



Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre Newbury, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Planning Ref: 14/03366/FULMAJ
Accession Number: NEBYM:2016.20
Ref: 110170.04
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**Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre
Newbury, Berkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Dogs Trust to carry out an archaeological watching brief at their Newbury Rehoming Centre, as part of the redevelopment of the Site. Planning applications related to the demolition of existing kennel buildings and the erection of new kennel buildings and extensions to existing buildings. The erection of new exercise areas, paths, ditches, retention pond, drainage, car parking (Ref: 14/03366/FULMAJ, December 2014) was granted by West Berkshire Council (WBC) in December 2014.

A detailed gradiometer survey conducted in 2015 of the Site had highlighted the presence of a few anomalies of potential archaeological interest. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 441300 165280. The watching brief was carried out in two phases with phase one consisting of 34 days of monitoring between 5th July and 25th August 2016, phase two monitoring comprised two days 10th April and 5th May 2017.

A few features of late medieval or more likely post-medieval date were recorded during the watching brief, comprising the remnants of a field boundary ditch, an isolated posthole, and probable plough furrows. More recent remains included three dog burials, drain runs and slit trenches of indeterminate function. Although a small badly abraded sherd of possible Iron Age/ Romano-British pottery and fragments of medieval roof tile were recovered, no features of archaeological significance were recorded during the course of the watching brief.



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Acknowledgements

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Wessex Archaeology are indebted to Paul Wass and Phil Hughes for their consistent enthusiasm and support. Alex Godden, West Berkshire Planning Archaeologist is acknowledged for his guidance, advice and monitoring during the course of the works. Sarah Orr, West Berkshire Planning Archaeologist is acknowledged for her guidance and advice during the later stages of the fieldwork phase.

The watching brief was carried out by Rachel Williams, Jamie McCarthy and Lee Newton. This report was drafted by Phoebe Olsen and completed by Rachel Williams. The illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Si Cleggett.



Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre Newbury, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The project

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned by The Dogs Trust (The Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works at the Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre, Newbury, Berkshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (441300 165280) (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted by West Berkshire Council (WBC) for:

Demolition of existing kennel buildings and erection of new kennel building. Erection of new exercise areas, paths, ditches, retention pond, drainage, car parking. Extensions to existing buildings. Subdivision of existing house into two for staff use only. Retention of existing flat reduced in size and with amended layout for overnight accommodation for staff only. (Ref: 14/03366/FULMAJ, December 2014).

1.1.3 A number of planning conditions had been attached to this permission, including Condition 21 which addresses archaeological issues. This condition states:

21 No development/site works/development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the development shall incorporate and be undertaken in accordance with the approved statement.

Reason: To ensure that any significant archaeological remains that are found are adequately recorded. In accordance with Policy CS19 of the West Berkshire Core Strategy 2006-2026 and advice contained in the NPPF. (WBC 2014).

1.1.4 The Site has been divided into areas for recording purposes. Service trenches have not been separately recorded unless they contain archaeological features. All areas monitored have been surveyed using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit, using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30 mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located at Plumb Farm, adjacent to the village of Hamstead Marshall. The Site lies approximately 2.5 km east of Kintbury and approximately 5 km west of Newbury, Berkshire. The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 2.8 ha, located immediately to the south of Hamstead Marshall village, and accessed off the unnamed road

which runs through the village. The land is owned by the Dogs Trust, and was formerly Plumb's Farm.

- 1.2.2 The Site is bordered by agricultural land to the north-west, west, south, east and north-east, with a patch of woodland at the south-eastern edge of the Site. The unnamed road through Hamstead Marshall forms the north-eastern Site boundary, and the access road to the Dogs Trust forms the north-western boundary. The Site is bordered to the north by Hamstead Marshall village.
- 1.2.3 The majority of the Site comprises arable land, with the Plumb's Farm building complex located at the north-west edge. The historic farm buildings form a u-shaped complex, and the existing kennelling for the centre has been built on the south side of the group of historic buildings. The field in the north-east of the Site appears to be rough pasture/ meadow.
- 1.2.4 The Site is located within a gently undulating landscape and lies at approximately 110 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 441300 165280 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.5 The bedrock geology of the Site is recorded as the Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 56 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. There are no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2016) contains a detailed discussion of the relevant archaeological and historical background to the Site and as such will not be repeated here.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.
- 2.2.2 There are two Grade II Listed Buildings close to the northern edge of the Site, within the historic core of Hamstead Marshall. These comprise a barn to the south-east of Elm Farm House (List Entry 1117215; some 40 m north-west of the Site) and Pegadab Cottage (LE 1117216; approximately 60 m north of the Site).
- 2.2.3 The Site lies some 800 m south-west of Hamstead Marshall Park, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (LE 1000525). A number of sections of the Park Pale, surviving as a well-preserved earthwork bank and ditch, are Scheduled (LE 1015953).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Introduction

