

**KINTBURY PARK FARM,
HUNGERFORD,
WEST BERKSHIRE,**

NGR: 439211 167127

Accession Code: NEBYM:2021.25

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

April 2022
Report No. 1457



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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Quality Assurance

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Author: A. Hood BSc MCIfA

Date: 13th April 2022

Approved: R. King BA MCIfA

QA Checked: T. Michaels BSc MCIfA

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SUMMARY

Between 18th and 21st October 2021 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Kintbury Park Farm, Hungerford, West Berkshire (NGR: 439211 167127). The project was commissioned by Ian Barratt, the landowner.

The works comprised the excavation of three archaeological evaluation trenches, subsequent to a geophysical survey, within the area of a proposed horse gallop track.

The evaluation, in conjunction with the geophysical survey, has demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains in the central and eastern parts of the site. Pits and a ditch present in Trench 2 were possibly parts of pit-alignment and ditch boundaries, which could be provisionally dated to the later Prehistoric and/or Roman period.

Two ditches present in Trench 3 were related to a Roman enclosure, which extended to the east, beyond the site. A rectilinear feature of uncertain function, which was adjacent to one of the ditches, was also of Roman date. A nearby posthole was undated and its relationship with the Roman features remained uncertain. The geophysical survey indicated that parts of the enclosure to the northeast were associated with building remains. Whilst no structural remains were present within Trench 3, the presence of Roman CBM and building stone in some feature fills indicated that buildings, which were possibly related to a villa complex, are likely to have been located nearby.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

Box-flue

Tile associated with Roman hypocausts.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Imbrex

Raised or arched roof tile used to cover the joint between flat tiles. Commonly associated with Roman buildings.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms, this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub-divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

Tegula

Flat roof tile commonly associated with Roman buildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 18th and 21st October 2021 on land at Kintbury Park Farm, Hungerford, West Berkshire (NGR: 439211 167127). The project was commissioned by Ian Barratt, the landowner.
- 1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2021) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014).
- 1.3 The CIfA code of conduct was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission has been granted to construct a gallop track, with railings at the northwest corner, at Kintbury Park Farm, Irish Hill Road, Kintbury, Hungerford (Reference: **21/00151/COMIND**). The archaeological planning condition stated: *Works shall not commence until a field evaluation to establish the presence and character of any archaeological features and to make an assessment of their merit; in order to be able to formulate a strategy for preservation and recording, or mitigation, and including a schedule of recommendations for such measures and a timetable for their implementation throughout the course of development has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details, including the approved preservation, recording and/or mitigation strategy.*
- 2.2 The study area is located to the northeast of Kintbury village and consists of a former arable field, which is bounded to the north by the River Kennet, to the east and west by agricultural fields and to the south by Irish Hill Road and a trackway. The site lies within a Source Protection Zone, a SSSI Protection Zone and also within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- 2.3 The site is located in the north part of the field and is situated on ground that generally slopes downwards from south (approximately 100m aOD) to north (90m aOD), towards the river. The underlying geology is recorded as *Newhaven Chalk Formation* - chalk (BGS Online Viewer).
- 2.4 A desk-based assessment was prepared for the site by ASE in April 2021. The assessment identified the following archaeological potential:
 - 2.4.1 **Prehistoric:** *Large quantities of Mesolithic and burnt flints (HER MWB17806) were recovered from the spoil tip at the sewage works adjacent to the northeastern corner of the site. An evaluation by Berkshire Archaeological Services in 2006 found further evidence of Mesolithic activity, along with*

Early Bronze Age and Roman remains (MWB17807 & 17809). In 2014 an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology to the west of the site identified a heavily truncated ring ditch, which was likely to be of Bronze Age date (MWB21318). It had a central stake hole and there was evidence for external postholes and an outer bank. A boundary ditch to the east of the site is thought to date from the late Iron Age or Romano-British period (MWB17809).

- 2.4.2 **Romano-British:** *Significant Romano-British activity is present within the immediate vicinity of the site. The substantial remains of a 4th century bath house were excavated in 1950's in the northeast corner of the site. The works revealed the complete ground plan of a hypocaust, traces of decorated wall plaster and fragments of mosaic. Further archaeological work at the nearby sewage works suggest that this area was a working area during the Roman period, with pits, ovens and probably storage facilities present (MWB17810). The full extent of this Roman settlement has not been revealed but it was likely to be part of a range of buildings.*
- 2.4.3 **Saxon/Early Medieval:** *The original township of Kintbury, and perhaps also the townships of Elcot with Wormstall and Clapton, seem to have belonged to the king, but sometime between 980 and the Norman Conquest the two northern townships and certain lands in Kintbury, near the church, were granted to the nuns of Amesbury, who were holding them at the time of the Domesday Survey. Three of the ovens/hearths identified at the sewage works produced radiocarbon dates between the late 4th century to the start of the 6th century.*
- 2.4.4 **Medieval:** *The site was likely to be agricultural in nature throughout the Medieval period. Probable Medieval or later field boundaries have been identified as earthworks west of Irish Hill (MWB16655).*
- 2.4.5 **Post-medieval/Modern:** *The development of Kintbury was aided by good transport links. The Kennet and Avon Canal, which opened early in 1811, runs beside the Great Western railway line from Reading to Hungerford, which was opened on 21st December 1847 and has a station in Kintbury. The high road from London to Bath crosses the parish on the north side of the valley, and there are numerous by-roads. There are seven Grade II listed buildings in Kintbury of Post-medieval date, the earliest of which is Tudor House (List Entry 1319543), which dates from the 16th century.*
- 2.5 Archaeological Surveys undertook a geophysical survey within the site in 2021 as part of the planning application. The results of this survey are summarized below:
- 2.5.1 *There is a cluster of anomalies (1) that are highly likely to be associated with the Roman bath house remains in the northeastern corner of the site. The anomalies relate to linear, discrete and amorphous positive responses, which could indicate pits and areas of burning or burnt material, and negative responses which could relate to walling and floor surfaces; however, the anomalies are not clearly rectilinear. The excavation revealed a simple plan*

of an isolated building 5.25m by 4.04m long with a small 2.13m by 1.52m extension to the south (West Berkshire HER No. 3830). The anomalies are consistent with these general dimensions. It is possible that the anomalies could relate to the former structural remains and areas of burning such as a flue/furnace; however, since the bath house was fully excavated between 1949-51, the lack of clarity could relate to the back filling of the bath house, with the negative anomalies being a response to backfilled walling materials, flint and chalk and the positive responses to backfilled burnt material. It is of note that no evidence of structural remains or any cultural material was observed within the field despite very good surface conditions.

