Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING & MONITORING: WOODSPEEN MILL SPEEN, NEAR NEWBURY WEST BERKSHIRE

on behalf of The Environment Agency

Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA

NOVEMBER 2007

ASC: 900/WWM/2

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Site Data

ASC project code:	WWM	*ASC Project No:*	900
County:	Berkshire		
Village/Town:	Woodspeen		
Civil Parish:	Speen CP		
NGR (to 8 figs):	SU 4450 6940		
Present use:	Sluice & culvert on the river Lambourn		
Planning proposal:	Replacement with full-width river channel and bridge		
Planning application ref/date:	n/a – permitted development		
Local Planning Authority:	West Berkshire		
Date of fieldwork:	August & September 2007		
Client:	The Environment Agency Red Kite House Howbery Park Wallingford OX10 8BD		
Contact name:	Jed Ramsey, Flood Risk Engineer		

Internal Quality Check

Primary Author:	Bob Zeepvat	*Date:*	26th November 2007

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Edited/Checked By:		*Date:*	

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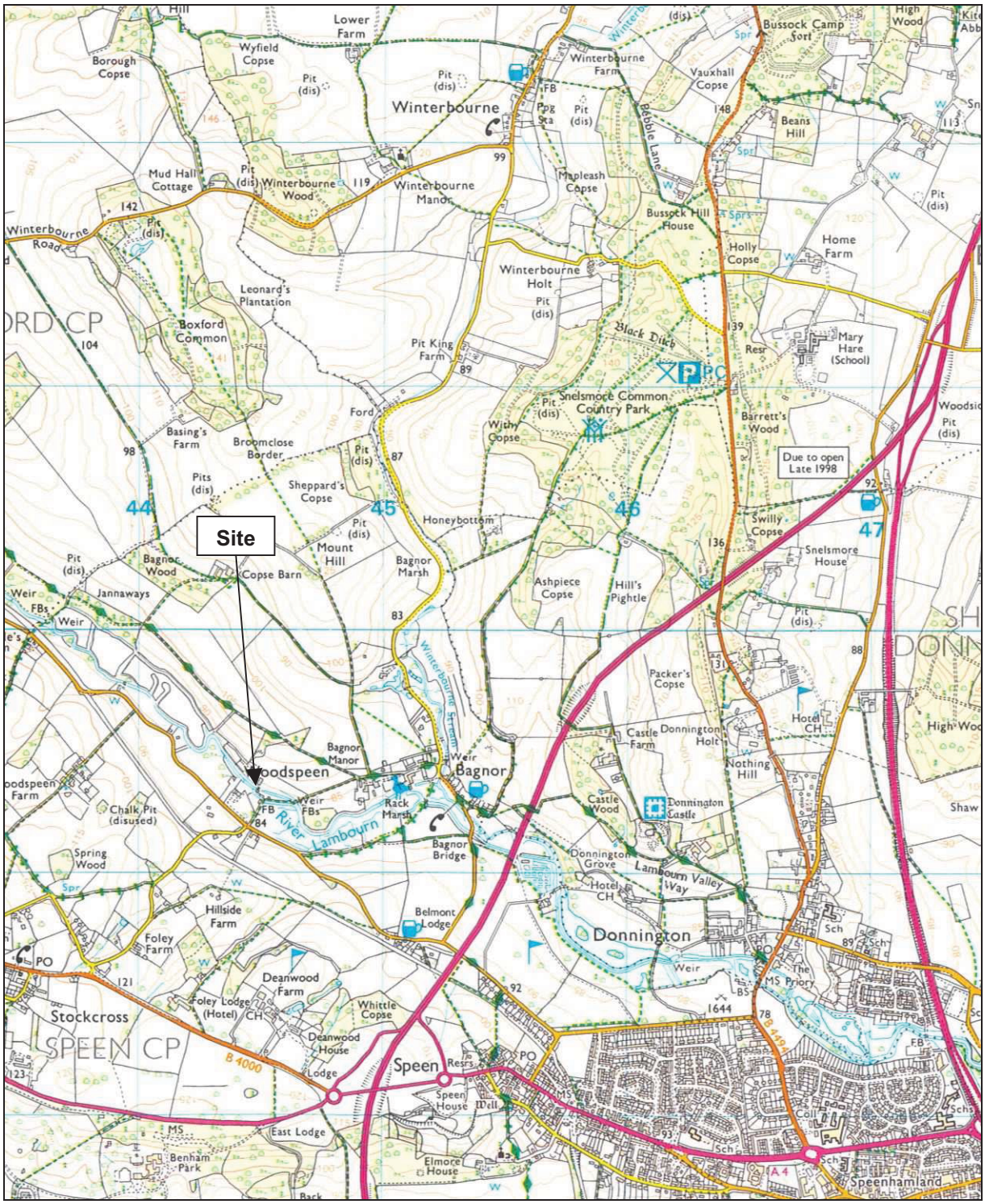

Figure 1: General location *(scale 1:25,000)*

Summary

In August and September 2007 a programme of archaeological recording was undertaken at the site of Woodspeen Mill, Speen, near Newbury, on a river sluice prior to its destruction during river improvement works. The sluice appears to have been part of the water management system of the mill, for controlling the head of water on the river Lambourn to provide power to the mill, and had been much altered since the closure of the mill. Background historical research failed to reveal much information on the mill itself, which appears to have been a paper mill, in operation by the 1760s and closed and at least partly demolished by the 1880s. A watching brief on excavations alongside the existing sluice revealed a number of brick walls, probably part of the demolished mill structure, and a vaulted brick culvert, probably for the outflow from an undershot water wheel, parallel to the sluice.

1 Introduction

1.1 In August and September 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out archaeological recording and monitoring at Woodspeen Mill, near Newbury, West Berkshire (NGR SU 4450 6940: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by *The Environment Agancy* (EA), and was carried out according to a brief (Kemp 2007) prepared by the *National Environment Assessment Service* (NEAS), archaeological advisors to the EA, and a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2007) and approved by the NEAS.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This recording and monitoring project was required by the NEAS in response to proposals for the removal of an existing river sluice on the site, and its replacement by a full-width river channel and access bridge (Fig. 3). The work was carried out by EA as 'permitted development'.

1.3 *Location & Description*

Woodspeen Mill is located at SU 4450 6940, in the civil parish of Speen, within the administrative district of West Berkshire (Fig. 1). The site lies in the valley of the river Lambourn, on the north-east bank of the river. Access is by a track from the unclassified road from Newbury to Hunts Green, which follows the valley.

The existing sluice and culvert are located immediately south of the mill building, which was converted to a private house in 1962, and is not affected by the proposed works (Fig. 2). The brief notes that the present sluice is constructed largely of 'modern' brick, with lower courses of ashlar construction on the upstream side. Downstream of the sluice is a culvert, which is located in an as yet undefined area of disturbed ground. Construction of this culvert may have removed a significant proportion of mill remains that originally occupied this area. The culvert discharges further downstream through an arched, brick faced revetment.

Upstream of the sluice, a narrow overflow channel passes through a gap in the bank wall, beneath a wooden hut described as the 'Turbine House', to join a broad overflow channel that runs eastwards, paralleling the river, beneath the site access lane, rejoining the river *c.*125m east of the sluice.

1.4 *Geology & Topography*

The site lies at an elevation of *c.*65m AOD, on soils belonging to the Newmarket 2 association, described as 'shallow well-drained calcareous coarse loamy and sandy soils over chalk rubble, associated with well-drained deeper coarse loamy and sandy soils often in an intricate pattern' (Soil Survey 1983, 343g).

