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Approved by:	M. Hopper	Checked by:	M. Cooper
Subject:	Ufton Nerve Water Treatment Works (WTW) – Historic environment technical note		

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This historic environment technical note has been produced by Mott MacDonald Limited on behalf of Thames Water Utilities Ltd., (hereafter, 'Thames Water') in advance of proposed development at Ufton Nerve Water Treatment Works (WTW).

This high-level historic environment technical note has been requested to understand any heritage constraints, archaeological potential and consent requirements for the works, and to recommend mitigation.

1.2 Site location

Ufton Nerve WTW covers an area of approximately 0.7ha and is located between Newbury and Reading, near the village of Ufton Nerve, West Berkshire, at grid reference SU 62292 68273. Ufton Lane forms the northern boundary of the WTW the site is otherwise is surrounded by agricultural pasture with the River Kennet being 500m north-west of the WTW.

The site generally consist of mature planted trees, semi-improved grassland, buildings, hardstanding and infrastructure associated with the WTW operations. A ditch forms the south-west and north-west boundary of the site, the south-west ditch contains standing water.

The location of the site and study area is outlined in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Location of Ufton Nernet WTW, with the site operational boundary (in red), the site of the proposed development (in blue) and the study area circled in black



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2021

1.3 Scope of technical note

This historic environment technical note provides a high-level appraisal of the historic development of the area, including designated heritage assets and archaeological potential and identifies the potential impacts to the historic environment associated with this Scheme.

1.4 Scheme description

Ufton Nernet WTW is a groundwater treatment site located in the Kennet Valley water resource zone, to the south of Reading. The water treatment works supplies an island zone of approximately 12,000 properties plus one key customer.

The reference solution for the scheme is to construct three cylindrical pressurised steel tanks on third party land outside of and adjacent to the south-west of the existing Ufton Nernet WTW site.

The approximate dimensions of each tank would be 26m in length and 2.1m in diameter. There would also be a new balancing tank within the existing WTW site. A new permanent access would be created cutting through a current hedgerow and drainage ditch.

2 National and local planning policy

2.1 Overarching legislation

The overarching legislation in relation to heritage and archaeology in Britain is provided by:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
 - Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.
- The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
 - Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.
- The Water Industry Act 1991
 - Act to consolidate enactments relating to the supply of water and the provision of sewerage services, with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.

Paragraph 3: General environmental and recreational duties

1. *It shall be the duty of each of the following, that is to say—*

- a) the Secretary of State;*
- b) the Director; and*
- c) every company holding an appointment as a relevant undertaker,*

in formulating or considering any proposals relating to any functions of a relevant undertaker (including, in the case of such a company, any functions which, by virtue of that appointment, are functions of the company itself) to comply with the requirements imposed in relation to the proposals by subsections (2) and (3) below.

2. *The requirements imposed by this subsection in relation to any such proposals as are mentioned in subsection (1) above are—*

- a) a requirement, so far as may be consistent—*
 - i. with the purposes of any enactment relating to the functions of the undertaker; and*
 - ii. in the case of the Secretary of State and the Director, with their duties under section 2 above,*

so to exercise any power conferred with respect to the proposals on the person subject to the requirement as to further the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and the conservation of flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest;

- b) a requirement to have regard to the desirability of protecting and conserving buildings, sites and objects of archaeological, architectural or historic interest; and*
 - c) a requirement to take into account any effect which the proposals would have on the beauty or amenity of any rural or urban area or on any such flora, fauna, features, buildings, sites or objects.*
3. *The requirements imposed by this subsection in relation to any such proposals as are mentioned in subsection (1) above are, subject to the requirements imposed by subsection (2) above—*
- a) a requirement to have regard to the desirability of preserving for the public any freedom of access to areas of woodland, mountains, moor, heath, down, cliff or foreshore and other places of natural beauty;*

- b) a requirement to have regard to the desirability of maintaining the availability to the public of any facility for visiting or inspecting any building, site or object of archaeological, architectural or historic interest; and*
- c) a requirement to take into account any effect which the proposals would have on any such freedom of access or on the availability of any such facility.*

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework¹

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27th March 2012, revised on the 24th July 2018 and updated on the 20th July 2021, and replaced all previous national planning policy documents. Paragraphs 189 – 208 of the NPPF address the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment; these set out the local planning authority's responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets. These policies emphasise the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development. Those relative to this scheme are as follows:

189: *Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*

190: *Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:*

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

192: *Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:*

- a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*
- b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.*

193: *Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.*

194: *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities*

¹ National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf (last accessed August 2021)

should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation;

195: *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

197: *In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*

- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets,*
- b) *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;*

197: *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

198: *In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.*

205: *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

208: *Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.*

2.3 Local Planning Policy

2.3.1 Core Strategy Development Plan Document, 2006 – 2026 and Core Strategies Policy Map (2012)²

The Core Strategy is a development plan document which sets out the overall planning strategy in West Berkshire to 2026. It explains the vision for the area and how it will be delivered. It also provides a framework for more detailed policies which will be contained in future development plan documents prepared as part of the Local Plan. The relevant policies are set out below:

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:

- *The sensitivity of the area to change;*

² Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2006-2026) (July 2012) and Core Strategies Policy Map, <https://info.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36374&p=0> and <https://info.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36380&p=0>

- *Ensuring that new development is appropriate in terms of location, scale and design in the context of the existing settlement form, pattern and character;*
- *The conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of heritage assets and their settings; and*
- *Accessibility to and participation in the historic environment by the local community.*

Proposals for development should be informed by and respond to;

- *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;*
- *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; and*
- *The nature of and the potential for heritage assets identified through the Historic Environment Record for West Berkshire and the extent of their significance.'*

3 Methodology

3.1 Consultation

West Berkshire Council Archaeology Service were contacted on the 29th June 2021 in order to clarify the nature of mitigation they would request for the scheme. Further information was provided to them on the 16th August 2021. A response was received on the 28th September 2021 and has been outlined and incorporated into the recommendations for this technical note.

Sarah Orr, the Senior Archaeologist (Planning & Management Advice) at West Berkshire County Council, noted in her email response that she recommended archaeological involvement in any related geotechnical works which are proposed, so that the archaeological stratigraphy of the site can be obtained. If this is not possible, she has recommended archaeological test pits where there will be impact. She outlined that this would provide information of whether a 500mm deep development could have an impact on buried archaeology on this site. In some places where there has been ploughing it can be this shallow. She noted that this would be preferable to a watching brief, where it would be more difficult to identify and recover Mesolithic material in particular.

3.2 Technical note methodology

Baseline information has been gathered within a 1km radius from the site boundary (hereby referred to as the 'study area'). This search radius is considered sufficient to produce a comprehensive baseline for the site and will allow for an understanding of the archaeological potential and historic significance to be established, and subsequently for appropriate mitigation to be recommended for the Scheme regarding the historic environment.

This technical note has been informed by desk-based research, utilising the following sources:

- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- A search of the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) dataset for designated heritage assets within the study area;
- A search of the West Berkshire HER for archaeological sites, archaeological findspots, locally listed buildings, archaeological priority areas and archaeological event locations within the study area;
- A search of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources within the wider area via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS);

- A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database for additional findspots within the study area;
- An examination of relevant aerial imagery held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography;
- An examination of Google Earth Pro, for historic images;
- An examination of the British Geological Survey (BGS) data;
- An inspection of the cartographic evidence for the land use history of the site; and
- An examination of the other available online historic sources (identified in footnotes where relevant).

Appendix A and B show the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These have been allocated a unique Mott MacDonald reference number (MM01, MM02 etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer in Appendix C and is referred to in the text. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m).

3.3 Guidance

This historic environment technical note has been produced in line with the following guidance:

- The 2000 Water and Sewerage (Conservation, Access and Recreation) Code of Practice Order;
- The 2008 Historic England Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance;
- The 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (updated 2017);
- The 2015 Historic England Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide;
- The 2015 Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision – Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2);
- The 2017 Historic England Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3); and
- The 2020 Thames Water Asset Management Asset Standard Section 1 of 1: Ecology and Heritage Screening Specification.

3.4 Assumptions and limitations

This historic environment technical note has been produced using desk-based research only; no site walkover, archival research, or invasive investigation has been undertaken specifically for the production of this technical note. This is a high-level appraisal using only the sources above listed and is therefore indicative rather than comprehensive.

The following assumptions and limitations have been assumed for this historic environment technical note;

- the technical note is reliant on available data. Designated data is up to date as of August 2021;
- databases are limited in their ability to predict new sites and the information from the NHLE and West Berkshire HER has been used as a starting point for further research rather than as a definitive list;
- the current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the study area is based on data relevant to the appraisal which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and potential archaeological remains is impossible to predict without invasive investigation. There is the possibility that further or more complex unknown buried archaeology exists on sites which has not been assessed.
- documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective;

- historic maps provide a glimpse of land-use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land-use are not shown and therefore not recorded within this assessment; and
- this technical note is based on an early stage design and may be subject to change should the design be significantly altered later.

4 Historic environment baseline

4.1 Geology and topography

According to the BGS viewer the bedrock geology at the site consists of London Clay Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. These sedimentary rocks are marine in origin. They are detrital and comprise coarse- to fine-grained slurries of debris from the continental shelf flowing into a deep-sea environment, forming distinctively graded beds. There are superficial deposits of alluvium above this, that formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.³

There is a single borehole recorded 80m north-west of the site of Ufton Nerve on the BGS viewer, SU66NW37, taken in December 1987. This borehole recorded 2m of made ground with a further 3m of drift and 3.5m of London Clay.⁴

The site is an operational WTW owned by Thames Water, comprising of wastewater infrastructure, associated buildings, managed grassed areas, hardstanding and areas of vegetation and grassland around the perimeter.

The site falls within the AUNS (Aldermaston, Ufton Nerve and Sulhamstead) Historic Environment Character Zone. This large zone is a predominantly rural area of irregularly-shaped fields, numerous dispersed small settlements, extensive wooded areas and a number of parklands. It is served by a dense network of tracks and narrow roads which has created a fine-grained, intimate landscape. Much of the framework of the landscape dates back to before the 18th century, as most settlements, fields and tracks were in existence by this time. The division between farmed and unfarmed land was also well-established by this date with large areas of ancient and other historic woodlands across the zone and extensive tracts of common heathland on the high ground towards the Hampshire border. The zone is not developed on a large scale and the presence of buried archaeology has been demonstrated by the few excavations that have occurred; therefore the zone should be considered to have a high archaeological potential. Prehistoric and Roman material is most likely to be encountered across the zone and early and later medieval deposits are likely within settlements.⁵

The site is situated immediately to the south of the KVFE (Kennet Valley Floor East) Historic Environment Character Zone. The floodplain was historically an area of meadow land, including some marsh, which was used as common grazing and shared between the settlements along the edge of the valley floor. Large areas of the floodplain had been enclosed into pasture, including some water meadows between Thatcham and Woolhampton, by the 18th century. The remaining meadow was enclosed into fields by a series of Acts of Parliament in the mid-19th century. Settlement was largely absent from the floodplain and the only settlements were mills and a few farms, although it seems there was a manor at Chamberhouse. The potential for significant buried archaeological deposits is high across the zone. These deposits are most likely to be of Mesolithic, later prehistoric and Roman settlement and agricultural land-use. Former river

³ Via: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, (last accessed June 2021).

⁴ Via: http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/422619/images/10756700.html, (last accessed June 2021).

⁵ Via: <https://info.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=20274&p=0>, (last accessed June 2021).

channels and associated features are likely to be located on the floodplain. Elements of features such as wharves and fish-weirs are likely to be preserved within the present river channel.⁶

4.2 Designated heritage assets

4.2.1 Scheduled monument

- Remains of St John the Baptist church at Ufton Green Farm (MM10), located approximately 150m east of the blue line boundary.

4.2.2 Registered Park and Garden:

- Grade II* Folly Farm (MM11), located 860m north-east of the blue line boundary.

4.2.3 Built heritage

4.2.3.1 Designated built heritage assets

There is one grade I and eight grade II listed buildings located within the study area. These are as follows:

Grade I:

- Folly Farmhouse and entrance court to east (MM04), located approximately 1000m north-east of the blue line boundary;

Grade II:

- Lilac Cottage and Yew Cottage (MM03), located approximately 260m east;
- Remaining wall of the church of St John the Baptist at SU 6251 6827 (MM08), located approximately 200m north-east;
- The Dog and Partridge (MM09), located approximately 260m east;
- The Poplars (MM06), located approximately 600m south-east;
- Walled garden approximately 100 metres to south of Folly Farmhouse (MM05), located approximately 905m north-east;
- 1 and 2 South Cottages (MM02), located approximately 980m north-east;
- 1 and 2 North Cottages (MM07), located approximately 1000m north-east; and
- Wall adjoining Folly Farmhouse to south (MM01), located approximately 990m north-east.

