



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

**LAND AT SANDLEFORD
PARK
NEWBURY
WEST BERKSHIRE**

**SEPTEMBER 2016
(Updated January 2018)**

**Planning Authority:
West Berkshire Council**

**Site centred at:
SU 46888 64592**

**Author:
Lorraine Mayo BA MA MCIfA**

**Approved by:
Paul Chadwick BA FSA MCIfA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land at Sandleford Park, Newbury, West Berkshire is proposed for development.

The site contains no designated archaeological assets. However non-designated archaeological assets are represented by evidence of prehistoric artefacts within the ploughsoil, and evidence of sub-surface Romano-British, and Post-Medieval agricultural features recorded during archaeological fieldwork on the site itself.

An archaeological fieldwalking survey, trial trench evaluation, and subsequent geophysical survey have been undertaken on the site. The results of these episodes of archaeological work have demonstrated that the archaeological remains on the site are of local significance.

It is considered that the proposed development could have an archaeological impact on areas of possible archaeological interest. As a result, the West Berkshire County Council Archaeological Officer will recommend that the archaeological interest of the site can be secured by a planning condition.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment is land at Sandford Park, Newbury, West Berkshire (Fig. 1). The site is centred at SU 46888 64592 and is approximately 114 hectares in extent. The site is bounded to the north by Newbury Rugby Club, Monks Lane and Newbury College; to the east by fields, Newtown Road (A339) and a Recycling Centre; to the south by Sandford Place, the River Enborne and fields; and to the west by fields at Warren Farm, Warren Road and Park House School (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 In accordance with government planning policy (NPPF), this desk-based assessment has been undertaken to establish the presence/absence of designated and non-designated assets, to consider the archaeological potential of the site and to assess any impacts from the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets.
- 1.4 Sandford Park has been allocated as a strategic site for housing and associated development through the West Berkshire Core Strategy. This desk-based assessment addresses the archaeological potential of the application site which forms part of the wider Sandford Park strategic site allocation. An archaeological desk-based assessment was completed in 2015 for the Sandford Park strategic site allocation (CgMs 2015).
- 1.5 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the West Berkshire and Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the results of previous archaeological investigations on the study site including archaeological desk-based assessment (1997), fieldwalking (1997), evaluation (1998) and geophysical survey (2013), the National Heritage List, and various online sources. In addition, a site visit was undertaken in March 2015.
- 1.6 Data gathering to inform this desk-based assessment has established that no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields or other designated archaeological assets lie on or immediately adjacent to the study site. The Grade II Registered Park & Garden of Sandford Priory lies immediately east of the study site, and a Scheduled Monument comprising

Newtown Deserted Medieval Town lies c. 250m south-east of the study site. In addition, a Scheduled Monument comprising a Barrow Cemetery lies on Wash Common c. 500m west of the study site, and the Cruise Missile Shelter Complex at Greenham Common Airbase, c. 650m east of the study site, is scheduled as a 'Cold War' monument. The Registered Battlefield of the first Battle of Newbury of AD 1643 is located c. 700m to the west of the site. Built heritage issues are addressed in a separate report.

- 1.7 The study therefore provides an assessment of the archaeological assets and potential assets on the site and enables relevant parties to assess the impacts on any heritage/archaeological assets, and to consider the need for design, engineering or other archaeological mitigation measures.

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). More recently (March 2014), government published Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) online.

2.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.

2.2.1 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.2.2 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

2.2.3 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the

primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

2.2.4 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.2.5 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.2.6 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

2.3 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, current Development Plan Policy, and by other material considerations.

2.4 The relevant Local Plan framework is provided by the Core Strategy adopted by West Berkshire Council in 2012. Policies relevant to the historic environment comprise:

POLICY CS 19

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE DIVERSITY AND LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS OF THE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT IS CONSERVED AND ENHANCED, THE NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS OF ITS CHARACTER WILL BE CONSIDERED AS A WHOLE. IN ADOPTING THIS HOLISTIC APPROACH, PARTICULAR REGARD WILL BE GIVEN TO:

- A) THE SENSITIVITY OF THE AREA TO CHANGE.**
- B) ENSURING THAT NEW DEVELOPMENT IS APPROPRIATE IN TERMS OF LOCATION, SCALE AND DESIGN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EXISTING SETTLEMENT FORM, PATTERN AND CHARACTER.**
- C) THE CONSERVATION AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ENHANCEMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS (INCLUDING THOSE DESIGNATIONS IDENTIFIED IN BOX 1).**
- D) ACCESSIBILITY TO AND PARTICIPATION IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BY THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.**

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE INFORMED BY AND RESPOND TO:

- A) THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER AREAS AND KEY CHARACTERISTICS IDENTIFIED IN RELEVANT LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENTS INCLUDING HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION FOR WEST BERKSHIRE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHARACTER ZONING FOR WEST BERKSHIRE.**
- B) FEATURES IDENTIFIED IN VARIOUS SETTLEMENT CHARACTER STUDIES INCLUDING QUALITY DESIGN - WEST BERKSHIRE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT, THE NEWBURY HISTORIC CHARACTER STUDY, CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISALS AND COMMUNITY PLANNING DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL SUCH AS PARISH PLANS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENTS.**
- C) THE NATURE OF AND THE POTENTIAL FOR HERITAGE ASSETS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD FOR WEST BERKSHIRE AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.**

2.5 Sandford Park has been allocated as a strategic site for housing and associated development through the Core Strategy. Core Strategy policy CS3 sets out the main principles for development on the site. These principles include affordable housing, infrastructure and the creation of country parkland and other open space. A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for the Sandford Park site was adopted in September 2013. The amended SPD was adopted by Council in March 2015.

POLICY CS 3

SANDFORD STRATEGIC SITE ALLOCATION

WITHIN THE AREA IDENTIFIED AT SANDFORD PARK, A SUSTAINABLE AND HIGH QUALITY MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS:

- PHASED DELIVERY OF UP TO 2,000 DWELLINGS, OF WHICH AT LEAST 40% WILL BE AFFORDABLE AND WITH AN EMPHASIS ON FAMILY HOUSING. AT LEAST HALF THE HOUSING IS PLANNED TO BE DELIVERED BY 2026;**
- DEVELOPMENT TO BE LIMITED TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF THE SITE IN ORDER TO RESPECT THE LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY OF THE WIDER SITE AND TO PROTECT THE REGISTERED HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AND SETTING OF THE FORMER SANDFORD PRIORY;**
- RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES ON THE SITE TO BE IN AN AVERAGE RANGE OF BETWEEN 30 AND 50 DWELLINGS PER HECTARE TO REFLECT THE PREDOMINANT MIX OF FAMILY SIZED HOMES;**

- **GENERATION OF ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY;**
- **TWO VEHICULAR ACCESSSES WILL BE PROVIDED OFF MONKS LANE WITH AN ADDITIONAL SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT LINK FOR PEDESTRIANS, CYCLISTS AND BUSES PROVIDED FROM WARREN ROAD ONTO THE ANDOVER ROAD;**
- **FURTHER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN. ANY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS WHICH ARE CRITICAL TO THE DELIVERY OF THE SITE ARE SET OUT IN APPENDIX D;**
- **PROVISION OF A NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL ON SITE AND THE EXTENSION OF PARK HOUSE SCHOOL;**
- **PROVISION FOR RETAIL FACILITIES IN THE FORM OF A LOCAL CENTRE AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT;**
- **A NETWORK OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE PROVIDED WHICH WILL:**
 - **CONSERVE THE AREAS OF ANCIENT WOODLAND AND PROVIDE APPROPRIATE BUFFERS BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE ANCIENT WOODLAND;**
 - **MITIGATE THE INCREASED RECREATIONAL PRESSURE ON NEARBY SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SITES, SECURE STRATEGIC BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENTS;**
 - **PROVIDE A COUNTRY PARK OR EQUIVALENT AREA OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE SITE; AND**
 - **RESPECT THE LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE ON THE A339 APPROACH ROAD INTO NEWBURY.**

2.6 No Scheduled Monuments, other nationally important assets or archaeological sites and monuments identified as being of special local importance occur on the site. In accordance with Policies CS 3 & 19 of the West Berkshire Core Strategy, the proposed development is designed to respect the sensitivity of the historic landscape. Built heritage issues are considered within a separate report and therefore this assessment will address below-ground archaeological assets.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The solid geology of the south and south-east parts of the site is London Clay, and the solid geology in the centre of the site is Bagshot Beds, as shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS Survey Sheet 267: Hungerford 1947).

3.1.2 Drift deposits comprising Plateau Gravels overlie the solid geology in the north of the study site according to the BGS Survey.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The north of the study site occupies the top of the ridge between the River Kennet to the north and the River Enborne to the south, and the remainder of the study site lies within the northern slope of the valley of the Enborne. The topography of the study site comprises gently undulating land and slopes gradually from c. 120m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) in the north and north-west, down to c. 95m AOD in the valley bottom of a tributary of the River Enborne in the central east of the study site and down to c. 80m AOD in the south-east.

3.2.2 The River Enborne flows eastwards along the south-eastern boundary of the study site.

3.2.3 A tributary of the River Enborne flows southwards from the north-west of the study site down to the River Enborne in the south, and is fed by two small water-filled ditches.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, INCLUDING ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Examination of data in the West Berkshire and Hampshire Historic Environment Records (HER) and various published and unpublished sources within a 750m buffer of the study site boundary (the study area) indicates that there are no designated archaeological assets on or immediately adjacent to the site (Appendix 1). Non-designated heritage assets are recorded on the study site itself consisting primarily of HER records of Roman metalwork found by metal detector, prehistoric flintwork recovered during fieldwalking on the site, and Romano-British agricultural features recorded during an archaeological evaluation on the site.
- 4.1.2 Several phases of archaeological field investigations have been undertaken on and adjacent to the site and are summarised below (para 4.2-4.4 with reports presented in full at Appendices 2-4).
- 4.1.3 Designated archaeological assets in proximity to the study site include the Grade II Registered Park & Garden of Sandleford Priory which lies immediately east of the study site, and a Scheduled Monument comprising Newtown Deserted Medieval Town lies c. 250m south-east of the study site.

Designated archaeological assets within 700m of the study site include a Scheduled Monument comprising a Barrow Cemetery on Wash Common, c. 500m west of the study site, the Cruise Missile Shelter Complex at Greenham Common Airbase, c. 650m east of the study site, and the Registered Battlefield of the first Battle of Newbury of AD 1643 c. 700m to the west of the site.

4.1.4 This chapter reviews existing archaeological evidence for the site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area and, in accordance with the NPPF, considers the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological evidence on the site.

4.1.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the theoretical potential identified in this chapter is likely to survive.

4.2 **Results of Archaeological Fieldwalking (Appendix 2)**

4.2.1 Fieldwalking was undertaken on nine fields totalling 55 hectares (Appendix 2 (TVAS 1997)) (HER Ref EWB172; SU 46857 64296). Evidence of prehistoric activity was represented by the recovery of 57 pieces of struck flint, including a possible Palaeolithic flint flake, three blades or flakes of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date and one transverse arrowhead of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. A concentration of struck flint was recorded on the lower ground either side of the stream channel in Fields 4 & 8 in the south-east of the study site. Only three sherds of Roman greyware and a single sherd of Post-Medieval pottery were found.

4.3 **Results of Archaeological Evaluation (Appendix 3)**

4.3.1 Subsequently, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken comprising a total of 113 trenches focussed in 4 areas of the study site (Appendix 3 (CAT 1998)) (HER Ref EWB174; SU 46816 64407). Area 1 was located in the south-east of the study site, and comprised 44 trenches targeted on the area of worked and waste prehistoric flint and two Romano-British sherds found during fieldwalking. Area 1 contained one undated ditch. Area 2 was located in the west of the study site, and comprised 48 hectares targeted over an area where West Berkshire HER records Romano-British metalwork. Area 2 contained a number of Romano-British features interpreted as field systems. Area 3, sited within the valley of the tributary of the River Enborne in the

centre of the study site, was 2.5 hectares in extent and contained Post-Medieval ditches. Area 4, located in the north of the study site, was 0.75 hectares in extent and contained a Post-Medieval ditch.

4.4 **Results of Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Appendix 4)**

4.4.1 In 2012 a geophysical survey was undertaken on 14 hectares on land immediately to the west of the study site around Warren Farm (Appendix 4 (Substrata 2013)) (HER Ref EWB1322; SU 46348 64286). The geophysical survey recorded possible linear archaeological deposits, and a number of anomaly patterns representing former ploughing.

4.5 **Results of Other Archaeological Investigations**

4.5.1 Archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken in the north of the study site between 1976-1977, although only one flint flake and one sherd of medieval pottery were found (EWB15, SU 55775 66334) (Lobb & Rose 1996). Additionally an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in the south-east of the study site on Sandleford Balancing Pond and Outfall pipe in 1988, only a small number of Post-Medieval artefacts and a single flint flake were recorded within the ploughsoil (EWB130, SU 47425 64827).

4.6 **Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic & Bronze Age**

4.6.1 A possible Palaeolithic flint flake was recovered in Field 5 in the north-west of the study during fieldwalking at the study site (Appendix 2).

4.6.2 Other Palaeolithic evidence in the area comprises handaxes recovered from a quarry near Sandpit Hill c. 200m south-west of the study site (HER Ref; MWB9111 01043.00.000, SU 45700 64100), a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe found in the general area of Sandpit Hill (HER Ref; MWB9114 01044.00.000, SU 45330 63780), and a small Lower Palaeolithic handaxe was found at Wash Common Allotments (HER Ref; MWB14473 03658.00.000, SU 45510 64718).

4.6.3 A concentration of struck flint was recorded on the lower ground either side of the stream channel in Fields 4 and 8 in the south-east of the study site (Appendix 2). Three blades or flakes of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date and one transverse arrowhead of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date were recovered during fieldwalking on the study site.

- 4.6.4 A flint flake was recorded during an earlier phase of fieldwalking in the north of the study site (HER Ref; 02255.00.000, SU 46800 65070), and a flint flake was found during a watching brief in the south-east of the site (HER Ref; 06565.00.000, SU 47381 64431).
- 4.6.5 A good 'background noise' of Neolithic artefactual evidence documents activity across the wider landscape. In particular, a Neolithic scraper was found in Newtown Road (HER Ref; MWB10116 01465.00.000, SU 47160 65920), a Neolithic flint axe is recorded from near the Falkland Memorial, c. 500m north-west of the study site (HER Ref; MWB10117 01466.00.000, SU 4589 6516), and a polished flint axehead was found on Monks Lane close to the northern boundary of the study site (HER Ref; MWB10125 01472.00.000, SU 47000 65300).
- 4.6.6 A Neolithic/Bronze Age Barrow cemetery is designated as two Scheduled Monuments comprising a Bronze Age Barrow and two Bowl Barrows, and are located c. 700m west of the study site at Wash Common (SM Nos 1013245 & 1012811; SU 45494 64821). There are five elements to the Wash Common Barrow cemetery, including four bowl barrows and a disc barrow (also described as a hengi-form monument, although its ditch is external). They are located on a high gravel plateau on the watershed between the Kennet and Enborne valleys.
- 4.6.7 No evidence of prehistoric activity was identified within the study site during the trial trench evaluation. The lack of sub-surface prehistoric features associated with the flint scatters identified during fieldwalking, suggests the utilisation of the area by people hunting across the landscape during the prehistoric period rather than prehistoric settlement or occupation.
- 4.6.8 Overall, the likelihood of prehistoric material being found on the remainder of the study site is considered to be moderate and is likely to comprise a small number of flint flakes and residual pottery, particularly within the valleys in the south of the study site.

4.7 **Iron Age and Roman**

- 4.7.1 The study site lies remote from the main Roman road from Silchester to Cirencester which crosses the River Kennet near Thatcham. Nevertheless stray finds, metal detecting finds and more systematic archaeological fieldwork evidences the clearance, settlement and farming of the landscape across the

Kennett/Enborne watershed. In particular, an Iron Age gold coin is recorded from Gorse Covert, an area of woodland in the south-west of the study site (HER Ref; MWB14403 03591.00.000, SU 466 643), Roman steelyard weights were recovered by metal detector in the south-west of the study site (HER Ref; MWB14402 03590.00.000, SU 46410 64230), and a possible Roman V-shaped boundary ditch was recorded during an archaeological evaluation on Tydehams Gardens c. 100m north-west of the study site MWB15756 06571.00.000, SU 46480 65209).

- 4.7.2 The Romano-British sub-surface features recorded within evaluation Area 2 in the west of the study site are interpreted as evidence of agricultural field enclosures and paddocks (HER Ref; MWB15780, SU 46494 64347). Postholes revealed in close proximity to a number of ditches suggest some form of fenced boundaries, perhaps indicative of stock enclosures. Two additional trenches were excavated along the western boundary of Area 2 which indicated the enclosures extended into the extreme west of the study site. At least three phases of enclosures were recorded, evidenced by the differing orientations of their ditches. The initial phase was recorded by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch which contained pottery, quern stone and tile fragments dating to the late 2nd to early 3rd century AD. Phases 2 and 3 were evidenced by north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east aligned ditches, suggesting further restructuring of the contemporary agricultural landscape during the late Roman period. The pottery recovered from these ditches broadly dates to the 3rd to 4th century AD. No evidence of domestic structures was recorded during the evaluation, however the intensity of the agricultural landscape and un-abraded condition of the pottery and roof tile was interpreted as indicating a contemporary Romano-British settlement site to the west of Area 2 on the high flat ground around Warren Farm. Nevertheless subsequent geophysical survey on land immediately west of the study site, did not indicate the presence of a contemporary settlement site (Appendix 4).
- 4.7.3 Evidence of a possible Romano-British field system comprising two identified ditches, was recorded at Newbury College, c. 200m north-east of the study site (HER Ref; MWB16132, SU 47221 65102).
- 4.7.4 The study site lies within a late Iron Age and Roman agricultural landscape. Although there is no evidence to suggest the occurrence of a late Iron Age or Roman settlement within the study site itself, the extent of agricultural activity, suggests the site must have a potential for at least artefactual evidence in the

ploughsoil and further sub-surface agricultural features particularly in the west of the site.

4.8 **Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

- 4.8.1 During the Medieval period, the site lay remote from the growing urban market centre at Newbury and in a landscape of scattered villages and farmsteads. The low density of evidence in the HER reflects the agricultural background to the site. An undated linear ditch was recorded in Area 1 of the evaluation in the south of the study site and may date to the medieval period (HER Ref; MWB15779, SU 47137 64138), and Medieval pottery was recorded during fieldwalking in the north of the study site (HER Ref; 02256.00.000, SU 46800 65070).
- 4.8.2 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that the greater part of Sandleford parish was included in the manor of Ulvritone.
- 4.8.3 The Augustinian Priory at Sandleford was founded between 1193 and 1202 on a site which already supported a religious settlement. The Priory at Sandleford was closed in 1478 and its estate was transferred to the Dean and Chapter of St George's Chapel, Windsor, after which the former priory buildings were used by a series of tenants.
- 4.8.4 The Deserted Medieval town of Newtown is located c. 300m south-east of the study site (SM No 1001820, SU 47670 63764). The medieval borough of Newtown was created by the Bishop of Winchester in the year 1218. Early documents record the place-name as Nova Villa, (Latin for Newtown) or Novo Burgo de Clere, or Nova Villa de Sandleford. The latter reference is to Sandleford Priory, which had been established some 20 years earlier. Sixty-seven building plots lined the street. No traces of the medieval borough are now visible above ground.
- 4.8.5 During the early medieval period the study site lay north-west of the town of Newtown within farmland to the west of Sandleford Priory. The parcels of woodland currently occupying the study site are likely to have remained consistent features of a farmed landscape since time of the Augustinian priory.
- 4.8.6 Therefore, due to the presence of a Deserted Medieval Town c. 300m south-east of the study site, a low potential is identified for settlement evidence, and a

moderate potential is identified for evidence of agricultural activity (artefacts in the ploughsoil).

4.9 **Post-Medieval**

- 4.9.1 The borough of Newtown had begun to decay by the 16th century. The growth of the nearby town of Newbury may have reduced trade in Newtown. The only remaining houses on original Street plots are The Swan and Deepnell House, and possibly The Old Nursery. It is likely that any other houses, still there at the time, were demolished in the 18th century when Newtown House was built.
- 4.9.2 The archaeological evaluation on the study site recorded a Post-Medieval field boundary which correlates with a linear cropmark identified on aerial photographs in the centre of the study site in Area 4 (CAT 1998 (Appendix 3) (HER MWB15782, SU 46663 64835). In Area 3, Post-Medieval drainage ditches were recorded within the stream valley (HER MWB15781, SU 46883 64517), and a Post-Medieval pit possibly for gravel extraction pit was recorded in Area 2 in the west of the study site.
- 4.9.3 A cropmark probably representing a Post-Medieval field boundary is recorded in the centre of the study site (HER MWB19807, SU 47031 64323).
- 4.9.4 Two banks interpreted as dams are recorded from aerial photographs in the north-west of the study site and probably date to the Post-Medieval period (HER Ref MWB19810, SU 46789 64625).
- 4.9.5 A possible enclosure and boundary bank and ditch are recorded in the east of the study site as earthworks in aerial photographs (HER Ref MWB19809, SU 47311 64613).
- 4.9.6 The 1761 Rocque Map shows the study site occupying arable fields and parcels of woodland bounded by 'Monkey Lane' to the north, 'Newtown Lane' to east, the River Enborne to the south and by an uncultivated area marked as 'Newbury Marsh' to the west (Fig. 2). The house and grounds of 'Sandford House and Chapel' are shown to the east of the study site, and the town of 'Newtown' is shown to the south-east of the study site. A track on the line of the existing footpath is shown crossing the study site from north-west to south-east.

- 4.9.7 Sandleford Priory Registered Park and Garden is Grade II Listed (No 1000333, SU 47446 64556), and comprises a mid to late 18th century landscape park, surrounding a country house, remodelled in the 1780's by Capability Brown. The Registered Park and Garden bounds the east of the study site and is considered in a separate report.
- 4.9.8 Detailed field boundaries are shown on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1813 (Fig. 3).
- 4.9.9 The Newbury Tithe Map and Award of 1839 record the majority of the study site as 'Sandleford Farm' (Fig. 4).
- 4.9.10 The Ordnance Survey map of 1871-73 shows the study site occupied by open fields and several parcels of woodland, 'Brickkiln Copse' is shown to the south-west of the study site (Fig. 5). A trackway is shown crossing the site from 'Warren Farm' in the west to 'Sandleford Priory' in the east, and a stream is shown running from the north-west of the site towards a pond in the south-east of the site. The walled garden opposite Sandleford Park is shown on the west side of Newtown Road, immediately adjacent to the study sites eastern boundary. The site of the former Medieval town of Newtown is shown c. 250m south-east of the study site, the Church of St Mary and St John the Baptist is marked as a 'Curacy'.
- 4.9.11 The present church of St Mary and St John the Baptist, Newtown, was built in 1864-65 on the site of the medieval Chapel of Sandleford.
- 4.9.12 The extent of Sandleford Estate as it was described in c.1200 seems to have remained remarkably constant until it was broken up and sold in separate lots in 1947-8, and included the land west of the A339 which now contains the study site.
- 4.9.13 No significant changes are apparent on the study site between 1894 and 1956 (Figs 6-9).
- 4.9.14 By 1974, a filter bed and drain are shown in the east of the study site (Fig. 10). No further changes are shown on the study site between 1974 and 2002 (Figs 11-12). An aerial photograph of the study site in 2010 shows no further changes and no cropmarks are apparent (Plate 1).

4.9.15 Overall, the archaeological potential of the study site for late Medieval and Post-Medieval evidence is low and is confined to any remains of former field boundaries and agricultural activity.

4.10 **Assessment of Significance**

4.10.1 In March 2012 the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which uses the concept of 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF, centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

4.10.2 There are no designated archaeological assets on the study site. A non-designated archaeological asset is recorded comprising Romano-British field enclosures and paddocks identified from evaluation trenches in the west of the site. The non-designated heritage asset on the study site is considered in the context of the Regional Archaeological Research Framework and the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS Oct 2013) to be of local significance.

4.10.3 The study site contains further non-designated archaeological assets comprising prehistoric artefacts found during fieldwalking, and evidence of sub-surface Medieval and Post-Medieval agricultural features recorded during evaluation trial trenching. These archaeological remains are considered to be of local archaeological significance.

5.0 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

5.1 Site Conditions

- 5.1.1 The study site comprises land approximately 114 hectares in extent at Sandford Park, Newbury, West Berkshire (Plates 1-9).
- 5.1.2 The study site is currently occupied by ploughed agricultural land and parcels of ancient woodland. Fields in the extreme east of the study site are currently grassed.
- 5.1.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval ploughing would have had a widespread but superficially damaging impact upon site surface archaeological deposits on the study site.
- 5.1.4 Modern ploughing was proven to have had a negative impact upon archaeological deposits in Areas 1 and 2 of the evaluation on the study site. The level of truncation within these areas was recorded at approximately 0.35m below ground level (CAT 1998, (Appendix 3)).

5.2 The Proposed Development

- 5.2.1 The proposed development of Sandford Park would comprise the following (Fig. 13):

'Outline planning permission for up to 1,000 new homes (Use Class C3); an 80 bed care housing facility (Use Class C2); as part of the affordable housing provision; a new 2 form entry primary school (Use Class D1); a local centre to comprise flexible commercial floorspace (retail falling into Use Classes A1-A5 up to 2,150 sq m and business falling into Use Class B1a up to 200 sq m); the formation of new means of access onto Monks Lane; new open space including the laying out of a new country park; drainage infrastructure; walking and cycling infrastructure and other associated infrastructure works.'

5.3 Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 Proposed development on the study site would not impact any below ground designated archaeological assets. The site of the Deserted Medieval Town of

Newtown is well screened from the study site by mature trees and vegetation. There is no intervisibility between the study site and the Scheduled Monument to the south-east and therefore the proposed development would not impact upon the setting or significance of Newtown.