- 2.5.2 *Situated 100m south of the anomalies associated with the bath house (1) are another group of positive and negative anomalies (2). These appear as discrete negative responses, possibly indicating structural remains, with some associated positive responses, indicative of cut features or areas of burning and they are located within the corner of an L-shaped linear feature. The responses are not well defined, and the negative responses are more discrete rather than linear or rectilinear, and it is possible that they relate to former structural remains, such as a Roman corn drying oven, but another small building with dimensions similar to the bath house is possible. Both of the potential former structures are situated within a rectilinear enclosure (3) that probably extends well beyond the eastern limit of the survey. The western ditch of the enclosure extends beyond the limit of the survey to the south and may relate to a second enclosure or continue as a boundary ditch.*
- 2.5.3 *Located 100-150m to the west of the Roman enclosures is a fragmented positive linear anomaly (4). The anomaly is consistent with the response to the fill of a linear ditch. It is not clear if the fragmentation relates to deliberate gaps along the line of the ditch, or if they have been truncated by later agricultural activity. Situated approximately 35m west of and generally parallel with the linear ditch is a linear group of north to south aligned pits (7), which then extend east northeast. While such responses could relate to naturally formed pits within the underlying chalk geology, the grouping in pairs or clusters could indicate that they have an archaeological origin. The site contains other discrete positive responses, but these are either generally isolated or lack a coherent morphology or association with other features.*
- 2.5.4 *In conclusion, the geophysical survey has located a group of anomalies in the northeastern part of the site, that although do not have clearly defined rectilinear elements that would usually indicate a building, are highly likely to be associated with the Roman bath house that was excavated between 1949-51. However, it is possible the responses relate to backfilling material and/or the actual archaeological features. These anomalies are situated within a rectilinear enclosure which also contains evidence for further possible structural remains to the south, consisting of a group of positive and negative anomalies that lack a coherent morphology, but have archaeological potential. Towards the centre of the survey area is a fragmented positive linear anomaly that indicates the presence of a linear ditch. To the west of this are a linear group of pits that although could relate to natural features, may*

have an archaeological origin. Elsewhere, the majority of anomalies lack a coherent morphology and cannot be confidently interpreted.

- 2.6 The site therefore contained the potential for significant archaeological features and deposits, predominantly dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods. This did not prejudice the works against recording evidence relating to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn, this would allow reasonable planning/mitigation decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterize the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
 - iii) where possible to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
 - v) to inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
 - vi) to determine if Roman structural remains are present within the footprint of the proposed works and, if so, how well preserved are they.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation consisted of three 50m long trenches, as shown in Figure 2. The trenches were located to investigate anomalies identified during the geophysical survey, as well as to provide a representative sample of the area affected by the northern part of the proposed gallop.

- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains, or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through use of a 360° mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Features and spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.
- 4.3 Where potential archaeological features were present, these were subject to appropriate levels of investigation. All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the approved WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual. Some features were recorded in plan only, in agreement with the archaeological representative of West Berkshire Council.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the fieldwork is presented in Appendix 1. Reports on the recovered ceramics and animal bones are presented Appendices 2 and 3, along with a list of miscellaneous finds in Appendix 4. A summary of the results of the evaluation is given below.
- 5.2 **Trench 1** contained natural chalk at a depth of approximately 0.66m below the Modern ground level. This was overlain by two clay subsoil layers (102) and (105), which were indicative of colluviation around the area of Trench 1. The subsoils were subsequently sealed by a clay silt topsoil (101), which contained occasional fragments of CBM, including a piece of Roman *imbrex* tile, as well as an iron nail. A single possible archaeological feature was present beneath the subsoil layers, cut into the top of the natural substrates.
- 5.2.1 Feature [103] consisted of a small pit, or possible ditch terminus, which contained a clay-silt-chalk fill (104). The feature was entirely devoid of finds or other anthropogenic indicators, such as charcoal flecks and, therefore, it was uncertain if it was of archaeological or natural origin; if the latter, then it was possibly a geological solution hollow. It did not correlate with any geophysical anomaly in the immediate vicinity.
- 5.3 **Trench 2** contained natural chalk substrates at a depth of approximately 0.30m below the Modern ground level. These were overlain by a clay silt topsoil (201), which yielded a single sherd of Post-medieval pottery, as well as a fragment of Roman ceramic tile. A total of four features were present below the topsoil, cut into the top of the natural substrates.
- 5.3.1 Feature [202] consisted of a relatively substantial north – south aligned ditch with a ‘V’ shaped profile. It contained four soil fills (203-6), which contained a general paucity of finds; however, three crumbs of Late Iron Age / Roman pottery, three fragments of animal bone and a possible stone slingshot were recovered from fill (205). It correlated with geophysical linear anomaly (4).

- 5.3.2 Feature (207) was visible in plan as a very regular sub-circular patch of soil fill, which was probably the top of an in-filled pit. The feature was not excavated; however, it visibly contained flecks of charcoal, as well as flecks of orange, possibly heated, clay. It was similar, and probably related to, nearby pit [208].
- 5.3.3 Pit [208] was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Both in plan and profile it was very regular and appeared to have been originally excavated with a degree of care. It contained numerous soil fills (209-13), from which were recovered a single possible Prehistoric struck flint, an animal bone fragment and a piece of Roman ceramic tile, as well as a total of 48 sherds of Late Iron Age / Roman pottery.
- 5.3.4 Pit [214] was similar to pit [103] and, likewise, it was devoid of finds. As such, it was unclear if it was an archaeological or natural feature.
- 5.3.5 The pits in Trench 2 correlated well with the nearby discrete features (7) identified during the geophysical survey.
- 5.4 **Trench 3** contained natural chalk deposits at a depth of approximately 0.25m below the Modern ground level. These were overlain by a clay silt topsoil (301), which yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of cattle bone, along with eight fragments of Roman and Post-medieval CBM. A total of four features were present below the topsoil, cut into the top of the natural substrates.
- 5.4.1 Soil deposits (303-5) almost certainly represented the upper fills of an in-filled ditch, which was present on a northeast – southwest alignment. The ditch was approximately 2m wide in plan and, although not excavated, trowel cleaning across the feature yielded a relatively substantial amount of finds, which included 22 sherds of Roman pottery, a rim-fragment of Roman stone jar, two fragments of Roman *box-flue* (hypocaust) tile, part of an iron chain-link, with an attached iron ring, two fragments of animal bone and a piece of oyster shell. Ditch (303-5) correlated well with the postulated enclosure ditch (3) identified in the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.2 Feature [311] was located immediately to the east of, and on a parallel alignment to, ditch (303-5). It was the southern end of a rectangular or linear feature, which had a shallow profile. It contained two fills, the upper of which (302) contained 15 sherds of Roman pottery, three animal bone fragments, an oyster shell fragment, a small fragment of probable Roman glass, part of an iron hook and 22 fragments of Roman CBM, as well as a fragment of possible building stone, which showed signs of burning. Feature [311] was only partially revealed by the evaluation and was therefore difficult to interpret; however, it correlated well with a linear anomaly, which was shown on the geophysical survey plan extending northeast of the trench, for approximately 5m.

