

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

OF

KINGWOOD STUD,

LAMBOURN WOODLANDS,

BERKSHIRE

On behalf of

Kingwood Stud Management Company

JUNE 2011

REPORT FOR Kingwood Stud Management Company
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SUMMARY

There is a high potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval date to be located within the development area.

The northern and north-western sections of the site are the most likely to encounter archaeological features of a prehistoric date, potentially from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. Roman features are potentially most likely to be encountered along the southern and northern portions of the site. Medieval remains are more likely to be located in the eastern and western portions of the site.

Careful consideration should be given to the placement of the proposed track, avoiding the extreme northerly and southerly limits of the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Phillips Planning Services Ltd on behalf of Kingwood Stud Management Company as part of the consideration of a proposal for a development on land at the Kingwood Stud, Lambourn Woodlands, Hungerford, Berkshire.

1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

This report has been prepared in accordance with Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2010); and with the policies relevant to archaeology in the *Berkshire Structure Plan 2001-2016* (2005). In format and contents this report conforms to the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IfA revised 2008).

1.2.1 Government Planning Policy Guidance

Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5 2010) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

HE4.1 Local planning authorities should consider whether the exercise of permitted development rights would undermine the aims for the historic environment. If it would, local planning authorities should consider the use of an article 4 direction to ensure any development is given due consideration

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

HE6.2 This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

1.2.2 Berkshire Structure Plan 2001-2016 (Adopted July 2005)

The Berkshire Structure Plan (2005) highlights includes only a single policy that will affect this development:

Policy EN4: Historic Environment

1. Historic features and area of historic importance and their settings will be conserved and

- where appropriate enhanced. The Councils will only allow development if it has no adverse impact on features or areas of historic importance.
2. Proposals will be expected to have regarded the wider historic environment and will only be permitted when they would conserve or enhance the character or setting of Berkshire's historic landscape and built environment.

1.2.3 West Berkshire District Local Plan 1991-2006 Saved Policies

The Local Plan sets out the Council's current policies and proposals for the development and use of land within West Berkshire. It includes detailed policies and specific proposals to guide planning decisions. These policies have been saved from Friday 28th September 2007 onwards, until their eventual replacement by the Local Development Framework in the autumn of 2011.

Policy ENV.38 Programmes of Site Management will be sought in appropriate cases for sites scheduled as Ancient Monuments and for sites of especial local archaeological significance.

Other associated policies were not saved because they do “not appear to add to matters already addressed in national policy”.

1.3 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 PPS 5 by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historic data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process. The report will provide the evidence necessary for informed and reasonable planning decisions concerning the need for further archaeological work. The information will allow for the development of an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on the archaeology, if this is warranted.

In accordance with PPS 5, 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 revised 2008). 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 IfA *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 PPS 5, 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 Methodology

The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologist *Standard Guidance* paper (IfA, revised 2008).

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

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were the Historic Environment Records for West Berkshire and the Berkshire Records Office. The first holds details of known archaeological sites. The Records Office contained copies of relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey maps, other cartographic sources and documentary sources. Archaeological sites in West Berkshire within 500 m of the proposal site have been noted. Aerial photographs of the area held at the National Monuments Record in Swindon were also consulted.

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive on the site will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/infrastructure/activity on the site has therefore been assessed from a study of available map information and other documentary sources.

In order that the appropriate archaeological response/s can be identified, consideration has been given to the need for further assessment and evaluation by fieldwork, in order to identify and locate surviving archaeological deposits on the site.

2 THE SITE (Figure 1)

The location of the proposed development site is on land at the Kingwood Stud, Lambourn Woodlands, Hungerford, Berkshire. The site is centred at grid reference SU 3100 7700.

The geology of the site has been identified from British Geological Survey Map (sheet 267) as clay-with-flints, with out crops of the Seaford Chalk Formation to the north and east.