- 2.3.1 The recorded archaeological resource in the vicinity of the Site is relatively sparse. The Planning Archaeologist for WBC, Alex Godden, has stated in his consultation response that;

The surrounding area has a reasonably high archaeological potential and retains features that date to the medieval period in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks... In addition to the general potential of the area, the site itself is immediately adjacent to a series of earthwork mounds and depressions that, while unexcavated, are thought

to represent industrial activity. These do not appear on early edition Ordnance Survey mapping and so could possibly date to the medieval period. (Alex Godden, 30/01/2015, Ref CWB6586).

Prehistoric

- 2.3.2 A small quantity of worked flint has been found in the vicinity of the Site.
- 2.3.3 A possible barrow or ring ditch was identified during a watching brief some 1.2 km north-west of Site (LE SU 46 NW 32).

Medieval and post-medieval

- 2.3.4 The Site is adjacent to the medieval village of Hamstead Marshall, which is mentioned in the Domesday Survey. It is unclear what the extent of medieval settlement was, and whether this might extend into the Site.
- 2.3.5 The WBHER records two known heritage assets within the Site itself dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. An area of medieval or later earthworks is located within the centre and east of the Site (LE SU 46 NW 91). These comprise a group of irregular mounds visible on aerial photographs to the east of Plumb's Farm (see **Figure 1**). It is thought that these probably relate to extractive activities.
- 2.3.6 The West Berkshire Historic Environment Record (WBHER) records Plumb's Farm, located within the Site, as an 18th century farmstead, with barn, stable and shelter shed (LE SU 46 NW 48).
- 2.3.7 A number of other features relating to medieval farming and settlement are recorded in the vicinity of the Site including medieval earthwork ditches approximately 70 m (LE SU 46 NW 90) and approximately 150 m (LE SU 46 NW 89) to the north of Site.
- 2.3.8 Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows that the Site has remained relatively unchanged since the First Edition OS map of 1880 (not reproduced). Field boundaries within the Site and at the Site's edges remain largely unchanged. The buildings of Plumb's Farm can be seen on the 1880 OS map and have remained unchanged with the exception of the Dogs Trust facilities.

2.4 Geophysical Survey

- 2.4.1 At the request of the Client, a Detailed Gradiometer Survey was carried out in July (WA 2015). Due to adverse conditions, 1.3 ha (accessible ground) of the total 2.8 ha of the Site was surveyed. The survey identified very few anomalies of potential archaeological interest (four possible pits and one linear feature). The earthwork mounds and depressions immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site were inaccessible for the purposes of geophysical survey.
- 2.4.2 Taking into account the recorded presence of probable medieval enclosures and established medieval field systems within the immediate environs, the earthwork mounds and depressions immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site probably relate to some form of industrial process. One current hypothesis assumes that the mounds and depressions are associated with an as-yet undated series of episodic extraction processes (clays, silts and sands) in all probability related to construction/artisan activities.
- 2.4.3 The earthwork mounds and depressions are of archaeological interest in themselves-particularly as no previous archaeological works have characterised them. It is currently

assumed that they are of a probable medieval or post-medieval date in origin. The mounds may represent upcast material as by-products of extraction however, there remains the possibility that the mounds may in fact represent demolition rubble inferring the possible presence of a pre-existing (and currently un-recorded) structure in that location.

- 2.4.4 The mounds are effectively sealing land surfaces immediately below them that would pre-date the placing of the mounds at the point of deposition. In this sense, the land immediately below the mounds could be of equal if not greater archaeological interest than the mounds themselves.
- 2.4.5 The linear feature **4001** and the possible pits **4000** recorded in proximity to the mounds and depressions during the Gradiometer Survey (WA 2015) may or may not prove to be related to the mounds themselves. The postulated presence of the linear feature and the possible pits does infer the survival of features of possible archaeological interest despite the disturbance resulting from the extractive/industrial processes indicated by the mounds.
- 2.4.6 The geophysical survey therefore identified anomalies of potential archaeological interest in an area undisturbed by works associated with this watching brief.

