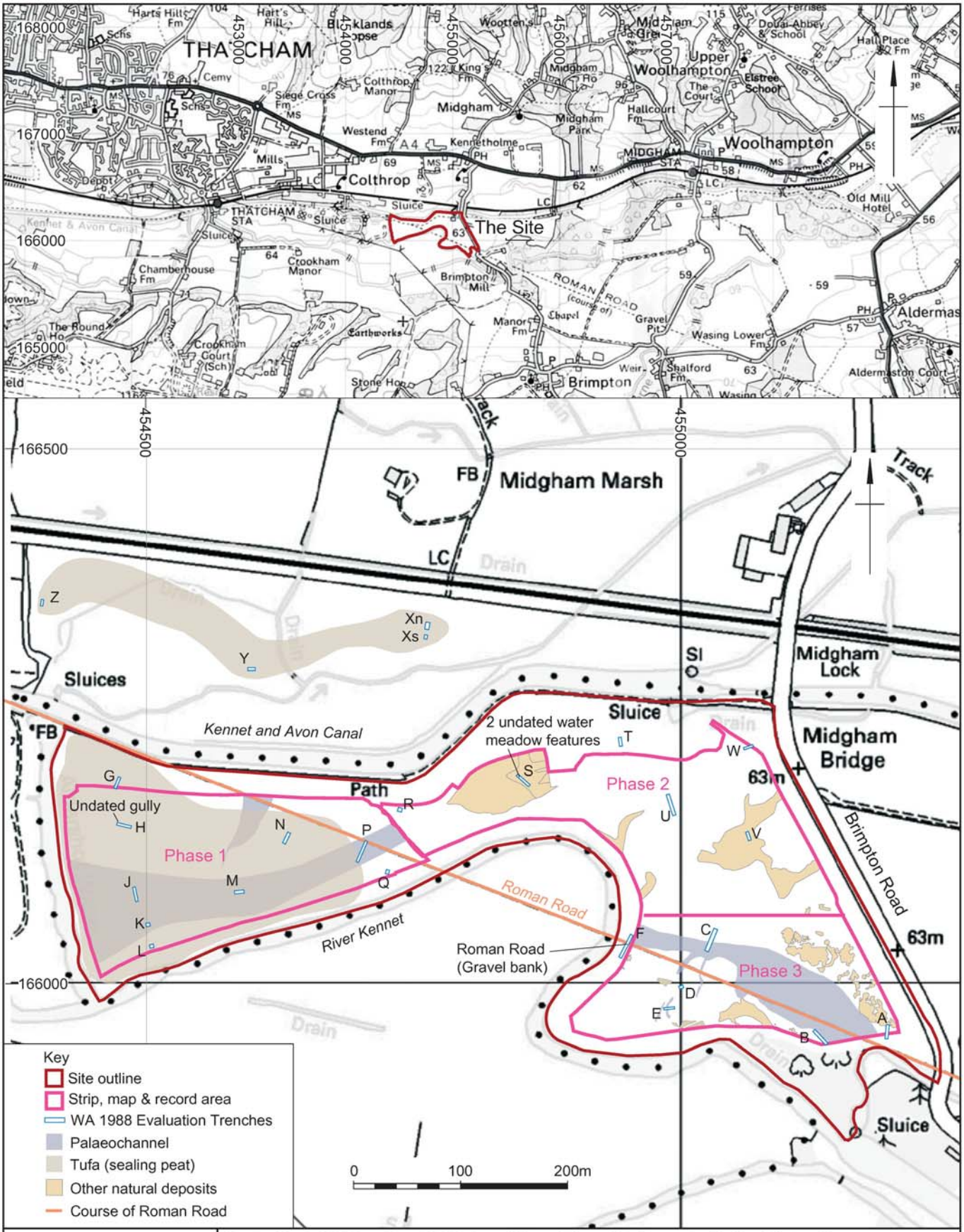
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcl > 4/2mm	Other
Romano-British											
Ditch gp 2012											
1501	1503	30	30	80	50	-	-	-	-	0/2 ml	Moll-t (A**), Moll-f (A**)
Undated											
Ring gully gp 2004											
1310	1309	7	5	15	70	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A), Moll-f (C)
1324	1323	8	2	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A), Moll-f (C)
1347	1346	9	4	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A), Moll-f (C)
1345	1344	10	3	3	70	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (B)
1358	1357	11	3	15	60	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A), Moll-f (C)
1362	1361	12	3	15	70	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A)
Ring gulley gp 2005											
1272	1273	5	20	40	75	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (B)
1274	1275	6	20	80	75	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (C)
Ditch gp 2002											
1392	1390	13	30	80	65	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A**), Moll-f (A**)
Ditch gp 2003											
1394	1393	14	30	50	70	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (A*)
Ditch gp 2000											
1434	1435	16	30	100	65	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A**), Moll-f (A**)
Palaeo-channel 1454											
1454	1451	18	10	40	65	-	-	-	-	2/2 ml	Moll-f (C)
1454	1459	20	10	100	75	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	Moll-t (C), Moll-f (C)
1454	1449	22	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A), Moll-f (B)
1454	1450	23	2	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (B)
1454	1450	24	2	10	10	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frag	-	Moll-t A)
1454	1451	25	2	15	40	-	-	C	*Avena/Bromus*	-	Moll-t (C), Moll-f (C)
1454	1451	26	2	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A), Moll-f (A)
1454	1452	27	2	50	5	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A**), Moll-f (A**)
1454	1453	28	2	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A**), Moll-f (A**)
1454	1453	29	2	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (A**), Moll-f (A**)