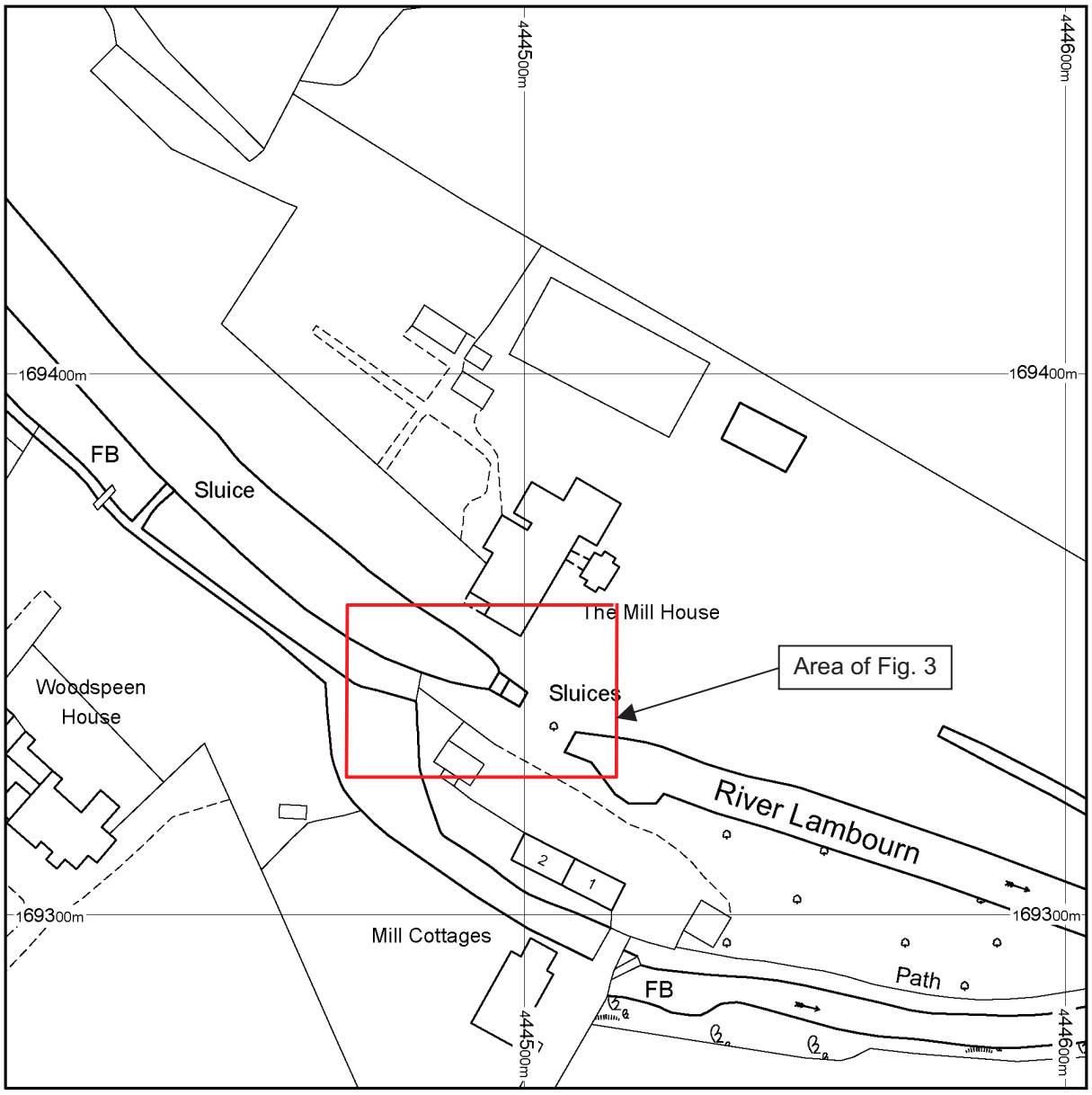

Figure 2: Site location *(scale 1:1,250)*

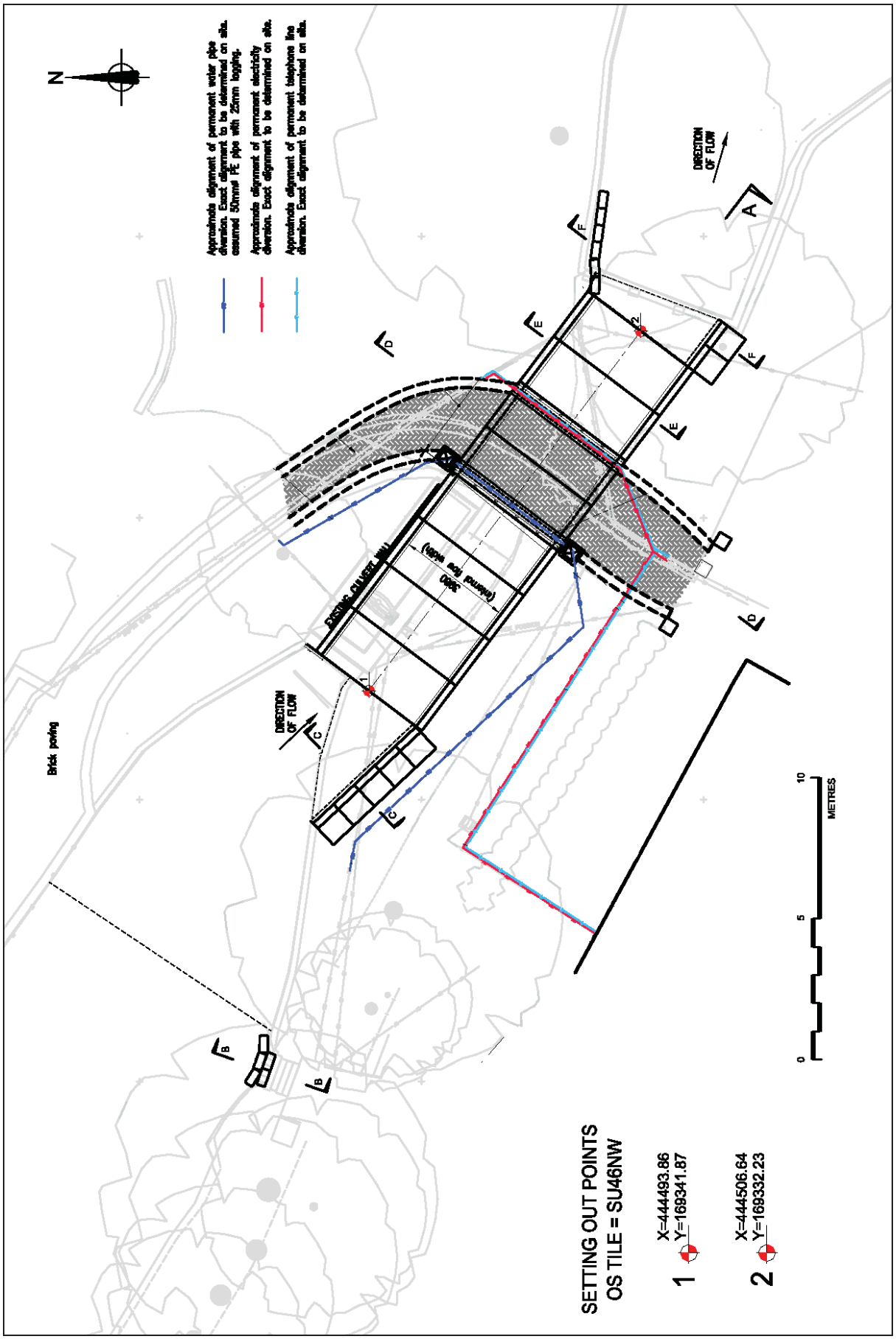

Figure 3: Proposed works *(scale 1:200)*

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief, the aims of the project were:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains.
- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme.
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage Guidelines (EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual.*

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief, which required:

- recording, photographically and textually, the existing sluice and culvert structures
- day to day monitoring of the machine excavation, during the removal of the existing culverts and excavation of the new channel
- preparation of a record of any archaeological remains or historic architectural features exposed during the course of the work
- reporting of the findings to the Berkshire Historic Environment Record

2.4 *Constraints*

Both the construction and the archaeological works at Woodspeen were greatly affected by heavy rains and consequent flooding, which caused repeated delays and one abortive site visit, and necessitated changes to the construction programme. Recording of the existing structure prior to the commencement of construction works, as originally envisaged, was not possible, and was consequently carried out in two visits, dealing with the above-water and below-water elements of the structure respectively. Prior to the first of these visits, much of the proposed new channel had already been machine excavated, though excavation had stopped where solid structures were encountered. These were subsequently cleaned and recorded.