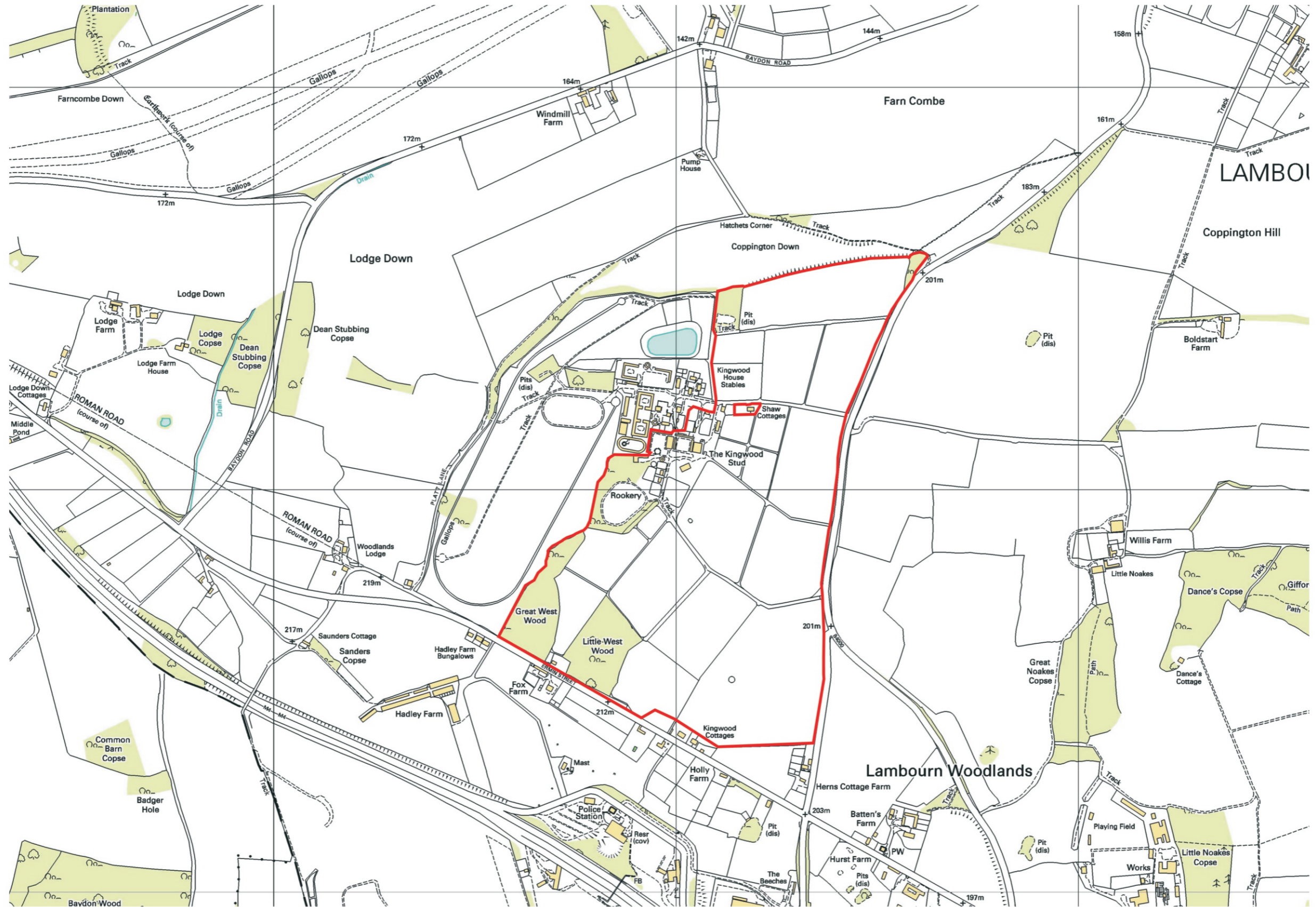


Figure 1. Location Map

It is proposed to install a training system track

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Historical Background (*By Stephen Yeates*)

The major recognised Roman archaeological feature in the parish of Lambourn is Ermine Street, which runs from Silchester to Cirencester, and on from the latter to Gloucester. The road runs to the south of the proposal site. The Roman town of Durocornovium at Wanborough (Rivet and Smith 1979, 350; Anderson, Wachter *et al.* 2001) to the northwest and of Spinis (Rivet and Smith 1979, 462) believed to have been located at Speen on the southeast. No major settlement has yet been located between these two sites; however, with the distance involved it is likely that one does exist. The Victoria History (VCH 1924, 251-66) refers to known occupation along the line of the Roman road.