Key:A* = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = freshwater molluscs;**

Table 6: Mollusc assessment from Palaeochannel 1454

Site	71093	71093	71093	71093	71093	71093	71093	71093
Phase	Undated							
Series	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Feature Type	Palaeochannel							
Feature Number	1454	1454	1454	1454	1454	1454	1454	1454
Context	1449	1450	1450	1451	1451	1452	1453	1453
Sample	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Size	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Depth (M)	0.70-0.78	0.57-0.67	0.47-0.57	0.37-0.47	0.207-0.37	0.17-0.27	0.08-0.17	0-0.08
Open country species								
Pupilla muscorum	B	A	C	C	C	B	A	A
Vertigo spp.	+	C	-	-	-	-	C	B
Helicella itala	-	-	-	-	C	-	B	C
Vallonia spp.	C	A	B	-	B	A	A	A
Intro. Helicellids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
Intermediate species								
Trichia hispida	-	-	-	-	C	A	B	A
Cochlicopa spp.	C	C	-	-	-	A	B	A
Punctum pygmaeum	C	-	-	-	-	C	-	C
Nesovitrea	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	C
Cepaea spp	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-
Shade-loving species								
Carychium	C	B	-	-	-	A	B	B
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-
Aegopinella	-	-	-	-	C	B	C	C
Vitrea	C	C	-	-	-	A	C	C
Marsh-loving species								
Succinea/Oxylo ma	C	C	C	-	-	C	C	-
Fresh-Water species								
Valvata sp.	C	-	-	-	A	A	A	A
Bithynia sp.	C	-	-	-	C	A	A	A
Lymnaea sp.	C	C	-	C	C	A	A	A
Planorbids	C	C	-	-	C	A	A	A
Physa/Aplexa	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	-
Pisidium	-	-	-	-	C	A	B	C
Burrowing species								
Cecilioides acicula	-	-	-	C	C	-	-	-
Approx **totals**	22	80	10	2	40	100+	100+	100+

