

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
OF  
CORONEL FARM, ALDBOURNE,  
WILTSHIRE  
SU 257 772  
*On behalf of*  
*Tor Sturgis*

NOVEMBER 2009

**REPORT FOR**

Tor Sturgis  
c/o DLA Ltd.,  
Mead Cottage,  
Axford,  
Marlborough,  
Wiltshire.  
SN8 2EX.

**PREPARED BY**

Frances Raymond

**REPORT ISSUED**

November 2009

**ENQUIRIES TO**

John Moore Heritage Services  
Hill View  
Woodperry Road  
Beckley  
Oxfordshire  
OX3 9UZ

*Tel./Fax:* 01865 358300

*Email:* [info@jmheritageservices.co.uk](mailto:info@jmheritageservices.co.uk)

**JMHS PROJECT NO.**

1992

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Origins of the Report	1
1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies	1
1.2.1 Government Planning Policy Guidance	1
1.2.2 The Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016	3
1.2.3 The Kennet Local Plan 2011	3
1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives	4
1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology	4
<b>2 THE SITE</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Location	7
2.2 Description	7
2.3 Topography	8
2.4 Geology and Soils	8
<b>3 THE PROPOSED SCHEME</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1 Known Archaeological Sites	11
4.1.1 The Mesolithic Period	13
4.1.2 The Neolithic to Bronze Age	13
4.1.3 The Iron Age to Roman Period	15
4.1.4 Undated Remains of Likely Prehistoric or Roman Origin	16
4.1.5 The Medieval Period	17
4.1.6 Undated Features	17
4.2 The Cartographic Evidence	17
4.2.1 The Nineteenth Century	18
4.2.2 The Twentieth Century	20
4.3 The Aerial Photographs	21
4.4 The Site Walkover	23
<b>5 DISCUSSION</b>	<b>23</b>
5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Farm	23
5.2 The Impact of Previous Land-Use and Development on Potential Archaeological Remains	25
5.3 The Impact of the Proposals on Potential Archaeological Remains	25
5.4 The Impact of the Proposals on the setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument	26

	<b>Page</b>
<b>6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED</b>	<b>27</b>
7.1 Books and Documents	27
7.2 Gazetteer of Known Sites	28
7.3 Historical Maps and Schedules	31
7.4 Aerial Photographs Consulted	31
 <b>FIGURES</b>	
<b>Figure 1</b> Site location	6
<b>Figure 2</b> The proposals	9
<b>Figure 3</b> Plan of the proposed stable yard	10
<b>Figure 4</b> The distribution of archaeological remains	12
<b>Figure 5</b> Extract from the Aldbourne enclosure map of 1809	18
<b>Figure 6</b> Extract from the Aldbourne tithe map of 1838	19
<b>Figure 7</b> Extract from the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900, 25 inch version (XXIII.8)	20
<b>Figure 8</b> Oblique aerial photograph of Four Barrows taken on 28 <sup>th</sup> March 1969 (NMR 114/281)	21
<b>Figure 9</b> Oblique aerial photograph of ring ditches taken on 15 <sup>th</sup> April 1989 in relation to the proposed route of the new track and gallops (NMR 4302/37)	22

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Origins of the Report

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by DLA Ltd., on behalf of Tor Stugis. It has been prepared in support of a planning application for a training stables and gallops.

## 1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

This report has been prepared in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment (1990); and with the policies relevant to archaeology in the *Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016* (adopted April 2006) and the *Kennet Local Plan 2011* (adopted 30<sup>th</sup> April 2004). In format and contents this report conforms to the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA September 2001).

### 1.2.1 Government Planning Policy Guidance

PPG 16 (DOE 1990) provides Government guidance for the investigation, protection and preservation of archaeological remains affected by development. The document emphasises the importance of archaeology (Section A, Paragraph 6) and states that:

“Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.”

PPG 16 additionally stresses the importance of addressing archaeological issues at an early stage in the planning process (Paragraph 12):

“The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions, as emphasized in paragraphs 19 and 20, is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.”

The advice given recommends early consultation between developers and the planning authority to determine “whether the site is known or likely to contain

archaeological remains” (Paragraph 19). As an initial stage, such consultations may lead to the developer commissioning an archaeological assessment, defined in the following manner in PPG 16 (Paragraph 20):

“Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including any historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques.”

If the desk-based assessment should indicate a high probability of the existence of important archaeological remains within the development area, then further stages of archaeological work are likely to be required. PPG 16 states that in such cases (Paragraph 21):

“it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small-scale trial trenching, but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist.”

Additional guidance is provided if the results of an evaluation indicate that significant archaeological deposits survive within a development area. PPG 16 stresses the importance of preservation (Paragraphs 8 and 18):

“Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.”

“The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled.”

But acknowledges that (Paragraphs 24 and 25):

“the extent to which remains can or should be preserved will depend upon a number of factors, including the intrinsic importance of the remains. Where it is not feasible to preserve remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange prior excavation, during which the archaeological evidence is recorded.”

“Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation

and recording of the remains. Such agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of the excavation.”

This level of work would involve the total excavation and recording of archaeological remains within the development area by a competent archaeological contractor prior to their destruction or damage.

### **1.2.2 The Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016**

The Government guidance set out in PPG 16 has been integrated into County Structure Plans and Local Plans. Policies in the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan are still being used to inform decisions on planning applications until they are replaced by those in the new South-West Regional Spatial Strategy (Wiltshire Council 2009). The Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan includes one policy relevant to archaeological remains (Policy HE2):

“Features of archaeological or historic interest and their settings should be protected from inappropriate development. Where nationally important archaeological or historic remains, whether scheduled sites or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation ‘in situ’.”

### **1.2.3 The Kennet Local Plan 2011**

The Kennet Local Plan, which is still being used to guide planning decisions made by Wiltshire Council, includes two policies concerning archaeological remains relevant to this application. The first (Policy HH1) states that:

“Planning permission will not be granted for development which would have an adverse impact on the archaeological deposits or remains on or under a site of national importance (whether scheduled or not) or its character or setting. Sites of significant regional or local importance, especially those which make a positive contribution to the historic landscape, will also be protected from inappropriate development.”

The second concerns development on sites with archaeological potential (Policy HH2) and states that:

“Proposals for development involving ground disturbance on sites with archaeological potential will only be permitted if:

- a) it can be demonstrated that the development will not have an adverse impact on any archaeological deposits or remains; or
- b) appropriate mitigation measures are agreed to protect the archaeological interest of the site.”

Sites of known archaeological potential have been identified in the Local Plan on the proposals and zone maps. These include an area surrounding the four barrows just outside the south-western farm boundary and extending north-eastwards and eastwards across the landholding to encompass a series of associated ring ditches

### **1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives**

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in PPG 16 by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with PPG 16, the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2001). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with PPG 16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

### **1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology**

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2001). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format



of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2001).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this application site were:

- The Wiltshire and Swindon Sites and Monuments Record
- The National Monuments Record
- The Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre

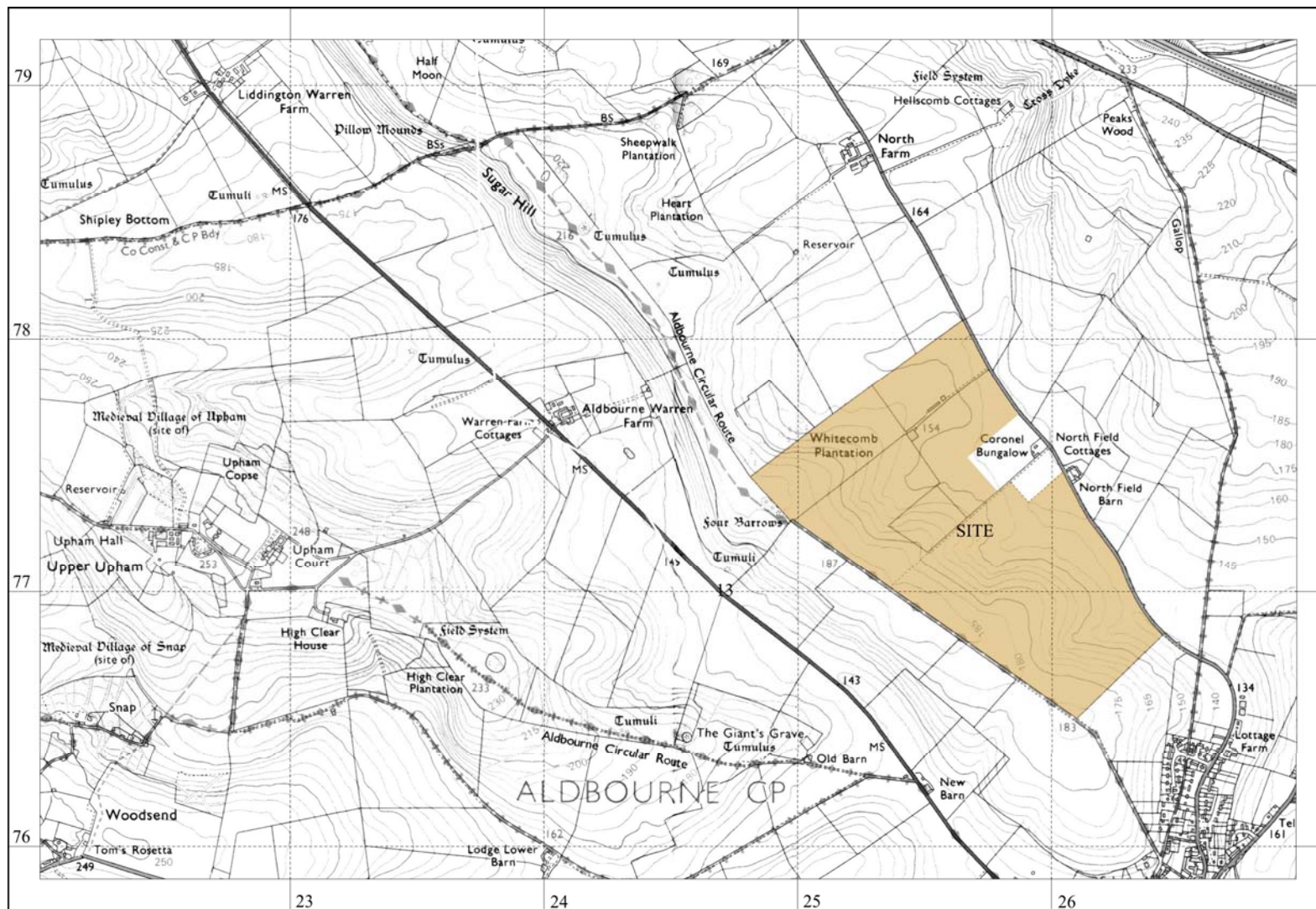
The Wiltshire and Swindon Sites and Monuments Record hold details of the known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of Coronel Farm. Research at the National Monuments Record was confined to the collection of aerial photographs. The historical maps and secondary sources in the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre were additionally consulted.