Lambourn is first accounted historically in the ninth century, most notably in the reign of Alfred the Great 873 x 888, when it along with Wantage was left to his wife Ealhswith (VCH 1924, 251-66; Gelling 1979; no.28). This is the first indication that the manor of Lambourn had long been a holding of the kings of Wessex and subsequently England. The name Lambourn recorded c. 880 as *Lambburnan* has been interpreted as Old English lamb-burna, the stream where lambs are washed (Gelling 1974, ii.333-4). A reference in 984 to *Lamburninga mearce* refers to the boundary of the people of Lambourn indicating that the people of that place already had a common identity and used the stream name with a folk-name ending. The estate is referred to in another royal will of 962 x 991 when Æthelflæd left Lambourn to the king (Gelling 1979, no.121). In 1032 King Cnut grants the church at Lambourn, and in 1086 the monarch holds the manor. These early historical references to the land being royal land is of interest when it comes to the name Kingwood, the first surviving reference is in 1419 to *Kyngeswod*, and subsequently *Kingswood* in 1761 on Rocque's map (Gelling 1974, ii.339). The name although late refers to the earlier holdings of the king.

The manor of Lambourn is extensive in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Morgan 1979: 1.29, 35.3, 59.1), with three entries. The largest estate is accounted as 20 hides, 44 villagers, 60 smallholders, 6 slaves, a church, 2 mills, and woodland for 10 pigs. The second reference is to a 2 hides 1 virgate estate (previously 8) held by Hascoit, but which in 1066 was held from King Edward. Here there are 4 villagers, 6 smallholders, and 8 slaves. The last reference is to an estate held by Matthew of Mortagne from the king, which Wulfward previously held from King Edward. This estate contained 4 hides and had 2 villagers and 8 smallholders. The village of East Garston formed part of the Domesday Manor of Lambourn (Gelling 1974, ii.330).

The extent of the original manor is often demonstrated by a reconstruction of the medieval parochial arrangements in the area, which are extremely conservative in their development. The first church is documented at Lambourn in 1032 (VCH 1924, 251-66) when the churches endowment was defined: tithes, church scot, and a hide of

land that was tax-free. In this grant the church is granted to the Dean of Saint Paul's, London. The church is also mentioned in 1086 (Morgan 1979, 1.29). The church operated as a mother church with three chapels documented in the parish. A licence was granted for a chapel to be built at Uplambourn in 1240. At Bockhampton a chapel is documented in 1188 and 1200, while in a further text reference is made to a procession to the chapel of Eastbury in 1406.

The Victoria History (VCH 1924, 251-66) makes it apparent that this manor had numerous divisions for which the 1086 account merely glosses the surface. The major manor at Lambourn was granted to Joce de Dinan in 1155, who died by 1166. De Dinan had two daughters who were co-heirs to his estate. Sibyl married Hugh Plukenet, and this holding became the Plukenets Manor, Hawise the second daughter married Fulk Fitzwarin, which subsequently became known as the Grandisons Manor.

There were other manors in the parish of which the most significant to the site are probably the manor of Estbury and Blagrove. Henry II granted Blagrove Manor to Ralph de Lanvalei (VCH 1924, 251-66) who also held the manor of Eastbury. There were disputes over Blagrove Manor 1210-40, and at this time it is also apparent that the area was also called Woodlands. The manor at sometime in its history became associated with Plukenets Manor. In the 16th and 17th centuries most of the land in the Blagrove manor passed into the possession of a family called Seymour (possibly as tenants). East Bockhampton was a manor of 3 hides held by king Edward in 1066. The manor subsequently became a serjeanty of the keeper of the king's harriers with a series of tenants (VCH 1924, 251-66). From 1373 the manor became part of the holdings of the Estbury family. The Hoppeshortland Manor was a further Bockhampton holding held from the king. These manors seem to have the main connection with the monarch and hence could provide the underlying context for the development of the name.

The manors of Balgrave and Hadley were the territorial unit from which the parish of Saint Mary Lambourn Woodlands was established in 1837 (VCH 1924, 251-66). This indicates that the manor of Balgrave was located in land along the line of the Roman road to the southeast of Kingwood. The name Balgrave (replaced by Woodlands) was the name of a manor and tithing first recorded as Blacgraue in 1194 (Gelling 1974, ii.334), meaning the blæc gräf. The slope to the north is called Coppington Down, c. 1090 it is *cobbaudoune*, interpreted as *Cobba's-dūn* or hill.