3 Historical Background

3.1 As part of the project, background historical research into Woodspeen Mill was carried out. Sources consulted included published sources (e.g. Major 1964), the West Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the Berkshire Record Office, the Local Studies section of Reading Library, and various web-bases resources, notably *Access to Archives* (www.a2a.org.uk).

3.2 *Historical Evidence*

Examination of the above sources revealed surprisingly scant information regarding Woodspeen Mill. The entry in Major's gazetteer of Berkshire water mills (Major 1964, index 41/195) records only the location, and 'gear removed: converted to a house'. There is no indication of date, or the type of mill on the site. From information supplied by the HER, there may have been a 'tucking' mill (*i.e.* fulling mill) on the site in the 16th or 17th century (pers. comm. Sarah Orr). While on site, the writer was told, at second hand, that in the 18th and 19th centuries the mill had specialised in the manufacture of paper for bank notes. The source of this information and its accuracy remain uncertain.

The project brief (Kemp 2007) records that the Mill House, to the north of the sluice, was converted for residential use in 1962.

3.3 *Cartographic Evidence*

The cartographic evidence is a little more informative than the historical record. The earliest extant cartographic record of a mill at Woodspeen appears on Rocque's 1761 map of Berkshire, where it is marked as a paper mill (pers. comm. Sarah Orr). This map is of too small a scale to show any detail. In contrast, the Speen inclosure map of 1780 (Fig. 4) shows the site at a larger scale. The mill appears as a long, narrow structure at right angles to the river, extending from the north bank of the overflow channel across to the north bank of the river. A second smaller rectangular structure stands to the north-west, on the north bank of the river. Mill Cottages are not shown.

By the late 19th century, it is clear from the early Ordnance Survey editions that there had been significant changes at Woodspeen Mill. The Second Edition 6" sheet of 1882 (Fig. 5) shows the only the mill building north of the river surviving, more or less the same size as the present Mill House. There appears to be no longer any physical link to the river, and the site is not labelled 'mill', as one might expect if it was still in operation. The second building north of the river is not shown, and appears to have been replaced by one or two smaller structures. South of the river, Mill Cottages are now shown.

A clearer picture of the site is provided by the 1912 Ordnance Survey 25" sheet (Fig. 6). The surviving section of the mill building north of the river represents the nucleus of what is now the Mill House. To the north-west are two smaller buildings. Mill Cottages were comprised at this time of three cottages, which have since been knocked into two. The overflow channel just upstream of the sluice is shown, but not the 'Turbine House' which now stands above it.

