THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

New stable block, Lambs farm, Back lane, Swallowfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Aidan Colyer

Site Code: LFS18/164

(SU 7154 6541)

New stable block, Lambs Farm, Back Lane, Swallowfield, Berkshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For JP Winkworth Limited

by Aidan Colyer

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LFS 18/164

October 2018

Summary

Site name: New stable block, Lambs farm, Back lane, Swallowfield, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7153 6537

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 16th October 2018

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Aidan Colyer

Site code: LFS 18/164

Area of site: 144 sq m

Summary of results: No deposits nor artefacts of archaeological interest were observed present.

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

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 24.10.18

Steve Preston ✓ 24.10.18

New stable block, lambs farm, Back lane, Swallowfield, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Aidan Colyer

Report 18/164

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Lambs Farm, Back lane, Swallowfield, Berkshire RG7 1PQ (SU 7153 6537) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Libby Reynolds of Robert Davies John West Ltd, The Courtyard, 59 Church Street, Staines upon Thames, Middlesex, TW18 4XS, on behalf of JP Winkworth Limited, Estates Office, Lambs Farm Business Park, Basingstoke Road, Swallowfield, Berks RG7 1PQ.

Planning permission (181939) has been granted by Wokingham Borough Council for the construction of a new stable block. The permission is subject to a condition (5) which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018) and the Council's policies on archaeology. It was determined that this should take the form of a watching brief on the footings for the new stable block. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Fiona Macdonald of Berkshire Archaeology, the archaeological advisers to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Aidan Colyer on 16th October 2018. The site code is LFS 18/164.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with an appropriate museum service or Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at the southern end of Swallowfield, a village south of Reading, Berkshire (Fig. 1). The land is currently in use as a small paddock adjacent to modern structures including early 21st century buildings. The site of the new stable block is south of the main range of buildings of Lambs Farm (Fig. 2). Geologically the site lies on an outcrop of London clay (BGS 2000). This was not observed on site due to the shallow depth of the footings.

Archaeological background

Due to the site's location within the archaeologically rich Loddon valley the potential for archaeological finds is high. A range of finds from prehistoric, and later, periods have been discovered within the general area (Ford 1994-7, Gates 1975). To the north of the site several Iron Age and Roman sites have been excavated (Ford *et al.* 2011; Milbank 2010; Taylor and Dawson 2017;). Further work to the south in Riseley has examined components of an Iron Age and Roman cropmark complex (Lobb and Morris 1973). More recent work in Riseley and Heckfield has uncovered Middle and Late Iron Age occupation (Taylor i2018; NEHHAS 2018). More immediately relevant to the current site, Iron Age to Roman occupation has been recorded in Spencer's Wood not far to the north (Stevens 2005).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the groundworks associated with the demolition and removal of existing structures as well as those for the new development. This was expected to involve monitoring of grubbing out of existing foundations and hard standing, foundation trench digging and other intrusive groundworks such as the excavation of service trenches and overburden removal.

Results

The foundations were excavated with a small tracked digger using a narrow toothless bucket. All spoil was removed to the edge of the site. The foundation trenches were a maximum of 0.35m in depth although the majority of the trenches were 0.3m in depth. The entire rectangle of the trench was 24.8m on the long side and 5.8m on the short side (externally) (Fig. 3).

The trenching depth was not enough to expose natural geology across the majority of the site, removing only topsoil overlying subsoil (Pls 1 and 2). The areas that were exposed were minimal, although they contained no archaeology. A darker patch was observed in the middle of the northern footing, which was part of a tree bole. This contained modern roof tile so was not excavated. No finds of interest were noted in the spoilheaps.