- 5.3.2 The study site has no intervisibility with the Scheduled Monument at Greenham Common Airbase to the east, the Barrow Cemetery at Wash Common to the west, or the Battle of Newbury to the north-west.
- 5.3.3 It is anticipated that the proposed development would impact the non-designated Romano-British field enclosures and paddocks identified in the west of the study site, through construction groundworks. However the impact is considered unlikely to be significant, and can be mitigated through the implementation of a programme of archaeological fieldwork.
- 5.3.4 It is considered likely that the West Berkshire County Council Archaeological Officer will recommend that further archaeological mitigation is targeted on areas of significant archaeological deposits. This can be secured by a planning condition.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land at Sandleford Park, Newbury, West Berkshire, has been allocated in the Core Strategy for development, and development proposals are now being progressed.
- 6.2 A review of available archaeological and historical sources, and the results of archaeological evaluation within the site, indicates that sub-surface evidence of Romano-British agricultural activity occurs in the west of the site, artefactual evidence for prehistoric hunting activity is located within the stream valley in the centre of the site, and a Post-Medieval field boundary is located in the centre of the site.
- 6.3 There are no designated archaeological assets on the study site.
- 6.4 In these circumstances, it is considered likely that the West Berkshire County Council Archaeological Officer will recommend the archaeological interest of the site can be secured by a planning condition.

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Cartographic

1761 Rocque

1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1839 Newbury Tithe Map

1871-73 Ordnance Survey

1894-99 Ordnance Survey

1910-13 Ordnance Survey

1938 Ordnance Survey

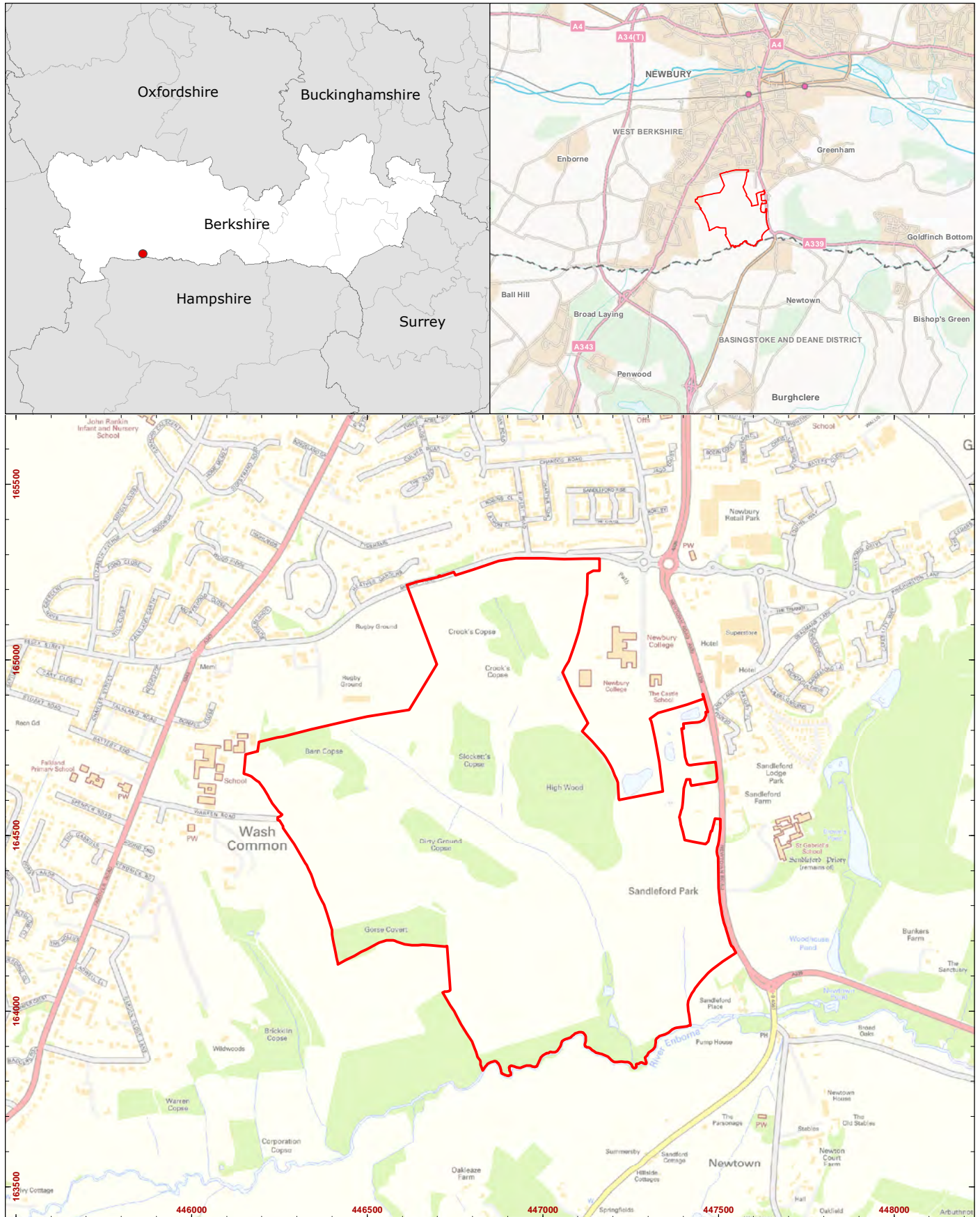
1956 Ordnance Survey

1974 Ordnance Survey

1991-92 Ordnance Survey

2002 Ordnance Survey

Parameter Plan



Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:15,000

0 400 m

Figure 1:
Site Location



Site Location



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 2:
1761 Rocque



 Site Location



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 3:
1808 Ordnance Survey
Drawing

