

**Land to the North of Newbury
(Western Site)
Newbury
West Berkshire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Barratt David Wilson Homes

CA Project: 770811
CA Report: 18724b

Accession Number: NEBYM: 2018.51

December 2018



Land to the North of Newbury
(Western Site)
Newbury
West Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 770811
CA Report: 18724b
Accession Number: NEBYM:2018.51



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	29/11/2018	TPS	Ray Kennedy	Internal Review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	8
4. METHODOLOGY	8
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7).....	9
6. THE FINDS	11
7. DISCUSSION.....	12
8. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	14
9. REFERENCES.....	14
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	16
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS	21
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	24

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Site location plan (1:25,000)
Figure 2	Proposed trench plan and previous works (1:3000)
Figure 3	Trench location plan showing archaeological features and topography (1:2000)
Figure 4	Trench 85: section and photograph (1:20)
Figure 5	Trench 96: section and photograph (1:20)
Figure 6	Trench 102: photograph
Figure 7	Trench 106: section and photograph



SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site)
Location:	Shaw-cum-Donnington, West Berkshire
NGR:	447079 169121
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	05-13 November 2018
Planning Reference:	14/02480/OUTMAJ, Appeal Ref: APP/W0340/W/16/3143214
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with West Berkshire Museum
Accession Number:	NEBYM:2018.51
Site Code:	LNSW18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2018 at Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site), West Berkshire. Twenty six of the planned twenty eight trenches were excavated on site. The results of a concurrent metal detector survey of the site are covered in a separate report. The archaeological investigation is an extension of a previous evaluation on the site carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2014.

The evaluation has recorded prehistoric finds from the topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits across the whole site in varying quantities in the form of worked and burnt flint, with one feature, a pit, contained flint dated to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Pottery sherds and CBM from the topsoil and subsoil across the site also indicates evidence of residual Roman activity within the site.

The majority of the finds and features found during the evaluation correspond to post-medieval activity within the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Barratt David Wilson Homes at Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site), West Berkshire (centred at NGR: 447079 169121; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent at Land Adjacent To Hilltop, Oxford Road, Donnington, Newbury for construction of a mixed use scheme comprising up to 401 dwellings on 11.35 hectares of land. A 400 sq.m local centre (Use Classes A1/A2/D1/D2 – no more than 200 sq.m. of A1) on 0.29 hectares of land, a one form entry primary school site on 1.7 hectares of land, public open space, landscaping and associated highway works (Ref: 14/02480/OUTMAJ, Appeal Ref: APP/W0340/W/16/3143214).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by Sarah Orr, the archaeological advisor to West Berkshire Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 13.6ha in extent. The Site comprises a large arable field. The Site's topography is gently undulating with higher elevation in the west and southern extents of the western field, lying respectively at approximately 103m and 91m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and sloping down towards the A339 at approximately 84m aOD.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology within the western and southern parts of the Site is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Late Cretaceous and Lambeth Group, clay, silt and sand of the Paleocene and London Clay Formation, clay, silt and sand of the Eocene Age in the eastern and northern parts of the Site. Superficial deposits of Beenham Sand and Gravel are documented across the Site (BGS Online, 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section is a summary of the information contained in a Heritage Desk-based Assessment of the Site undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA, 2014a), and the results of field walking, and evaluation (CA, 2014b), and subsequent Metal Detecting Survey (CA, 2018).

- 2.1 There was considered to be limited potential for Palaeolithic remains to be present across the Site, possibly within a band of Head Deposits. However no such remains have been recorded within the Site's environs from deposits of this type, and this potential is based principally on geological characteristics.
- 2.2 Some potential for Neolithic remains comprising worked flint scatters was identified within the Site.
- 2.3 Within the wider environs of the Site, worked flint and features including pits and a possible hearth which may date to the Bronze Age have been identified. Additionally a ploughed out barrow ring-ditch has been recorded from aerial photographs within the northern end of the eastern field. The potential for remains of this period (if present) is considered likely to be tightly focussed, potentially in the area of the possible ring ditch and to the south where worked flint has been recorded.
- 2.4 The southern part of the Site, lying close to a known Roman road, and the location of previously recorded Roman kilns was considered to have some potential for remains of that period. However this potential appears to be limited as the excavations at the Vodafone Headquarters to the immediate south did not encounter any Roman remains.
- 2.5 In the medieval period, it is likely that the Site lay within the agricultural hinterland Donnington and Newbury. Possible medieval lynchets recorded by the National Mapping Programme extend to into the northern part of the Site, supporting the probable agricultural character of the Site during the medieval period. Boundaries demarcating the woodlands within the Site may also date to the medieval period.
- 2.6 Features of the post-medieval agricultural landscape survive within the Site, most notably Shaw Farm and White Field Farm. Hill Farm is also thought to date to this period. There is also potential for features associated with farmsteads and

agricultural activity including trackways, boundaries and remains of ploughing. Uneven ground observed in Brick kiln Wood is thought to represent the remains of a brick kiln possibly dating to the post-medieval or modern periods.

Second Battle of Newbury (27 October 1644) (narrative of the battle by The Battlefields Trust, 2018)

- 2.7 Following his defeat of parliamentary forces at Lostwithiel in Cornwall in early September 1644 the King marched his army eastward and developed a plan to relieve royalist garrisons at Basing House, Banbury and Donnington Castle before wintering in parliamentary East Anglia. However, he moved too slowly and was caught by the combined parliamentary armies of the Earl of Essex, Sir William Waller and the Eastern Association under the Earl of Manchester to the north of Newbury in late October 1644 and was forced to give battle.
- 2.8 From 22 October 1644 royalist forces began to concentrate in the area north of Newbury on an open piece of ground, known as Speenhamland, between the rivers Kennet (to the south) and Lambourne (to the north). On 25 October the parliamentary armies rendezvoused on Bucklebury Heath to the east of Newbury and advanced along the Bath Road before skirmishing with the royalists for possession of Clay Hill, which they eventually took to overlook the royalist position. After further skirmishing the next day, the parliamentarians decided to split their forces and attack the royalists from the east and the west. Following a march north overnight, around the royalists position, the western force, was in a position to attack on mid-afternoon on 27 October. The battle commenced with this force attacking the royalists around Speen and eventually driving them from prepared positions. But the parliamentary cavalry on both flanks were thrown back and fighting petered out as the short autumn day ended. In the east the Earl of Manchester attacked the royalists in other prepared positions around the village and House at Shaw. Despite initial success Manchester's soldiers were driven back from the House and village before fighting ended for the day.
- 2.9 Parliament's generals expected to resume combat the following day, but overnight the King slipped away north with his army across the Downs, the bulk making it to their billets around Oxford. The royalists left their cannon at Donnington castle and

returned to collect it in force in early November, when they faced-off Parliament's army in the so called third battle of Newbury, which involved only limited skirmishing.

- 2.10 Oliver Cromwell, who served ineffectively in the battle as Lieutenant General of horse with the western force, used the failure of the parliamentary armies at Newbury II to attack the Earl of Manchester. Relations between them had been deteriorating since the summer, but following the battle this developed into a public spat. This and wider recriminations about the events at Newbury acted as catalyst to the war party in Parliament to attempt radical change in the way the war was being conducted over the winter of 1644/45. By April 1645 Parliament had agreed the introduction of the Self Denying Ordinance, preventing those holding political office from having military command, and had combined the forces of Waller, Manchester and Essex's into the New Model Army.
- 2.11 Much of the battlefield has now been built-over and the A34 Newbury bypass cuts directly across the advance of parliament's western force against the royalist position at Speen. But remnants remain in the west, the initial parliamentary deployment area, and some fields to the east of the A34 where fighting almost certainly occurred. The line of attack of Parliament's right wing of cavalry in the west can still be traced along Moor Lane and a sense of the terrain where fighting took place in Goldwell Park. In the east Shaw House still stands and the fields to the north of the house and to the south and east of Brick Kiln wood are also likely to have seen fighting. Donnington Castle, besieged three times during the civil war, stands to the north and is in the care of English Heritage (Battlefields Trust, 2018).
- 2.12 The proximity of the Site to Shaw House highlights some potential for peripheral battle activity to have taken place within the Site. The undulating landscape of the Site would have provided useful shelter for Royalist reserves deployed to counter Manchester's advances from the east and may have captured overshoot from other areas of more intense fighting i.e. spent bullets almost at the end of their trajectory. It was primarily to investigate the possible battlefield archaeology that the metal detector survey was undertaken.

Previous Works

- 2.13 A field walking survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 on the Site, which consisted of two blocks of land slightly larger than the current Site boundary, bisected by the A339 road,

incorporating both the eastern and western parts of the Site, together extending over c. 35.5 hectares. A total of 12.54 hectares of field walking survey and 78 evaluation trenches were excavated.

- 2.14 The fieldwalking survey and evaluation recovered Mesolithic to post-medieval artefacts from the topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits across the whole Site in varying quantities, as well as recovering (mostly) residual prehistoric worked and burnt flint across the whole Site. In some cases these unstratified finds corresponded with subsurface archaeological features identified during the evaluation, particularly Neolithic/Bronze Age activity in the area of a ploughed-out barrow ring-ditch of Middle/Late Bronze Age or earlier date in the north-west of the eastern field. Prehistoric activity was represented by concentrations of (mostly Bronze Age) worked flint and burnt flint recorded in the south-west and north-east of the western field. Another concentration of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity is represented by a distribution of mostly unstratified worked and burnt flint and pottery in the south of the eastern field, probably from activity centred on the high ground at the very south-eastern part of the Site. Roman activity of at least 2nd – 3rd century AD date, including pits and ditches, as well as unstratified artefacts were concentrated on the high ground on the west side of the Site. Medieval activity is represented by a very small number of 12th – 15th century pottery sherds dispersed across the whole Site and probably the results of manuring of fields adjacent to contemporary settlement at Donnington or Shaw.
- 2.15 Most of the post-medieval and modern material (16th century and later) recovered on the Site comprised ceramic building material spread out across the fields as a result of ploughing or through deliberate dumping. The only post-medieval finds of note consisted of two copper alloy coins, a token and two lead shot of probable 17th century date, possibly from the Second Battle of Newbury in 1644 (CA 2014b).
- 2.16 A metal detecting survey was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (2018) across the site, and a total of 35 artefacts of possible archaeological interest were recovered including eight lead shot, of which five may be the result of Civil War activity relating to the Second battle of Newbury (1644). Two 16th century silver coins were also recovered; Venetian *soldino* issued by Doge Lorendan dating to 1486 to 1538 AD and a sixpence of Elizabeth I, dated 1570 AD.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable West Berkshire District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A total of 26 evaluation trenches of the initially proposed 28 trenches were excavated in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). Each trench was 30m long by 1.8m wide. **Trenches 105 and 109** were not excavated due to the proximity to, and requirement to cross an aviation fuel line in the south of the site, with the approval of Sarah Orr. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and, no deposits were identified that required

sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover and Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 5.2 Of the 26 trenches excavated only 6 trenches contained archaeological features, which were distributed across all parts of the Site.
- 5.3 The natural geology of the site was predominantly silty or sandy clay occurring between 0.3 and 0.7m in depth. All trenches had flint and or chert inclusions some times in the form of gravel patches. **Trenches 99, 100 and 101** in the south of the site did display some chalk geology between 0.3 and 0.5m in depth.
- 5.4 A large amount of worked flint (132) pieces were recovered from site, the vast majority from the top soil and occasionally the sub soil. Of the excavated trenches 88% contained lithics. Although fairly well spread across the site the majority came from the north and north eastern areas of site, in close proximity to the palaeochannel, and slope.