Finds

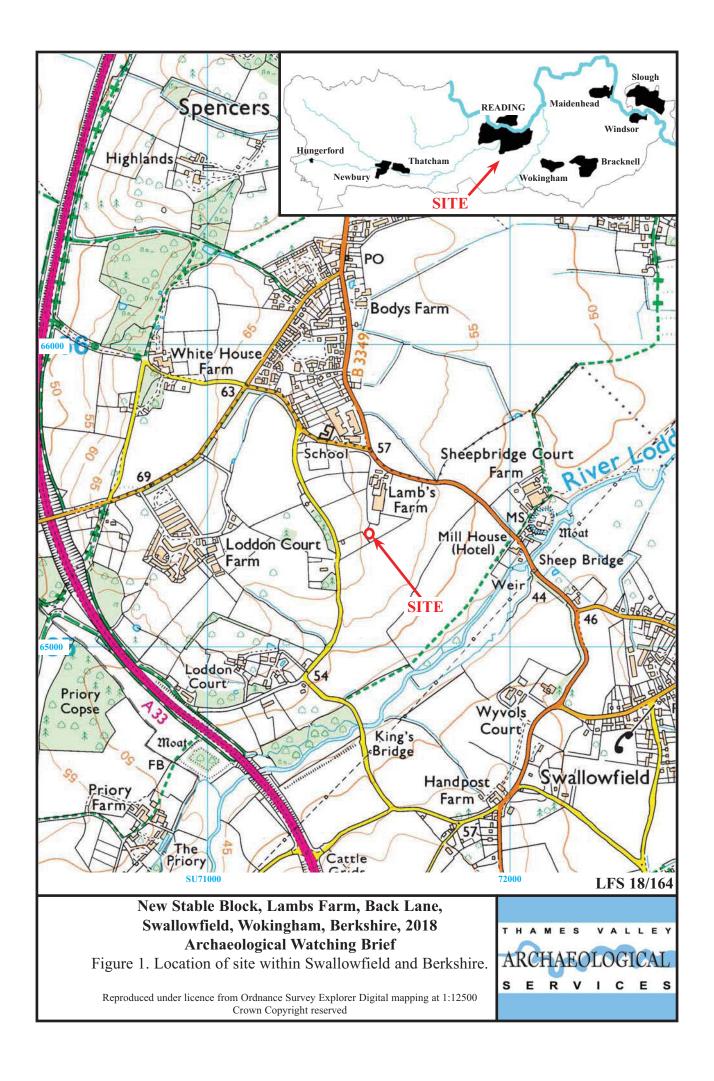
No finds of archaeological interest were recovered.

