



Berkshire Archaeological Society

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

President: Professor Michael Fulford CBE FBA FSA

Report of a geophysics survey at Ankerwycke, July 2019



Issue date: 20th July 2020
Issue no: 03.01
Authors: Andrew Hutt MCI/A
Contact no: 0118 973 2882
Event: ENA9676 on the National Trust's Historic Environment Record

Distribution:

National Trust: Tom Dommett, Jess Kellard, Gary Marshall

Berkshire Archaeological Society Council:

Alison McQuitty, John Chapman, Ann Griffin, Anne Harrison,
Anne Helmore, Andrew Hutt, Tim Lloyd, Catherine Petts, Gail Eaton,
Griselda Truscott Wicks, Julie Worsfold

Berkshire Archaeology: Fiona MacDonald

South East Archaeology: John Cook

Summary

This geophysics survey is one of the first work packages being undertaken by the National Trust as part of their programme to understand their site at Ankerwycke and improve the way they present to the public. The survey took place from 13th - 28th July 2019. In all, some 100 20m x 20m grids (circa 4 hectares) were surveyed using the gradiometer and 30 20m x 20m grids (circa 1.2 hectares) were surveyed using the resistivity meter. 49 anomalies were identified in the results.

This document is effectively structured into five parts:

An Introduction, chapters 1–5 cover the background to the project, an overview of the site and its location and the topological, historic and archaeological background. This concludes that there are four landscapes embedded in the land and features at Ankerwycke. These are:

- **A medieval landscape** with the priory at its centre; this lasted from around 1160 when the priory was established until it was dissolved in 1536 during the Dissolution of the Monasteries
- **A Tudor landscape**: which is a slight development of the medieval landscape: which lasted from around 1541 until around the 1790s. The focus of this landscape was a Tudor house which was a development of the Priory buildings
- **A Georgian landscape**: mansion at its centre. The main focus of this landscape was to the north of the priory. The, then extant, priory and Tudor house were reduced to being garden features along with Boats houses and a Tea House on the edge of the River Thames
- **A 20th century landscape**: which emerged, probably after WWI, when the Georgian mansion was no longer viable. Remnants of that landscape include a swimming pool

Chapter 6 summaries the work carried out during the geophysics survey.

Chapter 7 uses the results of the geophysics survey to expand our understanding of the four landscapes outlined above.

The last part, the appendices, provides the detailed information beloved by archaeologists and geophysicists.

Acknowledgements

Particular thanks are due to Tom Dommett and Jess Kellard of the National Trust. They invited us to do this work, ensured we had everything we needed while on site and encouraged us to enjoy the experience.

John Cook of Archaeology South-East is to be thanked for laying out the survey grid.

Thanks are due to members of the Berkshire Archaeological Society and other volunteers who worked on this survey. They were Adrian Seale, Anne Harrison, Doug Courtney, Ewan Montgomery, Greg Burland, Isobel MacLean, Jane Sellwood, John Edge, Neil MacLean, Noel Murphy, Richard Miller and Tim Lloyd.

Thanks are also due to the National Trust volunteers who came and helped us. They had little or no experience of archaeology fieldwork but gamely contributed to our efforts. They were Belinda Tilbury, Cathe Mulcair, Irving Lord, Jo Fowler, Phil Donaldson and Sylvia Carter.

The quality of this report has been improved by comments from Tom Dommett and Gary Marshall of the National Trust, by work on the document by Anne Harrison and Gail Eaton of the Berkshire Archaeological Society and by recommendations for improvements made by members of the Berkshire Archaeological Society study group who, at their meeting in September 2019, reviewed the associated presentation.

Andrew Hutt

0 Document control

0.1 Contents

Summary	2
Acknowledgements	2
0 Document control	3
0.1 Contents	3
0.2 List of figures and tables	5
0.3 Change control	5
0.4 Change history	6
0.5 Changes forecast	6
1 This project	7
2 Site location	7
3 Topographical and geological background	7
4 Historical and archaeological background	7
4.1 Prehistoric evidence	7
4.2 Roman and Early Medieval evidence	9
4.3 Medieval evidence	9
4.4 Tudor evidence	10
4.5 Georgian and Victorian evidence	11
4.6 The 20th century evidence	11
5 Archaeological fieldwork	15
5.1 In the 1990s	15
5.2 In the 2000s	15
5.3 Aerial evidence	15
6 The geophysics survey	18
6.1 The objectives	18
6.2 Overview of the work	18
6.2.1 The survey grid	18
6.2.2 The gradiometer surveys	19
6.2.3 Resistivity surveys	19
6.2.4 Comments about the work	19
7 Analysis of the results and discussion	29
7.1 The Medieval landscape	29
7.1.1 The priory buildings	29
7.1.2 Possible priory garden?	31
7.1.3 A possible priory gateway?	32
7.1.4 The river channels	32
7.2 The Tudor landscape	36
7.2.1 The Tudor mansion	36
7.2.2 The Tudor outbuildings	36
7.2.3 North of the Ankerwycke yew	37
7.2.4 A Tudor garden	37
7.2.5 A possible Tudor gateway?	37

7.3	The Georgian landscape	37
7.4	The 20th century landscape	37
7.4.1	The anomalies in Priory field	37
7.4.2	Anomalies in Black Walnut Tree field	37
8	Overall conclusion	38
	Appendix A Known features identified in the Archaeological Impact Assessment	39
	Appendix B The survey grid	41
	Appendix C The Gradiometer surveys	43
	Appendix D The resistivity surveys	47
	Appendix E The Ankerwycke image stack	50
	Bibliography	51

0.2 List of figures and tables

Figure 2.1. The NT's lands at Runnymede/Ankerwycke	8
Figure 4.1. The Ankerwycke seal.....	9
(Burgess 2006:13; taken from De Gray Birch 1876?).....	9
Figure 4.2. A copy of a map Runnymede and Ankerwycke dating to 1537	10
Figure 4.3. The Tudor mansion.....	10
Figure 4.4. Wraysbury Enclosure map of 1800 showing the Tudor mansion	12
Figure 4.5. Wraysbury tithe map 1840 showing Ankerwycke House	13
Figure 4.6. Ordnance Survey Map 1944	14
Figure 5.1. Royal Commission landscape survey undertaken in 1992.....	16
Figure 5.2. Evidence from the 2007 resistivity survey	17
Figure 6.1. The fields to be surveyed at Ankerwycke	18
Figure 6.2. The survey grid with the short references	20
Figure 6.3. The position of the gradiometer surveys	21
Figure 6.4. Priory field gradiometer anomalies	22
Figure 6.5. Gradiometer anomalies in Black Walnut Tree field	23
Figure 6.6. Position of the resistivity surveys.....	24
Figure 6.7. Resistivity survey anomalies.....	25
Figure 6.8. The results of the Marshall survey plotted on the 2019 survey grid	26
Figure 6.9. Anomalies found in the results of the Marshall survey	27
Figure 6.10. Comparing the resistivity results and the anomalies	28
Figure 7.1 The remains of the priory buildings.....	30
Figure 7.2. Members of the Berkshire Archaeological Society standing along the southern edge of anomaly R15 (M07) with the priory ruins in the background.	31
Figure 7.3. The north of Priory field resistivity results	32
Figure 7.4. Anomaly G05 plotted on top of the Royal Commission survey and the survey grid	33
Figure 7.5. The Ankerwycke river channels shown on the 1537 map	34
Figure 7.6. LIDAR of Ankerwycke	34
Figure 7.7. Positions of the 1993 auger survey bore holes	35
Figure 7.8. Understanding the Tudor mansion of 1800; comparing the picture with the Wraysbury Enclosure map	36
Figure A1. Location of Assets at Ankerwycke (Oleksy 2017: Figure 14).....	39
Table A1. List of Assets (Oleksy 2017: 21–22).....	40
Figure C1. Priory field gradiometer survey filenames	44
Figure C2. Gradiometer results from Priory field	45
Figure C3. Black Walnut Tree field gradiometer survey filenames	46
Figure C4. Gradiometer results from Black Walnut Tree field	46
Figure D1. Resistivity survey filenames	47
Figure D2. Priory field and the priory buildings resistivity results	48
Figure D3. North of Priory field resistivity results	49
Table E1. Layers in the Ankerwycke image stack	50

0.3 Change control

This document is under the control of the authors.

0.4 *Change history*

Issue 03 addressed comments by Tom Dommett and Gary Marshall of the National Trust and removed section 8: Recommendations for improving the site. This material is published separately.

Issue 02 was produced in response to comments by the National Trust, it includes comprehensive changes to the interpretation of the geophysics results.

Issue 01 was the first draft.

0.5 *Changes forecast*

Changes will be made in response to comments by reviewers.

1 This project

In 2018, Anne Harrison and Andrew Hutt had a meeting with Tom Dommett to discuss the possibility of the Society contributing to the National Trust's project to improve access to Ankerwycke Priory. As a result, in February 2019, they were invited to undertake a geophysics survey of the fields surrounding the priory. The work was to be timed to coincide with Festival of Archaeology: 13th to 28th July 2019.

Ankerwycke Prior is registered as scheduled monument 1007943. This survey is registered as event ENA9676 on the National Trust Historic Environment Record.

2 Site location

The National Trust (NT) owns land on both sides of the River Thames at Runnymede (Figure 2.1). The land on the eastern bank is occupied by Ankerwycke priory.

3 Topographical and geological background

This land is an enclave of green space on the east bank of the River Thames opposite Runnymede.

The site is bounded to the east by the B376, reservoirs, motorways and industrial sites, to north by Wraysbury with its housing and to the west and south by the River Thames.

The site is crossed by river channels. They are shown on the earliest map dating to 1537 (Figure 4.2) and on a succession of maps including the Wraysbury Enclosure map of 1800 (Figure 4.4), the Wraysbury tithe map dating to 1840 (Figure 4.5), Ordnance Survey Map of 1944 (Figure 4.6) and the Royal Commission landscape survey undertaken in 1992 (Figure 5.1).

The underlying solid geology is the London Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock of clay, silt and sand. This is overlaid with alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel).

4 Historical and archaeological background

This site is a scheduled monument listed in 1993. In June 2017, AOC Archaeology Group carried out an assessment of the site (Oleksy 2017). Some of the information in this section has been taken from their report, some was taken from the Berkshire Archaeology Historic Environment Record.

One of the challenges of using this information is to distinguish between the sound evidence and interpretations of that evidence. The approach that has been used in this document is to not repeat interpretations in this section but to discuss them in the Interpretations section of this document.

4.1 Prehistoric evidence

There is some evidence for occupation from the prehistoric period including Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic stone tools. Bronze Age and Iron Age metal artefacts including spear heads and a sword, have been recovered from the River Thames.

However, it should be noted that one of the problems with the recording of objects from the River Thames and their findspots is that many of the provenances are vague. A place name may cover several miles of river and traditional dredging practice simply allocated a find to a "reach" of river, until a more recent change to record finds to the nearest 100m' (York 1999: 9).

Prehistoric pottery was found during a watching brief from a paleochannel on the site.

Nearby excavations at Runnymede Bridge produced evidence of occupation in the Neolithic and the late Bronze Age, the latter being a complex settlement dated to 9th to 8th century BC, and now a Scheduled Monument.

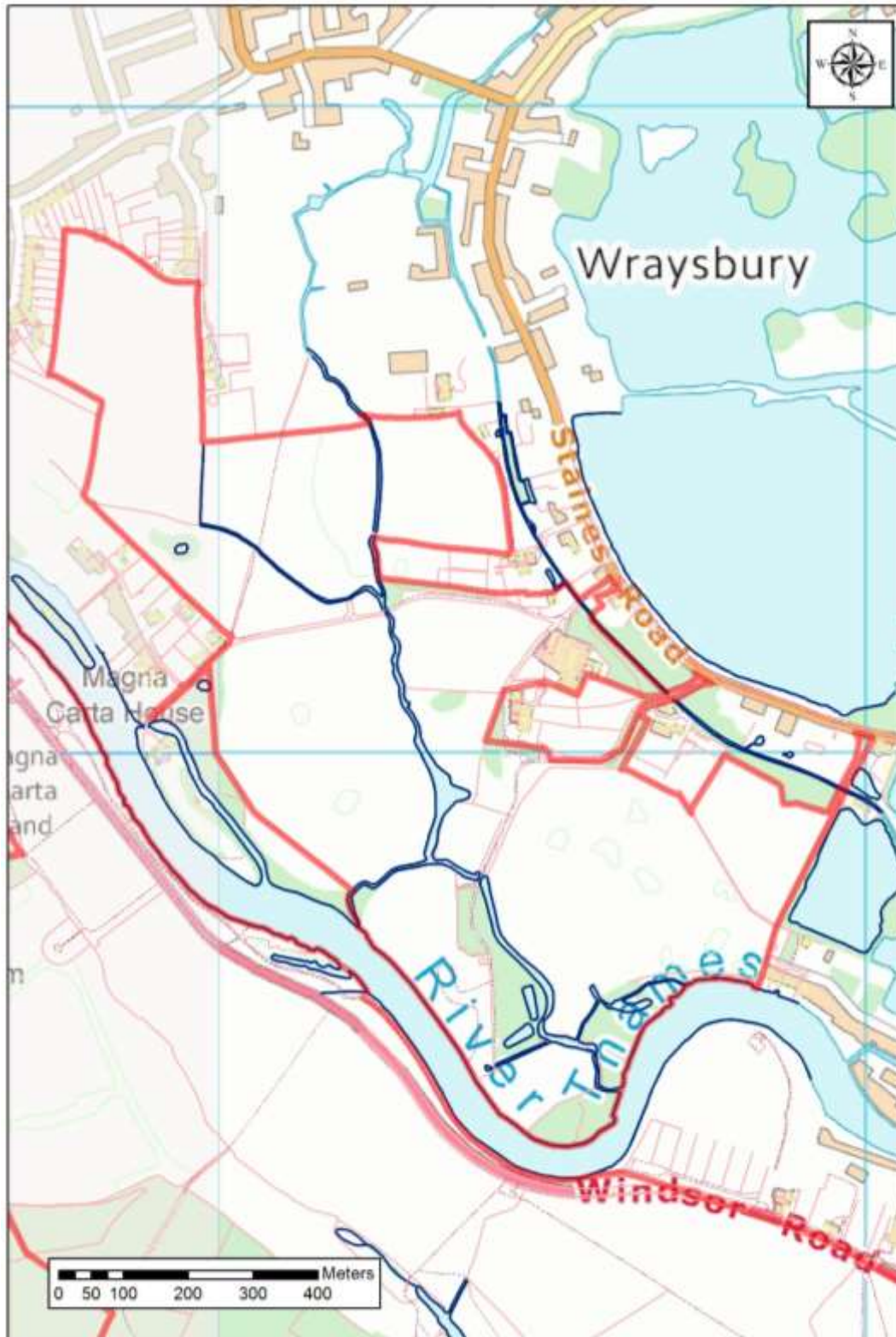


Figure 2.1. The NT's lands at Runnymede/Ankerwycke
The red lines mark the Trust's boundary

4.2 Roman and Early Medieval evidence

No evidence has been found of Roman occupation; however, it should be noted that nearby Staines (Pontes) was established as a crossing point by the 2nd century AD. Finds dating to the Saxon period include spearheads and a sword dredged from the river in the vicinity and an axe found near Wraysbury. It is possible that the name 'Ankerwycke' originated in the Saxon period derived from 'anchorite' and 'wycke' meaning a place of quiet contemplation or a clearing in the woods with spiritual connections.

4.3 Medieval evidence

There is a comment to the effect that 'religious women gathered spontaneously together at Ankerwycke to form a community at Ankerwycke' (Gilchrist 1994: 91).

Documentary evidence shows that Ankerwycke priory was a Benedictine nunnery founded by the Knight Gilbert Montfitch around AD 1160 (Burgess 2006: 6). It was quite a small establishment with never more than 10 nuns.

The earliest evidence of the priory comes from a seal held in the British Library (Figure 4.1). Burgess has interpreted the text round the outside as being:

SIGILL : ECCLE : SCE M'RE : MAG : DE ANK'WIC

which he translated as: The Seal of the Church of St Mary Magdalene of Ankerwycke (Burgess 2006).



*Figure 4.1. The Ankerwycke seal
(Burgess 2006:13; taken from De Gray Birch 1876?)*

The seal depicts the priory church as a timber framed building with a tiled roof.

