T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Land to the rear of Ashdown, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Susan Porter

Site Code: ASW12/21

(SU 7140 6604)

Land to the rear of Ashdown, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Westbuild Homes

by Susan Porter

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code ASW 12/21

Summary

Site name: Land to the rear of Ashdown, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Reading,

Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7140 6604

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 28th March 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Susan Porter

Site code: ASW 21/21

Area of site: 0.15ha

Summary of results: No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were observed in the trenches. It is considered that the site has no archaeological potential

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at a local Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 29.03.12

Steve Preston ✓ 29.03.12

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Report 12/21

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at land to the rear of Ashdown, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire SU 7140 6604 (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Guy West of Westbuild Homes, Hunters Lodge, Rectory Road, Padworth Common, Reading, RG7 4JB.

Planning permission is to be sought from Wokingham Borough Council to develop the site for four new houses. This archaeological evaluation has been proposed in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site so as to inform the planning process, and if necessary, allow for appropriate mitigation of the effects of development.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification submitted to Berkshire Archaeology, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The site work was monitored by Ms Fiona Macdonald of Berkshire Archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Susan Porter and Chris Crabb on 28th March 2012 and the site code is ASW12/21. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at a local museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of Reading, at the southern end of the village of Spencers Wood, in the parish of Shinfield (Fig. 1). The land was once part of an extensive rear garden to the existing house, but is currently overgrown. The site is located to the west of Basingstoke Road (B3349) and is surrounded by other residential properties (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is mapped as valley gravel (BGS 1946), although a more clayey natural geology was observed on site. The site lies at the top of a slight rise in the land at an elevation of c.57m above Ordnance Datum.

1

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location close to an area where archaeological deposits have been discovered prior to development of a nearby site to the south. Occupation deposits of Middle Iron Age through to post-medieval dates were revealed by trial trenching and were subsequently excavated (ASE 2004a; 2004b). The wider environs of the site contain a modest range of finds from other periods. A possible settlement complex is visible from the air as cropmarks in an area to the south-east of the site (Gates 1975) and from field survey (Ford 1997). These include enclosures, ring ditches, trackways, and linear features, though none have been excavated. It is thought that the route of the Henley to Silchester Roman road passes to the south-west of the site (Margary 1973). However, a watching brief carried out at Ashdown during construction of a house extension only revealed the presence of a modern ditch (Colley 2009).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warranted preservation *in situ*, or would be better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels had survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present;

to determine if any Iron Age deposits were present, the presence of which would extend the area of

the already known site to the south; and

to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

It was proposed to dig three trenches, c.15m long and 1.6m wide area targeted to provide a spatial coverage of the site area. A contingency of c.5-10m of trench was included should it be required to clarify findings made in the initial evaluation.

Topsoil and overburden was removed with a JCB-type machine fitted with a ditching bucket to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. The spoilheaps were monitored during excavation and, had any archaeological features been observed during excavation they would have been cleaned and excavated using hand tools. Following the completion of all excavation and recording the trenches were efficiently backfilled.

Results

All three trenches (Figs 3 and 4, Pls 1-3) were dug as intended. All were 1.6m wide. They ranged in length from 15m to 17m and in depth from 0.40m to 0.55m. A metal detector was used to monitor the spoil heaps.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned E-W and was 17.0m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil above 0.35m mid orangey grey silty clay subsoil overlying mottled grey-blue clay natural geology. A modern pond, with a plastic lining was observed at 10.50m along the southern edge of the trench. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned SW-NE and was 17.0m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil above 0.30m of grey silty clay subsoil overlying clay natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned SW-NE and was 15.0m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil above 0.20m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Conclusion

Although the area to the south of the site had previously revealed archaeological deposits of Middle Iron Age to post-medieval date, no deposits of archaeological interest were observed within the area of the trenches and no pre-modern artefacts were recovered from anywhere on the site. Based on the results of this evaluation the site has low archaeological potential.

References

ASE 2004a, 'An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire' Archaeology South-East, Ditchling.

ASE 2004b, 'An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 2) on land at Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire' Archaeology South-East, Ditchling.