Key: A = >10, B = 5-9, C = 1-4, + = frag



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Wessex Archaeology

Site location plan showing all phases and previous works

Figure 1

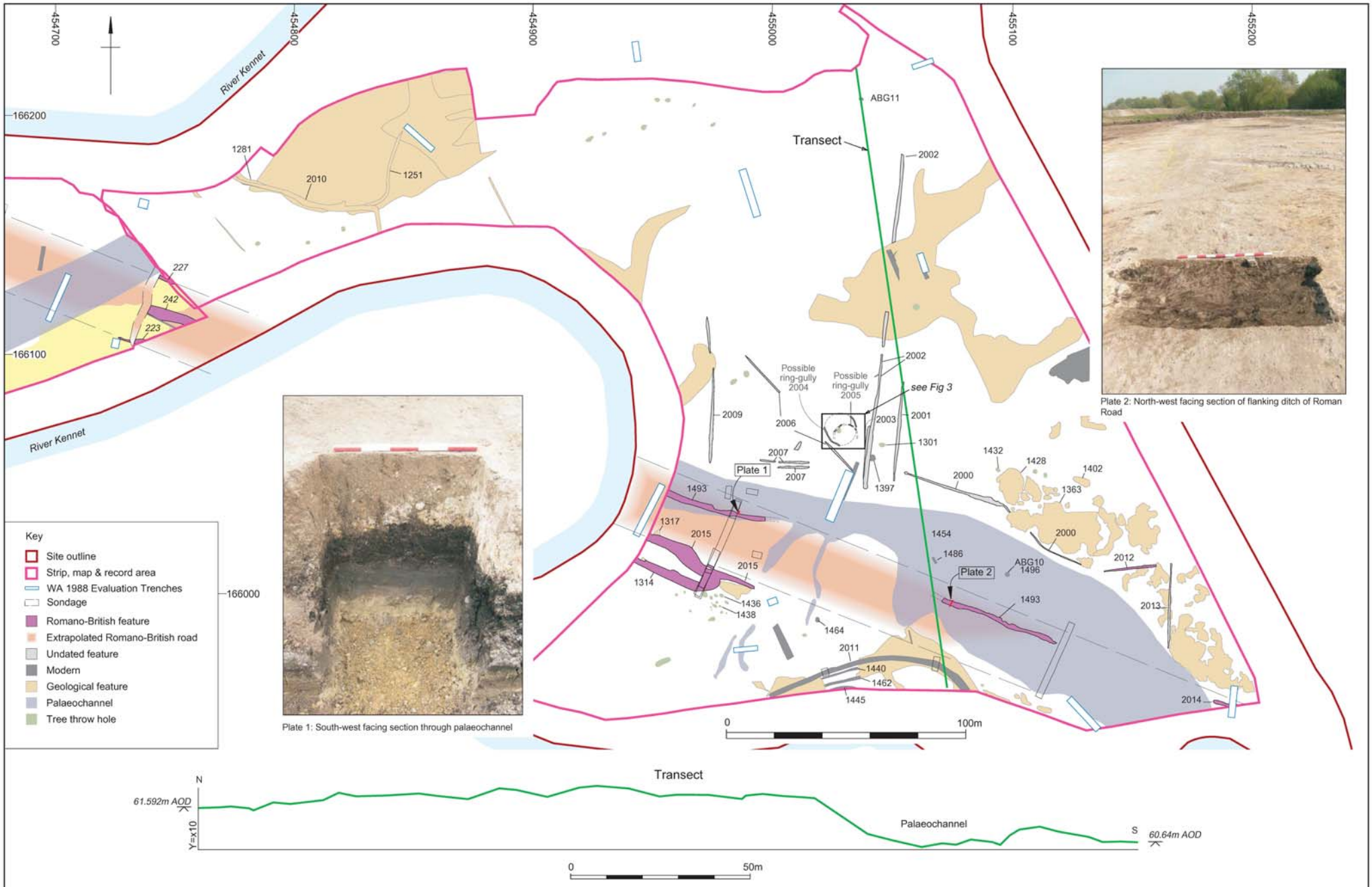

Plate 1: South-west facing section through palaeochannel

Plate 2: North-west facing section of flanking ditch of Roman Road

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	19/09/11	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Plan=1:1500	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71093\Drawing Office\Report Figures\SM&R\11\061\71093_SM&R_Interim.dwg		

Site plan showing phased features and N-S transect across deposits with selected photographs