There has been no archaeological work carried out on the landholding. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 500 metres of the farm boundaries (from a central grid reference of SU 257 772).

The available evidence is derived from archaeological investigations, casual finds, surface collections, aerial photographs and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the farm.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Wiltshire and Swindon Sites and Monuments Record and the historical maps (Figures 5 to 7) is held by Wiltshire Council. The copyright to the aerial photographs belongs to English Heritage (Figures 8 and 9).



© Crown Copyright 1998. All rights reserved. Licence number LIG0037

Figure 1: site location (scale at 1 to 25000)

## **2 THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location (Figure 1)**

Coronel Farm is located in Aldbourne Parish in north-eastern Wiltshire. The landholding lies to the north-west of the village of Aldbourne, is 116 hectares in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference SU 257 772.

### **2.2 Description (Figure 1)**

Coronel Farm is situated on the south-western side of the lane leading between Aldbourne and Wanborough. The byway forming part of the Aldbourne Circular Route follows the south-western site boundary. The south-eastern edge of the property is marked by an unploughed strip of grass between two arable fields, while the north-western boundary runs along the margins Whitecomb Plantation and adjacent farmland. Coronel Bungalow and the two nearby fields extending south-westwards from the Aldbourne to Wanborough Lane are excluded from the property.

The land is sub-divided into a series of arable fields which are either currently under crop or have still to be ploughed. The principal access is via a tarmac road leading from the lane to the north-west of Coronel Bungalow, south-westwards to a group of three large agricultural buildings. This continues to the south-west of the buildings as a grassy track, which joins the Aldbourne Circular Route alongside Four Barrows.

The two buildings closest to the Wanborough Lane are set on concrete hard standings to the north-west of the access road largely at the level of the adjacent field. Ground reduction associated with their construction appears to be confined to the south-western end of the second barn where there is a drop of approximately 0.7 metres. The north-eastern of the two buildings is square in plan and has a low and broad pitched roof, with a wide shuttered entrance suitable for modern farm machinery at the north-eastern end. The adjacent barn to the south-west is rectangular in plan with opposed shuttered entrances at the north-eastern and south-western ends. It has a curved roof constructed of metal sheeting resting on low breeze-block walls and a small breeze block outbuilding tacked onto its south-western end.

The third building is located on the south-eastern side of the access road and is a large rectangular piggery. It has breeze-block walls with timber and corrugated sheeting on the upper halves of the gable ends. The piggery also has corrugated sheeting on the roof and is sub-divided into stalls and holding pens. The building is set on a deeply cut terrace with a maximum depth of some 1.75 metres on its north-western side. It is surrounded by a concrete hard standing with a high concrete retaining wall around the yard immediately to the south-west. There is a catch-pit for slurry just beyond the south-western corner of the piggery.

### 2.3 Topography

Coronel Farm is located in the rolling upland landscape of the Marlborough Downs. The south-western side of the landholding is dominated by a high ridge set on a north-west to south-east alignment. This has a slight downwards trend from the 190 metre above Ordnance Datum (AOD) contour near the north-western corner of the farm to approximately 180 metres AOD close to its south-eastern margins. The land falls from this plateau into a series of convoluted combs that form the north-east facing slopes of a dry valley. The valley bottom at about 140 metres AOD is followed by the lane between Aldbourne and Wanborough, which runs along the north-eastern site boundary.

### 2.4 Geology and Soils

Most of Coronel Farm lies on the Upper Chalk (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Sheet 267), which is an Upper Cretaceous deposit laid down under marine conditions between 80 and 65 million years ago (Sumbler 1996). This formation is composed of a soft white limestone, incorporating deposits of chalk rock and seams of abundant flint nodules. The upper horizon of this formation tends to be mixed and weathered in character as a result of the periglacial conditions that prevailed during the Pleistocene, with bedded planes of chalk occurring only below the level of permafrost.

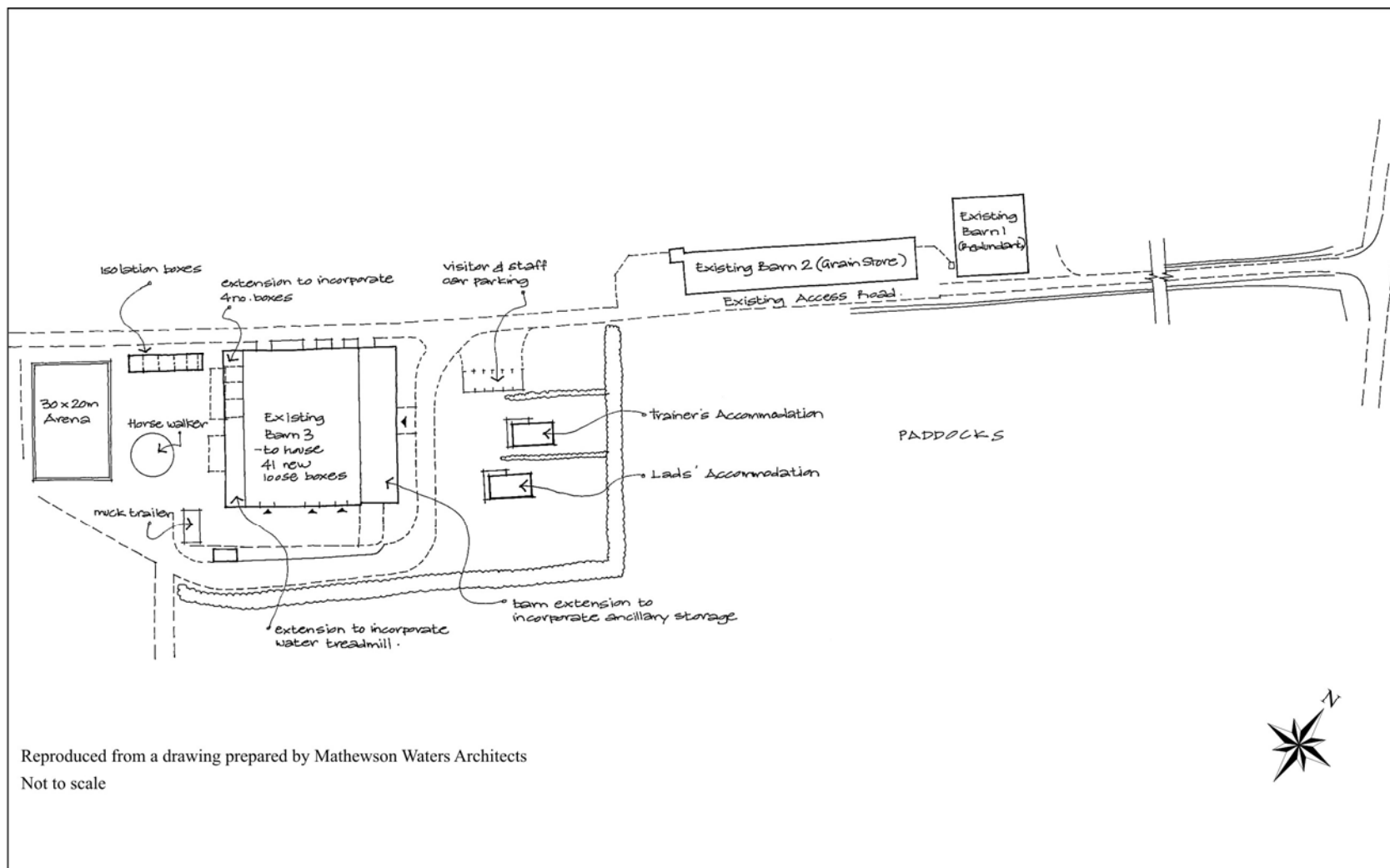
The Upper Chalk carries superficial deposits of Clay-with-Flints, which are not mapped in any detail and are thought to have formed during the Neogene and Pleistocene (23 million to 10 thousand years ago). The lower horizon of the Clay-with-Flints is very irregular, filling deep solution pipes and fissures in the underlying chalk. It generally consists of stiff reddish brown to dark brown clay or sandy clay with a high proportion of flint nodules and pebbles (Sumbler 1996).