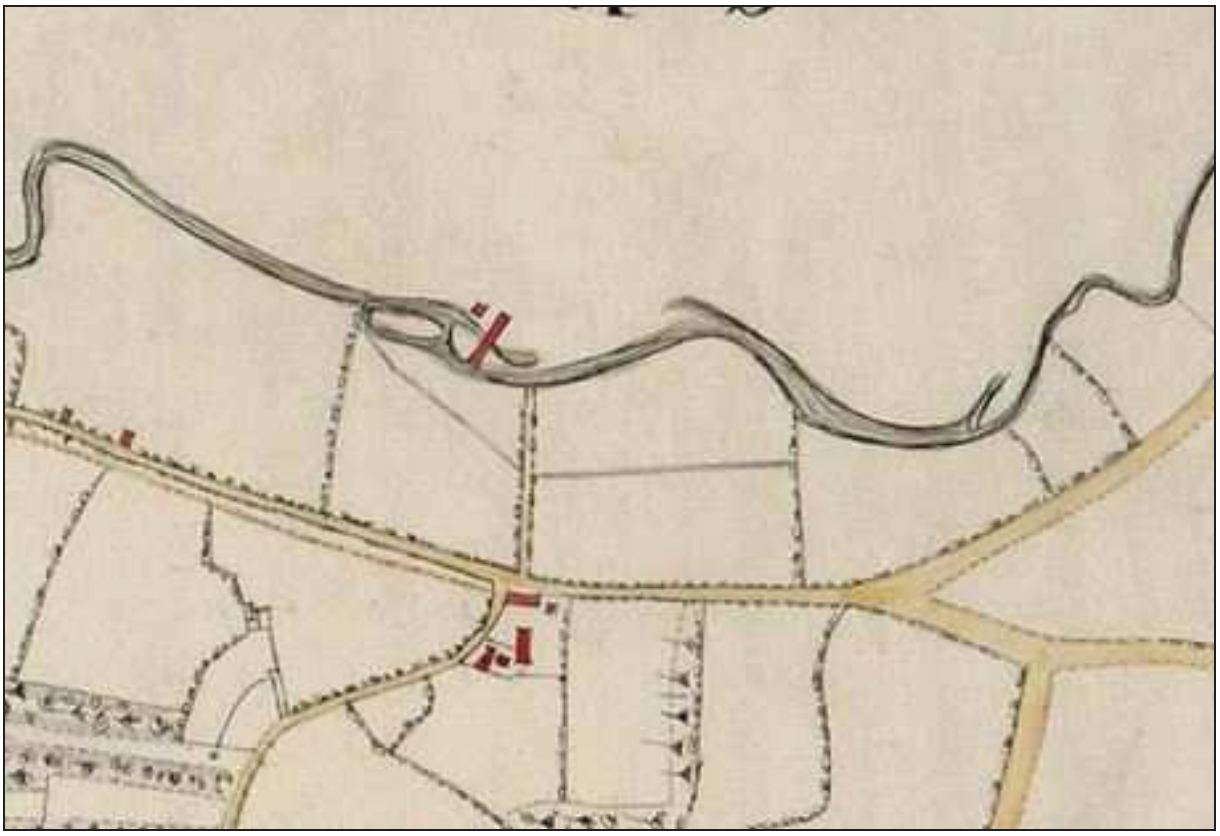

Figure 4: Extract from the Speen Inclosure Map, 1780

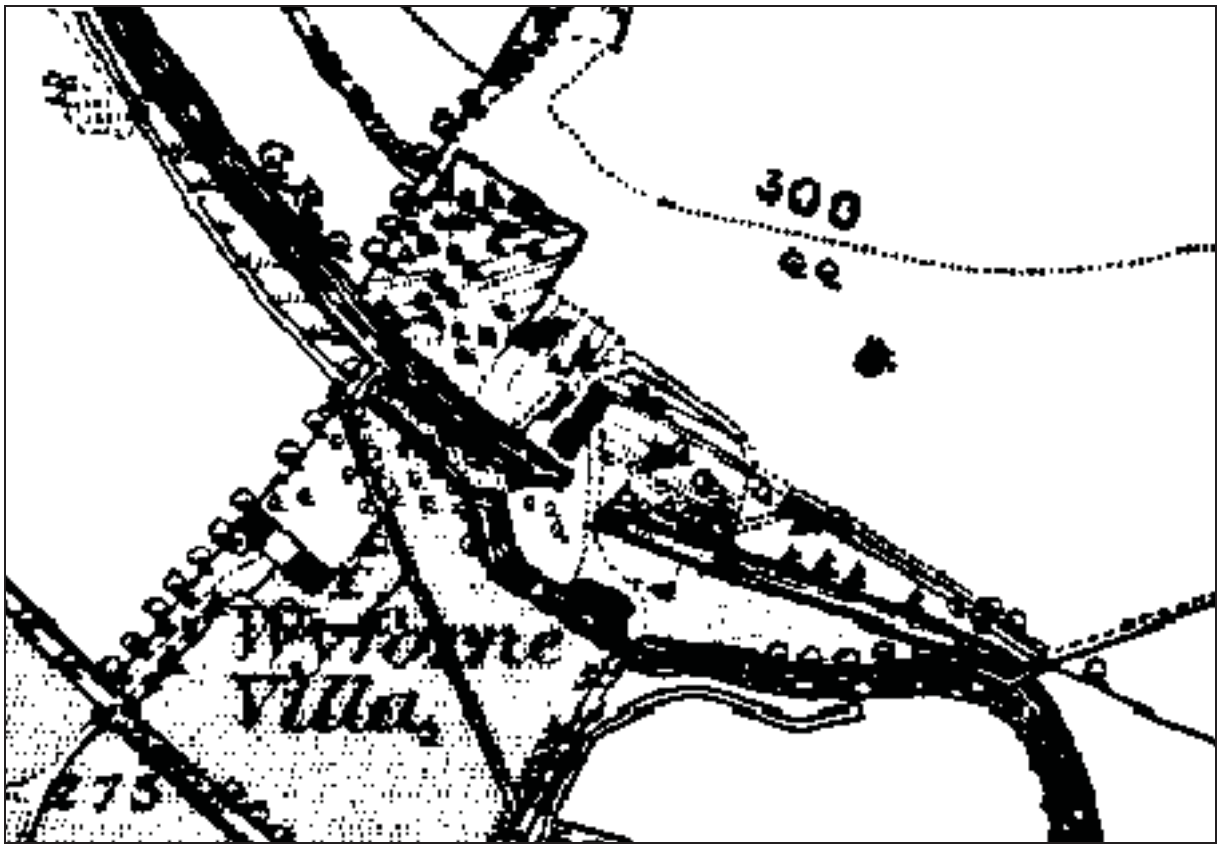

Figure 5: Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" sheet, 1882

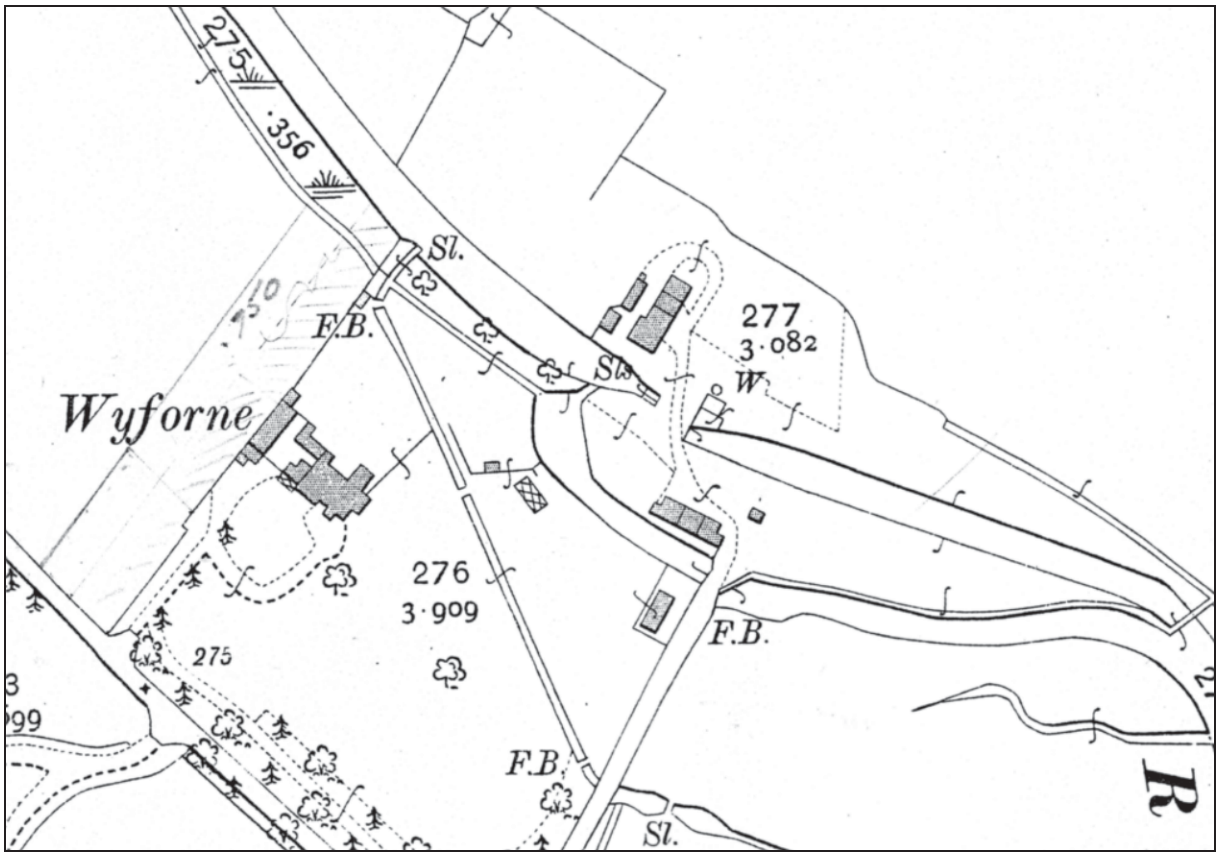

Figure 6: Extract from 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet, 1912

4 Description

4.1 *General*

At Woodspeen Mill the river Lambourn, which is at this point 10-12m in width, passes for a distance of 18m through an artificial channel *c.*1.5m wide, partly culverted, incorporating at its upstream end a sluice gate, which controls the flow of the river (Fig. 2; Plate 1). This channel is offset, being located closer to the north bank of the river than the south. As has been previously noted, an overflow channel parallels the river to the south, connected to the river by channels 12 and 68 metres upstream of the sluice respectively (Plate 2). The culverted section carries the drive to the Mill House across the river. The river banks above and below the sluice are lined with brick. This is in a better state of preservation upstream of the sluice: downstream, the south wall has largely collapsed and been partly replaced by a concrete sandbag revetment, while the north wall has been disturbed by root action from a nearby tree.

For descriptive purposes, the sluice can be divided into five sections: the upstream walls, the open channel, the sluice mechanism, the culvert, and the downstream walls. The associated structural evidence revealed by the watching brief is described separately.