- 5.4.3 Posthole [306] yielded a single crumb of undiagnostic fired clay and therefore remained undated. It did not correlate with any specific feature identified in the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.4 Ditch [308] was devoid of finds. However, it correlated well with the postulated enclosure ditch (3) shown on the geophysical survey. Furthermore, it was situated approximately perpendicular to Roman ditch 303-5 and was, therefore, almost certainly related to it.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has indicated that, in the central and eastern parts of the site, the natural chalk substrates, along with the top of archaeological features, are present directly beneath topsoil, at an average depth of 0.28m below the Modern ground. The presence of subsoil layers in Trench 1 suggested that the west part of the site has been subjected to colluvial build-up, with natural deposits present 0.66m below the Modern ground.
- 6.2 Trench 1 contained a small pit-like feature [103]; however, due to a complete lack of associated finds, it was uncertain if it represented an archaeological or natural feature. This, along with the absence of any further features within the trench, suggested a *low archaeological potential* in the area around Trench 1.
- 6.3 Pits [208]/(207) correlated well with anomalies related to a 'linear formation of pits' (7) identified during the geophysical survey. The finds recovered from feature [208] were suggestive of a Late Iron Age to Roman date and, as such, it is possible, although far from certain, that the pits present in Trench 2 represented parts of a north – south pit-alignment, a type of boundary feature which is commonly dated to the later Prehistoric period (Lambrick and Robinson 2009, 57-61). Ditch [202] strongly correlated with geophysical linear feature (4) and probably represented part of a former land boundary. Although poorly dated, it was located approximately 25m east of, and shared a similar alignment with, the possible pit-alignment and, as such, may have been related to it. The area within and around Trench 2 is therefore considered to have a *moderate to high archaeological potential*.
- 6.4 Ditches (303-5) and [308] strongly correlated with the enclosure ditches (3) identified during the geophysical survey. On the basis of the finds from ditch (303-5) these features can be confidently assigned a Roman date. Feature [311] was also likely to date to the Roman period and, given its proximity and similar alignment to the ditches, it was probably contemporary with the enclosure. The overall form and function of the feature was difficult to ascertain; although, the evidence from the evaluation suggested that it was rectilinear, measuring approximately 6m long by 2m wide. Posthole [306] occurred as an isolated undated feature within the trench and was therefore difficult to interpret; although, given the date and nature of the other features nearby, it was probably of some antiquity.

- 6.4.1 There was no evidence for the presence of *in-situ* Roman buildings within Trench 3; however, the occurrence of Roman CBM fragments, which included *tegula*, *imbrex* and possibly *box-flue* (hypocaust) tiles, as well as a fragment of possible building stone, within some feature fills indicated that structural remains were likely to be present nearby. This was consistent with the results of the geophysical survey, which postulated potential building remains (1) and (2) to the northeast of the trench. The area within and around Trench 3 is therefore considered to have a **high archaeological potential**.
- 6.5 There was a good correlation between the geophysical survey and the evaluation in the central and eastern parts of the site. A lower correlation in the west part of the site was probably related to the presence of colluvial deposits in this area. Preservation conditions within the site were generally moderate to good; although, features present in the central and eastern parts of the site are likely to have suffered a degree of plough damage.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The evaluation, in conjunction with the geophysical survey, has demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains in the central and eastern parts of the site. Pits and a ditch present in Trench 2 were possibly parts of pit-alignment and ditch boundaries, which could be provisionally dated to the later Prehistoric and/or Roman period.
- 7.2 Two ditches present in Trench 3 were related to a Roman enclosure, which extended to the east, beyond the site. A rectilinear feature of uncertain function, which was adjacent to one of the ditches, was also of Roman date. A nearby posthole was undated and its relationship with the Roman features remained uncertain. The geophysical survey indicated that parts of the enclosure to the northeast were associated with building remains. Whilst no structural remains were present within Trench 3, the presence of Roman CBM and building stone in some feature fills indicated that buildings, which were possibly related to a villa complex, are likely to have been located nearby.
- 7.3 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with West Berkshire County Museum Service, under Accession Code NEBYM:2021.25. A digital report/archive will also be submitted to OASIS/ADS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal.

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9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Sarah Orr of West Berkshire Council, along with Alistair Robertson of RPS Group, Kathryn Sadler & Jill Scrivener of Bourne Rural Planning Consultancy Ltd. and Ian Barratt, the landowner, for their help during the course of the project.