Trench 85 (Figure 4)

- 5.5 **Trench 85** contained a single feature, **8511**, a ditch 1.16m wide and 0.31m deep running across the trench in an E/W alignment, and which cut into colluvial layer **8503**. It had steep concave sides and an uneven base. It had a single fill, **8512**, which comprised compact silt/clay with flint inclusions. The ditch **8511** is on a similar alignment to ditch **1003** and **1103** from **Trenches 10**, and **11** in the previous evaluation, and along with their parallel alignment to an existing field boundary,

would suggest a relatively recent (post-medieval) date, despite the lack of mapping evidence to support this.

Trench 89

- 5.6 **Trench 89** contained a lynchet that was 2.08m in width. It remained unexcavated, but the fill comprised a silt/clay fill matrix, with charcoal fleck inclusions. The lynchet **8903** is on the same alignment as the lynchet features **1503** and **2003** recorded in the previous evaluation of the site and would appear to be an extension of this feature/s.

Trench 96 (Figure 5)

- 5.7 **Trench 96** contained a shallow pit, **9603**. Sub-oval in plan, the pit had concave sides and an uneven base. It contained a yellow/red/brown sand/clay fill, **9604**, from within which two sherds of prehistoric pottery, 11 flint flakes and a flint scraper were recovered. The scraper, **RA 36**, has been dated as likely originating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Trench 98

- 5.8 **Trench 98** contained a ditch, **9804**, that was unexcavated and believed to be modern. Running on a NW/SE alignment with two visible fills in plan **9805** and **9806**, the ditch does not appear in any other trenches. Pottery and glass from **9805** indicates a dating between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Additionally the 1883 Ordnance Survey map shows a field boundary running on the same alignment and position as **9804**.

Trench 102 (Figure 6)

- 5.9 **Trench 102** contained a modern trackway, and possible quarry pit. Pottery evidence indicates that it does indeed date from the 19th to 20th centuries.

Trench 106 (Figure 7)

- 5.10 **Trench 106** contained a ditch running N/S at its eastern end. The ditch **10602** was 0.76m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a concave base, and concave sides, and contained a single silt/clay fill (**10603**). No dateable evidence was recovered from the ditch

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. The large bulk of material was recorded from topsoil or subsoil deposits (appendix B: deposits ending '00' or '01'). All finds have been cleaned, quantified by material type in each context and recorded to an Excel spreadsheet. Burnt flint will not be retained.

Pottery

6.2 A total of 29 sherds (weighing 244g) of pottery was recovered from ten deposits. The earliest material comprises two bodysherds, weighing 2g, of a fine flint-tempered fabric. Their abraded state and small size makes refining dating difficult and a broad 'prehistoric' range is suggested. The rest of the assemblage dates from the post-medieval to modern periods and is highly fragmented with a mean sherd weight of 9g. A single, very abraded sherd from topsoil 9900, which occurs in an orange-fired sandy fabric with dark grey surface, is probably of broad Romano-British date.

6.3 Seven sherds (83g) from three deposits comprise glazed earthenware bodysherds, dateable from the mid 16th to 18th centuries. Refined white wares, including with transfer-printed decoration, were identified from eight deposits, these types dateable from the mid/late 18th to 19th centuries. Sherds from linear feature **10203** (fill **10204**) and topsoil deposit **10400**, with green and black coloured transfer-print, are of 19th century date. A single sherd of unsourced stoneware, of probable similar date, was recovered from topsoil deposit **8900**. Later material comprises yellow ware from linear feature **10203** (fill **10204**) and unglazed earthenware of a flowerpot type from subsoil deposit **10801**, dateable from the 19th to 20th centuries.

Lithics

6.4 Quantities of prehistoric worked flint (132 pieces; 3119g) was recovered from 29 deposits, the majority from topsoil or subsoil deposits. Additionally quantities of unworked, burnt flint and quartzite (65 fragments; 1820g) were recorded from 20 topsoil/subsoil deposits. Only the worked flint from pit **9603** (fill **9604**), consisting of nine flakes and scraper Ra. 36, was recorded from an excavated archaeological feature. This material was associated with two small sherds in a flint-tempered fabric of uncertain prehistoric date, although the evident edge damage/rolling suggests that the flint may be re-deposited. The end scraper Ra. 36 is a crude tool made on

an irregular cortical flake blank with a thick butt. Dating in the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age would be likely for this item. The lithics from the topsoil/subsoil deposits is in poor condition, with significant edge damage and rolling (abrasion) – characteristics typical for surface-collected groups. Almost all consists of flakes/broken flakes, with a single possible side scraper (deposit **8400**) and a number of cores/core fragments (deposits **8600, 8801, 9400, 10700**). Raw material consists of grey/dark grey coloured flint, some material with whitish 'recortication'. Where cortex is present it tends to be thick/chalky, suggestive of a preference for flint from primary (chalk) sources. Overall the dominance of large, commonly thick and 'squat' proportioned flakes and an absence of blade-like forms, are indications of dating weighted towards the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age. The unworked, burnt flint is not dateable, although such material is commonly a feature of prehistoric activity continuing into the later prehistoric period, in particular the Middle/Late Bronze and Early Iron Age. Its uses were varied, including to heat water and, when crushed, as an additive as 'temper' to pottery.

Other finds

- 6.5 A total of 91 fragments (3009g) of ceramic building material was recovered from 18 topsoil deposits. A single *tegula* (flanged roof tile) fragment noted from topsoil **8800**, and a second possible fragment from the same deposit, date to the Roman period. The large majority of the remainder comprises fragments of tile, mostly flat but with some curved pieces and occurring in a hard orange-fired fabric. Most of this material is heavily broken-up and featureless, an exception being from deposit **9000** which preserves a peg hole. The flat/curved tile can be expected to date across the later medieval to modern periods, with most material probably belonging to the 17th and 18th centuries. A small number of brick fragments are most likely of a similar date range.
- 6.6 Three fragments of glass (23g) are of similar type, dark green in colour and almost certainly from bottles of the type common across the later 17th to 19th centuries. A fragment of dark grey coloured slate from topsoil **8600** most likely represents roofing material of the type in common use in the 19th century.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation has recorded evidence dating from the Late Neolithic to post-medieval and modern periods, with the majority of finds within the topsoil and

subsoil. Of the six archaeological features recorded during the evaluation only four contained dateable evidence.

Late Neolithic/Bronze Age

- 7.2 The worked flint found across site appears to date to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age, and is most likely residual in nature. There is a trend however for the majority of finds to have come from the north and north eastern area of site. This concentration of lithic artefacts corresponds with a similar concentration found during the previous works on the site. This area was covered by **Trenches 5, 6, 13, and 18** (2014) and **82, 83, 94, and 96** (2018). This area appears to be on a raised spur of land (Figure 3) to the east of a depression, which was waterlogged during the 2014 evaluation. Based on the quantity of flint recovered within this area, it could be suggested that the spur was used as a flint working area and the depression, which may have been a palaeochannel, collected the debris and discard from the flint working.
- 7.3 The widespread correlation of worked and burnt flint across the site, as well as the correlation with prehistoric pottery would support the argument that the burnt flint concentrations are a reflection of prehistoric activity. Although intrinsically undateable, burnt flint is often found on archaeological sites of prehistoric date, often interpreted as 'pot boilers' for the heating of liquids and/or foodstuffs.
- 7.4 Evidence for prehistoric use of the site comes ultimately in the form of a flint scraper, and two sherds of flint tempered pottery found in pit **9603**, of indeterminate function. These have been dated to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age.

Roman

- 7.5 There is little evidence of Roman activity within the site. The topsoil within **Trenches 99 and 88** contained a sherd of pottery, and roof tiles (tegula) fragments respectively, and are clearly residual in nature.

Post-medieval/modern

- 7.7 Post-medieval features were noted during the course of the evaluation, mainly features that appear to represent field boundaries. Pottery and CBM dated to this period is all likely residual in nature associated with manuring within the fields.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by John Dobbie, Tim Street, and Georgina Johnston. The report was written by Tim Sperring. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katy Marsden and Ed McSloy respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Richard Paxford, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

9. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 6 December 2018
- Cotswold Archaeology (CA), 2014a, *Land to the North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire, Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*, CA Report No. 13595
- CA, 2014b, *Land to the North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire, Fieldwalking and Archaeological Evaluation*, CA Report No. 14092
- CA, 2017, *Land North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Works*
- CA, 2018, *Land North of Newbury (Western Site), Newbury, West Berkshire: Archaeological Metal Detector Survey*. CA Report: 18724a
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- The Battlefields Trust, 2018, UK Battlefields Resource Centre: Battle of Newbury II* <http://battlefieldstrust.com/resource-centre/civil-war/battleview.asp?BattleFieldId=89> Accessed 28 September 2018



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
82	8200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Rare <30mm sub-rounded flint. Good clarity with 8201	30	1.85	0.27
82	8201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare <60mm sub-rounded flint, rare <20mm chalk flecks. Good clarity with 8202	30	1.85	0.24
82	8202	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silt. Occasional <50mm sub-rounded flint and <30mm chalk.	30	1.85	>0.12
82	8203	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy silt. Frequent <80mm sub-rounded flint	30	1.85	>0.12
83	8300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Rare <30mm sub-rounded flint. Good clarity with 8301	30	1.85	0.21
83	8301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare <20mm sub-angular flint. Poor clarity with 8302	30	1.85	0.16
83	8302	Layer		Colluvium	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Rare <30mm sub-angular flint. Moderate clarity with 8303	30	1.85	0.15
83	8303	Layer		Colluvium	Mid reddish brown clayey silt. Rare <50mm subangular flint and <10mm chalk flecks. Good clarity with 8304	30	1.85	0.15
83	8304	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Rare <100mm sub-rounded flint.	30	1.85	>0.09
83	8305	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clayey silt. Common <150mm sub-angular flint, rare <10mm chalk flecks.	30	1.85	>0.09
84	8400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Rare <70mm sub-angular flint. Good clarity to 8401	30	1.85	0.3
84	8401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown Clayey silt. Common <70mm sub-angular flint. Good clarity to 8402	30	1.85	0.17
84	8402	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Very common <100mm sub-angular flint.	30	1.85	>0.12
85	8500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Moderate <40mm sub-rounded chert. Good clarity to subsoil	30	1.85	0.18
85	8501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Common <50mm sub-rounded flint. Good clarity to 8402	30	1.85	0.33
85	8502	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Rare <30mm sub-angular flint.	30	1.85	>0.13
85	8503	Layer		Colluvium	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Common <60mm sub-angular flint.	30	1.85	0.34
85	8504	Layer		Colluvium	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Rare <20mm sub-rounded chert and flecks of charcoal.	30	1.85	0.12
85	8505	Layer		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown clayey silt. Rare <20mm sub-rounded chert and flecks of charcoal.	30	1.85	0.08
85	8506	Layer		Bank deposit	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Very rare <40mm flint	30	1.85	0.2