One of the earliest documents showing details of Ankerwycke is a map (Figure 4.2). This shows that the priory was situated on an isthmus of land bounded by four river channels with a second isthmus labelled 'Ankerwycke priory farm orchard' to the west and eyots labelled 'Hills or Aytes or Eyots' to the south. The priory itself is shown as three buildings with three fish ponds to the south-east and, at the northern edge of the isthmus, another building which could have been a gatehouse.

The extant remains show that the priory buildings were made of chalk blocks. Excavations around these remains exposed chalk walls and tile floors *in situ* and medieval and post medieval pottery (Ford 2003). The Ankerwycke Yew stands to the north of the ruins and may be 2000 years old.

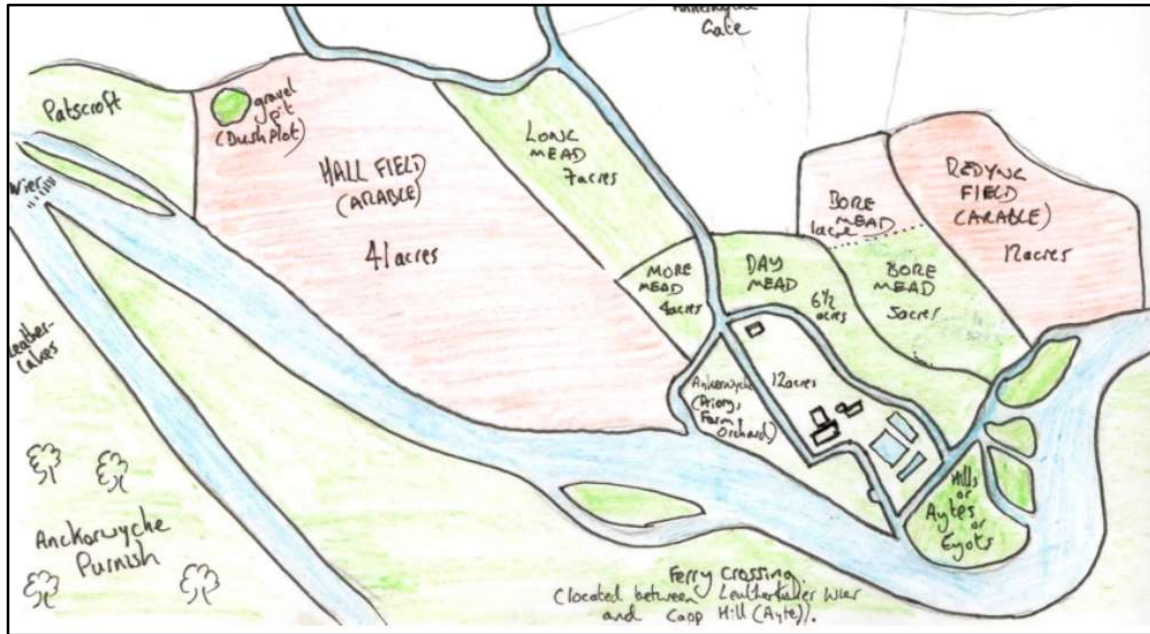


Figure 4.2. A copy of a map Runnymede and Ankerwycke dating to 1537
(*Valor Ecclesiastica*; reproduced from Oleksy 2017)

4.4 Tudor evidence

Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries between 1536 and 1541, the Priory was used as a farm until 1551 when it was leased to Sir Thomas Smith who built a mansion on the building platform incorporating some of the Priory buildings.

The extant evidence for the Tudor mansion is: a picture (Figure 4.3) and the Wraysbury Enclosure map of 1800 (Figure 4.4). The style of the picture suggest it was painted in around 1800 just before the building was demolished (John Sargent pers comm.). It was attributed to Lipscomb, c. 1803 in the 2015 Cookson and Tickner Conservation Plan (Tom Dommett pers. comm.).

The map shows the mansion, a building to the east and a building to the north of the isthmus in more or less the same location as that shown on the 1537 map. The map does not show the fish ponds, or the western and southern river channels.

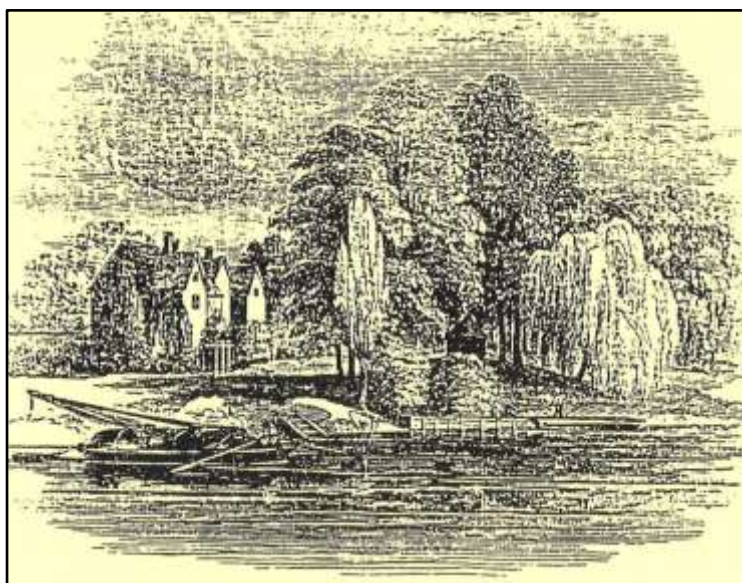


Figure 4.3. The Tudor mansion
(Keevill 1993: Front cover)

4.5 Georgian and Victorian evidence

In 1803, the majority of the Tudor mansion was demolished by John Balgrove and remains were left as a folly for his new pleasure grounds. A new Ankerwycke House was constructed to the north. The tithe map of 1840 (Figure 4.5) shows the Georgian house, a pond constructed to the west of the house in a river channel and an avenue of trees leading over a bridge across the eastern river channel to the site of the priory. It also shows two fish ponds which were incorporated into a pleasure garden.

An Ordnance Survey map of 1944 shows features in the landscape associated with Ankerwycke House; namely two boat houses and a picnic house which are undoubtedly associated with this property.

4.6 The 20th century evidence

In the 20th century, probably after WWI, Ankerwycke House seems to have fallen on hard times. There is evidence that the building was used as a night club while, in the 1930s, near the River Thames, a swimming pool was built on the land between the boat houses and the tea house.

In 1937, the site was purchased by Buckinghamshire County Council and leased as a farm. In 1974, ownership was transferred to Berkshire County Council and, in 1998, to the NT.

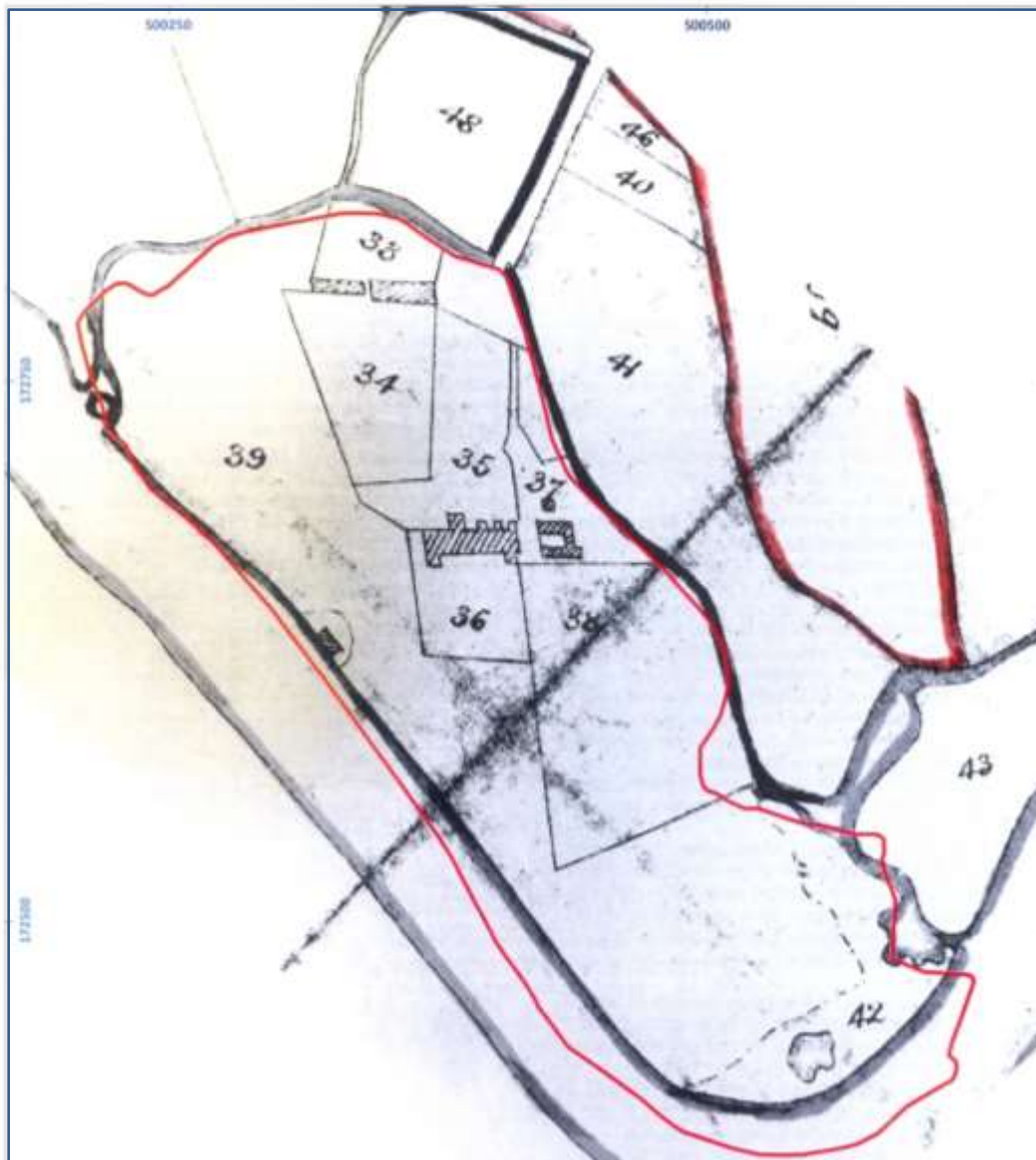


Figure 4.4. Wraysbury Enclosure map of 1800 showing the Tudor mansion
(Oleksy 2017: Figure 5)

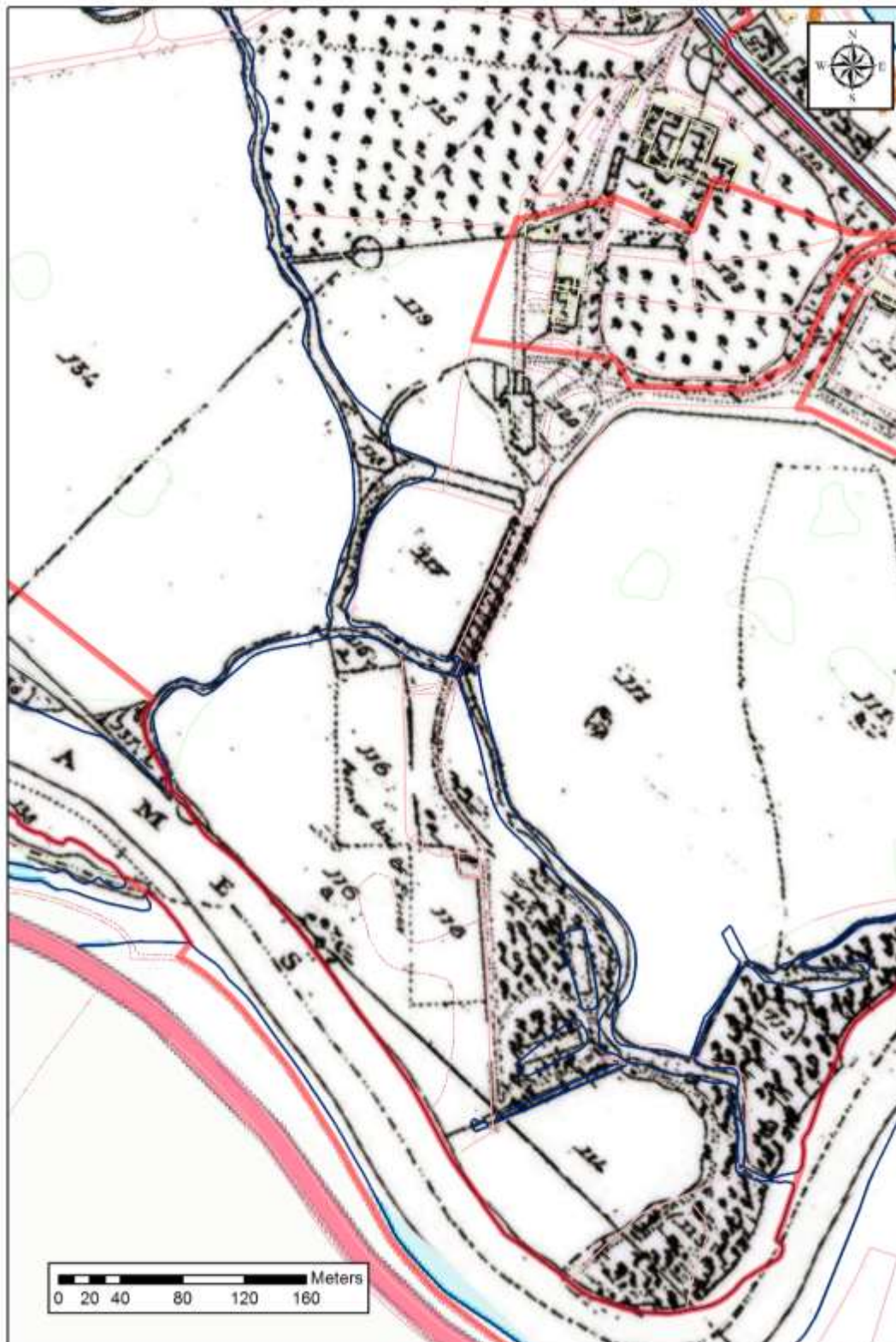


Figure 4.5. Wraysbury tithe map 1840 showing Ankerwycke House

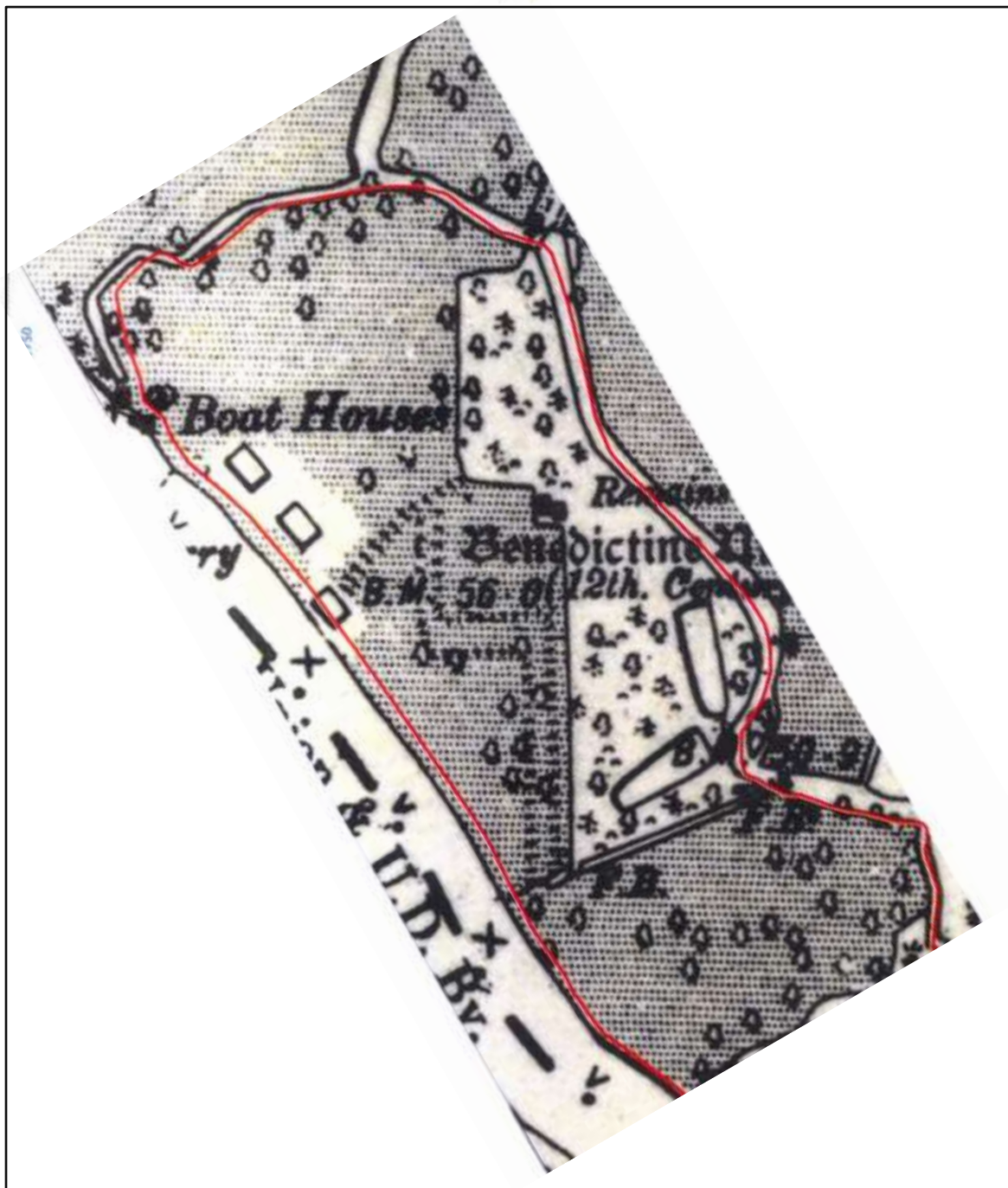


Figure 4.6. Ordnance Survey Map 1944
(Oleksy 2017: Figure 11)

5 Archaeological fieldwork

There have been two phases of fieldwork undertaken on the site.