4.2.3.2 Non-designated built heritage assets

There are 11 non-designated built heritage assets within the study area:

- Uftongreen Farm (MM25), 270m south-east of the blue line boundary;
- Ufton Lane Bridge, Ufton Noret (MM33), 270m north-west;
- Ufton Bridge over the River Kennet (MM56), 520m north-west;
- Ufton Bridge over the Kennet and Avon Canal (Bridge 25A) (MM31), 550m north-west;
- Pillbox east of Ufton Bridge (MM53), 535m north-west;
- Middle Farm, Ufton Noret (MM26), 560m south-east;
- Pillbox west of Ufton Bridge (MM54), 560m north-west;
- Pillbox west of Tyle Mill (MM52), 690m north-east;
- Pillbox - West Meadow, Padworth (MM55), 810m north-west;

⁶ Via: <https://info.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=19388&p=0>, (last accessed June 2021).

- Tyle Mill, Sulhamstead (MM58), 950m north; and
- Ford Bridge, Sulhamstead (MM32), 990m north-east.

4.3 Historic map regression

The cartographic evidence utilised for this technical note dates to the post-medieval and modern periods and comprises maps that date to the 17th to the 20th century. Maps consulted are included in Table 4.1, with a description of any changes.

Table 4.1: Historic map regression for the site of Ufton Nervet WTW

Map	Description
Blaeu Atlas Maior 1662-5, Volume 5 Bercheria Vernacule Barkshire ⁷	The site is recorded to the south of Ufton, on the south bank of the River Kennet and in the hundred of Theal and the county of Berkshire.
Ordnance Survey 1 st edition, 6 inch, Berkshire XXXVI (includes: Beenham; Bradfield; Englefield) Surveyed: 1877 to 1878, Published: 1883 ⁸	The site is located within pasture on the western side of Church Lane. The settlement of Ufton Green is located to the south-east, with the chapel, pound, well, the Dog and Partridge public house, and Uftongreen Farm all marked. The Kennet and Avon Canal is located 530m to the north-west, with Ufton Bridge and Ufton Lock marked. The River Kennet is located immediately to the south of the canal, with an area of marshland recorded on its southern side, 'Duck's Nest Meadow', the boundary of this is located 300m from the site. There are tributaries of the Kennet recorded immediately to the north and north-easts of the site boundary. The Great Western Railway Line (Newbury and Hungerford Branch) is located 780m north-west of the site boundary. The area is marked with a 'Liable to Flood' warning.
Ordnance Survey 2 nd edition, 6 inch, Berkshire XXXVI.SE (includes: Burghfield; Englefield; Sulhamstead) Revised: 1898, Published: 1900 ⁹	The area in which site is located remains unchanged.
Ordnance Survey edition of 1911, 25 inch, Berkshire XXXVI.15 (Beenham; Padworth; Sulhamstead; Ufton Nervet) Revised: 1909, Published: 1911 ¹⁰	The area in which site is located remains unchanged. Ducks Nest Meadow is now recorded as 'West Meadow'. The railway is now recorded as the 'Berks & Hants Section'.
Ordnance Survey edition of 1913, 6 inch, Berkshire XXXVI.SE (includes: Burghfield; Englefield; Sulhamstead) Revised: 1909 to 1910, Published: 1913 ¹¹	The area in which site is located remains unchanged.
Ordnance Survey revision of 1936, 25 inch, Berkshire XXXVI.15 (Beenham; Padworth; Sulhamstead; Ufton Nervet) Revised: 1936, Published: 1938 ¹²	The area in which site is located remains unchanged.
Ordnance Survey provisional edition, 1:10560, SU66NW - A (includes: Aldermaston; Beenham; Burghfield; Englefield) Surveyed / Revised: Pre-1930 to 1961, Published: 1961 ¹³	The area in which site is located remains unchanged.

⁷ Via: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/104188042>, (last accessed June 2021).

⁸ Via: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102339989>, (last accessed June 2021).

⁹ Via: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/97791934>, (last accessed June 2021).

¹⁰ Via: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/104197843>, (last accessed June 2021).

¹¹ Via: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/97791949>, (last accessed June 2021).

¹² Via: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/104197840>, (last accessed June 2021).

¹³ Via: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/189245277>, (last accessed June 2021).

Map	Description
Ordnance Survey edition of 1970, 1:2,500 ¹⁴	There are two pumping houses and a tank on the current site, two drains to the north-east and a drain along the south-western boundary of the WTW site.

Table 4.2: Google Earth Pro examination for the site of Ufton Nervet WTW

Year	Description
1985	The images are too pixelated to understand what is present at the location of Ufton Nervet WTW.
2003	The WTW has been constructed.
2018	A yard for vehicles has been constructed to the north-west of the site boundary.
2020	The layout compares to what is present in 2021.

4.4 Archaeological and historic background

Table 4.3: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purpose of this technical note¹⁵

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1540
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,100 BC	Post-medieval AD 1540 to 1900
Late Bronze Age 1,100 BC to 700 BC	Modern AD 1900 to present
Early Iron Age 700 to 400 BC	
Middle Iron Age 400 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age 100 BC to AD 43	

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2021

These dates outlined in **Table 4.3** are subjective, but are used to ease discussion and are obtained from the list of the main archaeological and cultural periods of Britain compiled by Historic England (HE), in conjunction with professional judgement.

The historic environment baseline has been compiled using the data available from a search of the West Berkshire HER for heritage assets and from the NHLE for designated heritage assets that have been recorded within the study area to date, along with an examination of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological and historic sources and historic mapping. The information contained within the excavation reports for these previous investigations has also been examined and summarised to establish the findings of these investigations within the study area. An examination has also been made of sites within the wider landscape to assist in the interpretation of the heritage assets within the study area and to contribute to the understanding of the archaeological potential. Heritage assets that sit within the study area are labelled with MM numbers and those in the wider landscape are identified by their bibliographic reference.

Only the periods for which there is evidence for human occupation, involvement in the study area or in the immediate landscape are discussed below.

¹⁴ Via: <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/463500/167500/12/100954>, (last accessed June 2021).

¹⁵ Periods List (Historic England), [online] available at: <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>, (last accessed June 2021).

4.4.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

The presence of Mesolithic hunters throughout the Kennet Valley is well established, with many important sites found further west around Thatcham.¹⁶ Predictive modelling of the deposits in the Kennet Valley has recently been undertaken as part of the Kennet Valley Predictive Mapping Project suggests that the area to the north of the site boundary has both high and very high archaeological potential for the prehistoric period.¹⁷

4.4.1.1 The palaeoenvironment

There are no known or recorded paleo-environmental deposits with the study area to identify the presence of ancient stream channels or other features useful for the reconstruction of past environments.

4.4.1.2 Palaeolithic (500,000 – 100,000 BC)

There is no evidence for Palaeolithic activity within the study area.

4.4.1.3 Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

Within the study area, Mesolithic activity has been recorded 320m north-west from the blue line boundary, which presented as a scatter of worked flints in a ploughed corner of a field (MM20). Subsequent fieldwalking and excavation of a sondage revealed a probable Mesolithic knapping area, with 270 flakes recovered from this relatively concentrated area. No features or charcoal were found. The lithic artefacts included three cores, 70 blades or bladelets and six tools (five scrapers and a notched piece).¹⁸ In order to further investigate the potential of the site this small-scale excavation was followed up by borehole investigations by University of Reading MSc Geoarchaeology students between 1999 and 2013 (MM111). This showed that there was a Holocene sediment sequence up to 3m deep around a gravel rise on which the original excavation had taken place. A further small-scale excavation led by Stephen Allen with Reading University staff took place in 2002 in order to clarify the stratigraphic sequence (MM27), which recovered Mesolithic worked flints and a concentration of animal bone and antler.¹⁹

Additionally worked flints of a Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date were found during fieldwalking in 1991-98 (MM24), located 650m south-west of the blue line boundary, and during the excavation of a cropmark site in 1961-2, a range of Mesolithic material was found (MM48), located 880m north-west of the blue line boundary.

4.4.1.4 Neolithic (4,000 – 1,600 BC)

Neolithic activity has been recorded within the study area, including 17 sherds of Neolithic pottery and six worked flints found during fieldwalking in 1977 (MM46), located 470m south of the blue line boundary, a possible Neolithic long barrow or partial oval enclosure seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs (MM82), located 530m north-east of the blue line boundary and a possible Neolithic oval or long barrow or mortuary enclosure seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs in 2001 (MM83), located 640m north-east of the blue line boundary.

4.4.1.5 Bronze Age (1,600 – 700 BC)

The search of the West Berkshire HER details six records that date to the Bronze Age within the study area, which includes a cropmark of possible incomplete Bronze Age ring ditch cut on its north-east boundary by a

¹⁶ Oxford Archaeology, 2006 *Newbury Historic Character Study - Assessment Report*. OA Job No 2563 [Unpublished document / SWB14654] <http://info.westberks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=30418>, (last accessed July 2021).

¹⁷ Barnett, C., Bell, M., and Grant, M. 2020 *Middle Kennet Valley, Berkshire: Tracing their Steps: Predictive Mapping of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Archaeology*. Historic England, Research Report Series no. 87-2019.

¹⁸ Allen, S., and Allen, J. R. L. 1997 A stratified prehistoric site from the Kennet floodplain at Ufton Nervet, Berkshire. *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol 75, 1 – 8.

¹⁹ Barnett, C., Bell, M., and Grant, M. 2020 *Middle Kennet Valley, Berkshire: Tracing their Steps: Predictive Mapping of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Archaeology*. Historic England, Research Report Series no. 87-2019.

modern trackway (MM35), located 940m north-west of the blue line boundary. A possible north-west to south-east curvilinear ditch with moderately steep straight sides and a flat base was also recorded during groundworks to create a new flyover and road at the Ufton Nervet level crossing, which may represent part of a ring ditch (MM63), located 740m north-west of the blue line boundary. A large complete ring ditch is recorded in the HER, which is visible on aerial photographs (MM86) and a small complete ring ditch is also visible on aerial photographs (MM87). Both are located 660m south-west of the blue line boundary. Such funerary monuments have been frequently identified on the plateau gravels of the Lower Kennet Valley.²⁰

A trackway of uncertain, possibly Bronze Age date, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (MM97), located 320m south-west of the blue line boundary and a trackway of a possibly Bronze Age date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (MM100), located 320m south of the blue line boundary.

4.4.1.6 Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

The search of the West Berkshire HER details 11 records that date to the Iron Age within the study area, which includes Late Iron Age pits (MM21) and post-holes (MM22) excavated within Enclosure I, during excavations at Ufton Nervet in 1961-63 (MM107), located 910m north-west of the blue line boundary. A late Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure bounded by a single wide ditch was also recorded within Enclosure I (MM66). Several late Iron Age or Roman post holes were excavated within Enclosure II (MM37) and a partially double ditched rectangular enclosure of an Iron Age date was recorded within Enclosure III (MM68).

Eight gold staters of a Late Iron Age date were found in fields at Sulhamstead through metal detecting (MM34), dispersed through ploughing. The eight coins represent a highly convincing hoard group. Their condition suggests that they were not in circulation for long, and it's probable they were buried in ca. 30 – 20 BC. Four are British gold staters, three are Gallo-Belgic gold staters and one is a British gold quarter stater. They were found 940m north-east of the blue line boundary.

A dispersed group of possible extraction pits of an Iron Age date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (MM59), located 260m north-east of the blue line boundary. Cropmarks of enclosures and trackways of a Late Iron Age site (MM65) were recorded 740m north-west of the blue line boundary.

Aerial photographs of the area west of Field Farm, Sulhamstead (MM81), were examined by the Silchester Environs Iron Age Environs project (MM121) and noted fairly regular linear features. It was suggested that they were field boundaries and trackways of a possible Iron Age date. They were visible over an area measuring 530m by 280m, but they did not form a coherent system and are located 740m north-east of the blue line boundary. A trackway or field boundary of possible Iron Age date was also identified during the Silchester Iron Age Environs mapping project (MM121) to the north of Ufton Green (MM95), located 350m north-east of the blue line boundary and a rectilinear enclosure (MM106) of a possible Iron Age to Roman date was also identified during the Silchester Iron Age Environs mapping project (MM121), north-east of Ufton Green, located 400m north-east of the blue line boundary.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has been consulted and one additional findspot within the study area has been identified for an Iron Age coin hoard consisting of five gold staters (BERK-132E61). However, specific locational information was not available to further inform this assessment.²¹

4.4.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

In the Roman period, the area that is now West Berkshire was part of the civitas of the Atrebates whose administrative centre lay at Calleva, the Roman town near Silchester in Hampshire.²²

²⁰ Stoten, G., and Timby, J. 2008 Prehistoric Features at Field Farm, Sulhamstead: Excavations in 2000, *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 77, 11 – 16.