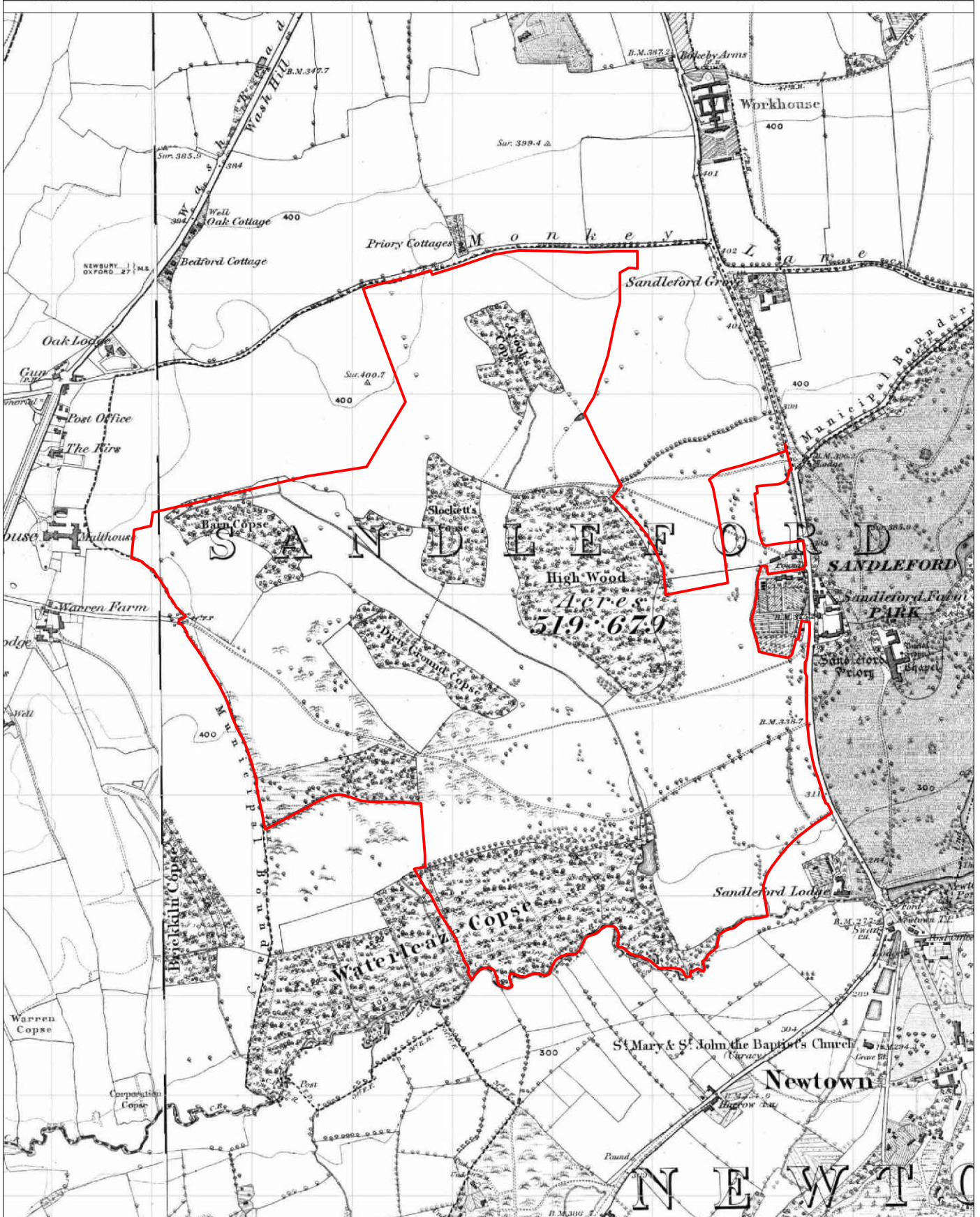


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 4:
1839 Newbury Tithe Map

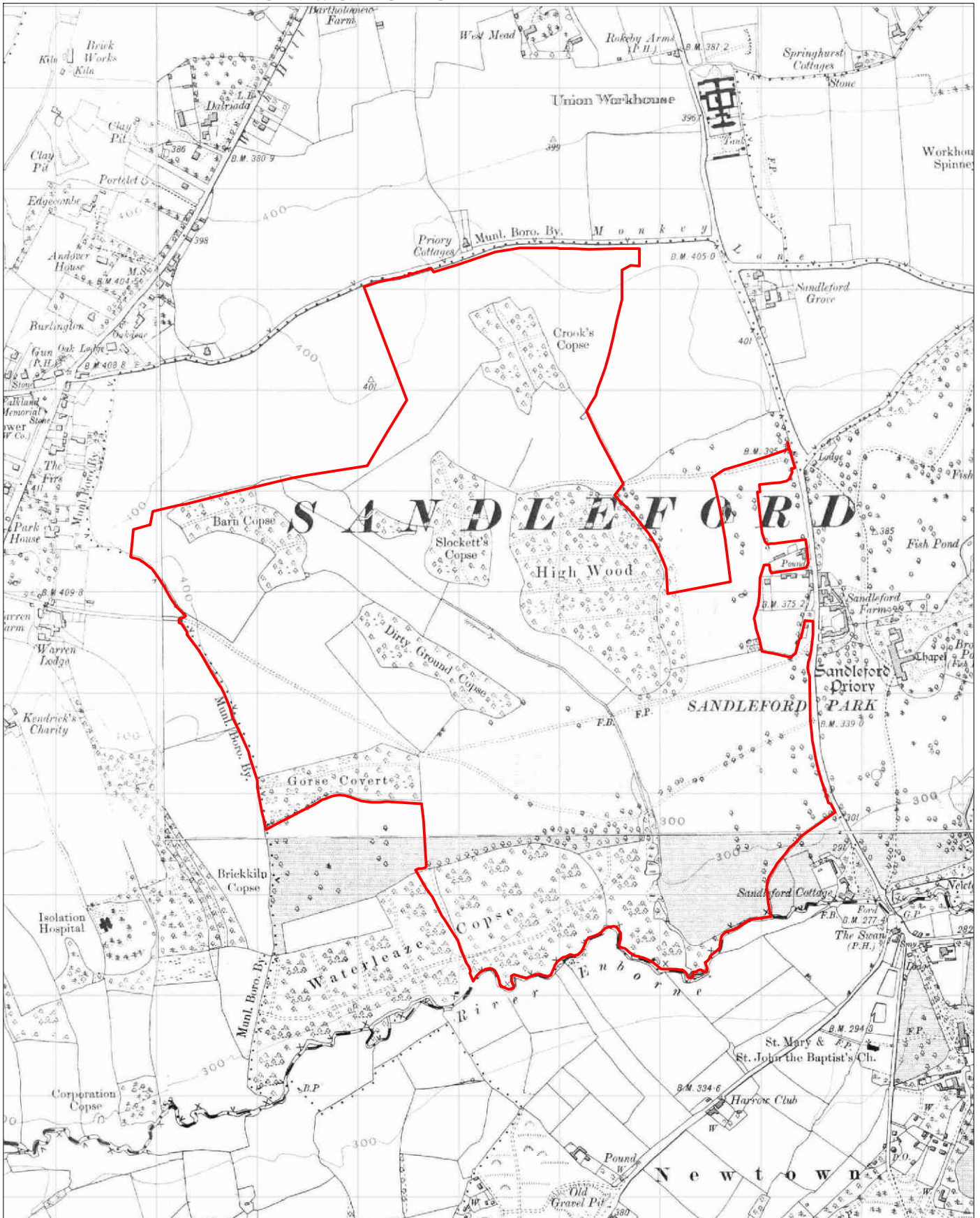


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 5:
1871-73 Ordnance Survey

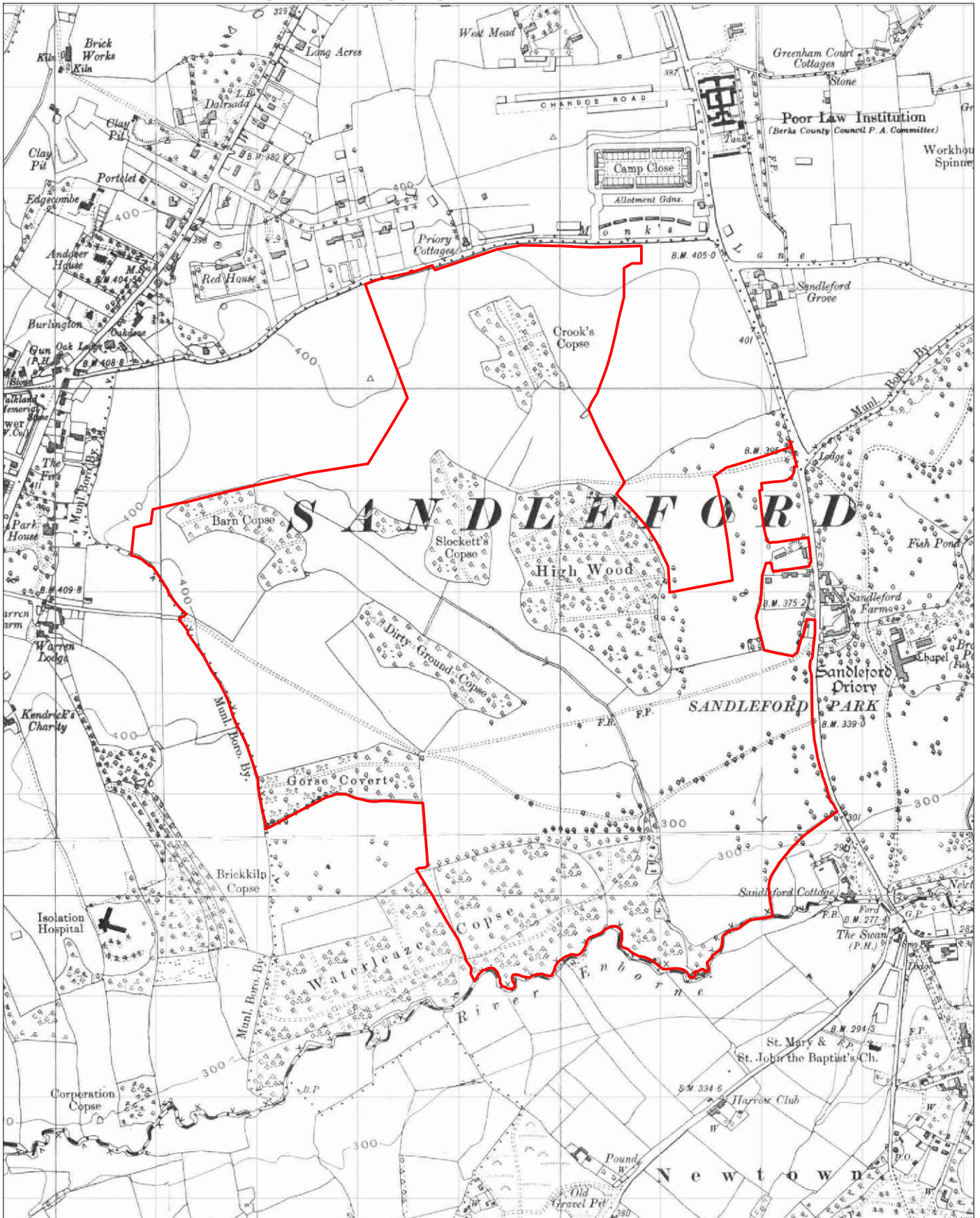


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 7:
1910-13 Ordnance Survey

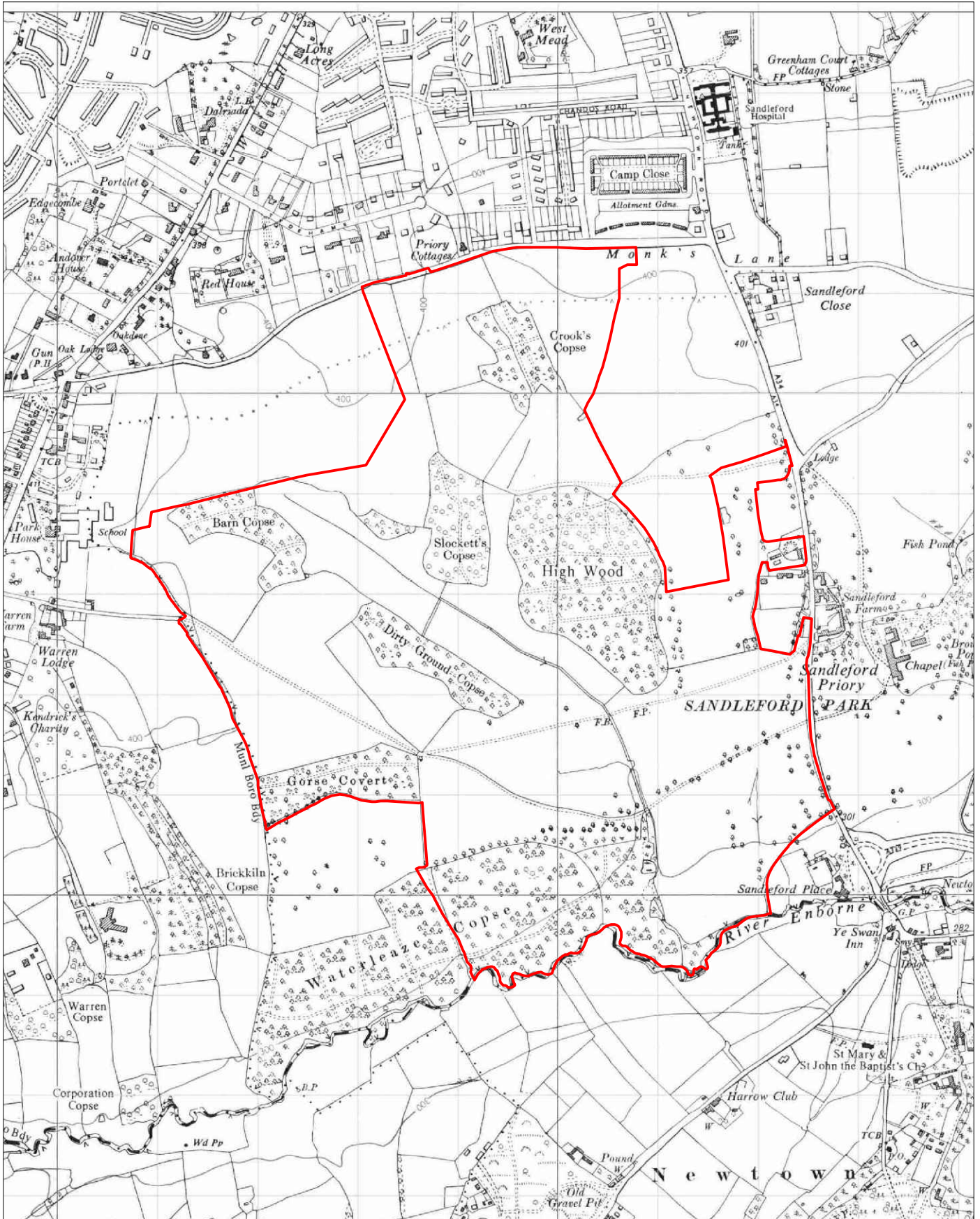


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 8:
1938 Ordnance Survey

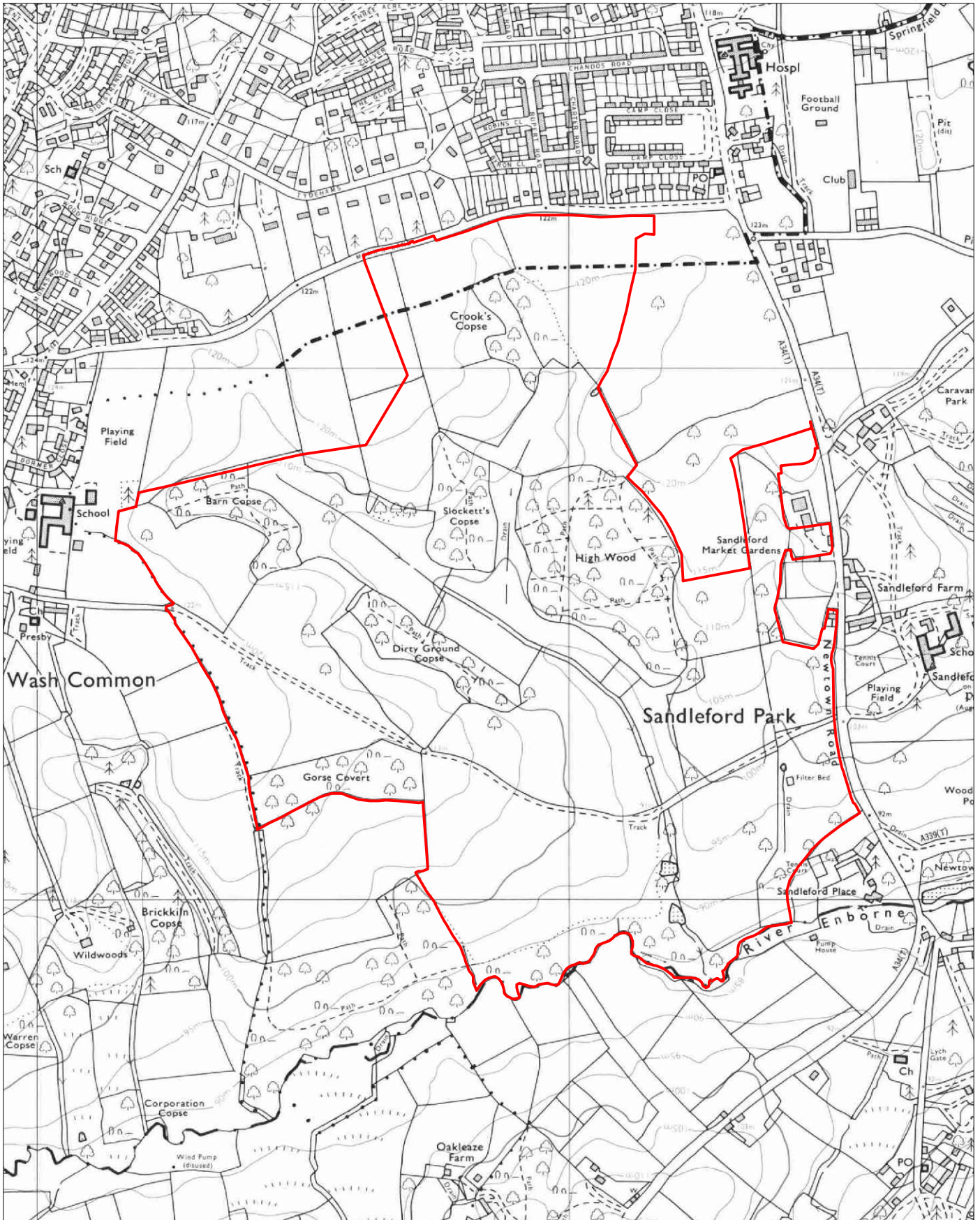


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 9:
1956 Ordnance Survey

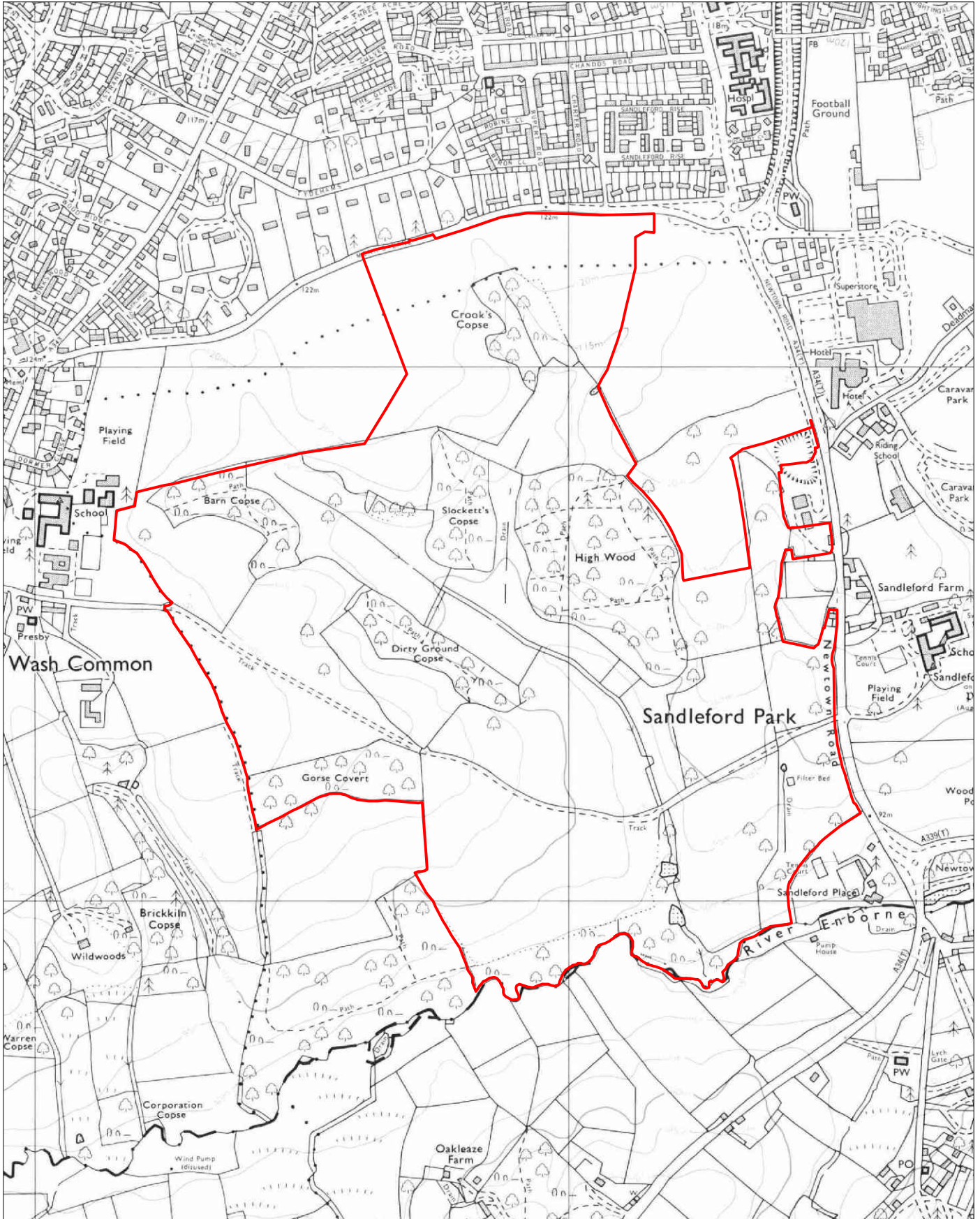


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 10:
1974 Ordnance Survey

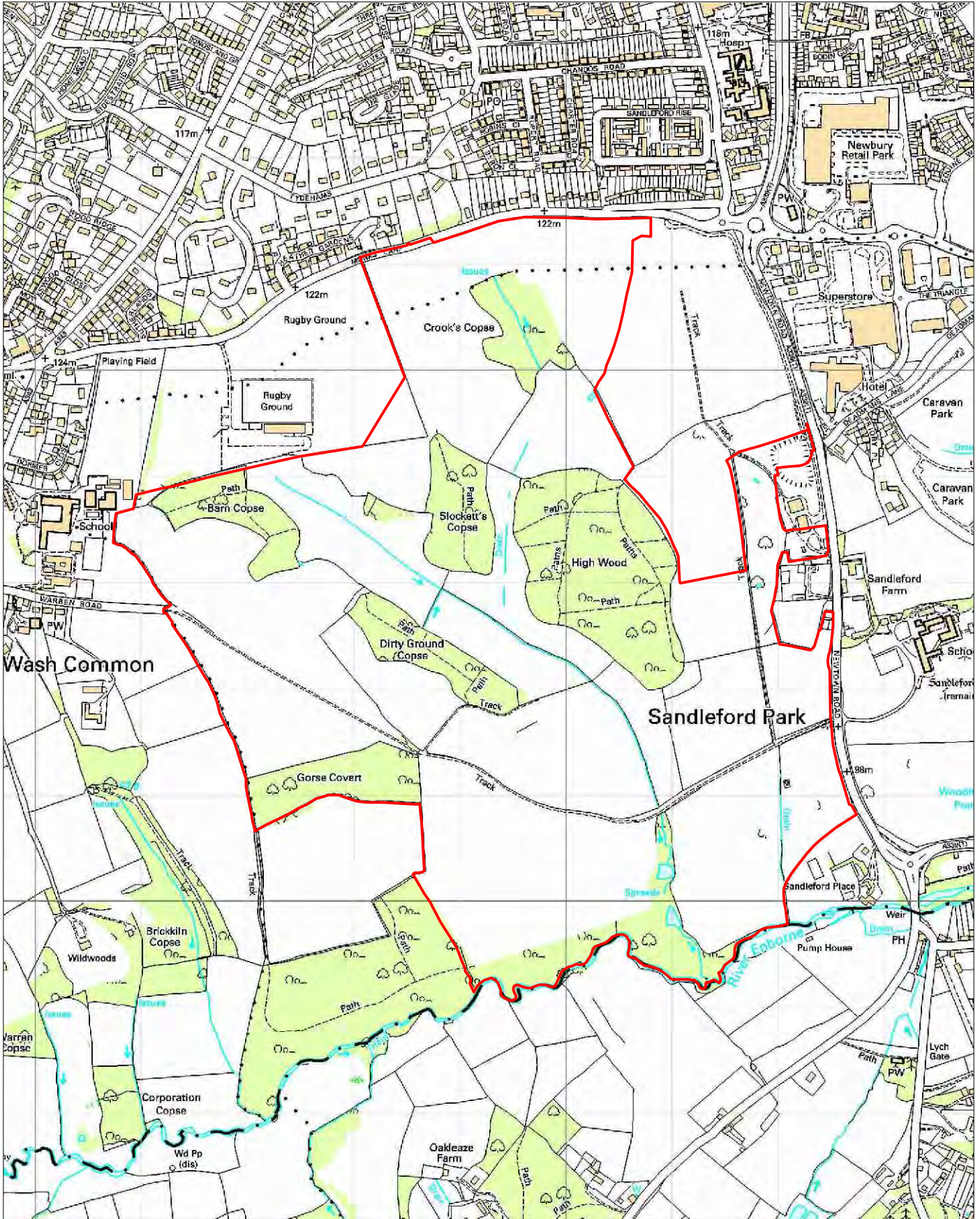


 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 11:
1991-92 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 12:
2002 Ordnance Survey



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Figure 13:
Parameter Plan



Plate 1: Google Earth, 2010



Plate 2: View of central part of site, facing east



Plate 3: View of south-east of site, facing south-east



Plate 4: View of St Gabriels School, facing east from south-east of site



Plate 5: View of eastern extent of site, facing north toward Post-Medieval Walled Garden



Plate 6: View of eastern extent of site, facing south-east toward Deserted Medieval Town of Newtown



Plate 7: View of central part of site, facing south-east toward Newtown

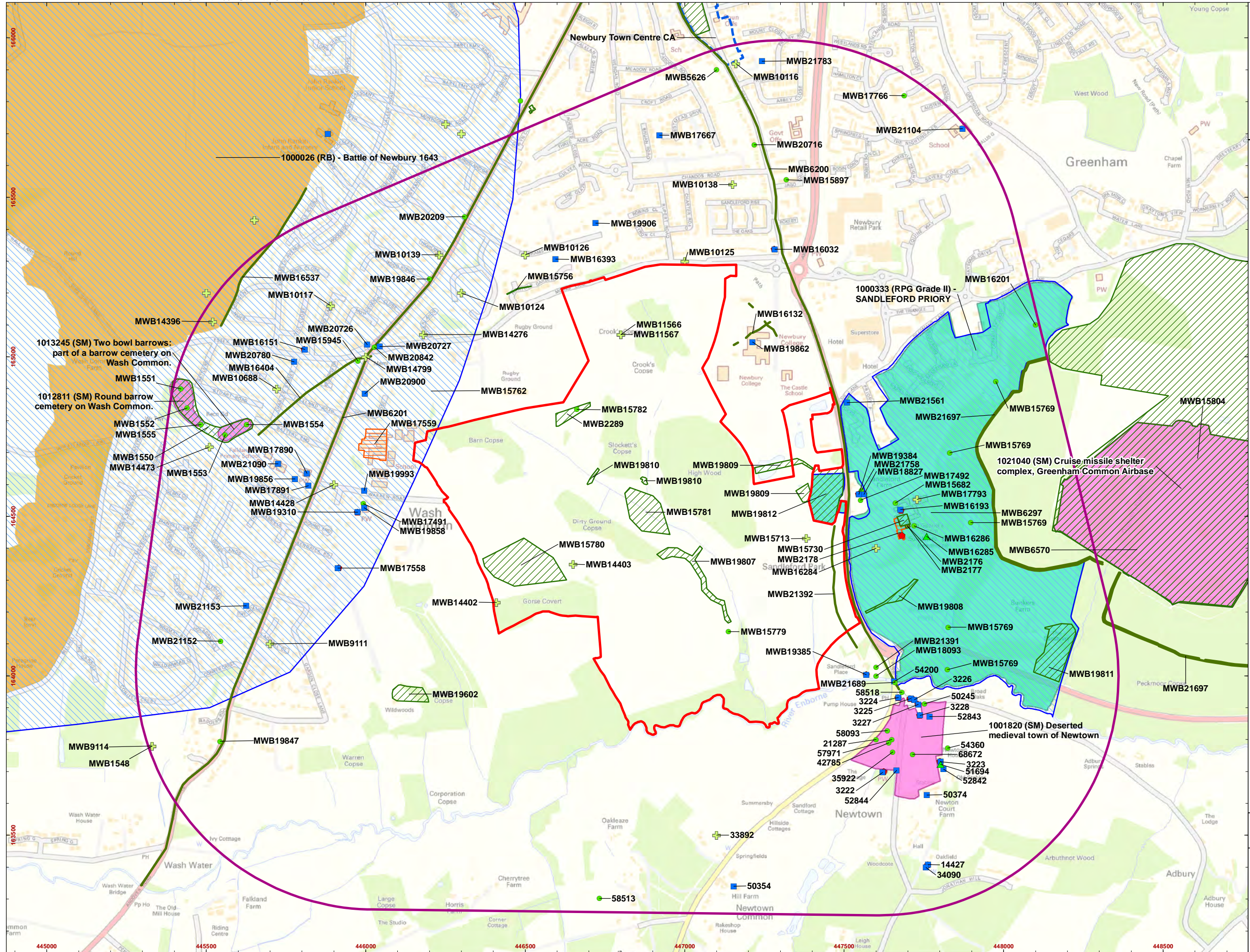


Plate 8: View of north-western part of site, facing north toward Rugby Ground



Plate 9: View of north of site, facing south-west toward Newbury College

APPENDIX 1: HER data plot (West Berkshire and Hampshire)



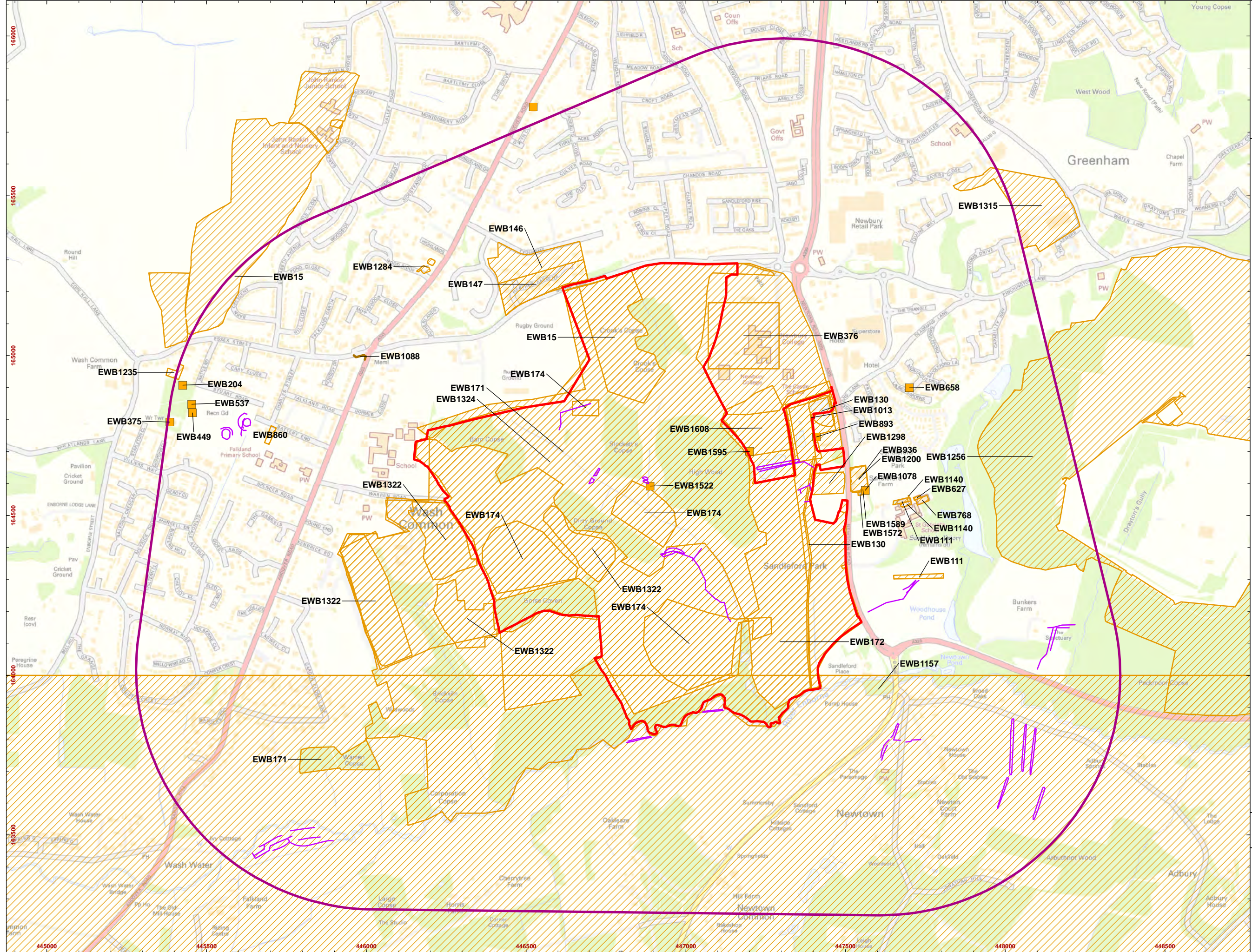
- Site Boundary
- Search Area (750m buffer)
- Designated Assets:
 - Listed Building
 - Conservation Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Registered Park or Garden
 - Registered Battlefield
- Non-Designated Assets:
 - HER Record (Point)
 - Find Spot
 - Monument
 - Landscape
 - Historic Building
 - HER Record (Line)
 - Monument
 - HER Record (Polygon)
 - Monument
 - Landscape
 - Building



Scale at A3: 1:11,000



Appendix 1: HER Distribution maps (West Berkshire and Hampshire HER)



- Site Boundary
 - Search Area (750m buffer)
- Previous Archaeological Work:
- NMP Transcriptions
 - HER Event (Point)
 - HER Event (Line)
 - HER Event (Polygon)



Scale at A3: 1:11,000
0 350m

Appendix 1:
HER Distribution maps
(West Berkshire and
Hampshire HER)

APPENDIX 2: Sandleford Park Archaeological Fieldwalking Evaluation for Trencherwood
Homes (TVAS 1997)

Sandleford Park,

Newbury,

Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
for Trencherwood Homes Limited

March 1997

**Sandleford Park, Newbury, Berkshire
Archaeological Evaluation**

Project 97/16

by Steve Ford

Introduction

The Sandleford Park development site lies on the southern margins of Newbury, Berkshire and occupies a block of 205 ha. adjacent to the county boundary with Hampshire (SU470 645) (Fig. 1).

The project was commissioned by Mr. Paul Chadwick of CgMs, Ludgate House, 107/111 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB on behalf of Trencherwood Homes. It was carried out to a specification prepared by Paul Chadwick and agreed with Chris Moore of Babbie Group Limited, archaeological advisors to Berkshire County Council.

The fieldwork took place between the 12th and 15th March 1997 and was carried out by Steve Ford, Cheryl Bishop and James Preston. The site code is SPN97/16.

Topography and Geology

Part of the site occupies the relatively level top of the ridge (130 m. above OD) between the valleys of the Kennet and Enborne, with the remainder of the site occupying the northern side of the Enborne valley. A stream flowing into the Enborne has eroded the valley side to form a convoluted and undulating topography. The stream has been used to create a number of fishponds. The southern site boundary is marked by the Enborne itself and the site includes part of the small floodplain (not examined in this study).

Several geological outcrops are represented on the site (BGS 1947). The level ground on the top of the ridge corresponds with an outcrop of Plateau Gravel with the lower slopes comprising Bagshot Beds and London Clay. Alluvium is present on the floodplain of the Enborne.

Aims and objectives

The purpose of the evaluation was to examine by non-invasive means, at a preliminary stage of the planning process, any areas of archaeological potential. As most of the site was under arable cultivation, the most suitable approach was fieldwalking survey to recover artefacts from the surface and identify clusters of material indicative of archaeological sites. Although fieldwalking cannot provide a comprehensive assessment of below ground archaeological deposits, it is particularly suited to the identification of earlier Prehistoric sites now represented only by flint artefacts in the topsoil.

Method

Material was collected from transects at 20 m. interval aligned north-south on the National Grid. The transects were divided into 20 m. collection blocks. The area searched along each transect was approximately 1 m. wide, providing on average, a 5% sample of the fields examined. The grid was set out using tapes.

All significant archaeological material was to be collected and modern field scatters, areas of soil discolouration and scatters of burnt flint and brick/tile recorded.

Field conditions which may have affected recovery rates were recorded and are displayed on Figure 3. All the fields examined had low crop growth and were damp. Light was variable. Fields located on the Plateau Gravel were very stony, with moderate densities of stone on other fields.

Results

Nine fields were fieldwalked totalling 55 ha. Figure 2 shows the distribution of

the material collected.

Prehistoric

Evidence of Prehistoric activity was represented only by struck flint. 57 pieces were found, excluding eight pieces of dubious antiquity (possible ploughstruck material). Few of the pieces are closely diagnostic. Three pieces are blades/narrow flakes or flakes with blade scars and are certainly of Mesolithic or possibly earlier Neolithic date. One fragmentary transverse arrowhead is probably an oblique form of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

The remaining flintwork indicates a broad flake, hard hammer tradition and is not easily datable but is likely to be of Bronze Age date. A single striated and slightly rolled flake may be Palaeolithic but may also be an accidental product of the gravel deposition.

There are three considerations when interpreting the significance of these finds: extent of clustering, density and date/homogeneity.

Extent of clustering

There is a clear concentration of struck flint towards the lower ground on either side of the stream in Fields 4 and 8. This corresponds with areas with less natural stone but both Fields 3 and 9 had comparable conditions, suggesting that this distribution pattern is valid. The clustering is not that marked and occurs over several hectares.

Density

The quantity of struck flint recovered is not high, especially in comparison to a similar fieldwalking episode in the Ebborne Valley at Riddings Farm, 7 km to the east (Ford 1992). For some geological outcrops without access to good sources of flint, such as the tertiary strata of East Berkshire, densities as low as

100 flints/ha (extrapolating survey data to assume 100% coverage) arguably could be indicative of Prehistoric sites (Ford 1987). At Harts Hill Copse, Thatcham, a site located on Plateau gravel, a very low density of struck flint at 47/ha was shown, by field evaluation, to be indicative of an extensive later Bronze Age site (Miles and Collard 1986; Sue Lobb, pers. comm.). However, at Riddings Farm, one cluster had a density of struck flint of 340/ha and others between 120/ha and 180/ha. At Sandford Park the density of struck flint recovered only just approaches the threshold of significance.

Date/homogeneity

Three periods may be represented by the flintwork recovered. One piece is possibly of Palaeolithic date, three others (the blade/narrow flakes) are Mesolithic, and the arrowhead fragment is of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. The remaining material is less diagnostic but would not be out of place in a Bronze Age context. When this information is used to assess the main evidence for clustering in Fields 4 and 8, it can be seen that Mesolithic material is also present within this area but it does not markedly diminish the pattern observed which, tentatively, may reflect Bronze Age activity.

Roman

Only three sherds of Roman grey ware were found, as shown in Figure 2.

Post-Medieval

A single sherd of Post-Medieval pottery and a fragmentary hone stone were found in Field 4.

Conclusion

The fieldwalking episode has examined a substantial parcel of land within the development area but has not led to the recovery of large numbers of finds, a

factor which makes their interpretation difficult. Prehistoric activity has been recorded for the site, especially adjacent to the stream towards the south east corner. Finds of Roman pottery were few but do point to use of the area at this time. Metal detector finds in Field 5 (SMR nos 3590 and 3591) comprising Roman steelyard weights and unspecified other material and a Late Iron Age coin also indicate activity at this time. One of the pottery sherds found in this survey comes from close to the findspot of the steelyard weights.

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- FORD, S. 1992: Proposed golf course at Riddings Farm Ashford Hill, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation, Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 92/3, Reading.
- MILES, D. and COLLARD, M. 1986: Bucklebury, Harts Hill Copse. Archaeological Evaluation, Oxford Archaeological Unit, Oxford.

APPENDIX 1 Struck (Im)

Field 1

47200 64800 Broken flake
47220 64700 Broken flake
47240 64640 Spall (ploughstruck?)
47240 64680 Intact flake; Broken flake (ploughstruck?)
47240 64780 2 Intact flakes
47240 64800 Broken flake
47240 64860 Intact flake
47280 64500 Bashed lump
47280 64560 Scraper
47280 64720 Broken flake (ploughstruck?)

Field 2

47220 64340 Intact flake
47240 64380 Intact flake
47260 64360 Broken flake
47320 64400 Intact flake
47340 64440 Intact flake (ploughstruck?); Spall

Field 3

46900 64280 Intact flake
46940 64360 Intact flake
47000 64340 Broken flake
47020 64300 Intact flake (retouched?)
47020 64380 Intact flake
47060 64240 Broken flake (ploughstruck?)
47080 64180 Broken flake

Field 4

46780 64140 Core
46840 63940 Intact flake
46840 64140 Intact flake (ploughstruck?)
46860 64000 Bashed lump (burnt) (ploughstruck?)
46880 63940 Intact flake
46900 63940 Scraper
46960 64160 Broken flake
46940 64080 Intact flake
46960 63920 Intact flake
46960 64020 Broken flake
47000 64080 Intact blade
47060 63980 Core
47060 63960 Scraper
47060 64060 Intact flake
47100 63960 Core
47100 63980 Intact flake
47120 64000 Intact flake
47120 64060 Core
47120 64120 Broken flake
47120 64140 Intact flake
47140 64140 Broken flake

Field 5

- 46340 64480 Broken flake (Palaeolithic?)
- 46600 64320 Intact flake
- 46620 64320 Broken flake

Field 6

- 46640 64400 Spall
- 46680 64420 Bashed lump (ploughstruck?)

Field 8

- 47200 64180 Broken flake
- 47220 64060 Intact flake; Intact blade
- 47240 63960 Intact flake
- 47240 63980 Possible broken blade
- 47240 64160 Intact flake
- 47280 63980 Intact flake
- 47280 64100 Broken flake
- 47280 64120 Intact flake; arrowhead fragment (oblique)
- 47300 64160 Intact flake
- 47320 64080 Broken flake

Field 9

- 46500 64100 2 Intact flakes

APPENDIX 2 Pottery

Field 4

- 46940 64080 Base sherd, sandy grey ware: Roman
- 47020 64100 Rim sherd red earthenware: Post-Medieval
- 47060 63960 Rim sherd, sandy grey ware: Roman

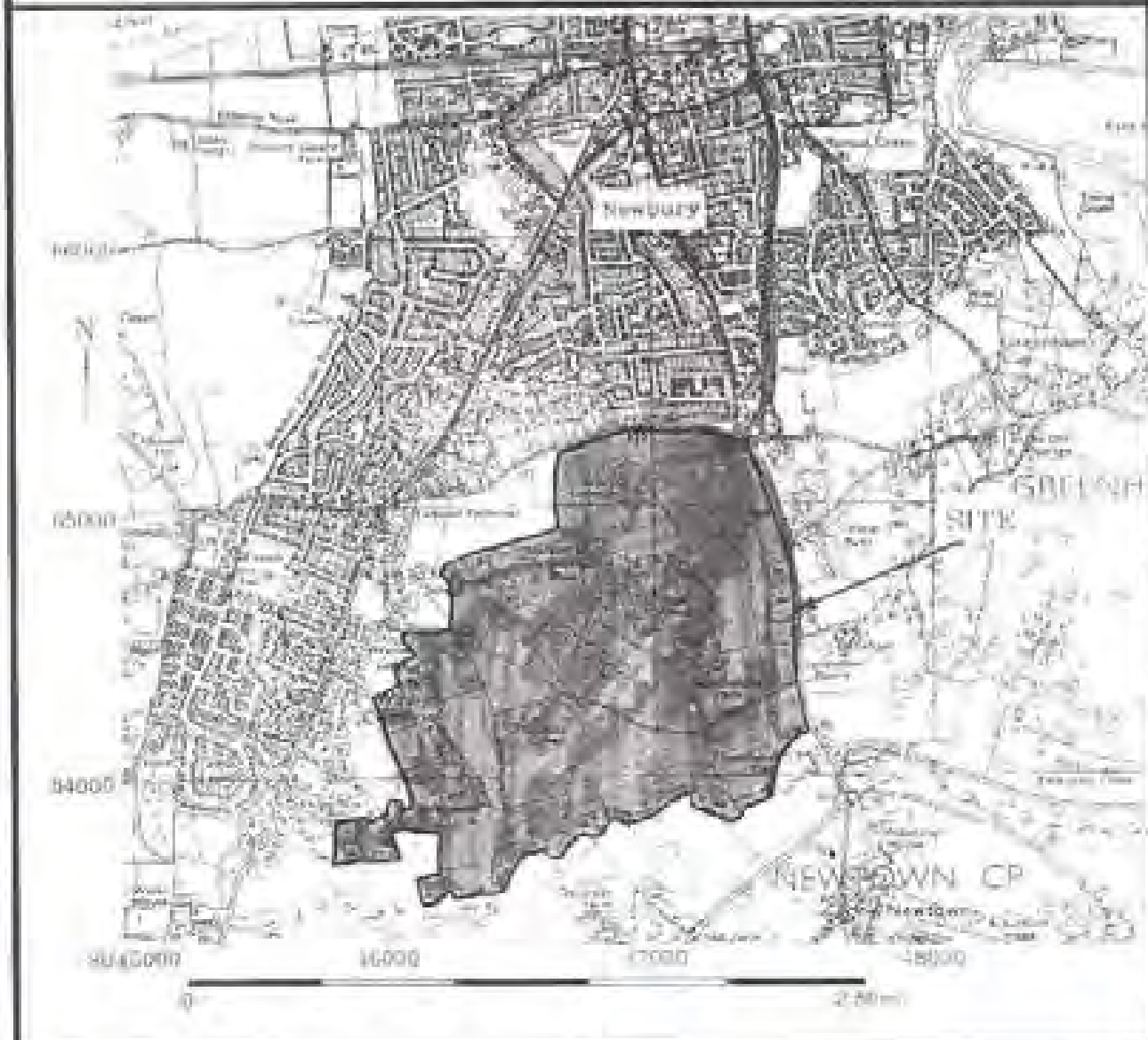
Field 5

- 46420 64280 Body sherd, sandy grey ware: Roman

APPENDIX 3 Stone

Field 4

- 47000 64120 Fragmentary bone pinna (Post-Medieval)



Sandfield Park, Newbury,
Berkshire, 1997

Figure 1 Location of site within
Newbury and Berkshire.