3 AIMS

3.1 General aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were:

- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and where*
- *remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *to confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
- *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;*
- *to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the watching brief.*

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in the agreed WSI (WA 2016) and comprised of the monitoring of the groundworks associated with the construction of the new kennel block including the service and foundation trenches. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a).
- 3.2.2 The trenches and foundations were excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator employing, where possible, a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Machine levels were determined by construction levels, although they ceased immediately when archaeological remains were encountered to allow further investigation and recording. The topsoil was separated from the subsoil and the spoil from the trenches scanned for artefacts.

- 3.2.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.
- 3.2.4 A full photographic record was maintained during the watching brief using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long-term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.5 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit, using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system. A unique site code **110170** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds. A unique accession code **NEBYM:2016.20** was also used.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological watching brief. For clarity, the extent of works was arbitrarily separated into two *Fields* (1 and 2) and then subdivided into numerical *Areas* within those fields. Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Natural Deposits and Soil Sequences

- 4.2.1 The natural deposits and soil sequences in the two field areas were very similar and comprised of a turf covered topsoil, a mid-dark grey clay loam with rare angular and sub angular flint cobble and gravel inclusions which were poorly sorted. There were rare post medieval/modern ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions. This overlay a subsoil comprising of a mid-grey/brown silty clay with rare sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions, poorly sorted. The horizon between these two layers was diffuse and poorly defined. The overburden overlay a natural deposit of mid orange/brown clay with lenses of light grey clay throughout. In the area where the former kennels had been demolished the overburden comprised of demolition rubble, the natural had been heavily truncated in the southern part of this area and the clay natural reduced to a depth where goethite mineralisation was present.

4.3 Field 1

- 4.3.1 Field 1 comprised of Areas 1, 12, 13, 14 and 15. This field included possible medieval earthworks, although none were recorded by this watching brief
- 4.3.2 The natural deposits in this area comprised of a turf covered topsoil, overlying a silty clay subsoil. The overburden measured approximately 0.35 m. The natural comprised of a mid-grey/brown clay. The natural had been heavily truncated by a series of modern disturbance events including the laying of land drains and a dog burial in Area 1. The Western portion of Area 1 was not reduced to the natural clay by the contractor. (**Figure 2**)

- 4.3.3 Two features of archaeological potential were recorded in Area 1 (**Fig 2**). A former field boundary ditch was recorded as **104**. This ditch contained a small quantity of late medieval/post-medieval roof tiles. No other dating material was recovered from this ditch (**Plate 1**).
- 4.3.4 A small posthole was recorded as **106**. This posthole contained two fills. The uppermost fill contained a small badly abraded sherd of Iron Age/ Romano-British pottery. The lower fill contained a small piece of late medieval/ post-medieval Ceramic Building Material (CBM) (**Plate 2**)
- 4.3.5 No other archaeological features were noted within this field

4.4 Field 2

- 4.4.1 Field 2 comprised of areas 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Areas 3, 6 and 9 were topsoil strips, no further invasive works were carried out in these areas (**Fig 1**). The natural deposits in this field comprised of a turf covered topsoil, overlying a silty clay subsoil, the overburden measured approximately 0.35 m.
- 4.4.2 Modern slit (incised) trenches were noted in areas 4 and 5 (**Plate 3**). A plough furrow was noted in Area 8. The furrow was aligned northeast - southwest and measured 2 m wide and 0.1 m deep. The furrow contained modern material so was not fully recorded (**Plate 4**).

