

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land adjacent to Long Lane,
Newbury, Berkshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Gordana Baljkas

**Site Code: LLN20/197
(SU 4815 6875)**

Land adjacent to Long Lane, Newbury, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment For Donnington Land and Property Limited

by Gordana Baljkas
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LLN 20/197

January 2021

Summary

Site name: Land adjacent to Long Lane, Newbury, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 4815 6875

Site activity: Archaeological desk-based assessment

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Gordana Baljkas

Site code: LLP 20/197

Area of site: approx. 17ha

Summary of results: There are no designated heritage assets within the site. The proposal site appears to have been within the battlefield of the Second Battle of Newbury (1644) although this has not been formally defined. Several cannon balls are reported as having been found within the site. The wider area around the site contains limited evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation mainly in the form of findspots and some undated cropmark evidence, moderate evidence for medieval activity and extensive evidence for post-medieval and modern occupation. LiDAR analysis has also identified several features of possible archaeological origin. The majority of the proposal site has never been developed, the only exception being two small and relatively short-lived structures. Therefore any below-ground archaeological deposits and finds, should they have been present, could be expected to have survived relatively intact. The proposed development could carry the potential to damage or destroy archaeological deposits if present, in areas of building footprints, services, landscaping, etc. Therefore, it is considered that further information from field observation could be required to establish the archaeological potential of the proposal site. This could be achieved by an appropriately worded condition to any consent gained.

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	Steve Preston✓ 18.01.21

Land adjacent to Long Lane, Newbury, Berkshire Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

by Gordana Baljkas

Report 20/197

Introduction

This report is an assessment of the archaeological potential of land adjacent to Long Lane, Newbury, Berkshire (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Philip Simmons of Donnington Land & Property Ltd, New Warren Farm, Warren Road, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 6NH and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by redevelopment of the area.

The site is being promoted for allocation through the West Berkshire Local Plan for development. This assessment will inform the planning process with regard to potential archaeological and heritage implications. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the Council's heritage policies.

Site description, location and geology

The proposal site is located at the northern edge of Newbury. It comprises an irregular parcel of land covering an area of approximately 17ha and is centred on NGR SU 4815 6875 (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by agricultural fields to the north, properties fronting Long Lane and agricultural land to the east, Shaw Cemetery and properties fronting Highwood Close to the south, and agricultural land and Highwood Farm to the west. A site visit conducted on 16th December 2020 showed that the site is currently undeveloped. It comprises three fields bisected by Long Lane and a trackway. To the east of Long Lane is a single field (Field 1). To the west of Long Lane are two fields separated by a track linking Highwood Farm and Long Lane (Fields 2 and 3). Field 1 is grassed and bounded by hedgerows and mature trees on all sides. Fields 2 and 3 are in agricultural use and are also bounded by hedgerows (Fig. 2, Pls 1-16). The site lies on Seaford Chalk Formation along the edges and Valley Bottom Head in the middle (BGS 2006). It lies at a height of approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum. The line of Long Lane down the site's centre marks the boundary between the parishes of Cold Ash to the east and Shaw cum Donnington to the west.

Planning background and development proposals

The site is being promoted for allocation through the West Berkshire Local Plan for development. The development proposal is for c. 210 to 260 dwellings and associated infrastructure, open space and landscaping (Fig. 16).

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* as revised in 2019 (NPPF 2019) sets out the framework within which local planning authorities should consider the importance of conserving, or enhancing, aspects of the historic environment, within the planning process. It requires an applicant for planning consent to provide, as part of any application, sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal. The Historic Environment is defined (NPPF 2019, 67) as:

‘All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.’

Paragraphs 189 and 190 state that

‘189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

‘190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.’

A ‘heritage asset’ is defined (NPPF 2019, 67) as

‘A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).’

‘Designated heritage asset’ includes (NPPF 2019, 66) any

‘World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.’

‘Archaeological interest’ is glossed (NPPF 2019, 65) as follows:

‘There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.’

Specific guidance on assessing significance and the impact of a proposal is contained in paragraphs 192 to 197:

‘192. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
‘a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
‘b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
‘c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

‘193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

‘194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional⁶³.

Footnote 63 extends the application of this provision considerably:

‘Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.’

‘195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- ‘a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- ‘b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- ‘c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- ‘d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

‘196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

‘197. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.’

Paragraph 199 requires local planning authorities to ensure that any loss of heritage assets advances understanding, but stresses that advancing understanding is not by itself sufficient reason to permit the loss of significance:

‘199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly

accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.’

‘200. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.’

‘201. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.’

In determining the potential heritage impact of development proposals, ‘significance’ of an asset is defined (NPPF 2019, 71) as:

‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.’

while ‘setting’ is defined as:

‘The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’

West Berkshire Council’s *Core Strategy 2006-2026* (adopted July 2012) contains the following strategy that pertains to the historic environment and landscape character:

Policy CS 19 – Historic Environment and Landscape Character

‘In order to ensure that the diversity and local distinctiveness of the landscape character of the District is conserved and enhanced, the natural, cultural, and functional components of its character will be considered as a whole. In adopting this holistic approach, particular regard will be given to:

- ‘(a) The sensitivity of the area to change.
 - ‘(b) Ensuring that new development is appropriate in terms of location, scale and design in the context of the existing settlement form, pattern and character.
 - ‘(c) The conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of heritage assets and their settings.
 - ‘(d) Accessibility to and participation in the historic environment by the local community.
- ‘Proposals for development should be informed by and respond to:
- ‘(a) The distinctive character areas and key characteristics identified in relevant landscape character assessments including Historic Landscape Characterisation for West Berkshire and Historic Environment Character Zoning for West Berkshire.
 - ‘(b) Features identified in various settlement character studies including Quality Design – West Berkshire Supplementary Planning Document, the Newbury Historic Character Study, Conservation Area Appraisals and community planning documents which have been adopted by the Council such as Parish Plans and Town and Village Design Statements.
 - ‘(c) The nature of and the potential for heritage assets identified through the Historic Environment Record for West Berkshire and the extent of their significance.’

The site does not lie within a Conservation Area. The West Berkshire Historic Landscape Characterization classes the area as reorganized fields (mid-20th century to present) (<https://gis1.westberks.gov.uk/applicationtemplates/onlinemap>, accessed 15th January 2021).

Methodology

The assessment of the proposal site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' paper *Standards in British Archaeology* covering desk-based studies (CIfA 2014). These sources include historic and modern maps, the West Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

Archaeological background

General background

The Kennet Valley and adjacent areas of chalk downland are an archaeologically rich area, displaying finds and features from all periods which have been well studied previously (e.g. Gates 1975; Lobb and Rose 1996). The area of the Kennet Valley around Newbury, close to the confluence of the Rivers Lambourn and Kennet, is a particularly rich and well-studied archaeological landscape. The Kennet Valley floor contains several Mesolithic sites of national importance identified at Thatcham, Hungerford and Ufton Green (Wymer 1962; Healy *et al.* 1992; Ellis *et al.* 2003; Chisham 2006), and field survey elsewhere in the valley (Lobb and Rose 1996) has located a number of flint scatters, several of which are possibly Mesolithic. Significant remains were also encountered in the Lambourn Valley during construction of the Newbury Bypass (Birbeck 2000). In the Kennet Valley evidence of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age settlements are rare, although Bronze Age burial monuments are reasonably common and a barrow cemetery survives at Wash Common, south-west of Newbury, where there is also a significant cluster of Lower Palaeolithic finds (Wymer 1999, 52 and map 2). Material of this date is occasionally encountered as stray finds or during archaeological investigations such as at Turnpike School, Newbury (Pine 2010a) or on the Newbury Bypass (Birbeck 2000). Middle and later Bronze Age material has also been extensively recorded in the Kennet Valley though middle Bronze Age occupation sites are few and ephemeral with most evidence for this period being represented by cremation cemeteries. Occupation deposits have been recorded on the valley floor as at Turnpike School (Pine 2010a) and Brimpton (Lobb 1990) with hints of occupation to the west on the Newbury Bypass (Birbeck 2000). Many more late Bronze Age/early Iron Age occupation sites have been identified with extensive excavations at Bucklebury and Thatcham (Fitzpatrick *et al.*

1995; Fitzpatrick 2011; Collard *et al.* 2006). Fieldwalking surveys in the Kennet and Enbourne valleys have also revealed pottery and flint scatters likely to reflect further occupation sites of this general period (Lobb and Rose 1996; Ford 1992).

The area around Newbury appears to have supported a thriving agricultural community during the Roman period and the projected line of the Roman road, Ermin Street, from Silchester to Cirencester runs along the Kennet Valley through Thatcham and Speen (Margary 1955, 121; route 41a). Roman settlements are known nearby, for example in Thatcham and to the west of Newbury at Enbourne Road (Pine 2010b; Birbeck 2000) and stray finds of Roman pottery are not uncommon.

There is less recorded archaeology for the medieval period, largely because medieval settlements in the area are still occupied today, but evidence does come to light occasionally, and again, stray finds of the period are common. There is evidence of a ceramics industry to the south-west of Newbury (Birbeck 2000). The only major medieval site in the area, besides Newbury itself, is the ecclesiastical establishment at Sandleford.

West Berkshire Historic Environment Record

A search was made on the West Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) on 11th January 2021 for a radius of 750m around the proposal site. This revealed 60 entries relating to monuments and listed buildings and 28 entries for archaeological ‘events’ i.e. investigations within the study area. The HER entries were then collated to take into account duplicates or sites which have more than one entry and to exclude desk-based assessments. The resulting 47 entries are summarised as Appendix 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

Enclosure, pits and other features [**Fig. 1: 1**] have been identified from aerial photographs and mapped during the Berkshire National Mapping Programme north-west of Shaw and west of the proposal site. However, an evaluation carried out during the construction of Vodafone Headquarters found no archaeological deposits in this area. It is possible that features that once created cropmarks have since been ploughed out. A prehistoric flint flake [**2**] was found during the Lower Kennet Valley fieldwalking Survey in a field south of Shaw Farm (west of the proposal site), while an evaluation at Waller Drive to the south-east revealed four flint flakes, some burnt flint and iron slag [**3**].

Palaeolithic

There are no entries pertaining to the Palaeolithic period recorded in the HER within the study area.

Mesolithic

The only entry dated to the Mesolithic period with the study area relates to flint tools [4] discovered just inside the main gates of Shaw House to the south-west

Neolithic

Two Neolithic findspots are recorded within the study area, both to the south of the proposal site. A collection of Neolithic flint flakes [5] was retrieved from Shaw Fields, an area partly used as a brick pit but subsequently built over, while a polished axehead [6] was found in 1940s in Shaw Cemetery.

