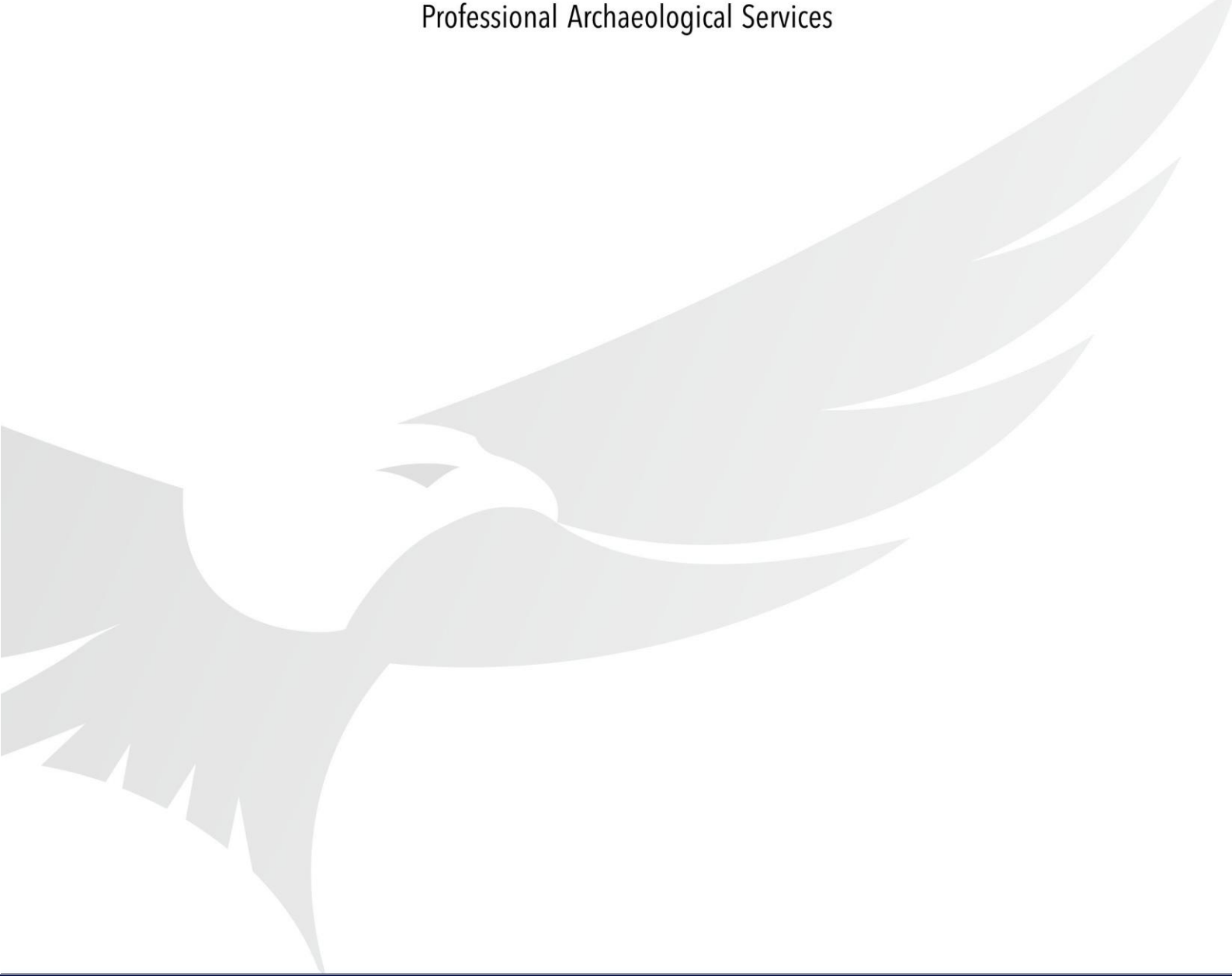




HPS

Professional Archaeological Services



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Land at New Barn Farm, Wantage Road, Lambourn, Hungerford, RG17 8UF

01 April 2021

Agent/ Client: Pegasus Group / Mr J Osborne
Project Site: Land at New Barn Farm, Wantage Road, Lambourn, Hungerford,
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Heritage Planning Services Ltd

35 Dallas Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 1LE

Sam Driscoll (m) 07825 550271 (e) sam@heritageplan.co.uk

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Non-Technical Summary

Heritage Planning Services Ltd has been commissioned by Pegasus Group to prepare an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Land at New Barn Farm, Wantage Road, Lambourn, Hungerford, RG17 8UF (the Project Site).

This report is submitted in support of a retrospective planning application for the construction of a horse gallop at Upper Lambourn. Although planning permission for a gallop had been granted (West Berkshire planning ref 20/00314/COMIND), the route of the approved gallop was altered without permission and without archaeological investigation, as per Condition 5 of the above.

The unapproved gallop "as dug" has resulted in the excavation of a linear c. 13 m wide x 1.1 km in length, cutting across farmland and through Lynch Wood. Excavation was recorded to depth of 0.3 m to 1.5 m at the southeast terminal. In addition, an area of the field to the west of the Project Site covering 7000 sq. m has been recently quarried to a depth of c. 1.2 m.

The Project Site crosses land that has been identified as having archaeological potential dating to the Prehistoric period and potentially the Medieval period. Most significantly a possible Prehistoric settlement identified through aerial photographs. Established earthworks of possible Medieval date have also been identified through LiDAR and field observation, although recent field name evidence raises the potential that the earthworks may have been established, or at least altered in the Post Medieval period.

An area of potential significance was identified as a 30 m stretch of the gallop, centred on NGR SU 32510 80044, to the northwest of the Drain Hill access track. Features of probable Prehistoric or Roman date were interpreted as circular enclosure and ditched boundaries, from 20th century aerial photographic images (sadly not available at the time of writing). No evidence of associated archaeology was identified in the corresponding section of the gallop, although it is noted that this area of excavation was shallow and compacted with aggregate from the new quarry.

In summary, whilst the Project Site is considered to be located within an area of medium to high archaeological potential, a walk over survey of the area of excavation revealed no evidence of the truncation of significant archaeology across the open agricultural landscape, and no finds were identified within the spoil adjacent to the track. The majority of spoil has been transferred to a field to the east of the site and compacted into large mounds. The mounds were also inspected but revealed no evidence of residual finds.

Furthermore, the route of the new gallop has been plotted to avoid causing disturbance to the potential Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery (WBHER MWB3080), that would have been truncated by the permitted route, where it doglegged to the southeast.

Excavation within Lynch Wood has truncated at least two of the large banks that run to the west of the site, although the date and function of the features is not clear and the significance of the earthworks is considered to be less than that of the postulated Bronze Age cemetery threatened by the approved route.

To further assess the potential impact of the development, a programme of archaeological work is recommended. This could take the form of a geophysical survey along the extent of the gallop, to assess the potential for the survival of archaeology within close proximity to the area of excavation. In the event of positive results, a programme of intrusive investigation and recording may be necessary.

In terms of the Lynch Wood earthworks, no further intrusive investigation is recommended, as further damage to the heritage assets is considered unnecessary and should be avoided. The features are adequately mapped on the LiDAR data and therefore earthwork survey is also not considered necessary.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Heritage Planning Services Ltd has been commissioned by Pegasus Group to prepare an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Land at New Barn Farm, Wantage Road, Lambourn, Hungerford, RG17 8UF (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. This report is submitted in support of a retrospective planning application for the construction of a horse gallop at Upper Lambourn. Although planning permission for a gallop had been granted (West Berkshire planning ref 20/00314/COMIND), the route of the approved gallop was altered without permission and without archaeological investigation, as per Condition 5 of the above.
- 1.3. Whilst the northern part of the gallop has been constructed largely as granted under the planning consent, the southern portion detours from the original route, cutting through woodland and historic features.
- 1.4. This report provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Project Site, the physical impacts/damage that has occurred and makes recommendations for remediation works.
- 1.5. The report has been prepared by Sam Driscoll MCIfA, Director, Heritage Planning Services and completed under project reference HPS-387/21.
- 1.6. It has been prepared during the COVID pandemic and the third national lockdown. As such, it was not possible to consult physical archives due to the restrictions.