85	8507	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Very common <60mm sub-angular flint	30	1.85	>0.05
85	8508	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Rare <20mm sub-rounded flint.	30	1.85	>0.06
85	8509	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Rare <90mm sub-angular flint	30	1.85	>0.15
85	8510	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Common <110mm flint, occasional patches of chalk.	30	1.85	>0.29
85	8511	Cut		Ditch	Cut of E-W oriented ditch. Symmetrical profile.	>1.85	1.16	>0.31
85	8512	Fill	851 1	Secondary fill	Single fill of Ditch. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Common <60mm sub-rounded flinty gravel.	>1.85	1.16	>0.31
86	8600	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay with common <60mm angular and sub-angular flint.	30	1.85	0.32
86	8601	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Very common light grey mottles and patches of common <20mm angular and sub-angular "pea grit gravel"	30	1.85	>0.2
87	8700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Common >10mm sub-angular flint, occasional chalk flecks. Good clarity to subsoil.	30	1.85	0.23
87	8701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay. Very common <70mm sub-angular flint.	30	1.85	0.15
87	8702	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Very common patches of <70mm flinty gravel.	30	1.85	0.22
88	8800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Common <50mm sub-angular flint. Good clarity to subsoil.	30	1.85	0.27
88	8802	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt. Common <50mm sub-angular flint. Good clarity to subsoil.	30	1.85	0.19
88	8803	Layer		Natural	Mid Yellowish brown silty clay. Common <80mm sub-angular flint, rare flecks of charcoal and chalk.	30	1.85	0.15
89	8900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt. Rare flecks of chalk and <30mm flecks of charcoal.	30	1.85	0.19
89	8901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Common flecks and chalk, rare <20mm flint. Good clarity to 8902	30	1.85	0.19
89	8902	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Common <80mm sub-angular flint, rare flecks of chalk.	30	1.85	>0.06
89	8903	Cut		Lynchet	Cut of Lynchet. Unexposed	>2.08	1.81	>0.01
89	8904	Fill	890 3	Fill of Lynchet	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Rare sub-angular <70mm flint and rare flecks of charcoal. Unexcavated.	>2.08	1.81	>0.01
90	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Common <80mm sub-angular flint. Good clarity to subsoil.	30	1.85	0.3
90	9001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Rare sub-angular <60mm flint. Diffused clarity to 9002	30	1.85	0.14
90	9002	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Rare <90mm sub-angular flint and common patches of chalk	30	1.85	>0.12

91	9100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Common flecks of chalk and <60mm sub-rounded chert. Good clarity to 9101	30	1.85	0.13
91	9101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Common flecks of chalk. Diffuse clarity to 9102	30	1.85	0.22
91	9102	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown silty clay. Very common patches of chalk, common <110mm sub-angular flint.	30	1.85	>0.08
92	9200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare <60mm sub-rounded chert. Good clarity to 9201	30	1.85	0.3
92	9201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Rare <40mm sub-rounded chert. Diffused clarity to 9202	30	1.85	0.16
92	9203	Layer		Colluvium	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Common <50mm sub-rounded chert. Good clarity to 9204	30	1.85	0.08
92	9204	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Common <30mm sub-rounded chert and <90mm flint.	30	1.85	>0.12
93	9300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare <40mm sub-rounded flint. Good clarity to 9301	30	1.85	0.26
93	9301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Rare <70mm sub-rounded flint. Moderate clarity with 9302	30	1.85	0.2
93	9302	Layer		Natural	Light reddish Brown clayey silt. Moderate patches <110mm sub-rounded flint.	30	1.85	0.09
94	9400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <30mm. Good clarity to 9401	29.2	1.85	0.28
94	9401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay. Rare sub rounded flint <50mm. Moderate clarity to 9402	29.2	1.85	0.17
94	9402	Layer		Natural	Mid light yellow brown silt with patches of silty clay. Occasional sub rounded flint <80mm	29.2	1.85	>0.12
95	9500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <50mm. Good clarity to 9501	28.1	1.85	0.33
95	9501	Layer		Subsoil	mid dark red brown silty clay. Rare sub rounded flint <40mm. Good clarity to 9502	28.1	1.85	0.12
95	9502	Layer		Natural	Light yellow red silt with patches of clayey silt. Occasional sub rounded flint nodules <100mm.	28.1	1.85	>0.12
96	9600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay. Common sub rounded chert <40mm.	30	1.8	0.32
96	9601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Rare sub-angular flint <30mm. Diffuse to 9602	30	1.8	0.21
96	9602	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty sand. Common sub rounded flint <100mm.	30	1.8	>0.1
96	9603	Cut		Pit	Sub oval. Concave sides and uneven base	1.42	0.97	0.1
96	9604	Fill	9603	Pit	Mid yellow red brown sandy clay. Common gravel and sub-rounded flint <60mm. Rare charcoal flecks	1.42	0.97	0.1
96	9605	Layer		Colluvium	Mid yellow brown sandy clay. Common sub rounded flint <100mm	30	1.8	0.13

97	9700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Common flecks of chalk and rare sub angular flint <30mm.	30	1.8	0.19
97	9701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clayey silt Abundant sub angular chalk <80mm and rare sub angular flint <100mm	30	1.8	0.14
97	9702	Layer		Natural	Light grey brown silty clay. Abundant patches of chalk and common sub angular flint <100mm	30	1.8	>0.07
98	9800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Common gravel / sub angular flint <70mm	30	1.85	0.28
98	9801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Common sub rounded chert and flint < 60mm	30	1.85	0.4
98	9802	Layer		Natural	Mottled light red brown and light grey brown silty clay. Common sub rounded chert <70mm	30	1.85	0.2
98	9803	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay. Abundant chalk patches	30	1.85	>0.01
98	9804	Cut		Modern ditch	Linear NW/SE Unexcavated	>3.07	2.3	
98	9805	Fill	9804	Modern ditch	Mid brown grey silty clay. Rare angular flint <30mm. Unexcavated	>3.07	2.3	
98	9806	Fill	9804	Modern ditch	Upper fill. Dark black grey silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <30mm and chalk flecks. Unexcavated.	>3.07	2.3	
99	9900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay. Rare sub angular flint <20mm. Moderate clarity to 9901	49.9	1.85	0.29
99	9901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clayey silt. Rare sub rounded flint <40mm. Good clarity with 9902 and 9903.	49.9	1.85	0.2
99	9902	Layer		Natural	mid/light brownish yellow clayey silt. Rare sub angular flint <30mm and chalk flecks.	24.5m from southern end	1.85	>0.14
99	9903	Layer		Natural	light brown white chalk with concentrated areas of dark red brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <60mm.	25.5m to the northern end	1.85	>0.14
100	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Rare sub angular flint <40mm and occasional chalk flecks <10mm. Good clarity with 10001	49	1.85	0.22
100	10001	Layer		Subsoil	mid yellow brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <30mm and common sub angular chalk <30mm. Moderate clarity with 10002 and 10003	49	1.85	0.12
100	10002	Layer		Natural	Light brown white chalk with patches of brown red clay. Occasional sub rounded flints <100mm	49	1.85	>0.11
100	10003	Layer		Natural/solution channel	Dark red brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <40mm	0-2.4 from SW		>0.11
100	10004	Layer		Natural/solution channel	Dark red brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <30mm	8.4-17.3 from SW		>0.11
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Rare sub rounded flint<40mm. Good clarity with 10101	31.5	1.85	0.26
101	10101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown red sandy clay. Rare sub-rounded flint <50mm. Moderate clarity with 10102	31.5	1.85	0.25

101	10102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown red clayey sand. Occasional sub rounded flints in concentrated gravel patches.	31.5	1.85	>0.06
101	10103	Layer		Natural	Light grey white chalk with brown red patches of clay. Common sub rounded flints <100mm	31.5	1.85	>0.31
102	10200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Rare sub angular flint <40mm. Moderate clarity with 10201	48.5	1.85	0.23
102	10201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red grey silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <20mm. Occasional angular modern deposit coal/tarmac <30mm. Good clarity with 10202	48.5	1.85	0.08
102	10202	Layer		Natural	Light yellow red sandy clay. Becomes clayey to the N.	48.5	1.85	>0.2
102	10203	Cut		Modern linear	Linear NE/SW Unexcavated	>4.68	>1.3	
102	10204	Fill	10203	Modern linear	Mid/Dark green grey silty clay Rare sub angular flint <40mm. Also Chalk, CBM and charcoal.			
102	10205	Cut		Modern Quarry	Irregular shape Unexcavated	>9.5	>1.85	
102	10206	Fill		Modern Quarry	Mid reddish brown clayey silt. Rare sub angular flint < 40mm and rare chalk flecks <30mm	>9.5	>1.85	
103	10300	Layer		Topsoil	dark grey brown clayey silt. Rare sub angular flint <30mm. Good clarity with 10301	47.7	1.85	0.31
103	10301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint<10mm.Moderate clarity with 10302	47.7	1.85	0.28
103	10302	Layer		Natural	Mid/light brown red sandy clay. Rare sub angular flint <30mm	47.7	1.85	>0.01
103	10303	Cut		Bioturbation	Sub oval Unexcavated	0.68	0.31	
103	10304	Fill	10303	Bioturbation	Mid light brownish red sandy clay. Rare flecks of manganese and charcoal and sub angular flint <30mm Unexcavated	0.68	0.31	
104	10400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Rare sub angular flint <20mm. Good clarity with 10401	57	1.85	0.21
104	10401	Layer		Natural	Light red yellow silty clay. Rare sub angular flint <30mm. Occurs in patches overlying 10402	57	1.85	0.11
104	10402	Layer		Natural	Light green yellowsandy silt. Rare sub angular flint <20mm and rare chalk flecks <10mm	57	1.85	>0.3
105				Not	Excavated			
106	10600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Rare sub rounded flint <30mm. Good clarity with 10601	50	1.85	0.28
106	10601	Layer		Natural	Light red grey silty clay with yellow red sand mottling. Rare sub rounded flint <40mm	50	1.85	>0.2
106	10602	Cut		Ditch	Linear Concave sides and base N/S	1.85	0.76	0.25
106	10603	Fill	10602	Ditch	Mid/light red grey silty clay. Rare sub rounded flint <20mm and charcoal and manganese flecks	1.85	0.76	0.25
107	10700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Rare sub angular flint <40mm. Good clarity with 10701	48.8	1.85	0.25

107	10701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown clayey silt. Rare manganese flecks and sub angular flint <30mm	48.8	1.85	0.23
107	10702	Layer		Natural	Mid/light brown red clayey silt with spots of yellow sandy silt. Rare sub angular chalk <30mm and occasional manganese flecks <10mm	48.8	1.85	0.23
108	10800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Rare sub angular flint <40mm. Good clarity with 10801	57.9	1.85	0.26
108	10801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown clayey silt. Rare manganese flecks <10mm and sub angular flint <20mm Moderate clarity with 10202	57.9	1.85	0.22
108	10802	Layer		Natural	Mid/light brown red clayey silt with mottling of yellow sand. Occasional manganese flecks <10mm in concentrated patches	57.9	1.85	>0.12