²¹ Portable Antiquities Scheme, 2021 [online] available at: <https://finds.org.uk/> (last accessed June 2021).

²² Fulford, M., Booth, P., Greenaway, J., Lyne, M., Massey, R., Radford, D., Zeepvat, B., and Alen, M. 2014 The Roman Period: Resource Assessment. In Hey, G., and Hind, J. (eds.) *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*. Oxford Wessex Monograph No. 6, 155 – 179.

Excavations at Ufton Nernet in 1961-63 (MM107), approximately 910m north-west of the blue line boundary, uncovered Late Iron Age, Roman and Saxon sites, along with an associated assemblage of finds and ceramics, which were identified from cropmarks in aerial photographs taken in 1959. Three Roman enclosures and an associated trackway were reported. The enclosures were dated to the 1st century AD and remained in use until the late 3rd century AD.²³ Roman period post holes (MM38) and pits were recorded within Enclosure II, which contained coarse pottery and one sherd of Samian ware of the Flavian period (MM36). Recut ditches of late 1st century AD date were recorded, forming a second enclosure on the site of Enclosure I (MM67).

The possible location for the Roman road from Silchester to Dorchester-on-Thames (MM44) has also been identified at a location 330m south-west of the blue line boundary. A further length of a secondary Roman road is visible on aerial photographs (MM19), located 760m north of the blue line boundary. Excavation of a section of the road took place in 1961 and a metalled surface was identified between two flanking ditches. A track or droveway dated to the Roman period (MM13) is visible on aerial photographs as a double ditched feature, widening towards the river Kennet, 740m north of the blue line boundary.

A settlement and field boundaries of uncertain, but possibly Roman, date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (MM96), located 345m south-west of the blue line boundary. At least four overlapping enclosures are visible to the east of a double-ditched trackway, but probably not all are contemporaneous. The other field boundaries are visible around the enclosures on north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east alignments. The field boundaries and enclosures are visible over an area measuring approximately 309m by 306m. Numerous pits are also visible around the field boundaries and enclosures.

A Roman coin (a sestertius of Antoninus Pius), in very poor condition, was excavated in the garden of 1 Church Lane, Ufton Nernet (MM30), located 800m south-east of the blue line boundary.

The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain online resource does not record any additional activity within the study area.²⁴

4.4.3 Early medieval (Saxon) (AD 410 – AD 1066)

Excavations at Ufton Nernet in 1961-63 (MM107), approximately 910m north-west of the blue line boundary, recorded evidence for Saxon activity (MM39), with a grubenhaus, or sunken feature building (MM40), producing a quantity of 6th century pottery. There was also a single, late Saxon pit (MM41).²⁵

Systematic fieldwalking undertaken by Stephen Allen, revisiting the same fields over a seven-year period (MM113), revealed a small concentration of Saxon chaff-tempered pottery, located immediately to the south-west of the blue line boundary.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has been consulted and one additional findspot within the study area has been identified for an early medieval copper-alloy stirrup terminal of zoomorphic form (SUR-29B5E3). However, specific locational information was not available to further inform this assessment.²⁶

4.4.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

The Parish of Ufton Nernet, which stretches from the Burghfield to Padworth Road to the A4 (Bath Road), covers a strip of land approximately 6.5km long and 1.5km wide between Padworth and Sulhamstead. Ufton

²³ Manning, W. H. 1973 Excavations on Late Iron Age, Roman and Saxon Sites at Ufton Nernet, Berkshire, in 1961-1963. *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol 67, 1 – 62.

²⁴ Allen, M., Blick, N., Brindle, T., Evans, T., Fulford, M., Holbrook, N., Richards, J., and Smith, A. 2016 The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource, [online] available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> (last accessed June 2021).

²⁵ Manning, W. H. 1973 Excavations on Late Iron Age, Roman and Saxon Sites at Ufton Nernet, Berkshire, in 1961-1963. *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol 67, 1 – 62.

²⁶ Portable Antiquities Scheme, 2021 [online] available at: <https://finds.org.uk/> (last accessed June 2021).

or 'Offetune' (MM49) is recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086. It had a recorded population of 13 households in 1086.²⁷

The parish church of St John the Baptist, now a Scheduled monument (MM08 and MM10), and the nearby settlement of Ufton Green, date to the medieval period. The site includes the remains of the 13th century church with a graveyard, and probable deserted settlement. There were originally two churches in Ufton, St Peter which belonged to the manor of Ufton Robert, and St John the Baptist in Ufton Richard (MM50) where the advowson or patronage was held from an early date by the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, the earliest documented presentation being in 1297. The two parishes were united in the 15th century, but Ufton Richard's church continued to be used for mass and as a burying ground. The chapel appears to have passed to Goring Priory, and at the time of the Dissolution, was described among the appurtenances of the manor of Sulham. The chapel was then converted into two cottages which existed until 1886.²⁸

Two sherds of medieval pottery were found through fieldwalking (MM23), 630m north-east of the blue line boundary.

Cropmarks of trackways and linear boundaries of uncertain date are visible on aerial photographs to the south of Ufton Green (MM77), located 160m to the south-east of the blue line boundary. The features are on a different alignment to the post-medieval field system and may be medieval or earlier in date. There is also an arrangement of linear features and conjoined enclosures visible on aerial photographs, which represent medieval or post-medieval field boundaries (MM79), 670m south-east of the blue line boundary. There is a possible medieval or post-medieval woodland boundary visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (MM101), located 520m south-west of the blue line boundary.

4.4.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

The main Great Western Railway line ran from Paddington to Bristol via Reading and opened in June 1841. The line to Newbury and Hungerford was a branch line, part of the Berks and Hants Extension, opened in 1847. Late 19th to mid-20th century sidings from the Great Western railway line to Tyle Mill (MM12) are recorded on the HER and were located 970m north-east of the blue line boundary. The sidings were open at least as early as 1876 and were in use until 1938. A section of Great Western Railway Newbury and Hungerford branch line (MM18) is located 710m north of the blue line boundary. The former location of a railway signal box from the late 19th to the mid-20th century is recorded on the HER (MM28), located 740m north-west of the blue line boundary. The box was replaced in 1943 and was closed following the installation of colour light signalling in the late 1970s. The Ufton Nerve level crossing (MM29) is recorded on the HER, 750m north-west of the blue line boundary, a railway level crossing since the construction of the Berks and Hants Railway in 1847 which closed in 2016 following construction of a replacement road overbridge.

The Kennet Navigation from Reading to Newbury was constructed between 1718 and 1723. West of Newbury to Bath the Kennet and Avon Canal was built between 1794 and 1810, by John Rennie, to join the Avon Navigation. Two sections of the Kennet and Avon Canal are recorded within the study area (MM16 and MM17), 510m north of the blue line boundary. MM17 is entirely canal cut. Ufton Lock (Lock 98) (MM57) is located 560m north-west of the blue line boundary. It was built in 1830 to 1835 to raise the head of water at Towney Lock. Ufton Lock was de-gated in the 1970s during restoration.

Ufton Lane bridge (MM33) located 260m north of the blue line boundary, is an unlisted bridge of at least a 19th century date over a side stream of the River Kennet. Ufton bridge (MM56), located 530m north-west of the blue line boundary, south of a point where the canal and river diverge. Ford bridge (MM32) is located 990m north-east of the blue line boundary. It is of at least a 19th century date over a side stream of the River Kennet.

²⁷ Via: <https://opendomesday.org/place/SU6367/ufton-nerve/>, (last accessed June 2021).

²⁸ 'Parishes: Ufton', in *A History of the County of Berkshire: Volume 3*, eds. P. H. Ditchfield and W. Page (London, 1923), pp. 437-444. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/berks/vol3/pp437-444>, (last accessed June 2021).

Folly Farm Gardens (MM11) a registered park and garden located 860m north-east of the blue line boundary consists of a 17th century farmhouse substantially extended twice by Sir Edwin Lutyens in the early 20th century, surrounded by contemporary formal gardens, also by Lutyens, with planting designs (now simplified) by Gertrude Jekyll. It is one of the most complex designs produced by the pair, and regarded as one of their best gardens.

Uftongreen Farm (MM25) is a historic farmstead that was likely to be of 18th century or earlier date and was still partly present in 21st century, located 270m south-east of the blue line boundary. Middle Farm (MM26) was a historic farmstead documented in late 19th century and still partly present in 21st century, located 560m south-east of the blue line boundary.

Tyle Mill (MM58), located 960m north-east of the blue line boundary and within the Tyne Mill Conservation Area. It is documented until 1601, and may be so named after a tiled roof or because tiles were made nearby. In 1748 it was a paper mill but it is included in a deed of 1834 simply as 'mills'. It burned down completely in July 1914 and was completely rebuilt in 1937-8. Between these dates it appears to have been either a sawmill or a corn mill.

The site of the pound in Ufton Nervet (MM62) is located 140m south-east of the blue line boundary. It is a small enclosure and is present from at least the late 19th century and was still present in the late 20th century.

A post-medieval pond north of Ufton Green (MM89) is recorded 480m north-east of the blue line boundary. It is visible as an earthwork on LiDAR imagery and was identified during the Silchester Iron Age Environs mapping project (MM121).

Two areas of cultivation marks of possible post-medieval date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (MM90), 550m north-west of the blue line boundary.

Archaeological monitoring carried out by Allen Archaeology Limited in 2016 in advance of the construction of a new road and flyover (MM112), located 600m north-west of the blue line boundary, revealed an undated curvilinear ditch and a single sherd of 16th century pottery recovered from a pit (MM64). A single 17th century tobacco pipe stem and a large post-medieval iron nail were recorded in the topsoil.²⁹

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has been consulted and three additional findspots within the study area has been identified for a 17th century copper-alloy pipe tamper (SUR-29C41E), post-medieval copper alloy halfpenny 'Condor' token dating to the 18th century (BERK-DEA565) and a post-medieval copper alloy uniface coin weight (BERK-3A1AA6). However, specific locational information was not available to further inform this assessment.³⁰

4.4.6 Modern (AD 1900 – present)

Ufton Bridge, which is a modern swing bridge over the Kennet and Avon Canal is recorded within the HER (MM31), located 560m north-west of the blue line boundary and north of a point where the canal and river diverge.

There are a series of World War Two pillboxes recorded within the study in the HER:

- The site of a pillbox at Tylemill Lock (MM51), located 990m north-east of the blue line boundary. It was a large rectangular pillbox on north side of lock, visible in 1969 aerial photographs. It no longer exists.
- Pillbox west of Tyle Mill (MM52), located 710m north-east of the blue line boundary. It is a large rectangular pillbox (type 28a) at confluence of river and canal with brick cladding on concrete and large artillery embrasure and is west facing.

²⁹ Hogue, J. T. 2016 *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Ufton Nervet Level Crossing, Ufton Lane, Berkshire*, Report Number AAL 2016173, Allen Archaeology Limited.

³⁰ Portable Antiquities Scheme, 2021 [online] available at: <https://finds.org.uk/> (last accessed June 2021).

- Pillbox east of Ufton Bridge (MM53), located 535m north-west of the blue line boundary. This is a large east facing pillbox (type 28a) with artillery embrasure and made of concrete, alongside the bridge.
- Pillbox west of Ufton Bridge (MM54), located 560m north-west of the blue line boundary. This is a rectangular pillbox on land between river and canal, on the site of a late 19th century building.
- Pillbox, West Meadow, Padworth (MM55), located 810m north-west of the blue line boundary. This is a large rectangular concrete pillbox with artillery embrasure, west facing.

Aerial imagery from 20th September 1984 (sortie: HGG/NERC/84/0002/05, Frames: 4541 and 4542) show the WTW.³¹

5 Archaeological potential and significance

5.1 Assessment of significance

The significance of heritage assets has been based on criteria outlined in Table 5.1. The assessment of significance derives from a combination of designated status and professional judgement. The Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, assessment criteria adopted by Historic England as part of the Monument Protection Programme (MMP), and the Secretary of State's Principles of Selection Criteria for Listed Buildings, will be considered as part of this assessment.