2. The Project Site

- 2.1. The Project Site is located on land to the east the Berkshire village of Upper Lambourn, within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The landscape is predominantly agricultural in nature and is a centre of activity for the Racehorse industry.
- 2.2. The Project Site is accessed from the southwest via a private track leading off Drain Hill. The landscape is defined by enclosed irregular fields of arable and pasture, interspersed with areas of plantation. The large plantation of Lynch Wood defines the southern portion of the Project Site. Although not Ancient Woodland, it was a formal plantation in the Post-Medieval period. Within the woodland are lynchets of probable Medieval date.

- 2.3. The course of the River Lambourn is located c. 200 m west of the southern terminal of the Project Site.
- 2.4. Geologically the site is defined by Seaford Chalk Formation; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The site is located on high ground at 182 m aOD at the highest point, dropping to c, 160 m at the southern terminal.

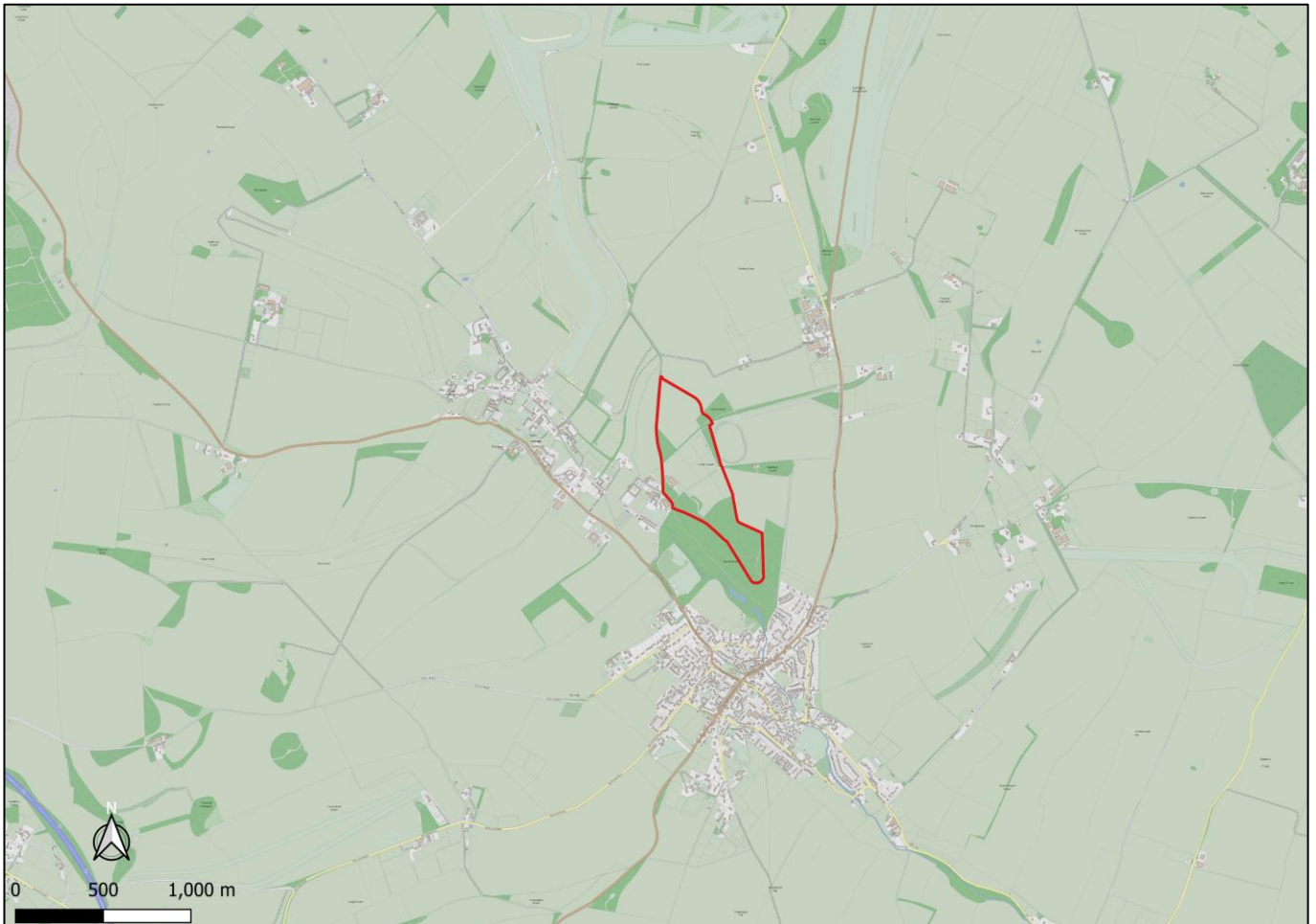


Figure 1: General site location with red line boundary.



Figure 2: Detailed red line boundary. The course of the gallop is shown on Figure 4.

Planning Background

2.5. Planning permission for a gallop was granted in 2020 (West Berkshire planning ref 20/00314/COMIND), with the route passing through a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery southeast of Newbarn Covert. The former planning permission was subject to a programme of archaeological assessment (Condition 5 of the approved permission).

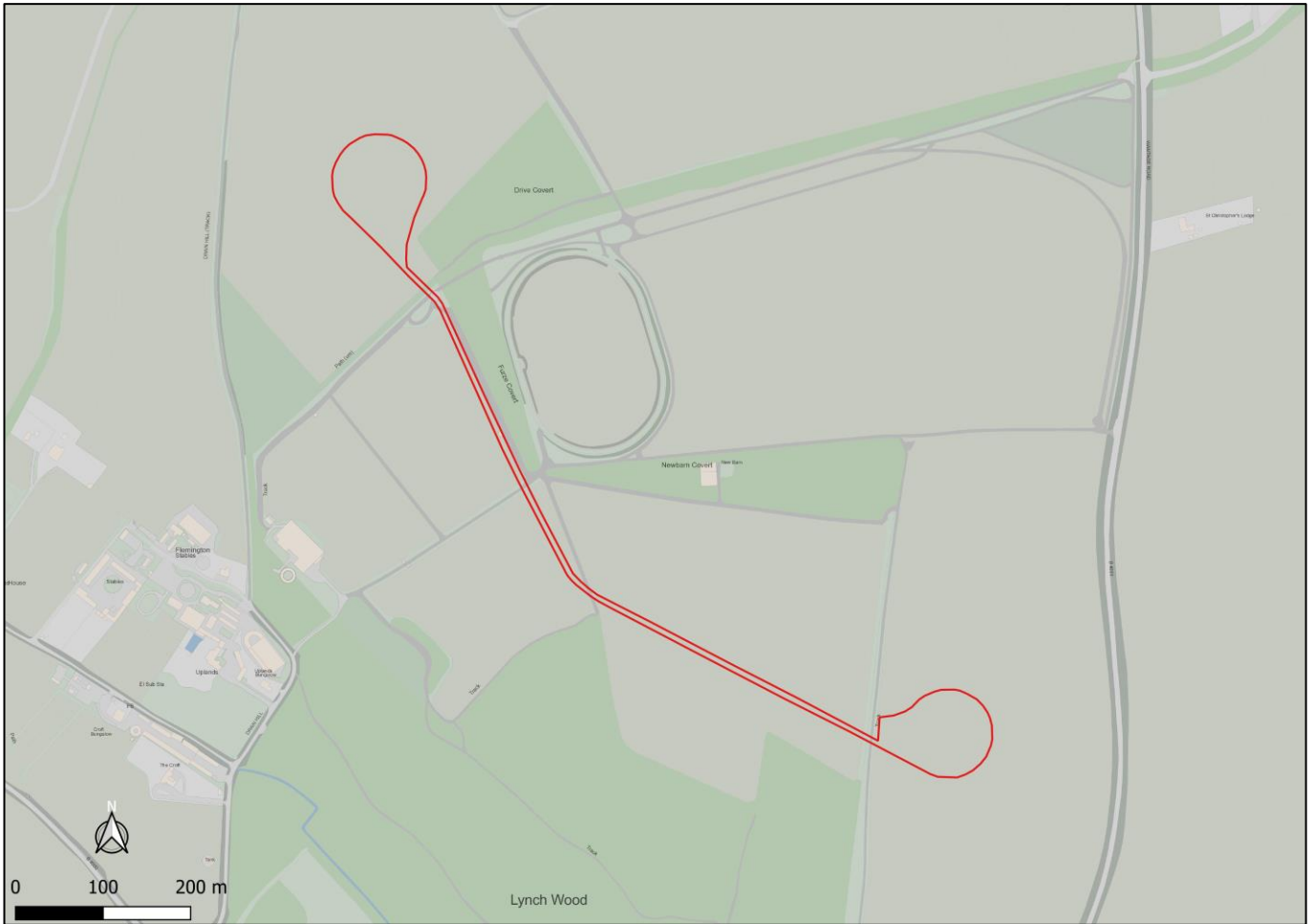


Figure 3: Broad route of the previously approved gallop, West Berkshire planning ref 20/00314/COMIND (please refer to original planning documents for formal plans).