4.2 Cartographic Evidence *(By Stephen Yeates)*

Few early maps of this part of the Lambourn area survive. The earliest is an estate map of 1764 referred to as the Wheeler and Coopers Estate (BRO D/ER P6). This is a map of what is now Batten Farm, but it includes one field on the proposal site called Ameswood.

There are apportionments surviving from the late 18th century, but unfortunately the maps are now lost and it is relatively difficult to tie the descriptions of the allotments up with features on the ground today. A document dated 1806 (BRO T/PCP 114) mentions land allotted in the area of Kingwood, there is mention of a chalk pit, along

with a watering place on the king's estate. The most important archaeological feature described is an embankment of earth with posts and rails. This document confirms other factors about Kingwood in that it did form part of the tithing of Blagrove. Reference is also made in the text to the Sheepfair Ground and Sheepfair Road. It is apparent from this reference that an annual sheep fair was held at Lambourn or in its near vicinity. This information is perhaps of interest as it provides an alternative way of interpreting the place-name Lambourne, the stream where sheep are brought to trade.



Figure 2. Detail from the Tithe Map of 1849 (Not to Scale)

The tithe map for Lambourn is dated to 1849 (BRO T/PCP 114), the map survives, but none of the names of the fields on the estate are overly indicative of any old archaeological sites. Those that are indicative seem to refer to buildings associated with the Kingwood complex: Kennel Meadow (no. 387), Kingswood House and Garden (no. 383), Farmyard and Buildings (no. 382), and Cottage and Garden (no. 352). There is one reference that would apply to an archaeological site the Old Chalk Pit (no. 399). However, this lies just outside the proposal site. The other name Cobbington Field contains a –ton element, often seen as referring to a medieval farmstead or village, but in this case it is known to be a corruption of –dun, a hill. The other names include North Field (no. 389), Cow Leaze (no. 386), Run Acres (no. 385), Orchard (no. 384), Brake (no. 379), Rookery Ground (no. 378), Brake (no. 377), Little Almswood (no. 376), Great Almswood (no. 373), Brake in Spinney (no. 364), West Wood (nos. 353, 354), Eleven Acres (no. 349), Seventeen Acres (no. 343), Fourteen Acres (no. 342), Brake in Fourteen Acres (no. 340), Rookery Wood (no. 380), Pond (no. 362), and Wood in Fourteen Acres (no.341). Many of these

names are indicative of the land previously being a woodland landscape although much of this has been cleared for pastoral use.

The area is little changed by the publication of the 1st edition OS map, although some hedges have been removed.