4.2 *The Sluice*

The river walls upstream of the sluice are *c.*2m high, constructed of brick laid for the most part in Flemish bond, with a cap of edge-set bricks. The north wall (Plate 3) is more or less straight: the south wall (Plate 4) curves south-westwards from the sluice, because of the offset location of the sluice in relation to the river. Limited cleaning of weed and calcareous deposits from the lower parts of the walls show them to have been constructed of red-orange handmade bricks. Accurate measurements were difficult to obtain, but most of the bricks appear to have been in the region of 240 × 120 × 80mm. The upper part of both walls – about eight courses (*c.*600mm) – had been rebuilt in a harder, darker red brick of similar dimensions. Where the channel narrows to pass into the sluice, ashlar blocks (sandstone?) are set into the brickwork of the south wall between 0.8 – 1.8m above the river bed (Plate 5), presumably to reduce damage to the brickwork by water-borne debris. From the weed and calcareous deposits on the walls, the normal depth of water immediately upstream of the sluice appears to have been *c.*1.6m. The only feature worthy of note in this area is a rough vertical break in the lower brickwork of the south wall, *c.*3.5m west of the sluice structure (Plate 6). The wall west of this break is normal brickwork, while to the east it is slightly offset, and appears to have been rendered. The rendered section appears to have been *c.*1.5m wide, though its eastern edge is less distinct.

The open channel of the sluice, containing the gate and associated mechanisms, is *c.*7.5m in length. The channel floor is *c.*2.1m below the surrounding ground level. The channel walls are slightly battered, widening from a basal width of *c.*1.2m to *c.*1.6m at ground level. The western part of the channel, 3.4m in length, is bounded by a substantial brick parapet in Flemish bond, with a capping of concrete slabs (Plate 7). The bricks are similar to those used in the lower part of the upstream river walls: some appear to be recycled from other structures, and there is evidence of piecemeal repairs. The west end of this structure is carried on a semicircular brick arch spanning the

channel (Fig. 8A, Plate 6). On the channel walls, upstream of the gate, are two vertical iron channel sections, *c.*100mm wide (Plates 8 & 9). These are not mounted directly opposite each other. The walls of the eastern part of the channel, 4.1m in length, terminate at ground level (Plate 10). This section of channel is bounded by iron railings, 0.85m high (Plate 11). The floor of the channel is comprised of bricks, laid lengthwise (Plate 12). The bricks used appear similar to those in the lower part of the upstream river walls. Some bricks around the slot for the gate are missing, and there is evidence of deep scouring in the floor, east of the gate.

The sluice mechanism itself (Fig. 8B) comprises a vertical guillotine gate, constructed of horizontal planks (probably oak or elm) *c.*50mm thick, held together by vertical iron strapping, with a substantial central vertical beam on the downstream side carrying the cast iron rack used to raise and lower the gate (Plate 13). In the top edge of the gate is a cutaway section *c.*300mm deep and 1.0m wide. The side edges of the gate are located in iron channel sections set into the sluice walls and a slot in the sluice floor (Plate 14), and is raised and lowered by a pinion gear and shaft mounted on a substantial L-section iron beam set into the upper walls of the sluice (Plate 15), and driven by a wheel and reduction gear mounted on the south wall of the structure (Plates 16 & 17). Mounted on a cranked L-section iron beam immediately downstream of the gate are two hooked catches, which appear to be for locking the gate in the raised position (Plate 15).

At the east end of the open channel the sluice passes into a culvert, 1.6m high and 1.2m wide, with walls and floor of concrete, capped by a concrete slab *c.*300mm thick (Plate 18). Judging from the size of the slab, this concrete culvert is at least 6m in length. At the time of the survey its lower end was blocked with debris from the recent flooding, so accurate measurement underground was not possible. From observations at its east end, the final 4.6m length appears to be a brick arched culvert, 1.4m wide and 1.2m high (Plate 19).

Downstream of the sluice, the water re-enters the river from the mouth of the aforementioned brick culvert. The river walls here are of brick, of similar type and construction to the upstream walls, though in a much poorer state, showing little evidence of repair, other than the insertion of a large 'X' tie plate to the north wall, to combat damage by tree roots. In the east-facing wall, south of the 'live' culvert mouth, the entrance to a silted up and partially collapsed second culvert of similar dimensions was observed when the site was dewatered (Plate 19).

4.3 *Associated Structures*

Excavations for the new river channel to replace the sluice comprised a strip *c.*3m wide, along the south side of the existing sluice structure, and the removal of topsoil and overburden across the sluice, east of the concrete slab (Fig. 7, Plate 20). As previously noted (Section 2.4), this work was carried out ahead of the original schedule, and not under archaeological supervision. Machining ceased when solid structures were encountered, at a depth of *c.*1m below the existing ground level, at which ground water was also encountered, though this decreased when dewatering commenced.

Subsequent hand cleaning of this area revealed five parallel closely-spaced north-east to south-west walls (Fig. 7A, 1-5; Plates 21-23), on a similar alignment to The Mill

House. A sixth wall (Plate 24, Wall 6) followed a slightly more northerly alignment to the west. These walls were all constructed of orange-red brick, laid in Flemish bond, similar to the lower part of the river walls described above. Walls 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 were *c.*500mm wide. Walls 1, 2, 4 and 5 were constructed across a vaulted brick culvert, only the top of which was revealed, running parallel to the sluice from the blocked collapsed culvert mouth to the east. The roof of the culvert was *c.*200mm higher between Wall 2 and the outflow arch: for what reason is uncertain. The culvert was traced to a point *c.*2m west of Wall 5, beyond which it had either been robbed out, or destroyed during machining (though this seems unlikely). Wall 3 was wider than the others, at 600mm, and appeared to have been constructed through the culvert. Wall 2 (Plate 22) was pierced by two (probably three) transverse slots, each 200-250mm wide, which appeared to be part of its original construction.

At the west end of the excavated area, a large mass of stone or concrete was noted (Fig. 7A; Plate 25), just below water level. While it was possible to record this on plan, its location made it impossible to determine its relationship to other structures in the trench, or its function.

In addition to the above structures, excavation revealed the outer face of the brick-built culvert, and a large mass of brickwork to the immediate south of the concrete culvert (Plate 26). The form and function of the latter could not be determined. Apart from quantities of bricks, no finds were present to provide more precise indications of dating, and hand excavation below the machined depth of the site was not possible because of the water level in the trench.

Excavation to the east of the concrete slab revealed only a mass of rough brickwork and mortar, probably overlying the roof of the brick-built east section of the sluice. As the nature of the structure beneath this area was apparent from visual examination, hand cleaning of the area was not carried out.