2.6. In order to avoid impacting upon the possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery, the applicant diverted the route into Lynch Wood, to the south. This has resulted in the creation of a gallop and associated quarry (measuring 100 m (l) x 70 m (w), to a depth of c. 1.2 m) on land north of Furze Covert and west of Drive Covert. As such, a new retrospective planning application is required.

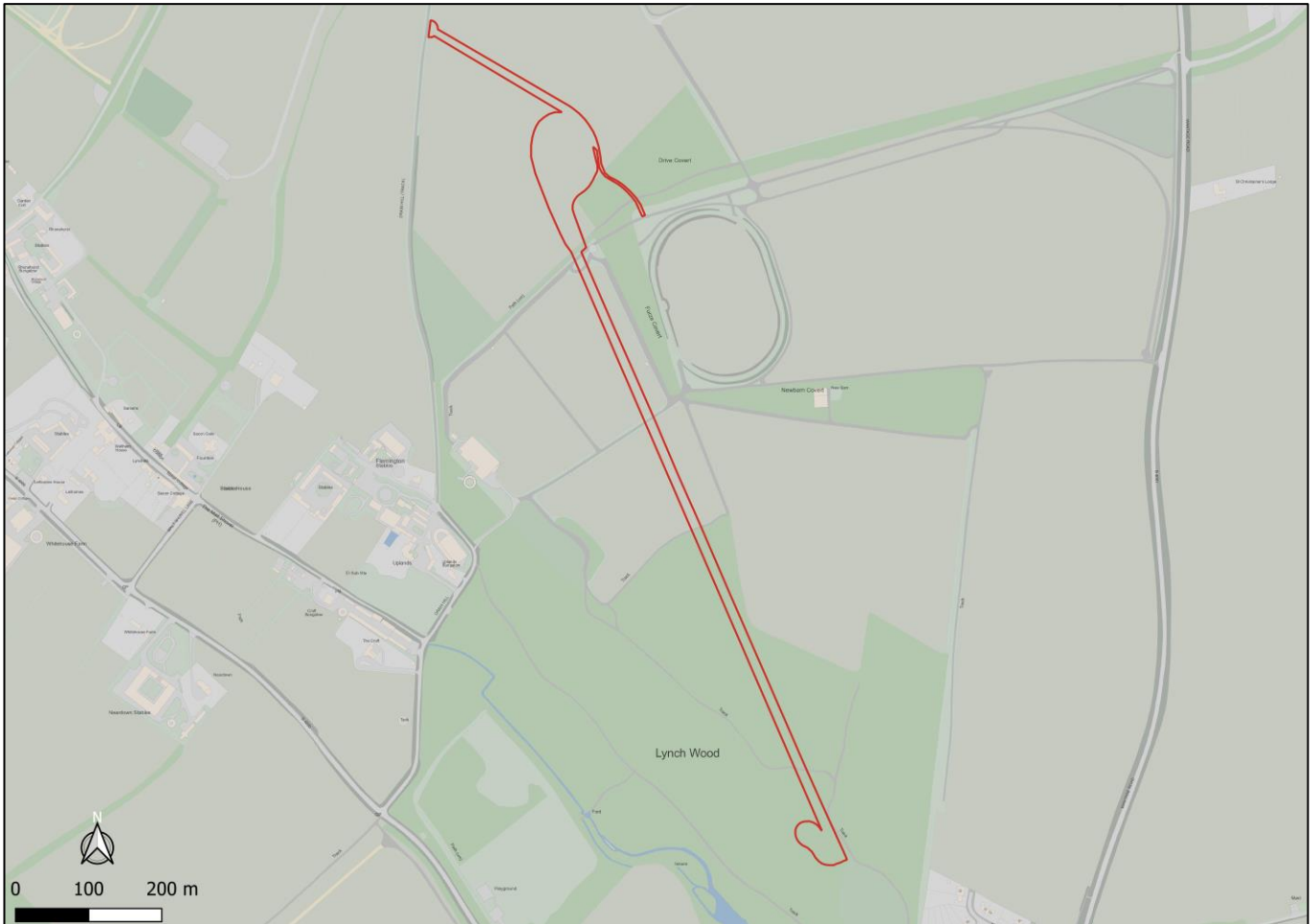


Figure 4: Route of Gallop as excavated (please refer to planning documents for formal plans for the gallop and quarry, not shown here)

Site visit

- 2.7. Heritage Planning Services undertook a site visit on 2nd March 2021. The aims were to assess the extent of impact caused by the creation of the gallop, to look for evidence of archaeology that may have been disturbed by the construction and to provide a general assessment of the Project Site's archaeological potential.
- 2.8. The course of the gallop extends for 1100 m, from agricultural land to the north, through Lynch Wood to the south. The track measures 13 m in width, with larger waiting and cooling off areas at either end of the straight.
- 2.9. The southern terminal is located within Lynch Wood, and has been excavated to a depth of up to 1.5 m. Two earthworks would appear to have been truncated. The largest of the earthworks, interpreted as one of the lynchets, intersects with the gallop at approximately NGR SU 32693 79522 (432693, 179522).

- 2.10. The track extends northwest through the wood, at a depth that varies from 0.6 m – 1 m. The former extent of the woodland is evident in the southeast facing section at NGR SU 32619 79830 (432619, 179830).
- 2.11. The portion of the gallop excavated to the northwest of the Drain Hill access track is similar in depth, with the deepest section cut to c. 1 m. The base of the track had been compacted with chalk excavated from a new quarry to the west of Drive Covert and a significant amount of landscaping was evident around the northwest portion of the track.
- 2.12. Apart from the truncated earthworks to the southeast, no archaeological features, layers or deposits were noted in plan or in section along the length of the gallop or within the area of quarry. However, it was noted that, had shallow features been present, it would not have been possible to have identified them retrospectively if they occurred in the centre of the excavation. Furthermore, compacted quarry material obscured the base of the track to the northwest and as such any truncated features would not have been visible in plan.
- 2.13. No residual finds were identified along the course of the gallop.



Photo 1 East facing section at the southeast terminal of the gallop, where the excavation intersects with one of the large earthworks within Lynch Wood (NGR SU 32693 79522 (432693, 179522). Scales 2 x 1 m.



Photo 2 WNW facing view of northeast facing track section, showing former extent of woodland, located at NGR SU 32619 79830 (432619, 179830). Scales 1 x 0.5 m & 1 x 1 m.



Photo 3 Southeast facing view of gallop track, from northwest of Drain Hill access. The course of the northeast – southwest access track from Drain Hill is visible as the tree line in the background. Scales 2 x 1 m.



Photo 4 General view facing southeast from Drain Hill access track, towards Lynch Wood.

Width of gallop c. 13 m.



Photo 5 Southwest view across quarry, centred on SU 32290 80333 / 432290, 180333.

3. Planning Policy and Developmental Framework

- 3.1. With regards to the relevant policy and development framework, the following are considered appropriate to the current proposal.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2019;

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

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- 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.

196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

199. 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.

200. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.”

West Berkshire Core Strategy (2006-2026) Development Plan Document Adopted July 2012

Policy CS 19 Historic Environment and Landscape Character

In order to ensure that the diversity and local distinctiveness of the landscape character of the District is conserved and enhanced, the natural, cultural, and functional components of its character will be considered as a whole. In adopting this holistic approach, particular regard will be given to:

- a) The sensitivity of the area to change.
- b) Ensuring that new development is appropriate in terms of location, scale and design in the context of the existing settlement form, pattern and character.
- c) The conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of heritage assets and their settings (including those designations identified in Box 1).
- d) Accessibility to and participation in the historic environment by the local community.

