THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Lower House Farm, Ownham, West Berkshire

Archaeological Recording Action

by Michael Johnson and Luís Esteves

Site Code: LON17/36

(SU 4216 7028)

Lower House Farm, Ownham West Berkshire

An Archaeological Recording Action

For Mr G. Williams

by Luís Esteves

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LON 17/36

Summary

Site name: Lower House Farm, Ownham, West Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 4216 7028

Site activity: Recording Action

Date and duration of project: 20th to 22nd March 2017

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Michael Johnson

Site code: LON 17/36

Area of site: c.64sqm

Summary of results: The excavation for a new swimming pool at Lower House Farm located on or close to the projected line of the Roman road from Silchester to Wanborough was monitored. However no finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

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

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 12.04.17

Steve Preston ✓ 11.04.17

Lower House Farm, Ownham, West Berkshire An Archaeological Recording Action

by Michael Johnson and Luís Esteves

Report 17/36

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological recording action carried out at Lower House Farm, Ownham, West Berkshire (SU 4216 7028) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Claire Welburn of Fowler Architecture and Planning Ltd, 19 High Street, Pewsey, SN9 5AF on behalf of Mr G. Williams.

Planning consent (app 16/03552/House) has been gained from West Berkshire Council for the construction of a new swimming pool at Lower House Farm. The consent is subject to a condition relating to archaeology, which requires a recording action to be carried out during groundworks, due to the possibility of damage or destruction to archaeological deposits which may be present on site.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Sarah Orr, Historic Environment Record Officer for West Berkshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Michael Johnson between 20th and 22nd March 2017 and the site code is LON17/36. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at Lower Farm, Ownham (Figs 1 and 2). Ownham is part of the civil parish of Boxford, south of the M4 motorway, and approximately 6.km north-west of Newbury. Located at the top of a hill above Boxford, the hamlet has views over the Lambourn Valley. The site for the swimming pool is bounded at the west by the main house and by fields in the other directions. The underlying geology is mapped as Valley Bottom Head (superficial deposits) clayey sand and gravel, very close to an outcrop of the underlying Lambeth Group (clay) (BGS 2006). The deposits observed on the site appeared to be Head. The site is at an elevation between 108m and 110m above Ordnance Datum. The area for the pool slopes down markedly from both north and south at the head of what appears to be a dry valley (Fig. 1).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a briefing document prepared by Mr Alex Godden formerly of West Berkshire Archaeology Service. In summary this potential stems from the location of the site immediately adjacent to, or on, the projected course of the Roman road from Silchester to Circncester via Spinae (near Newbury) and Warborough (near Swindon) (Margary 1973). Roman roads are also often the foci of smaller roadside settlement and burial. A barn at the farm complex is of 18th century date and is listed (grade II). It is also possible that the farm has late medieval origins.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the recording action was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the groundworks. This involved the monitoring of all areas of intrusive groundworks in particularly the areas of ground reduction.

The specific aims of the project were:

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

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and

to determine if elements of a Roman road are present along with any roadside settlement.

Overburden was to be removed to expose the top of the archaeologically relevant horizon under archaeological supervision by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Archaeological deposits which were threatened by development were to be be excavated and recorded to an agreed sampling fraction.

Results

The area for the swimming pool measured 11.9m long by 5.4m wide. It was excavated in spits to a depth of 1.8m at the floor of the pool and 2.3m to the base of footings (Fig. 3; Pls 1 and 2). The stratigraphy varied as the natural geology sloped but typically consisted of 0.07m of dark brown sandy clay with modern debris overlying 0.13m Brown/grey sandy clay considered to be a subsoil. The excavation continued into the natural geology which comprised 0.1m of light yellow/white sand overlying 0.65m of mid grey/yellow silty sand, overlying a yellow orange silty clay with stones (Fig. 4; Pls 3 and 4). No archaeological features were observed.