BGS, 1946, British Geological Survey, 1:63360, Sheet 268, Drift Edition, Keyworth

Colley, S, 2009, 'Ashdown, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Reading, Berkshire, an archaeological watching brief', Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 09/75, Reading

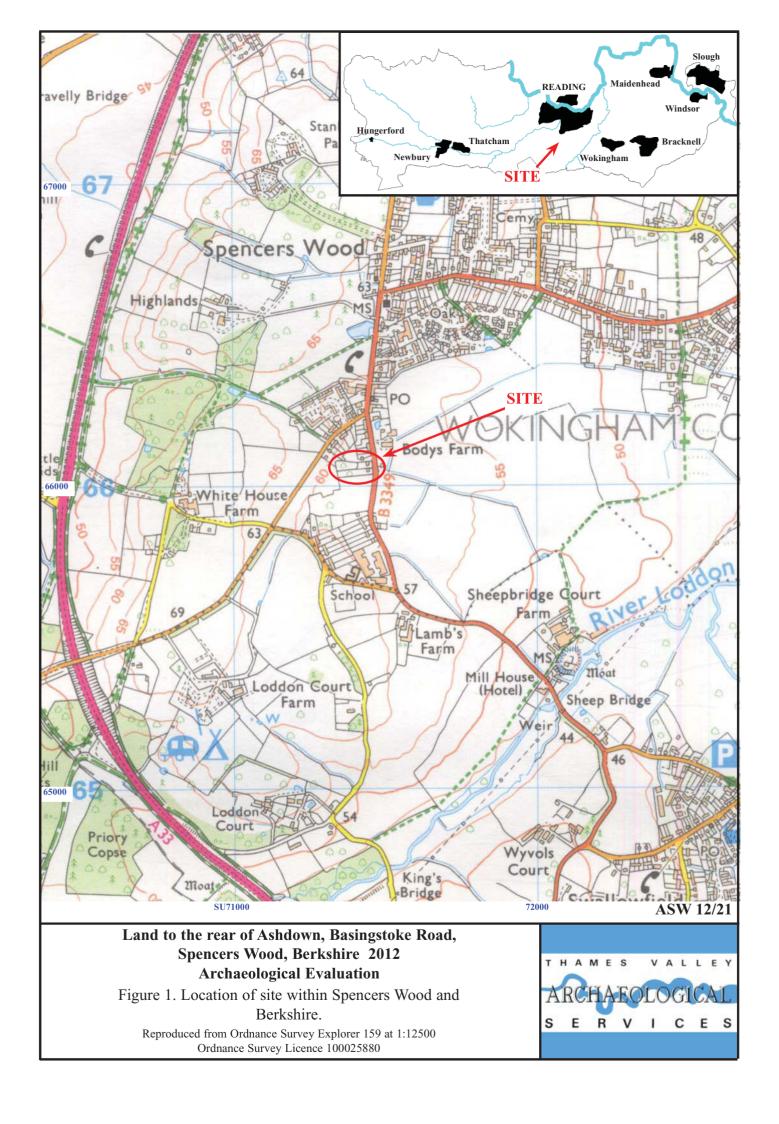
Ford, S, 1997, 'Loddon Valley (Berkshire) fieldwalking survey' *Berkshire Archaeol J* **75**, (for 1994-7), 11-33 Gates, T, 1975, *The Thames Valley, An archaeological survey of the river gravels*, Berkshire Archaeol Comm Pubn 1, Reading

Margary, I, D, 1973, Roman Roads in Britain, Phoenix House, London PPS5, 2010, Planning for the Historic Environment, The Stationery Office, Norwich

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at SW end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	17	1.6	0.55	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20 - 0.55m mid orange grey silty clay subsoil; 0.55m+ mid
				orangey grey-blue clay natural geology. [Pl. 1]
2	17	1.6	0.50	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20 - 0.50m mid greenish grey silty clay subsoil; 0.50m+
				mid brownish orange clay natural geology. [Pl. 2]
3	15	1.6	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20 - 0.40m mid greenish grey silty clay subsoil; 0.40m+
				mid brownish orange clay natural geology. [Pl. 3]