Proposals for development should be informed by and respond to:

- a) The distinctive character areas and key characteristics identified in relevant landscape character assessments including Historic Landscape Characterisation for West Berkshire and Historic Environment Character Zoning for West Berkshire.
- b) Features identified in various settlement character studies including Quality Design - West Berkshire Supplementary Planning Document, the Newbury Historic Character Study, Conservation Area Appraisals and community planning documents which have been adopted by the Council such as Parish Plans and Town and Village Design Statements.
- c) The nature of and the potential for heritage assets identified through the Historic Environment Record for West Berkshire and the extent of their significance.

4. Archaeological Baseline Survey

Introduction

- 4.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the West Berkshire Historic Environment Record, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the Historic England Archive, and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.
- 4.2. A radius of approximately 500 m from the Project Site has been established as the Study Area.

Designated Assets

- 4.3. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens within the red line boundary.

Events

- 4.4. The Project Site is located within the Lambourn Valley and Downs Racing Landscape Historic Environment Character Area. The zone has been covered by the Berkshire Downs Survey and National Mapping Programme, both of which identified evidence of potentially significant archaeological activity within the Study Area, dating from the Prehistoric period and Roman period, along with potential Medieval field systems (see below). Field observation, c.90m west of the Project Site's southern boundary in 2010 (WBHER EWB1177) helped to identify the Medieval lynchets in Lynch Wood.
- 4.5. A watching brief for a pipe trench (WBHER EWB360) c.430m west of the Project Site, revealed Medieval and Saxon evidence probably associated with the early settlement of Upper Lambourne. Although unlikely to be directly related to the Project Site, it gave an indication of the likely depth of survival of archaeology in the area. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, with 0.2m of turf and topsoil (Ford 2001: 2). Three features were found 0.3m below the subsoil, so therefore within c. 0.5m of the ground surface. Shallow archaeology of this nature occurring across the course of the gallop is unlikely to have been identified retrospectively.
- 4.6. A watching brief (WBHER EWB424) undertaken directly to the east of the Project Site in 1994 identified no archaeological features.

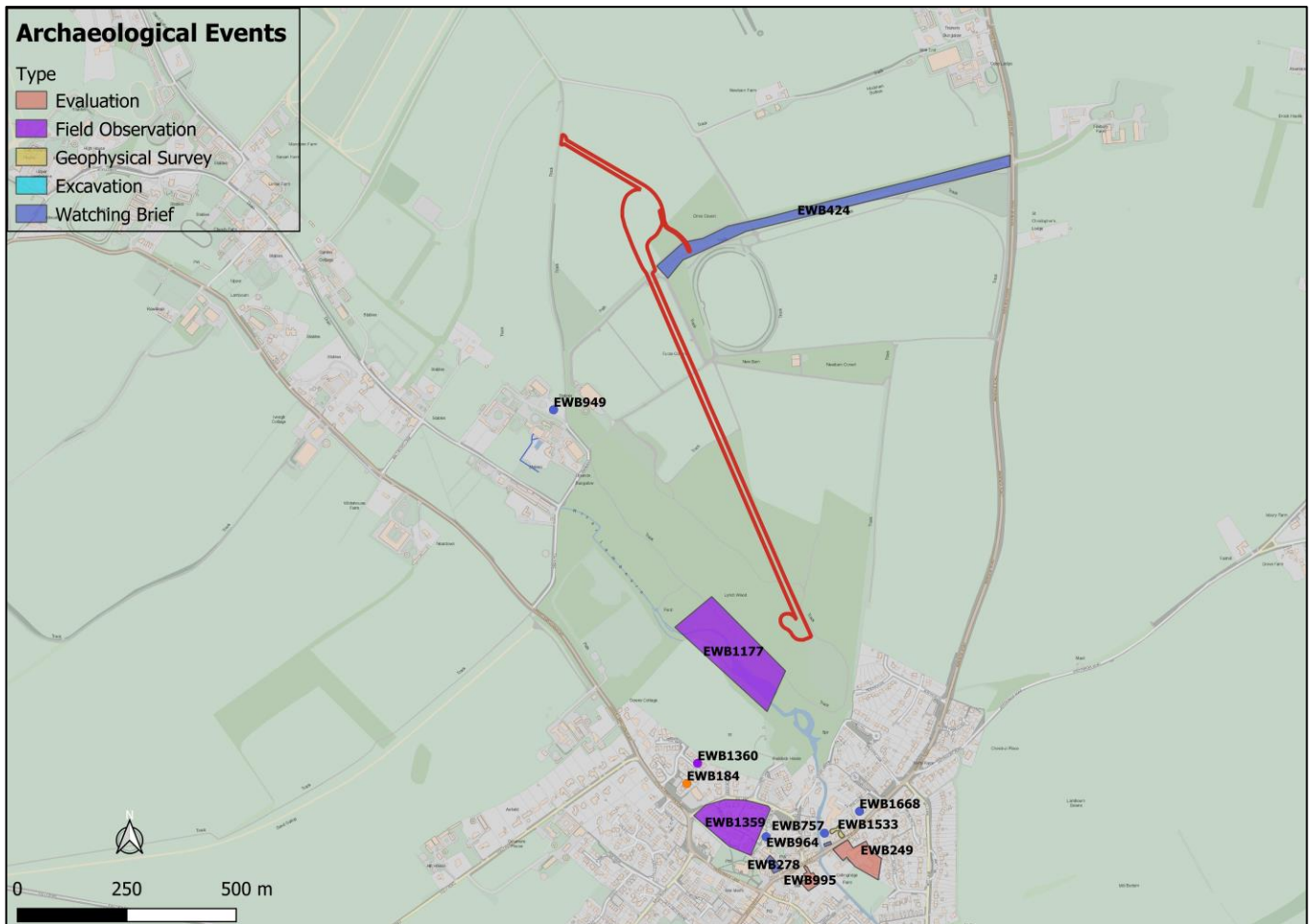


Figure 5: Archaeological Events within the study area (Project Site in red).

Non-Designated Assets

Prehistory

- 4.7. Both the consented and unconsented plans for the gallop cross an area of cropmarks identified during the National Mapping Programme in 2002 (WBHER MWB20282). The features were described as a possible Prehistoric or Roman circular enclosure and ditched boundaries, visible on aerial photographs. The enclosure has a diameter of 13 m and may be the remains of a hut circle (centred at SU 3237 7998). The ditched boundaries measure up to 300 m and form a cross (centred at SU 3242 7997). However, these features do not appear to have survived into the 21st century. Whether this means that the archaeology has been entirely destroyed, or just truncated, is unclear.
- 4.8. The “as dug” gallop is also situated c.500m west of a possible Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery (WBHER MWB3080). Several features interpreted as ring ditches were visible on the 2017 aerial photographs, seemingly forming a group with those identified to the east (now separated from the site by the line of the Wantage Road, B4001).

4.9. A probable Prehistoric burial (a skeleton extended and lying east/west) was found during building works in 1955, c.350m west of the Project Site (WBHER MWB4413) and a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age leaf-shaped flint was found c.200m south of the Project Site's southern boundary (WBHER MWB22148).

4.10. There are several putative Prehistoric finds and sites within the core of Lambourn Village to the south.

4.11. Overall, there is considered to be high potential for archaeology dating to the Prehistoric period to survive in the vicinity of the Project Site.