The Lower Chalk, deposited between 97 and 80 million years ago (Sumbler 1996), outcrops in the valley bottom between the 77 and 78 northings (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Sheet 267). The formation is dominated by calcareous marls.

The soils on the higher chalk slopes tend to be shallow rendzinas with a maximum depth of 0.3 metres. These have been subjected to a long history of cultivation and include a high proportion of shattered chalk and flint. It is probable that deeper colluvial deposits are present in the combe and valley bottoms.



Figure 2: the proposals



Reproduced from a drawing prepared by Mathewson Waters Architects  
Not to scale

Figure 3: plan of the proposed stable yard

### **3 THE PROPOSED SCHEME**

The proposed scheme is for training stables and gallops (Figure 2). Loose boxes, associated facilities for the horses and temporary staff accommodation will be located in and around the existing piggery within the terraced area (Figure 3). The piggery will be converted and extended to provide 45 loose boxes and a water treadmill. A horse walker and a 20 by 30 metre arena will be constructed to the south-west in the existing terrace. The temporary staff accommodation and associated car parking will occupy the area to the north-east of the stables (Figure 3).

The proposed route of the all-weather gallops follows an existing track upslope in a south-westerly direction and turns north-westwards along the plateau passing close to Four Barrows (Figure 2). The north-eastern end will be linked with the stable yard by a new track on the line of existing field boundaries. Access to the stables from the Four Barrows end of the gallops will be via an established grassy track. An existing hedgerow adjacent to the north-eastern end of the proposed gallops will be extended (Figure 2).

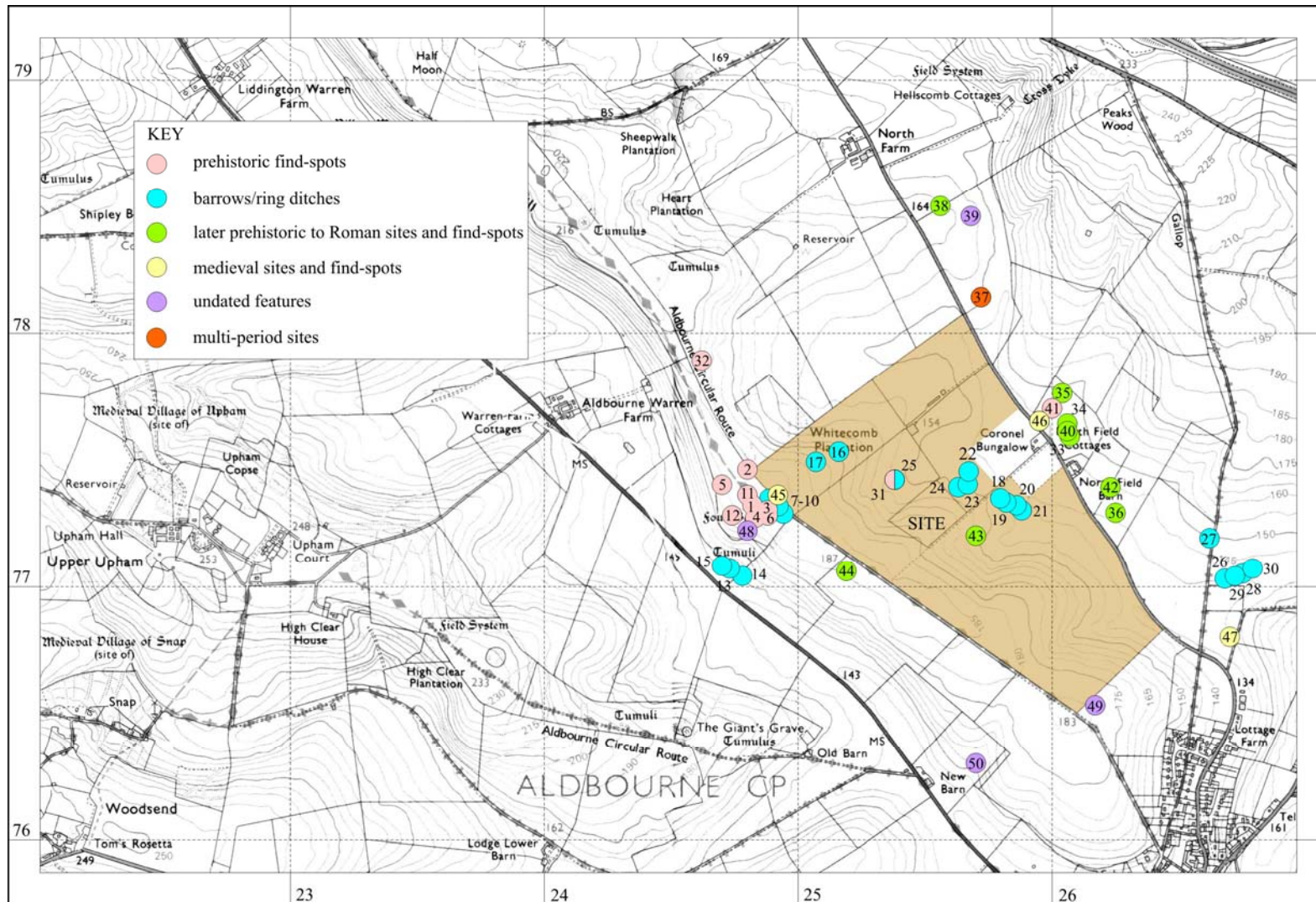
It is anticipated that the construction of the gallops and the new track will involve ground reduction to a depth of approximately 0.2 metres. The replacement deposits in the gallops will be laid on Terram geotextile. The new hedgerow will be planted in a trench, which will be approximately 1.2 metres wide and 0.3 metres deep.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figure 4)**

There are no scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, registered battlefields or listed buildings within the proposed development area. Four Barrows just outside the south-western farm boundary is, however, scheduled by English Heritage (SAM 12180). There are additionally 10 associated ring ditches forming part of a large barrow cemetery extending across the proposed development area. A fragment of late Bronze Age pottery was found alongside one of these, while a Mesolithic scraper was discovered on the site close to Four Barrows. The aerial photographs also demonstrate that the boundaries of a fragmented 'Celtic' field system extend across the arable land on Coronel Farm.

The farm has not been the subject of systematic archaeological fieldwork. An appraisal of the local evidence has, therefore, been used in the assessment of its potential. The search area, described in this report as the Study Area, includes all known archaeological remains within a 500 metre radius of the farm boundaries (from a central grid reference of SU 257 772).



© Crown Copyright 1998. All rights reserved. Licence number LIG0037

Figure 4: the distribution of archaeological remains (scale at 1 to 25000)



There have been relatively few archaeological investigations within the Study Area. Most have focussed on the round barrows and were carried out by the antiquarian, Canon William Greenwell, in the later nineteenth century. He excavated Four Barrows and a bowl barrow to the south-west, which is also a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 12181). A more recent programme of archaeological recording took place along the course of the Wanborough to Aldbourne gas pipeline in the valley bottom, immediately to the east of Coronel Farm (Cotswold Archaeology 2003).

The distribution of archaeological remains is shown in Figure 4 and a summary of this evidence is presented below in chronological order. Distances between these sites and find-spots and the proposed development area given in the text are measured from the nearest boundary of Coronel Farm. Local sites mentioned in the report are identified by unique numbers, corresponding with the numbers shown in Figure 4 and listed in the gazetteer (Section 7.2). This provides a brief description for each entry, an Ordnance Survey National Grid reference and the Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record number. The sources of all data are duly referenced in the text or gazetteer, while all reports consulted are listed in the bibliography (Section 7.1).

#### **4.2.1 The Mesolithic Period (8000 to 4000 BC)**

The earliest evidence for past activity within the Study Area dates to the Mesolithic period. The economy at this time was based on hunting and gathering. People are thought to have lived in fairly small groups and to have moved around the landscape as various wild resources became available with the changing seasons. This mobile lifestyle means that settlements tend to have been relatively transient and leave only ephemeral traces in the archaeological record. To a large extent current knowledge about the distribution and character of Mesolithic sites relies on scatters of worked flint identified in the topsoil.

Two find-spots of this type have been recorded in the vicinity of Four Barrows. These include a small group of three implements and two blades from a location to the west of the barrows, some 120 metres from the south-western boundary of the landholding (Figure 4, 1). An isolated scraper attributed to the Mesolithic period was also found to the north-west of Four Barrows, just within the boundaries of Coronel Farm (Figure 4, 2).

#### **4.2.2 The Neolithic to Bronze Age (4000 to 600 BC)**

Neolithic activity in the Study Area was again focussed on the high ridge near Four Barrows. Worked flint attributed broadly to the period (4000 to 1800 BC) was found on the southern edge of one of the mounds, alongside the south-western farm boundary (Figure 4, 3). This was associated with a single fragment of late Neolithic Peterbough ware, which demonstrates a presence on

this site sometime between 3400 and 2500 BC (dating after Gibson and Kinnes 1997).