5.1 In the 1990s

In 1992, while the land was under the control of Berkshire County Council, an earthwork survey was undertaken by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (Figure 5.1). This positions the priory ruins, and shows a number of landscape features including the building platform, the fish ponds and the probable site of a garden.

In 1993, Berkshire County Council commissioned work from the Oxford Archaeology Unit (OAU) to investigate the potential to develop the site as an archaeological historical amenity with particular emphasis on the fish ponds (Keevill 1993). The OAU commissioned Bevan and Tilney of the Archaeological Research Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) to carry out an auger survey. The OAU itself excavated 5 trenches along the eastern river channel and the fishponds. They identified two phases of deposition, the first at the time of the Dissolution and a later phase in the 19th century associated with the demolition of the Tudor house and landscaping of the grounds.

Also, in 1993, Thames Valley Archaeological Services excavated trenches in the priory ruins and uncovered chalk walls refaced with brick surviving to some 2m in height and a tile floor (Ford 1993). These findings were reinforced in 1994, when St Blaise Ltd excavated the collapsed material around the upstanding walls (St Blaise 1994).

5.2 In the 2000s

In 2006, Gary Marshall (National Trust archaeologist) carried out a geophysics survey (Figure 5.2) which identified a number of anomalies potentially representing the priory buildings and details of a garden (Marshall 2007, National Trust ENA3920). This survey highlights potential priory buildings and buildings to the north including a possible chapel just south of the Ankerwycke yew.

In 2007, OAU carried out a building survey of the upstanding remains (Underdown 2007). This report includes a reinterpretation of the Marshall geophysics survey results (Underdown 2007: 12–13).

In 2007, Oxford Archaeology undertook a watching brief over the excavation of post holes, Black Walnut Tree field (Oxford Archaeology 2007).

In 2012 NT Cliveden undertook a condition report of the ruins and made recommendations for their conservation.

In 2017, in order to inform proposals around the future use and development of the scheduled area, a detailed walkover survey was carried out and identified nine features not previously recorded in the site record as well as checking on those already known (Oleksy 2017: 19–20). This report contains a gazetteer of the features found on the site; a summary is provided in Appendix A below.

5.3 Aerial evidence

Aerial photographs of the site dating from the 1920s to the 2000s in the Historic England Archives are listed in Oleksy 2017.

Finally, there are two significant aerial survey results, which throw light on this site. The first is a LIDAR survey and the second is the Google Earth historical record which shows the site in 1945 and then some 20 images showing its development from 2006 to 2018.

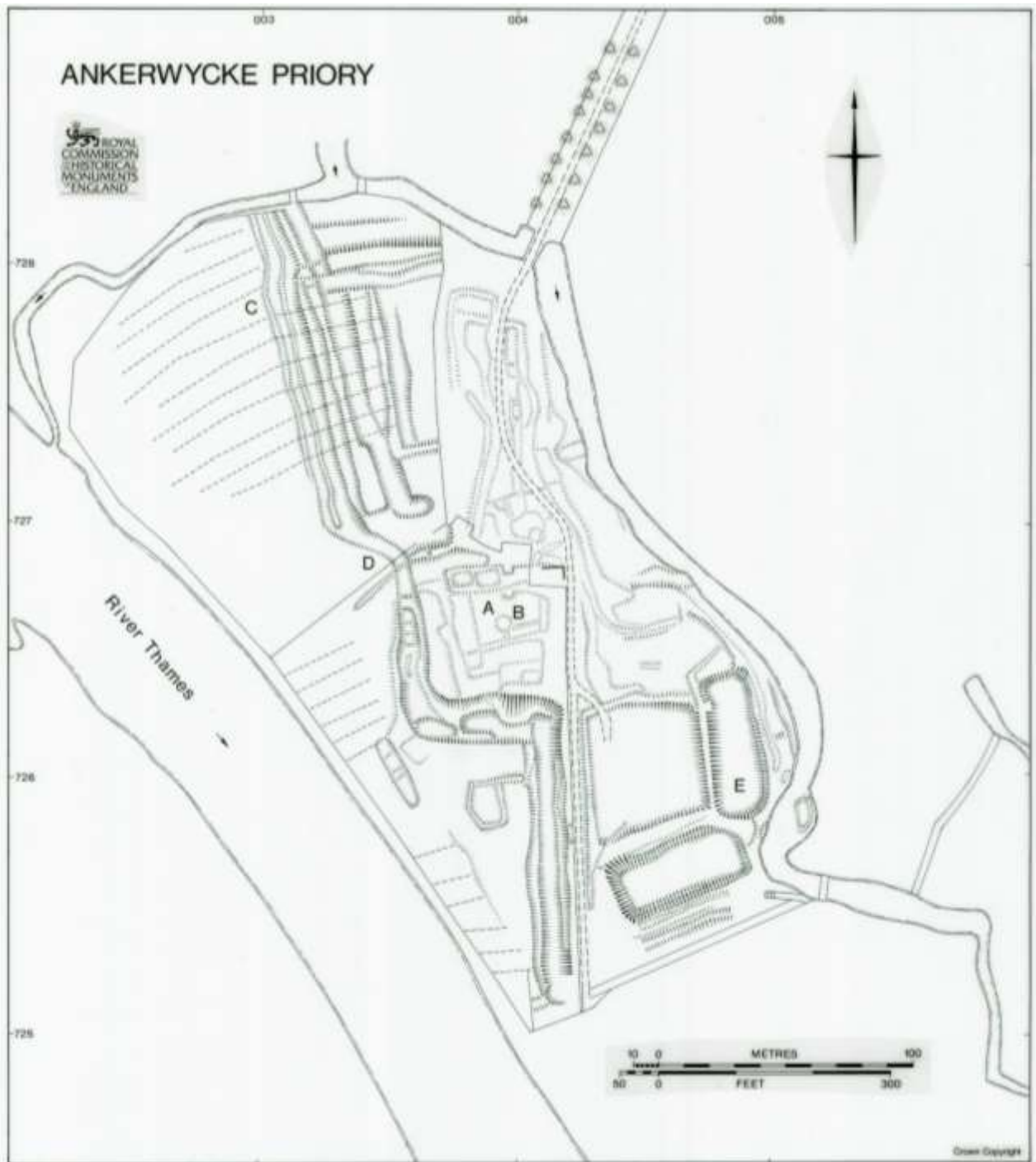


Figure 5.1. Royal Commission landscape survey undertaken in 1992
(McOmish and Smith 1993)

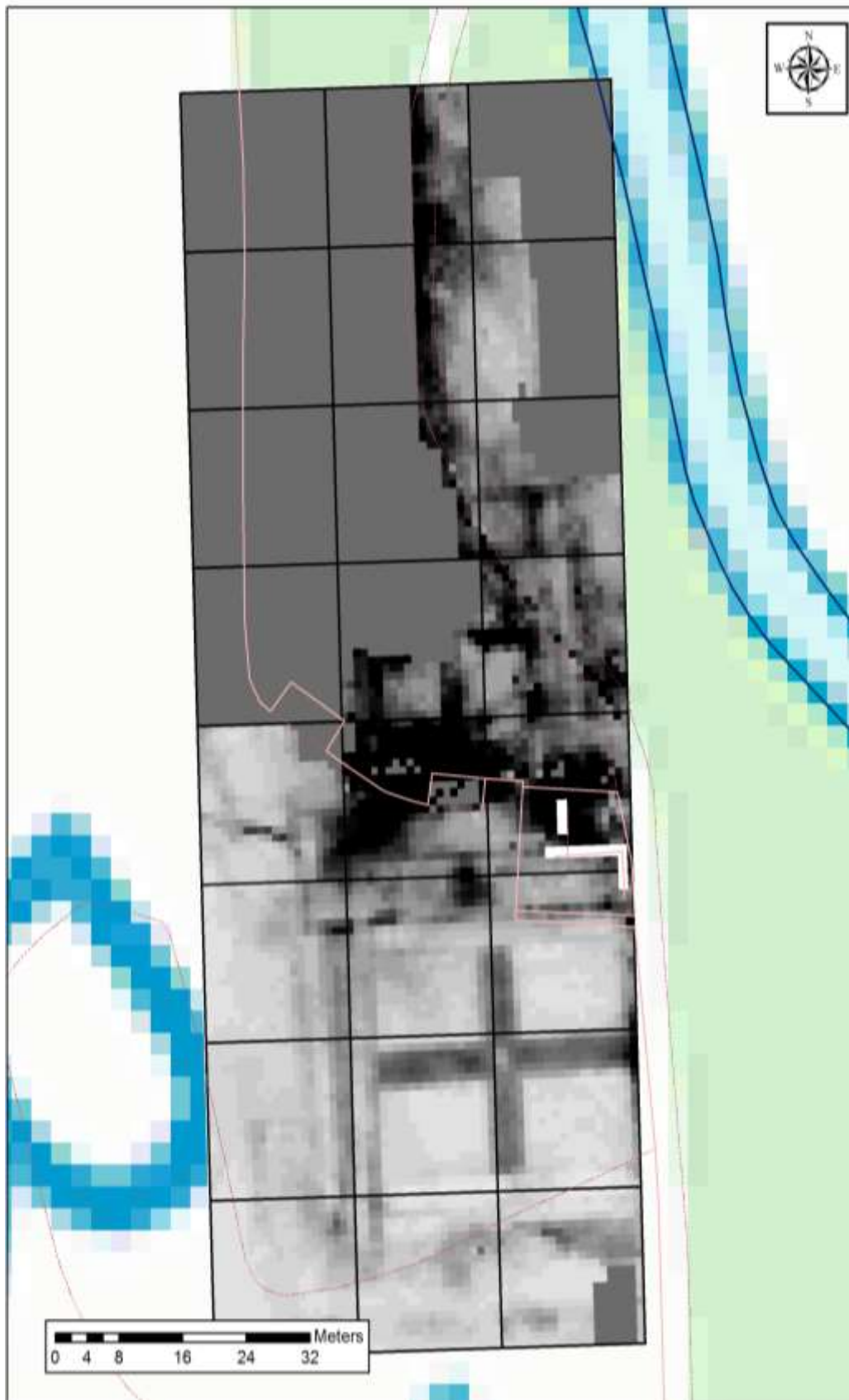


Figure 5.2. Evidence from the 2007 resistivity survey
(Marshall 2007)

6 The geophysics survey

6.1 The objectives

The aim of this fieldwork was to carry out a geophysics survey to assess whether there were more archaeological remains in the fields surrounding Ankerwycke Priory and to confirm and clarify the results of the geophysical survey undertaken in 2007.

The plan was to survey Priory field, then Black Walnut Tree field and in the event of there being anomalies which could lead northwards out of Priory field, the southern end of Orchard field (Figure 6.1).

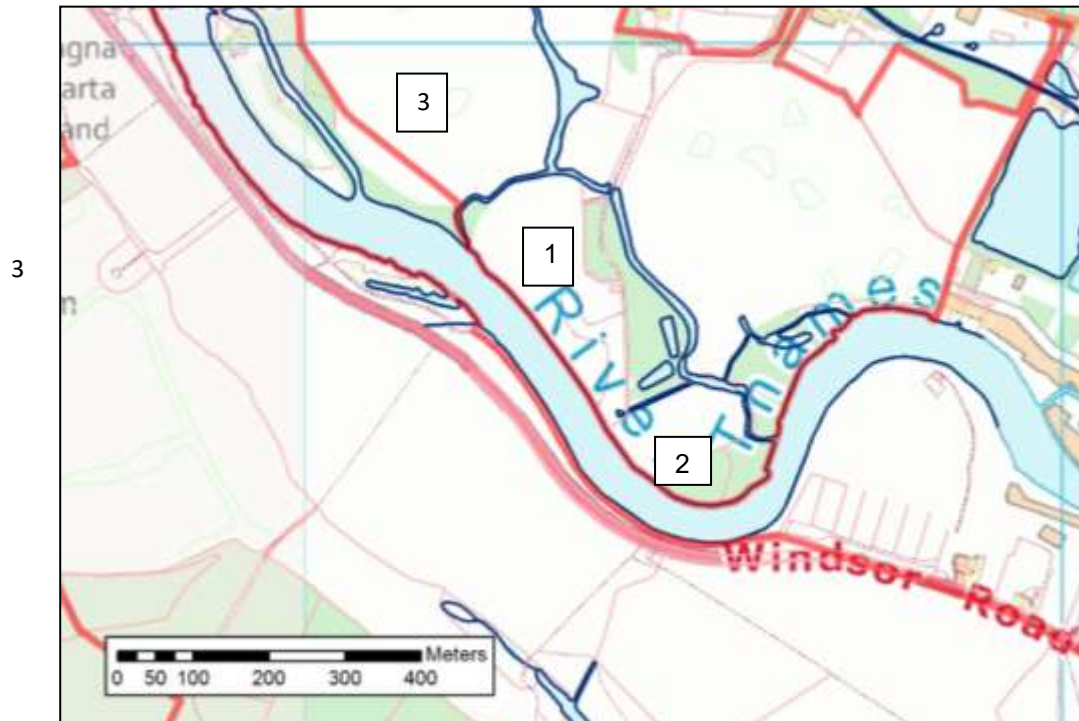


Figure 6.1. The fields to be surveyed at Ankerwycke
1 Priory field, 2 Black Walnut Tree field, 3 Orchard field

6.2 Overview of the work

The geophysics survey was conducted in accordance with the *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in archaeology* (Schmidt *et al.* 2018). Within these guidelines, this was a level 1 prospection survey: to identify areas of archaeological potential and individual strong anomalies.

6.2.1 The survey grid

John Cook (Archaeology South-East) established 20m x 20m survey grids across Priory and Black Walnut Tree fields and into the lower part of Orchard field (see Appendix 1 for details).

This survey grid was aligned to the British National Grid which means that every point has a grid reference of the form 500320 172630. Such grid references are cumbersome to use in the text of a document like this to refer to specific grid squares, so a shortened form has been used. Each grid square has a reference of the form X32 Y63 where X32 is a short form of 500320 and Y63 is a short form of 172630 which is the BNG reference for the south-west corner of the grid square. Figure 6.2 shows the survey grid with these references.

6.2.2 The gradiometer surveys

In Priory field, the 20m x 20m grids were surveyed using a Bartington 601 gradiometer with two sensors on days of hot sunny weather. Readings were taken at 4 readings per metre along traverses 1m apart on a zigzag pattern. The results are shown in figure 6.3.

On this survey there were several areas which were not surveyed; they were:

- In grid X26 Y69 an area was not surveyed because it was occupied by a tree and vegetation
- In grid X30 Y65, an area was not surveyed because it was occupied by a large dead tree with surrounding vegetation and dead wood
- In grids X 32 Y63 and X 34 Y63, areas were not surveyed due to a large fallen tree trunk
- Grid X34 Y59 and part of X36 Y59 were not surveyed because it was occupied by a large tree with low hanging branches and an understorey of vegetation and dead wood

Near to the extant priory ruins, the scope of the survey was influenced by the fact the west–east grid line Y69 passed close the barbed wire fence running west from the priory ruins. The gradiometer survey was conducted to within 5m of the barbed wire fences by the priory ruins.