Plate 1: The sluice, from the north-west

Plate 2: South river bank wall, overflow and 'Turbine House', from north

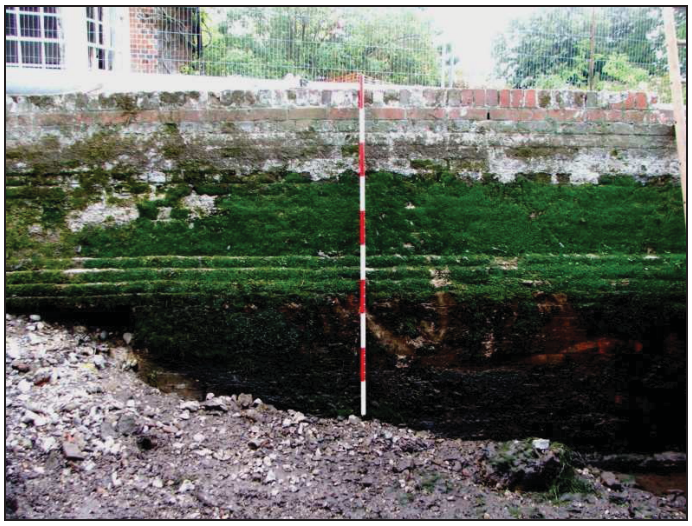

Plate 3: North river wall

Plate 4: South river wall

Plate 5: South river wall, showing ashlar blocks

Plate 6: South river wall, showing edge of possible blocked culvert

Plate 7: Sluice, detail of brick surround, from north

Plate 8: Sluice interior, north side, showing iron channel section

Plate 9: Sluice interior, south side, showing iron channel section

Plate 10: Sluice east of gate, and culvert entrance

Plate 11: Sluice, detail of railings from north

Plate 12: Sluice, brick floor and gate slot

Plate 13: Detail of gate mechanism, from east

Plate 14: Sluice, north wall and gate slot

Plate 15: Rack, pinion and shaft mechanism, from north-east

Plate 16: Reduction gear and winding handle, from north-west

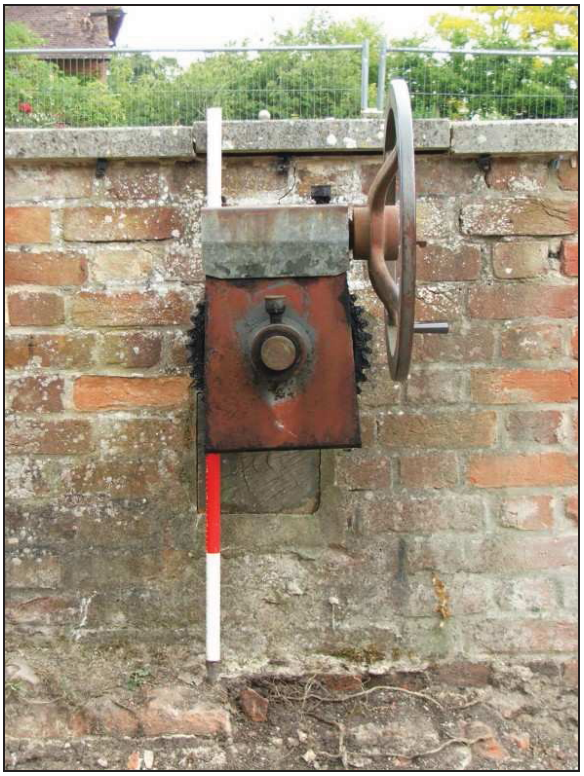

Plate 17: Reduction gear and winding handle, from south-west

Plate 18: Concrete culvert beneath slab, from west

Plate 19: Outflow arches downstream of mill site

Plate 20: Excavated area from south-east, before cleaning

Plate 21: Excavated area, looking south

Plate 22: Walls 1, 2 and culvert roof, from north

Plate 23: Walls 2, 3 and culvert roof, from north

Plate 24: Wall 6 and sluice, from south

Plate 25: Excavated area, north end, showing stone/concrete feature

Plate 26: Mass brickwork on south side of culvert, from south

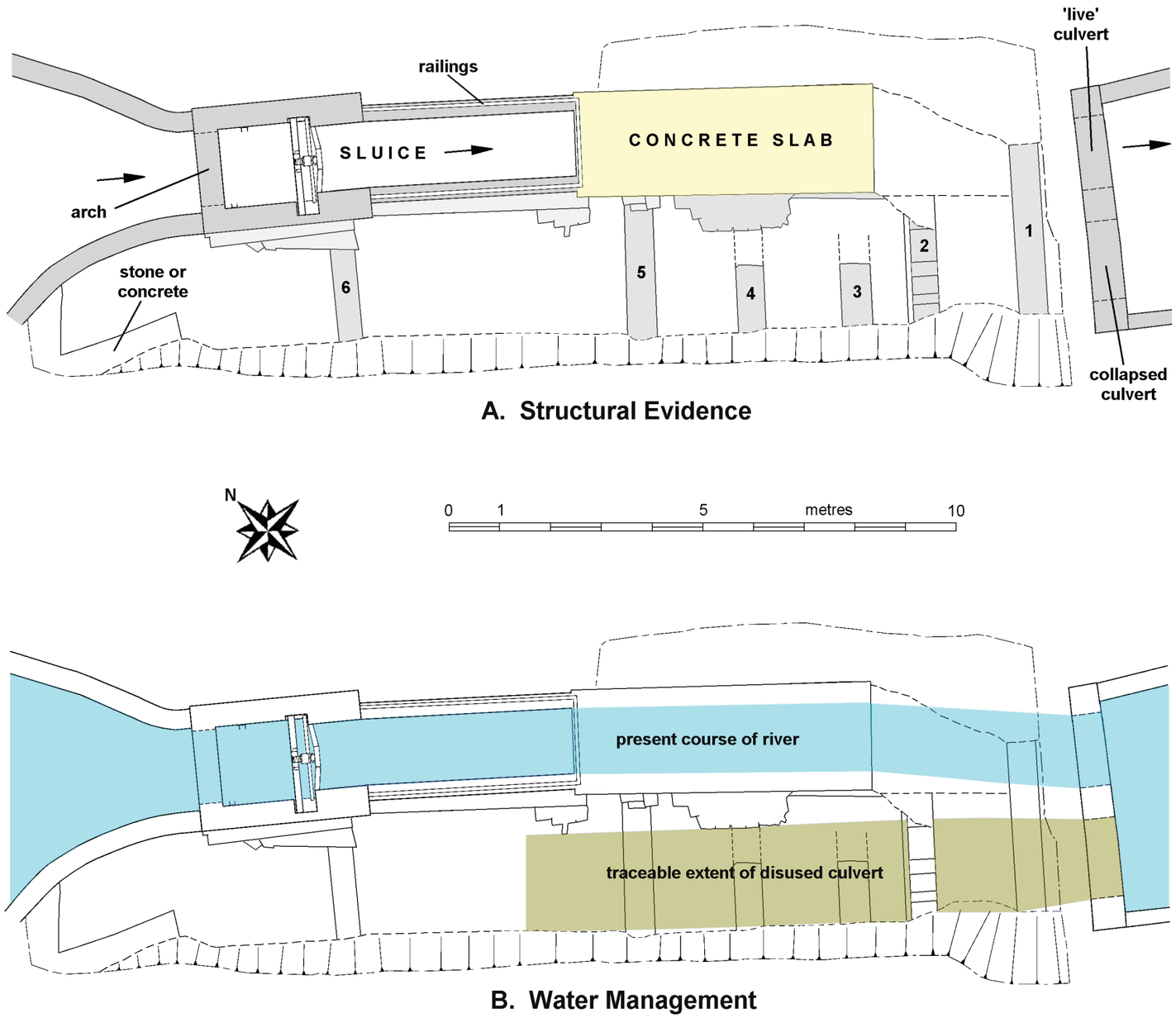

Figure 7: Site plans *(scale 1:100)*

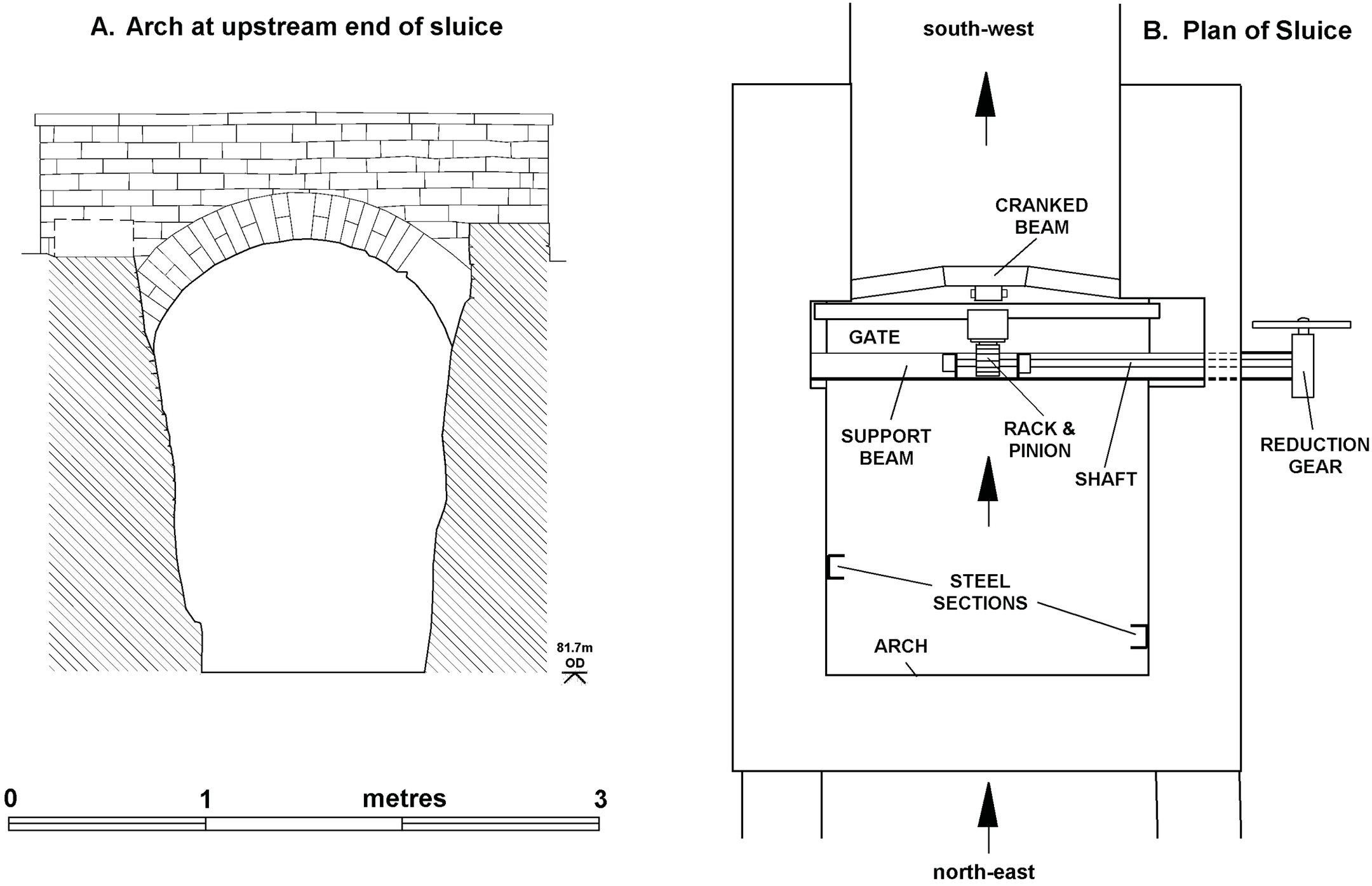

Figure 8: Detail drawings of sluice *(scale 1:20)*

5 Conclusions

5.1 From the available cartographic evidence, there was a mill building on the site at Woodspeen by 1761. This appears to have comprised a structure possibly 50-55 metres in length and 8-10 metres wide, aligned north-east to south-west, extending from the present overflow channel across the river, incorporating the site of the sluice which forms the subject of this report. This structure would have been located to the immediate south-east of the present Mill House, though on the same general alignment. The second smaller building shown on the 1780 inclosure map (Fig. 4) is in about the right location to be the core of Mill House, confirming that it was a part of the mill, though not the main mill building.

5.2 By the late 19th century, the mill building had been demolished. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 5) shows Mill House, Mill Cottages (originally three dwellings), and the culverted section of the river where the mill had stood. The overflow channels upstream of the sluice are shown on larger-scale editions (Fig. 6). The site of the mill building was occupied by a track leading to the surviving mill buildings. This arrangement survived essentially until the present improvement works.

5.3 The walls recorded to the south of the sluice during excavations for the widened river channel evidently belong to the demolished mill building. The form of construction and materials used point to an 18th-century date for these structures, though Wall 3, which is built through rather than over the underlying culvert, is evidently later. Wall 6, which follows a slightly different alignment, could be either part of an earlier or later building, or part of a contemporary but secondary structure. The distance between the outside faces of Walls 1 and 5 is 8.3m, which could suggest that they formed the east and west walls of the mill building.