A few scattered sherds of beaker pottery from the area indicate continued activity between 2600 and 1800 BC (dating after Kinnes et. al. 1991). The find-spots lie to the west and north-west of the barrows, within 100 metres of the south-western edge of Coronel Farm (Figure 4, 4 to 6); and in the mound at the north-western end of the Four Barrows group alongside the property boundary (Figure 4, 7).

The bulk of the remaining evidence for the late Neolithic and Bronze Age use of the area consists of funerary monuments. These are far more visible than the settlements of the period and either survive as prominent earthworks, or can be identified by characteristic crop marks on aerial photographs. All of the monuments within the Study Area are round barrows and would have consisted of central mounds surrounded by circular quarry ditches. It is these features which appear as ring ditches on aerial photographs, in locations where subsequent cultivation has flattened the mounds. Round barrows originated during the late Neolithic and continued as the predominant funerary monument until the late Bronze Age, with the majority spanning the period between approximately 2600 and 1000 BC.

Three of the Four Barrows alongside the south-western boundary of Coronel Farm are bell barrows (Figure 4, 7 to 9), a type characterised by a large mound separated from the ditch by a broad berm, which are typical of the early Bronze Age (2000 to 1450 BC). The fourth, at the south-eastern end of the group (Figure 4, 10), is a bowl barrow that produced a primary adult cremation in a sarsen cist, but no closely dateable grave goods. Early Bronze Age activity in the hinterland of these monuments is indicated by a flint scraper and three collared urn sherds (2000 to 1450 BC; after Longworth 1984; and Burgess 1986) from locations to the west and north-west of the mounds, approximately 100 to 150 metres from the south-western boundary of Coronel Farm (Figure 4, 6, 11 and 12). A few other fragments of pottery attributed broadly to the Bronze Age have been recovered from the southern edge of one of the mounds (Figure 4, 3); and from a position immediately to the west within 100 metres of the farm boundary (Figure 4, 6).

The other scheduled bowl barrow, at the foot of the escarpment some 300 metres to the south-west of Four Barrows and the boundary of the landholding (Figure 4, 13), was also excavated by Cannon Greenwell. Both the primary and secondary burials were accompanied by miniature pottery vessels described as Aldbourne Cups, which are of early Bronze Age date. The mound is associated with two other nearby round barrows, one surviving as a slight platform (Figure 4, 14) and the other no longer visible as an earthwork (Figure 4, 15).

This tendency for barrows to cluster in small groups or cemeteries is repeated across the Study Area and is reflected by the distribution of the 10 ring ditches on Coronel Farm. As with all of the remaining burial monuments, the mounds have been destroyed by later cultivation. Two of the ring ditches are situated

on the gentle north-east facing slope below Four Barrows, 100 to 150 metres to the south-east of Whitecomb Plantation (Figure 4, 16 and 17). The easternmost example is defined by two concentric quarry ditches (Figure 4, 16), suggesting that it may be of more than one phase.

The other eight ring ditches on the farm are on the lower valley slopes to the south-west of Coronel Bungalow. These are arranged in two clusters of four (Figure 4, 18 to 21) and three (Figure 4, 22 to 24), with an outlier to the west (Figure 4, 25).

Another cemetery of ten ring ditches is located to the east of the lane between Aldbourne and Wanborough and to the west of White Pond Buildings. Five of these lie within the Study Area, some 350 to 450 metres from the north-eastern boundary of Coronel Farm (Figure 4, 26 to 30).

Continued activity of uncertain character into the late Bronze Age is indicated by two stray finds. One of these, a fragment of pottery (Figure 4, 31), was recovered from the farm alongside one of the ring ditches (Figure 4, 25). The second find was a late Bronze Age bracelet from the ridge some 500 metres to the north-west of the north-western boundary of the landholding (Figure 4, 32).

#### **4.2.3 The Iron Age to Roman Period (600 BC to AD 410)**

Dateable evidence for an Iron Age presence within the Study Area is confined to two locations. The first, immediately to the west of Four Barrows within 100 metres of the south-western property boundary (Figure 4, 3), produced an isolated discoidal stone rubber. A few residual sherds of Iron Age pottery were also recovered from a large feature during the archaeological investigations on the gas pipeline to the north of North Field Cottages, immediately to the east of the lane and the north-eastern farm boundary (Figure 4, 33).

However, the principal evidence for activity in this part of the landscape dates to the Roman period (Cotswold Archaeology 2003). The shallow feature containing the Iron Age sherds also produced Roman pottery and tile indicating that it originated during this period (Figure 4, 33). A fourth century well is said to have been excavated nearby in the earlier part of the twentieth century, in a position just to the north of the pipe trench (Figure 4, 34), close to an associated scatter of Roman pottery (Figure 4, 35). There is, however, some uncertainty over the precise location of the well introducing the possibility that it may not have been in the Study Area.

Roman activity extended to the south of North Field Cottages, where a ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment produced a large assemblage of pottery dated to the second half of the first century AD (Figure 4, 36; Cotswold Archaeology 2003). A gully immediately to the south was attributed to the same period (*ibid.*).

Evidence for the contemporary use of the area further to the north near North Farm is provided by a scatter of Roman pottery and tile about 100 metres to the north-east of the northern corner of the landholding (Figure 4, 37); and a spread of Roman pottery fragments further to the north, some 450 metres to the north of the northern corner of the property (Figure 4, 38). The only other recorded Roman artefacts from the Study Area were found on the ridge near Four Barrows. They include pottery from two locations: one to the west of the barrows, some 120 metres from the south-western boundary of Coronel Farm (Figure 4, 1); and the other to the north-west of the burial mounds, approximately 100 metres west of the north-western corner of the landholding (Figure 4, 5).

#### **4.2.4 Undated Remains of Likely Prehistoric or Roman Origin**

A large circular enclosure on the northern margins of the Study Area, about 450 metres from the northern corner of the farm (Figure 4, 39), is almost certainly of prehistoric origin. A rectangular enclosure is attached to its eastern side and although there is no dating evidence, the circular feature is most reminiscent of the ditches that commonly surround early to middle Iron Age settlements (600 to 100/50 BC). A number of these sites in Wessex have a long history of occupation and it is not unusual to find several such enclosures in close proximity to one another. The contiguous rectangular ditch may well denote continued settlement into the late Iron Age or early Roman period.

Another area of settlement is indicated by a series of undated pits and postholes to the north of North Field Cottages (Figure 4, 40). A worked sarsen flake attributed to the prehistoric period has been found in the same general area (Figure 4, 41). The pits and postholes were located along the course of the gas pipeline to the south-east of the shallow feature that produced Iron Age and Roman finds (Cotswold Archaeology 2003). A potentially contemporary origin for these seems likely and it is possible that the features were empty because they were peripheral to the principal focus of occupation.

Several undated ditches to the south-east of North Field Cottages, (Figure 4, 42) were thought likely to be field boundaries of possible Roman date (Cotswold Archaeology 2003). They included two set at right angles, apparently defining the corner of an enclosure (*ibid.*).

Part of a 'Celtic' field system is visible on aerial photographs on the valley slopes towards the centre of Coronel Farm (Figure 4, 43). Associated elements appear to extend westwards across the ridge and beyond the south-western boundary of the landholding (Figure 4, 44). The layout is typical of fields that could date to any time between the middle Bronze Age and the end of the Roman period.

#### **4.2.5 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 to 1484)**

The parish of Aldbourne is broadly congruent with Aldbourne Manor, which was first mentioned in the late Saxon documents (Freeman 1983). Medieval settlement was focussed well away from the farm in Aldbourne village to the south-east of the Study Area, and in the hamlets of Preston also to the south-east, and Upper Upham, Woodsend and Snap to the west (ibid.). The open fields were situated in the dry valleys converging on Aldbourne Village (ibid.). These included North Field, which encompassed most of Coronel Farm (see Section 4.3).

The most substantial evidence for activity during this period includes pits containing medieval pottery at Four Barrows, on the south-western boundary of the landholding (Figure 4, 45). Otherwise medieval remains are restricted to surface finds from the valley bottom to the east of the lane between Aldbourne and Wanborough, which may well have been spread on the fields along with animal manure and night soil. These include fragments of pottery from the area to the north of North Field Cottages (Figure 4, 34 and 46) and from the land further to the north, within 100 metres of the northern corner of the landholding (Figure 4, 37); and a skillet handle from a field north of Aldbourne, 280 metres east of the south-eastern corner of Coronel Farm (Figure 4, 47).

#### **4.2.6 Undated Features**

It has been suggested that a series of linear and curvilinear features, immediately to the west of Four Barrows within 100 metres of the south-western boundary of the landholding (Figure 4, 48), may be associated with the Aldbourne rabbit warren. This was in use between the medieval period and the eighteenth century and at its most profitable was providing the Lord of the Manor with half of his income (Freeman 1983).

Linear features set on a north to south and east to west alignment extend across the southern corner of Coronel Farm and continue southwards beyond its south-eastern margins (Figure 4, 49). These are on a similar axis to some of the 'Celtic' fields on the landholding further to the north (Figure 4, 43 and 44) and could be related boundaries.

Otherwise the only remaining features within the Study Area are two undated enclosures. One is rectangular in plan and is located some 350 metres to the south-west of the southern corner of Coronel Farm (Figure 4, 50). The other is of uncertain character and lies approximately 100 metres to the east of the northern corner of the landholding (Figure 4, 37).