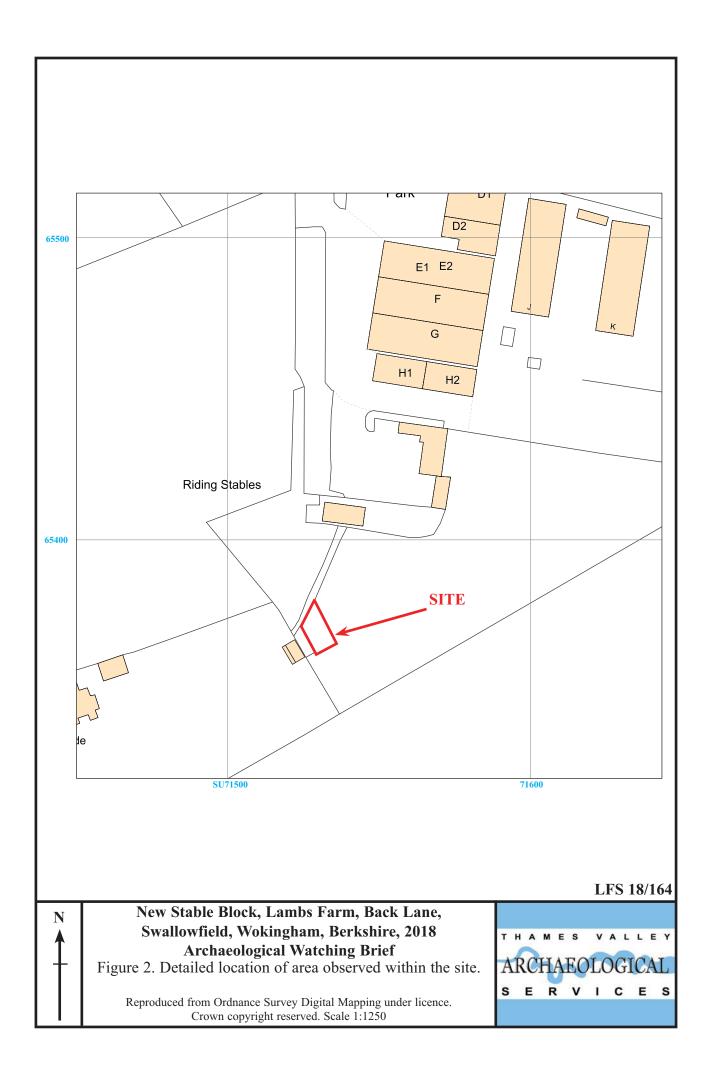
Conclusion

Desite being located within an area with an abundance of recorded archaeology, The modest scale of the groundworks here did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological interest. The shallowness of the excavations meant that the archaeologically relevant level was not exposed in the majority of the site.

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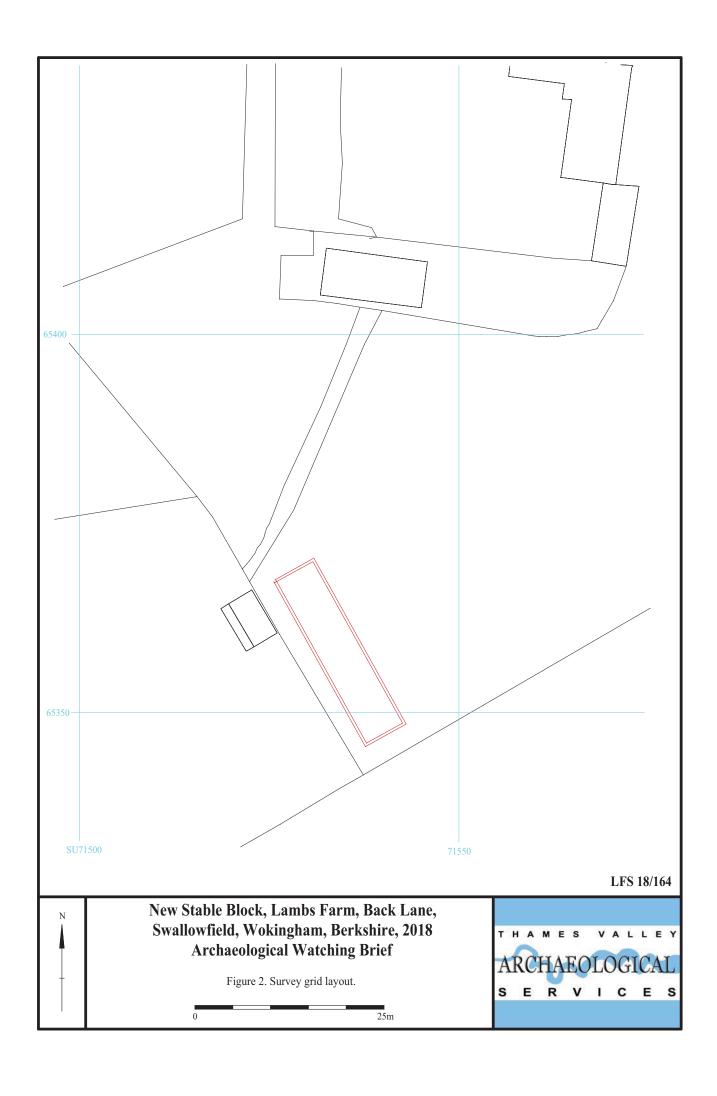




Plate 1. Area of new footings, looking north west.



Plate 2. Footings section, looking north west, Scales: 0.3m.

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New Stable Block, Lambs Farm, Back Lane, Swallowfield, Wokingham, Berkshire, 2018 Archaeological Watching Brief Plates 1 and 2.



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
	2200 D.C
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
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