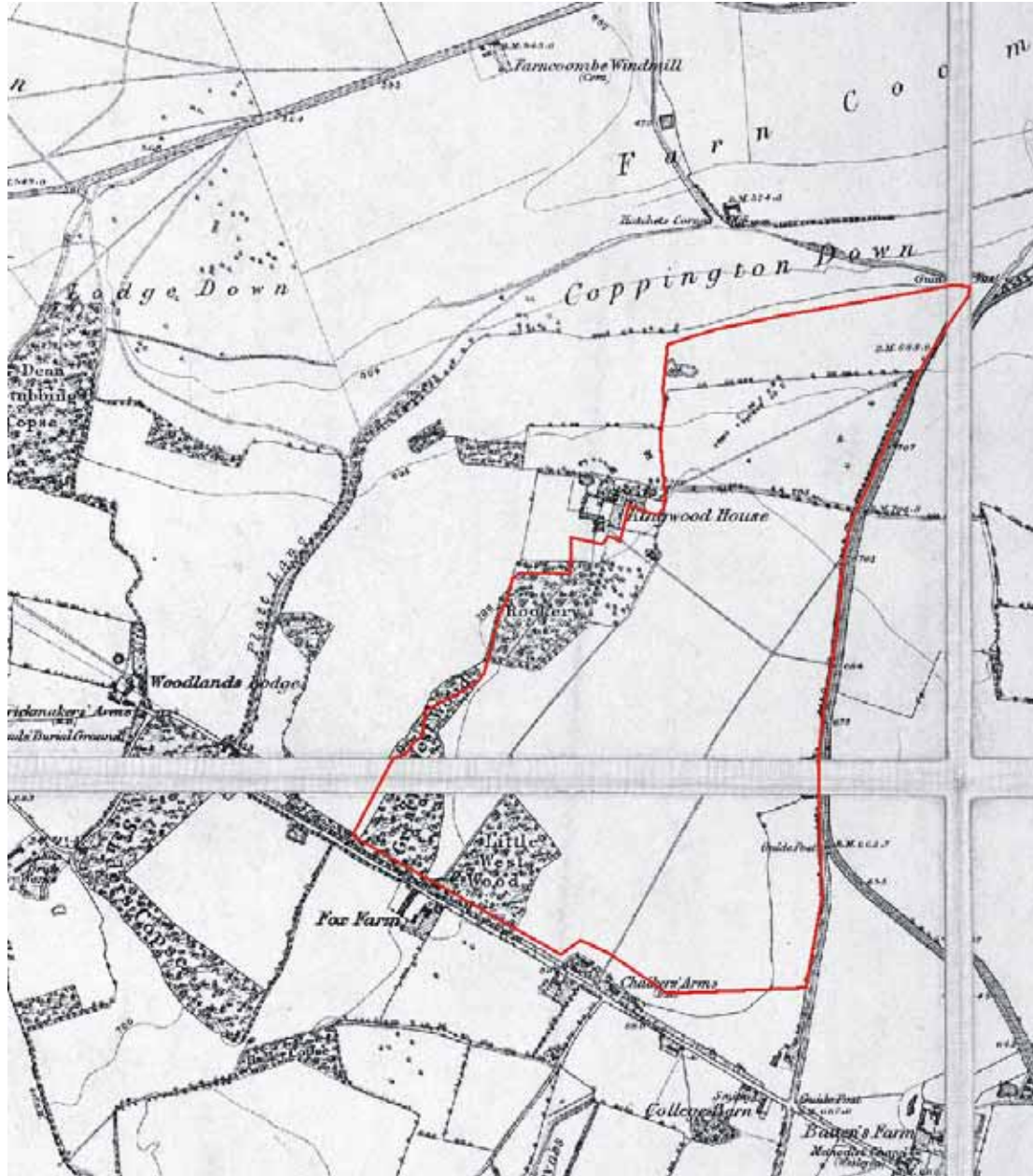


Figure 3. Detail from the 1:10,560 OS Map of 1881 (Not to Scale)

A walk over of the area noted that much on the proposal site was flat with few indications of any features that could be attributed to archaeological activity. The exceptions were a possible chalk pit or quarry (SU 314 773). There were also woodland banks located around the Rookery (SU 3090 7695) and Little West Wood (SU 309 766). Kingwood house is in an early 18th century stile but from map and photographic evidence the house is later 20th century but in an earlier style, there are no indications in the area surrounding the house that this is older.

4.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A study of all known archaeological sites in the West Berkshire HER within 750m has been carried out; these have been listed by chronological period (See Appendix A).

4.3.1 Prehistoric

A Mesolithic tranchet axe (MWB12241) was recovered from Coppington Down that borders the development site to the north.

The Lambourn Downs National Mapping Programme recorded a ring ditch (MWB18061) with a diameter of 20m and a possible central pit, visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. This was interpreted as a possible round barrow. In 1993 an area of 2 acres around this cropmark was been stripped as preparation for a new reservoir north of Kingwood Stud (MWB6339), just outside the proposed development area. During the watching brief (EWB794) two pits were located one containing very degraded red sherds, probably of Beaker pottery, and some flint flakes. The pits were interpreted as part of a Beaker settlement. These pits were approximately 25m from the perimeter of the ring ditch.

A unique find of an Italian imported, Iron Age, Certosa Brooch (MWB12209) was recovered from the fields 200m to the north of the proposed development

The Roman field systems (MWB1659) 400m to the northwest of the site may have prehistoric origins, perhaps in the Iron Age (see section 4.3.2).

The conjectural route of the Coppington Down Earthwork (MWB1660) lies 500m to the northwest of the site. Ford's (1982) small scale map of the Linear Earthworks fieldwork interprets the Coppington Down ditch as an eastern extension of the scheduled ditch on Baydon Hole Farm, although the HER notes that there appears to be scant evidence for this projected line. Trenching (EWB392) at SU 3113 7751 confirmed the existence of the ditch close to the 200m contour line, although there is uncertainty over whether finds (MWB1661) of flint and Roman pottery were recovered from the ditch or not.

4.3.2 Roman

Part of the Roman road (MWB2108) from Silchester in Hampshire to Gloucester, known as Ermin Street form the southern boundary to the development site. Through Shefford Woodlands, Lambourn Woodlands to Baydon, the Roman road appears to coincide with the modern road in all but a few places.