Bronze Age

Fieldwalking and evaluation of land to the north of Newbury revealed a concentration of predominantly burnt flint, but also worked flint mostly of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date [7].

Iron Age

In addition to early Iron Age flints [7], a probable 1st century AD coin [8] was found at Regnum Drive to the south of the proposal site.

Roman

Roman finds within the study area comprise two late Roman coins [9] found on Clay Hill to the south-east of the site, four early to mid-4th century bronze coins [10] discovered at 128 Cromwell Road and Roman pottery [11] found during grave digging in Shaw Cemetery in the 1970s, the latter two both to the south of the site.

Saxon

There are no entries pertaining to the Saxon period recorded in the HER within the study area.

Medieval

A silver halfpenny of Edward I [12] was found in the garden of 18 Kingsley Close to the south-west of the proposal site, while the fieldwalking and evaluation of land to the north of Newbury revealed a small assemblage of 12th- to 15th-century pottery [13], probably the result of manuring of fields. The HER also records the medieval village of Shaw [14] mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086. It is suggested that Shaw is a medieval shrunken settlement, although evidence for this is unclear. The medieval manor house of Shaw [15] is well-documented but its exact location has not been verified. It might have been within a yard depicted to the northwest of Shaw House on the 1729-30 map of Speen Manor. A group of buildings appear to represent a stable yard complex, retained when Shaw House was built in 1581, but demolished in the late 19th century.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval period within the study area is dominated by the Second Battle of Newbury [16] and Grade I listed Shaw House [20].

The Second Battle of Newbury [16] was fought on 27th October 1644. Most of the fighting occurred in an area north of Newbury around and between the Royalist strongholds of Donnington Castle, Shaw House, where King Charles apparently was, and Speen Hill. As with the First Battle of Newbury, there was no clear victor. English Heritage's Battlefields Register includes an appendix of 'military actions which were considered to be battles for the purpose of the Register but the battlefield no longer survives sufficiently to warrant conservation measures, even where potential remains for interpretation and presentation.' The extent of the Newbury battlefield has not been geographically defined, but the HER map indicates the southern part of the proposal site was within the battlefield (shaded yellow on Fig. 1). Little fieldwork has been carried out to determine the archaeological evidence of the conflict. Regarding the current site, a 19th century account reports of the finding of several cannon balls [16], presumed to date from the Battle, along Long Lane. Other evidence believed to originate from the Battle includes a 19th century report of the finding of human skeletons and a cannon ball [15] at Shaw House; further lead shots [17] recovered during fieldwalking and evaluation; an inhumation [18] found in foundation trench at 76 Pear Tree Lane to the south-east; and two or possibly three skeletons of young men and finds including pipe, gun flint, horse bones, harness and other artefacts [19] uncovered during foundation digging. Also recorded is Clay Hill [42] as a strategic location for Parliamentarians during the Second Battle of Newbury in 1644.

Grade I listed Shaw House [20] is a well preserved Elizabethan mansion, built by Thomas Dolman, a wealthy Newbury clothier between 1570 and 1581; some remodelling took place around 1700 and further improvements took place during Lord Chandos' ownership from 1728-1753. It is set within a Grade II registered garden [26] (see separate heading below). It was requisitioned during the Second World War. From 1943 until 1985 the building was used as a school, and part of its historic grounds are still in use by the renamed Trinity School. Shaw House is currently owned and managed by West Berkshire Council.

Shaw House was subject to numerous archaeological investigations in connection with works on Trinity School. No features of archaeological significance were identified by a geophysical survey. An evaluation mostly found recent dumping associated with landscaping and the creation of sports fields. A second evaluation revealed a 1700s garden building. Monitoring of the removal of the gravel area in front of the house identified two brick features, possibly garden walls dating from the 18th century. Following a minor collapse of the ground floor in the north-west corner of the house, an evaluation revealed what seemed to be a sub-basement window

indicating the existence of at least one sub-basement room backfilled around the latter half of the 18th century. Another evaluation revealed make up deposits, two robber cuts and the remains of a set of steps and a garden wall. Dendrochronological dating of the house gave a felling date for the rafters of the summer of 1579/spring of 1580, while a window glass analysis, building and photographic surveys were also undertaken.

Recorded in the immediate vicinity of the house are an earthwork bank [20] and two ditches [22] identified during separate investigations and thought to be either garden features or temporary Civil War defences, and brick-lined ‘culverts’ discovered during construction work at the school in 1943 [23]. Unlisted structures associated with Shaw House include a former coach house (19th century) [22]; northern boundary wall (1700 or earlier) [22]; ‘The Cottage’ (Edwardian or earlier) [23]; western boundary wall [23]; garden building (later 19th century) [24]; and remains of east forecourt wall (late 16th century) [25]. The HER also records sites of former structures associated with Shaw House: a brick waterhouse (c. 1730, demolished in the 1960s) [21], orangery (c. 1700) [22], Stable Farm (19th century) and icehouse (early 19th century, demolished by 1900) [35].

A watching brief at 78 Pear Tree Lane revealed a post-medieval pit and finds including clay pipe [18]. Other post-medieval structures recorded within the study area comprise the disused Newbury to Hermitage railway line [28] which ran along the eastern boundary of the proposal site; site of Kiln Road overbridge (1882, filled in the late 20th century) [29]; possible brick-making site at Brickkiln Wood (from at least the mid-18th century) [30]; and site of Shaw Kiln and Clayhill Brickworks (from at least the early 19th century) [31]. Three 19th century farmsteads are also recorded: Shaw Farm [32], Highwood Farm [33] and Yates Farm [34].

Finally, two Grade II listed buildings are located within the study area: Vine Cottages, Church Road (17th and 19th century) [27] and barn at Shaw Farm (early 18th century) [32].

Modern, undated, negative

Shaw Cemetery [11] dates from the early 20th century. It is first shown on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1911-12. By the time of the Fourth Edition map of 1933, the chapel [11] and gate lodge [39] had been built. The cemetery had been extended to the east by 1972 and again by 1999. The HER also records an undated wall footing [11] found in Shaw Cemetery. A further three unlisted modern buildings are recorded within the study area: Trinity School (1964) [36], Vodafone Headquarters (early 21st century) [37] and a war memorial commemorating Newbury civilians killed by enemy aircraft in the Second World War [38] as well as a site of petrol station at Kiln Road (early 20th century) [40].

An undated oval enclosure or possible ring ditch [41] visible as cropmark on aerial photographs was mapped during the Berkshire National Mapping Programme. However, the evaluation at Vodafone HQ found no

archaeological deposits here, suggesting that it is a geological feature. Five human skeletons and a horse bone [42] were found in the grounds of Shaw House in 1882.

Four archaeological investigations carried out within the study area found no archaeological features or finds: the 1st phase of Lower Kennet Valley Survey [44], watching brief during repairs to Thatcham to Calne pipeline [45] and two watching briefs at Trinity School [46-47].

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area.

Cartographic and documentary sources

The toponym Newbury derives from the Old English adjective *nīwe* and noun *burh* (dative *byrig*) giving a composite meaning of ‘New market town or borough’. It was first recorded as *Neuberie* c. 1080. The original name of the manor was *Ulvirtone* and is as such recorded in Domesday Book in 1086. This is a derivation of Old English masculine personal name *Wulfhere*, suffix *-ing* and noun *tūn* denoting ‘an enclosure, farmstead, village, estate’ giving a composite meaning of ‘Estate associated with a man called Wulfhere’ (Mills 2011, 345). The place-name Shaw derives from the Old English noun *sc(e)aga* meaning ‘small wood of copse’. It was first recorded as *Essages* in Domesday Book of 1086 (Mills 2011, 414).

Both Newbury and Shaw appear in Domesday Book of 1086 as located within the Hundred of *Taceham* (Thatcham), however, very little evidence for the early medieval period has been recorded for either settlement.

Before the Conquest, *Ulvirtone* was held by Ulward of King Edward and was assessed at 10 hides. In 1086, it was held by Hernulf de Hesding from the King and was reduced to 2½ hides. There was enough arable land for 12 ploughs, although this was served by only eight plough-teams. On the demesne there was 1 plough while eleven villagers and eleven smallholders had 7 ploughs. There were also two mills worth 50 shillings, 27 acres of meadow, woodland to feed 25 pigs and 51 closes (*haga*) worth 20 shillings and 7 pence. In spite of being reduced in size, in 1086 the manor was worth £24 compared to £9 in 1066 (VCH 1906, 363). This increase may be because the location was settled by traders who took advantage of Newbury’s location on the Kennet (VCH 1924, 130-55).

After the Conquest, *Essages* was held by Hugh, son of Baldric. In 1066, it was held by Aluric from King Edward and it was assessed at 5 hides. In 1086, it was assessed at 2½ hides and there was land for 5 ploughs. On the demesne was half a plough, while four villagers and twelve smallholders had 4 ploughs. There were also

three slaves, a mill worth 20 shillings, 5 acres meadow and woodland to render 50 pigs. The manor was worth £6 both in 1066 and 1086 (VCH 1906, 363).

Following the death of Hugh, the manor of Shaw passed to his daughter Erneburga and her husband Robert de Stutevill. Upon Robert's death in 1106 the manor came into the possession of the king and in the 1130s it seems to have been granted to Philip de Columbers. The manor subsequently passed through numerous hands with Thomas Dolman acquiring the manor in 1554. He began the building of Shaw House which was finished by his son in 1581. The second battle of Newbury, which took place on 27th October 1644, was fought between Newbury and Donnington Castle, and for a time raged around Shaw House. The manor remained in the Dolman family until 1721 when it was sold to James Duke of Chandos. What followed was a quick succession of various owners with a Mrs Farquhar being recorded as the owner in the 1920s (VCH 1924, 87-97).

Newbury town stands on the River Kennet and several important Roman routes converged there including the road from Gloucester and Bath to Silchester, an early track from the Thames at Streatley, and an earlier route running north from Winchester (VCH 1924, 130-55). Its strategic location meant that, from the medieval period on, Newbury became an industrial and commercial hub. Borough status was granted in 1189 and by 1204 there was a market, corn mill and fulling mill (Astill 1978, 49). During this period the town expanded and acquired some degree of autonomy with regard to self-governance. The ownership of the manor of Newbury changed frequently during the medieval period between aristocratic families and the Crown until 1627 when it was granted to the corporation of Newbury. By the close of the 13th century, Newbury appears to have suffered a decline and did not recover until the late 14th century after which it enjoyed increased prosperity as a result of a thriving cloth industry and agrarian economy. Cloth manufacturing, including Greenham Mills, was an important industry in the town until the industrial revolution and its trade in corn and malt sustained its economy well into the 19th century (VCH 1924, 130-55).