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 1: 50m long by 1.50m wide. Natural = white chalk with patches of light grey brown chalky silt. Present at average 96.53m aOD.		
101	n/a	n/a	0.23	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional CBM flecks and fragments.	102	n/a
102	n/a	n/a	0.33	Subsoil: orange brown clay silt, which contained occasional flint nodules.	105	101
[103]	1.15	0.66	0.18	Northwest – southeast aligned possible linear pit or ditch terminus, with a rounded profile. Contained 104.	natural	104
104	1.15	0.66	0.18	Fill of [103]: light tan brown clay silt, which contained frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk.	[103]	105
105	n/a	n/a	0.10	Subsoil: light orange brown clay silt. Occurred intermittently within the trench.	104	102
				TRENCH 2: 49m long by 1.50m wide. Natural = white chalk with patches of light grey brown chalky silt. Present at average 95.65m aOD.		
201	n/a	n/a	0.30	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional CBM flecks and fragments.	natural	n/a
[202]	1.50	1.72	0.95	North – south aligned ditch with 'V' shaped profile. Contained 203-6.	natural	203
203	?	0.48	0.17	Fill of [202]: grey loose gritty chalk.	[202]	204
204	?	1.02	0.31	Fill of [202]: beige loose chalk.	203	205
205	?	1.55	0.28	Fill of [202]: tan clay silt, which contained frequent fragments of chalk.	204	206
206	?	1.72	0.22	Fill of [202]: orange brown clay silt, which contained occasional pieces of chalk.	205	201
207	1.72	1.30	?	Sub-circular deposit of light brown clay silt, which contained frequent pieces of chalk, rare charcoal flecks and rare flecks of orange (heated?) clay. Probable fill of a pit, which was likely to be related to pit [208]. Recorded in plan only.	natural	201
[208]	1.05	1.0	0.50	Circular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base. Contained 209-13.	natural	209
209	?	0.95	0.15	Fill of [208]: white beige chalk, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[208]	210
210	?	0.95	0.10	Fill of [208]: brown silt clay, which contained occasional pieces of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.	209	211
211	?	0.38	0.23	Fill of [208]: white beige chalk.	210	212
212	?	0.99	0.33	Fill of [208]: variable brown to beige silt clay, which contained frequent pieces of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.	211	213
213	?	0.60	0.32	Fill of [208]: mid to dark brown silt clay, which contained frequent pieces of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.	212	201
[214]	1.50	1.23	0.41	Sub-oval pit with a rounded to uneven profile. Contained 215.	natural	215
215	1.50	1.23	0.41	Fill of [214]: bright orange brown clay silt, which contained occasional to frequent pieces of chalk.	[214]	201

Kintbury Park Farm, Hungerford, West Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 3: 49m long by 1.50m wide. Natural = white chalk. The natural at the south end of the trench contained frequent patches of bright orange brown silt, as well as frequent orange to tan brown clay silt striations. Present at average 94.69m aOD.		
301	n/a	n/a	0.25	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	natural	n/a
302	3.40	2.10	0.12	Fill of [311]: variable brown to orange brown clay silt, which contained occasional pieces of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.	312	301
303	3.0	0.7	?	Northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of tan orange brown clay silt, which contained occasional pieces of chalk and rare to occasional charcoal flecks. Probable fill of a ditch. Related to 304 and 305. Recorded in plan only.	natural	301
304	3.30	1.0	?	Northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional pieces of chalk and occasional to frequent charcoal flecks. Probable fill of a ditch. Related to 303 and 305. Recorded in plan only.	natural	301
305	2.30	0.50	?	Northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of tan brown clay silt, which contained occasional pieces of chalk and rare to occasional charcoal flecks. Probable fill of a ditch. Related to 303 and 304. Recorded in plan only.	natural	301
[306]	0.45	0.40	0.12	Sub-circular probable posthole with a shallow flat profile. Contained 307.	natural	307
307	0.45	0.40	0.12	Fill of [306]: brown silt clay, which contained occasional to frequent chalk flecks and lumps, as well as rare charcoal flecks.	[306]	301
[308]	3.10	0.90	0.40	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with sloping sides and a flat base. Contained 309 and 310.	natural	309
309	?	0.72	0.19	Fill of [308]: light orange brown clay silt, which contained frequent pieces of chalk.	[308]	310
310	?	0.90	0.22	Fill of [308]: red brown clay silt, which contained occasional pieces of chalk.	309	301
[311]	3.40	2.10	0.21	Southern terminus of a northeast – southwest aligned linear or rectangular cut. The feature had a shallow flat to slightly undulating profile. Contained 312 and 302. Situated immediately to the east of, and parallel with, ditch 303/4/5.	natural	312
312	?	1.40	0.10	Fill of [311]: beige loose chalk, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[311]	302

APPENDIX 2: The Ceramics

By Rachel Hall

1 Introduction and methodology

- 1.1 The archaeological work at Kintbury, West Berkshire resulted in the recovery of 90 sherds of pottery weighing 1.19kg, provisionally dated to the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period (Table 1). A single fragment of fired clay and 39 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were also recovered (Table 2).
- 1.2 Pottery was recovered from eight contexts, with the quantities ranging from single sherds up to a maximum of 24 sherds from pit [208]. In general terms the sherds are in a fair to abraded condition with an average sherd size of 13.24g, with a small number of cross-context conjoining sherds.
- 1.3 The assemblage was analysed following recommendations in Barclay *et al.* (2016). Sherds were sorted into fabrics based on the principal inclusions present in the clay, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour, using a x40 magnified hand lens. The assessment of handmade wares follows the recommendations of the PCRG guidelines (1997), where the principal inclusions are denoted by the first two letters (i.e. GR – grog; FL - flint). The National Roman fabric reference collection was used to assess named or known regional and continental types (Tomber and Dore 1998) (codes in brackets). Unknown Roman wares were labelled according to firing colour and the main fabric constituent(s), along with grade and frequency. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight for each recorded context. In addition, rims were measured for diameter and percentage present for the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE). Diagnostic sherds (generally rims) were used to record form type. Any evidence of use of the vessels, in the form of sooting or calcareous deposits or any vessel modifications, was also noted.
- 1.4 The data was entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which will be deposited with the site archive. The results have been summarized in Table 1, along with provisional spot dates.

2 Description of the fabrics and forms

- 2.1 With the exception of a single sherd of Stoneware, dated to the Post-medieval period, recovered from topsoil (201), the assemblage can be dated on form and fabric from the Late Iron Age through to the Late Roman period (Laing, 2014).
- 2.2 The Late Iron Age/Romano-British assemblage comprises a moderate amount of sherds from pit [208]. A straight-sided sandy and calcareous tempered bowl, with cross context conjoins was recovered. It has slight burnished decoration on the exterior and blackened internally suggesting a domestic cooking vessel and is paralleled to saucepan style vessels from Danebury,

dating to the 1st century BC (Cunliffe, 1984, 306). A complete profile from an in-turned, grog-tempered dish was also recovered from fill (302). It has a highly burnished exterior in a grog-tempered fabric. These vessels can be dated to the Late Iron Age on form and fabric.