### **4.3 The Cartographic Evidence (Figures 5 to 7)**

The study of the historical maps has relied on the material held at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre. The work has focussed on the land coinciding

with the application site and has been confined to those maps which show this area at a sufficient scale to provide specific details about its past character (see Section 7.3).

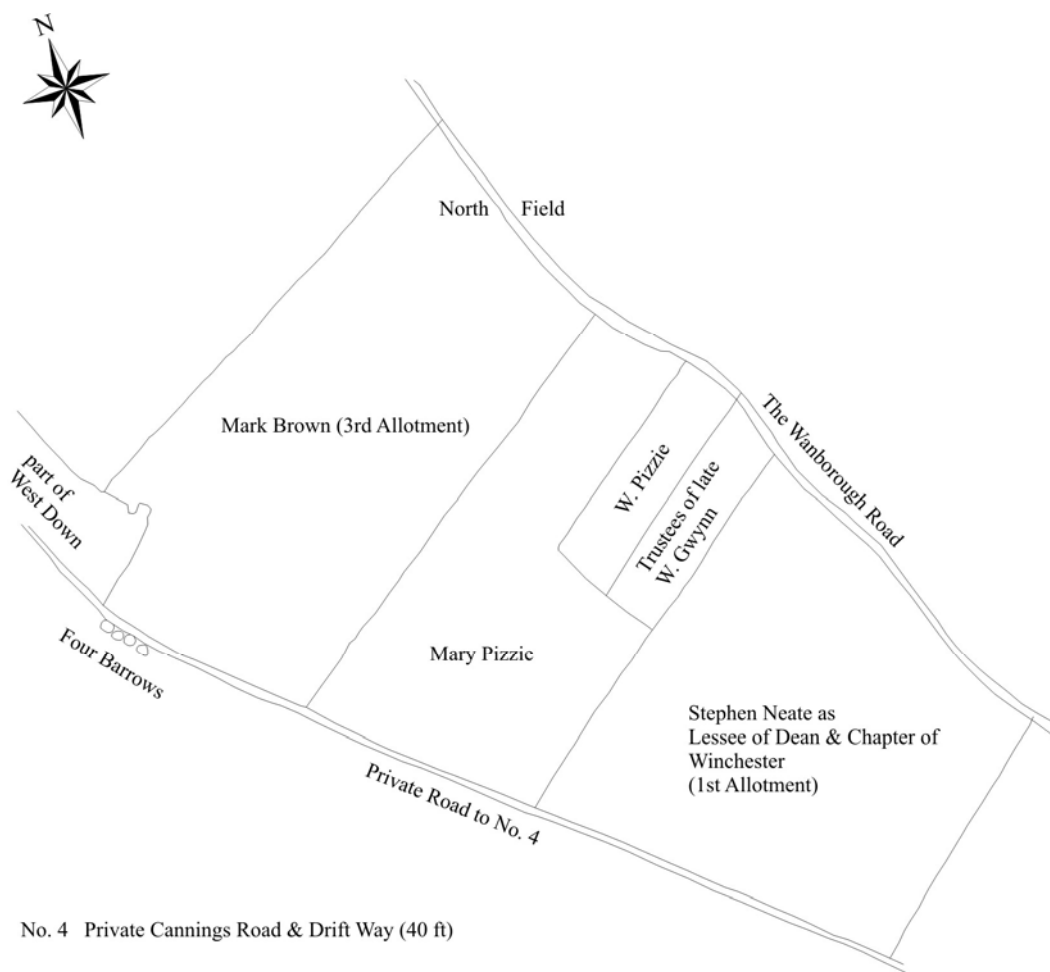


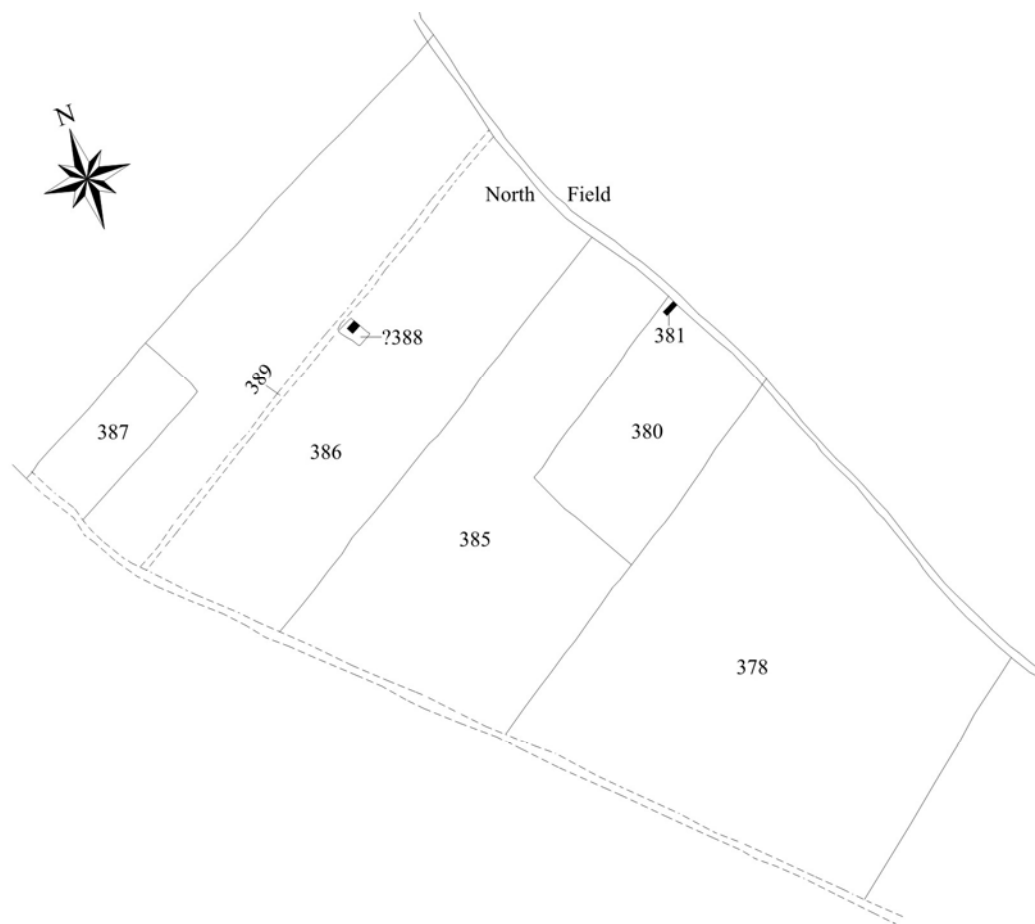
Figure 5: extract from the Aldbourne enclosure map of 1809 (not to scale)

#### 4.3.1 The Nineteenth Century (Figures 5 and 6)

The earliest view of the fields encompassed by Coronel Farm is provided by the Aldbourne enclosure map of 1809 (Figure 5). Up until this time most of the land had been part of North Field, which was one of the cultivated medieval open fields. This would have been sub-divided into numerous long narrow strips or selions, defined on the ground by a broad ridge with a furrow on either side. By contrast the north-western corner of the farm was part of West Down, which is likely to have been used as sheep pasture. In 1809 the land was sub-divided into five allotments awarded to different owners (Figure 5).

These boundaries were still in place in 1838, when the Aldbourne tithe map was surveyed (Figure 6). By this time the road now used as the principal farm

access was in place (Figure 6, 389). Barns and yards had also been constructed on the sites of Coronel Bungalow and the later piggery (Figure 6, 381 and 388). Apart from 'The Down' (Figure 6, 387), all of the fields were under arable cultivation (Figure 6, 378, 380, 385 and 386).



	LANDOWNER	OCCUPIER	NAME	LANDUSE
378	Dean & Chapter Collegiate Church of Winchester & Stephen Neate, their Lessee of Rectorial Glebe	Thomas Butler & Thomas Hodder	Allotment & North Field	Arable
380	Richard Church	In hand	Allotment in North Field	Arable
381	Richard Church	In hand	Barn & Yard in North Field	-----
385	Richard Hill Simon Sawyer Thomas Weedon	Trustees in hand for Caleb Pizzie	Allotment in North Field	Arable
386	Thomas Brown	In hand	Allotment in North Field	Arable
387	Thomas Brown	In hand	The Down	Pasture
388	Thomas Brown	In hand	Barn & Yard in North Field	-----
389	Thomas Brown	In hand	Road in North Field (not numbered on map)	

Figure 6: extract from the Aldbourne tithe map of 1838 (not to scale)

#### 4.3.2 The Twentieth Century (Figure 7)

The Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre only hold copies of the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 and the revised edition of 1924. These are at 25 inch scale and are too large for reproduction. They provide little additional information about the character of the landholding, which remained largely unaltered since 1838. A detail from the second edition showing two new field boundaries and alterations to the layout of the barns and yard on the site of the piggery is included in this report (Figure 7). This additionally depicts a pump on the south-eastern side of the buildings and a well in the south-western corner of the range (Figure 7).