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest map available of the area is Saxton's map of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire from 1574 (Fig. 3), though it does not specify information for the proposal site itself. It shows a large, well-established town of *Newberye* (Newbury) lying on *Kennet flu* (the River Kennet) immediately west of its confluence with the unnamed River Lambourn. *Shaw* is depicted as a smaller settlement to the north of Newbury on the eastern

bank of the River Lambourn. The proposal site would have been located outside of the 16th century Shaw village. Donnington Castle and *Spene* (Speen) are shown to the west of Shaw.

Speed's map of Berkshire dated 1610 (Fig. 4) is very similar to Saxton's map with some minor spelling differences. Apart from naming the hundred as *Faircrosse*, it fails to reveal any further detail relating to the proposal site. Morden's 1695 map of Berkshire (Fig. 5) is the first map to depict the distinctive inverted Y-shaped layout of *Newberry* with two roads to the south of the Kennet and one road to the north of the river. Overall, Newbury appears to be a converging point of at least five roads testifying to its importance as a market town. *Shaw* is depicted as a small linear settlement straddling one of the roads leading from Newbury.

Rocque's map of Berkshire from 1761 (Fig. 6) depicts the location of the proposal site and its environs in more detail. The village of *Shaw* is depicted as a small inverted L-shaped settlement with the manor house and the church slightly separated to the north-west. Long Lane is easily recognisable and the depiction of *Brick Kiln Coppice* to the west and *Mousefield* to the east of it allow for identification of the proposal site as comprising three agricultural fields to the north of the settlement cluster. No buildings are visible within this area.

The closure of record offices at the time of writing meant that no Enclosure or Tithe maps could be consulted.

The earliest available Ordnance Survey is the Second Edition one from 1898 (Fig. 7) and it is also the first map to allow for a precise identification of the proposal site. It shows the site as being bisected by Long Lane which runs roughly from south-west to north-east. To the west of Long Lane, the site comprises part of a single plot. To the east of Long Lane it forms parts of two plots (the northern- and southernmost) and an entire plot in the middle. All plots are undeveloped. The proposal site is bounded by undeveloped land to the north, Long Lane and the Didcot, Newbury & Southampton railway line to the east, a footpath and undeveloped land to the south and a track to the west. The western edge of the site also marks the parish boundary. *Highwood Villa* is depicted to the west and several structures are also visible to the east and south-east of the site.

No changes to the site are shown on the 1910 (Fig. 8) or 1932 (not illustrated) Ordnance Survey maps. The latter map however shows that Shaw Cemetery has been laid out to the south and now bounds the site. By 1938 (Fig. 9), a small rectangular structure has been erected within the site close to its western boundary.

The Ordnance Survey map from 1956 (Fig. 10) shows a west to east aligned footpath bisecting the western part of the site and the small structure having been removed, while a very small rectangular structure is now shown in the eastern part of the site, adjacent to Long Lane. Further development is visible to the south of the site. No changes to the site are seen on the 1965 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated).

By 1974 (Fig. 11), the small structure in the eastern section of the site appears to have been enlarged. In the western section of the site, the footpath now appears to have become a track connecting the path/track bounding the site to the west with Long Lane and the formerly single plot to the north of the track has been subdivided into six plots of varying sizes. The railway bounding the proposal site to the east has been dismantled.

No changes to the site are shown on the 1980-1 map (not illustrated), and by 1991 (Fig. 12) several smaller alternations have taken place. The western section of the site now appears to be a single plot again bisected by a footpath rather than a track. In the eastern section, all plots have also been merged into one and the small rectangular structure has been removed. More significantly, the parish boundary has moved from the site's western limit to the line of Long Lane down the centre. No changes to the site are shown on any of the last available maps from 2001 (not illustrated), 2010 (not illustrated) and 2020 (Fig. 13).

Listed buildings

None of the listed buildings recorded within the study area will be negatively impacted by the proposed development due to distance and intervening development.

Registered Parks and Gardens

Grade II registered Shaw House Park [Fig. 1: 26] is located approximately 550m to the south-west of the proposal site, set within grounds which area a registered garden covering approximately 15ha. The earliest depiction of the garden attached to Shaw House dates to around 1730 in the map of Speen Manor. neither the house nor the garden can be seen from the site as the entire intervening area is built up. The proposed development of the site will not have any impact on the registered park/garden.

Registered Battlefields

There are no registered battlefields within the study area. The diffuse nature of the fighting that comprised the Second Battle of Newbury precludes formal definition of its area, but it is possible that the site could hold evidence relating to the battle. The area highlighted yellow on Figure 1 reflects the HER's map but is in effect entirely arbitrary as the battle appears to have encompassed a wide swathe of land all around the north of Newbury whose precise limits have never been defined.

Historic Hedgerows

The western edge of the site used to form the parish boundary, and it is thus possible that a hedge along this line would qualify as ‘important’ as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997, but the maps available for this study did not establish definitively that this predates 1850, and the boundary has since moved, so it is unlikely that this hedge qualifies. The proposal plan does not appear to indicate any change proposed to this hedge.

Aerial Photographs

The cropmark evidence in the vicinity of the site has been comprehensively mapped as part of the Berkshire National Mapping Programme and incorporated into the HER (as outlined above). Further, access to the National Monument Record is restricted due to the Covid-19 restrictions. No aerial photographs have therefore been consulted for this report.

LiDAR

Lidar data tile SU46ne_DTM_1M was downloaded from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs website (DEFRA 2021) and added to a Geographical Information System programme, QGIS. The tile gave complete coverage of the site.

Terrain analysis was carried out in QGIS using the ‘hillshade’ function. Virtual shade plot files with a vertical angle of 15° from the earth’s surface were created at every 45° from azimuth 0° to 315° with vertical settings varying from z=1 to z=3. A selection of the most informative plots is shown on Fig. 14. It should be noted that the mapping of features is not precise as the pseudo light source creates a ‘shadow’ which displaces them in a direction opposite to it. The results were compared with modern ordnance survey data to ensure that extant features were not represented wrongly as of potential archaeological significance.

Plots of the lidar data have revealed a rich variety of anomalies. A line of disruption across modern cultivation trends in the south-west of the proposal area is due to the impact of a power line (Fig. 15, A). A very weak roughly circular anomaly, B, may also be linked to it but an archaeological explanation cannot be excluded. In the northern area a west-north-west to east-south-east oriented line and linear trend, C, appears to be a vestige of a boundary between Long Lane and the Highwood Farm track shown on maps of 1974 and 1981. Broad linear trends across much of the rest of the site, D, may be traces of ridge and furrow but are more probably residual post-medieval agricultural features such as water meadows or tree plantations. There is no

context for a sub-angular arc in the southern area, E. A number of sub-circular dipolar features, F, particularly those on the site's eastern edge, are likely to be of archaeological significance. They have signatures which would allow them to be infilled ponds, extraction pits or even round barrows. They are distinct from two circular and one penannular weak curvilinear features, G, in the central area of the site. They are too large to have been caused by animal feed dispensers but similar patterns may be caused during cultivation. However, the possibility that they are archaeologically significant cannot be excluded. A weak broad linear, H, may be the residue of a track or possibly of a field boundary system pre-dating the well-established modern pattern.

Discussion

There are no designated heritage assets located within the proposal site nor in a position to be affected by its development. The site does however lie within the broad area covered by the Second Battle of Newbury which was fought in October 1644. Although the battlefield is not registered, the HER map indicates that the proposal site, namely its western section to the south of the footpath and the entire eastern section, have been part of the battlefield landscape. This is further corroborated by the reports of several cannon balls having been found within the proposal site along Long Lane in the 19th century.

It remains, further, to establish if there may be potential for previously unknown heritage assets, that is, below-ground archaeological remains. In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development.

Generally speaking, the proposal site lies within an area that is reasonably archaeologically rich for all periods. The search of the West Berkshire HER for a radius of 750m around the proposal site returned limited evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation mainly in the form of findspots and some cropmark evidence, moderate evidence for medieval activity and widespread evidence for post-medieval and modern occupation.

Cartographic and documentary evidence show that the large majority of the site has never been developed. The only development within the site comprised two small and relatively short-lived structures, one adjacent to the western boundary which is shown only on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map, and the other which stood close to Long Lane in the eastern section of the site and which appears on Ordnance Survey maps from 1956 to 1991. The only other distinguishing features within the site are Long Lane and the footpath/track connecting Highwood Farm and Long Lane. LiDAR analysis has also identified several features of possible archaeological origin, namely several circular features, linear features possibly representing ridge and furrow or post-medieval

agricultural features and a sub-angular arc feature. The site appears to have ever only been used as agricultural and/or pastoral land, and such land usage would not have led to much ground disturbance below the topsoil level. Given the lack of development within the site, any archaeological deposits and finds, should they have been present, could be expected to have survived relatively intact. The proposed development could carry the potential to damage or destroy archaeological deposits if present, in areas of building footprints, landscaping and service trenches.

It is anticipated that it will be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the proposal site from field observations in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of development on any below-ground archaeological deposits if necessary. A scheme for this evaluation will need to be drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisers to the Council and carried out by a competent archaeological contractor. It could be implemented by an appropriately worded condition to any consent gained.