4.5 Former kennels and outbuildings

- 4.5.1 The former kennels and outbuildings were recorded as Area 2 and trenches 16 and 101.
- 4.5.2 Area 2 measured 20.6 m by 20.7 m. The southern portion of Area 2 comprised of a turf covered topsoil overlying a silty clay subsoil. The overburden measured approximately 0.4 m thick. The natural comprised of a mid-grey/brown clay from the Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 56 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. (BGS online) This included a lower geological deposit of clay with goethite mineral inclusions.
- 4.5.3 The southern part of Area 2 had been rooted by a hedgerow and surrounding trees. No archaeological features were noted; three modern dog graves (dated by accompanying rubber toys) were noted but not recorded. The northern portion of Area 2 had been heavily truncated by previous building on the Site. Concrete pads were noted along with service trenches. The topography of the surrounding area suggests that there is little potential for archaeological survival in this area as the recently demolished buildings had been constructed on a reduced level up to 1.4 m below the current ground level.
- 4.5.4 A shallow northeast – southwest aligned ditch **10103** was recorded in trench 101. This ditch measured over 1 m wide and 0.69 m deep. Containing one homogenous fill, comprising of a mid-brown/grey silty clay with inclusions of rare sub-rounded coarse and medium gravels, moderate flecks of manganese and rare post medieval CBM, this ditch possibly cuts some of the modern disturbance and is likely to be modern in date. It is possible that this ditch is a continuation of ditch **104** (**Plate 5**).
- 4.5.5 Trench 16 was excavated as a drainage run around the edge of the former kennels. No archaeological features were noted in the trench. Three land drains, two plastic and one ceramic, were noted.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, mostly from Area 1. Datable material ranges from medieval to modern. A very small badly abraded sherd of pottery, provisionally identified as possibly Iron Age or Romano-British was recovered from context **108**. This residual sherd did not survive processing and therefore was not available for quantification. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**. No further comment is required.

Table 1: All finds by context

Context	Material type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
102	Iron	1	65	latch, post-medieval/modern
102	Iron	3	4	small nails, undated but probably post-medieval/modern
105	Pottery	11	93	modern: transfer printed refined whiteware
105	CBM	6	572	medieval roof (peg) tile
107	CBM	1	5	undiagnostic, probably medieval roof (peg) tile
301	Burnt flint	1	142	calcined pebble, undated
10104	CBM	2	8	undiagnostic, probably medieval roof (peg) tile

CBM = ceramic building material

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was present within the monitored areas, accordingly no samples were collected.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 No significant features of archaeological interest were recorded during this archaeological watching brief. The recovery of residual abraded possible Iron Age/ Romano-British pottery may indicate activity of that period in the environs but, beyond a general indicator of potential background noise, no firm conclusions can be made.
- 7.1.2 The features recorded were all associated with farming and drainage activities, they may be post-medieval in date although modern finds recovered from within the fills suggest a more recent date. Within the areas of the former kennels the Site had been heavily truncated by the construction of the kennels. The finds recovered ranged in date from Iron Age/ Romano-British to medieval/Post-medieval to modern, with the medieval peg tiles being residual within the contexts. The finds therefore were all discarded following their assessment.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with West Berkshire Museum, Newbury. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **NEBYM:2016.20**.

8.2 Preparation of archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, is currently held at the offices of WA in Salisbury, under the project code **110170**. It will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993 ClfA 2014b Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 The archive of all records and finds will be consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015).

8.3 Selection policy

- 8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories, which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, the small assemblage of finds recovered is considered to have no potential for further analysis, and includes no items of intrinsic interest; they have therefore not been retained for long-term curation.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security Copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 Copyright

- 8.5.1 The Trust for WA shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

- 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Wessex Archaeology 2015 *Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre Newbury, Berkshire; Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*. Wessex Archaeology Report 110170.01.

- 2016 *Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre Newbury, Berkshire; Written Scheme of Investigation*. Wessex Archaeology Report 110170.02

9.2 Online Resources

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>



10 APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARIES

10.1 Area 1

	Co- ordinates E:441355.044 N:165294.819		Length Width 19.3 m by 16. 6 m	Ground level 103.14
Context	Description			Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 102		0 – 0.18 m
102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 103		0.18 – 0.35 m
103	Layer	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses		0.35 m +
104	Cut	Ditch. Straight, vertical sided ditch running East to West with a flat base. 1.85 m wide, 0.55 m deep		0.55 m
105	Fill	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay with rare fine gravel inclusions. Rare C.B.M.		0.55 m
106	Cut	Post hole. Shallow sub-oval post hole with concave sides and a concave base. Measured 0.46 m x 0.28 m x 0.17 m. Contained two distinctive fills		0.17 m
107	Fill	Secondary Fill. Mid grey silty clay with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular medium gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Lower fill in 106.		0.16 m
108	Fill	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty clay loam with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular fine gravels, poorly sorted. Rare pottery. Uppermost fill of 106.		0.01 m

10.2 Area 2

	Co- ordinates E:441282.440 N:165254.122		Length Width 3.5 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 105.46
Context	Description			Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare post med. C.B.M. and glass. Friable and moderately loose with a distinct horizon with 202		0 – 0.24 m
202	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 203		0.24 – 0.4
203	Layer	Made ground. Rubble from kennels demolition overlaying 205.		0 – 0.4
204	Layer	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses		0.4 – 1.05
205	Layer	Natural. Light grey clay discoloured reddish by mineral leaching (goethite)		1.05 +