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

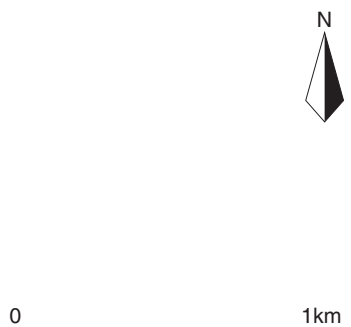
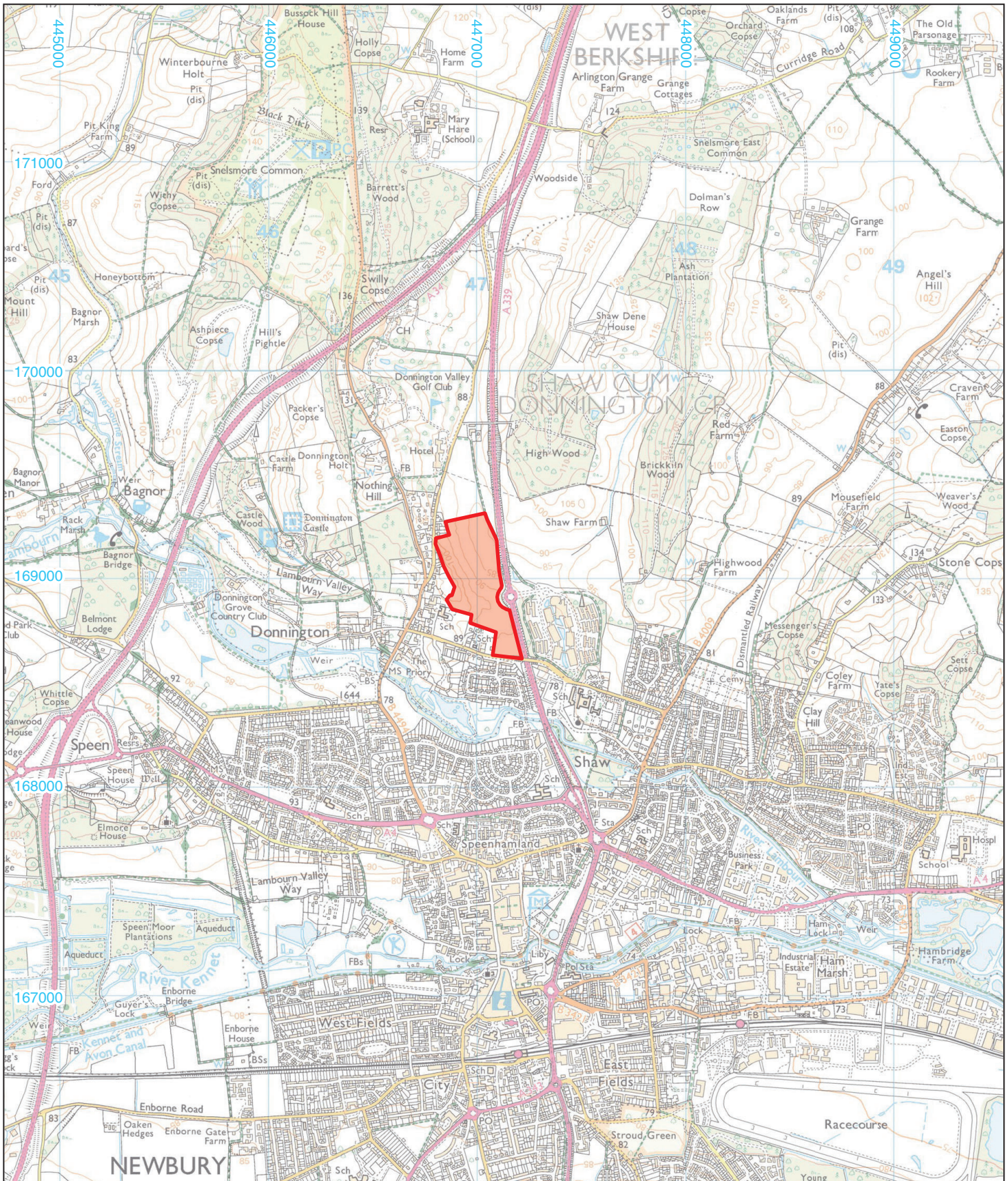
Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1000	modern pottery	tp dec. refined white ware	TP RWW	1	2	MC18-C19
	burnt flint	unworked		1	20	
	flint	flakes		6	223	
	CBM	flakes		6	18	
8200	burnt flint	unworked		1	55	pmed
	flint	flakes		7	146	
	CBM	tile		2	37	
8300	burnt flint	unworked		1	10	pmed
	flint	flakes		7	107	
	CBM	tile		2	46	
8400	Flint	flakes, scraper		7	75	pmed
	CBM	flat tile		5	215	
8500	flint	flakes		5	148	pmed
	CBM	tile		1	21	
8501	flint	flake		1	80	-
8504	burnt flint	(unworked)		1	5	-
	flint	flakes		2	20	
8600	Post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	GEW	1	7	C17-C18
	Burnt stone	quartzite cobble		1	99	
	flint	flakes, core		3	77	
	Stone	grey slate		1	8	
	Glass	green bottle glass		1	11	
	CBM	flat tile, misc.		7	198	
8700	flint	flakes		2	89	pmed
	CBM	tile, misc.		7	285	
8800	flint	flakes		4	32	C17-C18

	burnt flint	(unworked)		6	116	
	Post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	GEW	1	7	
	CBM	flat tile		6	283	
	Roman CBM	tegula, misc		2	144	
8801	flint	flakes, core		9	24	-
	burnt flint	(unworked)		2	131	
8900	post-medieval pottery	stoneware	SW	1	4	MC18-C19
	modern pottery	tp dec. refined white ware	TP RWW	4	4	
	burnt flint	unworked		1	24	
	CBM	tile, brick, drain, misc.		18	1003	
9000	CBM	flat tile/peg tile; misc.		7	183	-
	burnt flint	unworked		1	30	
	flint	flakes		2	11	
9100	modern pottery	refined white ware; pale blue glaze	RWW	1	6	C19
	CBM	flake		1	1	
	burnt flint	(unworked)		4	207	
	flint	flake		1	5	
9200	Flint	flakes		6	61	pmed
	burnt flint	(unworked)		5	113	
	CBM	misc.		1	1	
9300	CBM	misc.		2	31	pmed
	burnt flint	unworked		1	34	
	flint	flake		1	16	
9400	CBM	flat tile		1	29	pmed
	Flint	flakes, cores (x 2)		6	229	
	burnt flint	(unworked)		2	105	
9600	modern pottery	refined white ware	RWW	1	12	MC18-C19
	post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	GEW	1	5	
	CBM	fragments		4	95	
	burnt flint	unworked		14	379	
	flint	flakes		21	966	
9601	burnt flint	unworked		1	67	-
	flint	flake		1	137	
9604	flint	flakes		9	30	Pre
	Flint (Ra. 36)	scraper		1	51	
	prehistoric pottery	flint-tempered (fine)	FI	2	2	
	stone			1	111	
9700	burnt flint	unworked		1	103	-
	flint	flakes		3	52	
9800	modern pottery	transfer-printed refined white ware	TP RWW	2	4	LC18-C19
	CBM	tile, misc.		11	298	
	burnt flint	(unworked)		2	45	
	flint	flake		1	52	
9900	Modern pottery	porcelain	PORC	1	4	LC18-C19
	Modern pottery	refined white ware, transfer-printed	TP RWW	1	8	

	Roman pottery	fine sandy	RB OX	1	9	
	Flint	flakes		12	289	
	burnt flint	(unworked)		9	184	
	CBM	flat tile		2	50	
	Glass	green bottle glass		1	9	
9901	Flint	flakes		3	14	-
9805	post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	GEW	1	6	MC16-C18
	glass	dark green bottle body		1	3	
10100	flint	flake		1	5	
10204	modern pottery	refined white ware; green tp dec.	TP RWW	2	22	C19-C20
	modern pottery	yellow ware	YELL	2	31	
10204	stone	shale		1	7	-
10300	flint	flake		1	5	-
	burnt flint	(unworked)		1	9	
10400	flint	flakes		2	31	
	modern pottery	refined white ware	RWW	4	21	C19
	post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	GEW	5	72	
	modern pottery	black/green tp-dec. refined white ware	TP RWW	1	6	
	CBM	flat tile; curved tile (x 1)		6	71	
10400	burnt flint	(unworked)		9	77	
10700	Flint	core (rolled); flake		2	86	
10800	flint	flakes		5	53	
10801	modern pottery	unglazed earthenware bowl/flowerpot	EW	1	47	C19-C20
	burnt flint	(unworked)		1	7	
	flint	flake		1	5	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site), Newbury, West Berkshire
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2018 at Land to the North of Newbury, West Berkshire. Twenty six of the planned twenty eight trenches were excavated on site. The results of a concurrent metal detector survey of the site are covered in a separate report. The archaeological investigation is an extension of a previous evaluation on the site carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2014.</p> <p>The evaluation has recorded prehistoric finds from the topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits across the whole site in varying quantities in the form of worked and burnt flint, with one feature, a pit, contained flint dated to the Late Neolithic or Bronze age.</p> <p>Pottery sherds and CBM from the topsoil and subsoil across the site also indicates evidence of residual Roman activity within the site.</p> <p>The majority of the finds and features found during the evaluation correspond to Post-medieval activity within the site.</p>
Project dates	05-13 November 2018
Project type	Field evaluation
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CA 2018) Field evaluation (CA 2014) Metal Detecting Survey (CA 2018)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site), Newbury, West Berkshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	13.6ha
Site co-ordinates	447079 169121
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis
MONUMENT TYPE	
None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	
None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) West Berkshire Museum	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site), Newbury, West Berkshire: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18724b	



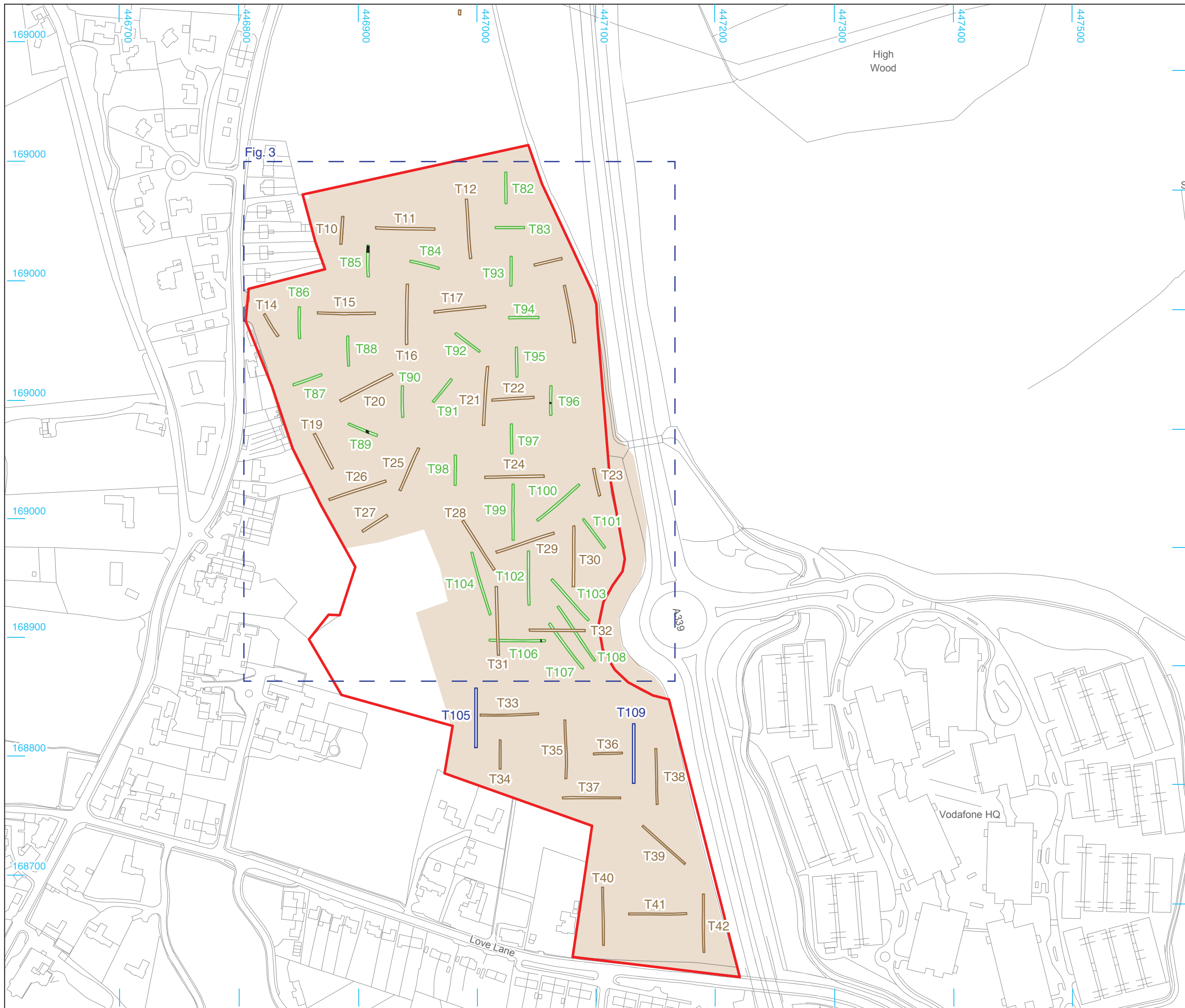
Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
 Newbury, West Berkshire