To the northwest of the site is an area of Roman field systems (MWB1659) that were mapped by the Lambourn Downs National Mapping Programme in 2002. The system is similar in form to extensive field systems found elsewhere on the Lambourn Downs. It comprises a number of embanked rectangular enclosures, of varying size and completeness, which extend over an area measuring 1170m by 1330m.

Comparison with field systems elsewhere in the south of England suggest that the fields could have prehistoric origins, however excavations at a number of locations across the field systems on the Lambourn Downs suggest that they were largely laid out in the Roman period. The Coppington Earthwork (MWB1660, MWB1661) may also form part of this system (see section 4.3.1)

4.3.3 Medieval

The Lambourn Downs National Mapping Programme mapped possible ridge and furrow of medieval or post-medieval date (MWB19584), visible as vague earthworks on aerial photographs. A single block was seen over an area measuring 250m by 200m centred at SU 3114 7692, and it was possible that there was more in the vicinity although this could not be plotted. Parallel stripes about 20m apart can be seen in this field and two adjacent fields in a 2003 aerial photograph but it seems more likely that they represent modern agricultural treatment of grassland than earthworks.

4.3.4 Post Medieval

The Kingwood Stud (formerly Kingwood House) is part of an historic farmstead or estate documented in 18th century (MWB18067). The site was called Kingswood on Rocque's map of 1761, and Kingwood House by the 1880s. Its loose courtyard plan is not readily apparent until the 2nd Epoch OS maps. On the Ordnance Survey Drawings 1817-1830 it was Kingswood House, and it appears to be more of a country house.

Fox farm, an historic farm (MWB17041) is recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and was noted during the 2005 survey of West Berkshire's historic farmsteads. This lies on the southern border of the development area.

A small farmyard is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map to the north of the development area at Hatchet's corner (MWB18078). It is not shown on the enclosure map and therefore probably post dates 1806. The buildings were demolished some time after the 1930 mapping.

A hollow way (MWB19532) is marked on historic and modern Ordnance Survey mapping running from the Hungerford Hill road northwest down a chalk slope. This track went to Hatchets Corner, formerly the site of a small farmstead (MWB18078), and continued on to the Baydon Road. It is shown on Rocque's map 1761 but may be older than 18th century in date.

The Grade II listed 17th century timber framed house called The Square (MWB18763) lies close to the southern boundary of the site.

4.3.5 Modern

Membury Airfield (MWB15827) is located adjacent to the south of the proposed development area. It began as a bomber operational training unit, being authorised as an airfield in May 1941. It was used by the USAAF from 21 August 1942, and was handed back to the RAF from 1945-46. The Campbell Aircraft Company of

Hungerford reused it in 1966 for flight-testing gyrocopters. Testing and production continued until the company closed down in 1976.

As well as the main Second World War airfield site at Membury there are other scattered remnants of associated military buildings at various sites to the north and east (MWB17591).

4.3.6 Undated

The Lambourn Downs National Mapping Programme mapped a possible lynchet (MWB19531) of unknown date, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs within the development area. Neither earthworks nor cropmarks can be seen in a 2003 aerial photograph. This could be related to the medieval ridge and furrow plotted in the vicinity (MWB19584).

The LDN Mapping Programme also recorded 'a roughly rectangular area of rubble, measuring 55m by 32m', visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. This was interpreted as either the remains of a possible building of unknown date, or alternatively an area of chalk quarrying (MWB18059).

4.4 Aerial Photographs *(By Stephen Yeates)*

The Aerial Photographs show the remains of some features, but these are probably geological or agricultural in origin. There are a series of faint banded patterns to the northeast of the Kingwood building complex (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1408 3468), these may be the slight remains of ridge and furrow on Coppington Down (SU 315 776). There are further faint bands (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1415 3327) to the east of the house (SU 313 772) and to the southeast (SU 313 764). The banding is not in line with the edge of the film and is, therefore, unlikely to be markings produced on the film. Photograph (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1406 4069) has evidence of an assarted field (SU 310 770) in the location where Kingwood House now stands thus indicating that the house is post 1946, a factor belying its architectural style.