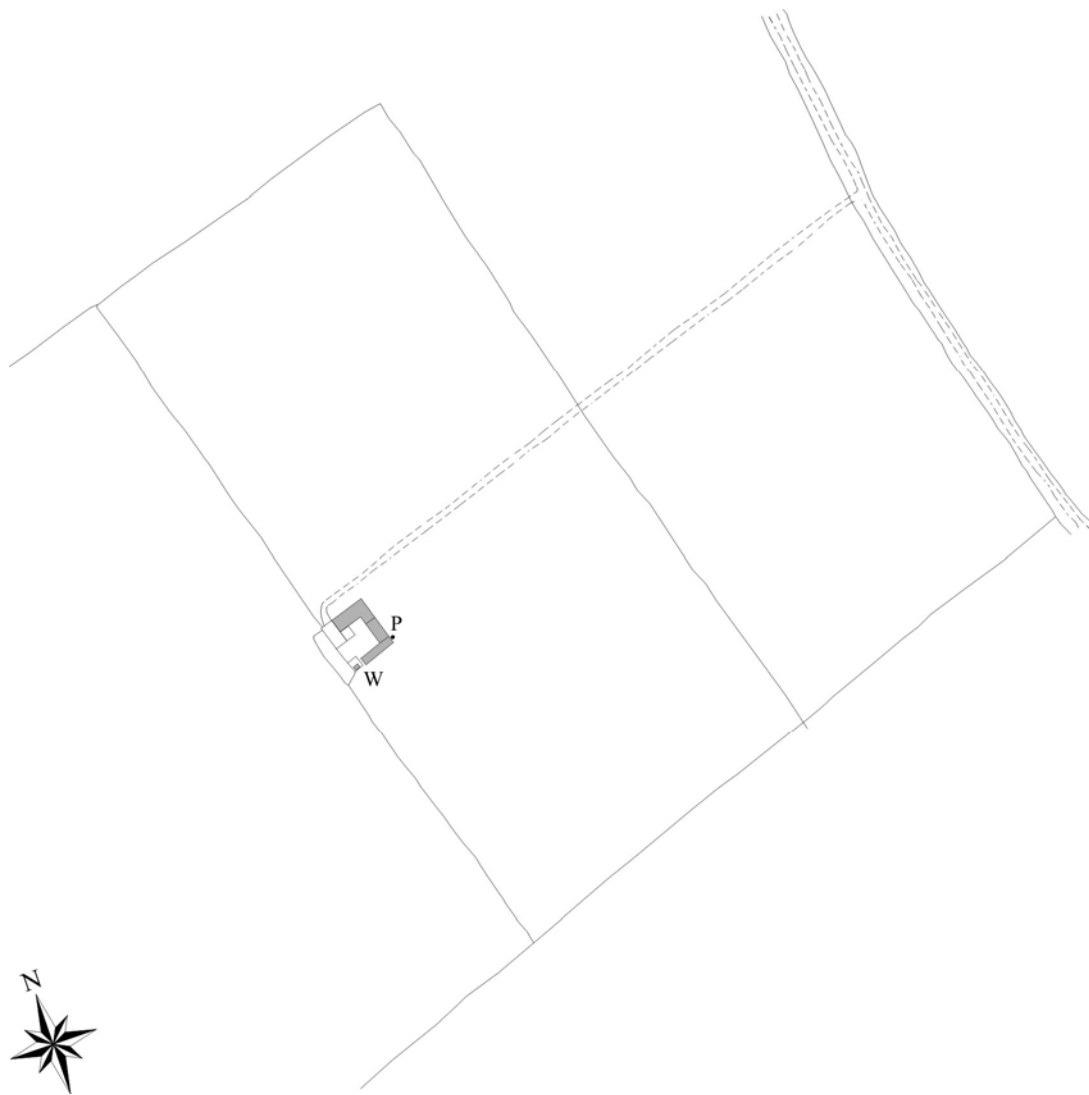


Figure 7: extract from the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900, 25 inch version (XXIII.8). Not to scale.



#### 4.4 The Aerial Photographs (Figures 8 and 9)

Aerial photographs of the farm held by English Heritage were checked for archaeological features. A cover search was carried out for photographs at a scale of 1:20000 and larger, taken within a 1.5 kilometre radius of a central grid reference of SU 257 772. This produced 45 photographs from eight sorties in the vertical collection and 99 photographs in the specialist collection. All were inspected for archaeological features and a full list of these is provided in Section 7.4.



Figure 8: oblique aerial photograph of Four Barrows taken on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1969



Figure 9: oblique aerial photograph of ring ditches taken on 15th April 1989 in relation to the proposed route of the new track and gallops outlined in colour (NMR 4302/37)

The research did not reveal any previously unrecorded features, but two of the photographs showing the barrows and ring ditches have been reproduced. The first taken on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1969 is of Four Barrows (Figure 8) and shows one of the ring ditches in the field to the north-east (Figure 4, 17). The other photograph taken on 15<sup>th</sup> April 1989 (Figure 9) is of the seven ring ditches on the farm to the south-west of Coronel Bungalow (Figure 4, 18 to 24). The proposed route of the new track linking the stables with the gallops has been added to this photograph (Figure 9).

## **4.5 The Site Walkover**

A rapid walkover survey of the farm was carried out on Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> December 2008. The day was foggy and overcast providing less than ideal lighting conditions for the observation of very low earthworks. However, the crops and stubble within the fields were low providing clear views of the ground surface. With the exception of lynchets along the existing field boundaries, no earthworks were observed on the farm.

## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Farm**

The ridge around Four Barrows was visited during the Mesolithic period and may well have been the site of a temporary encampment. The single scraper does indicate a presence in the north-western part of Coronel Farm at this time (Figure 4, 2). However, there is little to suggest that this was more than a chance loss on the periphery of the principal focus of activity.

The main archaeological concern is raised by the distribution of ring ditches across the landholding (Figure 4, 16 to 24). These are likely to represent an extended sequence of funerary activity spanning the period between the late Neolithic and the end of the middle Bronze Age. Although the mounds no longer survive, the ditches may well have been the focus of subsequent burials and special deposits, while the silts will contain evidence for the changing character of the past environment. Associated negative features may also be present. These could include traces of activity pre-dating the construction of the barrows; the primary burial or burials below the mound; and secondary burials or cremations within and alongside the ring ditches. It is common for Bronze Age cremation cemeteries to be located in the vicinity of round barrows. Some are unaccompanied and others are buried within urns placed in pits. There is a tendency for small cremation cemeteries to be situated on the southern sides of barrow ditches although this is not exclusively the case, while examples of more extensive linear cemeteries between barrows are also recorded. The results of excavations on similar sites elsewhere suggests that a range of other features might occur in the vicinity of the ring ditches, such as small groups of pits, avenues of post settings apparently defining processional ways, or the remains of funeral pyres.

The dateable evidence for late Bronze Age and Iron Age activity is confined to isolated or residual finds, which may well represent chance losses or transient episodes in the hinterland of the principal settlements. By the Iron Age these probably included the large circular enclosure on the northern margins of the Study Area (Figure 4, 39), but there is no indication of a similar site on Coronel Farm. The significance of the late Bronze Age sherd from the proposed development area close to one of the ring ditches is uncertain (Figure 4, 31). It could have been part of a late funerary offering or it might denote occupation somewhere in the vicinity, although not necessarily on the farm.

The evidence for the Roman use of the Study Area concentrates in the valley bottom and on its lower slopes to the east of the landholding. The quantity of later first century pottery from the ditch section to the south-east of North Field Cottages (Figure 4, 36; 100 sherds, weighing 1.314 kilograms, Cotswold Archaeology 2003) points to nearby occupation. It is possible that the undated pits and postholes to the north (Figure 4, 40) mark the periphery of just such a settlement. This would be confirmed by the fourth century well (Figure 4, 34) if it was correctly located, but until the doubts raised over its provenance are resolved it would be unwise to recruit this as supporting evidence. The significance of the Roman pottery from the ridge near Four Barrows is uncertain (Figure 4, 1). It may be part of a manuring scatter, an explanation which seems to account for the Roman sherds and tile in the valley to the south of North Farm (Figure 4, 37 and 38), since features of this date were not identified along this particular section of the gas pipeline (Cotswold Archaeology 2003).

The alignment of the 'Celtic' field boundaries on and adjacent to the farm (Figure 4, 43 and 44) is shared by the early Roman ditch and other undated examples excavated to the south of North Field Cottages (Figure 4, 36 and 42; Cotswold Archaeology 2003). Although further investigation is required to provide confirmation, a Roman date seems probable for the field system. If this is the case, the evidence suggests that the fields are most likely to have been farmed from a settlement to the east of Coronel Farm in the valley bottom. There is a more remote possibility that the fields could be of middle or late Bronze Age date, in which case there is an increased risk of finding associated occupation nearby on the application site.

By the medieval period the land encompassing the proposed development area was largely part of an open field with pasture in the north-western corner. Aldbourne village, the associated hamlets and isolated farms lay well beyond Coronel Farm. The barns on the sites of the piggery and Coronel Bungalow were built between 1809 (Figure 5) and 1838 (Figure 6), while North Field Cottages were constructed in the late nineteenth century (Freeman 1983). There is no evidence that any of these structures replaced earlier buildings with potential medieval origins. The medieval surface finds within the Study Area are almost certainly part of a manuring scatter, leaving the pits on the farm boundary at Four Barrows as the only anomalous remains (Figure 4, 45). It is remotely possible that these might have been associated with nearby occupation, perhaps a warrener's cottage. Even if this is the case, a location beyond the medieval open fields seems most probable either to the west of the farm boundary or on West Down in its north-western corner (cf. Figure 5). With this one possible and confined exception, the evidence indicates that there is a low risk of encountering significant medieval remains on Coronel Farm.