Reprinted from *Archaeological Services*, James Kelley, 1997.

Sandleford Park, Newbury, Berkshire, 1997



Figure 3. Field conditions

APPENDIX 3: Sandleford Park, Newbury, Archaeological Evaluation (CAT, 1998)

SANDLEFORD PARK, NEWBURY,
BERKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

C.A.T JOB: 0715
C.A.T REPORT: 98862

FEBRUARY 1998

This report has been researched and compiled with all reasonable skill, care, and attention to detail within the terms of the project as specified by the Client and within the general terms and conditions of Cotswold Archaeological Trust Ltd. The Trust shall not be liable for any inaccuracy, error or omission in the report or other documents produced as part of the Consultancy and no liability is accepted for any claim, loss or damage howsoever arising from any opinion stated or conclusion or other material contained in this report or other documents supplied as part of the Consultancy.

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SUMMARY

In December 1997, Cotswold Archaeological Trust was commissioned by CgMs Archaeological and Environmental Consultants, on behalf of Trencherwood Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Sandleford Park, Newbury, Berkshire

The evaluation results indicate the main focus of archaeological activity is concentrated along the western limit of the study area, within Area 2. Within this area there is a discernible concentration of Romano-British activity.

The Romano-British activity is restricted to agricultural field enclosures and paddocks and may therefore be interpreted as the peripheral elements of a contemporary settlement complex. As no evidence of domestic structures was revealed during the evaluation, and the enclosure ditches continue beyond the western boundary of the Area 2, it may be suggested that the focus of the Romano-British settlement lies outside the confines of the study area

The archaeological evidence within the remaining areas of the study area appears much more restricted and is largely of post-medieval date. The ditch revealed within Area 4 correlates closely with the cropmark identified from aerial photographic evidence. Artefactual material retrieved from the ditch indicates it is of post-medieval origin. Within Area 3, a relict post-medieval drainage scheme within the marshy environment along the valley floor was revealed.

No evidence of archaeological deposits associated with the dispersed flint scatter, previously identified during fieldwalking, were revealed within Area 1.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 In December 1997, Cotswold Archaeological Trust was commissioned by CgMs Archaeological and Environmental Consultants, on behalf of Trencherwood Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Sandleford Park, Newbury, Berkshire (NGR SU 4680 6450) (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken in compliance with the *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA); and the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP 2) issued by English Heritage.

1.2 The Study Area (Fig. 2)

1.2.1 The study area comprises Sandleford Park, an area of mixed land use, including arable, pasture and woodland, which is currently being considered for residential development as part of the Newbury Local Plan. The site is bound to the north by Monk's Lane and Newbury Rugby Club, to the east by the A34 Trunk Road, to the west by residential and educational properties fronting the A343 Andover Road, and to the south by the River Enbourne which forms the Berkshire-Hampshire county boundary.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the study area comprises deposits of Plateau Gravels overlying Bagshot Beds, in turn overlying London Clays (BGS sheet 267: Hungerford).

1.2.3 The topography of the study area varies greatly from gently undulating plateau to steep sided slopes descending into the valley of an unnamed tributary of the River Enbourne and the Enbourne itself. The southern

boundary of the study area lies at approximately 84m OD, rising to a maximum elevation of 125m OD at the western boundary.

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 A desk-based assessment of readily available archaeological, historical and cartographic records (Chadwick 1997) and a programme of archaeological fieldwalking (Ford 1997) was undertaken prior to the commencement of the evaluation trenching.

1.3.2 The desk-based assessment established that a number of Iron Age and Romano-British artefacts had been recovered from the study area in the past by metal detector. In addition, the fieldwalking recovered a number of artefacts which may indicate the presence of previously unknown prehistoric and Romano-British sites. On the basis of this information, four discrete areas, totalling approximately 18.5ha, were identified as requiring a further phase of fieldwork.

1.4 Archaeological Specification

1.4.1 A project design was issued by CAT in accordance with the archaeological specification issued by CgMs.

1.4.2 The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, preservation, character, and date of any sub-surface features.

1.4.3 The archaeological specification proposed the excavation of 111, 25m x 1.8m trenches. The evaluation trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was carried out under archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant

archaeological deposit or the natural substrate whichever was encountered first.

- 1.4.4 Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were sampled by hand in accordance with CAT Technical Manual 1 *Field Recording Manual* (1996).
- 1.4.5 All artefacts recovered were catalogued and analysed in accordance with CAT Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995). Particular emphasis was given to potentially datable artefacts such as pottery. A full written, drawn and photographic record was kept during the programme of works.
- 1.4.6 The finds and site archive will, subject to agreement with the legal landowner, be deposited with Newbury District Museum.

2. EVALUATION RESULTS

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 A total of 113, rather than the proposed 111 evaluation trenches were excavated at the locations indicated on Fig. 2. The two additional trenches were excavated after consultation with Mr Rob Bourne, Babbie Public Services.
- 2.1.2 The natural substrate was encountered throughout the study area between 89.44m and 120.65m OD.

2.1.3 Descriptions of all features recorded within the evaluation trenches are contained within Appendix 1. A description of all significant features is presented within this section.

2.2 Area 1 (Fig. 3)

2.2.1 Area 1 was approximately 8 hectares in extent, and lay on a moderate south-east facing slope. A total of 44 trenches were targeted over the area which had produced an above average density of worked and waste flint, and two sherds of Romano-British pottery during the fieldwalking programme.

Undated (Fig. 4)

2.2.1 Ditch [103] was revealed at the northern limit of trench 1. It was orientated north-east to south-west, measured at least 1.75m in width and at least 0.45m in depth. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (104).

2.3 Area 2 (Fig. 5)

2.3.1 Area 2 was approximately 7.5 hectares in extent and was situated to the north of Gorse Copse. A total of 48 trenches were targeted over an area where Berkshire SMR records finds of Iron Age and Romano-British metalwork recovered by metal detector users.

Romano-British Features (Figs. 6 – 11)

2.3.2 Romano-British features were encountered within trenches 78, 81, 83, 84, 85, 102, 113, and 114.

2.3.3 The earliest datable features were encountered within trenches 84 and 113. Ditch [8401] was revealed at the northern limit of trench 84. It was orientated

east to west, measured 3.6m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.25m. It contained a grey-brown silty clay fill (8403) from which 29 sherds of second to third-century pottery, 10 sherds of third to fourth-century pottery, 2 fragments of tile and 1 fragment of rotary quern were retrieved. The ditch was cut by east-west ditch [8404].

2.3.4 Ditch [8404] measured 0.9m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.13m. It contained an orange-brown silty clay fill (8402) from which 10 sherds of third to fourth-century pottery were retrieved.

2.3.5 Ditch [11301] was revealed 7m from the north-western limit of trench 113. It was orientated broadly north-west to south-east, although a slight curve in the ditch was evident. It measured 1.45m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.15m. It contained an orange-brown silty clay fill (11302) from which 75 sherds of second to third-century pottery, and 12 fragments from four separate rotary querns were retrieved. Posthole [11309] was revealed immediately to the south of the ditch, although no relationship could be determined between the features.

2.3.6 Posthole [11309] measured 0.42m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.25m. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (11310).

2.3.7 Two intercutting ditches [11303] and [11305] were identified 14m from the north-western limit of the trench. Due to the confines of the evaluation trench and the similarity of fills, the stratigraphic relationship of the features remained undetermined. Ditch [11303] was orientated approximately north-south, measured 0.8m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.21m. Two sherds of second to third-century pottery were retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (11304). The ditch aligned with similarly orientated ditch [8501] revealed at the western extent of trench 85. Posthole [11307] was revealed immediately to the east of the ditch, although no relationship could be determined between the features. The posthole measured 0.28m in

diameter, and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.08m. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (13308).

2.3.8 Ditch [11305] was orientated east-west, measured 0.75m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.21m. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (11306).

2.3.9 Ditch [8103] was identified at the southern end of trench 81. It was orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.9m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.14m. It contained grey-brown silty clay fill (8102), from which 5 sherds of third to fourth-century pottery were retrieved.

2.3.10 Ditch [10403] was revealed at the southern limit of trench 104. It was orientated north-west to south-east, measured 1.1m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.35m. It contained grey-brown silty clay fill (10404), from which 1 sherd of third to fourth-century pottery and 1 fragment of tile were retrieved.

2.3.11 Ditch [7803] was revealed 8m from the southern limit of trench 78. It was orientated north-west to south-east, although a possible westerly return was noted at the northern limit of the ditch. It measured 0.9m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.28m. It contained grey-brown silty clay fill (7802), from which 3 sherds of pottery, broadly dated as Romano-British, were retrieved. A posthole or pit [7807] was revealed 1.5m north of the ditch. It measured 0.65m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.1m. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (7806).

2.3.12 Ditch [7805] was revealed 2m from the southern limit of the trench. It was orientated approximately east to west, measured 1.2m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.19m. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (7804).

2.3.13 Ditch [10203] was revealed at the western limit of trench 102. It was orientated north-south, measured 1.5m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.45m. It contained grey-brown silty clay fill (10202), from which 4 fragments of Romano-British tile were retrieved.

2.3.14 Two postholes were revealed 5m from the north-western limit of trench 114. Posthole [11403] measured 0.42m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.17m. Two sherds of pottery, broadly dated as Romano-British, were retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (11404). Posthole [11405] measured 0.4m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.16m. It contained grey-brown silty clay fill (11406), from which 6 sherds of pottery, broadly dated as Romano-British, were retrieved.

Post-medieval (Fig. 12)

2.3.15 Post-medieval activity was restricted to large, irregular feature [6603] within trench 66 at the eastern limit of Area 2.

2.3.16 Feature [6603] measured at least 6.8m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 1m. It contained a sequence of 5 fills and tip lines from which 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 4 fragments of brick and tile and two pieces of burnt flint were retrieved.

Undated (Fig. 13, 14 & 15)

2.3.17 Within trench 64 a possible posthole [6403] was revealed 6m from the western extent of the trench. It measured 0.58m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.12m. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (6402).

2.3.18 Ditch [6801] was revealed 8m from the eastern limit of trench 68. It was orientated north to south, measured 1.65m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.56m. It contained orange-brown silty clay fill (6802), from which no artefactual material was retrieved.

- 2.3.19 Ditch [7003] was revealed 10m from the eastern extent of trench 70. It was orientated north-west to south-east, measured 1.7m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.38m. It contained grey-brown silty clay fill (7004), from which no artefactual material was retrieved. The ditch was partially disturbed along its western edge by tree-bowl [7001].
- 2.3.20 Posthole [8201] was revealed at the eastern extent of trench 82. It measured 0.32m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.25m. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (8202).
- 2.3.21 Ditch [8303]/[11401] was identified aligned between trenches 83 and 114. It was orientated east to west, measured 1.3m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.28m. No artefactual was retrieved from yellow-brown silty clay fill (8302)/(11402).
- 2.3.22 Posthole [9302] was revealed 9m from the western extent of trench 93. It measured 0.29m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.13m. No artefactual was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (9301).
- 2.3.23 Posthole [10302] was revealed 12m from the southern extent of trench 103. It measured 0.39m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.11m. No artefactual was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (10301).
- 2.3.24 Pit [10405] was revealed 3m from the northern extent of the trench 104. It measured 0.9m in length, 0.7m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.29m. No artefactual material was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (10406).
- 2.3.25 Posthole [10701] was revealed 2m from the south-western extent of trench 107. It measured 0.5m in diameter and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.1m. No artefactual was retrieved from grey-brown silty clay fill (10702).

2.4 Area 3 (Fig. 16)

2.4.1 Area 3 was approximately 2.5 hectares in extent and was situated within the valley of the unnamed tributary of the River Enbourne. A total of 18 trenches were excavated throughout the area.

Post-medieval

2.4.2 Ditch [4502] was revealed 4m from the north-western limit of trench 45. It was orientated north-east to south-west, measured 1.1m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.35m. It contained grey-brown silty clay fill (4501), from which 10 fragments of brick and tile and two fragments of glass were retrieved.

2.4.3 Ditch [4703] was revealed 9m from the north-eastern limit of trench 47. It was orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.85m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.35m. It contained yellow-brown silty clay fill (4702), from which 2 fragments of tile were retrieved.

2.4.4 A north-west to south-east orientated ditch was revealed within trenches 49, 50, and 51. It measured 0.5m in width and was fully excavated within trench 49 to a depth of 0.1m. One fragment of tile was retrieved from dark brown silty clay fill (4902).

Undated

2.4.5 Ditch [5602]/[5902] was identified aligned between trenches 56 and 59. It was orientated east to west, measured 0.55m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.2m. No artefactual was retrieved from dark brown silty clay fill (5601)/(5901).

2.4.6 Ditch [5802] was identified 6m from the north-western limit of trench 58. It was orientated north to south, measured 0.65m in width and was fully

excavated to a depth of 0.18m. No artefactual was retrieved from dark brown silty clay (5801).

2.4.7 Ditch [6001] was revealed 7m from the southern extent of trench 60. It was orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.75m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.29m. No artefactual material was retrieved from red-brown silty clay fill (6002).

2.4.8 Ditch [6003] was revealed 6m from the southern extent of trench 60. It aligned with ditch [6101] revealed 9m from the north-eastern extent of trench 61. Both ditches were orientated north-east to south-west, measured 0.65m in width and were fully excavated to a depth of 0.21m. No artefactual material was retrieved from respective red-brown silty clay fills (6004) and (6102).

2.5 Area 4 (Fig. 17)

2.5.1 Area 4 was approximately 0.75 hectares and was targeted over an area where the presence of a linear cropmark had previously been identified from aerial photographs. A total of 3 trenches were excavated within this area.

Post-medieval (Fig. 18)

2.5.2 Ditch [11101] was revealed 8m from the northern limit of trench 111. Its east-west orientation correlated with the alignment of the known cropmark. It measured 1.7m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. It contained two distinct fills, primary fill (11103) from which 3 fragments of tile and an unidentified iron object were retrieved, and secondary fill (11102) from which 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery were retrieved.

3. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

3.1 Date and Interpretation of Results

3.1.1 The evaluation results indicate that Romano-British, and post-medieval deposits survive within the study area.

Prehistoric

3.1.2 No evidence indicative of prehistoric activity was identified within the application area. The lack of archaeological features associated with the lithic scatters identified during the recent programme of fieldwalking (Ford 1997) may suggest the utilisation of the area by people moving/hunting across the landscape during the prehistoric period, rather than for contemporary settlement.

Romano-British

3.1.3 The Romano-British activity identified within the study area is suggestive of agricultural field enclosures and paddocks. Postholes revealed in close proximity to a number of ditches suggest some form of fenced boundaries, perhaps indicative of stock enclosures rather than a solely drainage function for the ditches. The two additional trenches (113 and 114) excavated along the western boundary of Area 2 suggest the enclosures continue outside the bounds of the study area.

3.1.4 At least three phases of enclosures are evidenced by the differing orientation of the ditches. The initial phase of activity is defined by north-west to south-east aligned ditch [8401]/[11301], which continues beyond the western boundary of the study area. The large quantity of artefactual material retrieved from the ditch, including pottery, some of which shows evidence of burning, fragments of four quern stones and two fragments of tile may be suggestive of a major restructuring of the contemporary settlement complex

and ancillary field systems. The pottery retrieved from fill (8403)/(11302) suggests a date for the abandonment of this ditch in the late second to early third century. The third to fourth-century pottery retrieved from the ditch [8401] is likely to be intrusive from later ditch [8404].

- 3.1.5 Phases 2 and 3 are defined by north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east aligned ditches within trenches 70, 78, 81, 104 and 113. The differing alignments of the enclosure ditches suggest further restructuring of the contemporary agricultural landscape during the late Roman period. However, defining the chronology of these two distinct phases of field enclosures remains problematic due to the lack of any relevant physical relationships within the evaluation trenches and as a result of the broad date range (third to fourth century) of the pottery retrieved from the ditches.
- 3.1.6 A further phase of enclosure ditches may be tentatively proposed utilising the north-south and east-west orientated ditches revealed within trenches 68, 83, 102 and 114. However, the lack of datable artefactual material retrieved from the proposed enclosure ditches prohibits accurate dating, and the ditches may equally be of post-medieval origin as Romano-British.
- 3.1.7 No evidence of domestic structures was revealed within the study area. However, the intensity of the agricultural landscape, the general unabraded nature of the pottery, and the fragments of roof tile suggest the study area is close to an area of domestic occupation. It may therefore be suggested that the focus of the contemporary Romano-British settlement lies outside of the confines of the study area on the high, flat ground between the western limits of Area 2 and the current A 343.
- 3.1.8 The Romano-British activity identified within the study area appears typical of the Newbury-Reading area and further supports the hypothesis that an expansion in agricultural practice during the Roman period saw the extensive exploitation of the plateau gravels.

Post-medieval/modern

- 3.1.9 Ditch [11101] revealed within Area 4 correlates closely with the cropmark identified from aerial photographic evidence, which may now be interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary.
- 3.1.10 The ditches revealed within Area 3 may be interpreted as a post-medieval/modern drainage scheme within the marshy environment along the valley floor. The drainage ditches on the north side of the valley are all still visible as earthworks.
- 3.1.11 Interpretation of the exact form and function of pit [6603] revealed at the eastern extent of Area 2 remains problematic, although small scale gravel extraction may have been the original function of the feature.

Undated

- 3.1.12 Linear ditch [103], revealed within Area 1, is the only significant feature that remains undated. Interpretation as to its original function remains problematic given the limited view afforded by the evaluation trenching, although a ditch associated with the reputed medieval fishponds identified 70m to the east may be suggested.
- 3.1.13 A small number of undated postholes were revealed in the area to the north and east of the Romano-British enclosure ditches in Area 2. However the limited numbers and the spatial distribution of the postholes prohibits an accurate interpretation as to their date and function.

3.2 Survival and Extent of Archaeological Deposits

- 3.2.1 The evaluation results indicate the main focus of archaeological activity is concentrated within Area 2 along the western limit of the study area. Within this area there is a discernible concentration of Romano-British activity. The

archaeological evidence within the remaining areas of the study area appears much more restricted and is largely of post-medieval date.

3.2.2 The effects of modern ploughing has affected the archaeological resource in Areas 1 and 2. The level of truncation was consistent throughout these areas at approximately 0.35m below the existing ground surface.

3.2.3 No evidence of modern ploughing was evident within Area 3 due to the prevailing marshy conditions. However, such a locally wet environment would also appear to have precluded archaeological activity within the area with the exception of post-medieval drainage.

3.3 Effectiveness of the Evaluation Strategy

3.3.1 The evaluation trenching has confirmed the presence of, and has succeeded in characterising the archaeological resource within the study area. However, it should be noted that the extrapolation of a number of ditch alignments within Area 2 suggests they would pass through gaps within the trench layout. On this basis it may be concluded that the evaluation results allow the Romano-British activity to be viewed at a basic level, rather than allowing an accurate interpretation of the full density and extent of the archaeological resource.

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Fig. 1 **Location map**

Fig. 2 Trench locations showing previous survey results

Fig. 3 Area 1: Trench locations showing archaeological features

Fig. 4 Trench 1, plan and section

Fig. 5 Area 2: Trench locations showing archaeological features

Fig. 6 Trench 84, plan and section

Fig. 7 Trench 113, plan and sections

Fig. 8 Trenches 81 and 104, plans and sections

Fig. 9 Trench 78, plan and sections

Fig. 10 Trenches 83 and 102, plans and sections

Fig. 11 Trench 114, plan and sections

Fig. 12 Trench 66, plan and section

Fig. 13 Trenches 64 and 68, plans and section

Fig. 14 Trenches 70, 82 and 93, plans and sections

Fig. 15 Trenches 103 and 107, plans and sections

Fig. 16 Area 3: Trench locations showing archaeological features

Fig. 17 Area 4: Trench locations showing archaeological feature

Fig. 18 Trench 111, plan and section

APPENDIX 1

Trench Descriptions

Note: Cut features are designated by square brackets thus [000]; all other deposits/layers are in round brackets. Heights are based on the bench mark located at Old Priory Lodge. The level was taken to be 120.15m OD.

AREA 1

Trench 1 Modern ground surface 93.57m OD to 93.87m OD

Natural plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ditch [103]: orientated north-east to south-west, at least 1.75m in width and at least 0.45m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (104). No finds

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 2 Modern ground surface 91.26m OD to 92.78m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 3 Modern ground surface 93.86m OD to 94.02m OD

Natural plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 4 Modern ground surface 95.36m OD to 96.40m OD

Natural plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 5 Modern ground surface 92.91m OD to 94.41m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 6 Modern ground surface 95.82m OD to 96.81m OD

Natural plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 7 Modern ground surface 94.66m OD to 95.61m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 8 Modern ground surface 93.52m OD to 94.59m OD

Natural plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.32m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 9 Modern ground surface 91.85m OD to 92.89m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 10 Modern ground surface 91.01 OD to 91.63m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 11 Modern ground surface 89.44m OD to 90.39m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 12 Modern ground surface 90.77m OD to 91.88m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.28m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 13 Modern ground surface 90.16m OD to 90.94m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 14 Modern ground surface 89.91m OD to 90.23m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown through to black silty clay.

Trench 15 Modern ground surface 95.21m OD to 95.61m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 16 Modern ground surface 91.88m OD to 93.28m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.35m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 17 Modern ground surface 93.37m OD to 93.79m OD

Natural plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown through to black silty clay.

Trench 18 Modern ground surface 93.91m OD to 95.17m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 19 Modern ground surface 93.33m OD to 93.53m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.20m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 20 Modern ground surface 95.33m OD to 96.29m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 21 Modern ground surface 96.21m OD to 96.46m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 22 Modern ground surface 94.4m OD to 95.38m OD

Natural plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 23 Modern ground surface 93.56m OD to 95.21m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 24 Modern ground surface 93.66m OD to 94.14m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 25 Modern ground surface 95.43m OD to 96.16m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.20m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 26 Modern ground surface 97.15m OD to 98.50m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.20m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 27 Modern ground surface 96.79m OD to 98.21m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 28 Modern ground surface 96.87m OD to 97.43m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.31m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 29 Modern ground surface 95.19m OD to 96.58m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 30 Modern ground surface 94.77m OD to 96.07m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 31 Modern ground surface 99.18m OD to 99.42m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 32 Modern ground surface 100.85m OD to 101.82m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 33 Modern ground surface 101.98m OD to 103.07m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.20m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 34 Modern ground surface 100.65m OD to 101.02m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 35 Modern ground surface 100.68m OD to 101.61m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 36 Modern ground surface 99.24m OD to 100.30m OD

Natural plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30 below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 37 Modern ground surface 99.78m OD to 100.49m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 38 Modern ground surface 99.3m OD to 99.8m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 39 Modern ground surface 98.79m OD to 99.40m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.20m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 40 Modern ground surface 97.16m OD to 98.07m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 41 Modern ground surface 97.12m OD to 97.33m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.20m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 42 Modern ground surface 96.78m OD to 96.90m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 43 Modern ground surface 94.98m OD to 96.28m OD

Natural clays (003) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 44 Modern ground surface 95.66m OD to 96.57m OD

Natural clays (003) & plateau gravels (002) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

AREA 3

Trench 45 Modern ground surface 97.34m OD to 97.63m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.31m below present ground level.

Ditch [4502]: orientated north-east to south-west, measured 1.1m in width and 0.35m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (4501). Finds: 10 fragments of brick and tile and two fragments of glass.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 46 Modern ground surface 96.00m OD to 96.43m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.23m below present ground level.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 47 Modern ground surface 95.91m OD to 97.06m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.33m below present ground level.

Ditch [4703]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.85m in width and 0.35m in depth. Contains yellow-brown silty clay fill (4702). Find: 2 fragments of tile

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 48 Not Excavated

Trench 49 Modern ground surface 98.30m OD to 99.00m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.28m below present ground level.

Ditch [4901]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.5m in width and 0.1m in depth. Contains dark brown silty clay fill (4902). Finds: 1 fragment of tile. Equivalent to ditches [5001] & [5101].