10.3 Area 3

	Co- ordinates E:441254.459 N:165234.536	Length Width 3.5 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 110.21
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 302	0 – 0.16
302	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted.	0.16 +

10.4 Area 4

	Co- ordinates E:529796.120 N:177223.035	Length Width 3.5 m x 1.8 m	Ground level 3.37
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 402.	0 – 1.58 m
402	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 403.	1.58 – 1.9 m
403	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses.	1.9 m +

10.5 Area 5

	Co- ordinates E:441259.569 N:165224.041	Length Width 10.7 m x 10.7 m	Ground level 110.96
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 502.	0 – 0.24 m
502	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 503.	0.24 – 0.38 m
503	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses.	0.38 m +

10.6 Area 6

	Co- ordinates E:441270.328 N:165228.585	Length Width 94.6 m x 4 m	Ground level 110.82
Context	Description		Depth (m)



601	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose.	0 – 0.1 m
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10.7 Area 7

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:441289.720 N:165221.667	15 m x 11.1 m	110.71
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 702	0 – 0.1 m
702	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 703	0.1 – 0.25 m
703	Layer	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses.	0.25 m +

10.8 Area 8

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:441340.267 N:165225.374	23.5 m x 14.0 m	106.49
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 102	0 – 0.1 m
802	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 203	0.1 – 0.3 m
803	Layer	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses.	0.3 m +
804	Cut	Cut of possible furrow, aligned northeast – southwest, 2 m wide 0.1 m deep. Cut 803, filled with 805.	0.3 – 0.4 m
805	Fill	Modern backfill of furrow 804	0.3 – 0.4 m

10.9 Area 9

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E:441287.026 N:165216.192	94.5 m x 1.8 m	111.55
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose.	0 – 0.1 m

10.10 Area 10

	Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
	E: 441294.025 N:165246.149	3.5 m x 1.8 m	



		107.29
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	<i>Layer</i> Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 1002.	0 – 0.15 m
1002	<i>Layer</i> Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 1003.	0.15 – 0.35 m
1003	<i>Layer</i> Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses.	0.35 m +

10.11 Area 11

		Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
		E:441340.092 N:165252.647	41.6 m x 1.8 m	104.63
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1101	<i>Layer</i> Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 1102			0 – 0.15 m
1102	<i>Layer</i> Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 1103			0.15 – 0.35m
1103	<i>Layer</i> Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses			0.35 +
1104	<i>Cut</i> Cut of modern drainage pipe. Filled with 1105			0.9
1105	<i>Fill</i> Deliberate backfill. Gravel back fill of 1104			0.9

10.12 Area 12

		Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
		E:441376.303 N:165264.136	76.4 m x 1.1 m	105.19
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1201	<i>Layer</i> Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 1202			0 – 1.58 m
1202	<i>Layer</i> Made ground. Made clay deposit containing modern tile and a pipe			0.18 – 0.42 m
1203	<i>Layer</i> Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 1203			0.42 – 0.68 m
1204	<i>Layer</i> Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses			0.68 +

10.13 Area 13

		Co- ordinates	Length Width	Ground level
		E:441376.320 N:165292.059	12 m x 7 m	



		103.227
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1301	Layer Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 1302	0 – 0.2 m
1302	Layer Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 1303	0.2 – 0.35 m
1303	Layer Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses	0.35 m +

10.14 Area 14

		Co- ordinates E:441433.096 N:165296.783	Length Width 39.6 m x 8.8 m	Ground level 100.96
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1401	Layer Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 1402			0 – 0.2 m
1402	Layer Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 1403			0.2 – 0.35 m
1403	Layer Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses			0.35 m +

10.15 Area 15

		Co- ordinates E:441376.111 N:165305.354	Length Width 21.1 m x 0.65 m	Ground level 102.44
Context	Description			Depth (m)
1501	Layer Topsoil. Mid-dark grey clay loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. Heavily rooted throughout. Friable and moderately loose with a diffuse horizon with 1503			0 – 0.2 m
1502	Layer Made ground through the carpark area, gravels, tarmac and terram.			0 – 0.25
1503	Layer Subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint cobbles and gravels, poorly sorted. Rare C.B.M. moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 1504			0.2 – 0.45 m
1504	Layer Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses			0.45 m +