- 2.3 Regional wares are sparse and comprise abraded body sherds of Oxfordshire Colour coated (OXF CC) from fills (302) and (304), dating to the 3rd - 4th century AD. Also present in the same deposits are two sherds of south-west black burnished ware (SOW BB1) in drop-flanged dish rim form, dating to 3rd - 4th century (Swan, 1988, 68).
- 2.4 The remaining assemblage comprises abraded body sherds in sandy oxidised or greywares, that are presumed to be local.
- 2.5 A limited amount of vessel forms were identified, with all the coarseware rims coming from dog dishes and everted jars.
- 2.6 Use in a likely domestic sphere is indicated by internal blackened surfaces on a few of the sherds.

3 Ceramic building material (CBM)/ fired clay

- 3.1 A total of 39 fragments of possible CBM weighing 1.99kg were recovered from six contexts. Several incomplete tile fragments were recovered from topsoil (101), (201) and pit [208]. A fragment of brick was recovered from topsoil (301) and a small amount of incomplete hypocaust tiles were recovered from linear feature [311] and fill (304). In addition, a single, abraded fragment of fired clay was recovered from posthole [306], which was undiagnostic. The association of this material with Romano-British pottery suggests it is likely to be of similar date.

4 Potential and further work

- 4.1 This is a moderately small assemblage of pottery, which probably reflects a minor settlement, of moderately low economic status, dating to the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period; although, the occurrence of ceramic building material, including hypocaust tiles, may indicate an association with a relatively well-appointed building. Some of the wares could potentially be of pre-Roman date, but such material continued to be used well into the Roman period, especially on rural sites. The latest pottery suggests the settlement did not continue much, if at all, after the mid-3rd century.
- 4.2 The small size of the group suggests that there would be little value in undertaking further work on the assemblage.

5 Retention

- 5.1 It is recommended that the site assemblage is retained in its entirety. The condition of the material is stable.

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Context	Fabric	Date	Form	No.	Wt (g)	Rim	Diam %	EVE
201	Stoneware	Pmed		1	6		-	-
205	SA	LIA/ROM		3	1	-	-	-
212	SACA	LIA/ROM	bowl	24	387	4	10	1
213	SACA	LIA/ROM	bowl	22	217	6	5	1
213	SAFL	LIA/ROM		2	30			
301	GYSY	ROM		1	3			
302	GR	LIA/ROM	dish	2	131	1	5	1
302	GR	LIA/ROM	jar	5	26			
302	GYSY	ROM		3	11			
302	SOW BB1	LROM	dish	1	23	1	10	1
302	SYCA	LIA/ROM		1	30			
302	OXC CC	LROM		2	17			
302	OXIDSY	ROM		1	5			
304	SOW BB1	LROM	dish	1	44	1	5	1
304	SOW BB1	ROM	dish	5	50	1	5	1
304	OXIDSY	ROM		3	45			
304	OXC CC	LROM		4	33			
304	GYSY	ROM		4	48			
305	GYSY	ROM		3	50			
305	SOW BB1	ROM		1	19			
305	GR	LIA/ROM		1	16			
TOTAL				90	1192			

Table 1: Quantified pottery by fabric and date.

Context	Material	Type	Date	No.	Wt (g)
101	CBM	tile	ROM	4	180
101	CBM	Imbrex	ROM	1	50
201	CBM	tile	ROM	1	55
212	CBM	tile	ROM	1	5
301	CBM	tile	ROM	3	93
301	CBM	brick	ROM	4	394
301	CBM	tile	Pmed	1	34
302	CBM	Imbrex	ROM	5	472
302	CBM	hypocaust	ROM	17	577
304	CBM	hypocaust	ROM	2	130
307	Fired Clay	Undiagnostic	ROM	1	1
TOTAL				40	1991

Table 2: Quantified CBM and Fired Clay by type and date.

APPENDIX 3: Animal Bone

By Matilda Holmes

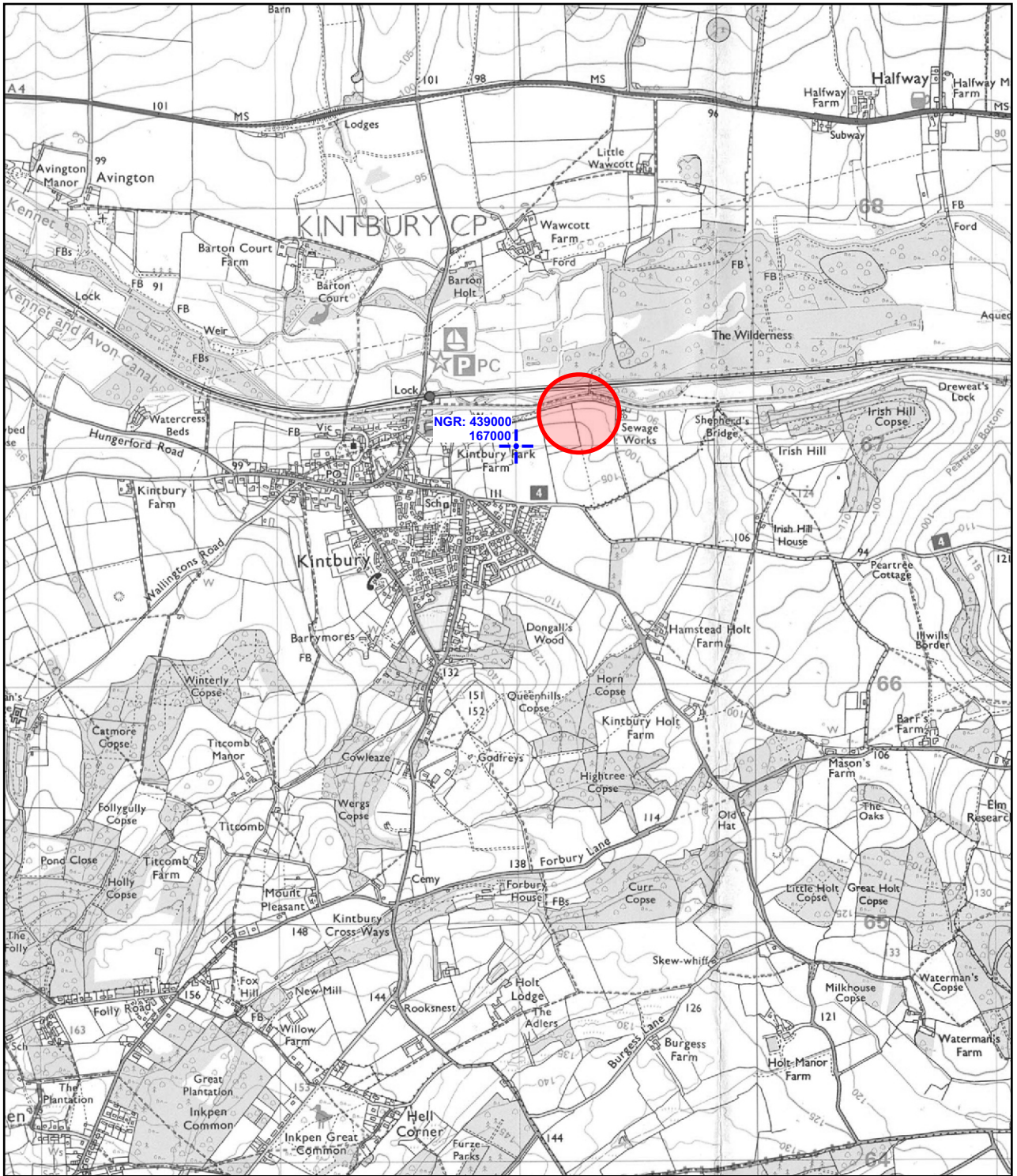
A small assemblage of 12 animal bones and teeth was recovered from six contexts, of which five could be identified to taxon (Table 1). Bones were in poor to fair condition, and a calcined fragment was recovered from context (302). Cattle, sheep/ goat and oyster remains were present, but the assemblage is too small for further comment.