Finds

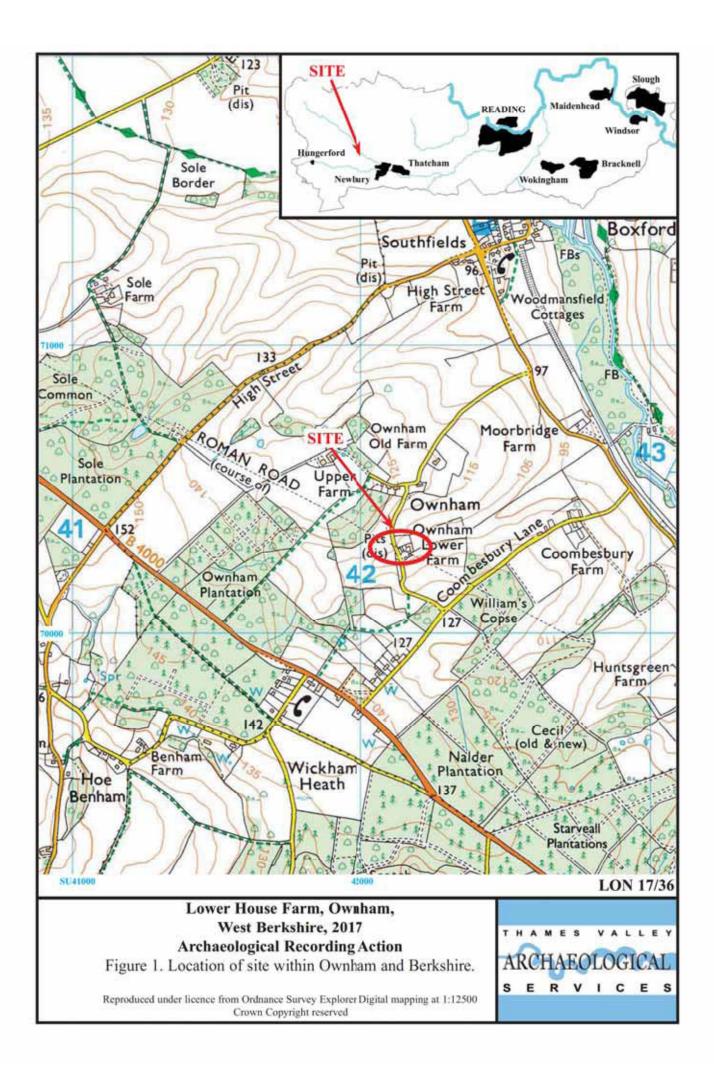
No finds of archaeological interest were recovered during the recording action.