10.16 Area 16

		Co- ordinates E:441302.493 N:165264.450	Length Width 48.9 m x 1 m	Ground level 105.16
Context	Description			Depth (m)



1601	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground. Dark grey silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint coarse gravels, sparse modern C.B.M. rare glass. Two plastic land drain and one ceramic land drain. Diffused/ mingled horizon with 1602.	0 – 0.3 m
1602	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses	0 – 0.3

10.17 Trench 101

	Co- ordinates E:441289.018 N:165288.424	Length Width 3.3 m x 1.7 m	Ground level 105.15
Context	Description		Depth (m)
10101	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil. Modern gravel deposit	0 – 0.17 m
10102	<i>Layer</i>	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey lenses	0.17 m +
10103	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch 1 m + wide and 0.69 m deep. Cut through modern disturbance.	0.69 m
10104	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill. Mid brown grey silty clay with rare sub rounded coarse and medium gravel inclusions. Moderate manganese inclusions.	0.69 m



11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-284865

Project details

Project name	Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre, Newbury Berkshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Dogs Trust to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the Newbury Rehoming Centre as part of the redevelopment of the Site. Planning permission for the demolition of existing kennel buildings and erection of new kennel buildings and extensions to existing buildings. The erection of new exercise areas, paths, ditches, retention pond, drainage, car parking (Ref: 14/03366/FULMAJ, December 2014) was granted by West Berkshire Council (WBC) in December 2014. A detailed gradiometer survey conducted in 2015 of the Site had highlighted the presence of few anomalies of potential archaeological interest. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 441300 165280. The watching brief was carried out in two phases with phase one consisting of 34 days of monitoring between 5th July and 25th August 2016, phase two monitoring comprised two days 10th April and 5th May 2017. No features of archaeological significance were recorded during the course of the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 05-07-2016 End: 05-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	226109 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	110170 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/03366/FULMAJ - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	NEBYM:2016.20 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Modern



OASIS ID: wessexar1-284865

Methods & techniques	"Visual Inspection"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE WEST BERKSHIRE HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre, Hmapstead Marshall, Nr Newbury, Berkshire
Postcode	RG20 0HR
Study area	2.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 441300 165280 50.94595064283 -1.371761873486 50 56 45 N 001 22 18 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 105m Max: 110m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	The Dogs Trust Limited
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Simon Cleggett
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Project supervisor	Jamie McCarthy
Project supervisor	Lee Newton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Charitable Trust



OASIS ID: wessexar1-284865

Name of sponsor/funding body
The Dogs Trust Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient West Berkshire Museum, Newbury