Table 5.1: Criteria for assessing significance

Significance	Typical criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites, assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, undesignated monuments, sites or landscapes that can be shown to have specific nationally important qualities, and assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II listed buildings, grade II registered parks and gardens, conservation areas, undesignated sites of high importance identified through research or survey, monuments or sites that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association.
Low	Undesignated assets - buildings, structures, monuments or archaeological sites with a local importance for education or cultural appreciation, and which add to local archaeological and historical research. Very badly damaged assets that are of such poor quality that they cannot be classed as high or medium, parks and gardens of local interest.
Negligible	Heritage resources identified as being of little historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest; and resources whose importance is compromised by poor preservation or survival, or by contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

Source: After DMRB vol. 11 section 3 part 2 – ha 208/07

5.2 Survival of archaeological deposits

Superficial deposits of alluvium have been recorded at the WTW. Alluvium is often predominantly waterlogged providing an anaerobic environment suitable for the preservation of organic material.³² This may lead to the increased potential for undiscovered geoarchaeological evidence and the survival of archaeological organic material

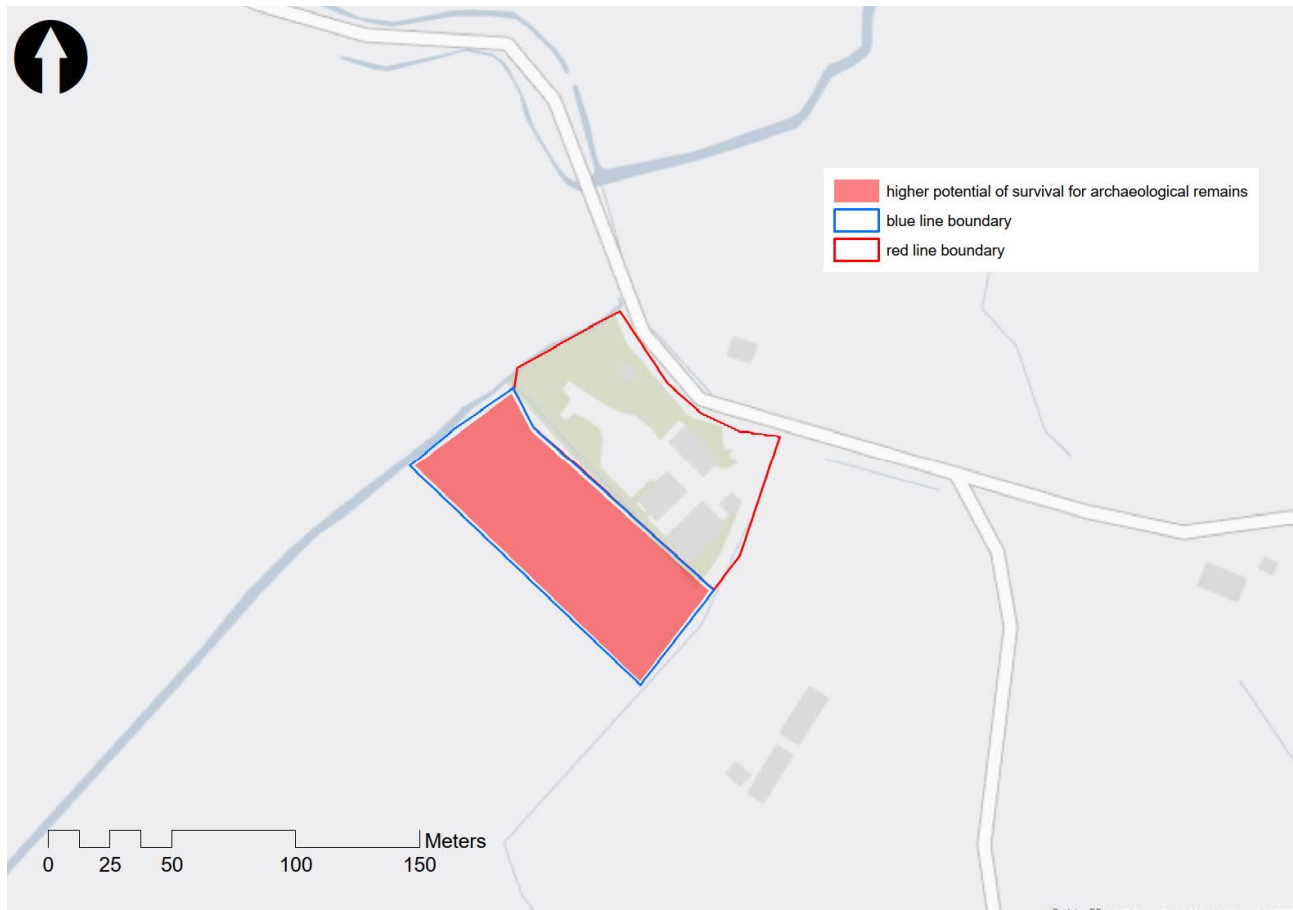
The construction of the three cylindrical pressurised steel tanks on third party land outside of and adjacent to the south-west of the existing Ufton Nerve WTW site and the associated new access track, will be located in

³¹ National Collection of Aerial Photography, 2021. Ufton Green; Ufton Nerve CP; West Berkshire; England [online] available at: <http://ncap.org.uk/NCAP-000-001-198-516>, (last accessed June 2021).

³² Historic England. 2015 *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/hea067-geoarchaeology/>, (last accessed June 2021).

agricultural land which will have had minimal disturbance, as evidenced by historical mapping and imagery (Table 4.1) and any development at this location is likely to impact potential buried archaeological remains, where they survive.

Figure 5.1: Areas of archaeological survival



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2021

5.3 Archaeological potential

Areas of below-ground archaeological remains are difficult to predict, due to the limited number of archaeological investigations within the study area and no recorded excavations within the site boundary. There is a higher potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive in areas where there has been minimal development.

The site falls within the AUNS (Aldermaston, Ufton Nernet and Sulhamstead) Historic Environment Character Zone. The zone is not developed on a large scale and the presence of buried archaeology has been demonstrated by the few excavations that have occurred; therefore the zone should be considered to have a high archaeological potential. Prehistoric and Roman material is most likely to be encountered across the zone and early and later medieval deposits are likely within settlements.³³

Table 5.2: Archaeological potential of the site

Historic asset	Significance	Potential
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³³ Via: <https://info.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=20274&p=0>, (last accessed June 2021).

Paleoenvironmental remains	Medium given the likely level of truncation within the site.	Superficial deposits of alluvium are present within the site. However, the potential for paleoenvironmental remains is therefore considered to be low .
Prehistoric remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or high significance, depending on nature and extent. Residual remains would be of low significance.	Ufton Nervet WTW is located in an area of known and likely Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity. Predictive modelling of the deposits in the Kennet Valley has recently been undertaken as part of the Kennet Valley Predictive Mapping Project suggests that the area to the north of the site boundary has both high and very high archaeological potential for the prehistoric period. The potential for prehistoric evidence is therefore considered to be high .
Roman remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or high significance, depending on nature and extent. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There has been evidence for Roman settlement and a portion of a Roman road identified within the study area. The potential for Roman evidence is therefore considered to be medium .
Early medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or high significance, depending on nature and extent. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There has been evidence for Saxon settlement within the study area. Systematic fieldwalking (MM113) revealed a small concentration of Saxon chaff-tempered pottery, located immediately to the south-west of the blue line boundary. The potential for Saxon evidence is therefore considered to be medium .
Medieval remains	In-situ remains of a structural nature would be of medium significance; in-situ remains of an agricultural nature would be of low significance, given likely level of truncation. Residual remains would also be of low significance.	The Scheduled Monument of the remains of the medieval St John the Baptist church at Ufton Green Farm (MM10) is located approximately 150m north-east of the red line boundary. The potential for medieval evidence is therefore considered to be medium .
Post-medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of medium to low significance, given likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There is one Grade I, 8 Grade II listed buildings and a registered park and garden within the study area and 11 non-designated built heritage assets of a post-medieval date. The study area was also altered during the post-medieval period with the construction of the Kennet and Avon Canal in the early 18 th century and the Newbury and Hungerford Branch of the Great Western Railway in 1847. Historic mapping indicates that the site was undeveloped throughout this period. The potential for post-medieval evidence is therefore considered to be low .
Modern remains	Negligible significance	There is some evidence of activity within the study area during the modern period, including the records of five pillboxes located along the River Kennet. However, none of this evidence is located in the immediate vicinity of the WTW. The potential for modern evidence is therefore considered to be low .

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2021

6 Impacts

6.1 Overview

This assessment is based on the guidance contained in Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019). Paragraph six of this guidance outlines the steps which should be taken to establish potential impact of the scheme on the significance of heritage assets and where appropriate justify any harmful impacts and identify mitigation and enhancements. These steps are;

1. Understand the form, materials and history of the affected heritage asset(s), and/or the nature and extent of archaeological deposits;
2. Understand the significance of the asset(s);
3. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
4. Avoid, minimise, and mitigate negative impact, in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF; and
5. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance.

In accordance with paragraph 190 of the NPPF and the Historic England guidance the level of detail supplied is proportionate to the level of significance of the asset and the overall effect the scheme will have.

All works proposed at Ufton Nerve WTW are detailed in Section 1.4.

6.2 Built Heritage

The identification of impacts on built heritage assets in the vicinity of a site takes into account any temporary or permanent changes to the asset's setting.

6.2.1 Designated assets

There will be no direct physical harm to designated built heritage assets within the study area as a result of the Scheme.

The Scheme will be located within third party land to the south-west of the existing WTW, within a rural area. The proposed site is currently screened to the east and north-east by mature trees. The closest designated asset is the remains of St John the Baptist church at Ufton Green Farm (MM10), a scheduled monument and its associated Grade II listed remaining wall of the church of St John the Baptist (MM08), which are located approximately 150m north-east of the blue line boundary. Two grade II listed buildings are also situated close to the WTW, Lilac Cottage and Yew Cottage (MM03) and The Dog and Partridge (MM09), located 260m east of the blue line boundary.

As a result of this screening, there will be no intervisibility between the Scheme and the scheduled monument or listed buildings. Therefore, there will be no impact to designated assets, including their setting within the study area, to any works carried out within this area.

The temporary works to construct the three cylindrical pressurised steel tanks will result in short-term alterations to the settings of the nearby designated assets due to their proximity to these works. The duration of these works will be intermittent and short-lived. This negligible impact is considered to represent less than substantial harm.

6.3 Buried archaeological remains

The potential for buried paleoenvironmental, post-medieval and modern remains is considered to be low, it is considered to be medium for Roman, early-medieval and medieval remains and high for prehistoric remains.

There is a single borehole recorded 80m north-west of the site of Ufton Nerve WTW on the BGS viewer, SU66NW37, taken in December 1987. This borehole recorded 2m of made ground with a further 3m of drift and 3.5m of London Clay.³⁴

The Scheme is located in agricultural land which has had minimal disturbance, as evidenced by historical mapping and imagery (Table 4.1) and any development at this location is likely to impact potential buried archaeological remains, where they survive. Any remains that survive would likely not be truncated in this area and would therefore be of a low to high significance, depending on the nature of the archaeology.

7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

This technical note has been undertaken to assess the likely historic environment impacts of development proposals at Ufton Nerve WTW. This has incorporated a review of the available data from the NHLE and West Berkshire HER within the study area. Plans showing the study area can be seen in Appendix A and B.

Within the study area there is one grade I and eight grade II listed buildings, a registered park and garden and a scheduled monument. There is likely to be no impact on the significance of these assets, as there are no proposed physical changes to the assets or works that would impact their settings. The proposed location of the Scheme is heavily screened with mature trees. Therefore, it is likely that there would be no intervisibility between works carried out at this location and the nearby designated assets. Therefore, there will be no impact to designated assets to their setting by any works carried out within this area.

The proposed location for the Scheme is situated within agricultural land which has had minimal disturbance, as evidenced by historical mapping and imagery. Any development at this location is likely to impact potential buried archaeological remains, where they survive. Any remains that survive are unlikely to be truncated in this area and would therefore be of a low to medium significance, depending on their date.

7.2 Recommendations

West Berkshire Council Archaeology Service were contacted on the 29th June 2021 in order to clarify the nature of mitigation they would request for the scheme. A response was received on the 28th September 2021 and has been outlined and incorporated into the recommendations for this technical note.

Sarah Orr, the Senior Archaeologist (Planning & Management Advice) at West Berkshire County Council, noted in her email response that she recommended archaeological involvement in any related geotechnical works which are proposed, so that the archaeological stratigraphy of the site can be obtained.

If this is not possible, she has recommended archaeological test pits where there will be impact. She outlined that this would provide information of whether a 500mm deep development could have an impact on buried archaeology on this site. In some places where there has been ploughing it can be this shallow. She noted that this would be preferable to a watching brief, where it would be more difficult to identify and recover Mesolithic material in particular.

Any archaeological mitigation will be discussed with the West Berkshire County Council Archaeological adviser in advance. It is anticipated that the site will fall under permitted development.