Context	N	Element	Taxon
205	3	Longbone fragment	Medium mammal
212	1	Longbone fragment	Medium mammal
301	1	Calcaneus	Cattle
302	1	Shell	Oyster
302	3	Longbone fragment	Medium mammal
304	1	Tooth	Sheep/ goat
305	1	Shell	Oyster
305	1	Pelvis	Cattle

Table 1: summary data by context

APPENDIX 4: Miscellaneous Finds

CXT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
101	1 x iron nail. 17g	?
205	1 x beige green smooth spherical stone. Possible slingshot. 87g	?
212	1 x possible struck flint. <1g	Prehistoric?
302	1 x green glass fragment. 2g	Roman?
302	1 x fragment of grey beige lime/sand-stone. Possibly partly heated/burnt. Possible building material. 667g	?
302	1 x iron hook. 87g	?
304	1 x stone jar rim-fragment. 161g	Roman
304	1 x iron chain-link (7 x links), with attached iron ring. 171g	?



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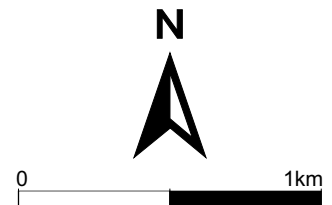
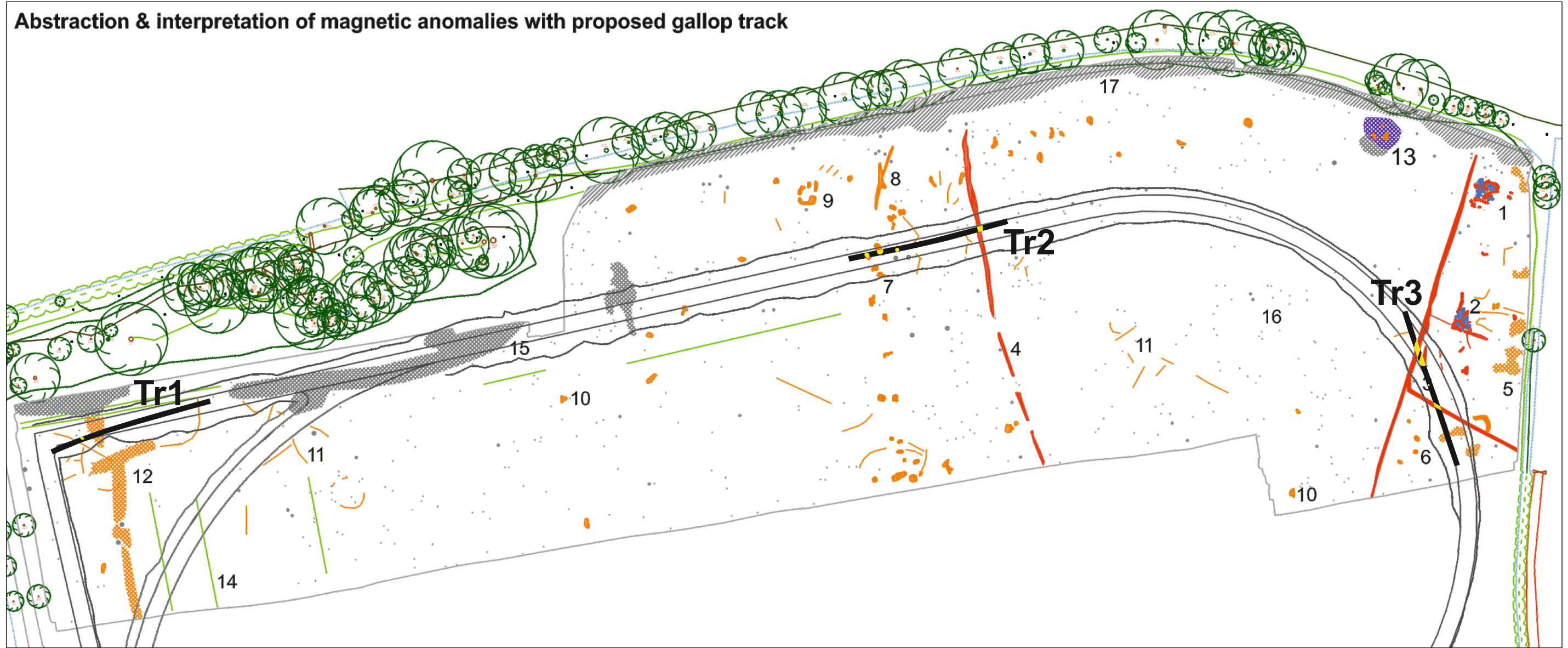


FIGURE 1: Site Location

Abstraction & interpretation of magnetic anomalies with proposed gallop track



KEY - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	
	Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
	Negative anomaly - material with low magnetic susceptibility
	Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
	Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
	Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service
	Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object
	Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
	Negative linear anomaly - of archaeological potential
	Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
	Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
	Discrete positive response - cut feature of archaeological potential
	Discrete negative response - of archaeological potential
	Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature