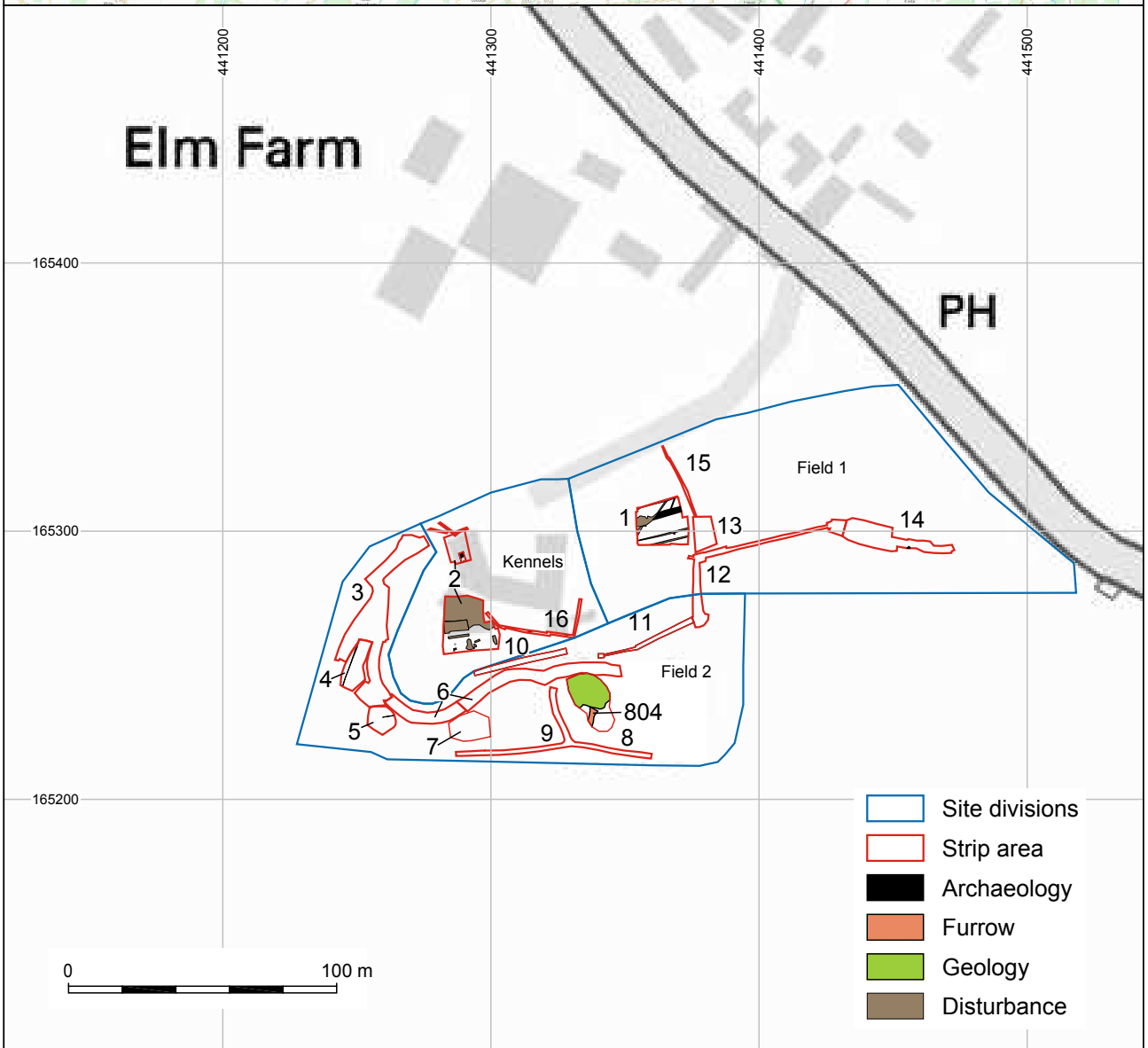
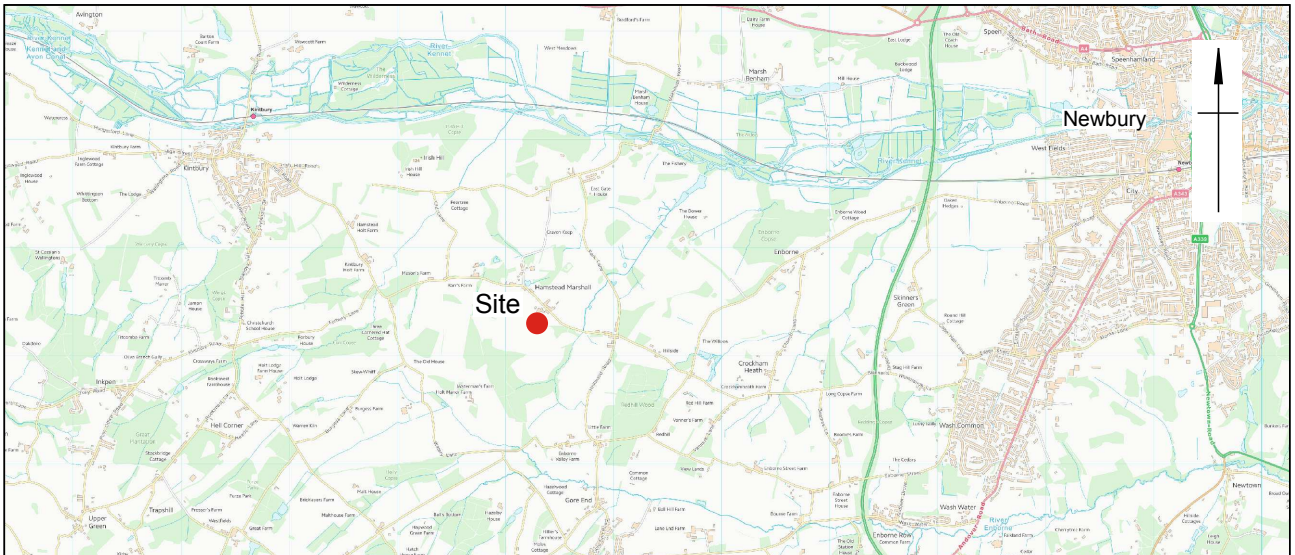
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"