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APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 750m search radius of the proposal site

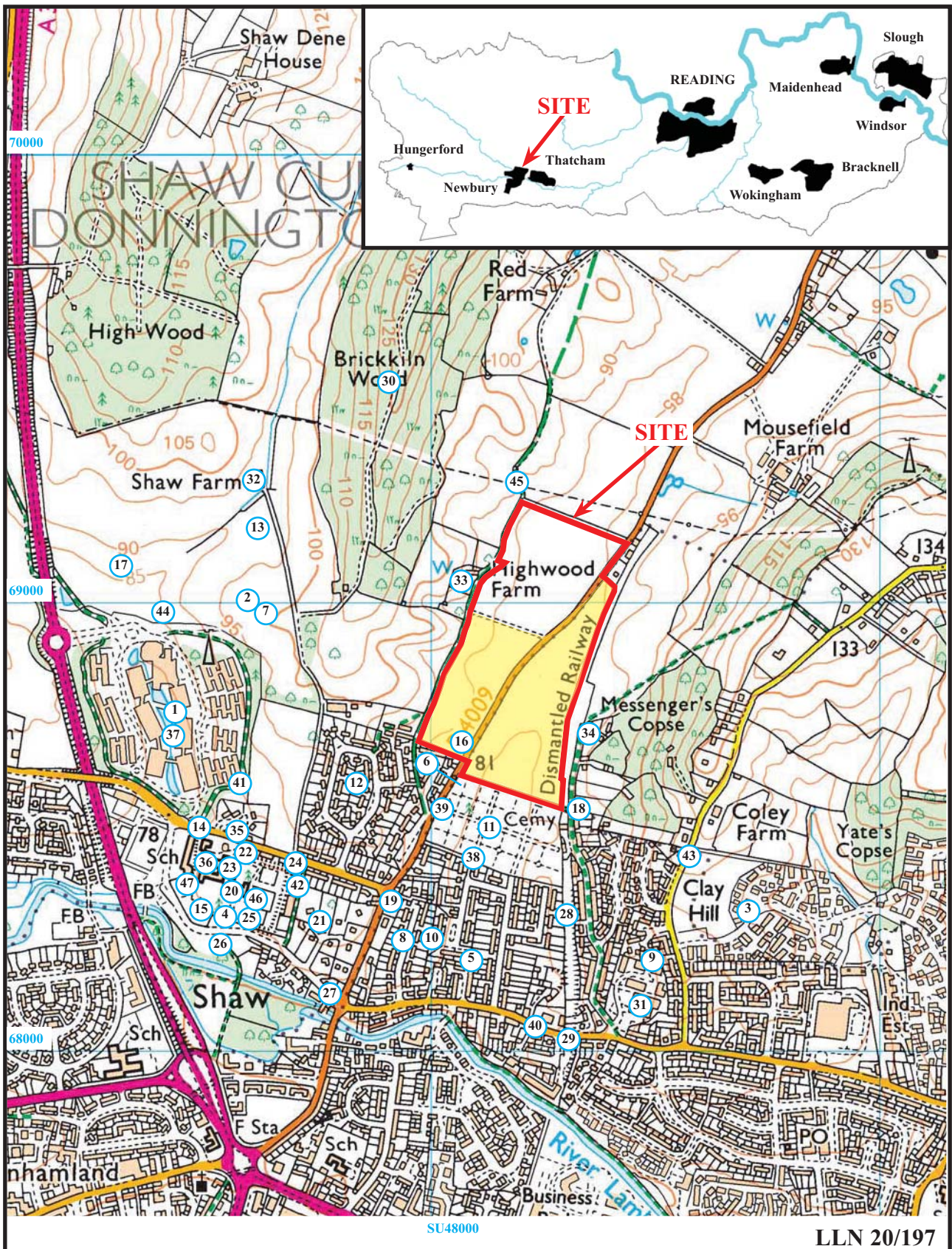
No	HER Ref	Grid Ref (SU)	Type	Period	Comment
1	MWB2179 EWB41	47448 68718 47404 68740	Photographic Evaluation	Prehistoric Negative	Enclosure, pits and other features visible in aerial photographs north-west of Shaw mapped during the Berkshire NMP. Evaluation at Vodafone HQ found no archaeological deposits.
2	MWB11560 EWB285	47599 69000 57137 66862	Fieldwalking	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flint flake found in Lower Kennet Valley fieldwalking Survey.
3	MWB14336 EWB345	48719 68313 48903 68203	Evaluation	Prehistoric	An evaluation at Waller Drive, Newbury revealed four flint flakes, some burnt flint and iron slag
4	MWB14750	47599 68300	Findspot	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint tools found at Shaw House.
5	MWB10127	480 682	Findspot	Neolithic	A collection of Neolithic flint flakes from Shaw Fields.
6	MWB10132	4808 6859	Findspot	Neolithic	Polished axehead found in 1940s in Shaw Cemetery.
7	MWB20808 EWB1405	47651 68950 47280 69060	Fieldwalking Evaluation	Bronze Age Iron Age	Fieldwalking and evaluation of land to the north of Newbury revealed late Bronze Age/early Iron Age worked and burnt flint.
8	MWB14478	47950 68249	Findspot	Iron Age	Probable 1st century AD coin found at Regnum Drive.
9	MWB12484	48499 68200	Findspot	Roman	Two late Roman coins found on Clay Hill.
10	MWB15063	48011 68253	Findspot	Roman	Four early to mid-4th century bronze coins being found in the rear garden of 128 Cromwell Road.
11	MWB14355 MWB22345 MWB22356 MWB5145	48150 68499 48142 68486 48124 68501 48150 68499	Findspot Cemetery Building	Roman Modern Undated	Roman pottery found during grave digging in Shaw Cemetery in the 1970s. Shaw Cemetery, early 20th century. Mortuary Chapel, unlisted, early 20th century. Possible wall footing found.
12	MWB15707	47847 68598	Findspot	Medieval	A silver halfpenny of Edward I found at 18 Kingsley Close.
13	MWB20810 EWB1405	47279 69228 47280 69060	Fieldwalking Evaluation	Medieval	Fieldwalking and evaluation to the north of Newbury revealed 12th to 15th century pottery.
14	MWB15846	474 684	Shrunken village? Village	Medieval	Shaw village. Recorded in Domesday Book. It is suggested that Shaw is a medieval shrunken settlement.
15	MWB16720 MWB16596	475 683	Documentary Inhumation Findspot	Medieval Post-medieval	Conjectural location of Shaw Manor. Documented medieval manor with a manor house and farmyard superseded by Shaw House. 19th century report of the finding of human skeletons and a cannon ball, presumed from the Second Battle of Newbury by Shaw House garden wall.
16	MWB15775 MWB16597	46399 68450 481 687	Battlefield Findspot	Post-medieval	Site of Second Battle of Newbury, 1644. 19th century report of the finding of several cannon balls along Long Lane.
17	MWB20811 EWB1405	47239 68900 47280 69060	Fieldwalking Evaluation	Post-medieval	Fieldwalking and evaluation revealed two 17th century lead shots, possibly from the Second Battle of Newbury.
18	MWB5013 MWB20383 EWB1346	48331 68527 48348 68550 48341 68542	Inhumation Watching brief	Post-medieval	Unaccompanied inhumation found in foundation trench at 76 Pear Tree Lane in 1987, assumed to relate to the Second Battle of Newbury, although there doesn't appear to have been any dating evidence. Watching brief at 78 Pear Tree Lane revealed a post-medieval pit and finds including clay pipe.
19	MWB9934	47920 68333	Inhumation	Post-medieval	Two or three skeletons of young men uncovered during foundation digging. Finds suggested a Civil War date.
20	MWB5023 EWB112 EWB113 EWB114 EWB1167 EWB1449 EWB1564 EWB989 MWB21753 EWB1582 MWB6574 MWB6575 EWB510 EWB636 MWB5024	47573 68362 47437 68370 47444 68365 47644 68396 47573 68363 47571 68363 47641 68420 47576 68362 47559 68316 47607 68334 47556 68378 47557 68378 47563 68350 47634 68342	Listed building Geophysical survey Evaluation Building survey Environmental sampling Dendrochronological analysis Field observation Earthwork	Post-medieval	Shaw House. 1581 with 18th and 19th century alterations. Grade I. Geophysical survey and two evaluations revealed no features of archaeological significance. First evaluation mostly found recent dumping associated with sports fields. Second evaluation revealed a 1700s garden building and a large undated ditch; could be a Civil War defence ditch. Window glass analysis, 17th and 18th century glass. Dendrochronological dating gave a felling date for the rafters of the summer of 1579/spring of 1580. Monitoring during construction of car park revealed two brick features possibly 18th century garden walls. Another evaluation revealed a sub-basement room with late 18th-century backfilling. Evaluation designed to locate features seen on 1750s sketches revealed make up deposits, robber cuts and the remains of a set of steps, a garden wall in one of the sketches. Shaw House chalk terrace. Earthwork bank around three sides of garden on the east side of Shaw House, probably originating as a Tudor feature though modified in the 17th century; possibly also used defensively during the Civil War.
21	MWB15683	47764 68290	Cartographic	Post-medieval	Site of brick waterhouse, recorded on a map of c. 1730 and survived until the 1960s.
22	MWB15685	47585 68426	Documentary	Post-medieval	Site of former Orangery, c. 1700. Watching brief at Shaw