In the unlikely event of any unexpected archaeological finds or features being encountered during groundworks, the following mitigation approaches should be employed:

- work should be immediately stopped in the area; and

³⁴ Via: http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/422619/images/10756700.html, (last accessed June 2021).

- the find(s) should be demarked and protected via fencing / blocking off and the appropriate site management (in this instance the Thames Water Environmental Engineer) should be contacted for further guidance.

In order to avoid potential damage to unexpected archaeological finds and features discovered during construction, workers should be trained. This should include basic environmental awareness training provided within the site induction and regular toolbox talks to ensure that contactors working on site are aware of the procedures in place and are provided with the basic information to allow them to identify archaeological finds and features.

8 References

8.1 Bibliography

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A. Map of heritage assets, archaeological investigations and finds

Figure A.1: K065.01-JE-UFTOU1ZZ-201-DR-CT-0007



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Notes

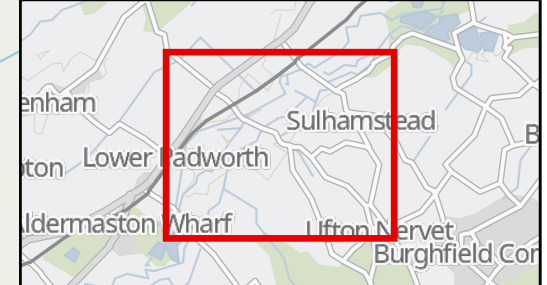
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Legend


- Red line boundary
- Red line boundary - 1000m study area
- South west extension
- Event Point
- Monument Point
- Monument Line
- Event Line
- Monument Polygon

Sheet 1 of 2

Location Map



P01	S1	For Information	MP	NC	MH	31/08/21
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'k'd	App'd	Date



Thames Water Utilities
Clearwater Court,
Vasern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: 62612, 68164	Security Reference: STD
Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A	

Location/Town:
Church Lane, Ufton Nernet, West Berkshire, RG7 4HJ

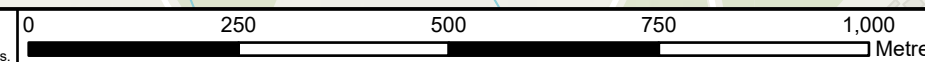
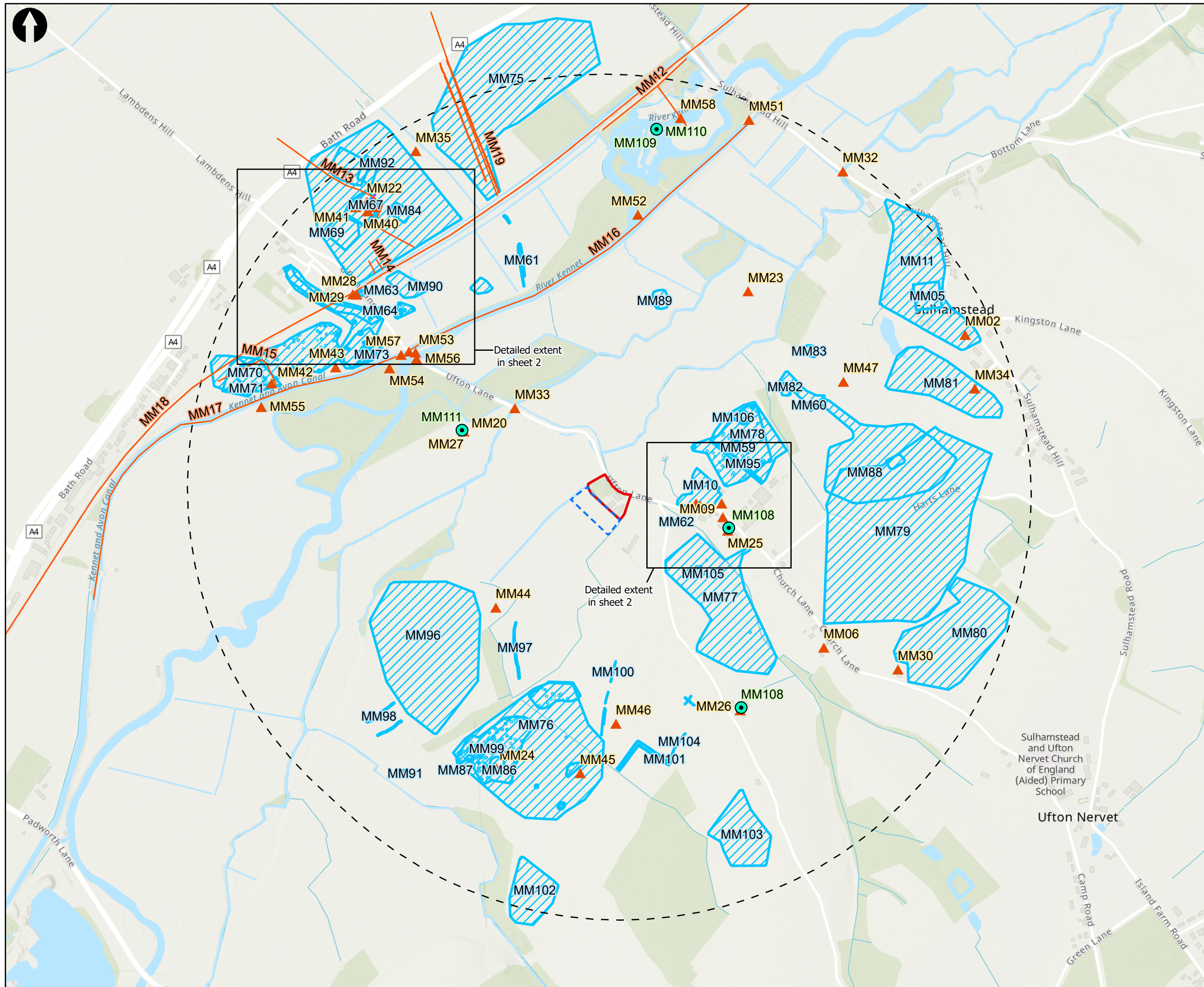
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Ufton Nernet

Project Name:
TW AMP7 Delivery Partner

Title:
**Ufton Nernet
Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

Scale: 1:9,000	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S1
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Drawing Number: K065.01-JE-UFTOU1ZZ-201-DR-CT-0007	Revision: P01
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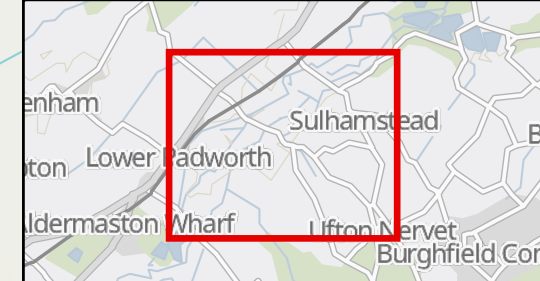
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World Hillshade: Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodataslytelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community
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- Legend**
- Red line boundary
 - Red line boundary - 1000m study area
 - South west extension
 - Event Point
 - Monument Point
 - Monument Line
 - Event Line
 - Monument Polygon

Sheet 2 of 2

Location Map



P01	S1	For Information	MP	NC	MH	31/08/21
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'k'd	App'd	Date



Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: 62612, 68164	Security Reference: STD
Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A	

Location/Town:
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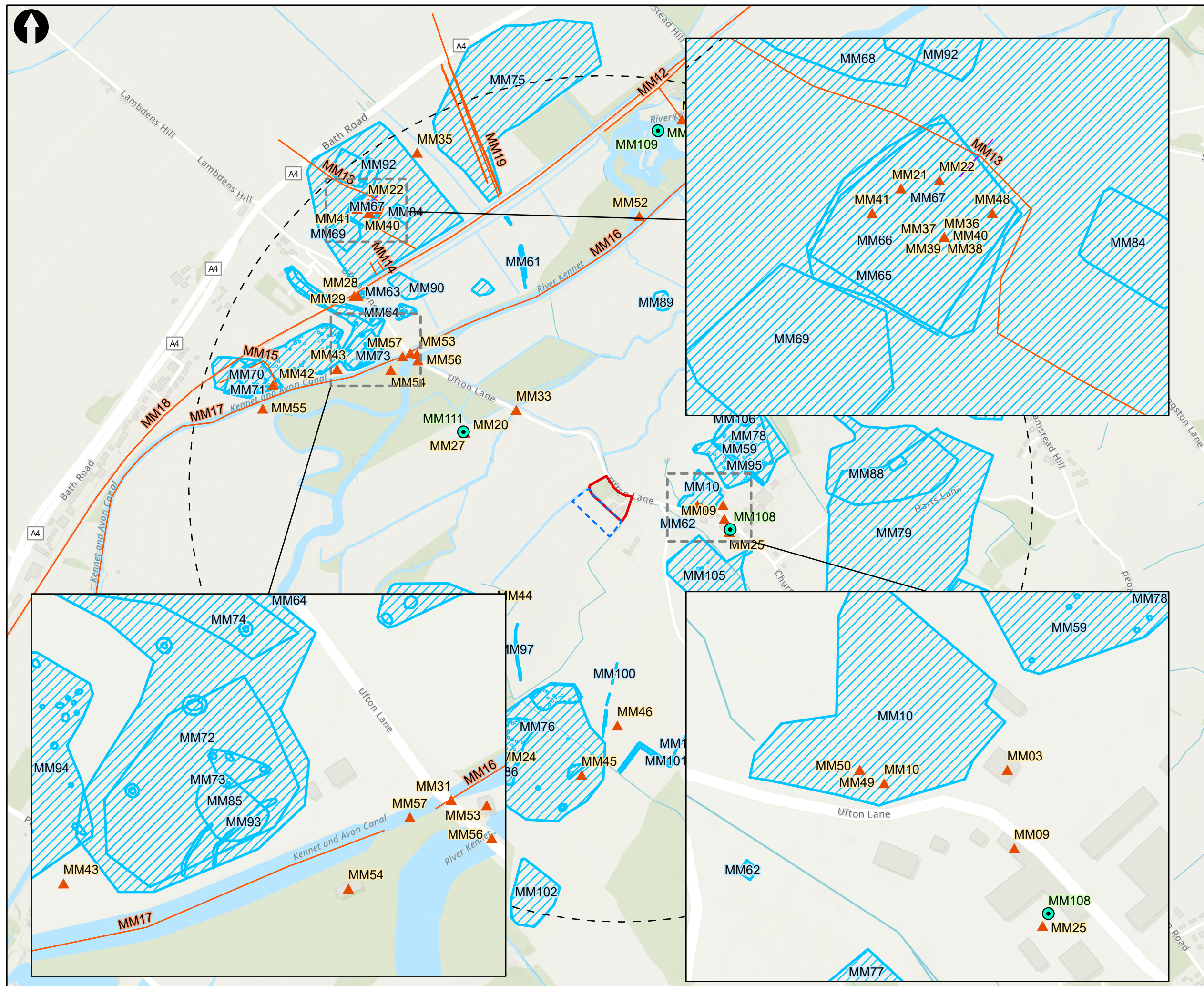
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Project Name:
TW AMP7 Delivery Partner

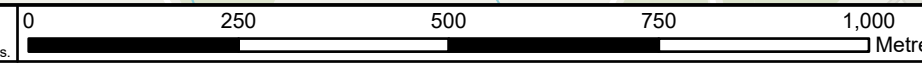
Title:
**Ufton Nernet
Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