Paper Archive recipient West Berkshire Museum, Newbury

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes"

Entered by R. Williams (r.williams@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 12 May 2017



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

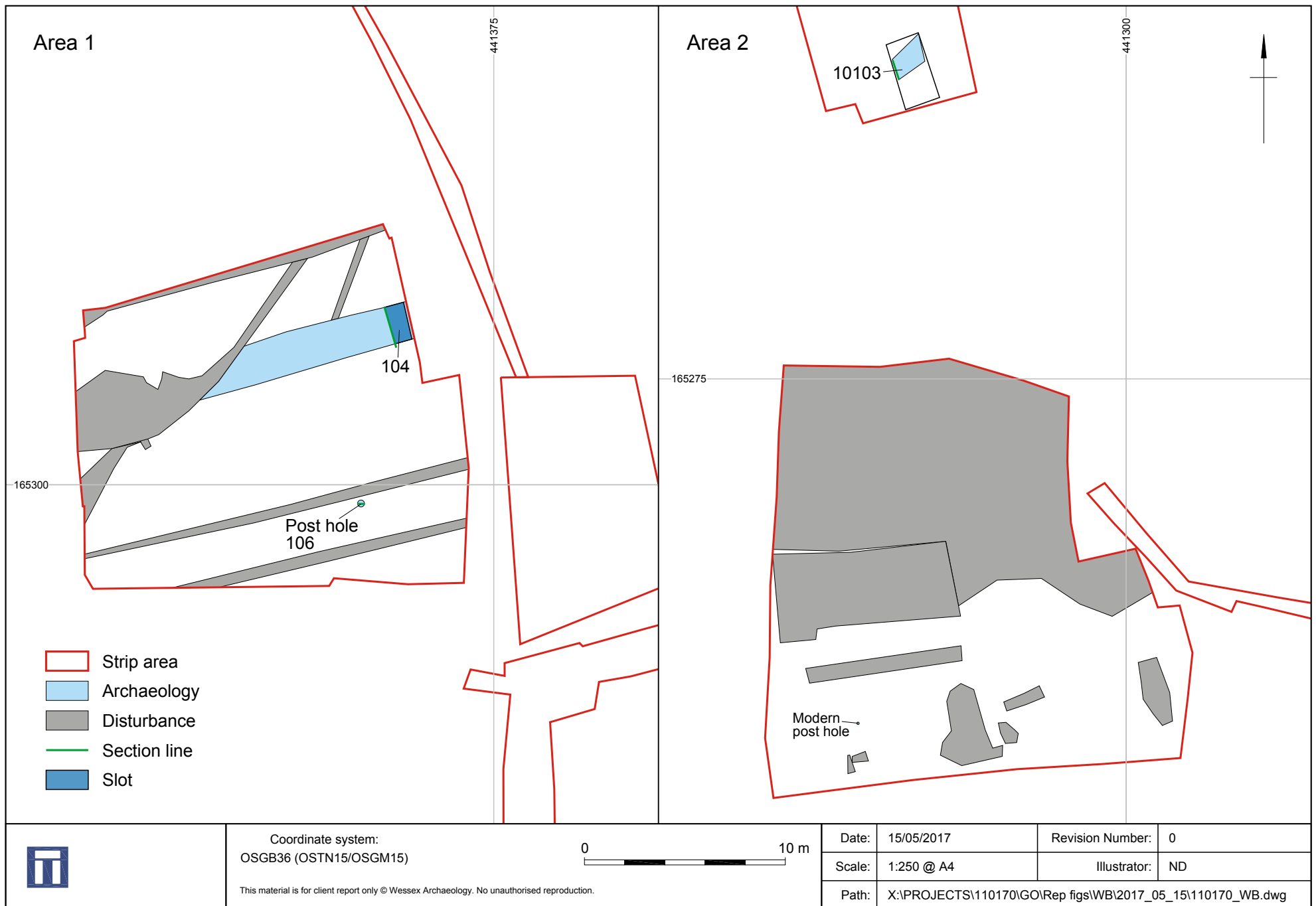


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Site locations and watching brief areas

Figure 1



Details of stripped areas 1 and 2

Figure 2



Plate 1: Section through ditch 104, view from the east



Plate 2: Section through posthole 106, view from the north


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Plate 3: Incised trench in Area 5



Plate 4: Section through furrow 804, view from the south



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Plate 5: Section through ditch 10104, view from the east

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