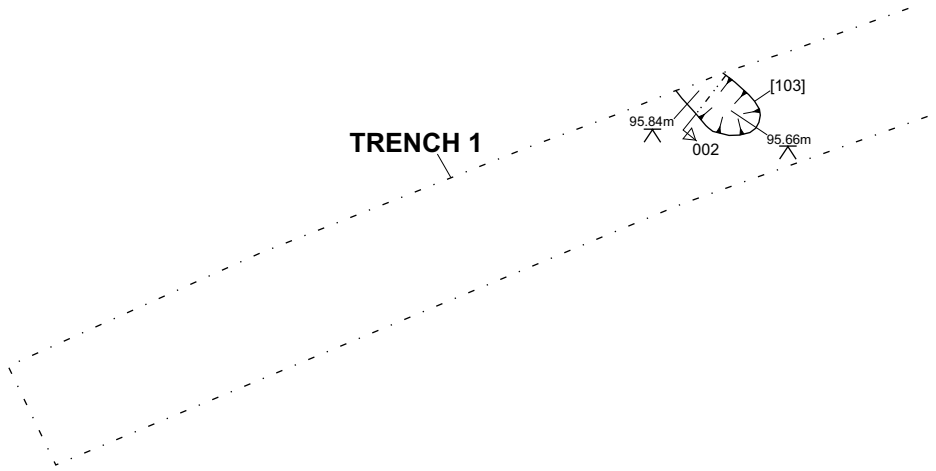
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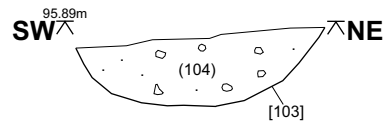
0m 50m

= EVALUATION TRENCH (black)
 WITH FEATURES (yellow)

FIGURE 2: Site Plan



SEC 002: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [103]



PHOTOGRAPH 1: FEATURE [103]

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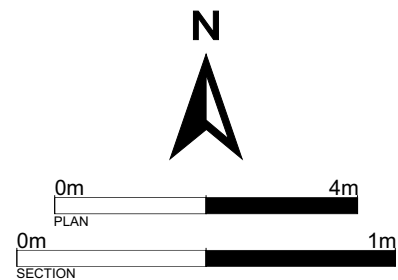
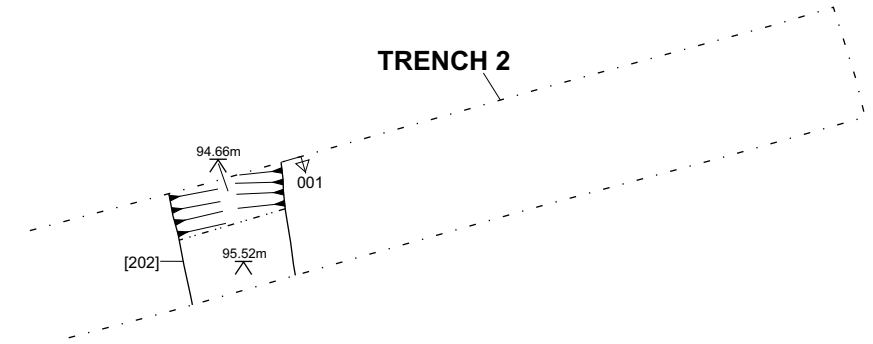


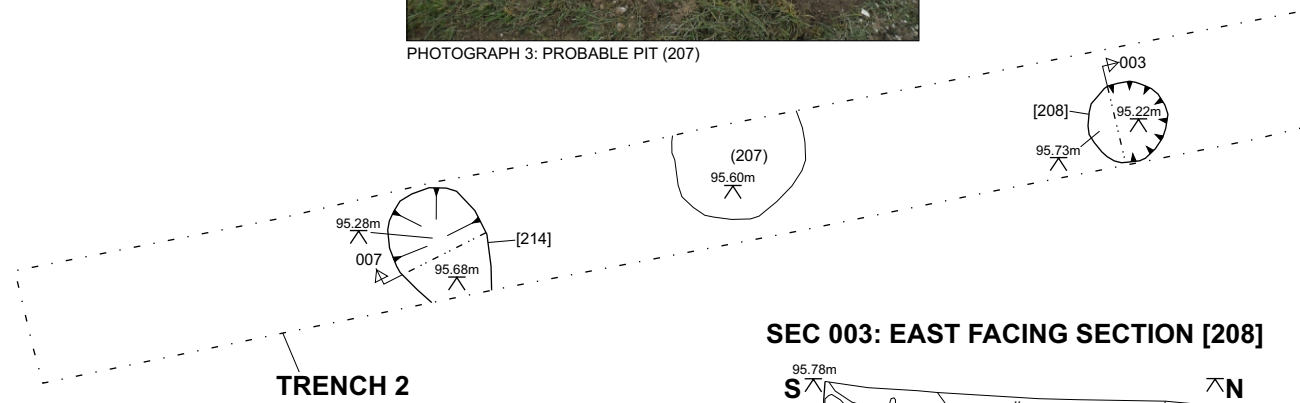
FIGURE 3: Trench 1 Plan, Section and Photograph



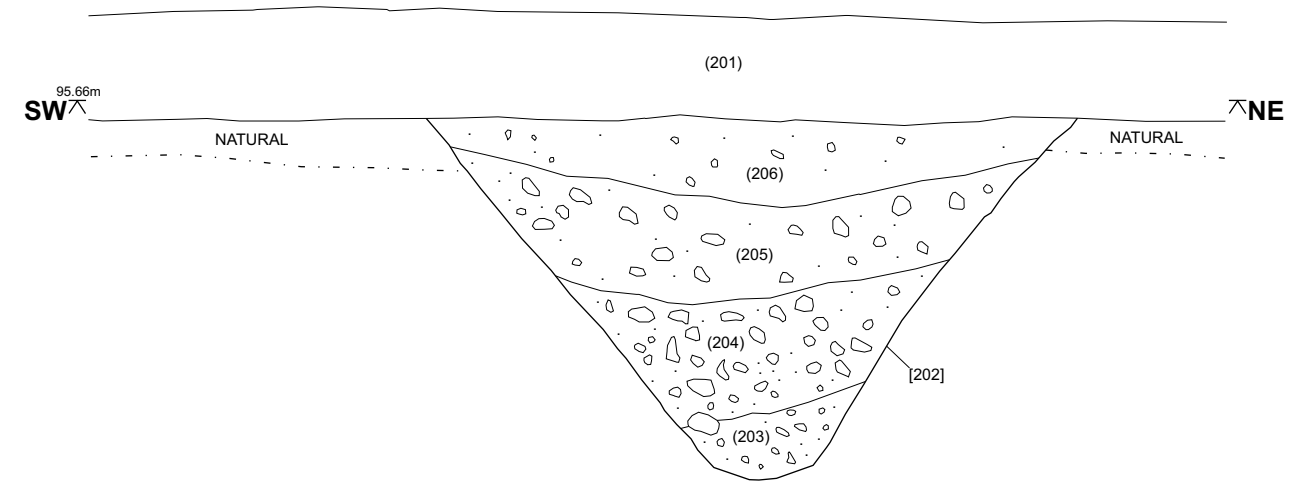
PHOTOGRAPH 2: DITCH [202]