Figure 6.4 shows 23 anomalies identified in the gradiometer survey of Priory field.

In Black Walnut Tree field all the complete 20m x 20m grids were surveyed using the Bartington 601 gradiometer. Again, readings were taken at 4 readings per metre along traverses 1m apart on a zigzag pattern. The position of these grids is shown in Figure 6.3. Five anomalies were identified; they are shown in Figure 6.5.

6.2.3 Resistivity surveys

In Priory field, key anomalies found in the gradiometer survey were surveyed using a TAR-3 resistivity meter (Figure 6.6). The work was undertaken during a period of hot dry weather; there was rain overnight after the survey in Priory field and before the survey north of the priory ruins. Readings were taken at 1m intervals along traverses 1m apart, surveyed in a zigzag pattern; the results are shown in Figure 6.7. The big anomaly (G14) in grids X28 Y67; X28 Y65; and X30 Y65 was not surveyed due to lack of time.

In Black Walnut Tree field, none of the anomalies were surveyed with the resistivity meter.

To the north of the priory buildings, the resistance survey started a few metres north of gridline Y69 and continued northwards each side of the north–south gridline X40. Figure 6.6 shows that several areas of grid X36 Y69; X36 Y71 and X36 Y73 were not surveyed due to dense vegetation, dead wood and fallen trees. The area round the priory ruins was left unsurveyed because barbed wire fencing and fallen masonry made access difficult and posed a risk to the equipment. Figure 6.6 shows the results of the survey; while figure 6.7 highlights and labels the anomalies.

This immediately raises the question as how these results compare the results of the Marshall survey of 2006. Figure 6.8 shows the Marshall survey results mapped on to our survey grid. These show that in 2006 there were less fallen trees so he was able to access several areas which we could not access. Figure 6.9 shows the anomalies identified in the Marshall survey. Figure 6.10 provides a more detailed comparison of our survey results and the Marshall survey results.

6.2.4 Comments about the work

In all, some 100 grids (circa. 4 hectares) were surveyed using the gradiometer and 30 grids (circa 1.2 hectares) were surveyed using the resistivity meter. 49 anomalies were identified in the results.

This evidence also shows that around the priory determined efforts need to be made to clear fallen trees, dead wood and rampant vegetation before any further surveys are conducted.

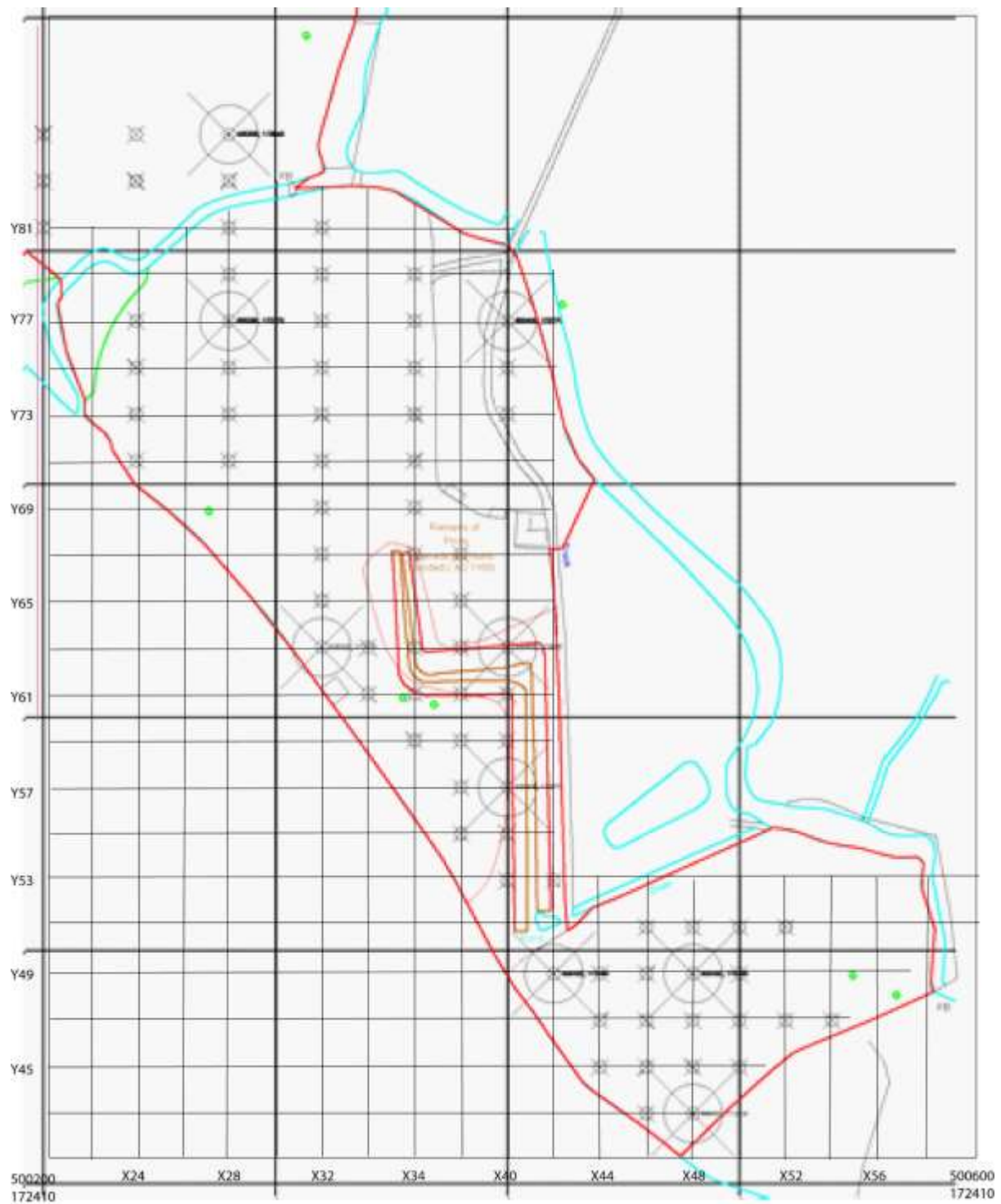
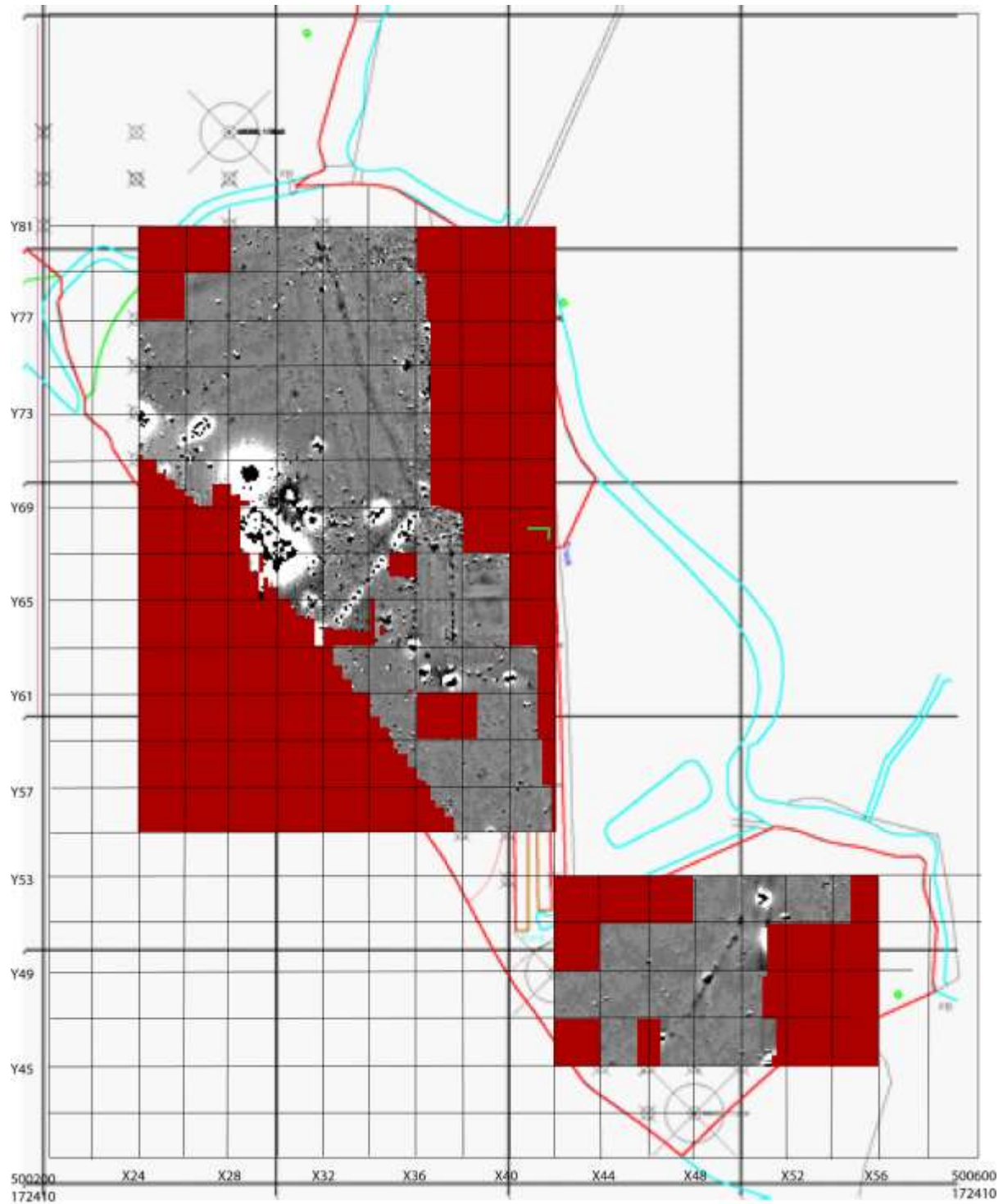


Figure 6.2. The survey grid with the short references



*Figure 6.3. The position of the gradiometer surveys
The small green image marks the priory ruins
For grey scales see figures C2 and C4*

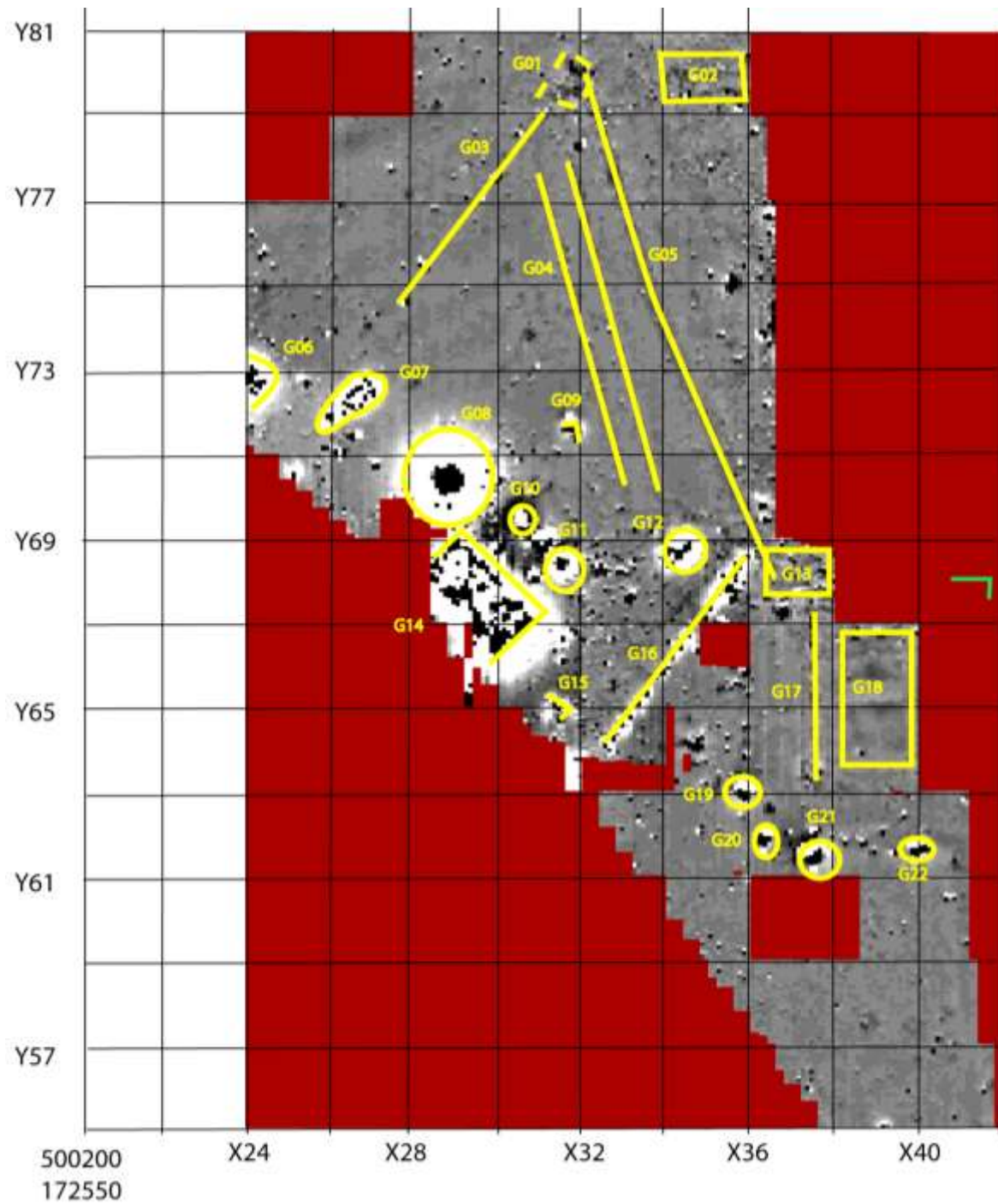


Figure 6.4. Priory field gradiometer anomalies
The small green image marks the priory ruins