Scale: 1:9,000	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S1
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Drawing Number: K065.01-JE-UFTOU1ZZ-201-DR-CT-0007	Revision: P01
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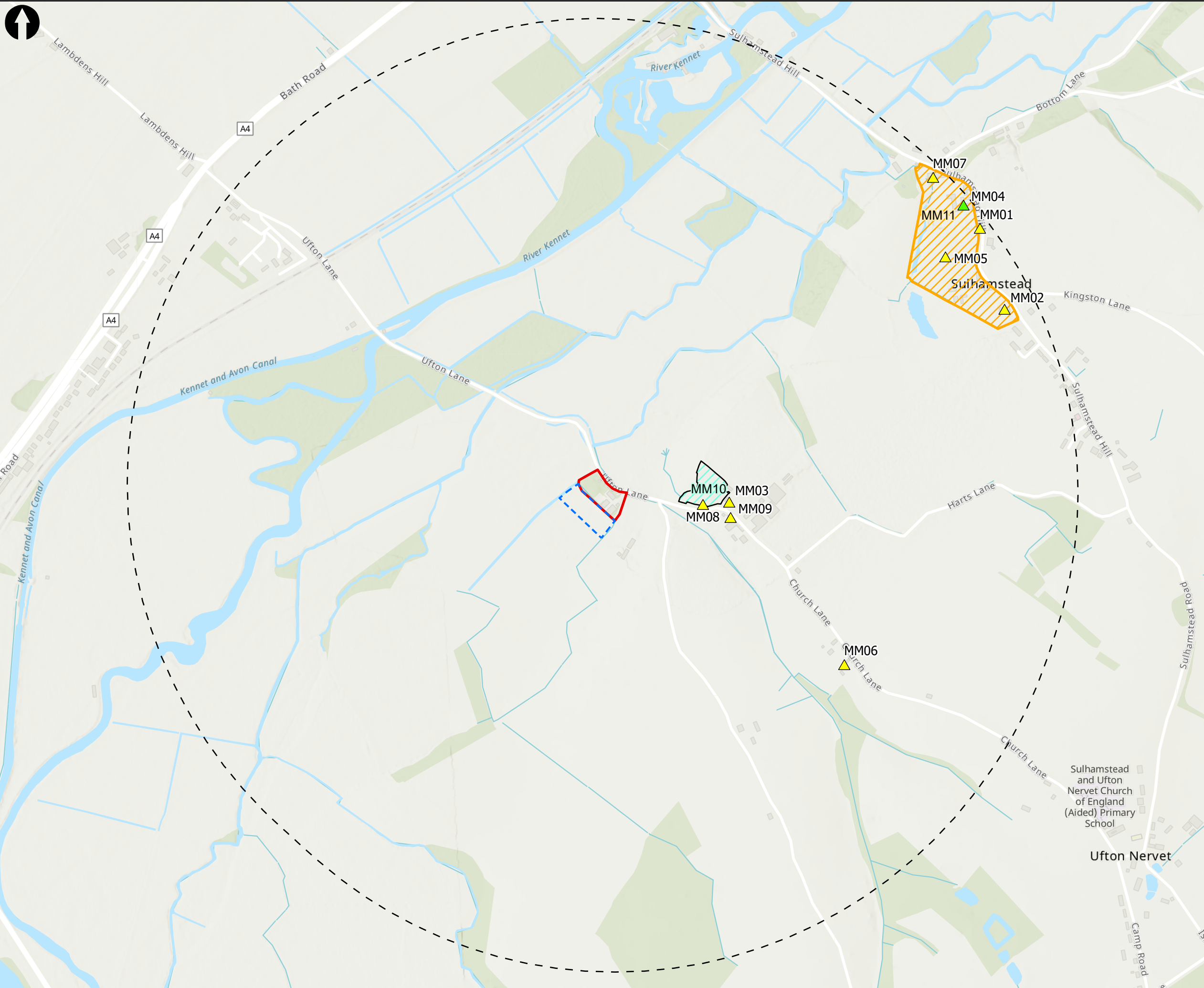


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B. Map of national and local designations

Figure B.2: K065.01-JE-UFTOU1ZZ-201-DR-CT-0006

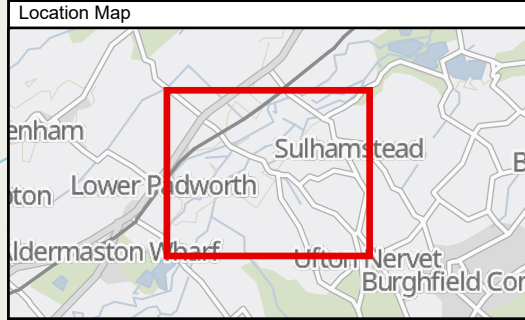


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 Red line Boundary: TW 2021
 NHLE data managed by Historic England 2021. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

- Legend**
- Red line boundary
 - Red line boundary - 1000m study area
 - South west extension
 - ▲ Grade I listed building
 - ▲ Grade II listed building
 - Scheduled monuments
 - Registered parks and garden

Sheet 1 of 2



P01	S1	For Information	MP	NC	MH	31/08/21
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'k'd	App'd	Date

Thames Water Utilities

Clearwater Court
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: 62612, 68164	Security Reference: STD
Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A	

Location/Town:
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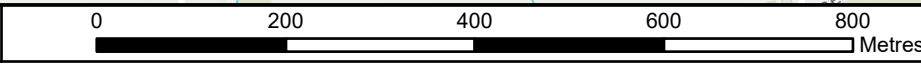
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 Ufton Nernet

Project Name:
 TW AMP7 Delivery Partner

Title:
**Ufton Nernet
 Designated Heritage Assets**

Scale: 1:8,000	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S1
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Drawing Number: K065.01-JE-UFTOU1ZZ-201-DR-CT-0006	Revision: P01
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C. Gazetteer of designated assets

MM no.	Name	NHLE no. / HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from site centre point
MM01	Wall adjoining Folly Farmhouse to south	1117115	Grade II listed building	Garden wall	20 th century – ca.1912	1028m
MM02	1 and 2 South Cottages	1117117 / MWB19051	Grade II listed building	Two cottages, ca. 1912, by Sir Edwin Lutyens in a Neo-Vernacular style	20 th century – ca.1912	985m
MM03	Lilac Cottage and Yew Cottage	1117121 / MWB19053	Grade II listed building	Lilac Cottage and Yew Tree Cottage, farmhouse, now two houses	ca. 1600 and mid-18 th century with 19 th century additions to right at rear	284m
MM04	Folly Farmhouse and entrance court to east	1135848	Grade I listed building	Farmhouse now house, ca. 1650, enlarged by Sir Edwin Lutyens in 1906 in a free William and Mary style and again in 1911 in a Neo-Vernacular style	17 th century – ca. 1650 with 20 th century alterations	1030m
MM05	Walled garden approximately 100 metres to south of Folly farmhouse	1135860 / MWB19224	Grade II listed building	Walled garden	20 th century – ca.1912	929m
MM06	The Poplars	1135923 / MWB19231	Grade II listed building	Timber framed house	Late 17 th century and 18 th century with 20 th century additions	655m
MM07	1 and 2 North Cottages	1247772	Grade II listed building	Two cottages, ca. 1912, by Sir Edwin Lutyens in a Neo-Vernacular style	20 th century – ca.1912	1020m
MM08	Remaining wall of the Church of St John the Baptist at SU 6251 6827	1313033	Grade II listed building	Former west wall of church probably medieval	Medieval	226m
MM09	The Dog and Partridge	1319597 / MWB18990	Grade II listed building	Farmhouse, now house	Early and late 17 th century	290m
MM10	Scheduled Monument: Remains of St John the Baptist church at Ufton Green Farm	1006967 / MWB1345	Scheduled monument	Medieval church	Medieval	172m

MM11	Registered Park and Garden: Folly Farm	1000585 / MWB6288	Grade II* registered park and garden	A 17 th century farmhouse substantially extended twice by Sir Edwin Lutyens in the early 20 th century, surrounded by contemporary formal gardens, also by Lutyens, with planting designs (now simplified) by Gertrude Jekyll. One of the most complex designs produced by the pair, and regarded as one of their best gardens.	17 th century	859m
MM12	Site of Tyle Mill sidings	MWB21034	Railway Siding	Late 19 th to mid-20 th century sidings from the Great Western railway line to Tyle Mill	Late 19 th century to early to mid-20 th century	948m
MM13	Early Roman track or droveway, Ufton Nervet	MWB2564	Trackway	A track or droveway visible on aerial photographs as a double ditched feature, widening towards the river Kennet	Roman	792m
MM14	Linear features east of Wickham Farm	MWB2566	Enclosure	Linear features, possible incomplete enclosures, identified from aerial photographs	Unknown	801m
MM15	Feature south of Wickham's Farm	MWB2581	Field Boundary?	Right angled linear enclosing rectangular area, a possible field boundary of fairly modern origin	Early 20 th century to late 20 th century - Present	875m
MM16	Kennet & Avon Canal - Tylemill Lock to Ufton Lock	MWB5793	Canal	Section of the Kennet and Avon Canal built between 1718-23	18 th century to 19 th century	544m
MM17	Kennet & Avon Canal - Ufton Lock to Towner Lock	MWB5796	Canal	Canal constructed 1718-1723, this section entirely canal cut	18 th century	635m
MM18	Theale to Aldermaston Railway Line	MWB6053	Railway	Section of Great Western Railway Newbury & Hungerford branch line	Victorian to late 19 th century	918m
MM19	Roman road west of Tidney Bed	MWB2612	Road	Length of Roman road visible on aerial photographs	Roman	803m
MM20	Kennet Flood Plain Ufton	MWB6944	Lithic Working Site	Fieldwalking and a sondage revealed a possible knapping site, the character of the flints indicating a Mesolithic date	Mesolithic	397m
MM21	Pits in Ufton Nervet Enclosure I	MWB2553	Pit	Late Iron Age pits excavated in the early 1960s within Enclosure I	Late Iron Age	962m
MM22	Post holes in Ufton Nervet Enclosure I	MWB2554	Post Hole	Late Iron Age post holes excavated in the early 1960s within Enclosure I	Late Iron Age	954m
MM23	Field northwest of Cox's Wood, Ufton Nervet	MWB11470	Findspot	Medieval pottery found fieldwalking	Medieval	624m
MM24	Flint finds north-west of Ashen Wood	MWB15757	Artefact Scatter	Worked flints of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date found during fieldwalking in 1991-98	Early Mesolithic to late Bronze Age	729m

MM25	Uftongreen Farm	MWB17439	Farmstead	Historic farmstead likely to be of 18 th century or earlier date, and still partly present in 21 st century	18 th century to late 19 th century	309m
MM26	Middle Farm, Ufton Nervet	MWB17440	Farmstead	Historic farmstead documented in late 19 th century and still partly present in 21 st century	Late 19 th century	623m
MM27	Ufton Green - Mesolithic finds	MWB20105	Findspot	Worked flint and a concentration of animal bone and antler recovered from a small scale excavation in 2002	Mesolithic	397m
MM28	Site of Ufton Crossing signal box	MWB20146	Signal Box	Former location of a railway signal box from the late 19 th to the mid-20 th century	Late 19 th century to late 20 th century	815m
MM29	Ufton Nervet level crossing	MWB20147	Level Crossing	A railway level crossing since the construction of the Berks & Hants Railway in 1847, closed in 2016 following construction of a replacement road overbridge	Victorian to early 21 st century	807m
MM30	In Church Lane, Ufton Nervet	MWB20930	Findspot	Roman coin found in garden	Roman	840m
MM31	Ufton Bridge over the Kennet and Avon Canal (Bridge 25A)	MWB21424	Swing Bridge	Modern swing bridge, north of a point where the canal and river diverge	Late 20 th century - Present to early 21 st century	617m
MM32	Ford Bridge, Sulhamstead	MWB21680	Road Bridge	Unlisted bridge of at least 19 th century date over a side stream of the River Kennet	Late 19 th century	1004m
MM33	Ufton Lane bridge, Ufton Nervet	MWB21681	Road Bridge	Unlisted bridge of at least 19 th century date over a side stream of the River Kennet	Late 19 th century	323m
MM34	Treasure Findspot - Sulhamstead statters	MWB21791	Findspot	Hoard of several gold Late Iron Age coins, dispersed through ploughing and found at more than one time through metal detecting	Late Iron Age	955m
MM35	Ring ditch south of Victoria Lodge	MWB2547	Ring Ditch	Cropmark of possible incomplete ring ditch cut by modern trackway	Bronze Age	991m
MM36	Pit cluster in Ufton Nervet Enclosure II	MWB2556	Pit Cluster	Roman period pits excavated in the early 1960s within Enclosure II	Late Iron Age	935m
MM37	Post holes in Ufton Nervet Enclosure II	MWB2557	Granary?; Post Hole	Several late Iron Age or Roman post holes excavated in the early 1960s within Enclosure II	Late Iron Age to Roman	935m
MM38	Palisade in Ufton Nervet Enclosure II	MWB2558	Post Hole; Palisade?	Post holes suggested to have been an early Roman period palisade excavated in the early 1960s within Enclosure II	Late Iron Age to Roman	935m
MM39	Ufton Nervet / Bath Road - Saxon site	MWB2568	Settlement	Saxon settlement on the site of a Late Iron Age/ Roman enclosure. One grubenhaus (sunken hut) and a large pit were excavated.	Early Medieval / Dark Age	935m
MM40	Ufton Nervet - Saxon hut	MWB2569	Grubenhaus	Saxon small sub-rectangular hut with several post holes around the edge, with much pottery	Early Medieval / Dark Age	935m
MM41	Saxon pit in Ufton Nervet Enclosure I/II	MWB2570	Pit	An oval pit, presumably for rubbish, containing many Saxon artefacts excavated in the early 1960s	Early Medieval / Dark Age	962m