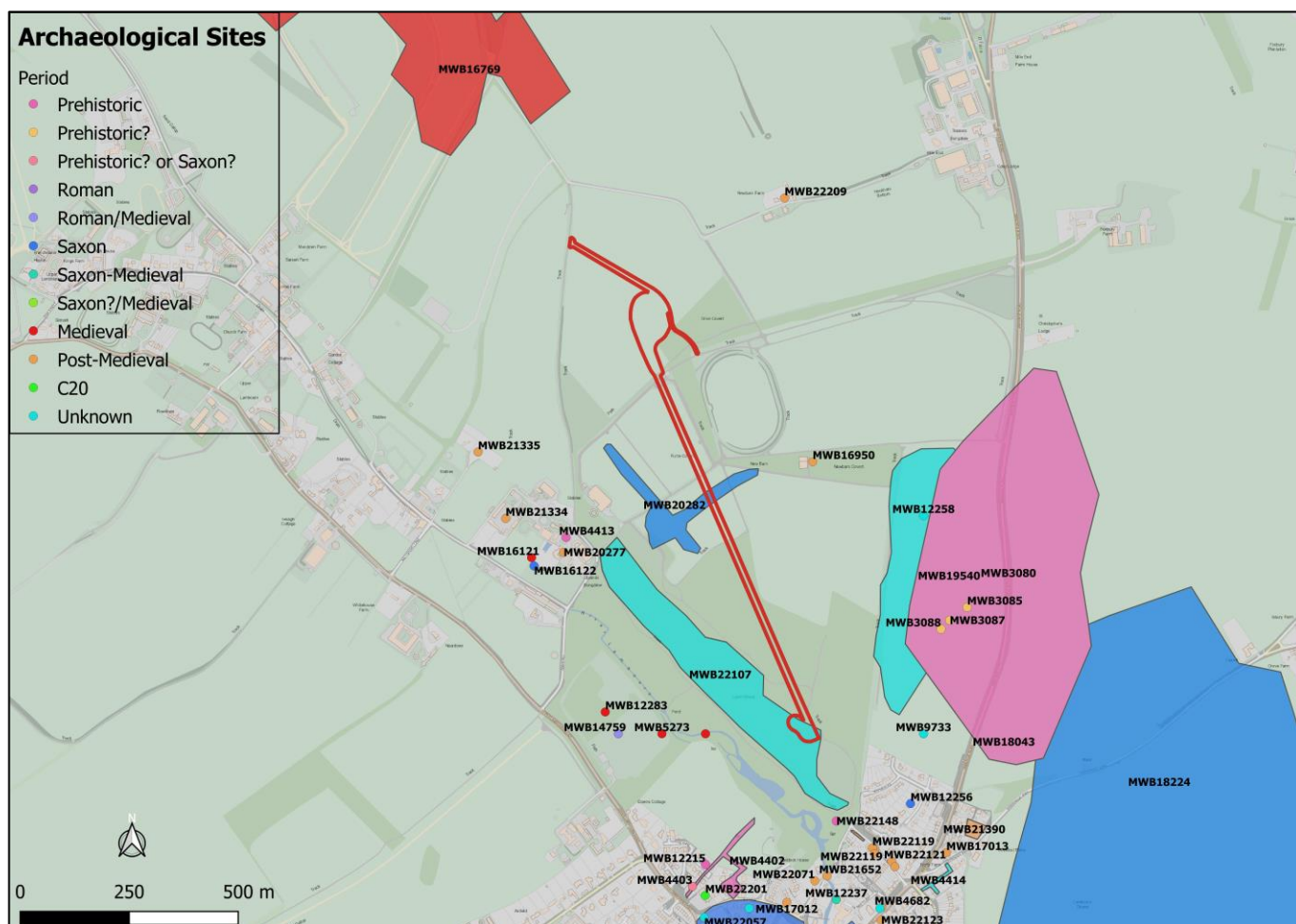


Figure 6: Archaeological Sites within the Study Area (area of excavation outlined in red, excluding quarry site).

Roman

4.12. There is evidence for Roman activity in Lambourn village, to the south of the Project Site.

4.13. Apart from the putative Roman ring ditches through which the gallop passes (see above), Roman activity is related to unstratified coins from the Old Cricket Ground (WBHER MWB14759) and there is no evidence for Roman exploitation of the landscape.

4.14. The potential for significant Roman activity to survive in the vicinity of the Project Site is considered low.

Saxon

4.15. Saxon activity (WBHER MWB6122) was identified c.440m west of the Project Site, as part of a watching brief exercise (see above). This was dated to the late 10th century (based upon ceramic finds).

4.16. A range of evidence pertaining to Saxon activity has been found south of the Project Site, in and around the village of Lambourn, but there is little to imply that Saxon activity occurred on the Project Site.

4.17. The potential for Saxon activity on the Project Site should be considered low.

Medieval

4.18. Lambourn was clearly a Medieval settlement. It was recorded in the Domesday Book, where it had a population of 138 households making it among one of the largest settlements recorded. The land had 3 owners, one of which was King William himself, after he "inherited" the lands from King Edward.

4.19. Archaeological evidence would imply that Upper Lambourn was a settlement too, as the hamlet is mentioned in a Charter of 1030 as 'up haeme tune' or Uplambourn (Page and Ditchfield 1924: 251-266). It is also recorded in Domesday as being held by Hascoit Musard, where it is noted as having 4 villagers, 6 smallholders and 8 slaves.

4.20. Archaeological evidence for 12th century activity (WBHER MWB16121) was found at the same location as the Saxon activity mentioned above.

4.21. There is a concentration of evidence relating to the Medieval period in an area c.300m west of the Project Site's southern boundary, including a possible Medieval fair site (WBHER MWB5273), possible building platforms (WBHER MWB12283) and a mill (WBHER MWB18108).

4.22. Furthermore, earthworks of strip lynchets, probably of Medieval date have been identified through LiDAR and field observation in Lynch Wood. These are likely to have been part of the Medieval agricultural landscape, perhaps associated with the concentration of activity to the west, or even Upper Lambourne.



Figure 7: LiDAR image showing lynchets overlain by approximate location of the gallop “as dug” (standard hillshade derived from EA 1m DTM data).

4.23. There is a concentration of Medieval activity close to the Project Site, most significantly relating to the earthworks in Lynch Wood, which are interpreted as Lynchets of probably Medieval date.

5. Historic Development

5.1. The earliest available map at the time of writing was the 1845 Lambourne Tithe Map. The Project Site is shown crossing an enclosed landscape with land owned by Gideon Williams and Henry Hippisley. The land was recorded as mainly arable in nature. It is notable that (save for the banks in Lynch Wood) none of the fieldnames appear to relate to known earthworks or earlier settlement,

and it is likely that the features that have been identified as cropmarks on recent aerial photographs had been ploughed out by this time or at least were not dominant in the landscape.

5.2. Land parcel 1290 is recorded as a plantation and roughly covers the modern extent of Lynch Wood, implying that it was established by 1845, however it is not recorded as Ancient Woodland.

5.3. The land covering the banked earthworks is roughly covered by plot 1290 and is recorded as a plantation named Bints Banks. Charles Bint was employed by Henry Hippisley as game keeper until c. 1851 and the name implies that the earthworks may have been linked to Bint's activities on Lambourne Estate. Perhaps Bint had a hand in altering extant earthworks or possibly even establishing the banks. The field name evidence raises the possibility that the earthworks in their current form date to the Post Medieval period.

Number	Owner	Occupier	Name & Description	Cultivation	Acres	Roods	Perches
1324	Henry Hippisley	James Waldron	(Not recorded)	Arable	11	3	28
1329	Henry Hippisley	Henry Hippisley	Harp Plantation & Road	Plantation	6	1	23
1327	Henry Hippisley	Henry Hippisley	Harp	Arable	37	3	19
1322	Henry Hippisley	Henry Hippisley	Nursery & Road	Pasture	1	2	37
1325	Henry Hippisley	Henry Hippisley	Plantation and Road	Plantation	?	1	6
1332	Henry Hippisley	James Waldron	Harp	Arable	13	3	2
1290	Henry Hippisley	Henry Hippisley	Bint(s)? Banks	Plantation	52	2	39
1333	Henry Hippisley	James Waldron	Harp	Arable	14	3	14
1334	Henry Hippisley	James Waldron	Jones Piece	Arable	14	1	24
1567	Gideon Williams	Gideon Williams	Private Road Barns and Yard	arable	11	3	31
1568	Gideon Williams	Gideon Williams	Private Road Barns and Yard	arable	12	3	36

Table 1: Details from the 1845 Lambourne Parish Tithe Map.

5.4. By the late 19th century larger fields are evident, but no significant change is noted within the Study Area. The landscape has remained predominantly agricultural in nature to the present day.



Figure 8: 1845 Lambourn Tithe Survey with approximate location of the "as dug" gallop in red.