## **5.2 The Impact of Previous Land-Use and Development on Potential Archaeological Remains**

The impact of long-term cultivation on the landholding since the medieval period is illustrated by the missing mounds, which would once have been associated with the 10 ring ditches. A further indication of the intensity of farming since the early nineteenth century enclosure is provided by the total absence of medieval ridge and furrow defining the cultivated strips in the open field.

There is a considerable quantity of shattered chalk and flint on the surface across Coronel Farm, particularly on the ridge and upper coombe slopes. This points to the erosion of the topsoil and truncation of the underlying natural.

It is uncertain whether the deep terracing associated with the existing piggery was part of the modern development or whether it took place when the early nineteenth century farmstead was constructed. Whatever the phasing of the ground reduction, it is certain that any remains pre-dating the early nineteenth century will have been severely truncated or more probably destroyed across this part of the application site.

## **5.3 The Impact of the Proposals on Potential Archaeological Remains**

The proposed loose boxes and other facilities in the terraced area around the existing piggery are unlikely to have an impact on any significant buried archaeological remains. This is an area which has already been severely truncated, where the conditions for the survival of potential archaeological deposits are extremely poor.

The proposed route of the new track skirts and avoids the north-western cluster of ring ditches (Figure 2; Figure 4, 22 to 24; and Figure 9). The junction between this track, the north-eastern end of the gallops and the hedge is close to the ditch of one of the barrows in the second cluster (Figure 2; Figure 4, 18; and Figure 9). The gallops additionally pass near to the Four Barrows, outside the scheduled area which ends at the property fence (Figure 2; Figure 4, 7 to 10).

Ground reduction associated with the construction of the gallops and new track and with the extension of the hedgerow should be confined to the topsoil and modern plough zone. This is particularly the case with the gallops and track, which will be excavated to a depth of approximately 0.2 metres. The deeper hedge trench (0.3 metres) is likely to come closer to previously undisturbed horizons.

However, it is impossible to be absolutely certain that the ground works will be entirely restricted to the plough zone as the depth of the topsoil is unknown. Erosion on the sloping ground, plateau and along existing field boundaries and tracks may have resulted in a shallow soil and it is conceivable that previously

undisturbed horizons may be exposed. This could leave potentially fragile archaeological remains vulnerable to damage.

#### **5.4 The Impact of the Proposals on the Setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument**

The scheduled area encompassing the Four Barrows (SAM 12180) lies immediately alongside the south-western farm boundary. Views of the existing piggery are obscured by the topography and the proposed changes to this part of the application site will not, therefore, have any impact on the setting of Bronze Age funerary monuments. The proposed route of the gallops passes alongside the scheduled area, but here the changes will be restricted to surface appearance at ground level.

### **6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The principal archaeological concern is raised by the number of late Neolithic to Bronze Age round barrows on or adjacent to the application site. The available evidence suggests that there is otherwise a generally low risk of encountering significant buried remains on the farm.

The proposed loose boxes and other stable yard facilities occupy an area which has already been severely truncated, where the conditions for the survival of potential archaeological deposits are extremely poor. This part of the scheme will, therefore, have no impact on significant archaeology. Nor will it affect the setting of the scheduled barrows since the existing and new buildings are hidden from view by the topography. Although the proposed route of the gallops passes close to the scheduled area, material change will be confined to surfacing at ground level.

The planned route of the gallops and new track and the hedgerow planting avoid the known burial monuments, but cross a defined zone of archaeological potential (Kennet Local Plan proposals and zone map; Section 1.2.3) close both to the scheduled barrows and to the ring ditch clusters. Funerary monuments of this type are known to be associated with satellite burials, flat cremation cemeteries and other features connected with the ceremonies of burial and mourning. In this particular geological and topographic setting such remains tend to be close to the surface, immediately below the plough zone. The ground works are shallow and should be restricted to previously disturbed horizons, but given the uncertain depth of the topsoil it is possible that any underlying archaeological deposits might be exposed. If this were to happen, the fragile remains normally associated with barrow cemeteries would be very vulnerable to damage.

In order to mitigate this potential impact it is recommended that a watching brief should be carried out as a precautionary measure during the ground works for the gallops, new track and hedgerow planting. This would

additionally ensure the recording of other potential archaeological features that might be adversely affected by the proposals.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **7.1 Books and Documents**

Burgess, C., 1986, "Urnes of no small variety': collared urns reviewed", *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, **52**, 339-351

Cotswold Archaeology, 2003, *Wanborough to Aldbourne Gase Pipeline, Wiltshire. Programme of Archaeological Recording for RSK ENSR Environment on Behalf of Transco*, unpublished report by Cotswold Archaeology, Report No. 02081

Department of the Environment, November 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16)*

Gibson, A., and Kinnes, I., 1997, "On the urns of a dilemma: radiocarbon and the Peterborough Problem", *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, **16**, 65-72

Institute for Archaeologists (IFA), 2001 (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*

*Kennet Local Plan 2011* (Adopted 30<sup>th</sup> April 2004)

Kinnes, I., Gibson, A., Ambers, J., Bowman, S., Leese, M., and Boast, R., 1991, "Radiocarbon dating and British beakers: the British Museum programme", *Scottish Archaeological Review*, **8**, 35-68

Longworth, I., 1984, *Collared Urns of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland*, Cambridge University Press

*Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016* (adopted April 2006)

Sumbler, M. G., 1996, *London and the Thames Valley*, British Regional Geology, British Geological Survey, Fourth Edition

Wiltshire Council, January 2009, *Wiltshire Local Development Scheme*

**7.2 Gazetteer of Known Sites (shown on Figure 4; grid references in bold represent the position of specific features from the report illustrations (Cotswold Archaeology 2003))**

Site	SMR No.	NGR (SU)	Description
1	SU27NW050 SU27NW304	2482 7732	Mesolithic flint implements; and Roman sherds
2	SU27NW064	2480 7746	Mesolithic flint scraper
3	SU27NW136 SU27NW211	<b>2488 7730</b> 2487 7732	Neolithic sherd and worked flint; later urn sherd; Iron Age stone artefact
4	SU27NW155	2483 7727	Two beaker sherds
5	SU27NW156 SU27NW333	247 774	Two beaker sherds; and nine Roman sherds
6	SU27NW165	2488 7728	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age sherds
7	SU27NW613	2491 7731	Four Barrows – one beaker base fragment; late Neolithic to Bronze Age bell barrow (SAM 12180)
8	SU27NW614	2491 7733	Four Barrows – late Neolithic to Bronze Age bell barrow (SAM 12180)
9	SU27NW615	2493 7730	Four Barrows – late Neolithic to Bronze Age bell barrow (SAM 12180)
10	SU27NW616	2496 7725	Four Barrows – late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow (SAM 12180)
11	SU27NW181	2480 7736	Early Bronze Age sherd
12	SU27NW174	2474 7728	Early Bronze Age sherd and a flint scraper
13	SU27NW625	2473 7707	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow (SAM 12181)
14	SU27NW684	2478 7704	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age barrow
15	SU27NW624	2470 7708	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow
16	SU27NE612	2516 7753	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age double ring ditch (concentric)
17	SU27NE613	2507 7749	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch



<b>Site</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>NGR (SU)</b>	<b>Description</b>
18	SU27NE644	25807735	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
19	SU27NE647	2582 7733	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
20	SU27NE648	2586 7732	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
21	SU27NE649	2588 7730	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
22	SU27NE650	2567 7745	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
23	SU27NE651	2567 7740	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
24	SU27NE652	2563 7739	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
25	SU27NE645	2538 7742	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
26	SU27NE620	2668 7703	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
27	SU27NE637	2662 7719	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
28	SU27NE638	2675 7705	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
29	SU27NE646	2672 7704	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
30	SU27NE653	2679 7707	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age ring ditch
31	SU27NE160	2538 7742	Late Bronze Age sherd
32	SU27NW180	2462 7789	Late Bronze Age bracelet
33	SU27NE207 SU27NE331	<b>2595 7765</b> 2607 7759	Roman feature containing pottery and tile and residual Iron Age sherds (Cotswold Archaeology 2003)
34	SU27NE307 SU27NE451	2606 7764	Roman well; and medieval sherds
35	SU27NE308	2604 7776	Roman pottery fragments (Cotswold Archaeology 2003)

<b>Site</b>	<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>NGR (SU)</b>	<b>Description</b>
36	SU27NE332	2622 7740 <b>2625 7729</b>	Ditch with large assemblage of early Roman pottery and a contemporary gully (Cotswold Archaeology 2003)
37	SU27NE322 SU27NE463	2572 7814	Roman pottery and tile fragments; medieval pottery sherd; and a possible undated enclosure
38	SU27NE323	2556 7850	Roman pottery scatter
39	SU27NE614	2568 7846	Undated enclosures with likely prehistoric origins
40	SU27NE554	261 775 <b>2606 7761</b>	Undated pits and postholes of possible Iron Age to Roman origin (Cotswold Archaeology 2003)
41	SU27NE552	260 777	Worked sarsen flake attributed to the prehistoric period
42	SU27NE554	261 775 <b>2623 7739</b>	Undated ditches of possible Iron Age to Roman origin (Cotswold Archaeology 2003)
43	SU27NE627	257 772	Later prehistoric to Roman field system
44	SU27NE626	2519 7706	Later prehistoric to Roman field system
45	SU27NW455	2492 7736	Medieval pits containing pottery
46	SU27NE462	2595 7765	Late medieval pottery sherd
47	SU27NE461	2670 7680	Medieval skillet handle
48	SU27NW669	2480 7722	Undated linear and curvilinear features that may be associated with the Aldbourne medieval rabbit warren
49	SU27NE628	2617 7653	Undated linear crop marks
50	SU27NE615	257 763	Undated rectangular enclosure