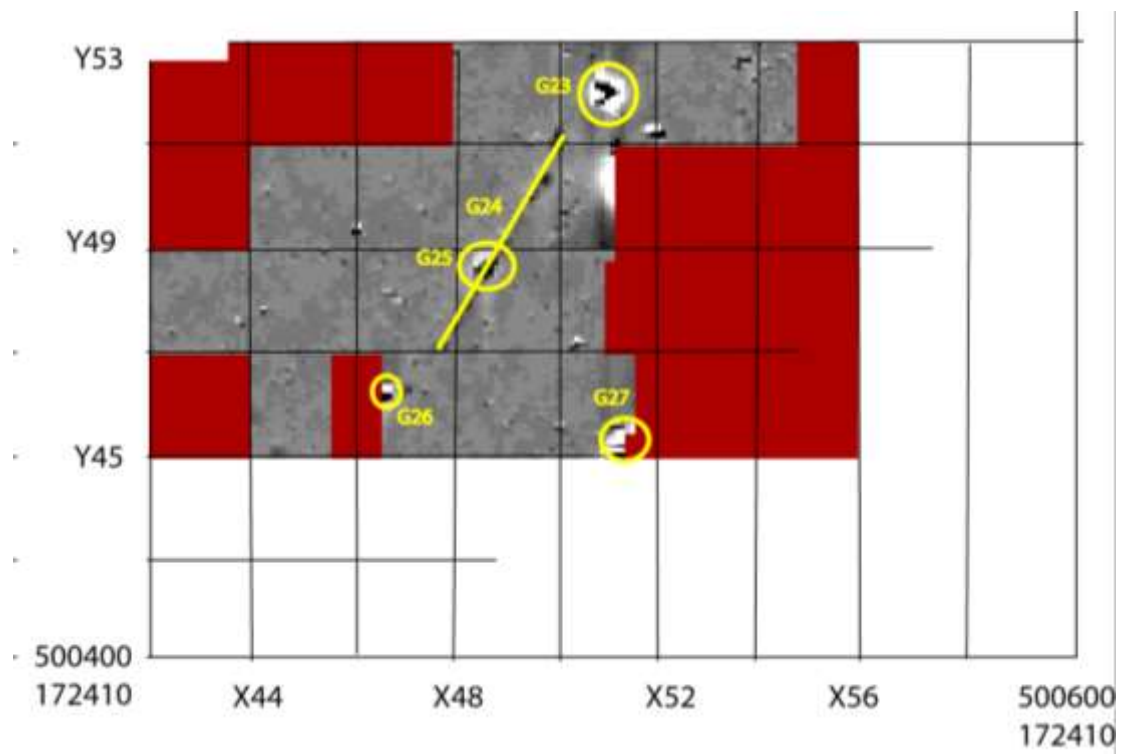
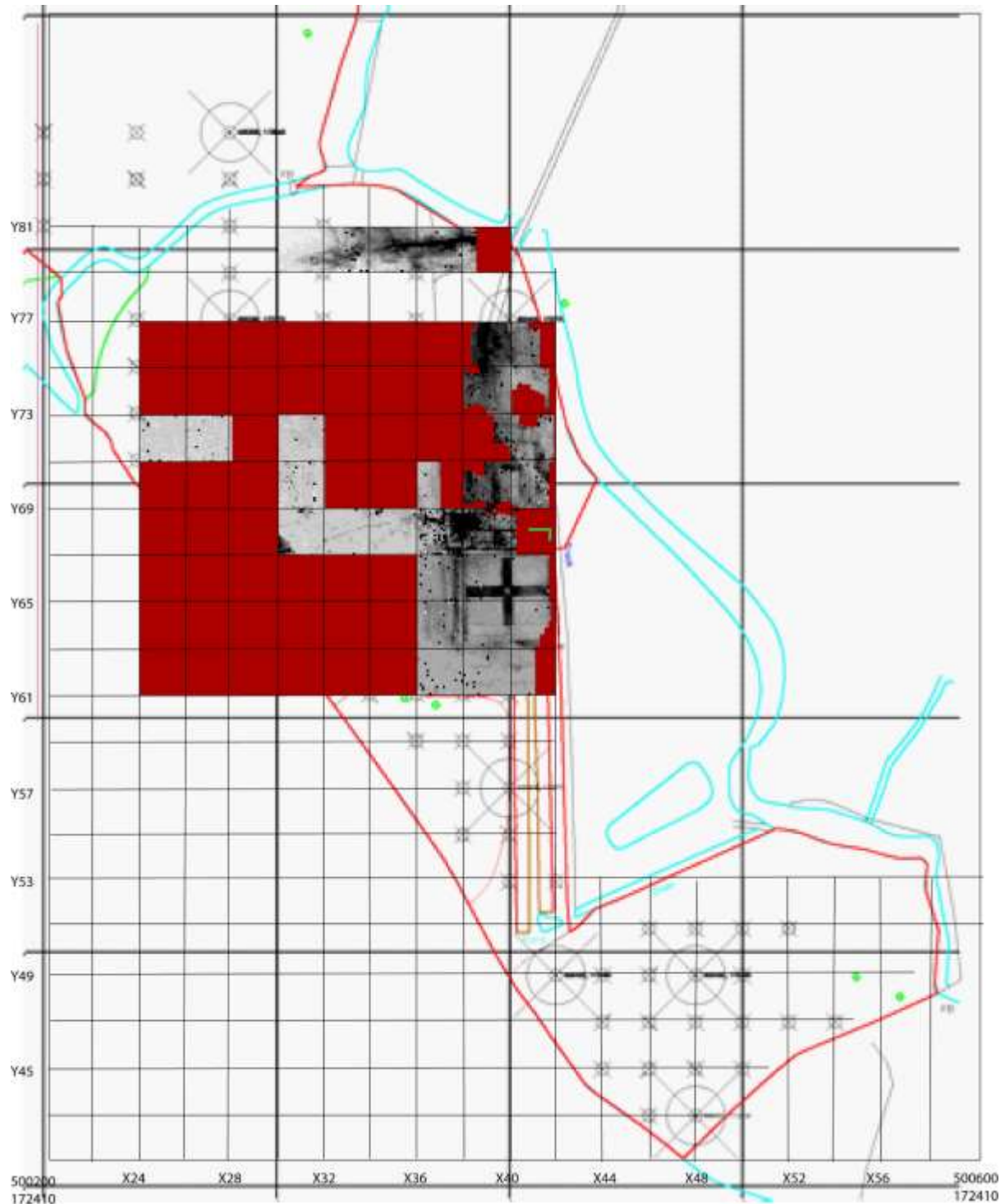


Figure 6.5. Gradiometer anomalies in Black Walnut Tree field



*Figure 6.6. Position of the resistivity surveys
The small green image marks the priory ruins
For grey scales see figures D2 and D3*

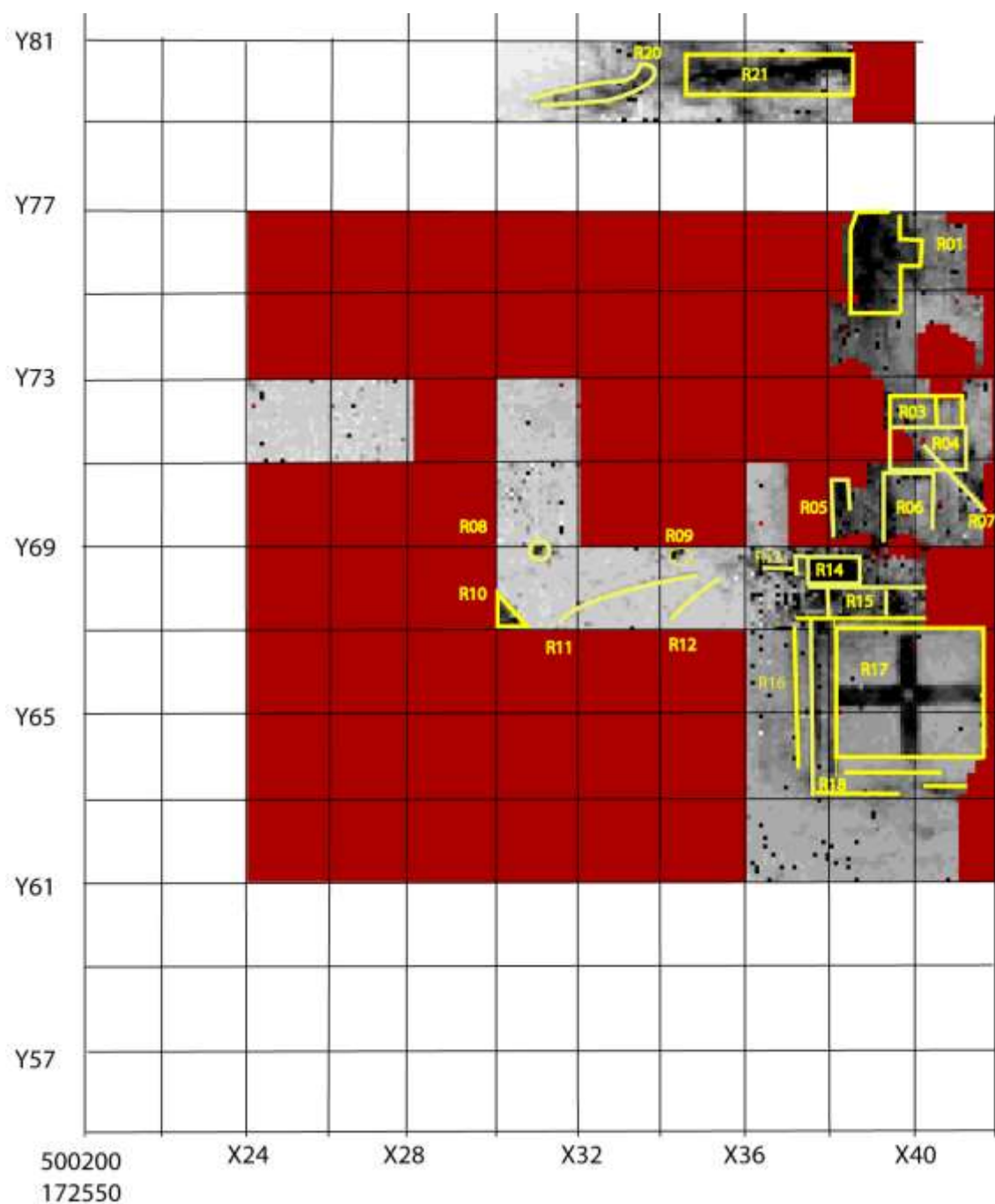


Figure 6.7. Resistivity survey anomalies

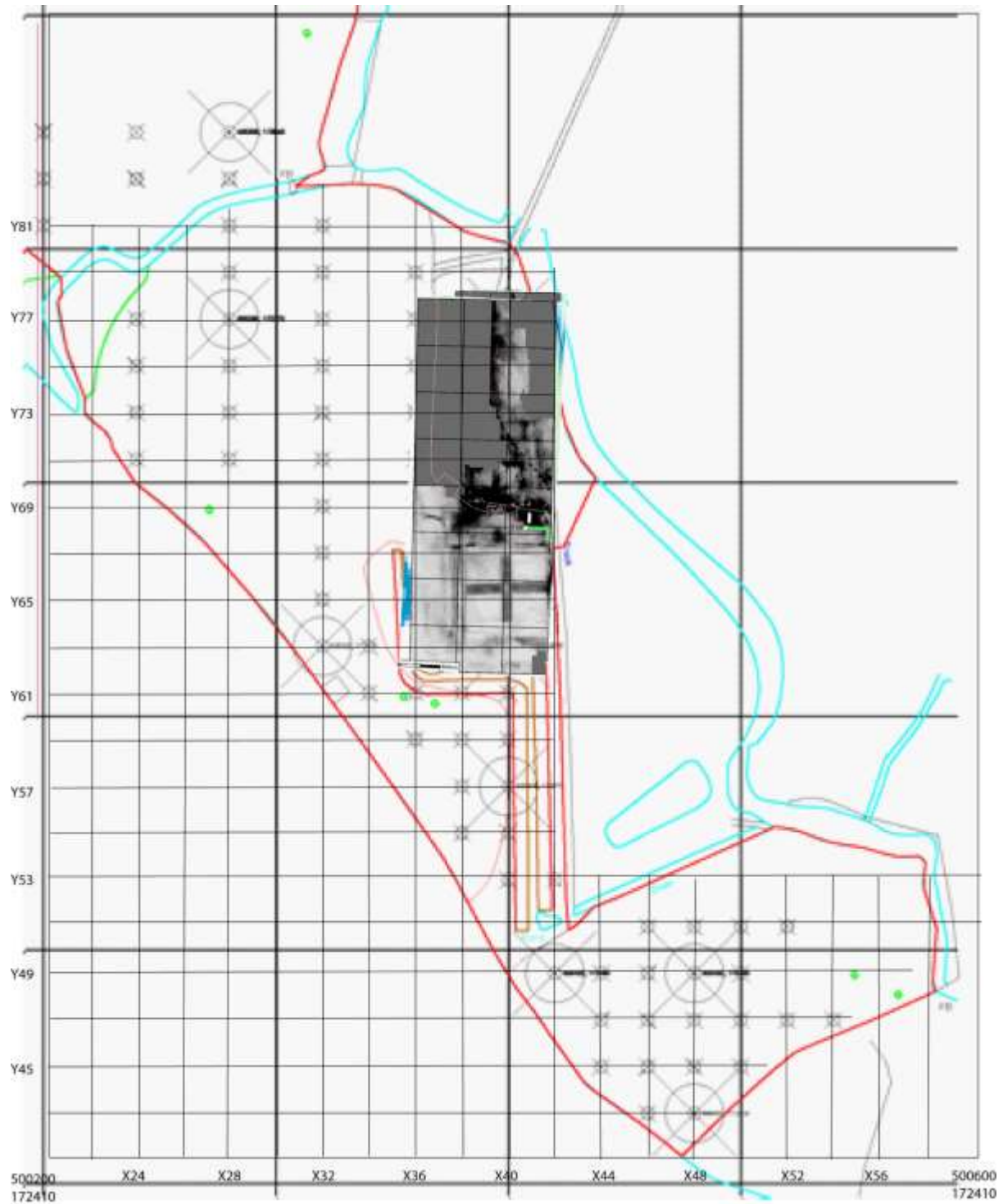


Figure 6.8. The results of the Marshall survey plotted on the 2019 survey grid
(Marshall 2007) The small green image marks the priory ruins

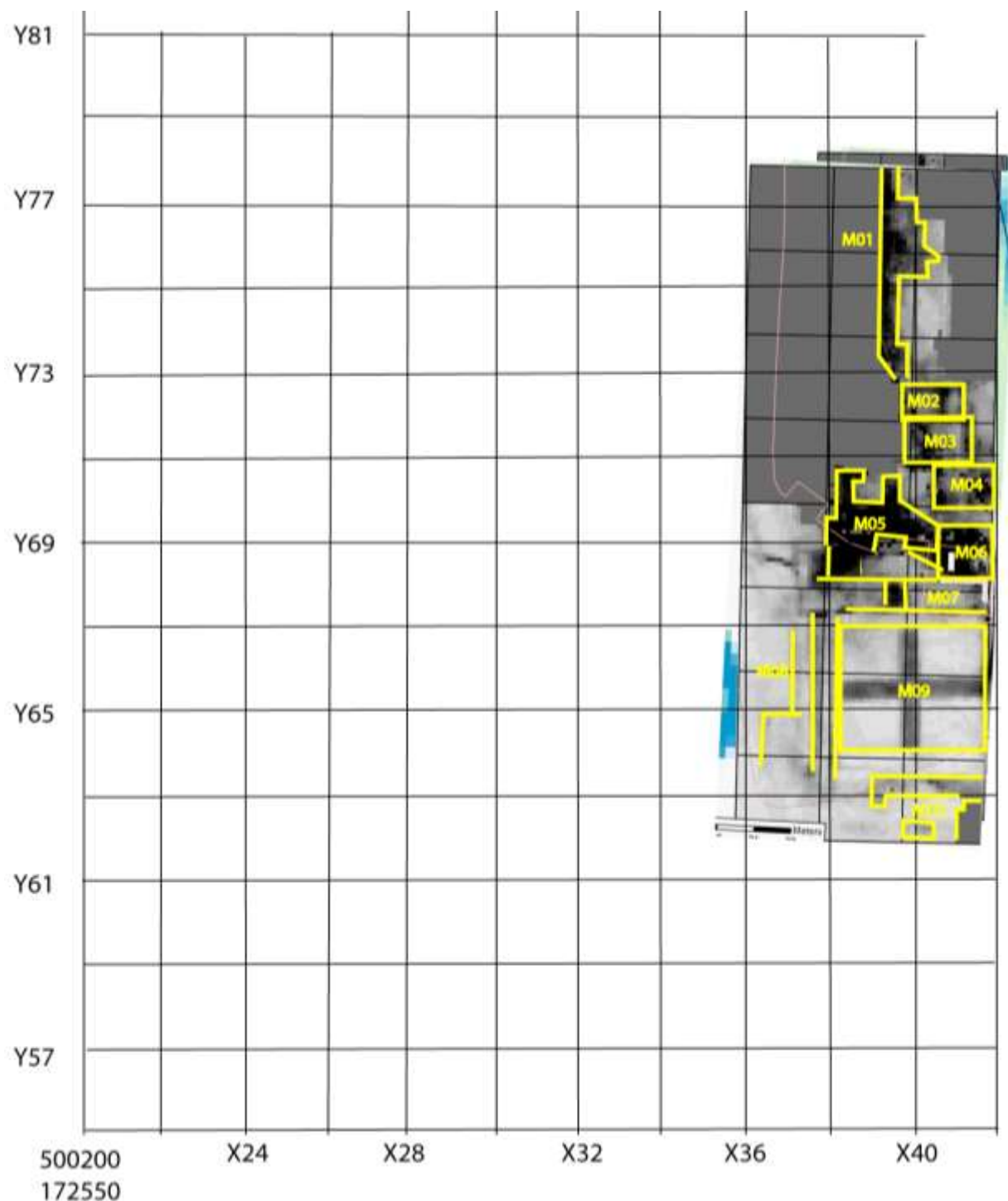


Figure 6.9. Anomalies found in the results of the Marshall survey
(Marshall 2006) The small white image marks the priory ruins