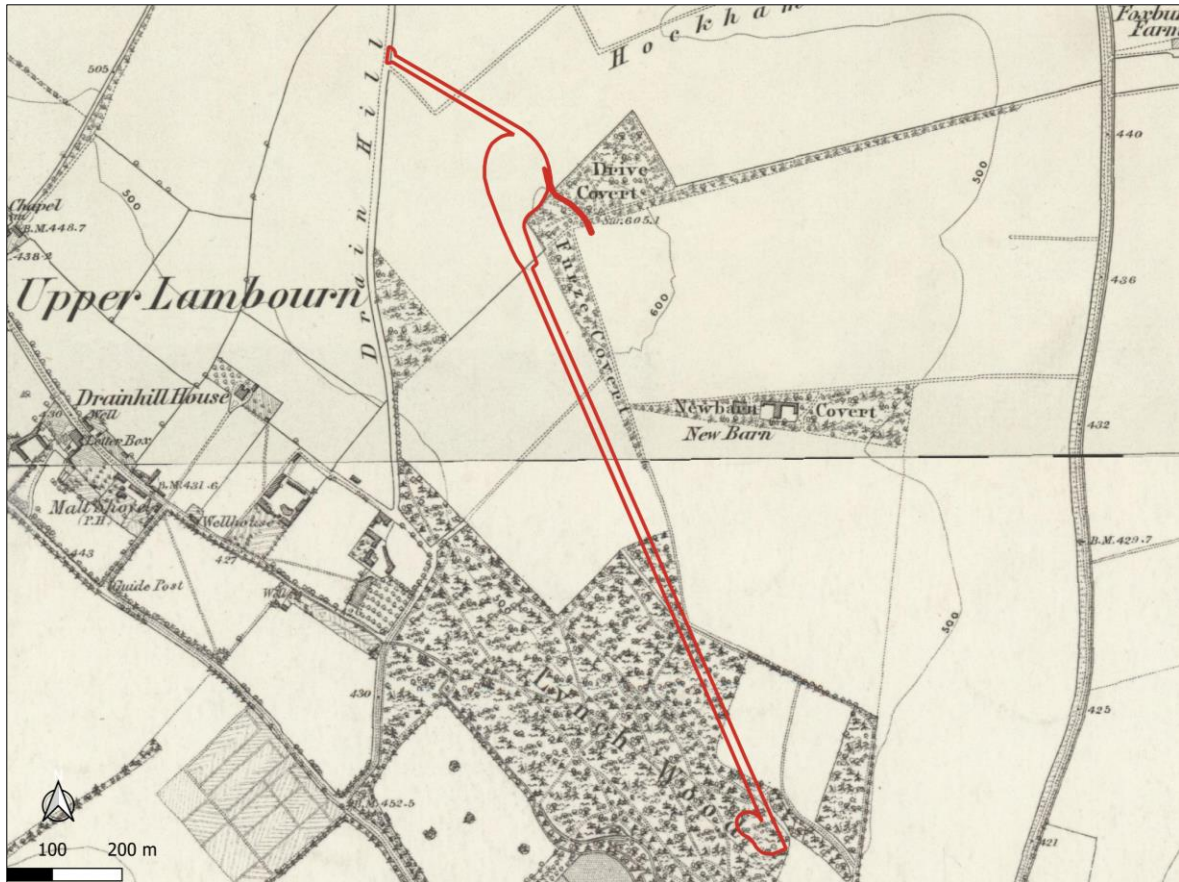


Figure 9: First edition Ordnance Survey Map 1882-3 with approximate location of the “as dug” gallop in red.

6. Impact Assessment

- 6.1. The unapproved gallop “as dug” has resulted in the excavation of a linear c. 13 m wide x 1.1 km in length, cutting across farmland and through Lynch Wood. Excavation was recorded to depth of 0.3 m to 1.5 m at the southeast terminal.
- 6.2. An area of the field to the west of the Project Site covering 7000 sq. m has been recently quarried to a depth of c. 1.2 m. Aggregate from the quarry has been compacted across the gallop track, resulting in an obscured view of the base of the excavation, predominantly to the northwest of the site.
- 6.3. The excavation of the gallop to the southeast (within Lynch Wood) has resulted in the truncation of two earthworks, interpreted as probable Medieval Lynchets.
- 6.4. Across the open agricultural landscape, aerial photographic evidence of cropmarks indicates that, where present, archaeology was likely to have been identified at a shallow depth, with undisturbed deposits sealed just beneath the plough soil. Therefore, evidence of features located centrally within

the area of excavation are likely to have been completely removed by recent works. However, it was noted that there was no evidence of truncated features within the visible sections.

7. Conclusion & Proposed Mitigation

- 7.1. The Project Site crosses land that has been identified as having archaeological potential dating to the Prehistoric period and potentially the Medieval period. Most significantly a possible Prehistoric settlement identified through aerial photographs. Established earthworks of possible Medieval date have also been identified through LiDAR and field observation, although recent field name evidence raises the potential that the earthworks may have been established, or at least altered in the Post Medieval period.
- 7.2. An area of potential significance was identified as a 30 m stretch of the gallop, centred on NGR SU 32510 80044, to the northwest of the Drain Hill access track. Features of probable Prehistoric or Roman date were interpreted as circular enclosure and ditched boundaries, from 20th century aerial photographic images (sadly not available at the time of writing). No evidence of associated archaeology was identified in the corresponding section of the gallop, although it is noted that this area of excavation was shallow and compacted with aggregate from the new quarry.
- 7.3. In summary, whilst the Project Site is considered to be located within an area of medium to high archaeological potential, a walk over survey of the area of excavation revealed no evidence of the truncation of significant archaeology across the open agricultural landscape, and no finds were identified within the spoil adjacent to the track. The majority of spoil has been transferred to a field to the east of the site and compacted into large mounds. The mounds were also inspected but revealed no evidence of residual finds.
- 7.4. Furthermore, the route of the new gallop has been plotted to avoid causing disturbance to the potential Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery (WBHER MWB3080), that would have been truncated by the permitted route, where it doglegged to the southeast.
- 7.5. Excavation within Lynch Wood has truncated at least two of the large banks that run to the west of the site, although the date and function of the features is not clear and the significance of the earthworks is considered to be less than that of the postulated Bronze Age cemetery threatened by the approved route.
- 7.6. To further assess the potential impact of the development, a programme of archaeological work is recommended. This could take the form of a geophysical survey along the extent of the gallop, to

assess the potential for the survival of archaeology within close proximity to the area of excavation. In the event of positive results, a programme of intrusive investigation and recording may be necessary.

- 7.7. In terms of the Lynch Wood earthworks, no further intrusive investigation is recommended, as further damage to the heritage assets is considered unnecessary and should be avoided. The features are adequately mapped on the LiDAR data and therefore earthwork survey is also not considered necessary.

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9. Appendices

Appendix 1: Events Gazetteer

WBHER EvUID	Name	Event Type
EWB1360	The Park, Lambourn, Field Visit to Construction Site	Field Observation (Monitoring); Salvage Recording
EWB184	Lambourn Place Park	Test Pit
EWB757	16-18 Oxford Street, Lambourn, West Berkshire	Watching Brief
EWB949	New Dwelling, Flemington, Upper Lambourn, West Berkshire - Archaeological Watching Brief	Watching Brief
EWB964	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 6 Atherton Place, Lambourn, West Berkshire	Watching Brief
EWB1668	Marston House, Oxford Street, Lambourn, West Berkshire - Archaeological Watching Brief	Watching Brief
EWB360	Uplands, Upper Lambourn, West Berkshire	Watching Brief
EWB360	Uplands, Upper Lambourn, West Berkshire	Watching Brief
EWB1177	Visit to Lynch Wood, Lambourn (D Greenaway)	Field Observation (Visual Assessment)
EWB1359	Lambourn Place, Field Visit to Construction Site	Field Observation (Monitoring); Salvage Recording
EWB1428	18-20 Oxford Street, Lambourn, West Berkshire - An Archaeological Recording Action	Watching Brief
EWB1533	22 Oxford Street, Lambourn, West Berkshire: A Report on Ground Penetrating Radar Survey	Ground Penetrating Radar Survey
EWB1578	Bourne House Stables, Oxford Road, Lambourn - Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample	Strip Map And Sample; Post Excavation Assessment
EWB249	Bourne House Stables, Oxford Road, Lambourn	Evaluation
EWB278	'Pegasus', Lambourn	Watching Brief
EWB424	Place Farm, All Weather Gallop	Watching Brief
EWB995	Mildenhall Court, 11 Oxford Road, Lambourn, West Berkshire - Archaeological Evaluation	Evaluation
EWB244	The archaeology of the Berkshire Downs	Aerial Photography; Systematic Fieldwalking Survey; Field Observation (Visual Assessment); Watching Brief; Topographic Survey