MM42	Block mark south of Wickham's Farm	MWB2583	Extractive Pit?	Possible small quarry or pit seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs	Unknown	887m
MM43	Block mark west of Ufton Lock	MWB2588	Extractive Pit?	Possible small quarry or pit seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs	Unknown	754m
MM44	Silchester to Dorchester Road	MWB2611	Road	Possible Roman Road, Silchester to Dorchester on Thames (Margary 160C)	Roman	391m
MM45	Enclosure southeast of Linley Shaw	MWB3302	Ditched Enclosure	Possible small, incomplete oblong enclosure visible on aerial photographs	Unknown	690m
MM46	West of Middle Farm, Ufton Nernet	MWB3303	Occupation Site?	Sherds and flints found during fieldwalking in 1977 indicating prehistoric activity	Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age	563m
MM47	Field between Ufton Green and Sulhamstead	MWB3323	Findspot	Flint flakes and scraper found fieldwalking, possibly indicating a site	Prehistoric	655m
MM48	Ufton Nernet - Mesolithic finds	MWB4024	Findspot	During the excavation of a cropmark site in 1961-2 a range of Mesolithic material was found. No other details are currently available.	Mesolithic	930m
MM49	Ufton Nernet	MWB5348	Village	' <i>Offetvne</i> ' recorded in Domesday	11 th century to 16 th century	220m
MM50	Ufton Nernet	MWB5349	Manor	The 13 th to 16 th century manor of Ufton Nernet (or Ufton Richard)	13 th century to 16 th century	220m
MM51	Site of pillbox at Tylemill Lock	MWB5588	Pillbox	Large rectangular pillbox on north side of lock, visible in 1969 aerial photographs. No longer exists.	Second World War	1008m
MM52	Pillbox west of Tyle Mill	MWB5589	Pillbox	Large rectangular pillbox at confluence of river and canal with brick cladding on concrete and large artillery embrasure, west facing	Second World War	712m
MM53	Pillbox east of Ufton Bridge	MWB5590	Pillbox	Large east facing pillbox with artillery embrasure, made of concrete, alongside the bridge	Second World War	602m
MM54	Pillbox west of Ufton Bridge	MWB5591	Building?; Pillbox?	Unlisted rectangular pillbox on land between river and canal, on the site of a late 19 th century building	Late 19 th century to Second World War	635m
MM55	Pillbox - West Meadow, Padworth	MWB5592	Pillbox	Large rectangular concrete pillbox	Second World War	895m
MM56	Ufton Bridge over the River Kennet	MWB5794	Bridge	Unlisted bridge, south of a point where the canal and river diverge	18 th century	591m
MM57	Ufton Lock (Lock 98)	MWB5795	Canal Lock	Location of former lock on Kennet and Avon Canal, considered unnecessary and hence removed in late 20 th century	19 th century to Cold War	628m
MM58	Tyle Mill, Sulhamstead	MWB6256	Watermill; Paper Mill; House	Probable post-medieval water mill on the River Kennet, affected by fire in 1914 and rebuilt as a house in the 1930s, previously listed at Grade III	Post-medieval to early to mid-20 th century	966m

MM59	Cropmarks to the north-east of Ufton Green	MWB22470	Extractive Pit?; Pit?; Pit?; Extractive Pit?	A dispersed group of possible extraction pits of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Early Iron Age to Roman	249m
MM60	Cropmarks to the north-east of Ufton Green	MWB22471	Trackway	Four overlapping trackways visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	535m
MM61	Cropmark north of the Kennet and Avon Canal, Ufton Nervet	MWB22472	Road?; Field Boundary?	A possible post-medieval field boundary visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs	Roman to late 19 th century	597m
MM62	Site of pound, Ufton Nervet	MWB21501	Pound	Small enclosure, the village pound from at least the late 19 th century, still present in the late 20 th century	Late 19 th century to early to mid-20 th century	178m
MM63	Possible ring ditch east of Ufton Nervet level crossing	MWB21755	Ring Ditch?	A possible curvilinear ditch which may represent part of a ring ditch	Prehistoric	791m
MM64	A pit and two ditches east of Ufton Nervet level crossing	MWB21756	Pit; Ditch	A series of undated ditches and a single pit with associated 16 th century pottery to the east of Ufton Nervet level crossing	16 th century	727m
MM65	Ufton Nervet - Iron Age, Romano-British and post-Roman settlement	MWB2551	Field System	Cropmarks of enclosures and trackways of multi-period site	Late Iron Age	784m
MM66	Ufton Nervet Enclosure I	MWB2552	Ditched Enclosure	A late Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure bounded by a single wide ditch	Late Iron Age	901m
MM67	Ufton Nervet Enclosure II	MWB2555	Ditched Enclosure	Recut ditches of late 1 st century AD date forming second enclosure on the site of Enclosure I	Roman	897m
MM68	Ufton Nervet Enclosure III	MWB2559	Ditched Enclosure	Partially double ditched rectangular enclosure excavated in the early 1960s	Iron Age	993m
MM69	Ufton Nervet - Enclosure	MWB2567	Ditched Enclosure	Cropmark of square/rectangular enclosure with entrance on southeast corner	Unknown	900m
MM70	Features south of Wickham's Farm	MWB2580	Enclosure	Small, ditched enclosures and larger rectangular feature visible in cropmark on aerial photographs	Unknown	863m
MM71	Linear features south of Wickham's Farm	MWB2582	Enclosure	Short ditches seen as cropmarks cut by line of railway, possibly forming small rectangular enclosures	Unknown	939m
MM72	Features west of Ufton Lock	MWB2584	Trackway?; Enclosure?	Light blurred marks seen in a crop, representing a possible trackway and enclosure with internal features	Unknown	672m
MM73	Enclosures west of Ufton Lock	MWB2585	Enclosure	Confused arrangement of ditched linears visible as cropmarks, possibly forming one or more enclosures	Unknown	695m

MM74	Linear feature west of Ufton Lock	MWB2587	Trackway; Natural Feature	Possible hollow-way or former stream bed visible on aerial photographs	Unknown	729m
MM75	Features - Tidney Bed	MWB2589	Enclosure	A complex of incomplete, multiple ditched enclosures, linear features and trackway seen as cropmarks but not excavated	Undated	812m
MM76	Features southeast of Linley Shaw	MWB3298	Ditch	Complex of ditched features including linears, ring ditches and possible incomplete enclosure	Later Prehistoric	458m
MM77	Ditched enclosures west of Ufton Green	MWB3304	Enclosure; Trackway; Field Boundary	Ditched, incomplete enclosures and trackways of uncertain date but possibly medieval, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Medieval	218m
MM78	Features northeast of Ufton Green	MWB3305	Field Boundary; Enclosure	Features visible on aerial photographs, possibly old field boundary, enclosures and pits	Medieval to late 19 th century	235m
MM79	Features between Harts Lane and Church Lane, Ufton Green	MWB3306	Field Boundary; Ditched Enclosure; Trackway	Arrangement of linears and conjoined enclosures visible on aerial photographs, perhaps medieval or post-medieval field boundaries	Medieval to late 19 th century	549m
MM80	Features east of Church Lane	MWB3307	Enclosure?; Field Boundary?; Field Boundary?	Cropmarks of indistinct linears, perhaps representing an enclosure or field boundaries, close to findspot of Roman coin	Roman to late 19 th century	808m
MM81	Features west of Field Farm, Sulhamstead	MWB3309	Field Boundary?; Trackway?; Linear Feature	Fairly regular linears visible on aerial photographs as light marks in crop	Early Iron Age to Roman	738m
MM82	Feature south of Cox's Wood, Ufton Green	MWB21970	Long Barrow?; Oval Enclosure?; Oval Enclosure	Possible long barrow or partial oval enclosure seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs	Neolithic	496m
MM83	Feature southeast of Cox's Wood, Ufton Green	MWB20106	Long Barrow?; Mortuary Enclosure?; Oval Enclosure	Possible oval or long barrow or mortuary enclosure seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs in 2001	Neolithic	603m
MM84	Angled linear or possible enclosure	MWB2563	Enclosure	Cropmark of small length of angled linear, possibly forming an enclosure with angle of trackway	Unknown	851m
MM85	Circular feature west of Ufton Bridge	MWB2586	Hut Circle?; Ring Ditch?	Incomplete single ring seen in aerial photographs, possibly part of an enclosure	Unknown	685m
MM86	Ring ditch southeast of Linley Shaw	MWB3300	Ring Ditch	Large complete ring ditch visible on aerial photographs	Later Prehistoric	711m
MM87	Small ring ditch southeast of Linley Shaw	MWB3299	Ring Ditch	Small complete ring ditch visible on aerial photographs	Later Prehistoric	736m
MM88	Features SE of R Kennet	MWB3297	Site	General record for widespread area of cropmarks	Undated	549m

MM89	Post-medieval pond north of Ufton Green	MWB22453	Pond	Post-medieval pond visible as an earthwork on LiDAR imagery	16 th century to early 20 th century	481m
MM90	Cropmarks to the north-east of Ufton Bridge	MWB22454	Cultivation Marks; Field Boundary?	Two areas of cultivation marks of possible post-medieval date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	16 th century to late 19 th century	591m
MM91	Cropmarks north of Ashen Wood	MWB22461	Natural Feature?; Pit?	Numerous dispersed pits of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	702m
MM92	Cropmarks to the south of the Bath Road, Ufton Nervet	MWB22455	Cultivation Marks	Cultivation ridges of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	979m
MM93	Two trackways to the west of Ufton Lock	MWB22456	Trackway	Two trackways of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	709m
MM94	Cropmarks to the east and west of Ufton Lock	MWB22457	Extractive Pit?; Pit; Natural Feature?	An area of numerous pits of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	981m
MM95	Cropmark to the north of Ufton Green	MWB22469	Field Boundary?; Trackway?	A trackway or field boundary of possible Iron Age or Roman date visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs	Iron Age	300m
MM96	Settlement evidence west of Ufton Green	MWB22458	Settlement; Trackway; Field Boundary; Enclosure; Pit	A settlement and field boundaries of uncertain, but possibly Roman, date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Roman	417m
MM97	Cropmark to the east of Nanpie Shaw	MWB22459	Trackway	A trackway of uncertain, possibly later prehistoric, date visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs	Later Prehistoric	394m
MM98	Cropmarks to the west of Nanpie Shaw	MWB22460	Field Boundary?; Natural Feature?	Two field boundaries or natural features of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	747m
MM99	Cropmarks north of Ashen Wood	MWB22461	Natural Feature?; Pit?	Numerous dispersed pits of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	707m
MM100	Cropmark to the north of Ashen Wood	MWB22462	Trackway	A trackway of possibly late prehistoric date visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs	Later Prehistoric	415m
MM101	Cropmark north of Ashen Wood	MWB22463	Wood Bank?; Boundary?; Boundary?; Wood Bank?	A possible medieval or post-medieval woodland boundary visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs	Medieval to late 19 th century	618m
MM102	Cropmarks to the east of Tetmoor Shaw	MWB22464	Trackway?; Cultivation Marks?	Trackways or cultivation marks of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	930m

MM103	Cropmarks and earthworks east of Ashen Wood	MWB22465	Field Boundary	Field boundaries of uncertain date visible as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs	Unknown	807m
MM104	Cropmarks east of Ashen Wood	MWB22466	Field Boundary?; Trackway?	Three trackways or field boundaries of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	624m
MM105	Cropmarks to the south of Ufton Green	MWB22467	Extractive Pit	Five dispersed extractive pits of uncertain date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Unknown	291m
MM106	Cropmark north-east of Ufton Green	MWB22468	Rectilinear Enclosure?; Farmstead?; Rectilinear Enclosure?; Farmstead?	A rectilinear enclosure of possible Iron Age to Roman date visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs	Early Iron Age to Roman	364m
MM107	Excavations at Ufton Nernet, Berkshire 1961-3	EWB567	Aerial Photography; Open Area Excavation; Geophysical Survey; Trial Trench	A series of excavations was carried out in September 1961, August-September 1962 and again in 1963 on a site of enclosures and trackways first noted as cropmarks. Geophysical survey was also carried out by the Aldermaston Archaeological Society. The excavations were arranged by W H Manning, an assistant archaeologist at Reading Museum, and carried out by other staff at Reading Museum, many individuals as well as boys from St Bartholomew's School. The finds are at Reading Museum. The final report in the Berkshire Archaeological Journal concluded that the earliest enclosure (I) was built before the Roman invasion; a second enclosure (III) and trackway were constructed soon after AD43 while enclosure I was still in existence. After a short time this was levelled and replaced by a new enclosure (II). This probably remained in use until late in the 3 rd century. The ditches of Enclosure III had silted up early in the 2 nd century, but the internal buildings remained in use until the late 3 rd – early 4 th centuries. A Saxon grubenhaus was built within the area of Enclosure II in the 5 th – 6 th century, and a fenced pit dug nearby in the late Saxon period. In an adjacent field, a section of Roman road was also excavated in 1961, and found to be 59ft wide between ditches, with a metalled surface of some 2 inches thickness, about 47ft wide. It was assumed to be a 'secondary' road, but there were difficulties tying it in with other known sections of Roman road from Silchester to Dorchester on Thames.	N/A	947m