Photograph (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1415 3327) produces evidence of a tree-lined avenue or ride to the northeast of the house (SU 313 775). There is a depression in the woodland on photograph (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1406 3096) presumably a quarry (SU 308 766), while photograph (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1415 3327) has evidence of a quarry (SU 316 775) just outside the proposal site. The remains of dewponds are located on photograph (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1408 3096) at co-ordinates (SU 310 766) and (SU 3110 7665).

A number of buildings no longer extant are shown located along the lines of the two drives on photograph (NMR RAF/106G/UK/1406 3096), at co-ordinates (SU 3140 SU 7715, SU 3120 7723, SU 312 767, SU 3095 7690).

To the southwest of the house patchy geology shows, but in a number of location there are some patchy features (NMR US/13/PH/596/7), which include two circular shaped features and an L-shaped corner on what may be a sub-rectangular feature (SU 313 770), while photograph (NMR RAF/543/3859 15228 290) shows an oval

shape feature (SU 3125 7680). The problem with defining these as definitive archaeological features is that the site is used for training horses, such circular or oval marks may simply be the product of training or parading horses.

5 DISCUSSION

There is a high potential for prehistoric remains to be located within the development area. Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts have been located on Coppington Down just to the north, which borders the site. There is also evidence to suggest that a Beaker period settlement is located within the development area. The lone find of the Certosa Brooch indicates that Iron Age activity is taking place in the area, and indeed this activity may be of high status. The field systems of a probable Iron Age date would indicate some form of settlement in the area. Indeed this Iron Age activity could extent across the site towards Membury Hillfort to the south of the modern M4.

The northern and north-western sections of the site are the most likely to encounter archaeological features of a prehistoric date, potentially from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age (Fig. 4).

There is a high potential for Roman archaeological features to be preserved within the development site. The northern site boundary lies adjacent to the field systems that produce pottery of a contemporary date. These fields indicate that one or more farmsteads is located in the vicinity. The line of the Roman Road of Ermin Street borders the southern edge of the site. The roadside ditches could be located within the development area and beyond these associated other roadside features. These could include, but are not limited to, buildings, field systems, shrines and burials.

Roman features are potentially most likely to be encountered along the southern and northern portions of the site (Fig. 4).

There is a high potential for medieval features to be located within the development area. These features are most likely to be the remnant of ridge and furrow agriculture, of which a large area has already been mapped towards the centre of the site. It is possible that this agricultural activity is associated with an earlier phase of Kingwood House, but one cannot rule out the possibility of a previously unknown farm in the area.

Medieval remains are more likely to be located in the eastern and western portions of the site (Fig. 4).

There is a moderate potential for Post medieval archaeological remains to be present in the development area. The ridge and furrow seen within the site could be post-medieval in date. Aerial photographs suggest the presence of dew ponds and quarrying activity in the area. Garden or park features and landscaping associated with the 19th century country house period could be evident.