No	HER Ref	Grid Ref (SU)	Type	Period	Comment
	EWB114 MWB21754 EWB1584 MWB20016 EWB114 MWB20970 MWB21237 EWB1564	47644 68396 47623 68433 47654 68426 47589 68437 47644 68396 47610 68437 47652 68433 47641 68420	Evaluation Watching brief Building Photographic survey		House kitchen garden revealed a probable post-medieval ditch with some post-medieval finds, perhaps linked to temporary Civil War defences. Evaluation revealed a possible Civil War ditch or garden feature. Former coach house, Shaw House. Unlisted, 19th century. Northern boundary wall, Shaw House. Unlisted, possibly dating from 1700 or earlier but with later alterations.
23	MWB16003 MWB21235 MWB21238 EWB1564	47559 68402 47565 68397 47577 68420 47641 68420	Documentary Building Photographic survey	Post-medieval	Brick-lined 'culverts' at Shaw House discovered during construction work at the school in 1943. 'The Cottage', Shaw House. Unlisted, probably part of an Edwardian range but with some earlier fabric. Western boundary wall, Shaw House. Unlisted, part possibly contemporary with the mansion but with several later alterations.
24	MWB21236	47703 68417	Building	Post-medieval	Garden building, Shaw House. Unlisted, later 19th century.
25	MWB21239	47571 68283	Building	Post-medieval	Remains of east forecourt wall. Unlisted, late 16th century.
26	MWB15774 EWB1564	47535 68260 47641 68420	Registered park or garden Photographic survey	Post-medieval	Registered garden around Elizabethan Shaw House, with earthwork remains, historic planting and wider landscaping along the river Lambourn. Grade II.
27	MWB18545	47780 68124	Listed building	Post-medieval	Vine Cottages, Church Road. 17th and 19th century.
28	MWB6107	48868 69656	Railway	Post-medieval	Newbury Station to Hermitage railway line. Section of the course of the Didcot, Newbury & Southampton Railway, closed 1960s.
29	MWB20350	48316 68028	Structure Documentary	Post-medieval	Site of Kiln Road overbridge, 1882.
30	MWB16682	47915 69487	Cartographic	Post-medieval	Possible site of brickmaking, Brickkiln Wood, 18th century.
31	MWB15908	48458 68100	Documentary	Post-medieval	Site of Shaw Kilns and Clayhill Brickworks. From at least the early 19th century until the mid-20th century.
32	MWB17382	47612 69268	Farmstead Listed building	Post-medieval	Shaw Farm (formerly Leaze Farm). Historic farmstead documented in late 19th century and still largely present in 21st century. Barn at Shaw Farm. Early 18th century.
33	MWB17384 EWB1089	48083 69040 48097 69060	Farmstead Photographic survey	Post-medieval	Highwood Farm, Shaw. Historic farmstead documented in late 19th century.
34	MWB21185	48354 68705	Farmstead Documentary	Post-medieval	Site of Yates Farm, Shaw. Historic farmstead documented in early 19th and perhaps in 18th century
35	MWB20968 MWB20969	47593 68494 47581 68474	Documentary	Post-medieval	Site of Stable Farm, Shaw House. 19th century. Site of icehouse, early 19th century, demolished by 1900.
36	MWB19922	47504 68408	Building	Modern	Trinity School (formerly the Astley building of Shaw House School). 1964.
37	MWB19924	47411 68746	Building	Modern	Vodafone Headquarters. Unlisted, early 21st century.
38	MWB20014	48100 68426	War memorial	Modern	Unlisted stone tablet commemorating Newbury civilians killed by enemy aircraft action in the Second World War.
39	MWB22357	48038 68542	Building	Modern	Cemetery Lodge, Shaw Cemetery. Unlisted, early 20th century.
40	MWB21781	48247 68057	Documentary	Modern	Site of petrol station, Kiln Road. Early 20th century petrol station, photographed around 1937.
41	MWB2182 EWB41	47585 68601 47404 68740	Photographic Evaluation	Undated	Oval enclosure/ring ditch visible as cropmark on aerial photographs and mapped during the Berkshire NMP. Evaluation at Vodafone HQ found no archaeological deposits here, suggesting that it is a geological feature.
42	MWB16297	47706 68378	Inhumation	Undated	Five human skeletons and a horse bone found in the grounds of Shaw House in 1882.
43	MWB16592	48584 68439	Documentary	Undated	Clay Hill Strategic location for Parliamentarians during the Second Battle of Newbury, 1644.
44	EWB15	55049 66754	Fieldwalking survey	Negative	Lower Kennet Valley Survey, 1st phase of fieldwalking. No finds within the study area.
45	EWB955	46750 68603	Watching brief	Negative	Watching brief on Thatcham to Calne pipeline revealed no archaeological features or finds in Berkshire.
46	EWB377	47628 68336	Watching brief	Negative	Watching brief at Trinity School revealed no archaeological features or finds.
47	EWB1513	47500 68374	Watching brief	Negative	Watching brief at Trinity School revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Listed buildings Grade II unless stated.

APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

1574	Saxton's map of Berkshire (Fig. 3)
1610	Speed's map of Berkshire (Fig. 4)
1695	Morden's map of Berkshire (Fig. 5)
1761	Rocque's map of Berkshire (Fig. 6)
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7)
1910	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
1932	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1938	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9)
1956	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10)
1965	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1974	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 11)
1980-1	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
1991	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 12, Fig. 16)
2001	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
2010	Ordnance Survey (not illustrated)
2020	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 13)
2016	Ordnance Survey – Explorer digital edition at 1:25,000 (Fig. 1)



**Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 1. Location of site within Newbury and Berkshire showing locations of West Berkshire HER records.

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**Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021**
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
 Figure 2. Current site layout.

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Approximate location of site

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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 3. Saxton's map of Berkshire, 1574.





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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 4. Speed's map of Berkshire, 1610.



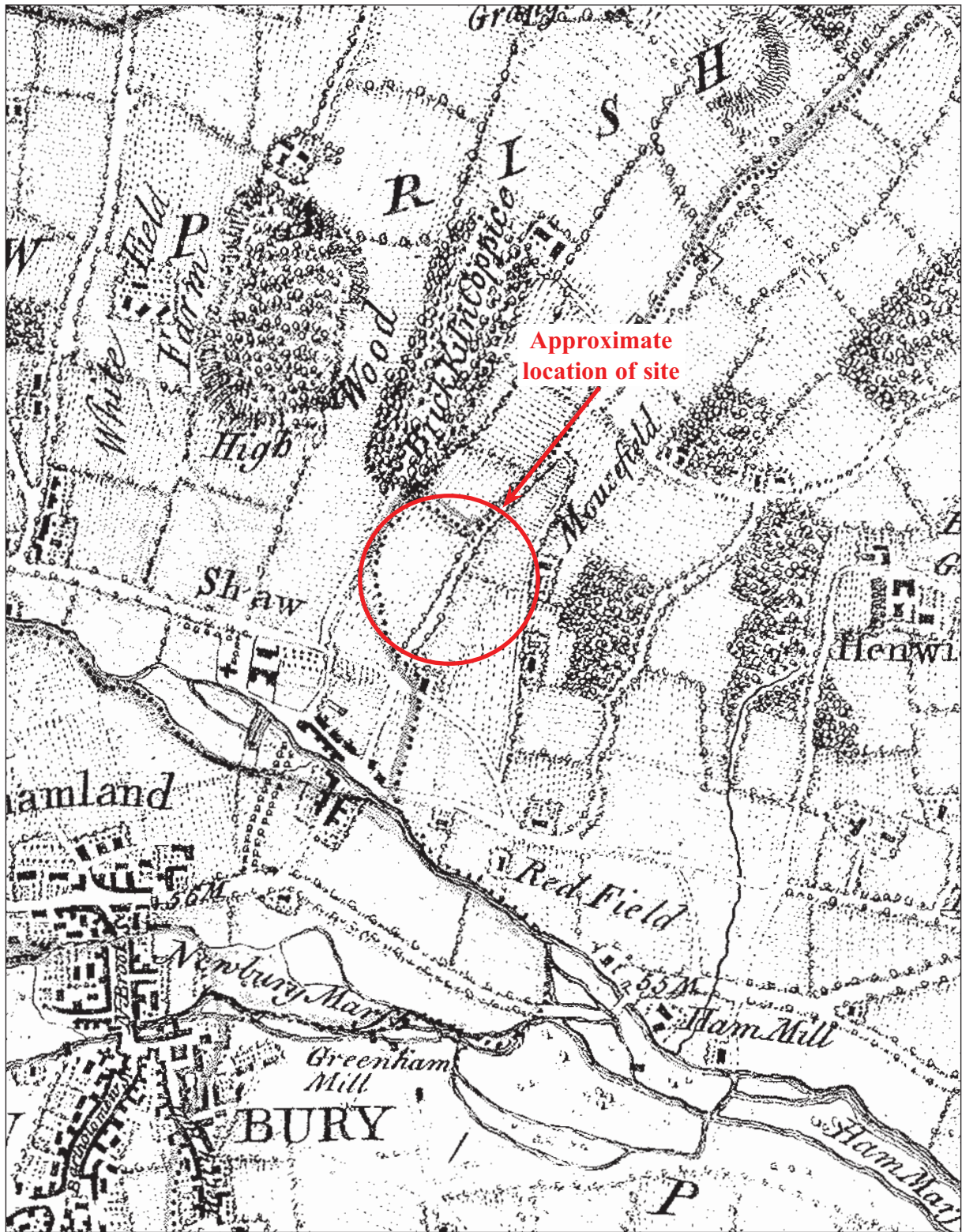


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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 5. Morden's map of Berkshire, 1695.

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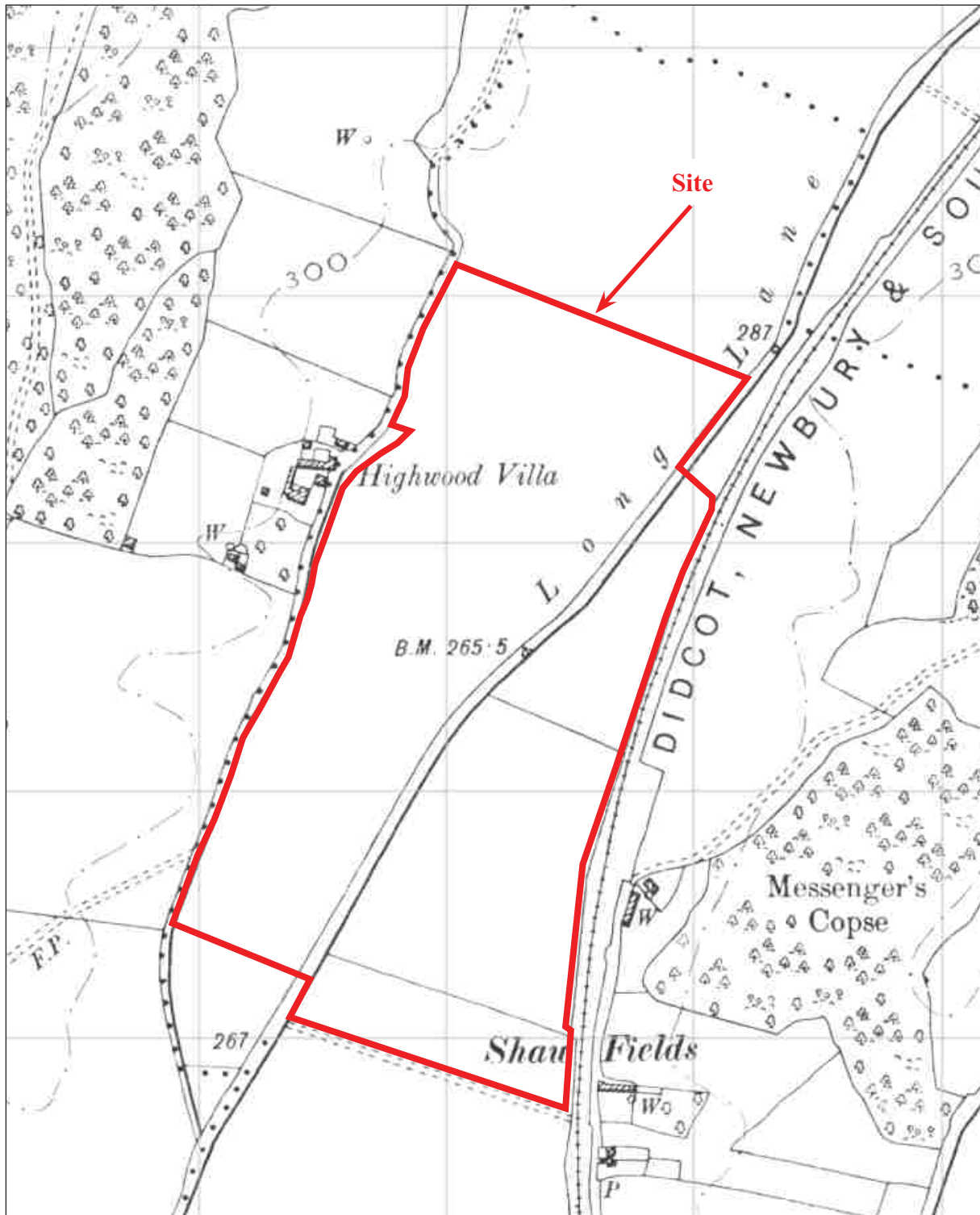
Approximate
location of site

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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 6. Rocque's map of Berkshire, 1761.