5.4 The culvert revealed by the excavations provides the missing link in interpreting the waterpower arrangements at Woodspeen Mill. The surviving sluice to the north was evidently intended to regulate the head of water upstream of the mill, as it contains no evidence for a water wheel. It is likely that the parallel culvert to the south formed the outflow for an undershot water wheel, which was probably located in a wheelpit alongside the sluice gate. The break noted in the brickwork of the south river wall, upstream of the sluice, could mark the edge of a bricked-up entrance to a short culvert leading to the wheelpit.

5.5 Finally, it has known that Woodspeen Mill was a paper mill, and it has been suggested that it produced paper for bank notes. While the evidence for this is at present purely anecdotal, it is worth noting that part printed bank notes of fixed denominations, for completion and signature by the cashier of the issuing bank, were in circulation by the middle of the 18th century, by which time the mill is known to have been in existence (http://allgoldcoins.co.uk). Such notes, however, were of relatively high denominations (upwards of £20), and so had limited use. The forerunner of today's fully printed bank note came into general circulation only in 1855, only thirty years before the mill is known to have been demolished, and possibly after that event took place.

6 Acknowledgements

The archaeological works at Woodspeen were commissioned and funded by The Environment Agency. ASC would like to thank Jed Ramsey, EA Flood Risk Engineer, and Bill Smalley, site manager, for their assistance during the project. Thanks are also due to Sarah Orr, West Berkshire Historic Environment Record Officer, and the staff of the Berkshire Record Office and Reading Library for their assistance with background research. The project was monitored for the EA by Stephen Kemp of the NEAS.

On-site archaeological works were carried out for ASC by the writer, assisted by Chris Swain. Background research was carried out by David Fell BA MA MIFA, who also edited the report.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & survey notes
5. Engineer's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the Berkshire Historic Environment Record

8 References

Standards & Specifications

EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).

Kemp, S 2007 *Archaeological Recording at Woodspeen NGR 444500, 169400.* National Environment Assessment Service brief, issued 26/02/07.

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct.*

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.*

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance* documents *(Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.

Zeepvat B 2007 *Woodspeen Mill, Woodspeen, nr Newbury, West Berkshire: project design for archaeological recording & monitoring on behalf of the Environment Agency.* ASC doc. ref. ASC: 900/WWM/1, revised 29/06/07.

Books and Historical Sources:

Major, J.K, 1964 'Berkshire Watermills', *Berkshire Archaeological Journal* **61**, 82-91.

http://allgoldcoins.co.uk/allgold/basnknotes/aboutnotes.htm, accessed 24/11/07.