Appendix 2: Monuments Gazetteer

WBHER MonUID	Name	Monument Type	Summary	Period
MWB12215	The Park, Lambourn - Mesolithic To Post-Medieval Finds	Findspot	Prehistoric And Post Medieval Finds Recovered During A Watching Brief	Prehistoric
MWB12225	Lambourn Place - Saxon To Post-Medieval Finds	Findspot; Findspot	Saxon And Medieval Pottery And Post-Medieval Building Debris	Saxon-Medieval
MWB12237	Lambourn - Watching Brief	Findspot	Pottery Sherds Found By J Richards During A Watching Brief In 1976	Saxon-Medieval
MWB12256	On The Lambourn Lynchets	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon Pottery Sherd From A Decorated Bowl Found During Council House Construction In 1937	Saxon
MWB12258	Lambourn Downs - General Location	Findspot	Two Supposed Stone Plough Coulters Found On The Downs In The 19th Century	Unknown
MWB12283	Field Northwest Of Lambourn	Artefact Scatter	Fieldwalking Finds Indicate Building On Site?	Medieval
MWB14759	Old Cricket Ground, Lambourn	Findspot	Several Roman Coins Found On Old Cricket Ground - Possibly Also The Site Of A Medieval Fair	Roman/Medieval
MWB16104	Roman Well Shaft - Bourne House Stables	Well	Well Shaft Of Probable Roman Date	Roman

MWB16105	Saxon Ditches - Bourne House Stables	Ditch	Three Ditches Of Probable Saxon Date	Saxon
MWB16105	Saxon Ditches - Bourne House Stables	Ditch	Three Ditches Of Probable Saxon Date	Saxon
MWB16121	Medieval Pit At Uplands, Upper Lambourn	Pit	Pit Or Possible Ditch Terminal Containing Sherds Of 12th Century Pottery.	Medieval
MWB16122	Late Saxon Pit At Uplands, Upper Lambourn	Pit	Late Saxon Pit Or Possible Ditch Terminal Containing Two 10th Century Pot Sherds	Saxon
MWB16227	Site Of Lambourn Place (House)	Country House	Former Location Of Large Mid 19th Century Building Demolished In 1937, Probably Built On The Site Of A Medieval Manor House	Post-Medieval
MWB16769	Ridge And Furrow Near Hangman's Stone, Lambourn	Ridge And Furrow	Ridge And Furrow Visible As Cropmarks On Aerial Photographs, Although Not Surviving Into The 21st Century	Medieval
MWB16950	New Barn, Lambourn	Outfarm	Historic Outfarm Or Field Barn Documented In Late 19th Century And Still Partly Present In 21st Century	Post-Medieval
MWB17012	Place Farm Cottage (Formerly Place Farm)	Farmstead	Historic Farmstead Documented In Late 19th Century And Still Partly Present In 21st Century	Post-Medieval
MWB17013	North Farm, Lambourn	Farmstead	Historic Farmstead Documented In Late 19th Century And Still Partly Present In 21st Century	Post-Medieval
MWB17015	Collingridge Farm (Formerly Essex Farm), Oxford Street, Lambourn	Farmstead	Historic Farmstead Likely To Be Of At Least 18th Century Date, And Still Partly Present In 21st Century Although Much Of Its Yard Was Redeveloped Following Racing Stables Use	Post-Medieval
MWB17719	16-18 Oxford Street, Lambourn - Pits	Pit	Possible Medieval And Post Medieval Pits Discovered During Watching Brief	Medieval
MWB17924	Hardrett's Alm houses, Chapel Lane, Lambourn (Also Place Alms houses)	Alms house	Unlisted Alms houses, Documented In The 15th Century And Rebuilt In The Early 19th Century	Medieval
MWB18043	Ring Ditch Northeast Of Lambourn	Ring Ditch	Possible Round Barrow Visible As A Cropmark In 21st Century Aerial Photographs	Prehistoric
MWB18108	Possible Site Of Mill, Lynch Wood, Lambourn - Approximate Location	Watermill	Earthworks Within Wood Suggesting The Presence Of A Former Mill Or Water meadow	Medieval
MWB18224	Field System East Of Lambourn Edit Sources	Field System	Complex Arrangement Of Banks Visible As Cropmarks In Aerial Photographs, Perhaps Representing A Prehistoric Or Roman Field System Adapted In The Medieval Period	Prehistoric-Roman
MWB19540	Lynchets North Of Lambourn	Lynchet; Field System; Lynchet	Parallel Banks Of Uncertain Date Seen As Cropmarks In Aerial Photographs	Unknown, poss prehistoric, roman or later
MWB20277	Uplands Farm, Upper Lambourn	Farmstead; Racing Stable	Historic Farmstead Perhaps Of 18th Century Origins, Still Partly Present In 21st Century, With Racing Stables Developed In The 20th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB20282	Features East Of Uplands Farm	Hut Circle; Boundary; Circular Enclosure	Circular Enclosure And Ditched Boundaries Visible As Cropmarks On Aerial Photographs, Although Not Surviving Into The 21st Century	Prehistoric-Roman
MWB20675	The Wheelwright Arms, Broadway, Lambourn	Public House	Unlisted 19th Century Public House, Still In Use In The Early 21st Century	Post-Medieval

MWB20676	6 The Broadway, Lambourn (Formerly The White Horse)	Public House	Unlisted 19th Century Former Public House, In Use Until The Early 20th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB21334	Saxon House Stables, Upper Lambourn	Racing Stable	Historic Yard For Training Racehorses, Which Expanded In The 20th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB21335	Saxon Hall, Upper Lambourn (Formerly Drainhill House)	Detached House	Unlisted Detached House Of Later 19th Century Date, Associated With A Racing Stable	Post-Medieval
MWB21390	Site Of Gas Works, Lambourn	Gas Works	Former Location Of Gas Tank And Associated Buildings Shown On Historic Mapping From Late 19th To Mid 20th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB21651	Oxford Street Bridge, Lambourn	Road Bridge	Unlisted Bridge Of At Least 19th Century Date Over The River Lambourn	Post-Medieval
MWB21652	Goose Green Bridge, Lambourn	Road Bridge	Unlisted Bridge Of At Least 19th Century Date Over The River Lambourn	Post-Medieval
MWB21741	Site Of School, Linked To Wesleyan Chapel, 8 Chapel Lane, Lambourn	Church School; Charity School	Former Location Of A Charity School Documented From The 19th Century To The Mid 20th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB21746	Bourne House Stables, Lambourn - Roman Features	Well; Gully; Boundary Ditch?; Pit; Post Hole?	Roman Features Found During A Strip, Map And Sample Of The Old Stable Yard At Bourne House Stables	Roman
MWB21747	Bourne House Stables, Lambourn - Saxon Features	Grubenhous; Gully; Ditch; Corn Drying Oven; Post Hole; Linear Feature?	Saxon Features Found During A Strip, Map And Sample Of The Old Stable Yard At Bourne House Stables	Saxon
MWB21748	Bourne House Stables, Lambourn - Early Medieval Features	Ditch; Post Hole?; Pit	Early Medieval (11th And 12th Century) Features Found During A Strip, Map And Sample Of The Old Stable Yard At Bourne House Stables	Medieval
MWB21749	Bourne House Stables, Lambourn - High Medieval Features	Gully; Pit	High Medieval (12th To 14th Century) Features Found During A Strip, Map And Sample Of The Old Stable Yard At Bourne House Stables	Medieval
MWB21750	Bourne House Stables, Lambourn - Late Medieval Features	Gully; Pit; Ditch	Late Medieval (13th To 15th Century) Features Found During A Strip, Map And Sample Of The Old Stable Yard At Bourne House Stables	Medieval
MWB21751	Bourne House Stables, Lambourn - Post-Medieval Ditch	Ditch	Post-Medieval Ditch Found During A Strip, Map And Sample Of The Old Stable Yard At Bourne House Stables	Post-Medieval
MWB21809	Foundations Of Stone Building, Oxford Street, Lambourn	Building	Remains Of A Stone Building Found During An Archaeological Investigation, Interpreted As Late Roman But With Mortar Radio-Carbon Dated To The 10th-11th Century AD	Roman
MWB21868	22 Oxford Street Lambourn - Multi-Period Finds	Building; Building	Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval, And Modern Architectural Fragments, Pottery, And A Ring Found During An Evaluation	Roman/Medieval
MWB22057	Sarsen Stone, Three Post Lane, Lambourn	Standing Stone?; Boundary Stone?	Large Upright Sarsen Stone Marking The Entrance To A Lane	Unknown
MWB22058	Oak Posts At The Former Entrance To The Eastern Drive Of Lambourn Place, The Broadway, Lambourn	Gate Pier; Marker Post?	Unlisted Pair Of Tall Carved Oak Pillars Serving As Gate Posts To A Demolished Victorian Country House, Though Probably Replacements For The Original Structures	Post-Medieval