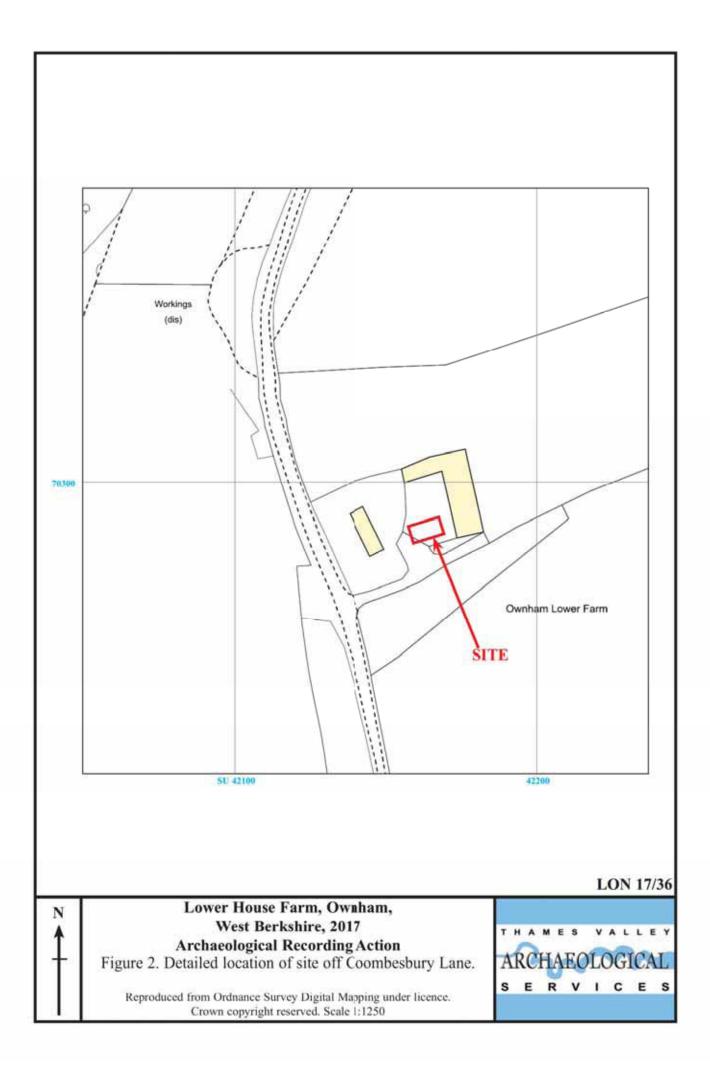
Conclusion

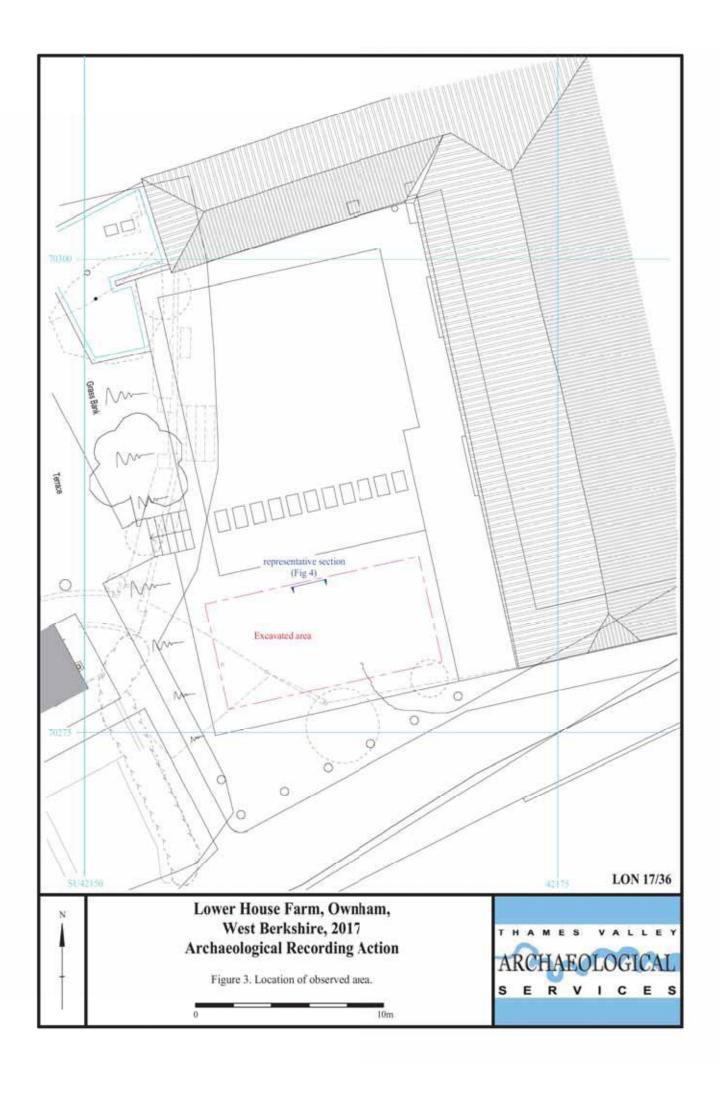
Despite the potential of the site, no archaeological features or finds were encountered during the course of this recording action. The projected course of Roman roads often involves the drawing of straight lines between quite distant points where the route is already known, though it is known that there are often local deviations of the route. In this instance the Ordnance Survey's straight line projection (Fig. 1) appears to make little sense in this locality in relation to the local topography and a route either along the valley floor to the east or the ridge to the south west (occupied by the modern B4000) seems more plausible.

References

BGS, 2006, British Geological Survey, 1:50000, Sheet 267, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth Margary, I D, 1973, Roman Roads in Britain (3rd Edn), London NPPF 2012, National Planning Policy Framework, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London







wsw	ENE	
Made ground		10 <u>9.2ma</u> OD
Brown grey sandy clay (subsoil?) Light yellow/white sand (natural geology?)		
Grey yellow coarse said natural geology)		
Yellow orange sandy gravel (natural geology)		
1 Chow orange sandy graver (maidran geology)		
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Figure 4. Representative section.		E R V I C E S

1m



Plate 1. Area under excavation, uncovering upper layers, looking east north east, Scale: 1m.



Plate 2. Area under excavation, uncovering lower layer.

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Lower House Farm, Ownham, West Berkshire, 2017 Archaeological Recording Action Plates 1 and 2.





Plate 3. Facing section of trench (representative), looking north north west, Scale: 1m.



Plate 4. Base of excavation, looking east north east, Scale: 1m.

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Lower House Farm, Ownham, West Berkshire, 2017 Archaeological Recording Action Plates 3 and 4.



TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	AD 0 BC 750 BC
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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