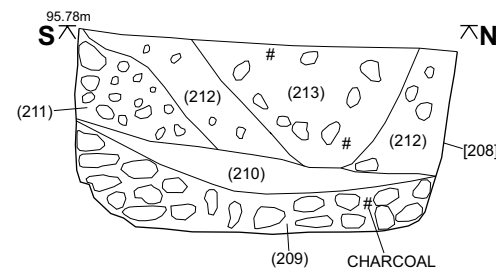
PHOTOGRAPH 3: PROBABLE PIT (207)



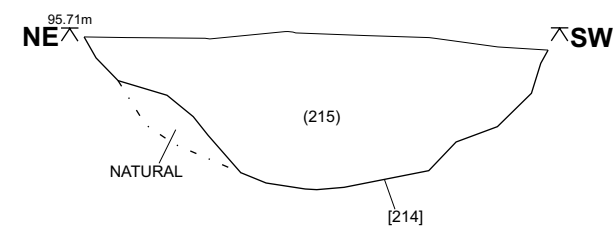
SEC 001: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [202]



SEC 003: EAST FACING SECTION [208]



SEC 007: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [214]



PHOTOGRAPH 5: FEATURE [214]



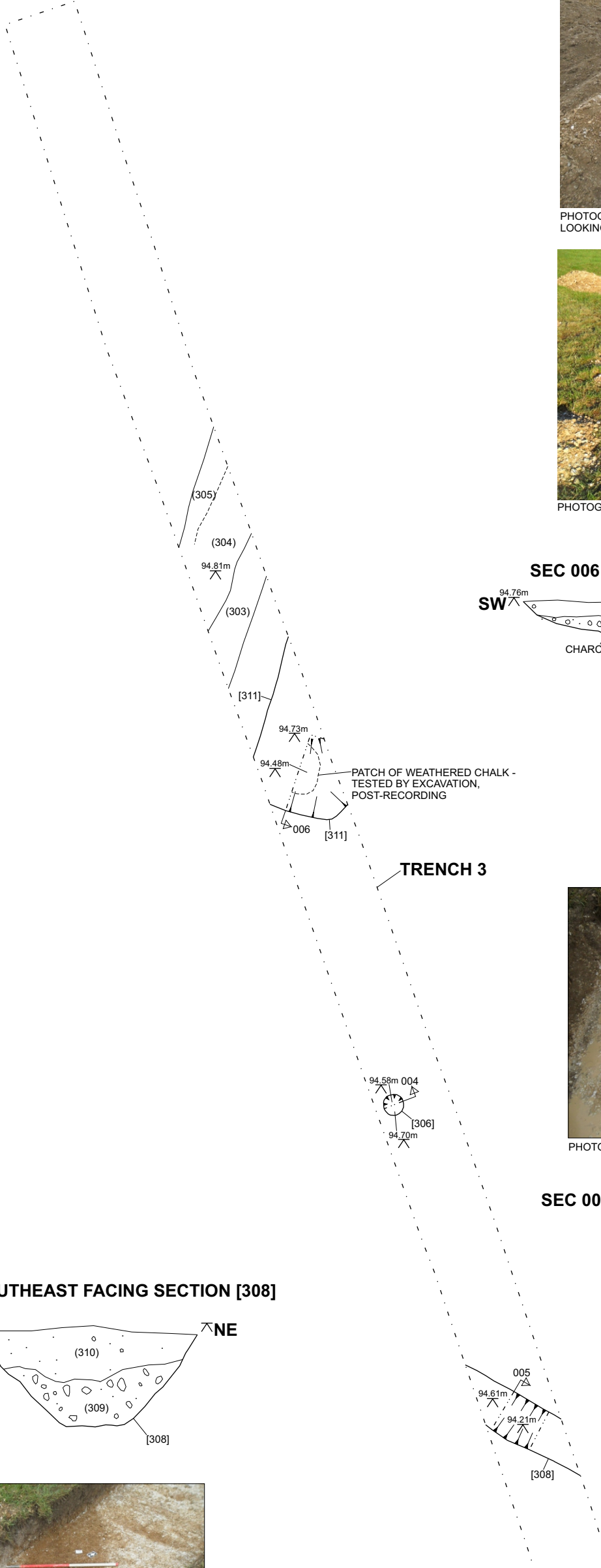
PHOTOGRAPH 4: PIT [208]

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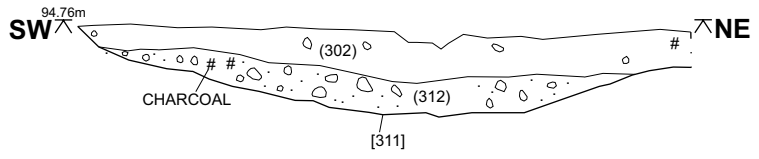
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 PLAN

0m 1m
 SECTION

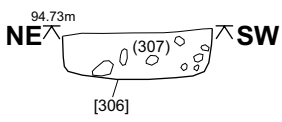
FIGURE 4: Trench 2 Plans, Sections and Photographs



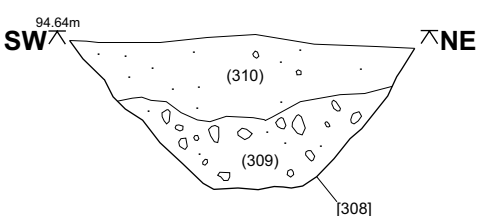
SEC 006: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [311]



SEC 004: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [306]



SEC 005: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [308]



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SECTION

FIGURE 5: Trench 3 Plan, Sections and Photographs