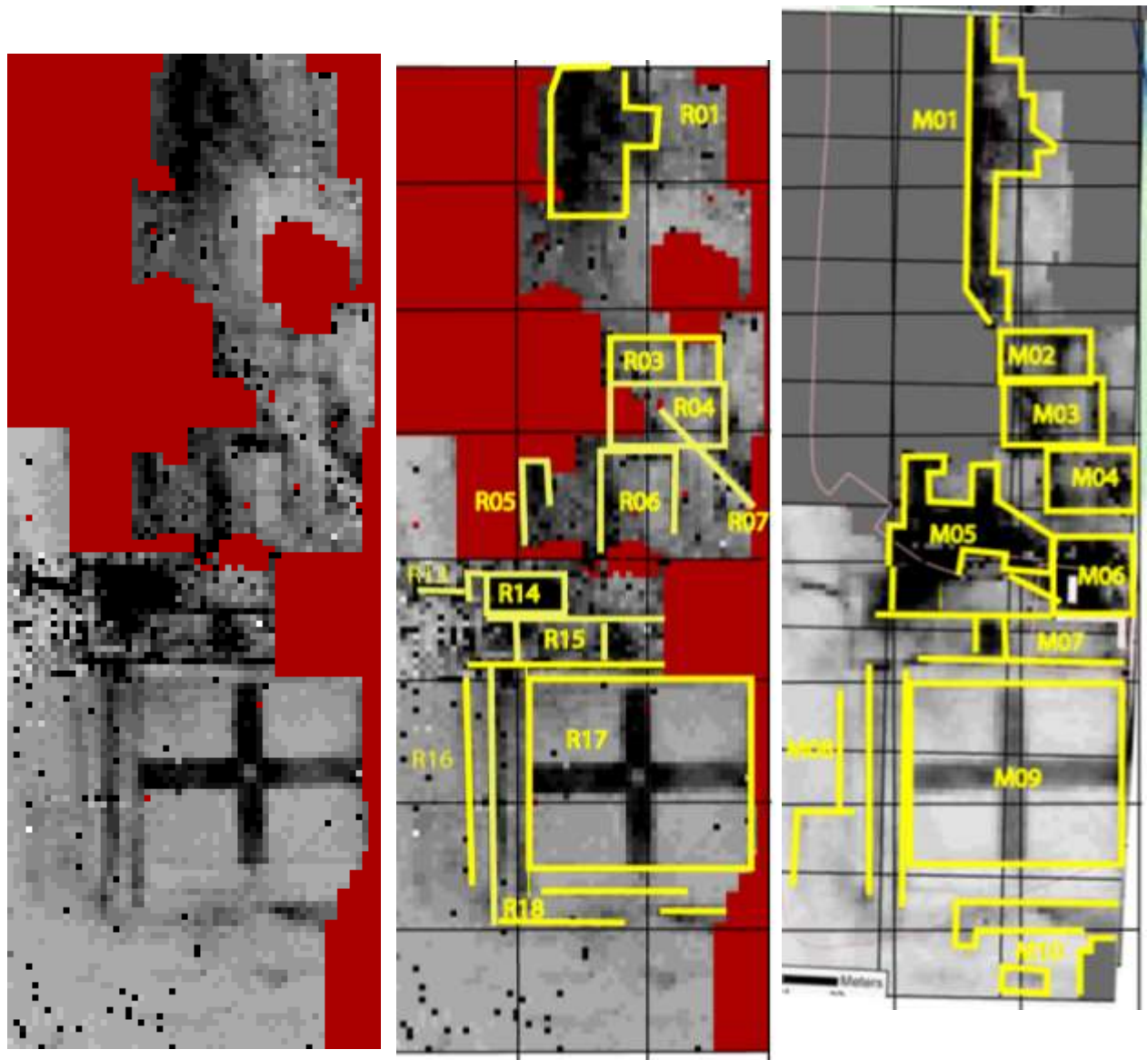


Figure 6.10. Comparing the resistivity results and the anomalies
2019 survey results, 2019 anomalies and Marshall 2006 anomalies

7 Analysis of the results and discussion

A review of the material presented in sections 3, 4 and 5 above shows that there are four landscapes embedded in the land round Ankerwycke. These are:

- **A medieval landscape** with the priory at its centre; this lasted from 1160 when the priory was established until it was dissolved in 1536 during the Dissolution of the Monasteries
- **A Tudor landscape**: which was a slight development of the medieval landscape: which lasted from around 1541 until around the 1800s. The focus of this landscape was a Tudor mansion which was a development of the priory buildings
- **A Georgian landscape**: which had Ankerwycke House at its centre. The main focus of this landscape was to the north of the priory. The then extant priory and Tudor house were reduced to being garden features along with boat houses and a Tea House on the edge of the River Thames
- **A 20th century landscape**: which emerged, probably after WWI, when Ankerwycke House was no longer viable. Remnants of that landscape include a swimming pool

The rest of this section interprets the geophysics results and shows how they contribute to our understanding of these landscapes.

7.1 The Medieval landscape

7.1.1 The priory buildings

A review of plans of medieval nunneries (Gilchrist 1994: 92–127) shows that the key to understanding the priory buildings at Ankerwycke is to identify the likely location of the cloister. The evidence from other priory sites (Coppack 1990: 61–80; Gilchrist 1994: 91–127); shows that for most sites one side of the cloister abuts the church and the range of buildings on the eastern side includes a chapter house. Furthermore, it shows that the cloister can be on either the south or the north side of the church and that in the London area there is a cluster of priories with their cloisters on the north side (Gilchrist 1994: 132).

In his report, Marshall identified anomaly R03 (M02) as the priory church and suggested that M03 was the chapter house and offered a possible location of the cloister.

In his report, Underdown suggests the cloister was 20m square but does not show its position (Underdown 2007: 12, section 4.1.22). His survey of the extant remains confirms that they are medieval and notes that at 2m up the east facing elevation of the wall there is a 10cm horizontal offset which probably supported floor joists (Underdown 2007: 5–6). His findings suggest the extant remains and anomalies R15 (M06) and M07 are unlikely to represent the remains of the priory church, however, it also suggests that they probably represent the southern edge of the cloister.

Given this understanding, Figure 7.1 shows the anomalies found in the two surveys which are likely to represent the remains of the priory buildings.

Based on the positioning of the cloister, this suggests that anomaly R04 (M03) may represent the remains of the priory church with anomaly R03 (M02) as a side chapel or maybe an associated public church. This positioning also suggests that anomaly M04 may represent the remains of the chapter house with a range of buildings which continues to the south as far as a building represented by anomaly M06 and probably linked to the scar found on the priory ruins.

R15 (M07) is aligned to the priory ruins and hence is the outline of a range of buildings. The extant remains show that it was 2 storeys high. R15 (M07) represents a structure which is some 30m long and 8m wide with at least two subdivisions. This is undoubtedly part of the priory. At the western end, the results are indistinct because there is a layer of broken concrete lying on the surface. If it continues under the concrete it could be as long as 42m. The concrete probably the remains of 20th century agricultural building but it masks any lower lying archaeology.

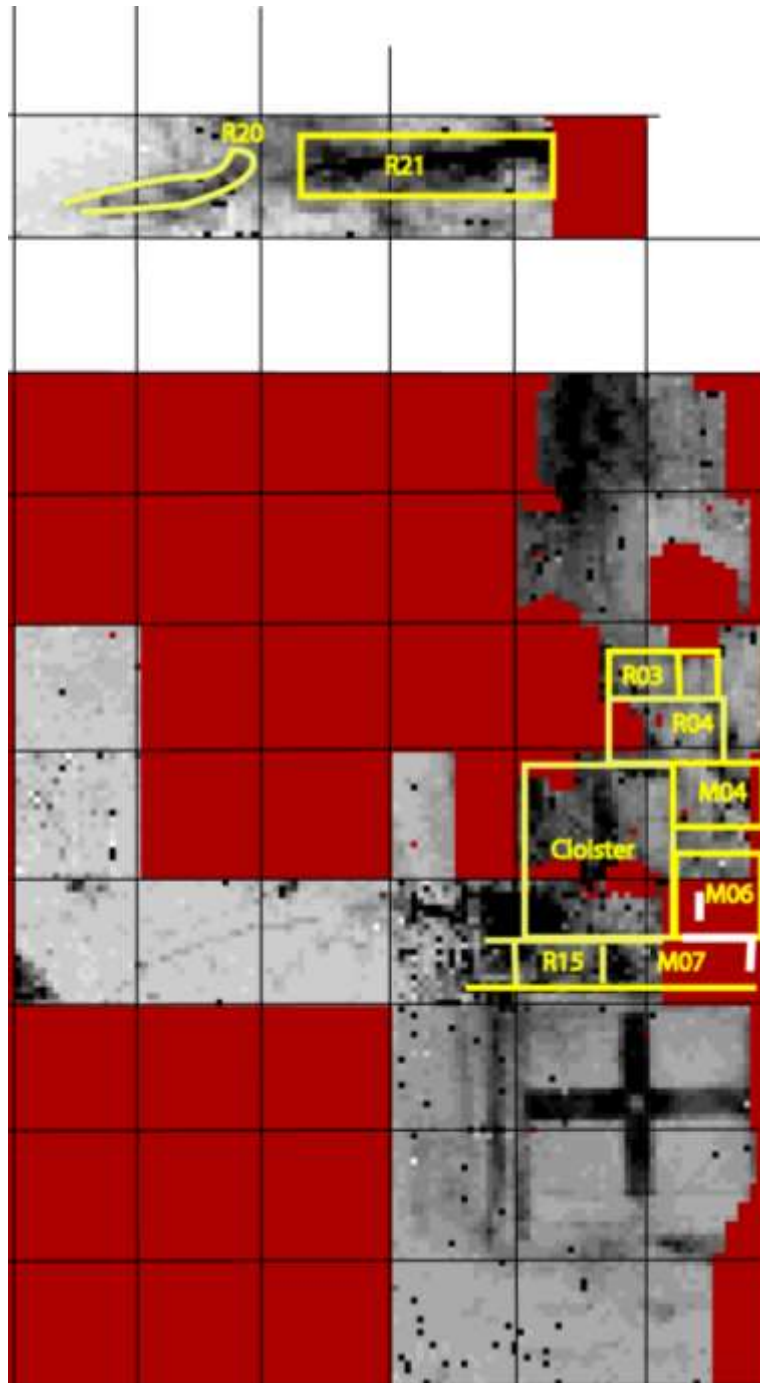


Figure 7.1 The remains of the priory buildings



Figure 7.2. Members of the Berkshire Archaeological Society standing along the southern edge of anomaly R15 (M07) with the priory ruins in the background.

7.1.2 Possible priory garden?

To the south of the priory ruins is anomaly R17 (M09) which is circa 36m west to east and circa 29m from north to south with paths across it. Where the paths cross there is a low resistance anomaly which may represent an ornamental pond (Figures 6.10 and D2). On the north, west and south sides is anomalies R18 (M09) which may be a walkway some 3.5m wide with boundary walls. On the inside of the walkway is a wall which may be up to 1m wide while on the outside along the western and southern sides there are substantial walls.

Between the outer wall of the garden and the West River Channel are anomalies R16 (M08) and a little further west and on the same alignment anomaly G17. These may represent the remains of retaining walls along the West River Channel.

These anomalies may represent a walled garden. It may be medieval, Tudor or Georgian in date.

7.1.3 A possible priory gateway?

Figure 6.4 shows, to the north of Priory field, anomaly G01 which is shown with a dotted line because it represents an area some 10m in diameter without a distinct boundary. Its position at the top of anomaly G05 suggested that this maybe the result of the Ankerwycke herd feeding off one of the large metal feeders.

Anomaly G02 was rectangular anomaly some 20m x 10m.

The area occupied by these two anomalies was surveyed using the resistivity meter. The results (Figure 7.3) suggest that they were either the remains of a wall or part of a building. There was a plan to survey more of this area with the resistivity meter but we ran out of time.

The auger survey (Figure 7.7; Keevill 1993) records that they made several attempts to bore auger hole 8 in or near this location, which confirms there is probably a structure at this location.

The 1537 map (Figure 7.5) shows a building located between the East and West River Channels; this anomaly may represent the remains of this building. Its position suggests it may have been a gatehouse to the priory.

Anomaly G05, some 120m long (Figure 6.4), runs along the top of a very low ridge shown on the Royal Commission survey (Figure 7.4). It may be a track created by the Ankerwycke herd of cattle, but given the interpretation in the previous section may represent the original track into the priory.

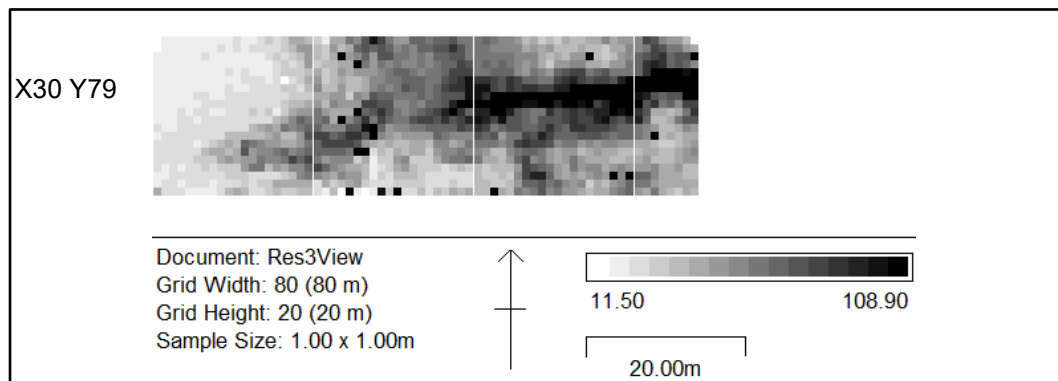


Figure 7.3. The north of Priory field resistivity results

7.1.4 The river channels

The 1537 map (Figure 7.5) shows that Ankerwycke was located on an isthmus of land bounded by four river channels which I have labelled the North, South, East and West River Channels. The Royal Commission survey shows that in 1992 the North and East River Channels still existed, while in 1993 the OAU found a flow of water in the East River Channel (Keevill 1993).

The 1537 map shows the West River Channel was still open in 1537 with an orchard on the land to the west; it ran in a straight line from the North River Channel to an area to the west of the priory. This suggests that it was running in a man-made cut. The 1993 auger survey by Bevan and Tilney bored 8 auger holes across the line of the West River Channel (Figure 7.7) and their work suggests that the West River Channel shown on the 1537 map was an error. However, a detailed review of their results shows they established a temporary benchmark at 15.54m and positioned 8 auger holes at an average of 15.79m and penetrated to 14.49–14.72m (a depth of between 1.07m and 1.3m) when they encountered gravel. In the East River Channel their auger holes 20–22 reached gravel at 13.05–13.18m way below the levels reached in auger holes 1–8.

The LIDAR plot of Ankerwycke (Figure 7.6) shows a straight line plot, probably a ditch, to the north of the North River Channel which when projected southwards aligns with the most western hollow shown on the LIDAR and the Royal Commission survey. This evidence, plus the fact that this hollow runs along the eastern the edge of the ridge and furrow, suggests that this may represent the remains of the West River Channel as it was in 1537. South of the priory, the West River Channel is an open grass hollow some 18m wide and 2–3m deep running to the end of Priory field.