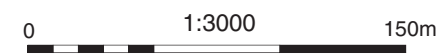
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018
 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY	CPI/AO	PROJECT NO.	770811	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/12/2018	
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- Site boundary
- Previous evaluation area (2014)
- Previous evaluation trench (2014)
- Evaluation trench (2018)
- Archaeological feature (2018)
- Unexcavated evaluation trench



© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

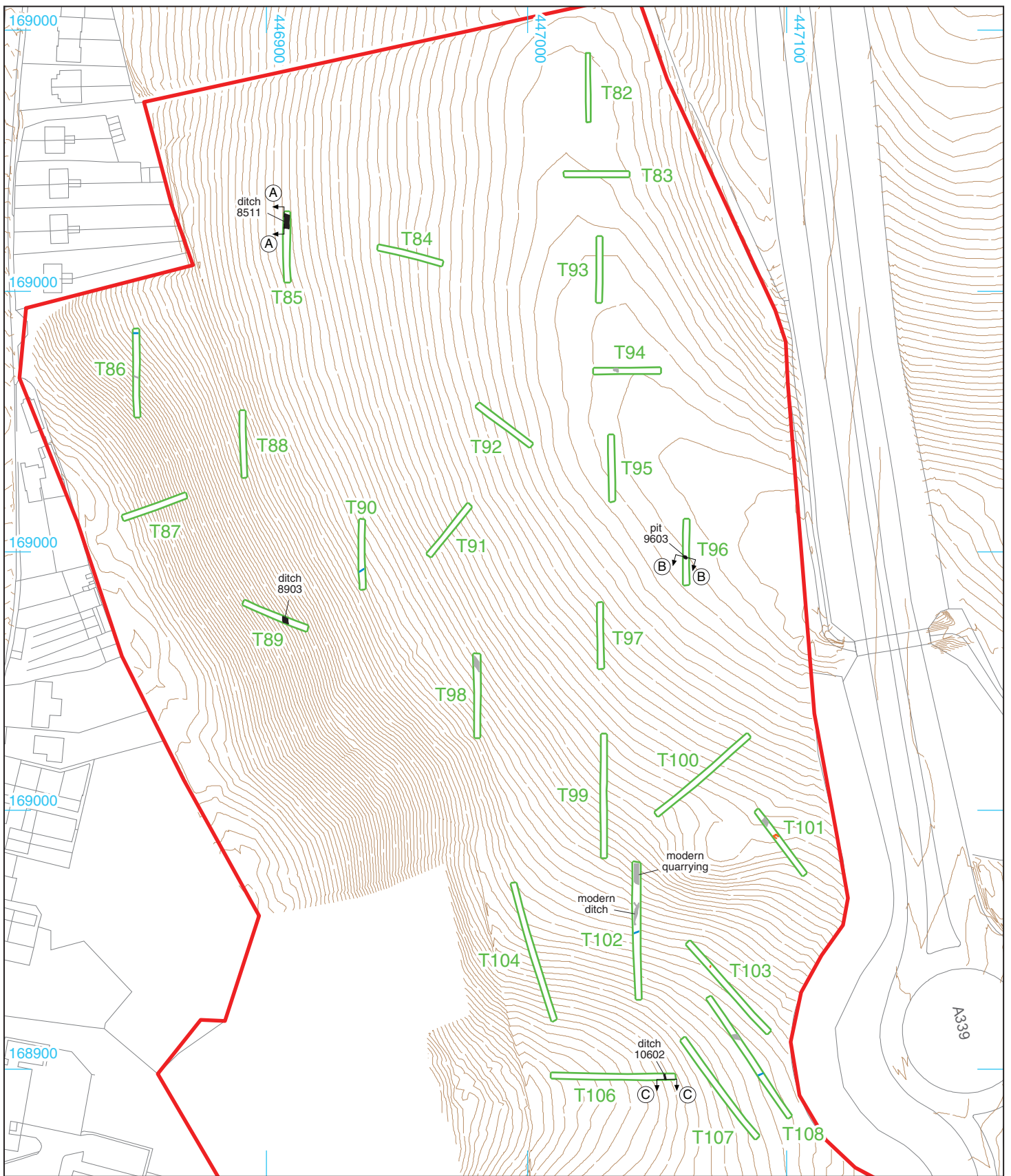
Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
 Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench plan and previous evaluation
 works

DRAWN BY AO	PROJECT NO. 770811	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 05/12/2018	2
APPROVED BY RK	SCALE@A3 1:3000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench (2018)
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Tree-throw
- Field drain



0 1:2,000 100m



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
 Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

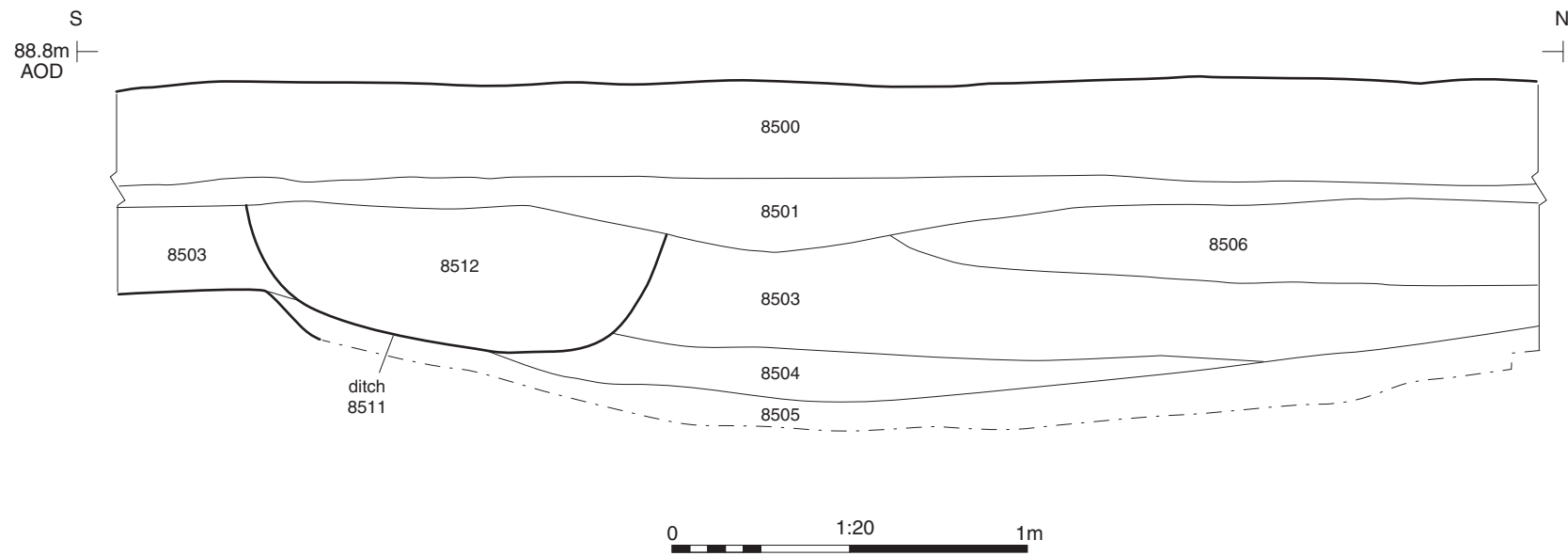
**Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features and
 topography**

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 770811
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 05/12/2018
 APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A4 1:2000

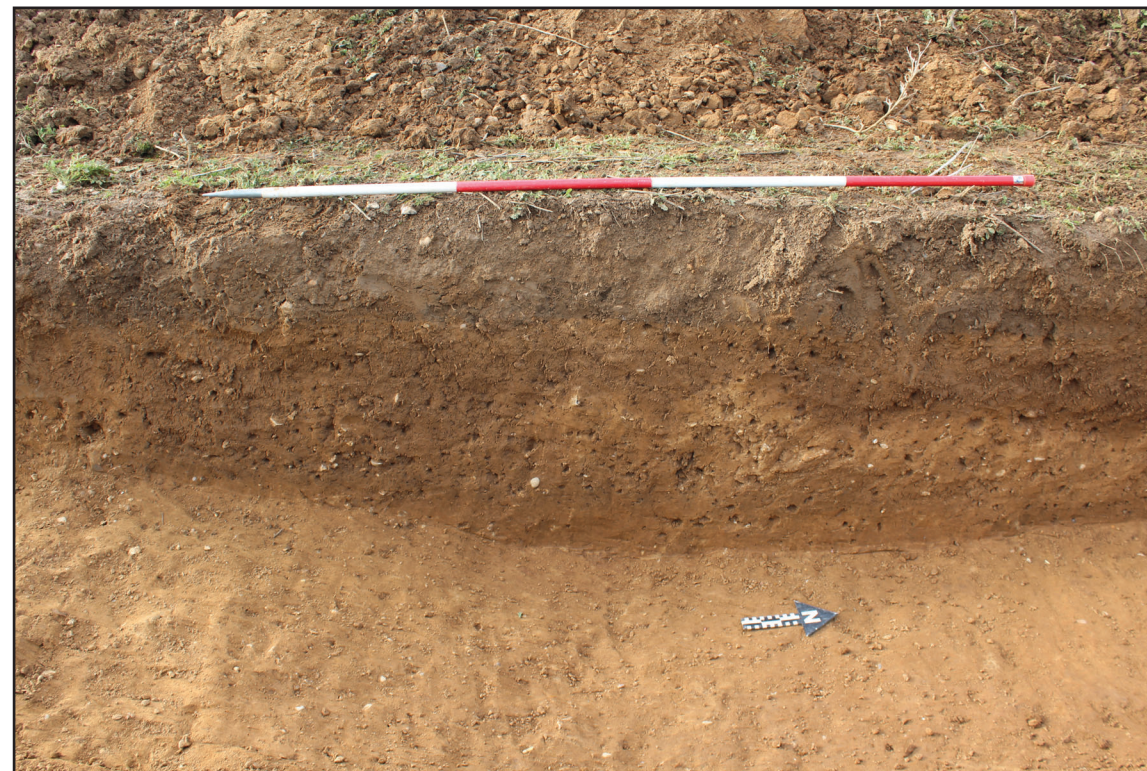
FIGURE NO.