Maps

Rocque's 1761 Map of Berkshire

Speen Inclosure Map, 1781

Ordnance Survey 6", 1881 edition, Berkshire sheet XXXIV

Ordnance Survey 25", 1912 edition, Berkshire sheet 34.12

Ordnance Survey 6", 1913 edition, Berkshire sheet 34 SE

Ordnance Survey Siteplan, 1:1,250, 2007

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 900/WWM			**Site Name: Woodspeen Mill, Woodspeen, West Berks.**
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		1592	Outflow arches
2		1593	Excavated area from north-west, before cleaning
3		1594	Excavated area from south-east, before cleaning
4		1595	General view of site, from south
5		1596	Sluice, west end, from south
6		1597	Sluice, east end, from south
7		1598	Excavated area, north end, showing concrete/stone slab
8		1599	Sluice from west
9		1600	View upriver from sluice
10		1601	Section below concrete slab, from south
11		1602	Sluice, east end, from south-east
12		1604	Sluice, detail of railings, from north
13		1605	Sluice, detail of brick surround, from north
14		1606	Sluice, detail of brick surround, from north
15		1607	Sluice, from north-west
16		1608	North river bank wall, from south (west of 17)
17		1609	North river bank wall, from south (east of 16, west of sluice)
18		1610	South river bank wall, from north (west of 19)
19		1611	South river bank wall, from north (west of 20)
20		1612	South river bank wall, from north (west of sluice)
21		1613	South river bank wall and overflow, from north
22		1614	General view of sluice from north-west
23		1615	Sluice interior, from south-east
24		1616	Sluice, detail of operating mechanism
25		1617	Sluice interior, mechanism from south-east
26		1618	Sluice interior, east end channel wall (south side)
27		1619	Sluice interior, east end channel wall (north side)
28		1620	Detail of mechanism, from east
29		1621	Detail of mechanism, from north-east
30		1622	Sluice interior, west end channel wall (south side)
31		1623	Sluice interior, west end channel wall (north side)
32		1624	Detail of winding mechanism, from north-west
33		1625	Detail of winding mechanism, from north-west (with scale)
34		1626	Detail of winding mechanism, from south-west
35		1627	General: on-site recording
36		1628	General: on-site recording
37		1629	General: on-site recording
38		1630	General: on-site recording
39		1631	Excavated area, looking south
40		1632	Walls 2, 3 and roof of former culvert, from north
41		1633	Walls 1, 2 and roof of former culvert, from north

The following photos were taken after dewatering of the site:			
42		1756	Upstream arch, from north-west
43		1757	South river wall, west of arch
44		1758	South river wall, west of 43
45		1759	South river wall, west of 44
46		1760	South river wall, west of 45
47		1761	South river wall, west of 46
48		1762	Culvert beneath concrete slab, from west
49		1763	Culvert beneath concrete slab, from west
50		1764	Sluice, south wall and gate slot
51		1765	Sluice, north wall and gate slot
52		1766	Sluice, brick floor and gate slot
53		1767	Sluice east of gate, and culvert entrance
54		1768	Sluice, supports for gate mechanism, from west
55		1769	Sluice, looking west
56		1770	North river wall, west of 57
57		1771	North river wall, between 56 and sluice
58		1772	Outflow arches
59		-	Composite of Shots 42-44

A full set of digital photos (.jpeg format) is provided on the CD in the back of this report.

See Fig. 9 for photo locations

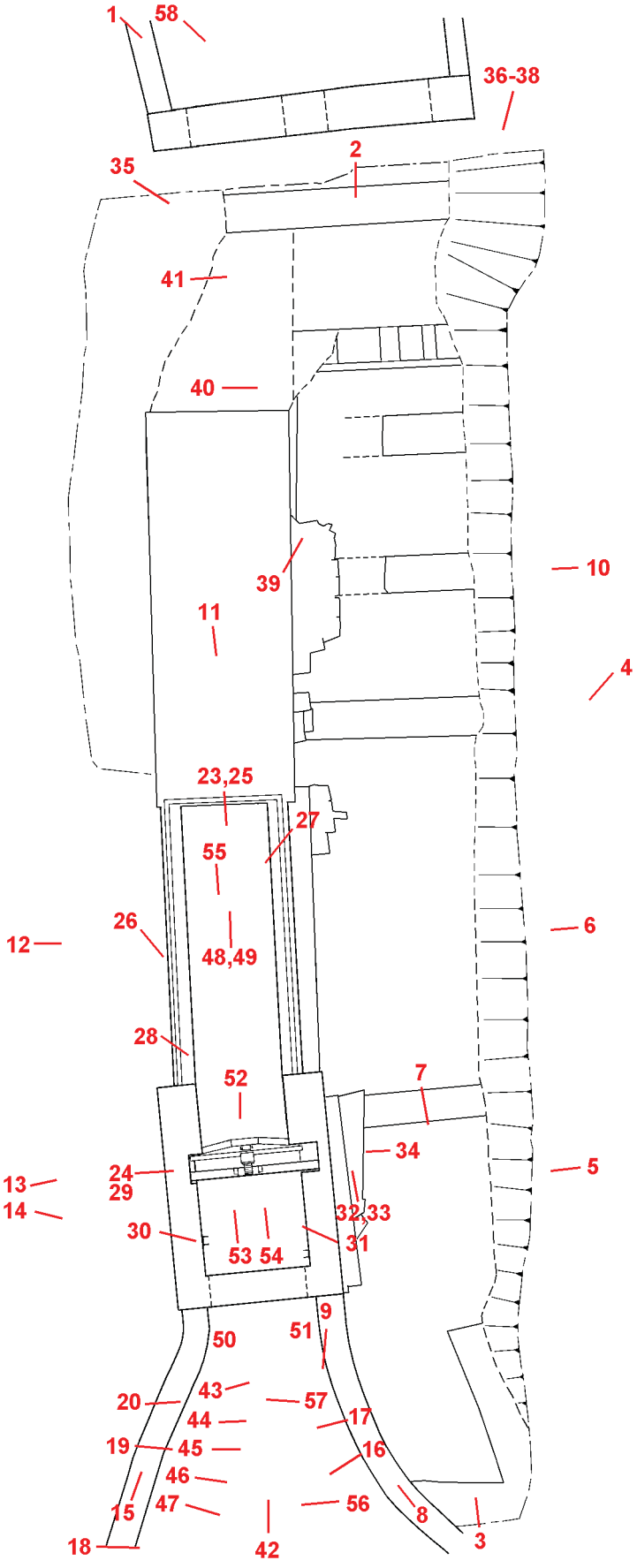

Figure 9: Photo locations

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Woodspeen Mill, Speen, nr Newbury		
Short Description:	In August and September 2007 a programme of archaeological recording was undertaken at the site of Woodspeen Mill, Speen, near Newbury, on a river sluice prior to its destruction during river improvement works. The sluice appears to have been part of the water management system of the mill, for controlling the head of water on the river Lambourn to provide power to the mill, and had been much altered since the closure of the mill. Background historical research failed to reveal much information on the mill itself, which appears to have been a paper mill, in operation by the 1760s and closed and at least partly demolished by the 1880s. A watching brief on excavations alongside the existing sluice revealed a number of brick walls, probably part of the demolished mill structure, and a vaulted brick culvert, probably for the outflow from an undershot water wheel, parallel to the sluice.		
Project Type:	Building recording / watching brief		
Site status:	None	Previous work:	none
Current land use:	River sluice	Future work:	none
Monument type:	Watermill	Monument period:	18th – 20th century
Significant finds:	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Berkshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SU 4450 6940
District:	West Berkshire	Parish:	Speen CP
Site address:	Woodspeen Mill, Speen, nr Newbury		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	N/a	Height OD: (metres)	65
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Simon Kemp, NEAS	Project design originator:	B Zeepvat
Project Manager:	B Zeepvat	Director/Supervisor:	B Zeepvat
Sponsor / funding body:	Environment Agency		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	13 August 2007	End date:	4 September 2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	None	none	
Paper:	West Berkshire HER	Site notes, site drawings, photos, etc	
Digital:	West Berkshire HER	CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Recording & Monitoring: Woodspeen Mill, Speen, near Newbury, W Berkshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC/900/WWM/2		
Author(s):	Bob Zeepvat		
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