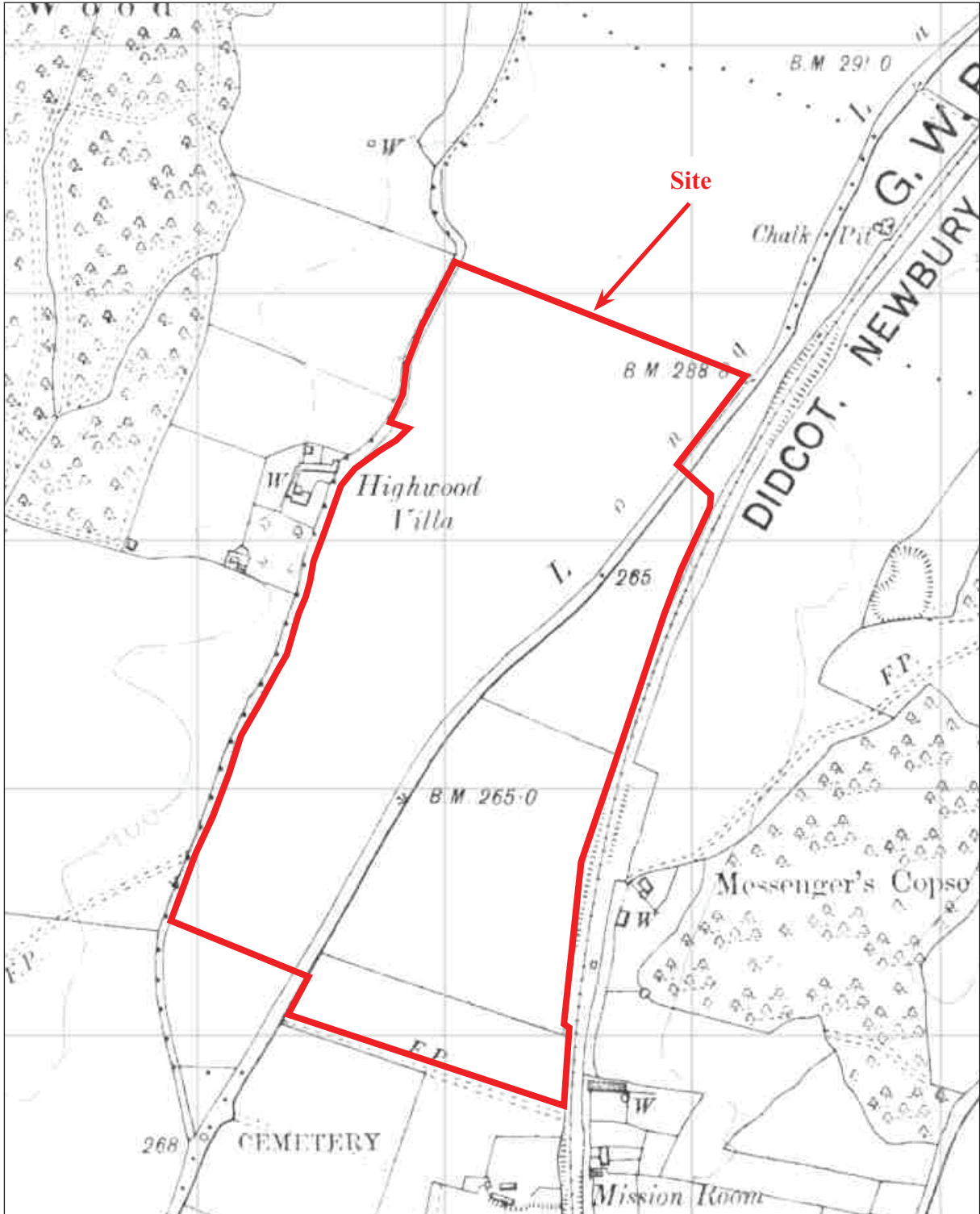


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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 7. Ordnance Survey map, 1898.

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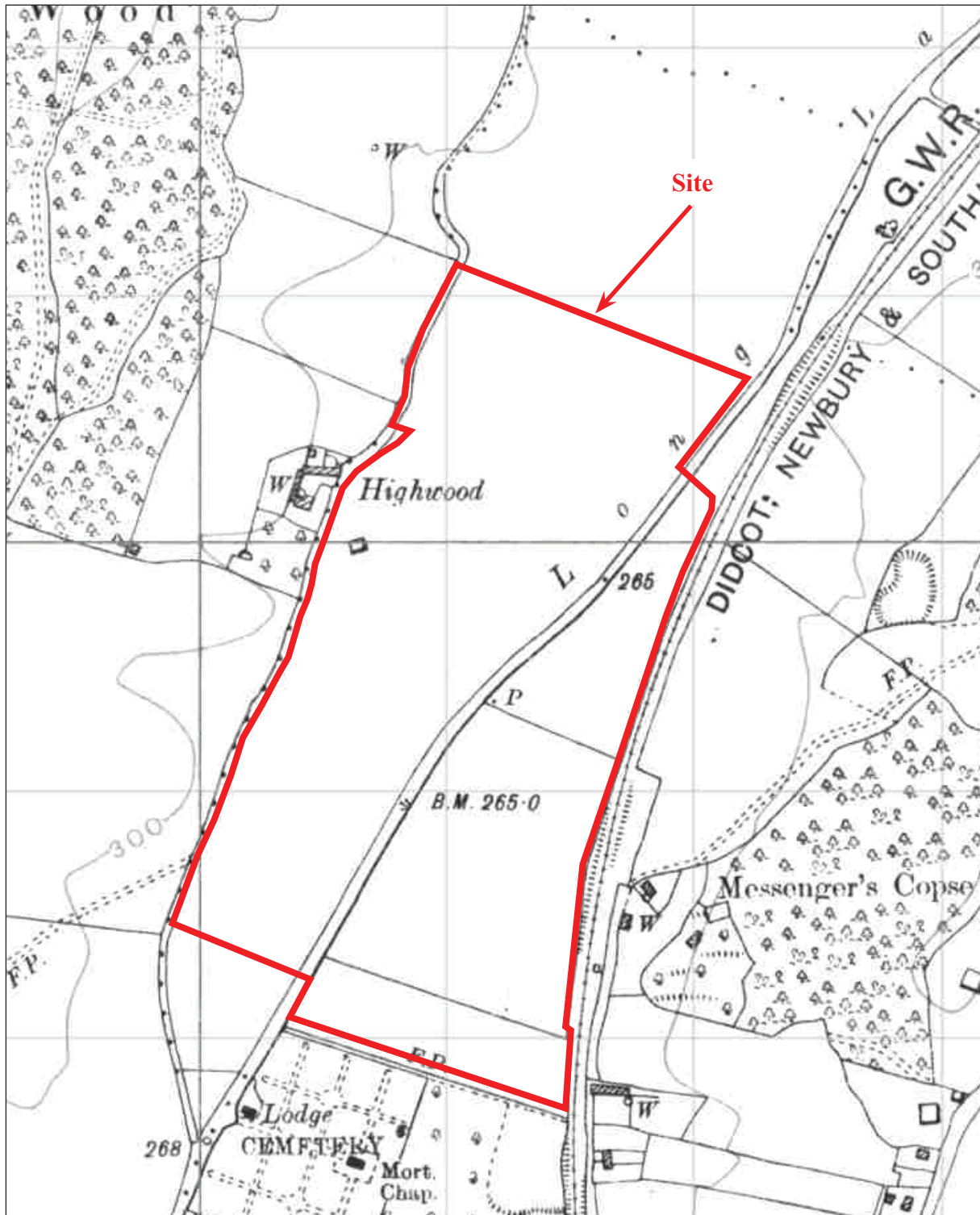


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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
 Berkshire, 2021
 Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
 Figure 8. Ordnance Survey map, 1910.