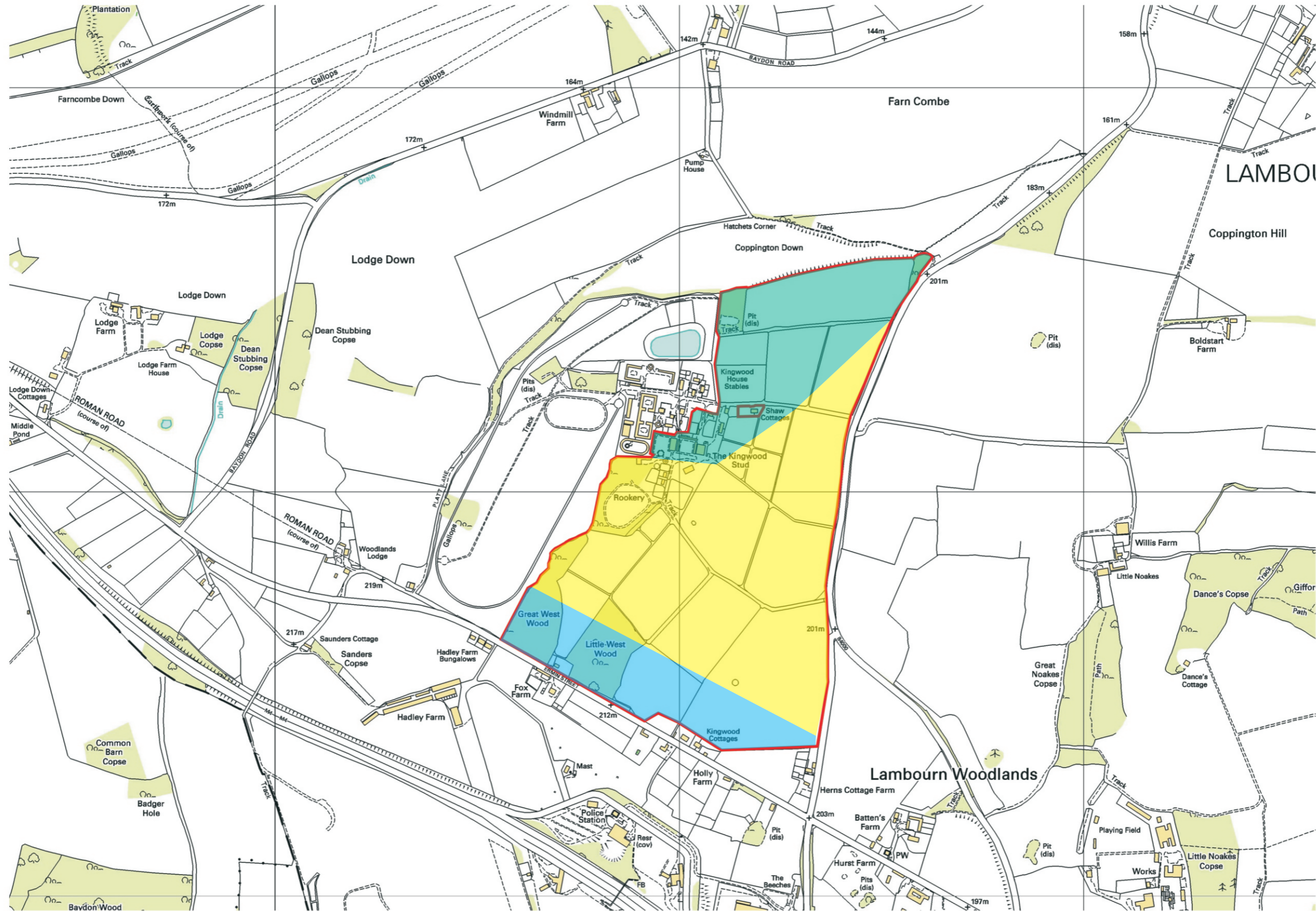


Figure 4. Area of Archaeological Potential Green = High Prehistoric Potential Blue = High Roman Potential Yellow = High Medieval Potential

0 500m

There is a low potential for Modern archaeological features in the area, specifically those related to the World War 2 airbase, highlighted in the HER search, however the location of subsidiary buildings is poorly documented and so should not be totally ruled out.

6 CONCLUSION

It is the opinion of John Moore Heritage Services that there is a high potential for archaeological remains to be present in certain parts of the area. Due to this careful consideration should be given to the placement of the proposed track.

Consideration should be given for avoiding the extreme northerly and southerly limits of the area, these more likely to contain prehistoric or Roman remains. Although the central portion of the site has the potential for ridge and furrow to be present this could more easily be dealt with.

The construction of the proposed track will involve a “cut and fill” methodology to ensure an even surface. The final location chosen should avoid known areas of earthwork survival such as the medieval ridge and furrow towards the centre of the area. The chosen location should be surveyed prior to any construction work for any earthworks of a potential archaeological origin. The track should be positioned to deviate so as to avoid any such earthworks if at all possible. Alternatively the ridges could then be preserved with the furrows filled if the route could not be changed.

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7.2 Historic Maps

Rocque's map of 1761

Estate map of 1764 referred to as the Wheeler and Coopers Estate (BRO D/ER P6)

Tithe map and Apportionment 1849 (BRO T/PCP 114)

1:10,560 OS Map 1881

1:10,560 OS Map 1900

1:10,560 OS Map 1913

1:10,560 OS Map 1960

1:2,500 OS Map 1899

1:2,500 OS Map 1923

7.3 Aerial Photographs

1943 US/13/PH/596/7

1946 RAF/106/UK/1406 3096

1946 RAF/106G/UK/1406 4069

1946 RAF/106G/UK/1408 3468

1946 RAF/106G/UK/1415 3327

1967 RAF/543/3859 15228 290

APPENDIX A – WEST BERKSHIRE HER MAP

Known HER Monuments (in red) and Events (in blue) within 750m of SU 310770, West Berkshire