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 50 Modern ground surface 98.98m OD to 99.36m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.26m below present ground level.

Ditch [5001]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.5m in width, not excavated. Contains dark brown silty clay fill (5002). Equivalent to ditches [4901] & [5101].

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 51 Modern ground surface 98.98m OD to 100.15m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.23m below present ground level.

Ditch [5101]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.5m in width, not excavated. Contains dark brown silty clay fill (5102). Equivalent to ditches [4901] & [5001].

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 52 Modern ground surface 99.82m OD to 100.40m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.21m below present ground level.

Natural pond feature containing sterile blue clays

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 53 Modern ground surface 99.01m OD to 99.71m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.28m below present ground level.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 54 Modern ground surface 98.86m OD to 99.01m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 55 Modern ground surface 98.09m OD to 98.62m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 56 Modern ground surface 98.87m OD to 99.39m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.21m below present ground level.

Ditch [5602]: orientated east-west, measured 0.55m in width and 0.2m in depth. Contains dark brown silty clay fill (5601). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [5902]

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 57 Modern ground surface 98.66m OD to 98.23m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.24m below present ground level.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 58 Modern ground surface 98.72m OD to 99.22m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.31m below present ground level.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 59 Modern ground surface 99.15m OD to 100.28m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.19m below present ground level.

Ditch [5902]: orientated east-west, measured 0.55m in width and 0.2m in depth. Contains dark brown silty clay fill (5901). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [5602]

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 60 Modern ground surface 98.30m OD to 99.92m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.21m below present ground level.

Ditch [6001]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.75m in width and 0.29m in depth. Contains red-brown silty clay fill (6002). No finds

Ditch [6003]: orientated north-east to south-west, measured 0.65m in width and 0.21 in depth. Contains red-brown silty clay fill (6004). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [6101].

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 61 Modern ground surface 97.88m OD to 99.65m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.20m below present ground level.

Ditch [6101]: orientated north-east to south-west, measured 0.65m in width and 0.21 in depth. Contains red-brown silty clay fill (6102). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [6003].

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 62 Modern ground surface 97.14m OD to 97.38m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.19m below present ground level.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

Trench 63 Modern ground surface 96.61m OD to 97.78m OD

Natural clays (011) were encountered at depth of 0.28m below present ground level.

Topsoil (010): red-brown silty clay.

AREA 2

Trench 64 Modern ground surface 116.07m OD to 116.68m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.35m below present ground level.

Posthole [6403]: measured 0.58m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (6402). No finds.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 65 Modern ground surface 117.71m OD to 118.09m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 66 Modern ground surface 116.69m OD to 117.13m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.41m below present ground level.

Feature [6603]: measured at least 6.8m in width and 1m in depth. Contains sequence of 5 fills and tip lines (6604), (6605), (6606), (6607) & (6608). Finds: 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 4 fragments of brick and tile and two pieces of burnt flint.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 67 Modern ground surface 117.85m OD to 118.14m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.34m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 68 Modern ground surface 117.14m OD to 117.33m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.42m below present ground level.

Ditch [6801]: orientated north-south, measured 1.65m in width and 0.56m in depth. Contains orange-brown silty clay fill (6802). No finds.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 69 Modern ground surface 118.33m OD to 118.38m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.40m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 70 Modern ground surface 118.48m OD to 118.98m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ditch [7003]: orientated north-south, measured 1.7m in width and 0.38m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (7004). No finds.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 71 Modern ground surface 118.13m OD to 118.37m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.44m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 72 Modern ground surface 117.58m OD to 117.78m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.40m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 73 Modern ground surface 118.73m OD to 118.91m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.45m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 74 Modern ground surface 118.07m OD to 118.51m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.34m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 75 Modern ground surface 118.32m OD to 118.94m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.40m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 76 Modern ground surface 119.27m OD to 119.57m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.36m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 77 Modern ground surface 119.85m OD to 120.13m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.33m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 78 Modern ground surface 120.06 OD to 120.08m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ditch [7803]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.9m in width and 0.28m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (10404). Finds: 3 sherds of RB pottery.

Posthole/pit [7807]: measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (7806). No finds.

Ditch [7805]: orientated approximately east-west, measured 1.2m in width and 0.19m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (7804). No finds

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 79 Modern ground surface 118.78m OD to 119.34m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.44m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 80 Modern ground surface 118.32m OD to 118.64m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.37m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 81 Modern ground surface 119.29m OD to 119.64m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.39m below present ground level.

Ditch [8103]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.9m in width and 0.14m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (8102). Finds: 5 sherds of third to fourth century pottery.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 82 Modern ground surface 119.51m OD to 119.78m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.33m below present ground level.

Posthole [8201]: measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (8202). No finds.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 83 Modern ground surface 120.42m OD to 120.71m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.40m below present ground level.

Ditch [8303]: orientated east-west, measured 1.3m in width and 0.28m in depth. Contains yellow-brown silty clay fill (8302). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [11401].

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 84 Modern ground surface 120.75m OD to 121.01m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.37m below present ground level.

Ditch [8401]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 3.6m in width 0.25m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (8403). Finds: 38 sherds of second to third century pottery, 1 sherd of BB1 (intrusive) 2 fragments of tile and 1 fragment of rotary quern were retrieved.

Ditch [8404]: orientated east-west, measured 0.9m in width and 0.13m in depth. Contains orange-brown silty clay fill (8402). Finds: 10 sherds of third to fourth century pottery

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 85 Modern ground surface 120.71m OD to 121.07m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.39m below present ground level.

Ditch [8501]: orientated approximately north-south, measured 0.7m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.15m. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (8502). No finds

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 86 Modern ground surface 120.68m OD to 120.77m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.40m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 87 Modern ground surface 119.04m OD to 120.13m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 88 Modern ground surface 120.24m OD to 120.61m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.34m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 89 Modern ground surface 120.88m OD to 120.92m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 90 Modern ground surface 119.08m OD to 120.05m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.37m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 91 Modern ground surface 118.19m OD to 118.43m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 92 Modern ground surface 116.40m OD to 117.93m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 93 Modern ground surface 118.71m OD to 118.81m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.36m below present ground level.

Posthole [9302]: measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (9301). No finds

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 94 Modern ground surface 118.20m OD to 118.76m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.36m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 95 Modern ground surface 115.37m OD to 115.56m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.25m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 96 Modern ground surface 116.15m OD to 117.66m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 97 Modern ground surface 115.93m OD to 117.49m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 98 Modern ground surface 115.64m OD to 117.28m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.40m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 99 Modern ground surface 115.78m OD to 115.90m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 100 Modern ground surface 115.92m OD to 116.47m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.41m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 101 Modern ground surface 117.48m OD to 117.86m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.33m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 102 Modern ground surface 119.21m OD to 119.83m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.42m below present ground level.

Ditch [10203]: orientated north-south, measured 1.5m in width and 0.45m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (10202). Finds: 4 fragments of RB tile.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 103 Modern ground surface 118.46m OD to 118.54m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.39m below present ground level.

Posthole [10302]: measured 0.39m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (10301). No finds.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 104 Modern ground surface 120.36m OD to 120.67m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.37m below present ground level.

Ditch [10403]: orientated north-west to south-east, measured 1.1m in width and 0.35m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (10404). Finds: 1 sherd of third to fourth century pottery and 1 fragment of tile.

Pit [10405]: measured 0.9m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.29m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (10406). No finds.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 105 Modern ground surface 120.38m OD to 120.66m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.34m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 106 Modern ground surface 117.19m OD to 118.30m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.36m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 107 Modern ground surface 115.00m OD to 116.93m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.31m below present ground level.

Posthole [10701]: measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (10702). No finds

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 108 Modern ground surface 120.27m OD to 120.45m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.29m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 109 Modern ground surface 119.99m OD to 120.29m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.35m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

AREA 4

Trench 110 Modern ground surface 116.64m OD to 117.74m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.32m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 111 Modern ground surface 118.52m OD to 119.48m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.38m below present ground level.

Ditch [11101]: orientated east-west, measures 1.7m in width and at least 0.45m in depth. Contains primary fill (11103), and secondary fill (11102). Finds: 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 3 fragments of tile and an unidentified iron object. Correlates with alignment of the known cropmark

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 112 Modern ground surface 117.60m OD to 118.39m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.30m below present ground level.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

AREA 2 ADDITIONAL TRENCHES

Trench 113 Modern ground surface 121.43m OD to 121.46m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.43m below present ground level.

Ditch [11301]: orientated broadly north-west to south-east, although a slight curve in the ditch was evident, measured 1.45m in width and 0.15m in depth. Contains orange-brown silty clay fill (11302). Finds: 75 sherds of second to third century pottery, and 12 fragments of rotary quern.

Posthole [11309]: measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (11310). No finds

Ditch [11303]: orientated approximately north-south, measured 0.8m in width and 0.21m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (11304). Finds: 2 sherds of second to third century pottery.

Posthole [11307]: measured 0.28m in diameter, and 0.08m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (11308). No finds

Ditch [11305]: orientated east-west, measured 0.75m in width and 0.21m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (11306). No finds.

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 114 Modern ground surface 120.85m OD to 121.07m OD

Natural plateau gravels (003) were encountered at depth of 0.35m below present ground level.

Ditch [11401]: orientated east-west, measured 1.3m in width and 0.28m in depth. Contains yellow-brown silty clay fill (11402). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [8303].

Posthole [11403]: measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (11404). Finds: 2 sherds of RB pottery.

Posthole [11405]: measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. Contains grey-brown silty clay fill (11406). Finds: 6 sherds of RB pottery.

Subsoil (009): Mid orange-brown silty clay

Ploughsoil (001): Mid grey-brown silty clay.

APPENDIX 2

Pottery Assessment by Dr. J R Timby

The evaluation resulted in the recovery of some 150 sherds of pottery, 5.9 kg dating to the Roman and Post-medieval periods. The pottery was relatively well-preserved in that the sherds were quite large with several joining pieces from single vessels suggesting relatively *in-situ* rubbish material. The surfaces of the sherds were less well-preserved, presumably the result of slightly hostile soil conditions or water-logging.

The material was briefly sorted into main ware types and quantified by count and weight. The information is presented on an Excel spreadsheet. The pottery was analysed in the absence of full site details and without further research, therefore the conclusions reached at this stage must be regarded as provisional.

Roman

Most of the sherds, 142, date to the Roman period. The assemblage is biased by the presence of several sherds from a single storage jar recovered from 11302 which accounts for 67% of the total assemblage weight although only 24% by sherd count. This vessel and the associated sherds are probably the earliest from the site and suggest a date of abandonment for this feature in the later 2nd/early 3rd century. The group from 11302 is also slightly unusual in that it contains several sherds from Dragendorff 31 samian dishes, some burnt, and several sherds from a black sandy ware jar. Further sherds of storage jar possibly of similar date but with no associated material came from 11304.

The other two main groups of material, from contexts 8102 and 8103 belong to the later Roman period. These are characterized by vessels of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (OXFRS), whiteware mortaria (OXFWM), Dorset black burnished ware (BB1) and local grey sandy wares (GW). A small samian cup Drag type 80 came from 8403, a form which continued to be made into the 3rd century. Further sherds of OXFRS came from contexts 10404 and the topsoil 1. Other sherds were recovered from 11404, 11406 and 7802 which are not closely datable other than Roman. The low proportion of BB1 and the absence of late Roman shelly ware might suggest the site was abandoned in the first half of the 4th century but it should be noted that the sample is quite small.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval glazed wares were recovered from trenches 66 (6606/7) and 111 (11102).

Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Weight	Number	Date	Comment
1	OXFWSM	Mortaria	75	1	240-400	
6606	GRE		10	1	Post-med	
6607	GRE		9	3	Post-med	
7802	GW		8	2	Roman	
7802	O15		23	1	Roman	
8102	BB1		5	3	3 rd - 4 th	
8102	GW	Jug	5	2	3 rd - 4 th	
8402	OXFRSM		48	1	240-400	
8402	OXFVHM		26	1	100-400	
8402	OXFRS		25	3	240-400	
8402	BB1		10	1	3 rd -4 th	
8402	GW		31	3	Roman	
8402	O20		4	1	Roman	
8403	OXFVHM	M22	110	3	240-400	
8403	SWWS	Flag	30	1	150-250	
8403	BB1	Jar	97	10	3 rd - 4 th	
8403	SAM	Dr 80	3	1	160-240	
8403	GW	Jar	46	1	Roman	
8403	OXFRSM		10	1	240-400	
8403	OXFRS		10	1	240-400	
8403	GW		227	20	Roman	
8403	GW	Jar	22	1	3 rd - 4 th	
10404	OXFRS		8	1	240-400	
11102			64	4	Post-med	Various
11302	GS	Storage jar	4124	36	2 nd +	1 Vessel
11302	OXFVH		9	1	2 nd - 3 rd	
11302	O10		27	2	Roman	
11302	O20		12	1	Roman	
11302	GW		63	4	Roman	
11302	GS	Jar	14	1	2 nd +	
11302	BW	Jar	375	12	Roman	
11302	SAM	Dr 31	280	16	2 nd	Burnt x 5
11304	GS	Storage Jar	75	2	2 nd - 3 rd	
11404	GW		1	1	Roman	
11404	O15		2	1	Roman	
11406	GW	Jar	32	6	Roman	
TOTAL			5920	150		

APPENDIX 3

Concordance of Finds

Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery		Building Material			Other
			No	Wgt	No	Wgt	Type	
001	Ploughsoil	240-400	1	75g				
4501	Ditch 4502	Post-med			9	529g	tile	2 bottle glass, modern
					1	98g	brick	
4702	Ditch 4703	Post-med			1	86g	tile	
4902	Ditch 4901	Post-med			1	9g	tile	
6606	Pit 6603	Post-med	1	10g	1	4g	tile	
					1	592g	brick	
6607	Pit 6603	Post-med	3	9g	2	41g	tile	2 burnt flint (63g)
					2	139g	brick	
7004	Ditch 7003							1 burnt flint (110g)
7802	Ditch 7803	Roman	3	31g				
8102	Ditch 8103	3 rd -4 th	5	10g				
8402	Ditch recut 8404	Roman	10	146g				1 fragment from a rotary quern (203g)
8403	Ditch 8401	Roman	39	558g	2	25g	tile	
10202	Ditch 10203				4	13g	tile	
10404	Ditch 10403	240-400	1	9g	1	4g	tile	
11102	Ditch 11101	Post-med	4	64g				9 animal bone (93g)
11103	Ditch 11101				3	383g	tile	1 Fe object
11302	Ditch 11301	2nd-3 rd	75	4949g				3 burnt pebbles (300g) 12 fragments from 4 rotary quern (10830g)
11304	Ditch 11303	2nd-3 rd	2	75g				
11404	Posthole 11403	Roman	2	3g				
11406	Posthole 11405	Roman	6	32g				

Small finds

- | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 11302 | 8 joining rotary quern fragments, upper stone, 8780g |
| 2 | 11302 | 2 joining rotary quern fragments, lower stone, 643g |
| 3 | 11302 | 1 rotary quern fragment, 754g |
| 4 | 11302 | 1 rotary quern fragment, 653g |
| 5 | 8402 | 1 rotary quern fragment, 203g |

APPENDIX 4

Archive Components

Site Data	Context Records Drawing Register Site Drawings Levels Register Photographic Register Photographs
Finds Data	Context Finds Records Finds Index by Category Small Finds Register Small Finds Records Finds Box Register Specialist Reports

The stratigraphic archive for the site consists of the following elements:

Context Sheets	102
Plans	32
Sections	39
B&W photos	194
Colour slides	194
Level Nos	646
Small Finds Nos	5