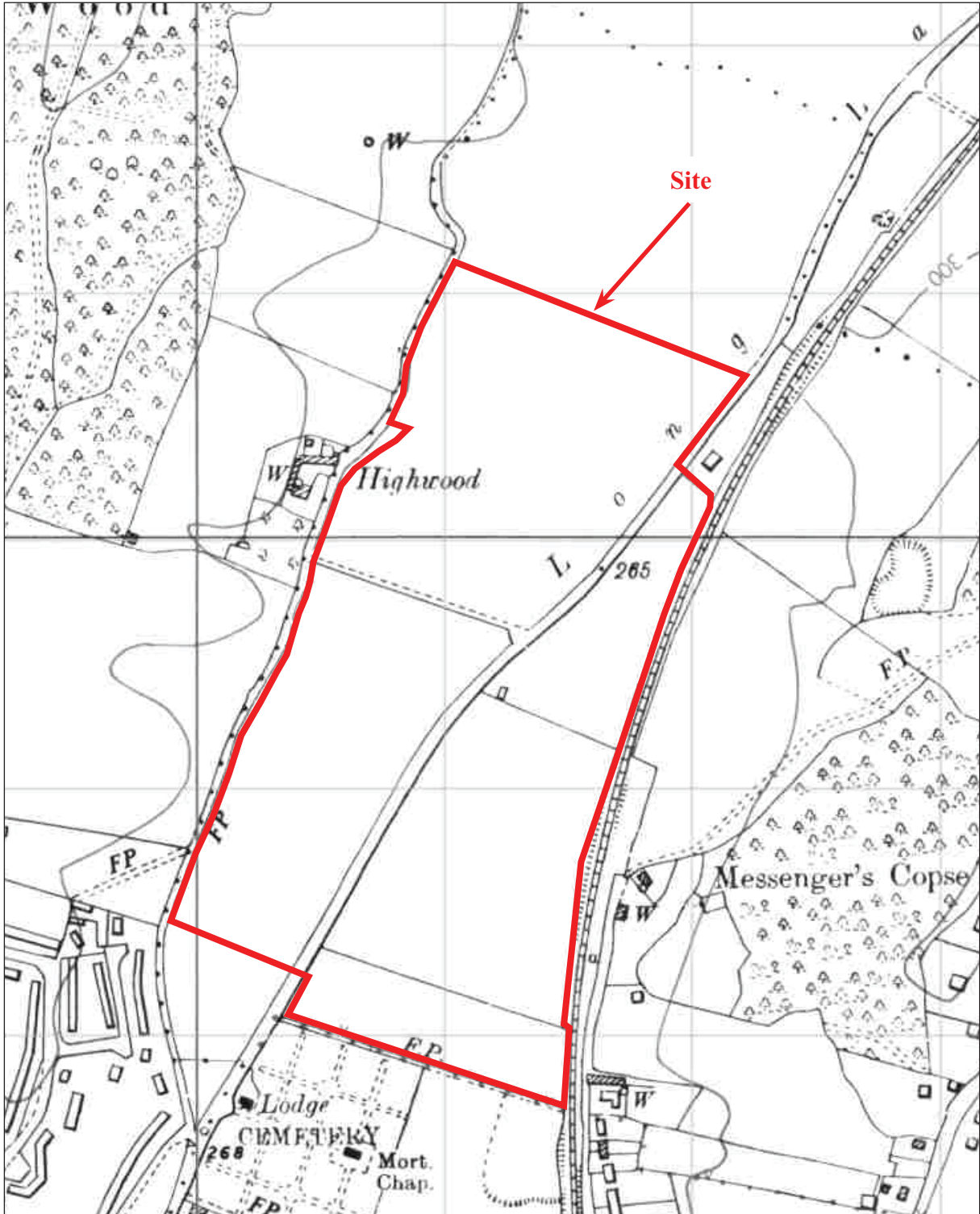


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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 9. Ordnance Survey map, 1938.

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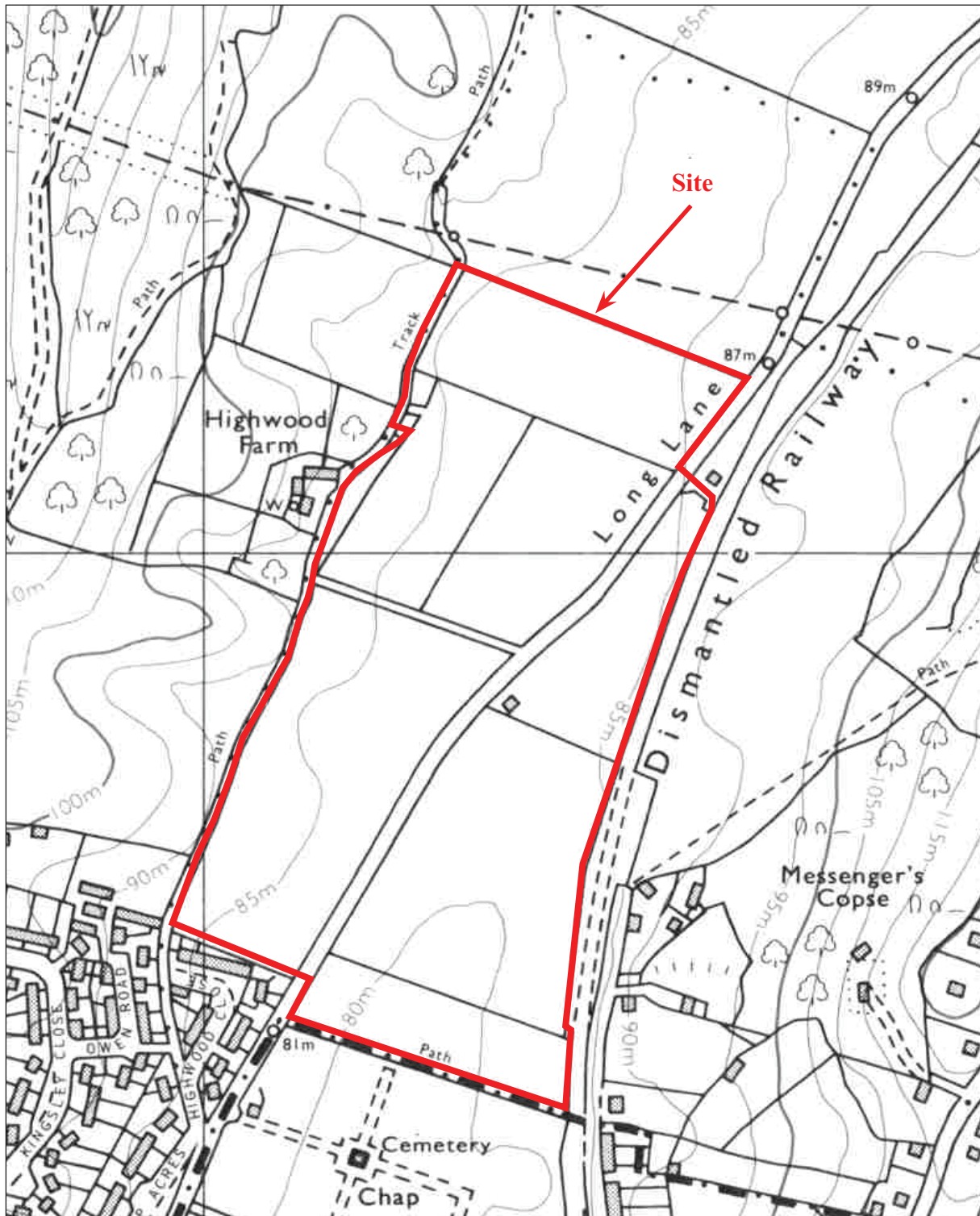


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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 10. Ordnance Survey map, 1956.

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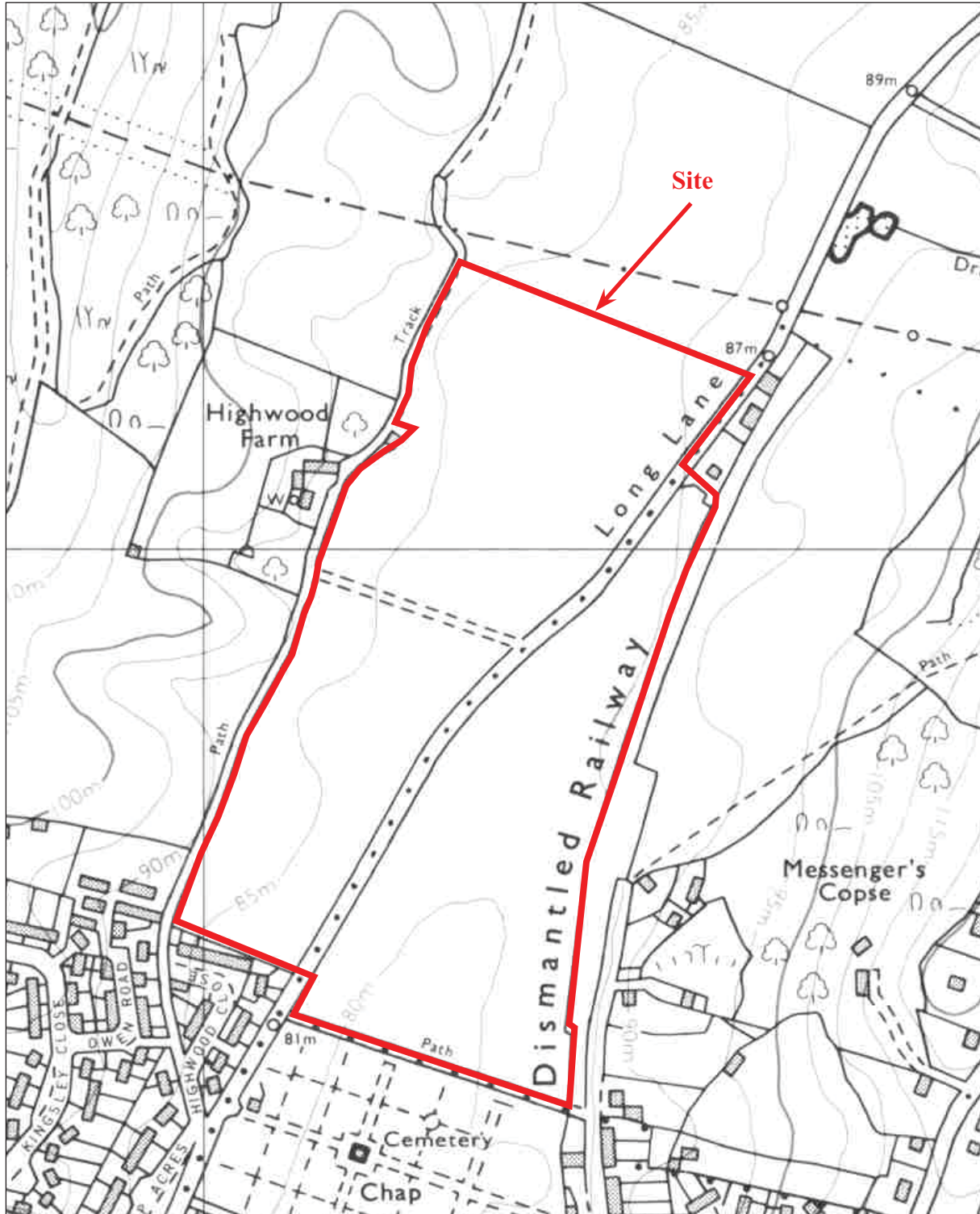


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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 11. Ordnance Survey map, 1974.

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Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 12. Ordnance Survey map, 1991.