3

Section AA



Ditch 8511 and natural channel, looking north-west (2m scale)



Ditch 8511 and natural channel, looking west (2m scale)

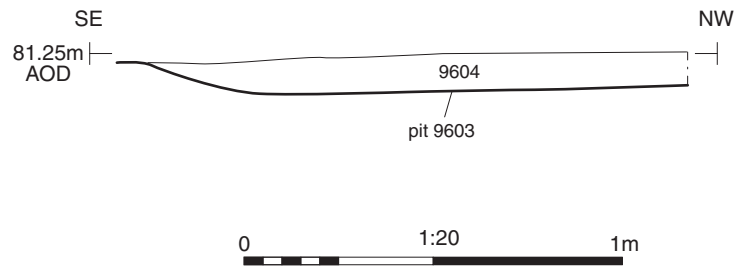

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
 Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 85: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770811	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/12/2018	4
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section BB



Pit 9683, looking south-west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 96: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770811	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/12/2018	5
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:20	



Modern ditch and modern quarrying, looking north-east (1m scales)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

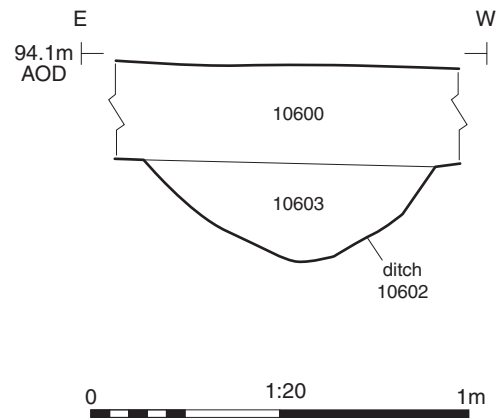
Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
 Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 102: photograph

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770811	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/12/2018	6
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	NA	

Section CC



Ditch 10602, looking west (0.4m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 106: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	770811	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/12/2018	7
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1
Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive
Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk



**Land to the North of Newbury
(Western Site)
Newbury
West Berkshire**



for
David Wilson Homes

CA Project: 770811
CA Report: 18724a
Accession Number: NEBYM:2018.51

October 2018



Land to the North of Newbury
 (Western Site)
 Newbury
 West Berkshire

Archaeological Metal Detector Survey

CA Project: 770811
 CA Report: 18724a
 Accession Number: NEBYM:2018.51



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	28/9/18	Sam Wilson	Ray Kennedy	Internal review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY	8
5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-3)	9
6. THE FINDS KATIE MARSDEN AND SAM WILSON	9
7 DISCUSSION.....	11
8. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	12
9. REFERENCES.....	13
APPENDIX A: THE FINDS.....	14
APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	16

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Site location plan (1:25,000)
Figure 2	The Site, showing metal detecting results
Figure 3	Photographs



SUMMARY

Project Name: Land North of Newbury (Western Site)
Location: Shaw-cum-Donnington, West Berkshire
NGR: 447079 169121
Type: Metal Detector Survey
Date: 24-27 September 2018
Planning Reference: 14/02480/OUTMAJ, Appeal Ref: APP/W0340/W/16/3143214
Location of Archive: To be deposited with West Berkshire Museum
Site Code: LNWS18

An archaeological metal detector survey was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site).

A total of 35 artefacts of possible archaeological interest were recovered including eight lead shot, of which five may be the result of Civil War activity relating to the Second Battle of Newbury (1644). Two 16th century silver coins were also recovered.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological metal detector survey for David Wilson Homes (centred at NGR: 447079 169121; Figure 1) at Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site). The metal detector survey was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for construction of a mixed use scheme on 23.1 hectares of land, comprising up to 401 dwellings on 11.35 hectares of land. A 400 sq.m local centre (Use Classes A1/A2/D1/D2 – no more than 200 sq.m. of A1) on 0.29 hectares of land, a one form entry primary school site on 1.7 hectares of land, public open space, landscaping and associated highway works (Ref: 14/02480/OUTMAJ, Appeal Ref: APP/W0340/W/16/3143214):

Condition 18,

Archaeology:

No phase of the development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation for that phase has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter the development shall incorporate and be undertaken in accordance with the approved programme.

- 1.2 The metal detector survey was carried out in accordance with a brief for prepared by West Berkshire Council and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by the West Berkshire Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014).

The Site

- 1.3 The Site is approximately 13.6ha in extent. The Site comprises a large arable field. The Site's topography is gently undulating with higher elevation in the west and southern extents of the western field, lying respectively at approximately 103m and 91m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and sloping down towards the A339 at approximately 84m aOD.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology within the western and southern parts of the Site is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Late Cretaceous and Lambeth Group, clay, silt and sand of the Paleocene and London Clay Formation, clay, silt and sand

of the Eocene Age in the eastern and northern parts of the Site. Superficial deposits of Beenham Sand and Gravel are documented across the Site (BGS Online, 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section is a summary of the information contained in a Heritage Desk-based Assessment of the Site undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2014a), and the results of fieldwalking and evaluation (CA 2014b).

- 2.1 There was considered to be limited potential for Palaeolithic remains to be present across the Site, possibly within a band of Head Deposits. However no such remains have been recorded within the Site's environs from deposits of this type, and this potential is based principally on geological characteristics.
- 2.2 Some potential for Neolithic remains comprising worked flint scatters was identified within the Site.
- 2.3 Within the wider environs of the Site, worked flint and features including pits and a possible hearth which may date to the Bronze Age have been identified. Additionally a ploughed out barrow ring-ditch has been recorded from aerial photographs within the northern end of the eastern field. The potential for remains of this period (if present) is considered likely to be tightly focussed, potentially in the area of the possible ring ditch and to the south where worked flint has been recorded.
- 2.4 The southern part of the Site, lying close to a known Roman road, and the location of previously recorded Roman kilns was considered to have some potential for remains of that period. However this potential appears to be limited as the excavations at the Vodafone Headquarters to the immediate south did not encounter any Roman remains.
- 2.5 In the medieval period, it is likely that the Site lay within the agricultural hinterland Donnington and Newbury. Possible medieval lynchets recorded by the National Mapping Programme extend to into the northern part of the Site, supporting the probable agricultural character of the Site during the medieval period. Boundaries demarcating the woodlands within the Site may also date to the medieval period.

- 2.6 Features of the post-medieval agricultural landscape survive within the Site, most notably Shaw Farm and White Field Farm. Hill Farm is also thought to date to this period. There is also potential for features associated with farmsteads and agricultural activity including trackways, boundaries and remains of ploughing. Uneven ground observed in Brickkiln Wood is thought to represent the remains of a brick kiln possibly dating to the post-medieval or modern periods.

Second Battle of Newbury (27 October 1644) (narrative of the battle by The Battlefields Trust, 2018)

- 2.7 Following his defeat of parliamentarian forces at Lostwithiel in Cornwall in early September 1644 the King marched his army eastward and developed a plan to relieve royalist garrisons at Basing House, Banbury and Donnington Castle before wintering in parliamentary East Anglia. However, he moved too slowly and was caught by the combined parliamentarian armies of the Earl of Essex, Sir William Waller and the Eastern Association under the Earl of Manchester to the north of Newbury in late October 1644 and was forced to give battle.
- 2.8 From 22 October 1644 royalist forces began to concentrate in the area north of Newbury on an open piece of ground, known as Speenhamland, between the rivers Kennet (to the south) and Lambourne (to the north). On 25 October the parliamentarian armies rendezvoused on Bucklebury Heath to the east of Newbury and advanced along the Bath Road before skirmishing with the royalists for possession of Clay Hill, which they eventually took to overlook the royalist position. After further skirmishing the next day, the parliamentarians decided to split their forces and attack the royalists from the east and the west. Following a march north overnight, around the royalists position, the western force, was in a position to attack on mid-afternoon on 27 October. The battle commenced with this force attacking the royalists around Speen and eventually driving them from prepared positions. But the parliamentary cavalry on both flanks were thrown back and fighting petered out as the short autumn day ended. In the east the Earl of Manchester attacked the royalists in other prepared positions around the village and House at Shaw. Despite initial success Manchester's soldiers were driven back from the House and village before fighting ended for the day.
- 2.9 Parliament's generals expected to resume combat the following day, but overnight the King slipped away north with his army across the Downs, the bulk making it to

their billets around Oxford. The royalists left their cannon at Donnington castle and returned to collect it in force in early November, when they faced-off Parliament's army in the so called third battle of Newbury, which involved only limited skirmishing.

- 2.10 Oliver Cromwell, who served ineffectively in the battle as Lieutenant General of horse with the western force, used the failure of the parliamentary armies at Newbury II to attack the Earl of Manchester. Relations between them had been deteriorating since the summer, but following the battle this developed into a public spat. This and wider recriminations about the events at Newbury acted as catalyst to the war party in Parliament to attempt radical change in the way the war was being conducted over the winter of 1644/45. By April 1645 Parliament had agreed the introduction of the Self Denying Ordinance, preventing those holding political office from having military command, and had combined the forces of Waller, Manchester and Essex's into the New Model Army.
- 2.11 Much of the battlefield has now been built-over and the A34 Newbury bypass cuts directly across the advance of parliament's western force against the royalist position at Speen. But remnants remain. In the west the initial parliamentary deployment area, and some fields to the east of the A34 where fighting almost certainly occurred. The line of attack of Parliament's right wing of cavalry in the west can still be traced along Moor Lane and a sense of the terrain where fighting took place in Goldwell Park. In the east Shaw House still stands and the fields to the north of the house and to the south and east of Brick Kiln wood are also likely to have seen fighting. Donnington Castle, besieged three times during the civil war, stands to the north and is in the care of English Heritage (Battlefields Trust, 2018)
- 2.12 The proximity of the Site to Shaw House highlights some potential for peripheral battle activity to have taken place within the Site. The undulating landscape of the Site would have provided useful shelter for Royalist reserves deployed to counter Manchester's advances from the east and may have captured overshot from other areas of more intense fighting i.e. spent bullets almost at the end of their trajectory. It is primarily to investigate the possible battlefield archaeology that the metal detector survey was undertaken.

Previous Works

- 2.13 A fieldwalking survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken by Cotswold

Archaeology in February 2014 on the Site, which consisted of two blocks of land slightly larger than the current Site boundary, bisected by the A339 road, incorporating both the eastern and western parts of the Site, together extending over c. 35.5 hectares. A total of 12.54 hectares of fieldwalking survey and 78 evaluation trenches were excavated.