The following context types were represented

Ditches/gullies
Pits
Postholes
Fills

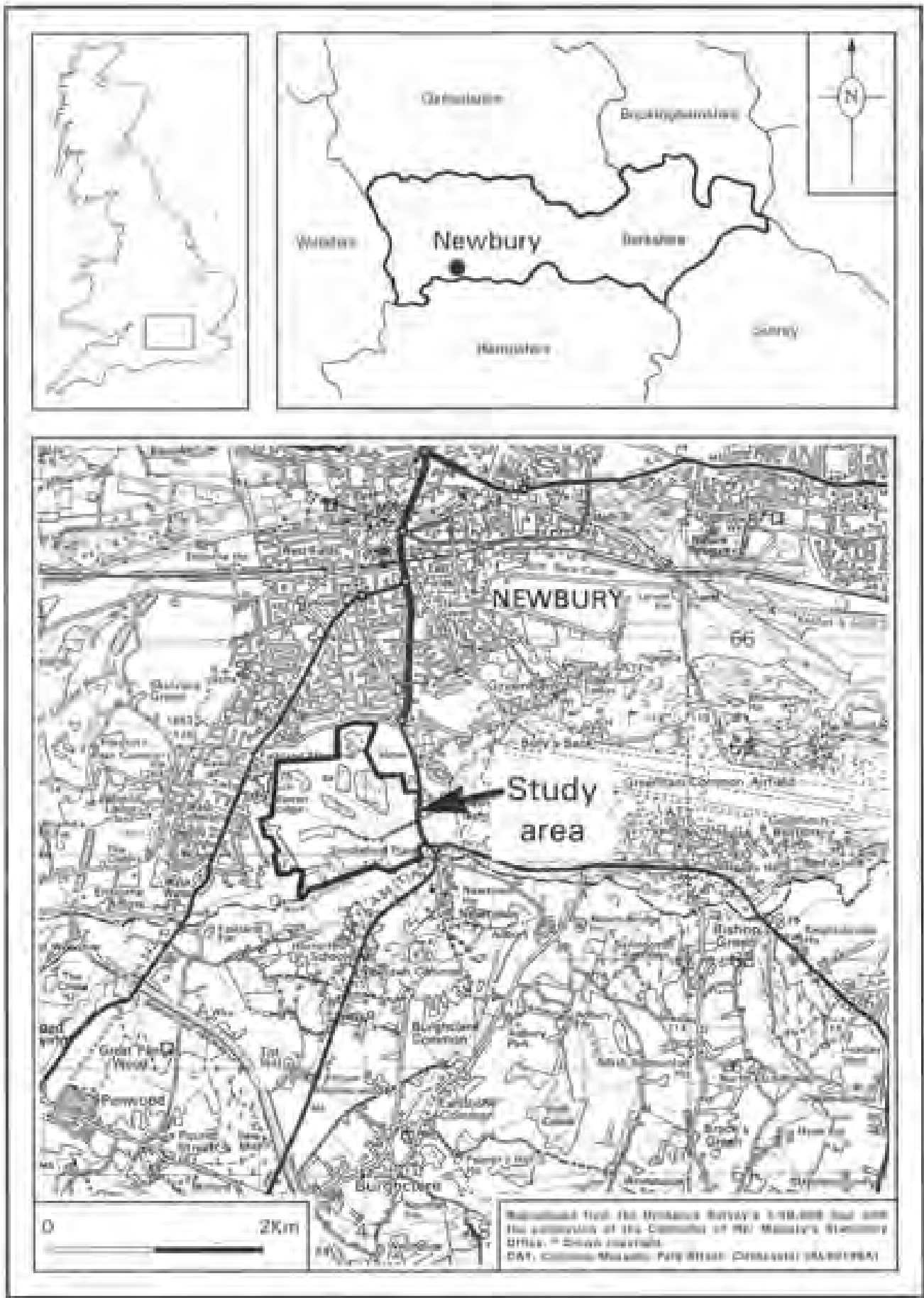


Fig. 1 Location plan

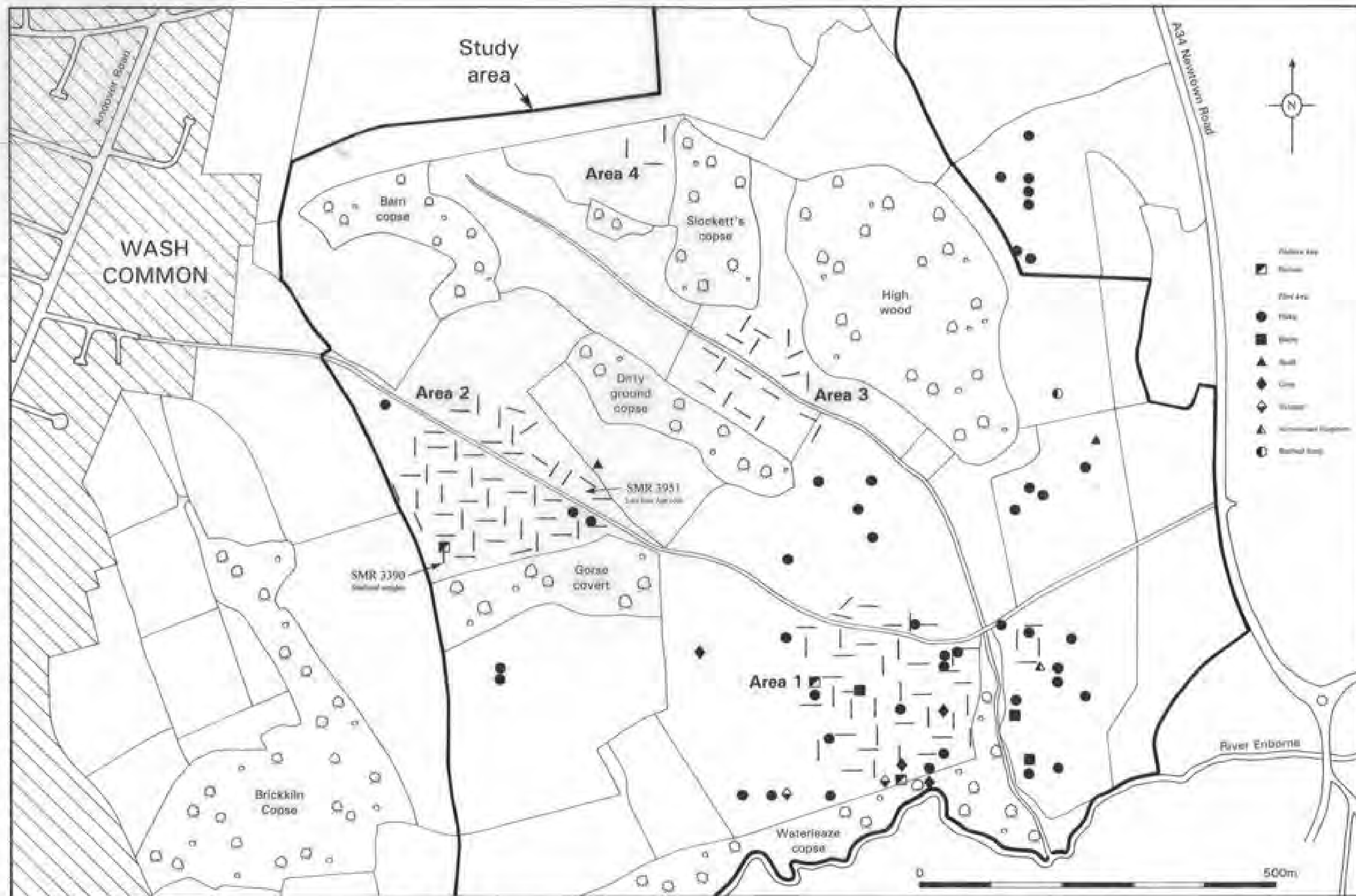


Fig. 2 Trench locations showing previous survey results

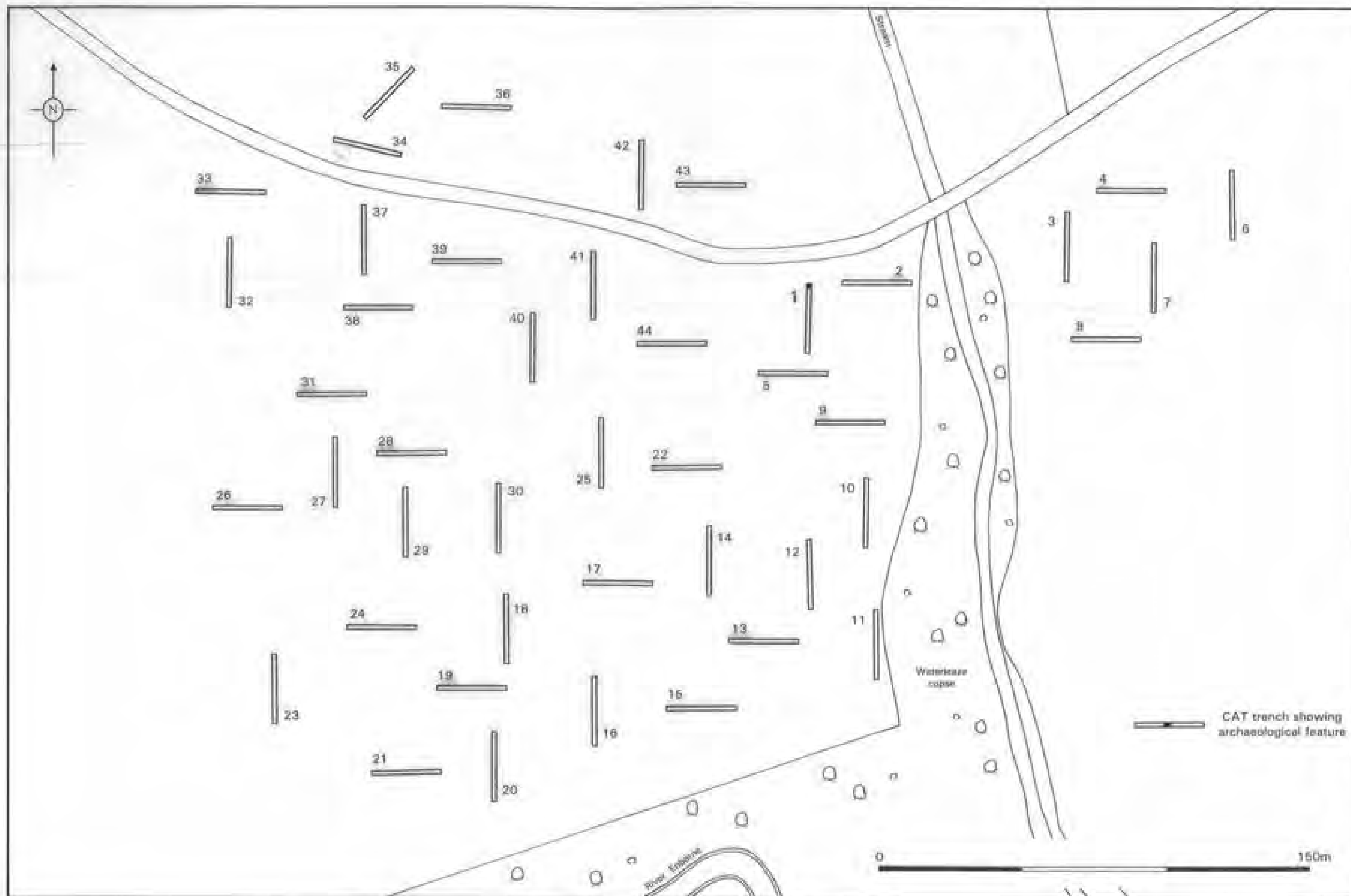


Fig. 3 Area 1 - Trench locations showing archaeological features

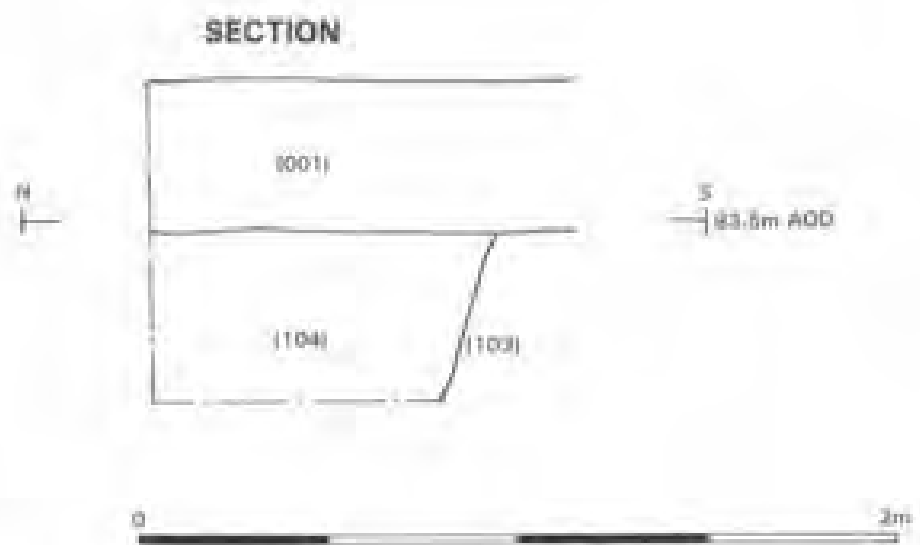


Fig. 4 Trench 1, plan and section

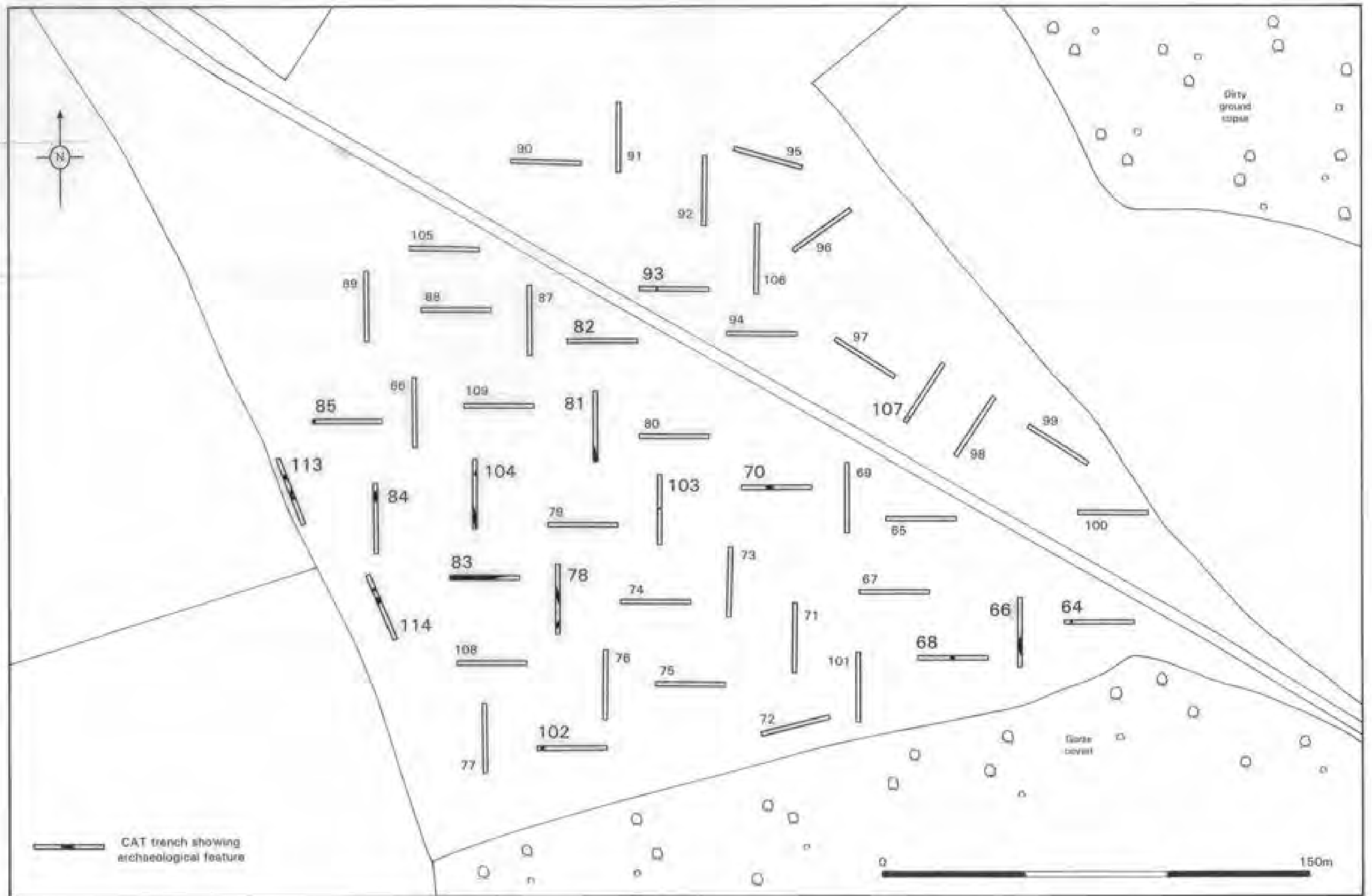


Fig. 5 Area 2 - Trench locations showing archaeological features

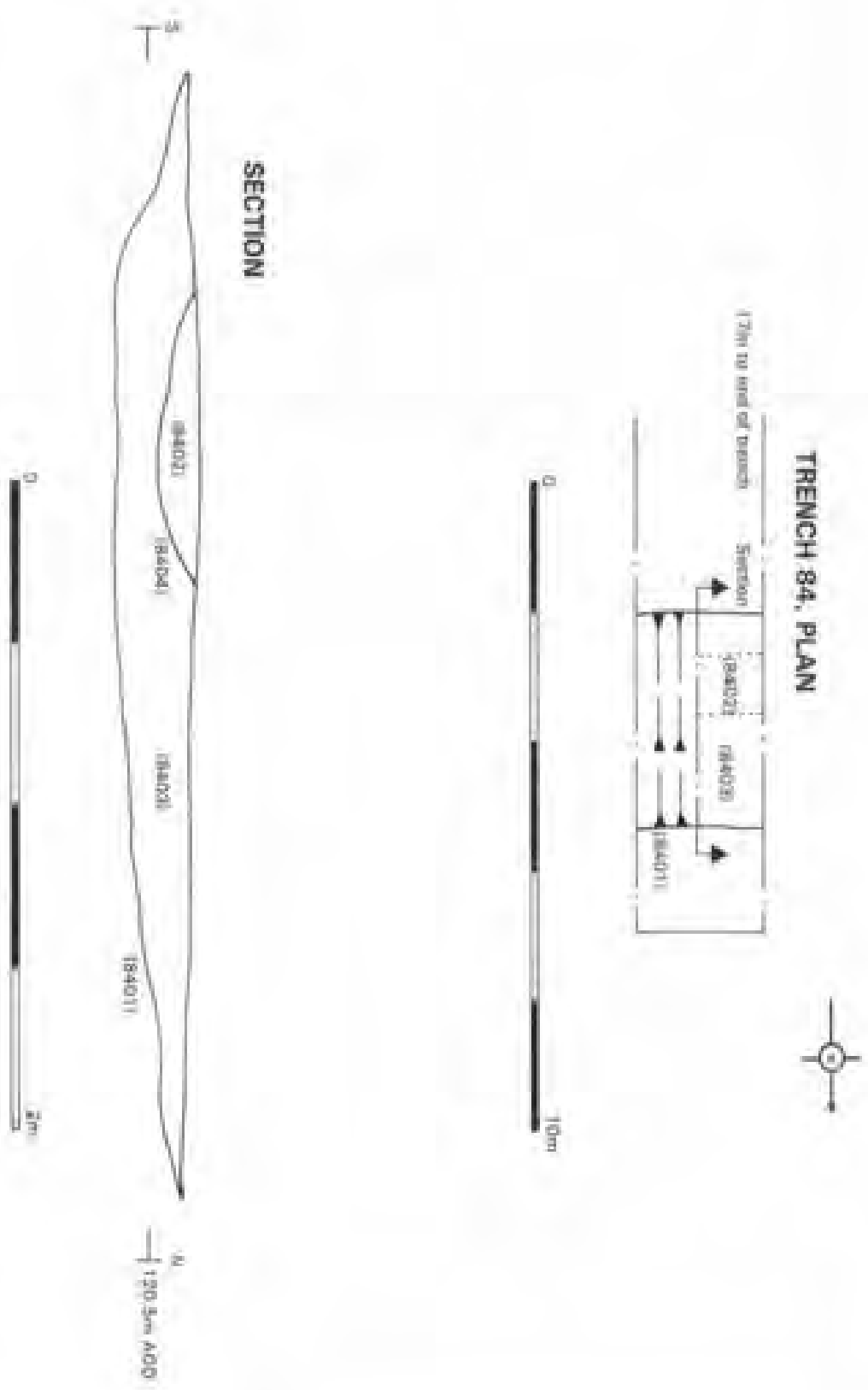
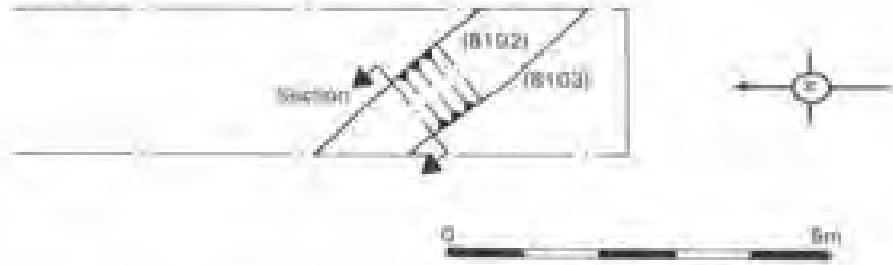