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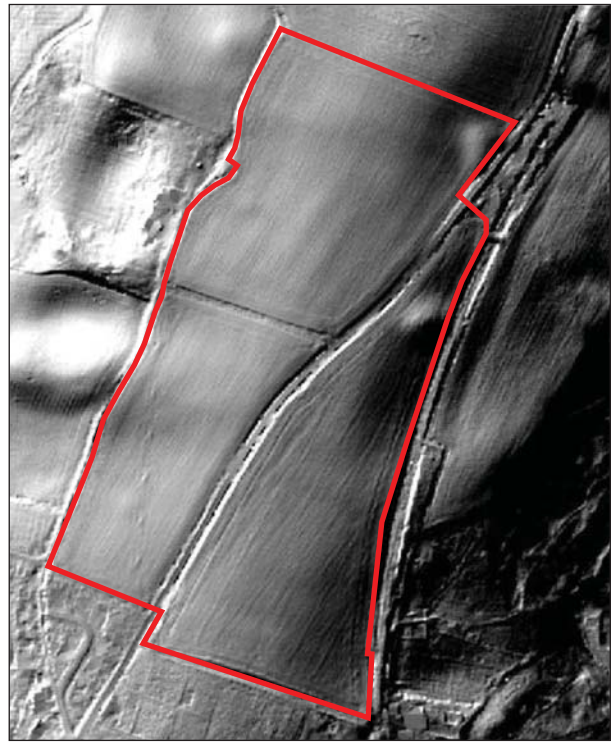


Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
 Berkshire, 2021
 Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
 Figure 13. Ordnance Survey map, 2020.

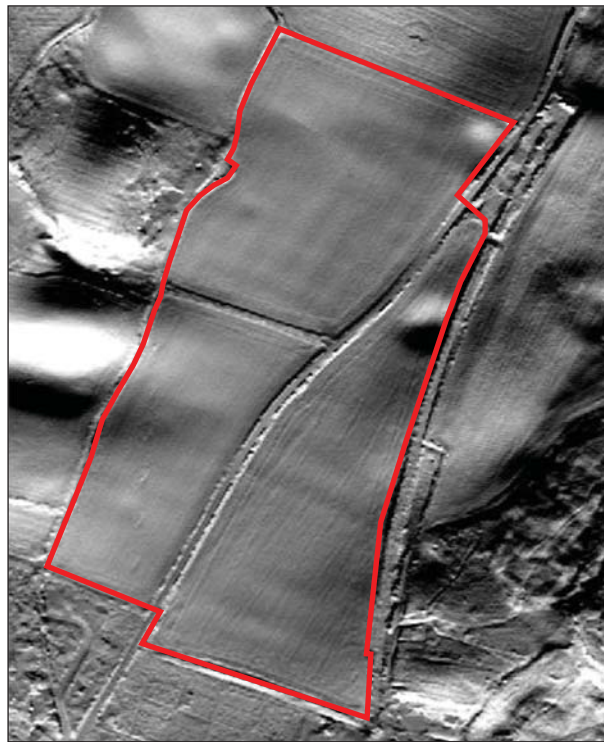




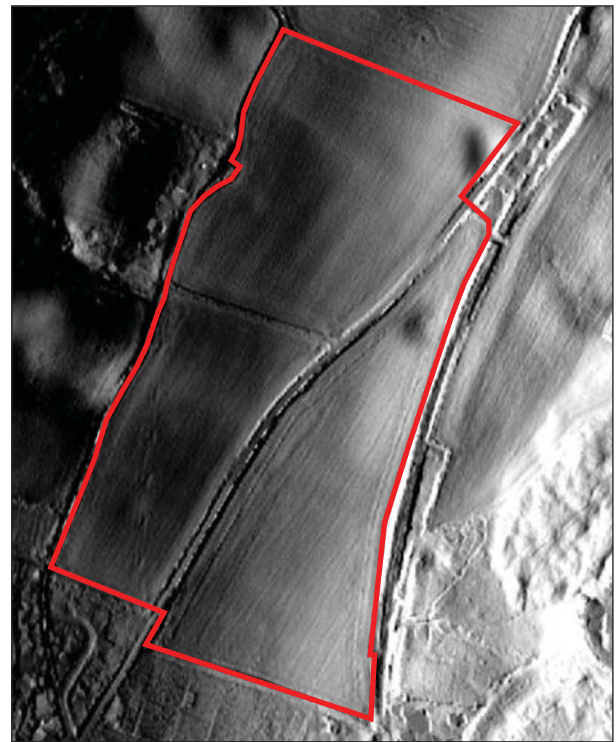
a. Azimuth 0°, vertical angle 15°.



b. Azimuth 135°, vertical angle 15°.



c. Azimuth 180°, vertical angle 15°.



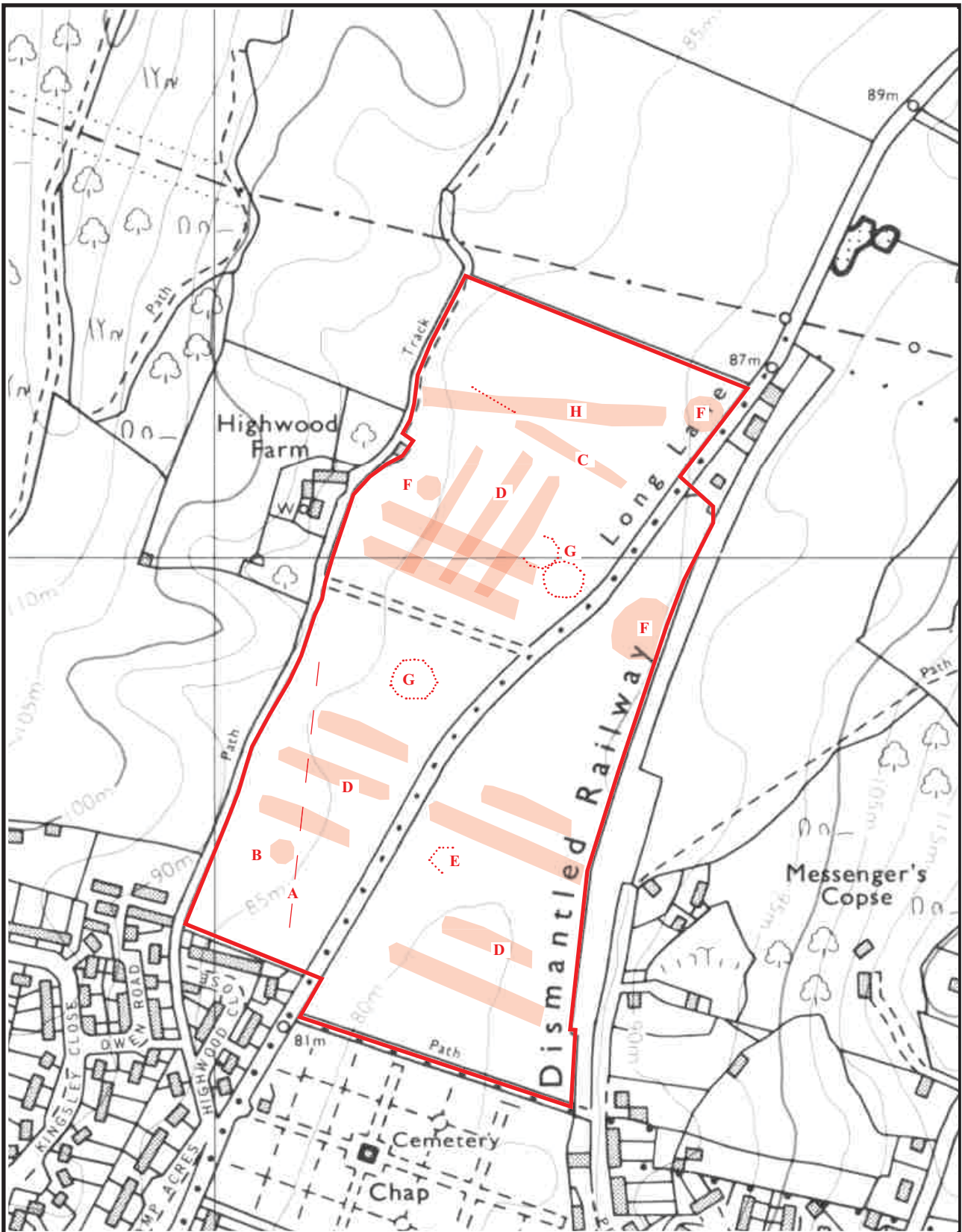
d. Azimuth 270°, vertical angle 15°.

LLN 20/197



**Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021**
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 14. Lidar 'hillshade' gray scale plots.
No scale.

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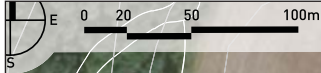


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 Figure 15. Interpretation of Lidar images
 superimposed on Ordnance Survey map, 1991.
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Figure 16. Proposed development layout.

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Plate 1. Entrance to Field 1 looking south-east from south-west from Long Lane.



Plate 2. Field 1 looking south-east from north-west towards Shaw Cemetery.



Plate 3. Field 1 looking west from east.



Plate 4. Field 1 looking north from south.

LLN 20/197

**Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021**
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Track between Fields 2 and 3 looking west from east from Long Lane.



Plate 6. Field 2 looking north-west from south-east.



Plate 7. Field 2 looking west from east.



Plate 8. Field 2 looking south-west from north-east.

LLN 20/197

**Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021**
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Plates 5 to 8.

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Plate 9. Field 2 looking south-west from north-west.



Plate 10. Field 2 looking north-east from south-west.



Plate 11. Track separating Fields 2 and 3 looking east from west.



Plate 12. Field 3 looking south-west from north-east.

LLN 20/197

**Land at Long Lane, Newbury,
Berkshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Plates 9 to 12.**

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Plate 13. Field 3 looking south-west from north-west.



Plate 14. Field 3 looking east from west.



Plate 15. Field 3 looking north from south.



Plate 16. Field 3 looking south from north.

LLN 20/197

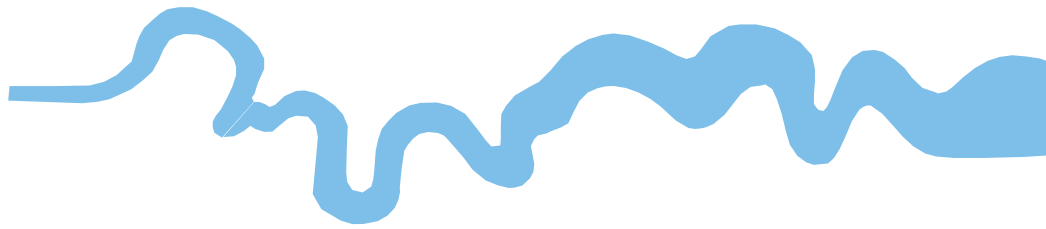
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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Plates 13 to 16.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

***Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wellingborough
and Ennis (Ireland)***