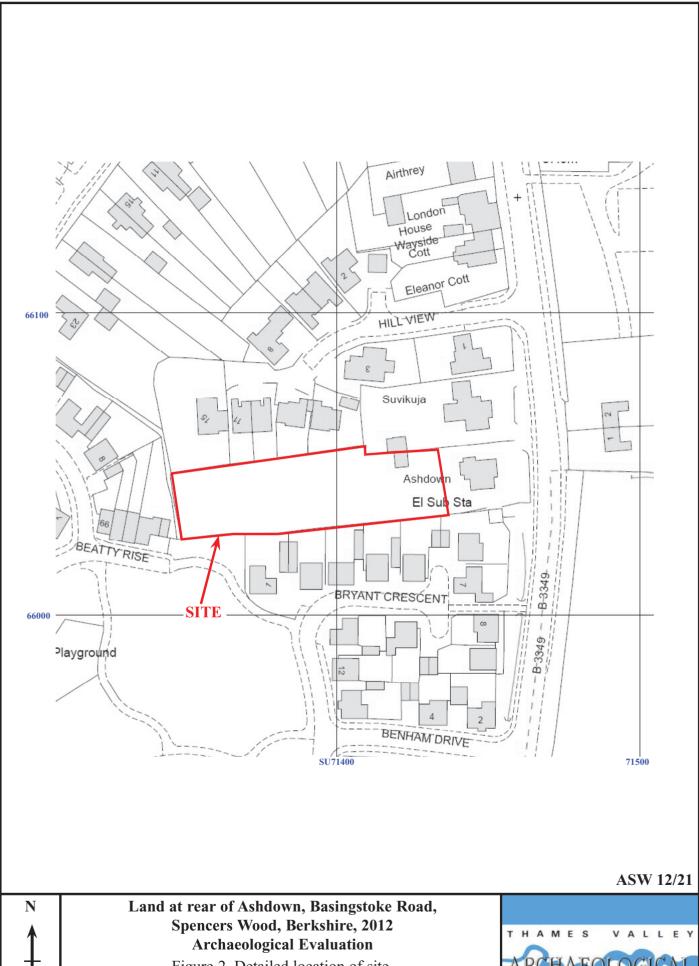
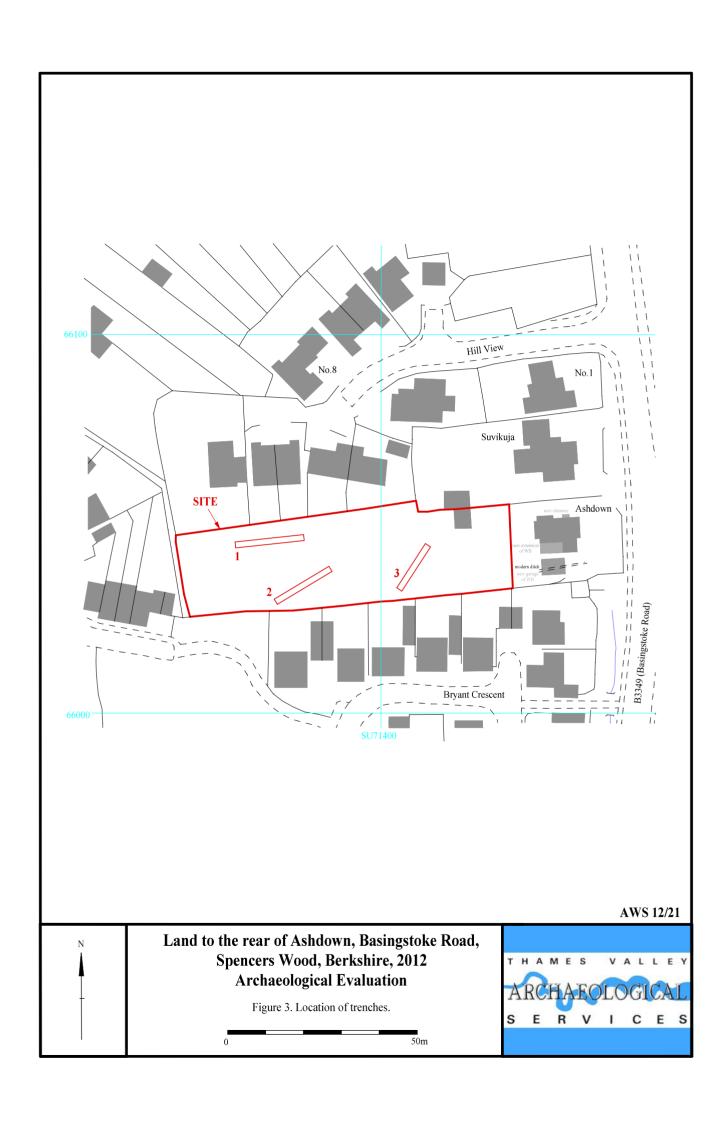


Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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	WSW	Trench 1	ENE 58.46maOD
		Topsoil (Dark brown sandy silt)	
		Subsoil (Brown grey silty clay) Natural geology (Brown clay)	
		Natural geology (Brown clay)	——— base of trench
	SW	Trench 2	ATE
l	SW		NE 58.27m
		Topsoil	
		Subsoil	
		Natural geology	base of trench
	SW	Trench 3	NE 57.94m
		Topsoil	
		Subsoil	
		Natural geology	-
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		Figure 4. Representative sections.	S E R V I C E S
	0	lm	



Plate 1. Trench 1 and setting, looking east.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south west, Scale: 2m.

ASW 12/21

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Plates 1 and 2





Plate 3. Trench 3 looking west. Scale: 2m

ASW 12/21

Land to the rear of Ashdown, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Berkshire, 2012 Archaeological Evaluation Plate 3



TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
	1200 P.C
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
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