**7.3 Historical Maps and Schedules**

1809	Aldbourn enclosure map (154/5)
1838	Aldbourn tithe map (574/277)
1838	Aldbourn tithe awards (D/1/25/T/A/Aldbourn)
1900	Ordnance Survey Second Edition, Sheet XXIII.8 – 25 inch version
1924	Ordnance Survey Revised Edition, Sheet XXIII.8 – 25 inch version

**7.4 Aerial Photographs Consulted  
Vertical Collection (black and white prints)**

<b>Sortie No.</b>	<b>Library No.</b>	<b>Frame Nos.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>
RAF/13N/AC47	6439	58-61	29/04/1942	1:5000
RAF/106G/ UK/1415	282	3313-3315	14/04/1946	1:9800
RAF/106G/ UK/1415	282	3334-3337	14/04/1946	1:9800
RAF/106G/ UK/1415	282	4334-4336	14/04/1946	1:9800
RAF/106G/ UK/1416	277	3097-3099	14/04/1946	1:10000
RAF/106G/ UK/1648	424	4026-4028	10/07/1946	1:10000
FSL/6512	309A	311-314	03/03/1965	1:2500
RAF/543/3859	15228	295-297	13/06/1967	1:10600
RAF/543/3859	15228	392-393F21	13/06/1967	1:10600
RAF/543/3859	15228	392-393F22	13/06/1967	1:10600
OS/72224	10328	276-280	15/07/1972	1:6700
OS/72224	10328	307-311	15/07/1972	1:6700
OS/98438	15402	3907-3908	25/07/1998	1:8800
OS/98438	15402	3921-3922	25/07/1998	1:8800

**Oblique Collection**

<b>Photo Ref.</b>	<b>Film/Frame No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Film Type</b>	<b>Grid Ref.</b>
SU 2477/7	CCC 5196/03200	01/05/1934	B&W	SU 245 771
SU 2477/8	CCC 5196/03201	01/05/1934	B&W	SU 245 779
SU 2576/6	CCC 5198/03218	01/05/1934	B&W	SU 251 767
SU 2577/2	CCC 5198/03219	01/05/1934	B&W	SU 252 777
SU 2578/3	CCC 5198/03220	01/05/1934	B&W	SU 253 784
SU 2676/5	CCC 5198/03237	01/05/1934	B&W	SU 265 767
SU 2677/1	CCC 5198/03228	01/05/1934	B&W	SU 266 775
SU 2678/13	CCC 9119/03239	01/05/1934	B&W	SU 266 782
SU 2578/4	CCC 5198/09313	10/05/1934	B&W	SU 252 783
SU 2677/2	CCC 5198/09311	10/05/1934	B&W	SU 268 779
SU 2678/14	CCC 5198/09312	10/05/1934	B&W	SU 261 782
SU 2676/6	CCC 5198/09533	11/05/1934	B&W	SU 266 761
SU 2777/5	CCC 5198/09534	14/05/1934	B&W	SU 271 770
SU 2578/1	CCC 9127/09849	15/05/1934	B&W	SU 257 786
SU 2578/2	CCC 9127/09848	15/05/1934	B&W	SU 252 783
SU 2678/12	CCC 9128/U112	24/05/1934	B&W	SU 266 782
SU 2575/3	CAP 8260/64	13/04/1955	B&W	SU 252 759
SU 2676/3	CAP 8260/69	13/04/1955	B&W	SU 260 763
SU 2676/4	CAP 8260/70	13/04/1955	B&W	SU 260 763
SU 2477/3	NMR 114/282-289	28/03/1969	B&W	SU 248 773
SU 2477/4	NMR 114/279-281	28/03/1969	B&W	SU 249 774
SU 2575/1	NMR 197/52	08/06/1970	B&W	SU 259 758
SU 2575/2	NMR 197/53	08/06/1970	B&W	SU 259 758
SU 2678/1	NMR 197/54	08/06/1970	B&W	SU 264 785
SU 2678/2	NMR 197/55	08/06/1970	B&W	SU 264 785
SU 2477/5	NMR 571/38	14/09/1973	B&W	SU 249 773
SU 2477/6	NMR 571/39	14/09/1973	B&W	SU 249 773
SU 2678/3	NMR 571/35	14/09/1973	B&W	SU 263 785
SU 2678/4	NMR 571/36	14/09/1973	B&W	SU 263 785
SU 2678/5	NMR 571/37	14/09/1973	B&W	SU 263 785
SU 2576/5	NMR 927/41-42	29/04/1976	B&W	SU 257 762
SU 2678/8	NMR 927/30-36	29/04/1976	B&W	SU 266 783

**Oblique Collection (continued)**

<b>Photo Ref.</b>	<b>Film/Frame No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Film Type</b>	<b>Grid Ref.</b>
SU2676/1	NMR 976/288-290	03/08/1976	B&W	SU 265 769
SU2678/7	NMR 976/278-279	03/08/1976	B&W	SU 265 781
SU 2577/2	NMR 1301/143-144	04/08/1978	B&W	SU 269 769
SU 2577/1	NMR 1301/146-147	04/08/1978	B&W	SU 251 777
SU 2777/3	NMR 10690/27	21/08/1978	Colour	SU 270 775
SU 2577/3	NMR 4302/37	15/04/1989	B&W	SU 258 775
SU 2577/4	NMR 4302/38	15/04/1989	B&W	SU 258 775
SU 2577/5	NMR 4302/39	15/04/1989	B&W	SU 257 775
SU 2577/6	NMR 4302/40	15/04/1989	B&W	SU 257 775
SU 2577/7	NMR 4302/41	15/04/1989	B&W	SU 257 775
SU 2577/8	NMR 4302/42	15/04/1989	B&W	SU 252 774
SU 2577/9	NMR 4305/05	15/04/1989	Colour	SU 255 773
SU 2577/10	NMR 4305/06	15/04/1989	Colour	SU 256 773
SU 2577/11	NMR 4305/07	15/04/1989	Colour	SU 257 772
SU 2678/16	NMR 15871/07	12/11/1997	B&W	SU 265 781
SU 2678/17	NMR 15871/08	12/11/1997	B&W	SU 265 781
SU 2678/18	NMR 15871/09	12/11/1997	B&W	SU 261 784
SU 2678/19	NMR 15871/10	12/11/1997	B&W	SU 261 784
SU 2678/20	NMR 15861/34	12/11/1997	Colour	SU 264 781
SU 2678/21	NMR 15861/35	12/11/1997	Colour	SU 262 786
SU 2678/22	NMR 18089/20	07/07/1998	B&W	SU 262 786
SU 2678/23	NMR 18089/21	07/07/1998	B&W	SU 262 785
SU 2678/24	NMR 18090/01	07/07/1998	B&W	SU 262 786
SU 2476/13	NMR 18972/15	12/10/2000	B&W	SU 247 764
SU 2476/14	NMR 18972/16	12/10/2000	B&W	SU 247 764
SU 2476/15	NMR 18972/17	12/10/2000	B&W	SU 248 764
SU 2476/16	NMR 18972/18	12/10/2000	B&W	SU 247 764
SU 2476/17	NMR 18972/19	12/10/2000	B&W	SU 247 764
SU 2476/18	NMR 18921/30	12/10/2000	Colour	SU 249 764
SU 2476/19	NMR 18921/31	12/10/2000	Colour	SU 249 764
SU 2678/26	NMR 18975/10	12/10/2000	Colour	SU 263 783
SU 2678/27	NMR 18975/11	12/10/2000	Colour	SU 263 783

**Oblique Collection (continued)**

<b>Photo Ref.</b>	<b>Film/Frame No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Film Type</b>	<b>Grid Ref.</b>
SU 2678/28	NMR 18975/12	12/10/2000	Colour	SU 263 783
SU 2578/5	NMR 21280/14	03/07/2001	B&W	SU 252 782
SU 2578/6	NMR 21280/15	03/07/2001	B&W	SU 253 781
SU 2578/7	NMR 21280/16	03/07/2001	B&W	SU 253 781
SU 2578/8	NMR 21280/17	03/07/2001	B&W	SU 253 781
SU 2578/9	NMR 21231/20	03/07/2001	Colour	SU 253 781
SU 2578/10	NMR 21231/21	03/07/2001	Colour	SU 253 781
SU 2578/11	NMR 21231/22	03/07/2001	Colour	SU 252 782
SU 2477/1	ACA 7081/20	Unknown	B&W	SU 247 770
SU 2477/2	ACA 7345/19	Unknown	B&W	SU 249 772
SU 2576/1	ACA 7346/21	Unknown	B&W	SU 250 764
SU 2576/2	ACA 7346/22	Unknown	B&W	SU 250 764
SU 2576/3	ACA 7346/23	Unknown	B&W	SU 250 764
SU 2576/4	ACA 7346/24	Unknown	B&W	SU 250 764