Figure 2

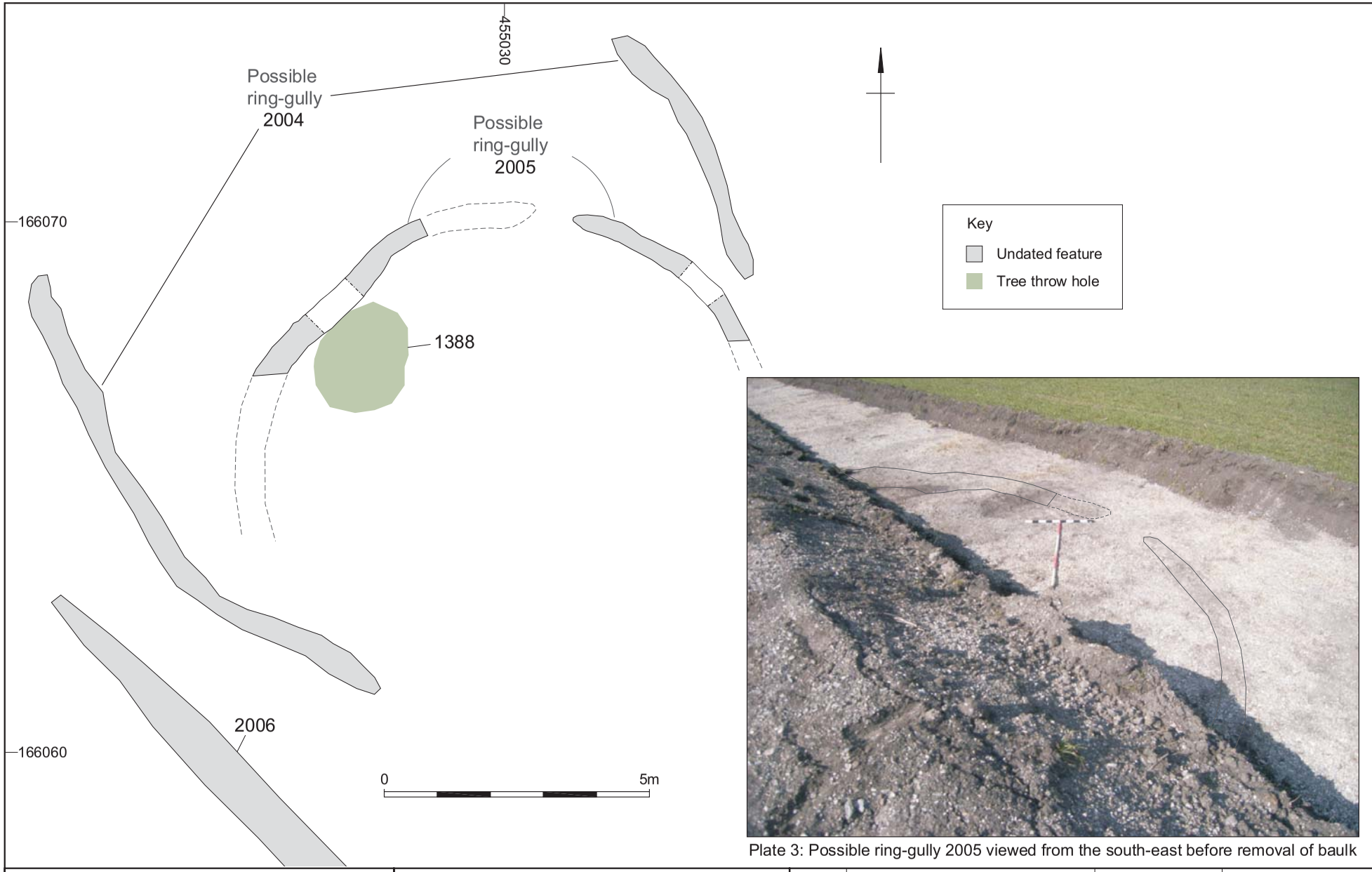

Plate 3: Possible ring-gully 2005 viewed from the south-east before removal of baulk

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Date:	19/09/11	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:100	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71093\Drawing Office\Report Figures\SM&R\11\061\71093_SM&R_Interim.dwg		

Detail plan of possible ring-gully 2005 with accompanying photograph

Figure 3

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