MM108	SPAB Domesday Survey of Barns	EWB1005	Building Survey; Field Observation (Visual Assessment)	<p>The purpose of this survey was to record the basic details of every traditionally built barn in England and Wales, whether still in agricultural use, converted or derelict. It was part of a Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) Barns campaign in the 1980s to create an awareness of barns and their importance in the landscape. The survey was one of the largest survey of buildings ever undertaken in the UK, and its target for completion was 1986, 900 years after the Domesday Book was produced. The survey work was carried out by volunteers, organised on a county basis. A simple paper form was provided for recording the name and location of the barns, their size, approximate date, condition, building materials and construction. Within Berkshire as a whole over 50 parishes were covered, one of the best surveyed counties in the project. The forms were collated and the data computerised with indices being made. A bound report appeared in 1995.</p>	N/A	308m
MM109	R Kennet Fish Passes - Padworth to Tyle Mill	EWB107	Watching Brief	<p>A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of 3 fish passes at Padworth Mill, Sheffield Mill and Tyle Mill. The passes ranged between 12.5m - 32m in length and were 2m in width and depth. No archaeological finds or deposits were recorded nor were peat or gravel uncovered. Padworth - a limited stratigraphic sequence was observed of 0.3m of topsoil overlying alluvium, which was an unbanded dark-brown silty clay. The alluvium was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.6m below the current ground surface. Sheffield - a similar sequence was recorded of 0.3m of topsoil overlying alluvium, excavated to a maximum depth of 2m below the current ground surface. Tyle Mill - a similar sequence was recorded of 0.3m of topsoil overlying alluvium, excavated to a maximum depth of 2m below the current ground surface.</p>	N/A	921m

<p>MM110</p>	<p>River Kennet Fish Passes- Doghead Stakes to Sheffield</p>	<p>EWB223</p>	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p>	<p>A detailed inventory and assessment of the known archaeological resource was provided for an area of c250m radius of each site prior to the design of six fish passes on the River Kennet (Doghead Stakes, Chamberhouse Mill, Brimpton Mill, Padworth Weir, Tyle Mill and Sheffield Mill). The proposals included the construction of single channels of up to 35m long and on average 2m wide and 2m deep between existing streams. The desk-based study established that the floodplain and lower terrace in the Lower Kennet Valley are particularly rich in sites. Mesolithic sites lie sealed beneath alluvium, whereas later sites generally lie on the lower terrace alluvium. Water mills were established in the Late Saxon period, and the sites of several of these continued to be occupied by working mills up to around the middle of the 20th century. The bottom of the valley has been subject to a long complex sequence of alluviation, with channels being subject to many changes, both from natural and human intervention. The most obvious of the latter is the construction of the Kennet and Avon Canal in the early 18th century. The channel dug for the fish passes may be of sufficient depth to penetrate the alluvium and expose any Mesolithic deposits. Deposits of Bronze Age and later date may survive within or above the alluvium, possibly including remains of timber structures such as jetties, revetments and fish traps. Environmentally important deposits such as peat may also be encountered. The proposed fish pass at Padworth lies across the possible site of a mill of 18th century or earlier date.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>921m</p>
<p>MM111</p>	<p>Ufton Green Mesolithic Site - approximate location</p>	<p>EWB887</p>	<p>Environmental Sampling; Open Area Excavation; Systematic Fieldwalking Survey</p>	<p>Reading University carried out a small scale excavation in 2002 at a site on the floor of the Kennet Valley near Ufton Bridge where a tightly defined scatter of Mesolithic flintwork had previously been discovered through field walking and a small sondage in 1997. A series of coring exercises by Reading University MSc Geoarchaeology students was also carried out between 1999 and 2003. Chisham covered this excavation in her PhD thesis, an extract of which follows: "Approximately 1,800 worked flint pieces were recovered, with a distinct concentration at the western end of the main excavation trench (UG02). These were mainly encased in iron-stained organic silt (palaeosol). The central area excavated displayed a concentration of animal bone and antler at about the same level as the lithics. This concentration of archaeological material, which has been named the artefact horizon, was also found in Ufton Pit CC, at a greater depth due to the overlying tufa, but within the same sequence of sediments. There, bones, antler and a small number of worked flints were found in direct association rather than in separate concentrations. No archaeological materials were found in the rapid excavation of the pit between UG02 and Ufton Pit CC. Stephen Allen summarised the lithics as typically Mesolithic in character and indicative of butchery and processing as well as knapping taking place in situ. Of the 21 bone fragments, 14 were identifiable as deer."</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>402m</p>

MM112	Ufton Nerve Level Crossing, Ufton Lane - Watching Brief	EWB1587	Watching Brief	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks was conducted by Allen Archaeology during the construction of a new road and flyover at the existing level crossing at Ufton Lane, Ufton Nerve. The remnants of a curvilinear ditch were identified and may represent a ring ditch, but the interpretation of this feature and its date is uncertain. A 16 th century sherd of pottery was recovered from a pit and two other artefacts of 16 th and 17 th century date were recovered from the topsoil.	N/A	663m
MM113	Ufton Green Fieldwalking	EWB151	Systematic Fieldwalking Survey	Systematic fieldwalking undertaken by Stephen Allen, amateur archaeologist, revisiting the same fields over a 7 year period. Transect spacing was 1m which was subsequently rotated 90 degrees and repeated. The full extent of the total fields walked is unknown - the diagram in the report does not show the northern or southern limits. Finds included worked flints (the site was later investigated and a stratified sequence of probable Mesolithic date recorded) and a small concentration of Saxon chaff-tempered pottery.	N/A	5m
MM114	The Middle Thames Valley: an archaeological survey of the river gravels	EWB917	Aerial Photograph Interpretation	Survey presenting the archaeological evidence for settlement on the gravel terraces of the Thames and its tributaries, as revealed by 30 years of aerial photography and fieldwork. The Berkshire Archaeological Committee, formed in late 1973, appointed a field officer (T Gates) to undertake a survey of the gravels in the middle Thames Valley. The survey adopted a similar format to the work done by the Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit on the Upper Thames Valley. The gravels considered in the Middle Thames area were bounded to the north by the chalk escarpment of the Chilterns and the Berkshire Downs, and to the south by the softer deposits of London clay. Two sections of the Thames were mapped: Section 1 from Goring to Shiplake together with the gravels in the lower parts of the Kennet, Loddon and Blackwater valleys; and Section 2 from Shiplake to Wraysbury.	N/A	N/A
MM115	Valley Lodge, Ufton Lane, Ufton Nerve, Lower Padworth, West Berkshire - Archaeological Watching Brief	EWB1669	Watching Brief	A watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission relating to application 16/02615/FUL to replace a bungalow with a larger bungalow. Two test pits were dug in order to test the level of the water table. The second test pit was extended for use as the location of a new septic tank. The stratigraphy observed in the test pits comprised 0.3m of modern made ground overlying 0.2m of subsoil overlying gravel natural. Test pit 2 consisted of 0.3m of topsoil overlying 0.2m of subsoil overlying gravel natural. These were dug to a depth of approximately 0.9m with the water table encountered at 0.8m. Foundation trenches for the new bungalow measured 0.65m wide and were dug to a depth of approximately 0.8m. The stratigraphy observed was consistent with the initial test trenches. No archaeological features were observed in either the test pits or the footing trenches and no finds were recovered.	N/A	907m

MM116	Town Planning & Listed Building Application: Folly Farm, Sulhamstead	EWB1027	Desk Based Assessment; Photographic Survey	In 2008, extensive research was carried out by Grove Property Consultants on Folly Farm's architectural and social history in connection with a planning application (08/01342/HOUSE) to alter the site. The proposed changes included reinstatements and modifications to the main house, Mews building and North Cottages, replacement of curtilage-listed garden outbuildings to the south of the kitchen garden, and replacement of mid-20 th century garages as an extension to the Mews building. The proposals followed several meetings with English Heritage, West Berkshire District Council and the Lutyens Trust in the first six months of 2008. It was reported that the properties' owners had a rare opportunity to restore many aspects of Lutyens' and Jekyll's original designs as well as investing in Folly Farm for the future. Four planning conditions were also suggested, including making the Lutyens Trust a sanctioning body to ensure the details kept to the original design as much as possible.	N/A	826m
MM117	History and Significance of the Great Western Main Line	EWB1265	Desk Based Assessment; Field Observation (Visual Assessment)	An assessment was carried out of the historic buildings and structures along the Great Western railway line from London to Bristol, plus subsidiary lines from Didcot to Oxford, from Reading to Newbury and via the Severn Tunnel to Cardiff. The work was produced for Network Rail in connection with their project to electrify the line, and consisted of a summary history of the railway lines and their constituent elements as well as an assessment of significance. Over 650 buildings and structures were assessed, with details given in the accompanying GWML Route Structures Gazetteer.	N/A	748m
MM118	Ufton Green - approximate area	EWB1445	Test Pit; Auger Survey; Geomorphological Survey; Geophysical Survey	The archaeology department of Reading University used an area at Ufton Green for several years for fieldwork associated with its MSc in Geoarchaeology. Several students undertook geophysical survey, coring, and test pitting.	N/A	154m
MM119	Geophysical Survey Report - Ufton Nervet, West Berkshire	EWB1486	Magnetometry Survey	A magnetic gradiometer survey was conducted over c 5 ha of mixed arable and grassland, outlined for development. The site is spread over two fields split by a railway line. An area being used as a car park in the south west of the site was unsurveyable. Despite evidence from the HER of multiple phases of settlement in the area, the survey did not identify any anomalies of archaeological origin. Areas of scattered magnetic debris were likely to relate the agricultural practice of spreading green waste fertiliser. A few other areas of disturbance or spikes were likely to be modern rubbish. The underlying geology is Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand. The drift geology is Beenham Grange Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel. The report noted that clay geologies with overlying sand and gravels give variable responses to magnetic survey. Given the high potential for archaeological remains and the settlement activity recorded in the northern field, it is likely that the survey has not been effective and that any archaeological anomalies are being masked by the superficial deposits.	N/A	653m

<p>MM120</p>	<p>Lower Kennet Valley Survey - 1st phase of fieldwalking</p>	<p>EWB15</p>	<p>Systematic Fieldwalking Survey; Walkover Survey</p>	<p>First phase of the Lower Kennet Valley survey included some work on placename evidence. Air photographs taken by Fairey Surveys for Berkshire County Council in 1963, 1969, 1971 and 1976 were examined, although only a very few soilmarks, cropmarks or earthworks were noted. One flight was undertaken across the area by the Berkshire Archaeological Unit in early August 1977, but with little success. Some fieldwork was undertaken in woodland, heath and plantation areas, but this proved difficult due to the density of vegetation cover. Fieldwalking of cultivated land was carried out predominantly by Peter Rose, examining nearly 1400 ha of land between November and early June in 1976 and 1977. Transects, generally across the shortest axis of the field, were examined at intervals of c45-55m. Fields were numbered by parish, finds were recorded by field and these findspots were marked by eye on the 1:10,000 map.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>848m</p>
<p>MM121</p>	<p>The Silchester Environs Iron Age Project - aerial photograph and LiDAR interpretation</p>	<p>EWB1507</p>	<p>Aerial Photograph Interpretation</p>	<p>When accessed on 13/06/2016, the Silchester Environs project website (originally at www.reading.ac.uk/silchester/Excavations/Sil-Environs-Iron-Age.aspx) stated that it was "a five-year research undertaking to 2018 led by Professor Mike Fulford and managed by Dr Catherine Barnett at the University of Reading. It seeks to explore the later prehistoric use of the c.100km2 landscape around Silchester Roman Town and its underlying Late Iron Age oppidum. The project team is aiming to provide a context for the origins of the town and for changes that occurred during the transition to Roman urbanised living through examining settlement, agricultural activity, and landscape in the wider area. It builds on the exceptional body of information available for the town itself gained over nearly 20 years of annual excavations led by Mike Fulford and Amanda Clarke. Aerial photographs, both historic and modern, and lidar imagery are being systematically examined for the study area by Krysia Truscoe. So far, half of the area has been covered and archaeological monuments have been mapped for all periods right through to the end of the Second World War. Already this exercise has identified a number of poorly understood or previously unknown sites, features and areas of interest worthy of further investigation." The GIS record for this Event encompasses all of the West Berkshire area of the project and only a small part of the Hampshire area. A 9km wide transect runs from south of Junction 11 of the M4, past the Roman town of Silchester to north of Basingstoke.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>