Fig. 6 Trench 84, plan and section

TRENCH 81, PLAN

17m to end of trench



SW

SECTION

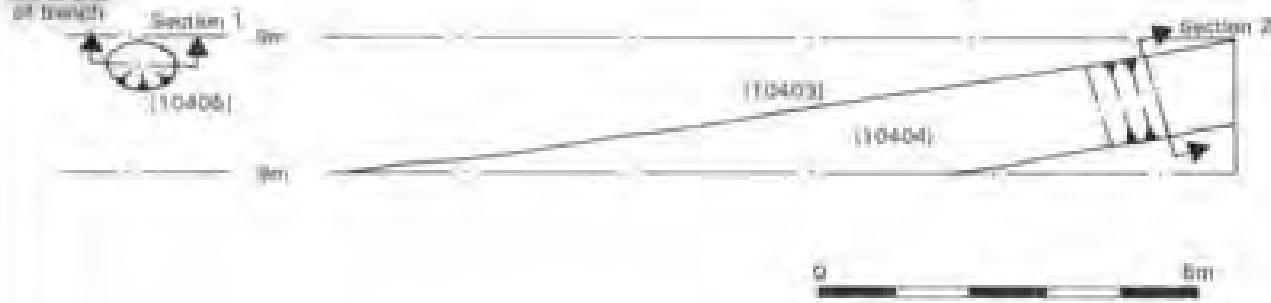
NE

119.5m AOD



TRENCH 104, PLAN

2m to end of trench



N

SECTION 1

S

SECTION 2

W 120.5m AOD



Fig. 8 Trenches 81 and 104, plans and sections

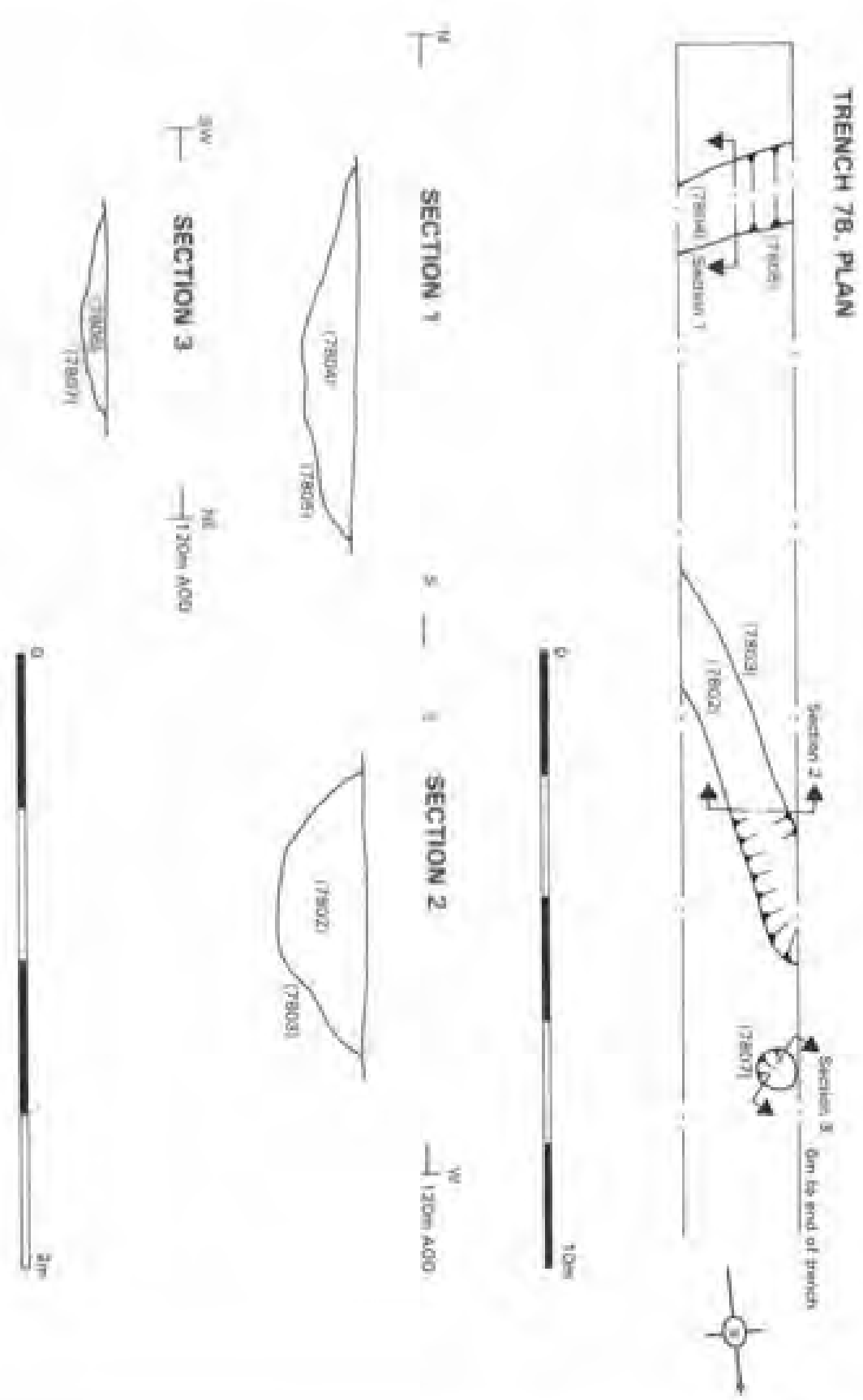


Fig. 9 Trench 78, plan and sections

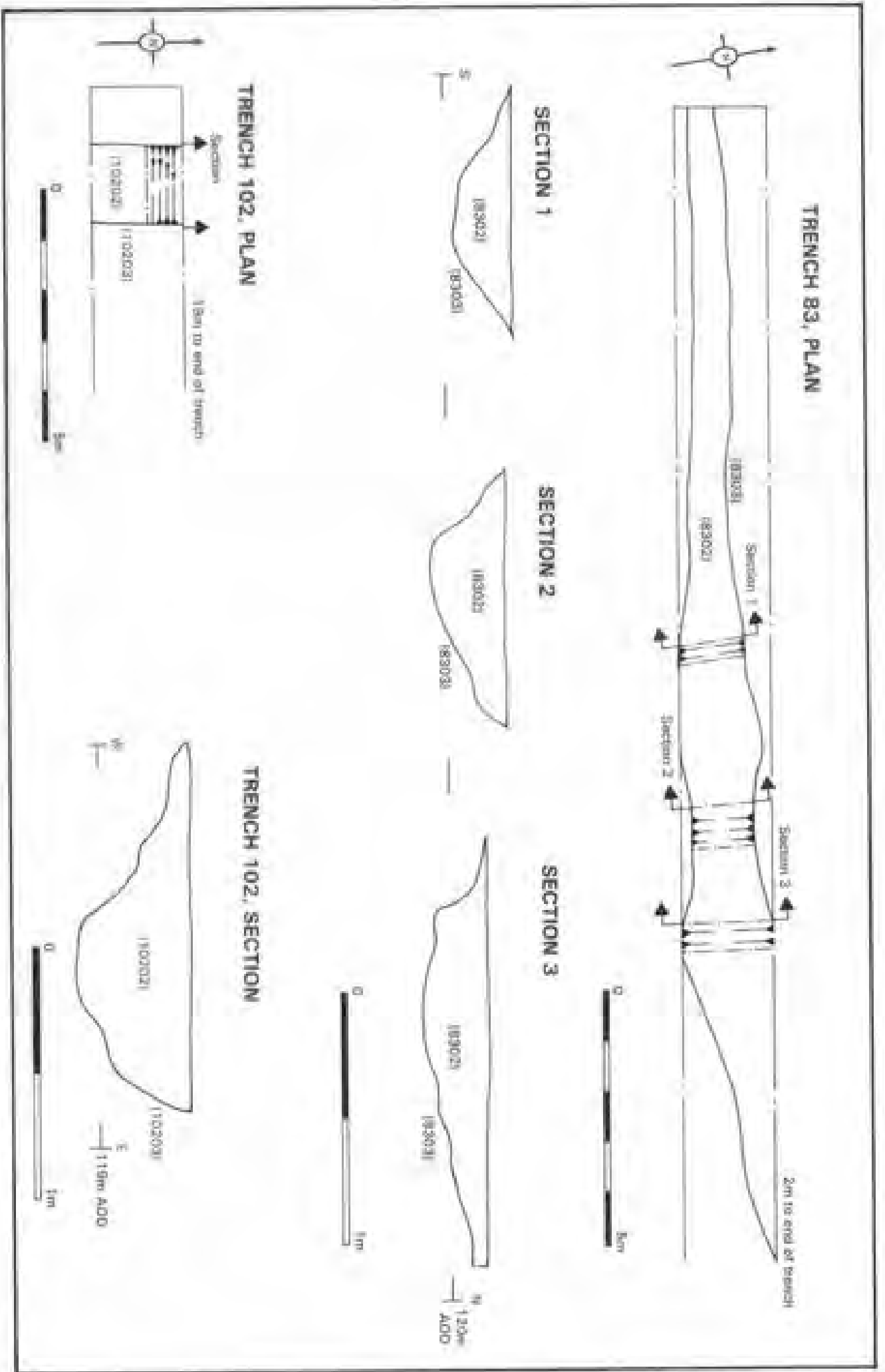


Fig. 10 Trenches 83 and 102, plans and sections

TRENCH 114, PLAN



SECTION 1



SECTION 2



SECTION 3



Fig. 11 Trench 114, plan and sections

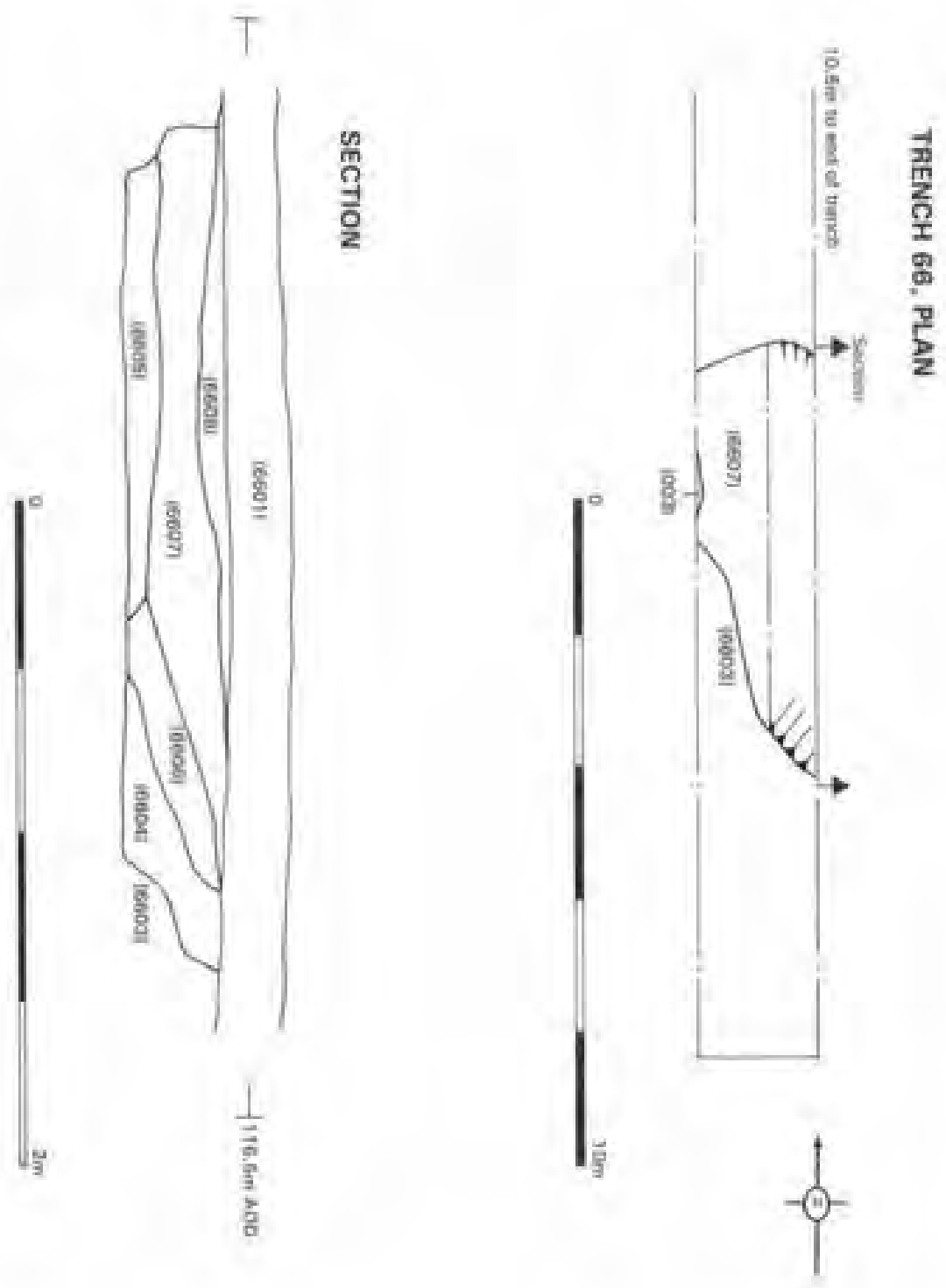


Fig. 12 Trench 66, plan and section

TRENCH 64, PLAN

3m to end of trench

15m to end of trench



0 5m

SECTION

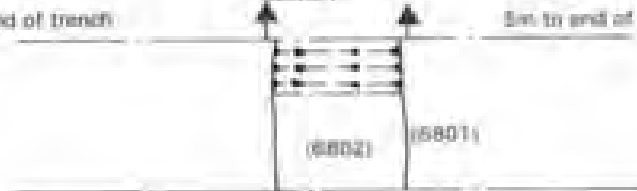


TRENCH 68, PLAN

12m to end of trench

5m to end of trench

Section



0 5m

SECTION

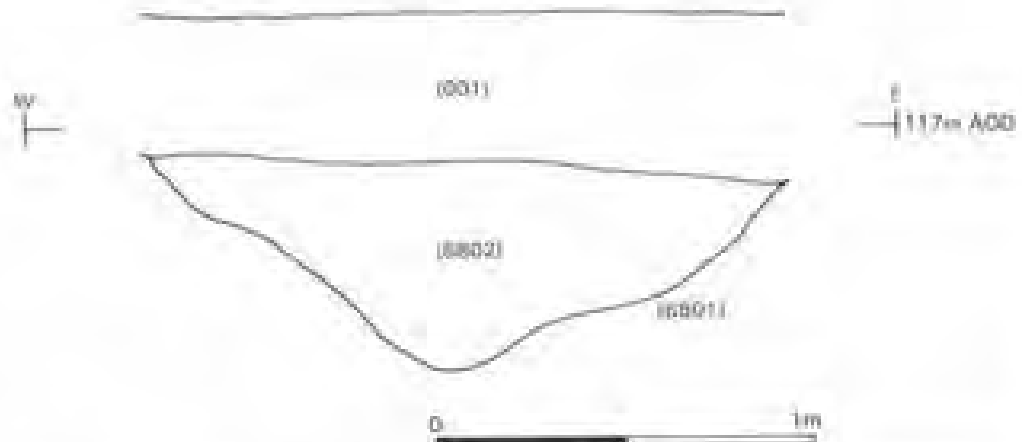


Fig. 13 Trenches 64 and 68, plans and sections

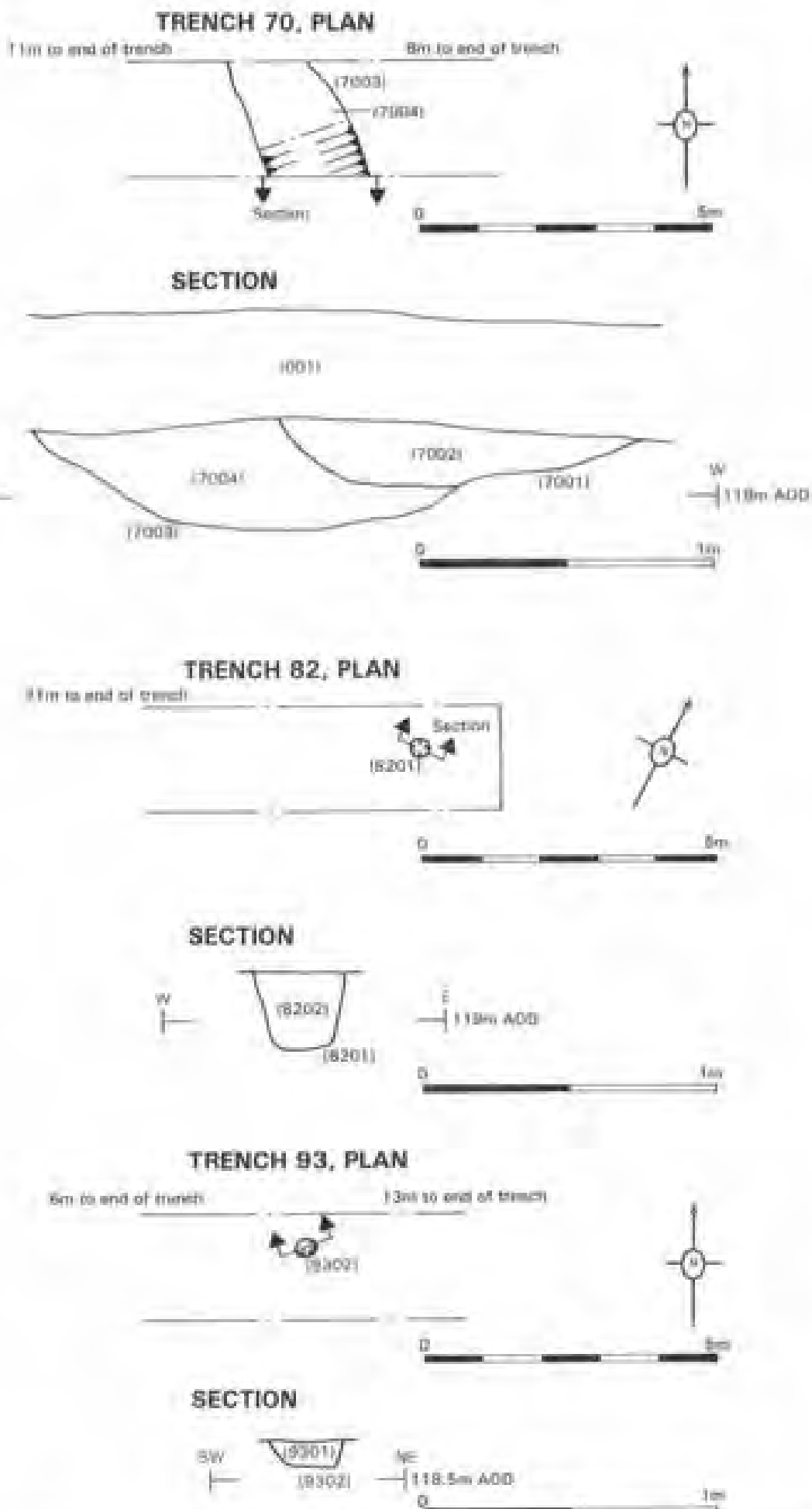
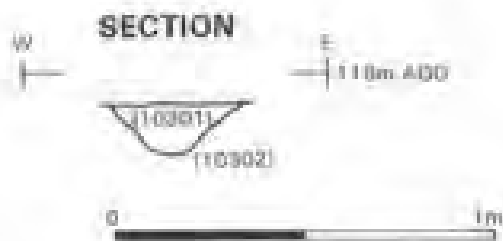
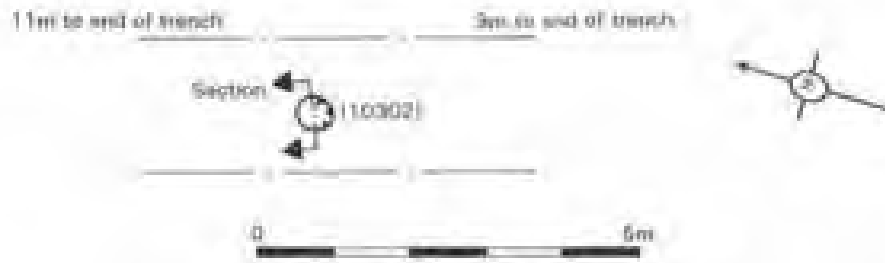


Fig. 14 Trenches 70, 82 and 93, plans and sections

TRENCH 103, PLAN



TRENCH 107, PLAN

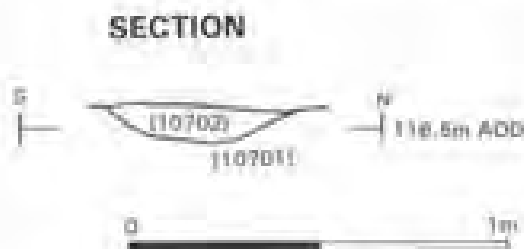


Fig. 15 Trenches 103 and 107, plans and sections

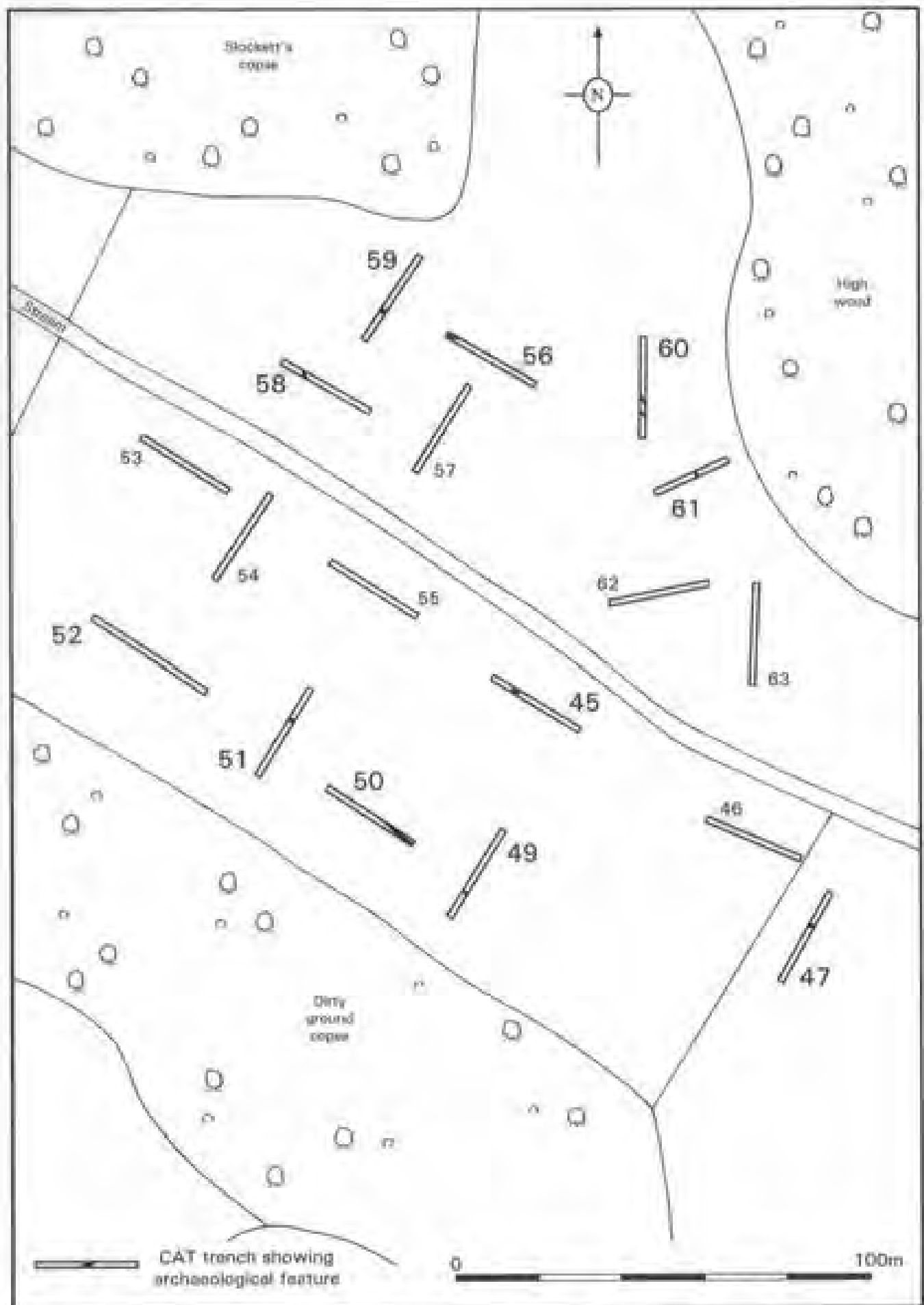


Fig. 16 Area 3 - Trench locations showing archaeological features

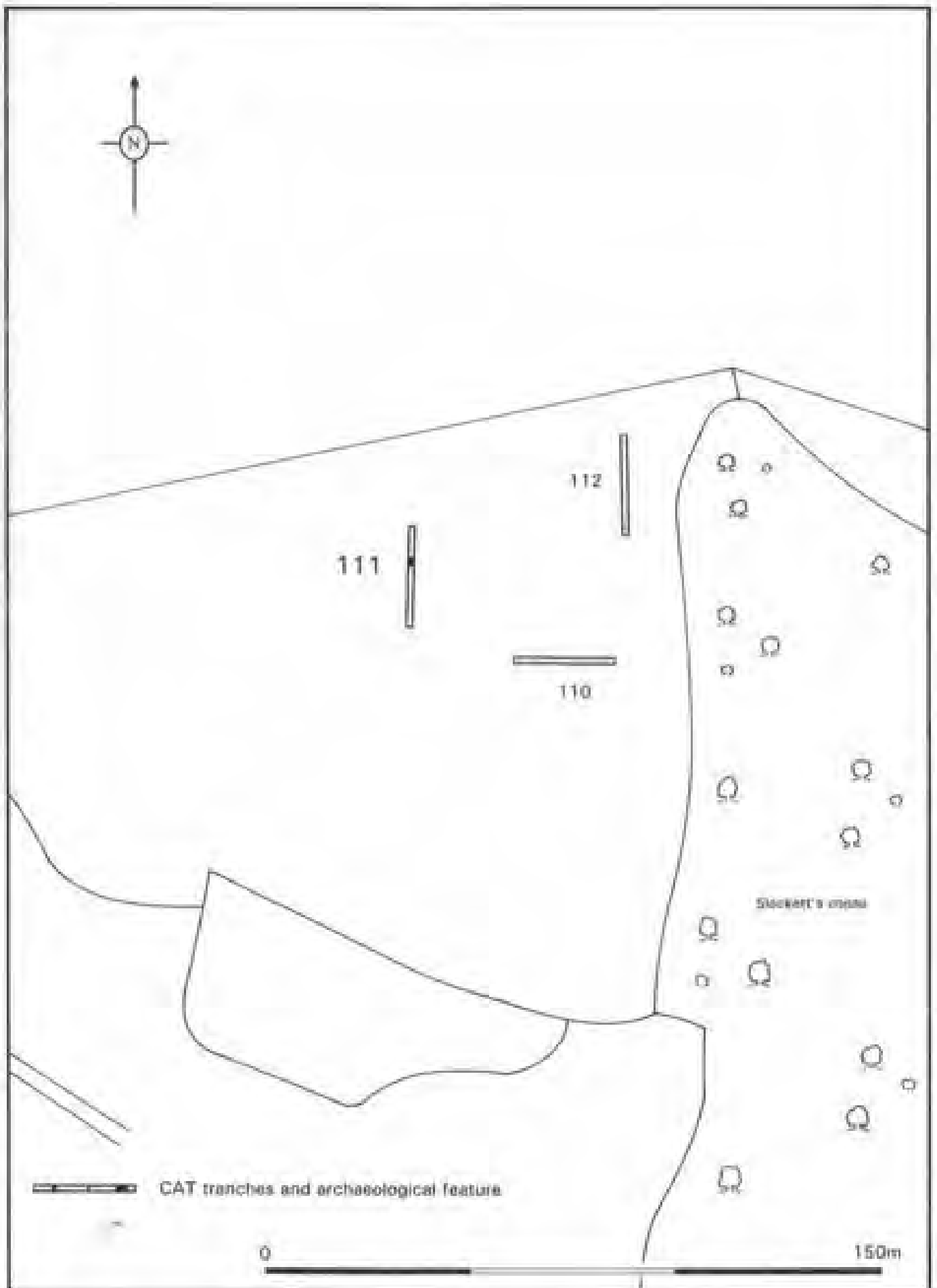
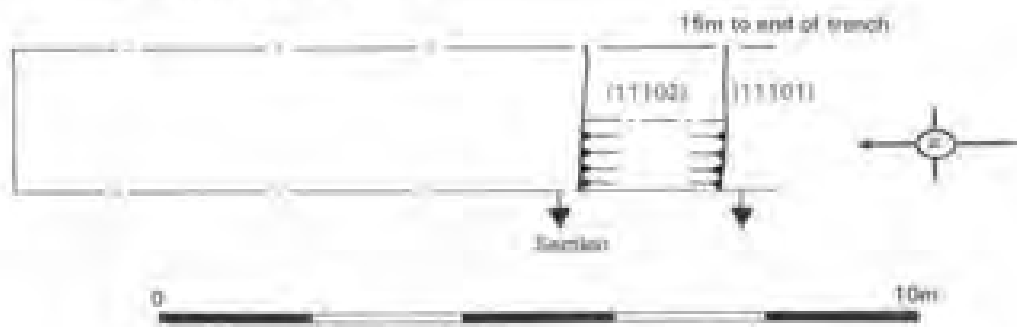


Fig. 17 Area 4 - Trench locations showing archaeological feature

TRENCH 111, PLAN



SECTION

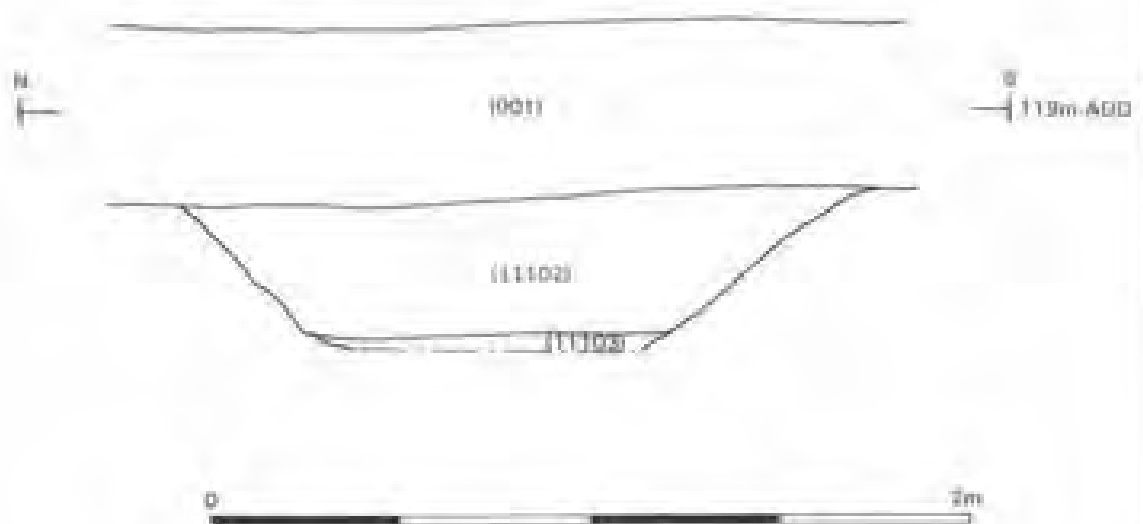


Fig. 18 Trench 111, plan and section

APPENDIX 4: An Archaeological Gradiometer Survey, Land at Sandleford Park,
Newbury, Berkshire, (Substrata, 2013)



An archaeological gradiometer survey

Land at Sandford Park, Newbury,
Berkshire

Centred on National Grid coordinates
446357 164279

Report: 130110
Ross Dean BSc MSc MA MifA
10 January 2013



Substrata:

15 Horizon View, Bath Hotel Road
Westward Ho!
Bideford
Devon EX39 1GX
Mob: 07788627822
Email: geophysics@substrata.co.uk

Clients:

Skilldraw Ltd	WYG Planning and
Cooke and Arkwright	Design
7/8 Windsor Place	The Loft,
Cardiff	St Clair's Farm,
CF10 3SX	Wickham Road,
	Droxford,
	Southampton,
	United Kingdom,
	SO32 3PW

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Plates

Plate 1: Area 5, southern-most field, looking north	front cover
Ross Dean	

Accompanying CD-ROM

Report	Adobe PDF format
Copies of report figures.....	Adobe PDF format
Data Files and grid plan	
Survey areas and grids.....	Adobe PDF format
Data files.....	grid files generated using DW Consulting ArcheoSurveyor2
Minimal processing data plots and metadata.....	Adobe PDF format
GIS project, shape files and classification schema	
GIS project and shape files.....	ESRI standard
GIS classification schema.....	Adobe PDF format
AutoCAD version of survey interpretation	AutoCAD 2004LT

1 Survey description and summary

Type of survey: twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer

Date of survey: 27 to 30 November 2012 and 3 to 4 December 2012

Area surveyed: 14ha.

Lead surveyor: Ross Dean BSc MSc MA MIfA

Client

Skilldraw Ltd, Cooke and Arkwright, 7/8 Windsor Place, Cardiff CF10 3SX and
WYG Planning and Design, The Loft, St Clair's Farm, Wickham Road, Droxford, Southampton
SO32 3PW

Location

Site: Land at Sandleford Park, Newbury
Civil Parish: Newbury
Unitary Authority: West Berkshire
County (ceremonial): Berkshire
NGR: SU 464 643
NG coordinates: centred on 446357 164279
OASIS number: substrat1-140707
Archive: The archive of this survey will be held by Substrata

Summary

This report was commissioned by GK Heritage Ltd acting on behalf of Skilldraw Ltd and WYG Planning and Design. The survey was required prior to the determination of a planning application for a proposed development at the above site. A map of the site location is provided in figure 7. The purpose of the survey was to inform the assessment of potential cultural heritage impacts and the design of a further evaluation and mitigation strategy. The survey and report were completed according to the specifications provided in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by GK Heritage (Kendall, 1012) in accordance with the requirements of the Development Control Archaeologist of West Berkshire County Council.

Part of the survey area, amounting to just over 1ha in area 6 (see figure 2 for area designations), could not be surveyed as, at the time of the survey, the area had deep mud and numerous cattle feeders.

A total of seven magnetic anomaly groups were identified as representing potential archaeological deposits. A number of anomaly patterns representing former ploughing were also recorded

The magnetic contrast across the survey areas was low making differentiation between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses difficult, more so in area 6 than in areas 5 and 7 (see figure 2 for area designations). While the identified potential archaeological deposits and features in areas 5 and 7 are reasonably likely to reflect the density of archaeological deposits in those areas, the same cannot be said for area 6. Area 6 may have been subject to a relatively high level of disruption of near-surface deposits compared to areas 5 and 7 further reducing the potential for magnetic anomalies reflecting archaeological deposits.

Survey aims

1. To gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any previously unrecorded archaeological and geo-archaeological features and deposits within the site area.
2. To obtain sufficient information that will contribute to an evaluation of the significance of impact of the scheme upon cultural heritage, and which will enable further evaluation and/or an appropriate mitigation measures to be designed.

Survey Objectives

1. Complete a gradiometer survey across agreed parts of the survey area.
2. Identify any magnetic anomalies that may be related to archaeological deposits, structures or artefacts.
3. Within the limits of the techniques and dataset, archaeologically characterise any such anomalies or patterns of anomalies.
4. Accurately record the location of the identified anomalies.
5. Produce a report based on the survey that is sufficiently detailed to inform any subsequent development on the site about the location and possible archaeological character of the recorded anomalies.

Standards

The standards used to complete this survey are defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2011). The codes of approved practice that were followed are those of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008 and 2009) and Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides (undated). The document text was written using the house style of the Institute for Archaeologists (Institute for Archaeologists, undated).

2 Site description

Landscape

The survey area comprised seven fields as shown in figures 2 and 7. They are located on the southern side of a broad ridgeline separating the valleys of the river Kennet and the river Enborne. The land slopes southward towards the river Enborne from a level of approximately 120m to 80m O.D. with an undulating topography relating to smaller watercourses.

Land use at the time of the survey

Grass pasture in all areas and cropped arable in part of area 7.

Geology

The site is located on a solid geology of the Quaternary Anglian Age Silchester Gravel Member of the Kennet Valley Formation (British Geological Survey, undated 1). These rocks are gravel beds variably clayey and sandy (British Geological Survey, undated 2).

Previous archaeological investigations within the survey area

A description of previous work within and adjacent to the survey area is provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation for this work (Kendall, 2012).

The following fieldwork has been carried out within or immediately adjacent to the survey area (see figure 7):

EWB172: Field walking, 1997, Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Ford, 1997)

A survey of 9 fields with an area of 55ha. The finds included 57 pieces of struck flint, 3 sherds of Roman Grey ware and a single sherd of Post-Medieval pottery.

Desk-based Assessment of archaeological, historical and Cartographic records (Chadwick, 1997).

This work established that a number of Iron Age and Romano-British artefacts had been recovered from the study area by metal detector.

EWB174: Archaeological Evaluation, 1977, Cotswold Archaeological Trust (1978)

The work comprised 113 evaluation trenches in four areas within Sandleford Park. Romano-British and Post-Medieval deposits were recorded along with a dispersed scatter of prehistoric flints (Cotswold Archaeological Trust, 1998). The main focus of archaeological activity was found to be concentrated along the western limit of the study area (area 2 in figure 7) where there was a discernable concentration of Romano-British activity. This was restricted to agricultural field enclosures and paddock. The enclosure ditches were thought likely to continue beyond the western limit of area 2 although these were not found in this survey dataset.

3. Results, discussion and conclusions

This survey was designed to record magnetic anomalies. The anomalies themselves cannot be regarded as actual archaeological features and the dimensions of the anomalies shown do not represent the dimensions of any associated archaeological features. The analysis presented below attempts to identify and characterise anomalies and anomaly groups that may pertain to archaeological deposits and structures.

The reader is referred to section 4.

3.1 Results

The survey area comprised seven fields. For the purposes of this report they were grouped in three areas designated 5, 6 and 7 as shown in figure 2. These designations follow on from work in the adjacent fields completed by Cotswold Archaeological Trust (1998). No discernable archaeological deposits or structures were recorded in area 7.

Figure 1 (this section) shows the interpretation of the potential archaeological deposits recorded during this survey and table 1 is an extract from a detailed analysis of the survey data provided in the attribute tables of the GIS project on the accompanying CD-ROM.

Figure 1 and table 1 comprise the analysis and interpretation of the survey data.

The complete survey interpretation is provided in figure 3. Figures 4 to 6 are shade plots of the processed survey data.

Survey data analysis

Site: An archaeological gradiometer survey
 Land at Sandford Park, Newbury, Berkshire
 National grid coordinates (centred on): 446357 164279
 Report: 130110

area number	anomaly group	characterisation certainty	anomaly class	anomaly form	additional archaeological characterisation	comments
5	1	possible	positive	linear		
	2	possible	positive	linear		
	3	possible	positive	curvilinear	ditch or natural	anomalies may represent a ditch but could be a reflection of natural deposits
	1001	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	anomalies may represent narrow, straight ridge and furrow observed on site by surveyors
	1002	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	anomalies may represent narrow, straight ridge and furrow observed on site by surveyors
	1003	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	anomalies may represent narrow, straight ridge and furrow observed on site by surveyors
	1005	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	anomalies may represent narrow, straight ridge and furrow observed on site by surveyors
	1004	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	anomalies may represent narrow, straight ridge and furrow observed on site by surveyors
	1007	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	anomalies may represent narrow, straight ridge and furrow observed on site by surveyors
	1006	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	anomalies may represent narrow, straight ridge and furrow filled with rubble and/or stony material
6	4	possible	positive	disrupted linear		anomalies may represent a ditch or a service trench
	5	possible	positive	linear		
	6	possible	positive	disrupted linear		anomalies may represent a ditch or a service trench
	7	possible	positive	disrupted linear		
	1008	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	anomalies may represent narrow, straight ridge and furrow observed on site by surveyors
	1009	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	
	1010	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	
7	1011	possible	repeated parallels		cultivation traces	

Table 1: data analysis

An archaeological gradiometer survey
Land at Sandleford Park, Newbury, Berkshire
National grid coordinates (centred on): 446357 164279
Report: 130110



- Legend**
- gradiometer survey area
 - gradiometer potential archaeology**
 - possible archaeology, positive anomaly
 - possible archaeology, repeated parallels (2)
 - gradiometer services and modern**
 - possible services, field drains (2)
 - extant modern, crop dividing ditch

- Notes:
1. All interpretations are provisional and represent potential archaeological deposits.
 2. Anomalies likely to represent very recent ground disturbance are not always highlighted.
 3. Filled circles used to define anomalies are symbols and do not indicate possible circular archaeological features unless specifically indicated in the text.
 4. Anomalies are designated "likely archaeology" if there is supporting evidence.