In conclusion the evidence shows that:

- The map may be correct, the ridges and hollows running in an SSE to NNW direction (to the left and right of anomaly G05 in Figure 20) may represent successive efforts during the medieval period to extend the isthmus to maintain the track into the priory. The fact that this channel does not appear on the Wraysbury Enclosure map of 1800 (Figure 4.4) suggests that it was probably filled in the 17th century as part of the development of the Tudor landscape. The evidence also suggests that the organic deposits may have been covered with gravel before the clayey top soil was used to complete the fill
- The map may be wrong, the straight line of the West River Channel is a cartographer's error and we need more work to account for the features and anomalies found in the area

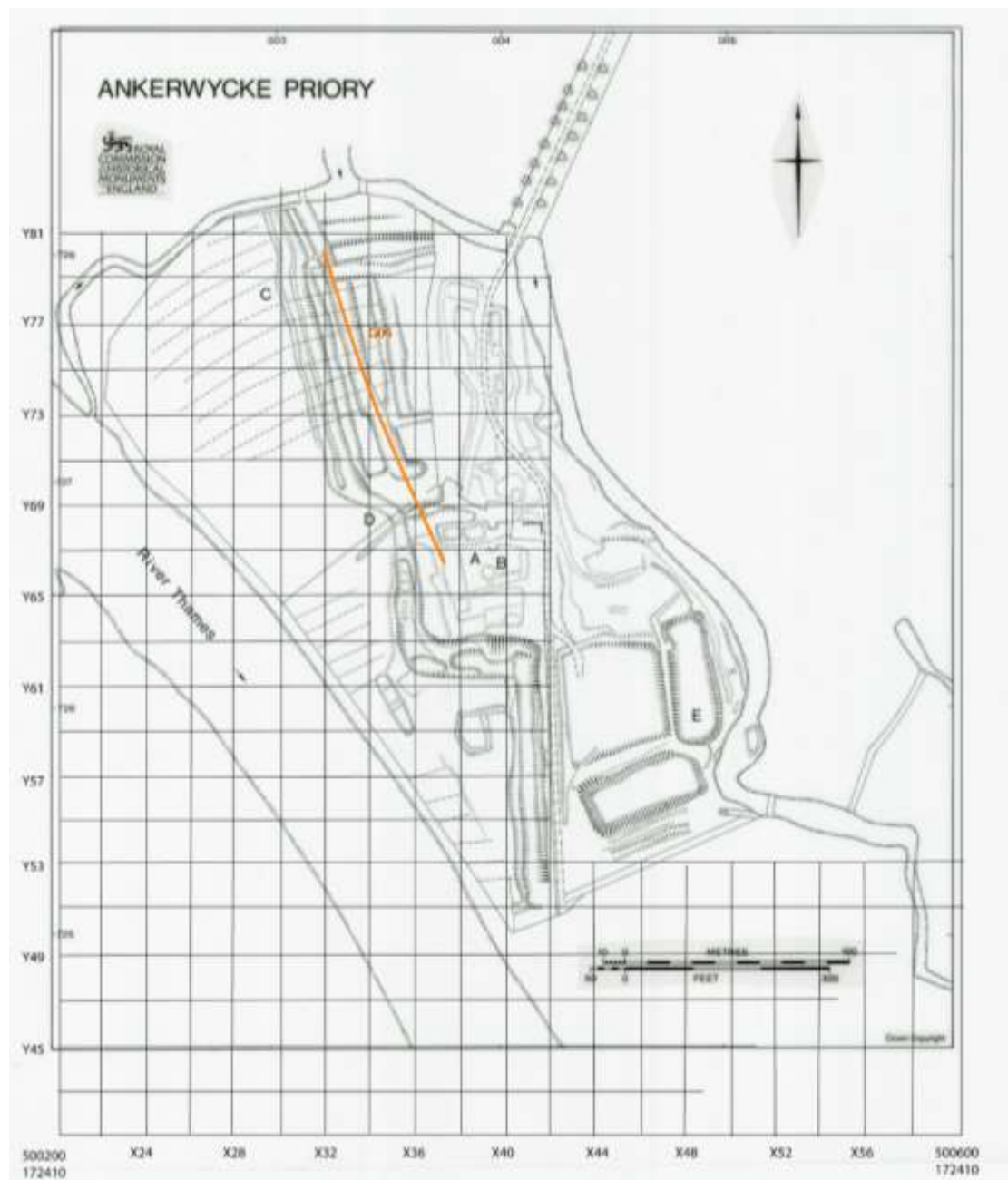


Figure 7.4. Anomaly G05 plotted on top of the Royal Commission survey and the survey grid

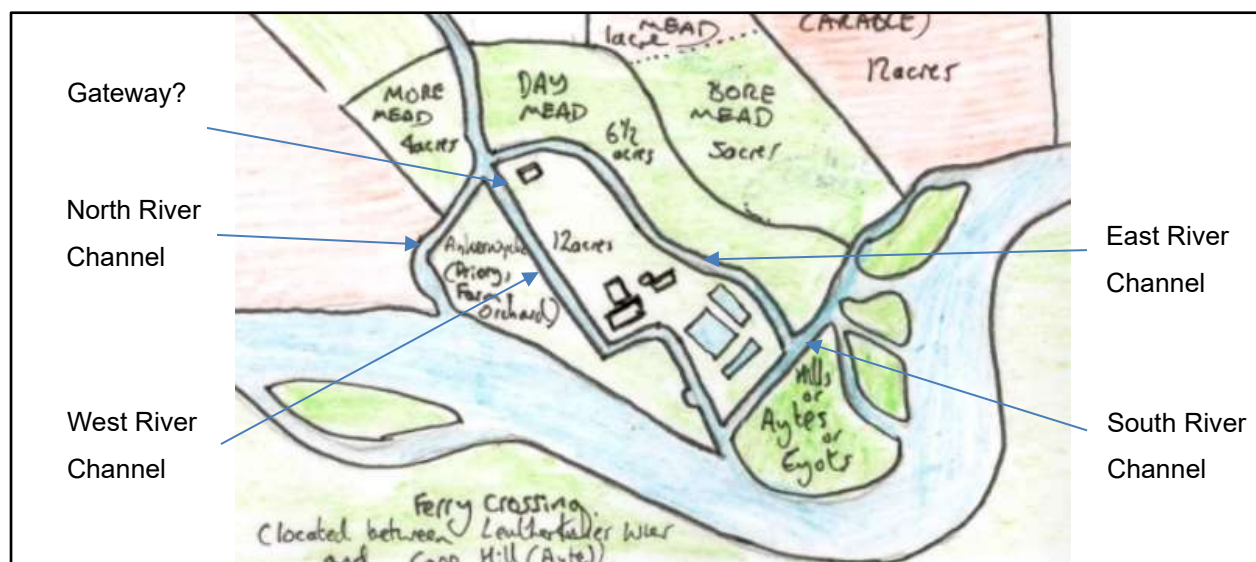


Figure 7.5. The Ankerwycke river channels shown on the 1537 map
(Figure 4.2)

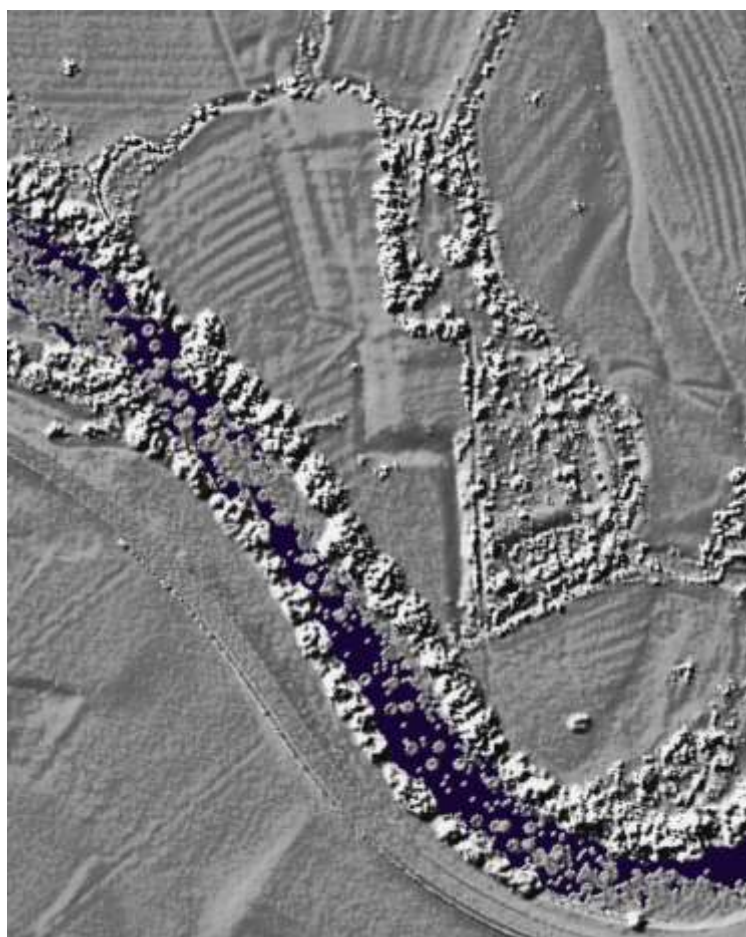


Figure 7.6. LIDAR of Ankerwycke
(<https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map?ref=TQ00397268>)

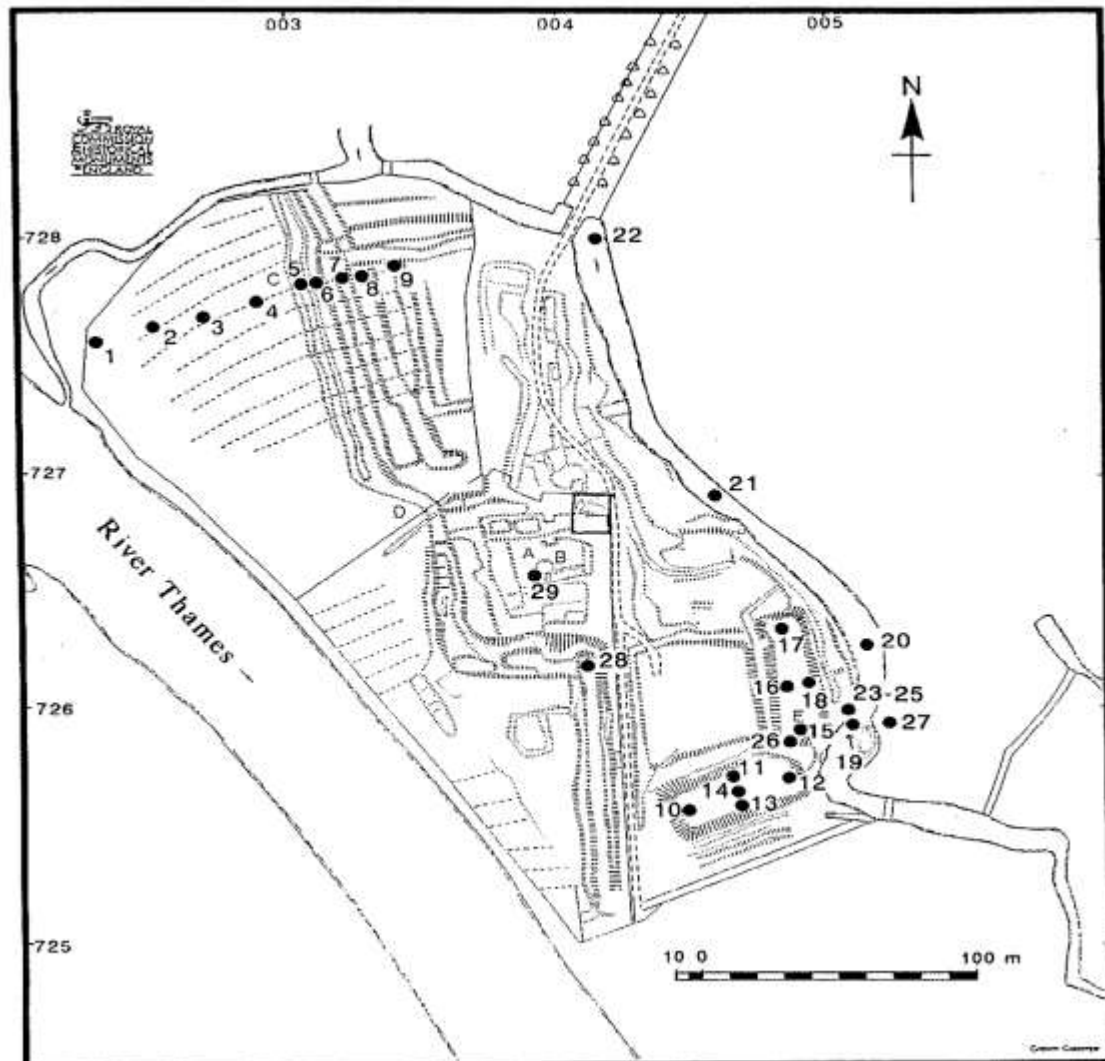


Figure 7.7. Positions of the 1993 auger survey bore holes
(Keevill 1993: 43, Figure 2)

7.2 The Tudor landscape

7.2.1 The Tudor mansion

In 1551, Sir Thomas Smith built a mansion incorporating some of the priory buildings.

Just to the north of anomaly R15 and linked to it is anomaly R14. The evidence from the Ford excavation (Ford 1993) and Underdown's reinterpretation of the Ford results suggests that the structure represented by R14 is probably post medieval.

To gain more insights into the Tudor mansion, it is interesting to compare the geophysics results with the picture of the Ankerwycke mansion which is dated to c. 1800 (see section 4.4 above) and shows a wide two storey building with rooms in the roof space and structures on the side and with the 1800 enclosure map which shows the house with two wings on the south side and structures on the north side (Figure 7.8). There are two possible interpretations of this evidence.

One interpretation is that the picture was drawn from the north east with the eastern river channel in the fore-ground. This shows the northern side of the Tudor building with structures which are comparable with the anomalies R14 and M06 (Figure 6.10). It also shows that the priory buildings to the east of the cloister, (M04 and M06) had been demolished by 1800.

The other interpretation is that the picture was drawn from the south west with the River Thames in the fore-ground. In this case the structure on the near corner of the building could relate to the part of anomaly R18 on the western side of the garden. The picture shows a comparable structure on the other end of the building was not detected in either of the resistivity surveys but is shown on the Enclosure map. The picture also shows a third structure in the middle of the building which is not visible in either of the resistivity survey results or on the Enclosure map.

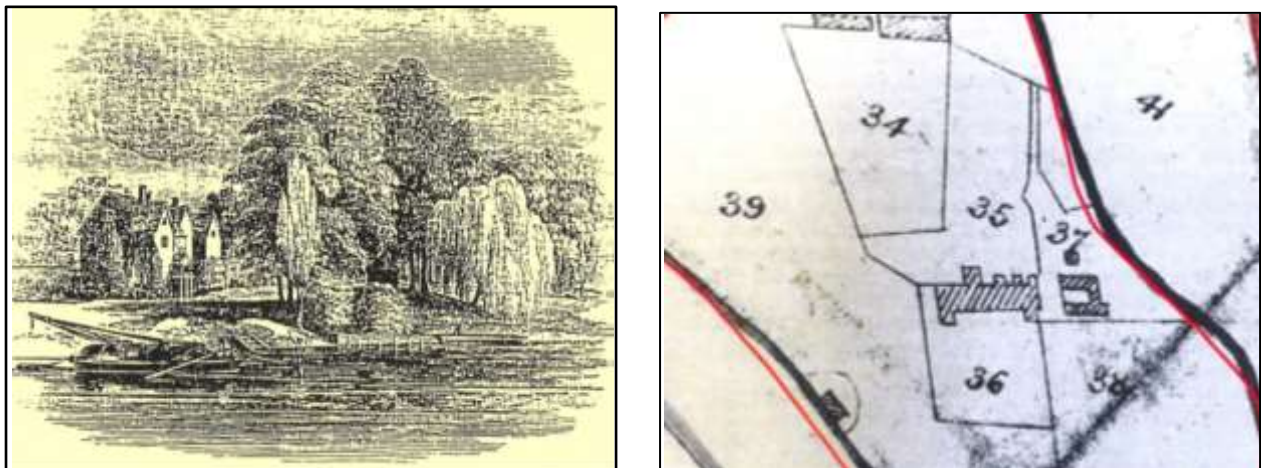


Figure 7.8. Understanding the Tudor mansion of 1800; comparing the picture with the Wraysbury Enclosure map

7.2.2 The Tudor outbuildings

To the north of anomaly R14 are anomalies R05, R06 and M05; they all lie within the bounds of the suggested medieval cloister. Underdown suggests they may represent a dump of demolition debris arising from the demolition of the Tudor mansion (Underdown 2007: 12–13, section 4.1.25). The resistivity survey results suggest they probably represent the remains of the Tudor outbuildings.

The wall R13 (Figure 6.10) may be the northern wall of another structure to the west of R14 and R15. Unfortunately, this is the area where the remains of a concrete base overlays deeper archaeology so more work is required to reveal the evidence.

To the west of these anomalies but pointing towards them are anomalies R11 and R12 which could represent drains leading from the Tudor mansion.

7.2.3 North of the Ankerwycke yew

To the north of the Ankerwycke yew is anomaly M01 which Underdown interpreted as a possible road into the Tudor mansion (Underdown 2007: 12, section 4.1.21). This survey was able to survey more of this area than Marshall's and identified anomaly R01 which may represent the remains of a building which extends beyond the survey. The evidence shows that it is at least 22m long and 10m to 12m wide.

7.2.4 A Tudor garden

As explained above, the anomalies south of R15/M07 may present the remains of a Tudor garden with paths and a central ornamental pond.

7.2.5 A possible Tudor gateway?

The Wraysbury enclosure map shows two structures to the north of the Tudor mansion which suggest that the priory gateway discussed above was still in extant in 1800.

7.3 The Georgian landscape

It is understood that when the Georgian landscape was created the majority of the priory buildings were demolished and that anomaly M05 (Figure 6.10) represents the demolition debris.