MWB22058	Oak Posts At The Former Entrance To The Eastern Drive Of Lambourn Place, The Broadway, Lambourn	Gate Pier; Marker Post?	Unlisted Pair Of Tall Carved Oak Pillars Serving As Gate Posts To A Demolished Victorian Country House, Though Probably Replacements For The Original Structures	Post-Medieval
MWB22071	Barn, Trabb's Barn And Farm, Goose Green, Lambourn	Timber Framed Barn	Unlisted Thatched Barn, Possibly Of Late 18th Century Date	Post-Medieval
MWB22072	Gravestone Of John Carter, St Michael's And All Angels Churchyard, Lambourn	Gravestone	Unlisted Early 19th Century Gravestone Of An Arsonist, Apparently The Last Person In England To Hanged For This Crime, Inscribed With A Warning To Others At His Behest	Post-Medieval
MWB22081	The Little House, Lambourn	Public Convenience; Bungalow	Former Public Toilets, Converted To A Small, Unlisted Dwelling Within The Historic Wall	Post-Medieval
MWB22102	Site Of House At 6 Oxford Street, Lambourn	House	Former Location Of An Early 19th Century Building, Once Listed At Grade III But Demolished	Post-Medieval
MWB22103	Site Of Houses At 7-9 Oxford Street, Lambourn (Approximate Location)	Semi Detached House; Timber Framed House	Former Location Of A 17th-18th Century Timber Framed Building, Once Listed At Grade III But Demolished	Post-Medieval
MWB22103	Site Of Houses At 7-9 Oxford Street, Lambourn (Approximate Location)	Semi Detached House; Timber Framed House	Former Location Of A 17th-18th Century Timber Framed Building, Once Listed At Grade III But Demolished	Post-Medieval
MWB22104	Site Of Houses At 8-10 Oxford Street, Lambourn (Approximate Location)	Semi Detached House	Former Location Of An Early 19th Century Building Once Listed At Grade III But Demolished	Post-Medieval
MWB22107	Terraces In Lynch Wood, Lambourn	Strip Lynchet?	Earthworks Of Strip Lynchets Of Unknown Date But Perhaps Associated With Medieval Cultivation, Visible In Lidar Imagery Beneath Woodland	Unknown, possibly Medieval
MWB22118	1-5 Sunny Bank, Walker's Lane, Lambourn	Semi Detached House; Semi Detached House; Row; Blind Back Terrace?	Unlisted Terrace Of Houses Dating From At Least The Early 19th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB22119	Site Of Former Houses, Walker's Lane, Lambourn	Semi Detached House	Former Location Of A Pair Of Semi-Detached Houses Dating From At Least The Early 19th Century, Demolished By The Late 19th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB22119	Site Of Former Houses, Walker's Lane, Lambourn	Semi Detached House	Former Location Of A Pair Of Semi-Detached Houses Dating From At Least The Early 19th Century, Demolished By The Late 19th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB22120	6-7 Walker's Lane, Lambourn	Semi Detached House	Unlisted Pair Of Semi-Detached Houses Dating From At Least The Mid-19th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB22121	Shepherds Rest, 8 Walker's Lane, Lambourn (Formerly The Thatched Cottage)	Detached House	Unlisted Thatched House Dating From At Least The Early 19th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB22122	9 Walker's Lane, Lambourn	Detached House	Unlisted Detached House Dating From At Least The Early 19th Century	Post-Medieval
MWB22123	23 Oxford Street, Lambourn	Detached House; Sculpture	Unlisted Detached House Dating From The Mid-19th Century With The Cast Of A Sculpture Attached To The Façade	Post-Medieval

MWB22148	In Lambourn	Findspot	Knapped Neolithic Or Early Bronze Age Leaf-Shaped Flint Artefact Found On Outskirts Of Lambourn Village	Prehistoric
MWB22201	Lambourn Royal British Legion Club, Upper Lambourn Road	Services Club	Unlisted Mid-20th Century Purpose Built British Legion Clubhouse	C20
MWB22209	Newbarn Farm, Wantage Road, Lambourn	Outfarm	Historic Outfarm Or Barn Documented In Late 19th Century And Altered And Enlarged Subsequently	Post-Medieval
MWB3080	Possible Barrow Cemetery Either Side Of Wantage Road	Barrow Cemetery	Large Number Of Ring Ditches Visible On Aerial Photographs, Seeming To Form A Group Situated Along A Contour On Both Side Of A Dry Valley	Prehistoric
MWB3085	Ring Ditch West Of Wantage Road	Ring Ditch	Large Complete Ring Feature, Visible On Aerial Photographs	Prehistoric?
MWB3087	Indistinct Ring Ditch West Of Wantage Road	Ring Ditch	Blurred Indistinct Ring Ditch Visible On Aerial Photographs	Prehistoric?
MWB3088	Possible Ring Ditch West Of Wantage Road Edit	Ring Ditch	Blurred Patch On Aerial Photographs May Be Arc Of A Ring Ditch	Prehistoric?
MWB4391	Lambourn	Town	Historic Settlement Of Lambourn, From Saxon To Post-Medieval Times	Saxon
MWB4402	Lambourn Place Park Earthworks	Bank (Earthwork); Ditch; Polygonal Enclosure?; Fishpond?	Earthworks Suggested To Have Been Part Of A Polygonal Enclosure, A Bank And Ditch Excavated In 1934 And Dated As Pre-Roman; Mostly Levelled In Later 20th Century	Prehistoric
MWB4403	Lambourn Place Park Bank And Ditch	Earthwork?	Earthwork Suggested By Peake To Be Pre-Roman But Excavated Evidence Did Not Rule Out A Saxon Date	Prehistoric? or Saxon?
MWB4405	Pegasus, Lambourn - Event	Pit; Pit	Undated Pits And Features Found During A Watching Brief, But With Medieval Or Possibly Saxon Pottery	Saxon?/Medieval
MWB4408	Lambourn Place - Site Of Manor House	Manor	Lambourn Place Is Believed To Be The Site Of A Medieval Manor House	Medieval
MWB4409	Lambourn Place - Drains, Culverts, Well	Drain	A Series Of Brick Built Drains, Culverts, Sumps And A Well, Date Unknown, Report On File Implies They Were Relatively Modern.	Unknown, probably modern
MWB4410	The Broadway, Lambourn	Road	A Principal Street Of Lambourn	Saxon-Medieval
MWB4413	At Uplands, Upper Lambourn	Inhumation	Probably Prehistoric Burial Found During Building Works In 1955	Prehistoric
MWB4414	Earthwork Opposite North Farm, Lambourn	Bank (Earthwork)	An Earthwork, Possibly Forming Part Of An Enclosure, Shown On 1882, 1913 And 1960 Os 6 Inch Maps. Now Destroyed By Housing Estate	Unknown
MWB4576	1 And 3 Broadway, Lambourn	House; Semi Detached House	Unlisted 18th Century Sub-Divided House, A U Shaped Building With Gabled Wings, Previously Listed At Grade III	Post-Medieval

MWB4682	32 And 33 Oxford Street, Lambourn	House	Unlisted Late 18th Century Semi-Detached Cottages Of Brick And Sarsen Rubble, Previously Listed At Grade III	Post-Medieval
MWB5273	Old Cricket Ground, Lambourn	Fair	Newbury Museum Believe This Area To Be The Site Of A Medieval And Post-Medieval Fairground. A Variety Of Med And Post-Med Finds Have Been Made Here (Also Several Roman Coins: See Smr 3892).	Medieval
MWB6305	Oxford Street, Lambourn - Approximate Location	Feature	Cobbled Surface Found 3 Feet Below Modern Road Surface By Workman	Unknown
MWB9733	Near Ring Ditch, Lambourn	Findspot	Field Walking Finds From Lambourn By J Richards Of Berkshire Archaeological Unit	Unknown



Heritage Planning Services Ltd
35 Dallas Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN 15 1LE
M: 07825 550271 E: info@heritageplan.co.uk www.heritageplan.co.uk

Registered in England No: 09583997

VAT Registration No: 216388107