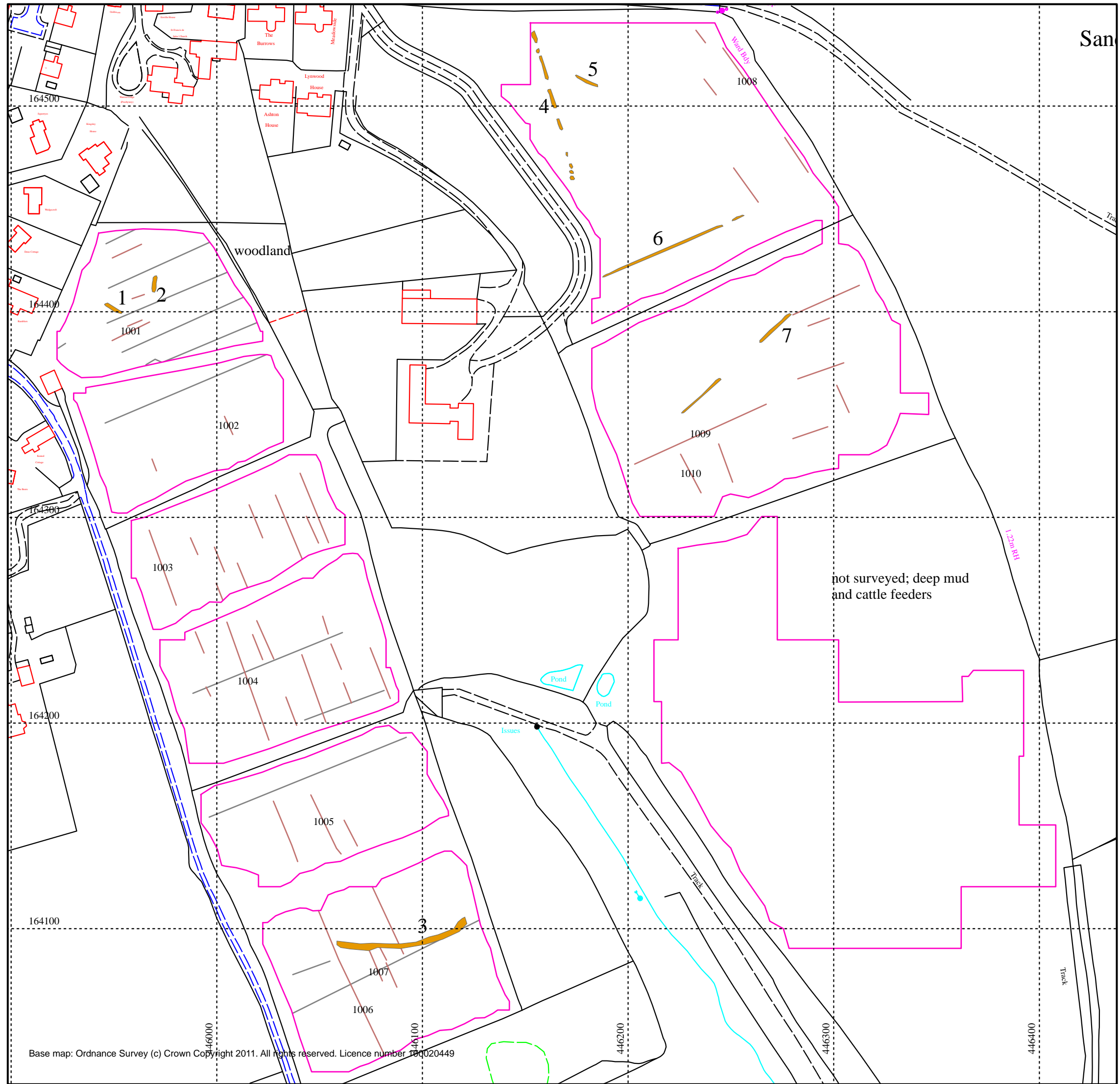


Figure 1 survey interpretation, areas 5 and 6

3.2 Discussion

Refer to figures 1 (this section) and 2 (appendix 1). Not all anomalies or anomaly groups identified in the survey dataset are discussed below. All identified anomaly groups are recorded in the GIS project on the accompanying CD-ROM. Those anomaly groups possibly representing archaeological deposits are included in data analysis table 1.

Anomaly groups **1, 2, 6** and **7** represent possible linear archaeological deposits. Group **3** may represent either an archaeological ditch or the build-up of natural deposits and groups **4** and **5** may represent archaeological deposits or recent service trenches.

The remaining anomaly groups highlighted probably represent traces of historical or recent ploughing. Groups **1001 to 1008** may represent relatively narrow, straight ridge-and-furrow visible as faint earthworks across area 5 and the eastern edge of area 6.

3.3 Conclusions

A total of seven magnetic anomaly groups were identified as representing potential archaeological deposits. A number of anomaly patterns representing former ploughing were also recorded

The magnetic contrast across the survey areas was low making differentiation between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses relatively difficult, more so in area 6 than in areas 5 and 7 (see figure 2 for area designations). While the identified potential archaeological deposits and features in areas 5 and 7 are reasonably likely to reflect the density of archaeological deposits in those areas, the same cannot be said for area 6.

The anomaly patterns of the northern two fields of area 6 are suggestive of a relatively high level of disruption to near-surface deposits compared to areas 5 and 7. If this is the case, anomaly groups pertaining to archaeological deposits may have been disrupted and masked. In particular, enclosure ditches recorded by Cotswold Archaeological Trust (1998) in area 2 were thought to continue beyond the western limit of area 2 into survey area 6 (figure 6). Although some potential archaeological linear deposits were represented in the data set for area 6, no enclosure ditches extending from area 2 were recorded.

4 Disclaimer and copyright

The description and discussion of the results presented in this report are the authors, based on his interpretation of the survey data. Every effort has been made to provide accurate descriptions and interpretations of the geophysical data set. The nature of archaeological geophysical surveying is such that interpretations based on geophysical data, while informative, can only be provisional. Geophysical surveys are a cost-effective early step in the multi-phase process that is archaeology.

The evaluation programme of which this survey is part may also be informed by other archaeological assessment work and analysis. It must be presumed that more archaeological features will be evaluated than those specified in this report.

Ross Dean, trading as Substrata, will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

5 Acknowledgements

Substrata would like to thank Skilldraw Ltd and WYG Planning and Design for commissioning us to complete the survey. We would also like to thank Guy Kendall of GK Heritage Ltd for his project management of the work.

6 References

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Institute for Archaeologists (2008) *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf [September 2012]

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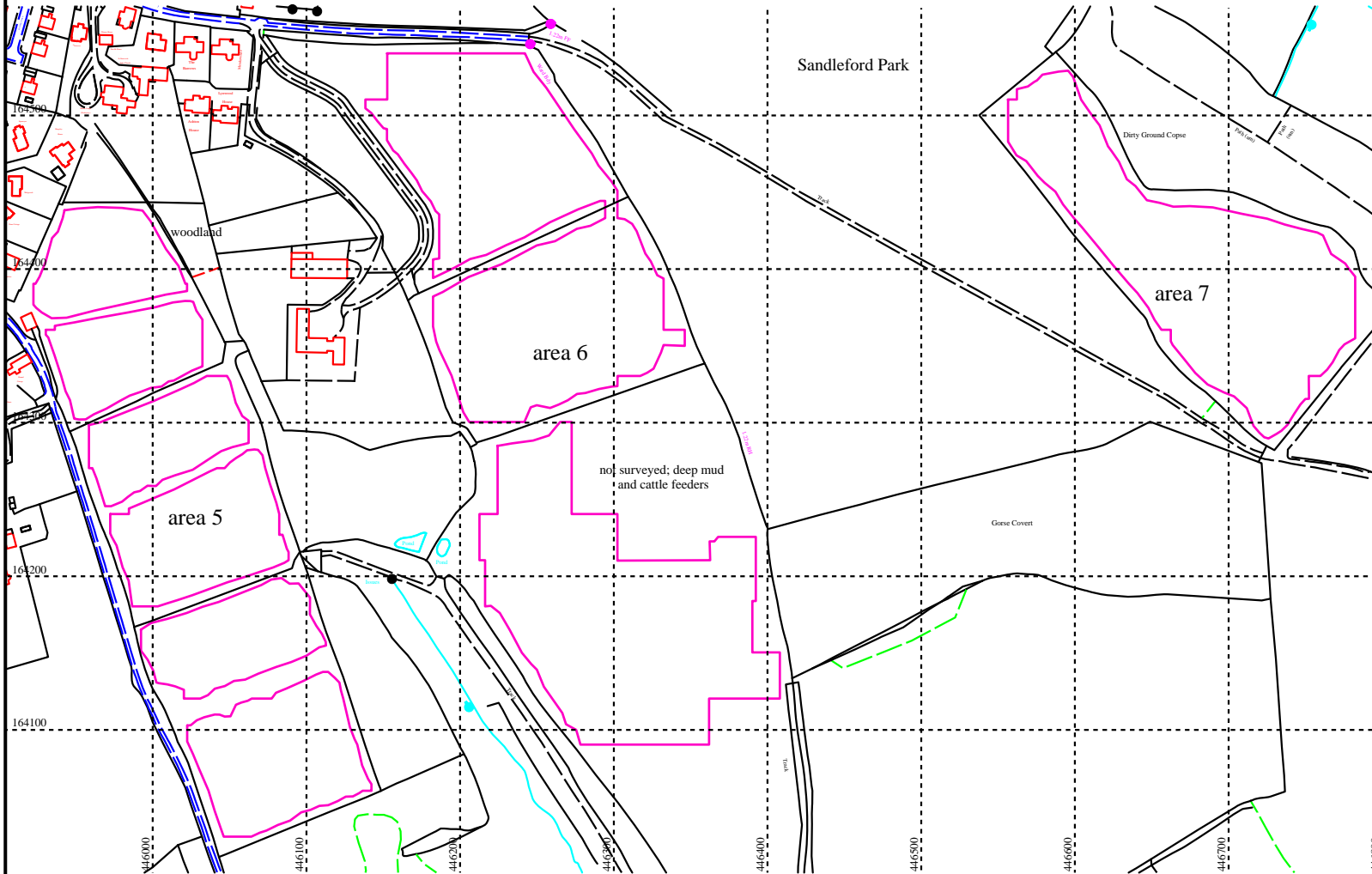
Appendix 1 Supporting plots

General Guidance

The anomalies represented in the survey plots provided in this appendix are magnetic anomalies. The apparent size of such anomalies and anomaly patterns are unlikely to correspond exactly with the dimensions of any associated archaeological features.

A rough rule for interpreting magnetic anomalies is that the width of an anomaly at half its maximum reading is equal to the width of the buried feature, or its depth if this is greater (Clark, 2000: 83). Caution must be applied when using this rule as it depends on the anomalies being clearly identifiable and distinct from adjacent anomalies. In northern latitudes the position of the maximum of a magnetic anomaly will be displaced slightly to the south of any associated physical feature.

An archaeological gradiometer survey
Land at Sandford Park, Newbury, Berkshire
National grid coordinates (centred on): 446357 164279
Report: 130110



Legend

— gradiometer survey area

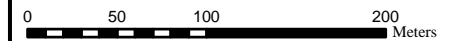
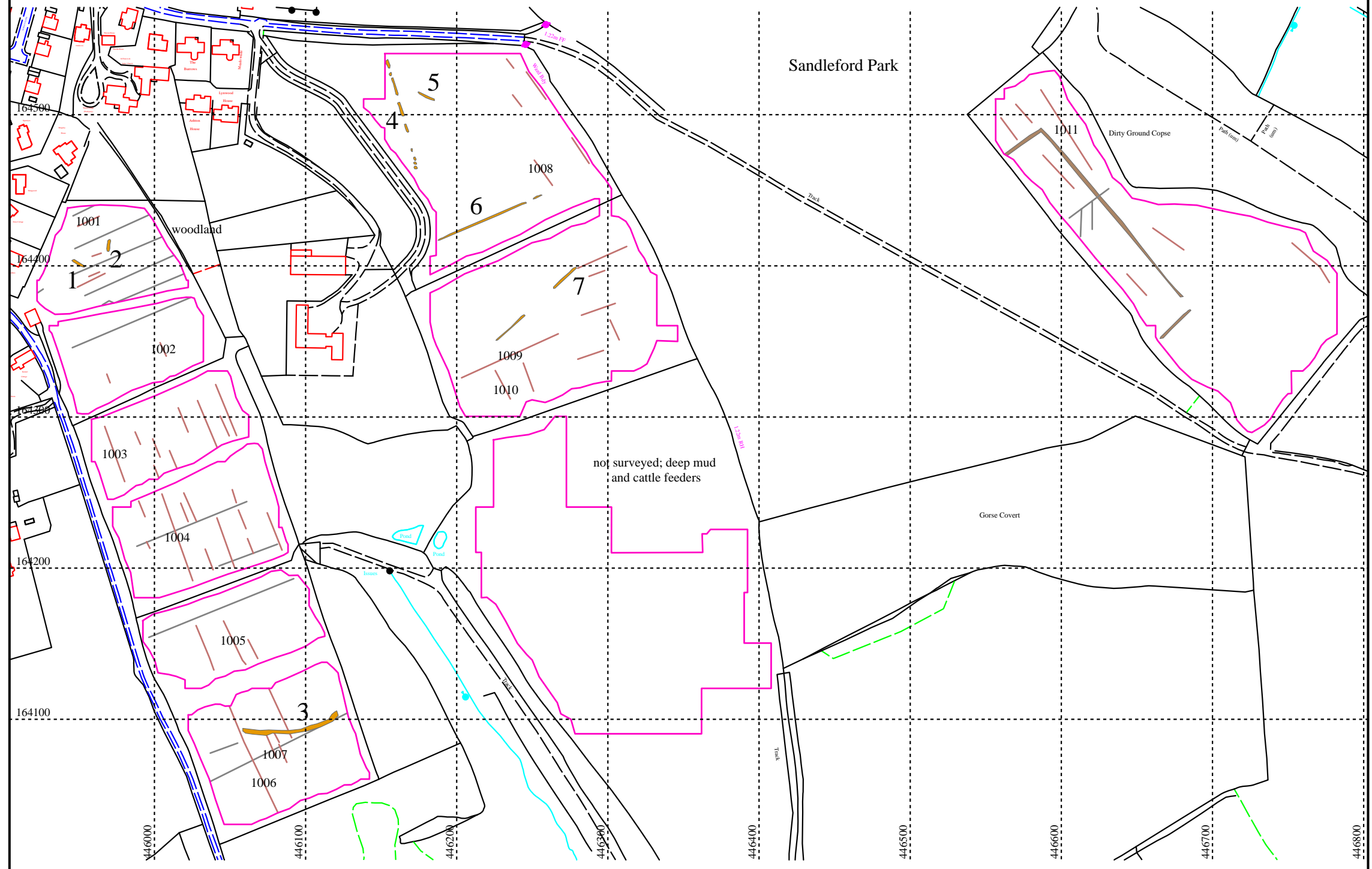


Figure 2: survey areas

An archaeological gradiometer survey
Land at Sandleford Park, Newbury, Berkshire
National grid coordinates (centred on): 446357 164279
Report: 130110



Legend

- gradiometer survey area
- gradiometer potential archaeology**
- possible archaeology, positive anomaly
- possible archaeology, repeated parallels (2)
- gradiometer services and modern**
- possible services, field drains (2)
- extant modern, crop dividing ditch

- Notes:
1. All interpretations are provisional and represent potential archaeological deposits.
 2. Anomalies likely to represent very recent ground disturbance are not always highlighted.
 3. Filled circles used to define anomalies are symbols and do not indicate possible circular archaeological features unless specifically indicated in the text.
 4. Anomalies are designated "likely archaeology" if there is supporting evidence.

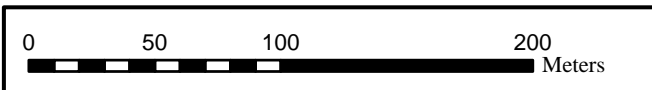
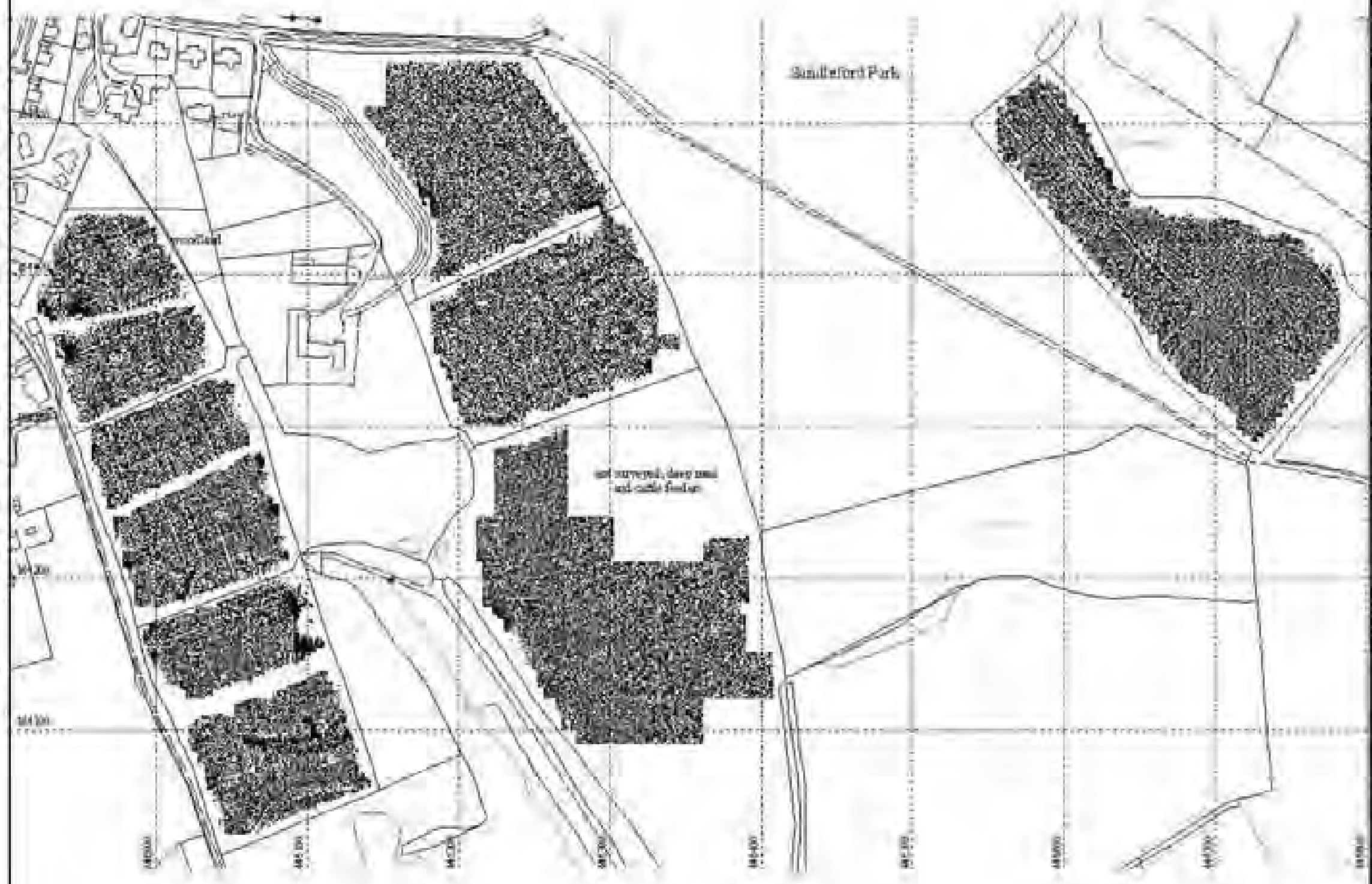


Figure 3: survey interpretation, all areas

An archaeological geophysical survey
of land at Sandford Park, Newbury, Berkshire
National grid coordinates (centered on): 49 557 1642.79
Report: 120110



Legend:
geophysical processed data (aT):

- High - 1
- Low - 1

Figure 1: shade plot of processed geophysical data

Appendix 2 Methodology

Table 2: methodology	
<p>Documents Written Scheme of Investigation: Kendall (2012) Project design: Dean (2012)</p>	
<p>Methodology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The work was undertaken in accordance with the project design. The geophysical (gradiometer) survey was undertaken with reference to standard guidance provided by the Institute for Archaeologists (2011) and Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides (undated). 2. The survey grid location information and grid plan was recorded as part of the project in a suitable GIS system. 3. Data processing was undertaken using appropriate software, with all anomalies being digitised and geo-referenced. The final report included a graphical and textual account of the techniques undertaken, the data obtained and an archaeological interpretation of that data and conclusions about any likely archaeology. 	
<p>Grid <i>Method of Fixing:</i> DGPS set-out using pre-planned survey grids and Ordnance Survey coordinates. <i>Composition:</i> 30m by 30m grids <i>Recording:</i> Geo-referenced and recorded using digital map tiles.</p>	
<p>Equipment <i>Instrument:</i> Bartington Instruments grad601-2 <i>Firmware:</i> version 6.1</p>	<p>Data Capture <i>Sample Interval:</i> 0.25-metres <i>Traverse Interval:</i> 1 metre <i>Traverse Method:</i> zigzag <i>Traverse Orientation:</i> GN</p>
<p>Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation Software DW Consulting ArcheoSurveyor2 ArcGIS 9.3 Microsoft Corp. Office Publisher 2003.</p>	

Appendix 3 Data processing

Table 3: gradiometer survey - processed data metadata	
Software: DW Consulting ArcheoSurveyor v 2.5.19.3	
Stats	
Max:	170.14
Min:	-88.44
Std Dev:	4.29
Mean:	0.05
Median:	0.00
Processes:	10
1	Base Layer
2	Clip at 1.00 SD
3	De Stagger: Grids: All Mode: Both By: -2 intervals
4	DeStripe Median Sensors: All
5	DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: sp19+sp07.xgd
6	DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: sp20+sp11.xgd
7	DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: sp118.xgd
8	DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: sp78+sp112.xgd
9	DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: sp61+sp86.xgd
10	DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: sp82.xgd
Note: interpolation match x & y doubled is completed during export from ArcheoSurveyor to georeferenced ERSI format	

Appendix 4 Geophysical surveying techniques

1 Introduction

Substrata offers magnetometer and earth resistance surveying. We also provide other archaeology-specific geophysical surveys such as ground penetrating radar and resistivity. The particular method or combination of methods used depends on local soil conditions and the survey requirements. These methods are capable of delivering fast and accurate assessments of the archaeology of both large and small sites. The gradiometers (a type of magnetometer) and resistance meters employed are sensitive to depths of between 0 and 1.5m below ground level, with maximum sensitivity at depths of 1m or less.

2 Magnetometer surveying

Magnetometer surveying is used to detect and map small changes in the earth's magnetic field caused by concentrations of ferrous-based minerals within the soil and subsoil, and by magnetised materials buried beneath the surface. While most of these changes are too small to affect a compass needle, they can be detected and mapped by sensitive field equipment. During surveys the different magnetic properties of top-soils, sub-soils, rock formations and archaeological features are recorded as variations against a background value. Subsequently magnetic anomalies resulting from potential archaeology can be identified and interpreted. Identifiable archaeological features include areas of occupation, hearths, kilns, furnaces, ditches, pits, post-holes, ridge-and-furrow, timber structures, wall footings, roads, tracks and similar buried features.

A gradiometer is a type of magnetometer and is sensitive to relatively small changes in the earth's magnetic field. Substrata uses two types of gradiometer both specifically designed for field use by archaeologists. Our primary surveying instruments are Bartington *Grad601-2* (dual sensor) fluxgate gradiometers with automatic data loggers. We also use a Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer with the option of either manual or automatic sampling triggers. The Bartington gradiometers provide proven technology in archaeological magnetic surveying and offer fast, accurate set-up and survey rates. The Geoscan FM36 provides an effective, if older, solution when surveys are required within woodland and other areas of limited accessibility.

3 Earth resistance surveying

This method measures changes in the electrical resistance of the ground being surveyed. In practice, differences in the electrical resistance of materials facilitates the detection and interpretation of masonry and brick foundations, paving and floors, drains and other cavities, large pits, building platforms, robber trenches, timber structures, ditches, graves and similar buried features.

Resistance to electrical current flow in the ground depends on the moisture content and structure of the soil and other materials buried beneath the surface. For example, the higher the moisture content of a soil, the less resistant it is to electrical current flow. A ditch completely buried beneath the present ground surface is likely to have an infill soil different to that surrounding the ditch in terms of compactness and composition. As a result, the soil filling the buried ditch will retain moisture in a different way to the surrounding soil which means it will have an electrical resistance at variance with the surrounding environment. By passing a small current through the ground it is possible to detect, record, plot and interpret such changes in electrical resistance.

For earth resistance surveying Substrata uses the Geoscan Research RM15 multi-probe resistance meters and purpose-built automatic data-loggers. The MPX15 multi-probe facility can be used to speed up standard surveys and it is also useful when simultaneous multiple-depth analysis is required.

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