- 2.14 The fieldwalking survey and evaluation recovered Mesolithic to post-medieval artefacts from the topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits across the whole Site in varying quantities, as well as recovering (mostly) residual prehistoric worked and burnt flint across the whole Site. In some cases these unstratified finds corresponded with subsurface archaeological features identified during the evaluation, particularly Neolithic/Bronze Age activity in the area of a ploughed-out barrow ring-ditch of Middle/Late Bronze Age or earlier date in the north-west of the eastern field. Prehistoric activity was represented by concentrations of (mostly Bronze Age) worked flint and burnt flint recorded in the south-west and north-east of the western field. Another concentration of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity is represented by a distribution of mostly unstratified worked and burnt flint and pottery in the south of the eastern field, probably from activity centred on the high ground at the very south-eastern part of the Site. Roman activity of at least 2nd – 3rd century AD date, including pits and ditches, as well as unstratified artefacts were concentrated on the high ground on the west side of the Site. Medieval activity is represented by a very small number of 12th – 15th century pottery sherds dispersed across the whole Site and probably the results of manuring of fields adjacent to contemporary settlement at Donnington or Shaw.
- 2.15 Most of the post-medieval and modern material (16th century and later) recovered on the Site comprised ceramic building material spread out across the fields as a result of ploughing or through deliberate dumping. The only post-medieval finds of note consisted of two copper alloy coins, a token and two lead shot of probable 17th century date, possibly from the Second Battle of Newbury in 1644 (CA 2014b).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to record the overall presence, survival, condition of metal artefacts within the Site, with particular attention towards material potentially associated with the Second Battle of Newbury 1644.
- to investigate whether archaeological data can be used to assist in the interpretation of the Second Battle of Newbury.
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017). The metal detector survey was undertaken over a c.13.6ha area. The ground conditions encountered during the survey consisted of varying levels of regrowth, the field having just been left since the last crop harvest. Undergrowth levels varied across Site, longer in places and shorter in others. Longer undergrowth may have a negative impact on artefact recovery rates due to the distance the detector head has to be kept from the ground.
- 4.2 Metal detecting was undertaken using transects established at 5m intervals and related to the OS grid. The position of each transect was recorded using GPS. The detectorists proceeded along each transect, recovering artefacts. All detectors were operating in non-ferrous mode. Each signal was investigated and every artefact of possible archaeological significance was individually bagged and its position recorded using a Leica GPS. Bags were marked with the Site code and a unique registered artefact number. All finds of modern 'junk' were collected up by day area to provide general information on the 'background noise' within the Site. These were quantified and then discarded.
- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the metal detector survey are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the Site archive will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-3)

- 5.1 A total of 35 artefacts of possible archaeological interest were recovered during the metal detector survey.
- 5.2 Of these objects, eight were lead shot of varying calibres; however all fell into two distinct groupings – small calibre between 3-12g (Ra. 5, 8, 33) and larger calibre between 28-31g (Ra. 10, 12, 26, 31, 34). A further possible fragmented lead shot was also identified (Ra. 20). While it is possible that the smaller calibres may be from small military firearms like pistols, it is perhaps more likely that these originate from sporting activity and the shooting of small game during the 17-19th centuries.
- 5.3 The five larger calibre bullets are well within the spectrum of what might be expected for Civil War period military firearms and their calibres suggest that they lie at the lower end of the range expected for muskets. This would indicate infantry related activity. Most show evidence on their surface of having been fired while the evidence on the surface of Ra. 31 suggests it may have been loaded under the stressful circumstances of battle.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Systematic metal detector survey was conducted and finds of intrinsic interest or age were given a Recorded Artefact number (Ra.) and are summarised in Table 1. The remainder of the assemblage (9827g) has been quantified by material and summarised in Table 2. Modern material will not be retained.

Registered Artefacts Katie Marsden

- 6.2 A total of 36 registered artefacts were recovered, comprising 18 items of lead or lead alloy, 14 of copper alloy, 2 of silver and 2 'composite' objects of iron and copper alloy. The group broadly dates to the period spanning the 17th to 20th centuries with the exception of two silver coins which constitute the earliest material recovered. The coins are a Venetian *soldino* (Ra. 2) issued by Doge Lorendan dating to 1486 to 1538 AD and a sixpence of Elizabeth I (Ra. 29), dated 1570 AD. A further three copper alloy coins or tokens are too worn to attribute a date, but are likely post-medieval (Ra. 6, 21 and 32).

- 6.3 A group of six buttons were recovered, three of 17th to 18th century date and three of 18th to 19th century date. The earlier group (Ra. 27, 28 and 3) are of Noël Hume (1969) types 7 and 8. The remainder comprise two uniform buttons; a livery type of the Thurlow family from Suffolk (Ra. 18) and a military type (Ra. 4). The remainder (Ra. 23) is of lead alloy and features a flower within a border made of pellets. Additionally, Ra. 18 is a probable military shoulder title (badge) which cannot be identified to regiment due to damage.
- 6.4 The remainder of the group are typical detector finds comprising undateable lead alloy waste fragments (Ra. 10, 13 and 20), post-medieval copper alloy and lead alloy strap fittings (Ra. 17 and 35) and toys (Ra. 19 and 25). An almost complete pocket watch case (Ra. 24) is an unusual find, of probable 18th or 19th century date.

Lead Shot

- 6.5 A total of eight lead shot were recovered and an additional lead fragment which may be a fragmented shot. Most showed evidence of having been fired and fell into two distinct groupings – small calibre between 4.5 and 12g (Ra. 5, 8, 33) and larger calibre between 28 and 31g (Ra. 10, 12, 26, 31, 34) (Table 3).
- 6.6 The larger calibre lead shot (Ra. 10, 12, 26, 31, 34) exhibit a close consistency in their weight, suggesting perhaps a series of bullets which have been issued from a consistent central, probably military, source. The calibre is too large to have been used for effectively hunting small game which further highlights their probable military origin. The weights are comparable to large numbers of bullets from other Civil War period assemblages and fall into the 16 or 15 bore category (bullets per pound of lead) which equates to the lower end of musket calibres; bastard musket or middle-bore musket (Foard 2012). This would suggest that the bullets have originated from firearms probably carried by infantry and of a calibre consistently found in large numbers on Civil War sites.
- 6.7 Ra. 31 is unique in the assemblage in that it shows heavy banding in two stages. This forms when the bullet compresses against the inside of the barrel due to forces exerted while firing. In this case, the bullet has shifted slightly while travelling along the barrel, forming the two separate bands. This signifies that the bullet was a tight fit for the weapon firing it, and due to the absence of banding on other bullets, that weapons of slightly differing calibre were being used to fire bullets of the same size. It also has a circular indentation in the surface of the bullet possibly caused by a

ramrod, suggesting it has been rammed down the barrel with excessive force. This is typically thought to indicate the weapon being reloaded under the stressful circumstance of battle (Sivilich, 2016). Ra. 10 displays heavy surface damage having been chewed by an animal, probably a pig, sometime after having been deposited (Svilich, 2016, Harding, 2012).

Bulk metalwork

- 6.8 The bulk metalwork, totalling 363 items, has been summarised by material and category (Table 2). The group comprises 234 items of white metal (e.g. lead, aluminium), 72 of copper alloy, 16 of iron and 9 of mixed materials. An additional 32 items are of indeterminate metal.
- 6.9 The group is dominated by fragments of aluminium drinks 'cans' from the last 50 years. Whilst whole cans are present, the majority are fragmented (with an additional 59 separated ring pulls present), which is a likely result of ploughing at the site. Similarly, as to be expected on a modern agricultural site, shotgun cartridges, farm machinery and vehicle fragments, signage and horseshoes are well represented. A total of 17 buttons were recovered, consistently dateable to the second half of the 19th century. Material consistent with modern residential site use, e.g. the nearby properties, or from waste disposal is also represented, including toy cars, lightbulbs and toothpaste containers. Modern coinage is also represented, with both decimal and pre-decimal issues of Elizabeth II recorded. Four of the 43 coins are foreign issues including a Hungarian 20 forint piece, a 1 Sri Lankan rupee coin from 1994 and a Thailand 10 bhat coin dateable from 1988 to the present day.
- 6.10 Material dating to the periods preceding the 20th century is limited. The group dates to the late 19th century and comprises a lead alloy bullet, a group of 17 copper alloy buttons and a watch-winder from a Hastings-based company.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Five lead shot were recovered of calibres sufficiently large to be considered likely to be of Civil War origin (RAs 10, 12, 26, 31, 34). Such bullets would simply have been too large to have been used for hunting small game as the smaller lead shot may have been. It can be suggested therefore that some evidence for action related to the Second Battle of Newbury has been encountered within the Site, although

nothing to suggest large scale firefights. The calibre of these five bullets suggests infantry related activity, perhaps from the very periphery of activity relating to the fighting around Shaw House.

7.2 During the survey, numerous local residents commented on the large scale metal detecting rallies that had been held within the Site, along with car boot sales at one point in time. Such large scale rallies may have removed large amounts of material from the Site which is now impossible to quantify. This may have included objects associated with the battle. The information presented here can be considered at best, a fragmentary view of the material that may have once been in the field. Public events such as car boot sales, may in part account for the large volume of aluminium cans and modern small change that were recovered during the survey.

7.3 In the south-western corner of the field there was a notable concentration of modern rubbish which corresponds with a concentrated scatter of post-medieval/modern finds. This alongside the visual presence of broken glass, CBM and other objects of modern date would suggest that a great deal of modern material has been dumped in this part of the field.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Wilson, assisted by Chris Brown and volunteers of the Wessex Metal Detecting Club. The report was written by Sam Wilson. The finds report was prepared by Katie Marsden, with specialist firearms input from Sam Wilson. The illustrations were prepared by Charlie Patman. The archive has been compiled by Sam Wilson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.



9. REFERENCES

- The Battlefields Trust, 2018, *UK Battlefields Resource Centre: Battle of Newbury II* <http://battlefieldstrust.com/resource-centre/civil-war/battleview.asp?BattleFieldId=89>
Accessed 28 September 2018
- BGS (British Geological Survey), 2018, *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 28 September 2018
- Cotswold Archaeology (CA), 2014a, *Land to the North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire, Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*, CA Report No. 13595
- CA, 2014b, *Land to the North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire, Fieldwalking and Archaeological Evaluation*, CA Report No. 14092
- CA, 2017, *Land North of Newbury, Newbury, West Berkshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Works*
- Foard, G. 2012. *Battlefield Archaeology of the English Civil War*. Oxford. Archaeopress
- Harding, D. F. 2012. *Lead Shot of the English Civil War: A Radical Study*. London. Foresight Books
- Noël Hume, I. 1969. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Press
- Sivilich, D. M. 2016. *Musket Ball and Small Shot Identification. A Guide*. Norman. University of Oklahoma Press

APPENDIX A: THE FINDS

Table 1: Registered artefacts appendix

Class	Ra.	Type	Description	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)
Copper Alloy	3	button	Noël Hume type 8, pewter	C17-C18	1	3
Copper Alloy	4	button	uniform, military	C18-C19	1	5
Copper Alloy	6	token	worn	pmed-mod	1	1
Copper Alloy	7	fitting	thin sheet	uncertain	1	3
Copper Alloy	11	poss. Bracelet	moulded four-point star decoration	uncertain	1	3
Copper Alloy	14	stud	decorative end cap?	pmed-mod	1	1
Copper Alloy	16	dress accessory	poss. Military or uniform badge	C19-C20	1	6
Copper Alloy	18	button	livery; Thurlow family, Suffolk	C18-C19	1	9
Copper Alloy	21	coin/token	coin/token - worn	pmed-mod	1	4
Copper Alloy	22	poss. Strap fitting	poss. Buckle or similar	pmed-mod	1	8
Copper Alloy	24	pocket watch	case	pmed-mod	1	50
Copper Alloy	27	button	Noël Hume type 7; poss. Pewter or tinned	C17-C18	1	2
Copper Alloy	28	button	Noël Hume type 7; poss. Pewter or tinned	C17-C18	1	2
Copper Alloy	32	token?	Possible gaming token	pmed-mod	1	4
Copper Alloy/iron	1	buckle	separate spindle (iron); shoe?	C17-C18	1	1
Copper Alloy/iron	15	tool?	uncertain function	uncertain	1	92
Lead Alloy	5	shot	9.3mm	C17-C20	1	4.5
Lead Alloy	8	shot	damaged	C17-C19	1	10
Lead Alloy	9	object	possible palm guard?	Pmed	1	172
Lead Alloy	10	waste		uncertain	1	31
Lead Alloy	12	shot	17.6mm	C17-C19	1	29
Lead Alloy	13	waste		uncertain	2	15
Lead Alloy	17	strap fitting	S-shaped strap fitting	post-medieval	1	10
Lead Alloy	19	Toy	train track	modern	1	8
Lead Alloy	20	waste		uncertain	1	12
Lead Alloy	23	button	flower of pellets, pellet border	C18-C19	1	3
Lead Alloy	25	Toy	sheep	modern	1	7
Lead Alloy	26	shot	17.7mm	C17-C19	1	30
Lead Alloy	30	fitting	flower shape	uncertain	1	2
Lead Alloy	31	shot	17.5mm	C17-C19	1	31
Lead Alloy	33	shot	11.9mm	C17-C19	1	8
Lead Alloy	34	shot	17.0mm	C17-C19	1	28
Lead Alloy	35	strap fitting	Poss. Pewter belt fitting?	pmed-mod	1	4
Silver	2	coin	Soldino - Doge Lorendan	1486-1538	1	1
Silver	29	coin	Sixpence Elizabeth I, 1570, coronet initial mark	1570	1	3

Table 2: bulk metalwork summary

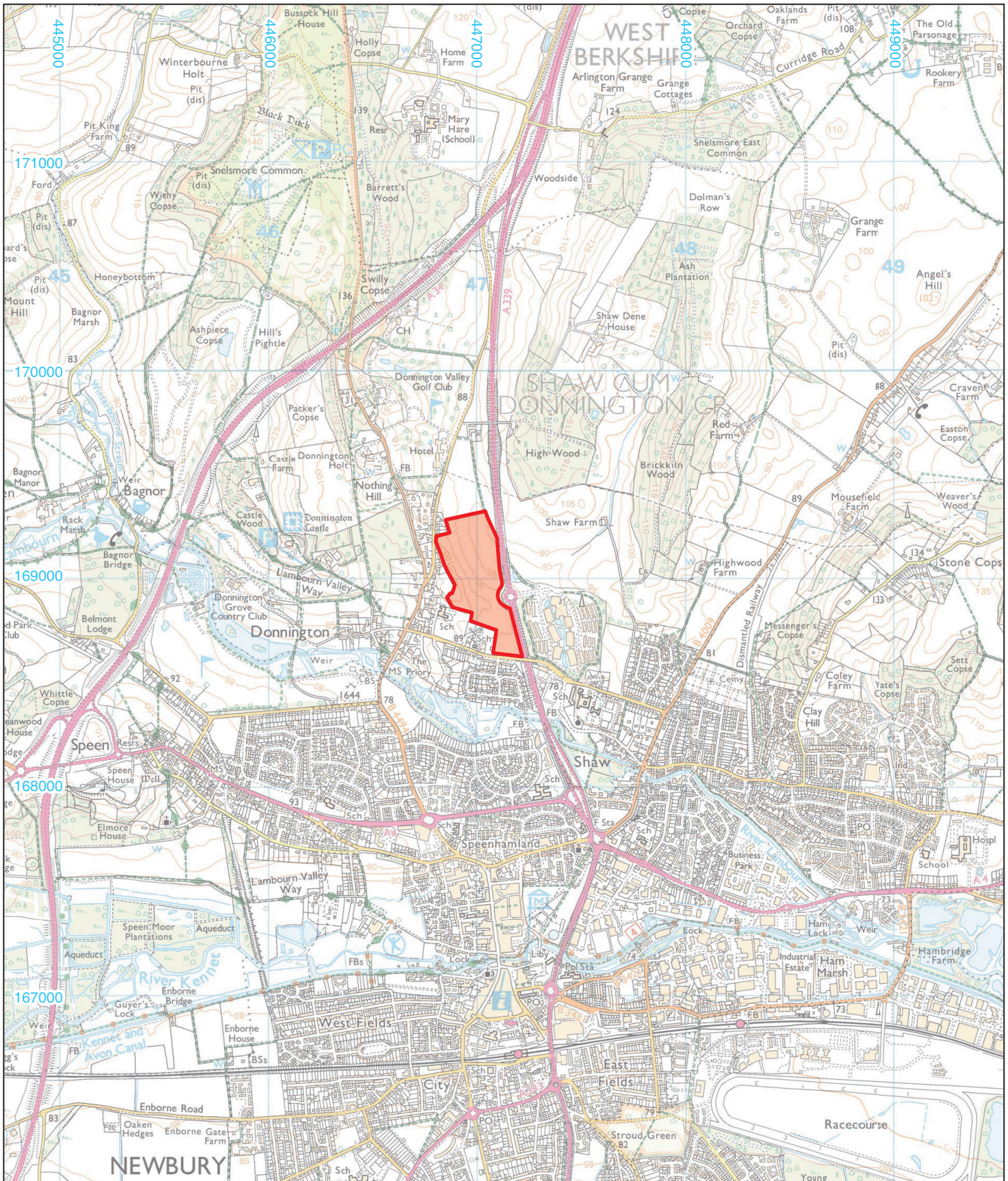
Metal	Category	Count
<i>Copper Alloy</i>	Fixtures/fittings	2
	Strip	1
	Coins	43
	Button	17
	Watch winder	1
	Cartridges	8
<i>Iron</i>	Agricultural horseshoe	13 1
	Fixtures/fittings	2
	<i>Lead</i>	lumps
Cartridges		1
<i>Misc.</i>	Vehicle	5
	Battery	2
	Signage	1
	Fixtures/fittings	20
	Household	3
	Electronic	1
<i>Mixed</i>	Toy	2
	wire	2
	Vehicle parts	5
<i>White</i>	Drinks	129
	Drinks (ring pulls)	59
	stationary	2
	Strip	17
	Rolls	9
	sheet	12
Total		363

Table 3: Lead Shot

Ra. No	Weight (g)	Fired/Unfired	Comments	Possible Civil War origin?
5	4.5	Unfired	Buckshot	Unlikely
8	10	Fired	Multiple heavy impacts, fragmented	Unlikely
10	31	Fired	Distorted, chewed by animal	Likely
12	29	Fired	Slight distortion, long range impact	Likely
20	12	Fired	Possible fragmented bullet	Uncertain
26	30	Fired	Slight banding, multiple minor impacts	Likely
31	31	Fired	Heavy two-stage banding, general distortion, possible rammer indent?	Likely
33	8	Fired	Slight distortion	Unlikely
34	28	Fired	Slight distortion, multiple minor impacts	Likely

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land North of Newbury (Western Site), Newbury, West Berkshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological metal detector survey was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on Land North of Newbury (Western Site).</p> <p>A total of 35 artefacts of possible archaeological interest were recovered including nine lead shot, of which five may be the result of Civil War activity relating to the Second Battle of Newbury (1644). Two 16th century silver coins were also recovered.</p>	
Project dates	24-27 September 2018	
Project type	Metal Detector Survey	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CA 2014) Fieldwalking and evaluation (CA 2014)	
Future work	Evaluation and excavation	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land North of Newbury (Western Site), Newbury, West Berks	
Study area (M ² /ha)	c.23.1ha	
Site co-ordinates	447079 169121	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	West Berkshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Sam Wilson	
MONUMENT TYPE		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Musket balls, silver coins	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	West Berkshire Museum	Metal objects
Paper	West Berkshire Museum	Registers
Digital	West Berkshire Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Land North of Newbury (Western Site), Newbury, West Berkshire: Archaeological Metal Detector Survey</i> . CA Report: 18724a		



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

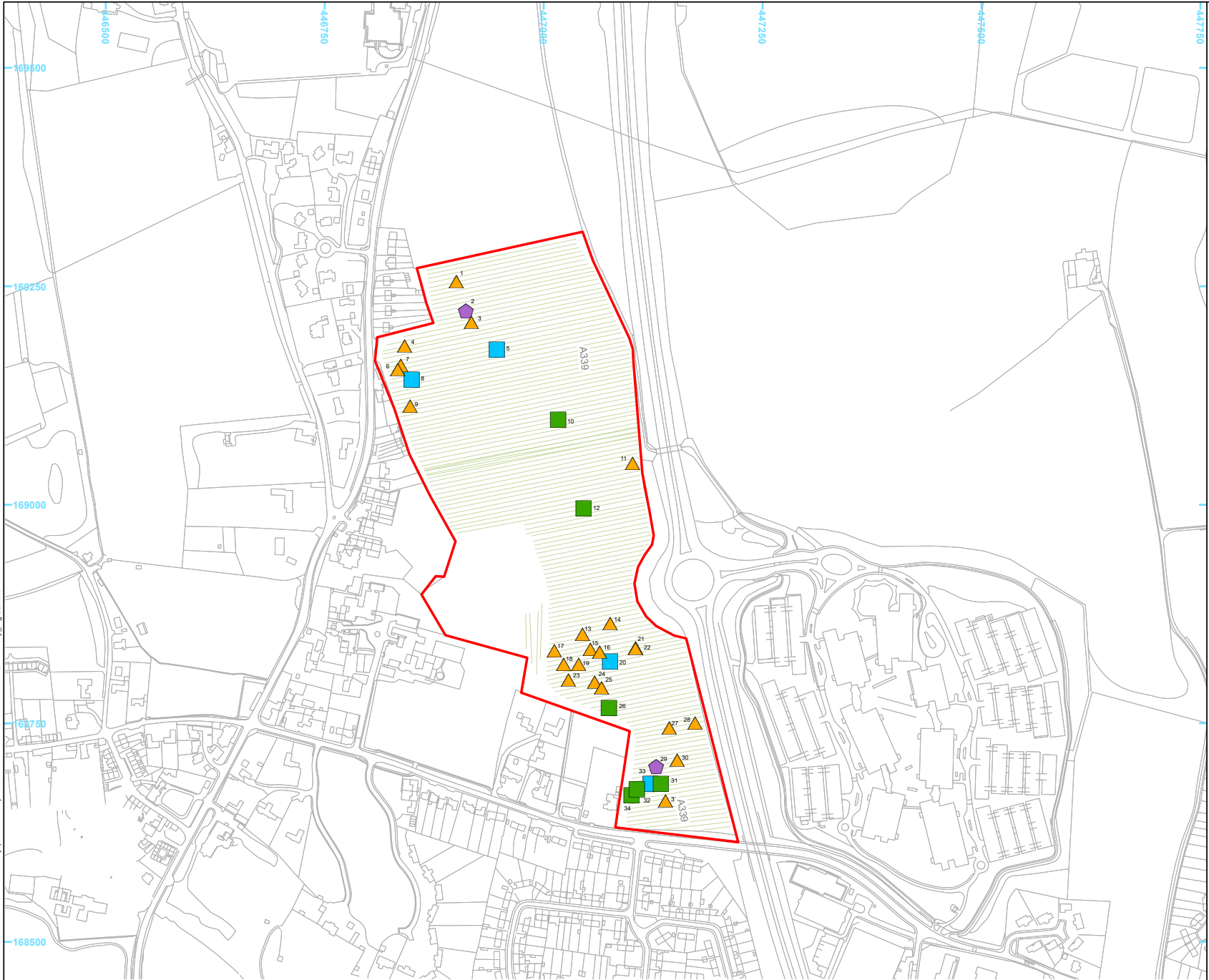
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
 Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018
 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770811	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/10/2018	1
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site Boundary
- Metal detecting transect

- Registered Artefacts**
- Lead shot of probable Civil War origin
 - Other lead shot
 - Silver coin
 - Other registered artefact



© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Newbury (Western Site), Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing metal detecting results

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO	770811	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12/10/2018		
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:4,115		2



Working shot



Working shot



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land North of Newbury (Western Site),
 Newbury, West Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770811	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/10/2018	3
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	N/A	

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive
Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