Furthermore, it is possible that the anomalies south of R15 may represent the remains of a Georgian garden. This view is supported by shadows south of the garden in these survey results and anomaly M10 which may represent garden sheds or even a greenhouse (Figure 6.10).

7.4 The 20th century landscape

7.4.1 The anomalies in Priory field

In Priory field, anomalies G03, G06 to G12 and G14 and G16 represent a substantial landscape which probably dates to the 20th century. There is some evidence of this landscape in the Ordnance Survey map dating to 1944 (Figure 4.6), in the Royal Commission survey (Figure 7.1) and the LIDAR plot (Figure 7.3).

The central feature is anomaly G14 which is some 30m long and 20m wide on an alignment of N45°W. This could be the remains of a swimming pool build in the 1930s.

The land containing this anomaly is bounded to the north-west and south-east by anomalies G03 and G16:

- Anomaly G03 is an alignment of several small point anomalies. It is some 30–40m long on an alignment of N40°E
- Anomaly G16 is a more fully defined alignment of point anomalies. It is also some 30–40m long on an alignment of N40°E

These are probably fence lines.

Within this landscape there are a series of anomalies:

- G07 is a set of points which bound an area of c. 12m x 6m
- G08, G10 and G11 are anomalies to the north-east of G14 in an area with a dense magnetic signature
- G09 and G12

These probably represent remains of built structures associated with the swimming pool. They are not visible in the resistivity survey results where readings were taken at 1m intervals. This suggests that these structures may have had metal frames and that some of the metalwork is still in the ground.

7.4.2 Anomalies in Black Walnut Tree field

Anomaly G24 identified in the gradiometer survey results (Figure 6.5) was on a line 40m long on an alignment N30°E. This is on a similar alignment to anomalies G03 and G16 so has been assigned to

this date period. Along this line are three anomalies G23, G25 and G26. Anomaly G27 is probably the result of the gradiometer reading taken close to the barbed wire fence.

8 Overall conclusion

This work started as a geophysics survey to identify anomalies in three fields, but it has achieved much more.

The survey itself covered two of the three fields. Around 4 hectares were surveyed using a gradiometer and about 1 hectare surveying using a resistivity meter. Some 49 anomalies were identified in the results.

Analysis of these anomalies has shown that there are four landscapes embedded in the land at Ankerwycke. These are:

- A medieval landscape: centred on the priory with development to the land in the form of canalisations to the river channels to create an isthmus of land surrounding the priory. Of the priory itself, the key to understanding this site is to clearly identify the position of the cloister, the church and the chapter house. In the far north of the isthmus, there is an anomaly which may represent the priory gate house
- A Tudor landscape: centred on a Tudor mansion, which may have been constructed by reusing priory buildings and adding buildings to the north. The garden may date to this period
- A Georgian landscape: centred on a Georgian mansion but nothing was found in the geophysics results which adds to our knowledge of this landscape
- A 20th century landscape: came into being when Ankerwycke house was reused as a public amenity (a night club). A number of anomalies show the site of the swimming pool and its surroundings

It shows a close link between the geophysics survey results and the available documentary evidence. However, the interpretations offered above need to be confirmed by a programme of excavations.

The report provides a basis for the National Trust to develop Ankerwycke as a site with areas of heritage, environmental and commercial interest.

Appendix A Known features identified in the Archaeological Impact Assessment

The Ankerwycke Priory Scheduled Monument: Archaeological Impact Assessment (Oleksy 2017) contains a complete map of assets and a gazetteer. Figure A1 below shows a map of the assets, while Table A1 contains a summary of the information.



Figure A1. Location of Assets at Ankerwycke (Oleksy 2017: Figure 14)

Site Identifier	Site Name/Description	Significance
Site 2	Ankerwycke Priory (upstanding remains)	National
Site 3	Ankerwycke Priory; fish ponds	National
Site 4	Ankerwycke Priory, water feature/ ditch	National
Site 10	Ankerwycke Priory (buried remains identified during excavation)	National
Site 11	Paleochannel and prehistoric pottery-Black Walnut field, Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire	Local
Site 13	Finds recovered from the grounds of Ankerwycke Priory (Scheduled Monument)	Regional
Site 26	Ankerwycke Yew	National
Site A	Ankerwycke Mead, Ridge and Furrow	National
Site B	Ankerwycke Building Platform	National
Site C	Ankerwycke Priory (buried remains identified through geophysical survey)	National
Site D	Ankerwycke House (Smith Mansion)	National
Site E	Outbuildings to Smith Mansion	Regional
Site F	Garden Building associated with Smith Mansion	Regional
Site G	Picnic House	Regional
Site H	Pond	Local/Regional
Site I	Possible Walled Garden	Regional
Site J	Steps associated with Picnic House	Local
Site K	Boat House	Local
Site L	Steps and walling near fishponds	Local/Regional
Site M	Boat House	Local
Site N	Boat House with Landing stage	Local
Site O	Modern buildings north of priory remains on 1933 OS	Negligible/Local
Site P	Swimming Pool and Changing Rooms	Local
Site Q	Ridge and Furrow (southern meadow)	National
Site R	Stairs associated with Ferry Crossing/Swimming Pool	Local
Site S	Concrete and Brick footing possibly associated with former Picnic House	Local
Site T	Curvilinear Brick Feature possibly associated with the Picnic House	Local/Regional
Site U	Possible circular manhole	Negligible
Site V	Possible square manhole	Negligible
Site W	Former Landing Stage	Negligible
Site X	Wall	Local
Site Y	Wall	Local
Site Z	Displaced section of brick	Negligible
Site AA	Wrought Iron gate post	Local
Site BB	Stone footbridge	Local
Site CC	Boundary Watercourses/ditches	National/Regional

Table A1. List of Assets (Oleksy 2017: 21–22)

Appendix B The survey grid

John Cook (Archaeology South-East) established a survey grid across Priory field and Black Walnut Tree field 2 and into the lower part of Orchard field using a Leica GPS with mm accuracy. Points were located every 20m apart south to north and 20m or 40m apart west to east. The results are shown in Figure A1.

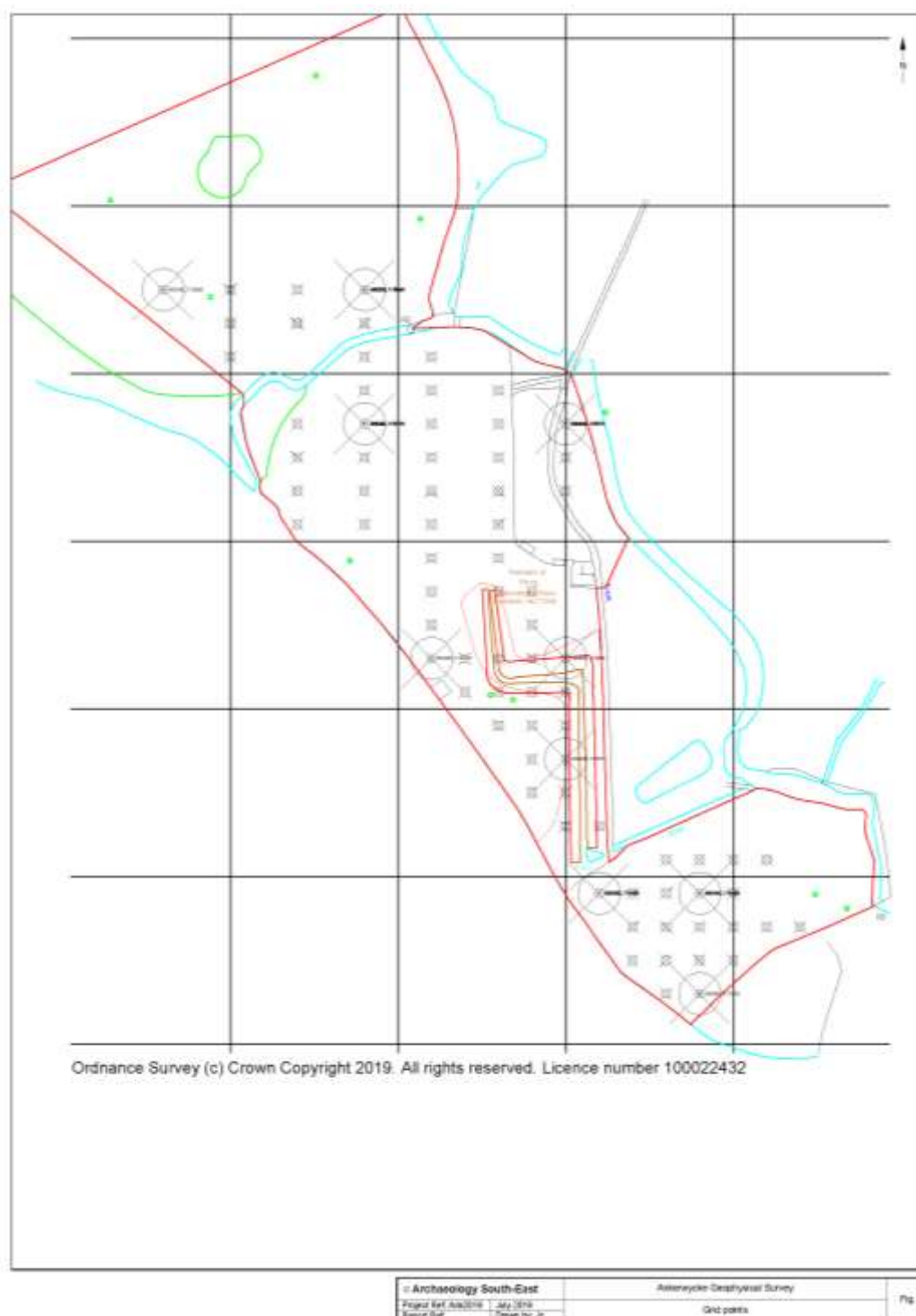


Figure B1. Grid survey points overlaid on an Ordnance Survey map (Cook 2019)

Figure B1 shows grid references for identified grid points in pairs across the grid, but they are barely legible. These points are spelt out in Table B1 below

500160 172850	500280 172850				
	500280 172770		500400 172770		
		500320 172630	500400 172630		
			500400 172570		
				500420 172490	500480 172490
					500480 172430

Table B1. Grid points identified in Figure B1

Appendix C The Gradiometer surveys

The gradiometer surveys in Priory field and Black Walnut field were treated in the same way. The position of the gradiometer surveys is shown in Figure 6.3. The data was collected using a Bartington 601 gradiometer with 2 sensors using a zigzag pattern of traverses. The data was downloaded using the Snuffler software package (Snuffler 2006). Figures C1 and C3 shows the filenames used to hold the raw data from Priory field and Black Walnut Tree field respectively.

- File names of the form G1_ hold data from the grids in Priory field and Black Walnut Tree field where we could collect all the data using traverses surveyed in a northerly direction starting at the bottom left hand corner of a grid
- File names of the form G2N_n hold data that was collected from grids which were surveyed in a northerly direction starting at the bottom left hand corner of a grid
- File names of the form G2S_n hold data that was collected from grids which were surveyed in a southerly direction starting at the top right hand corner of a grid

Within Snuffler, maps which were created to integrate the files together and copies of maps (known as views) were then made for processing and viewing. The data was clipped to a range of -15.0 to +15.0 nano-teslas and processed using the following filters:

- Destripe vertically using a zero mean line algorithm
- Modify the data in 6 grids X24 Y69; X26 Y69; X28, Y 69; X24 Y71; X26, Y71 and X28 Y71 by subtracting 5.5 from the collected values and thereby bring them in line with the rest of the grid

The results are shown in Figures C2 and C4. The display information shown in Figures C2 and C4 has not been included in composite images such as Figure 6.3 where the gradiometer results are integrated with under and overlays.

Y81					G1_38	G1_39	G1_40	G1_41		
				G1_31	G1_32	G1_33	G1_34	G1_35	G1_36	
Y77			G1_24	G1_25	G1_26	G1_27	G1_28	G1_29	G1_30	
			G1_16	G1_17	G1_18	G1_19	G1_21	G1_22	G1_23	
Y73			G1_14	G1_15	G1_9	G1_10	G1_11	G1_12	G1_13	
			G25_20	G25_19	G25_18	G1_5	G1_6	G1_7	G1_8	
Y69					G25_21	G1_1	G1_2	G1_3	G1_4	
					G25_22	G1_43	G1_44	G2N_23	G1_47	G1_48
Y65						G25_26	G25_25	G2N_24	G1_49	G1_50
							G25_27	G1_51	G1_52	G1_53
Y61								G1_54		
							G25_28		G1_55	G1_56
Y57								G25_30	G25_29	G1_57
								G25_31	G1_59	G1_60
	500200	X24	X28	X32	X36	X40				
	172550									

Figure C1. Priory field gradiometer survey filenames

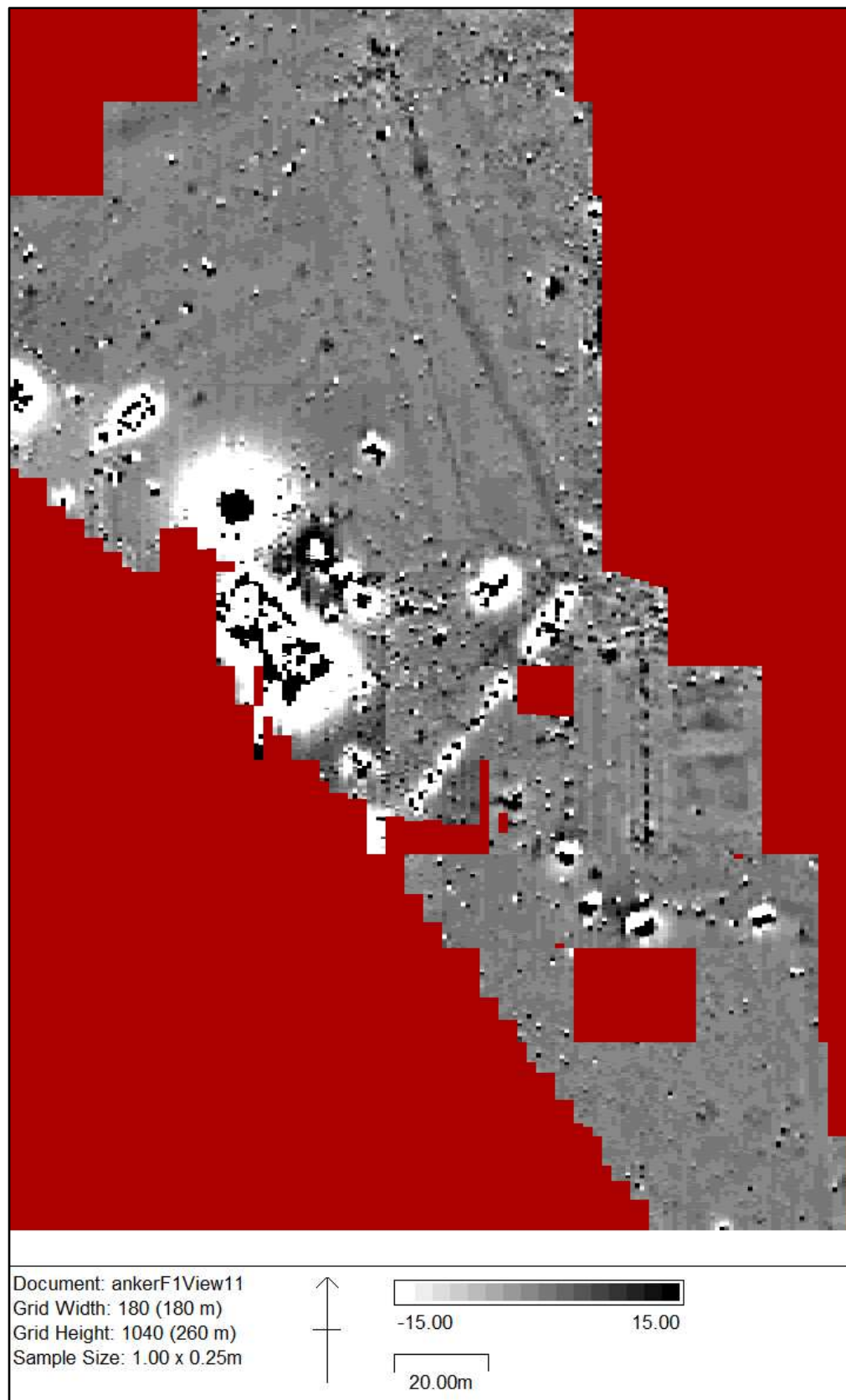


Figure C2. Gradiometer results from Priory field

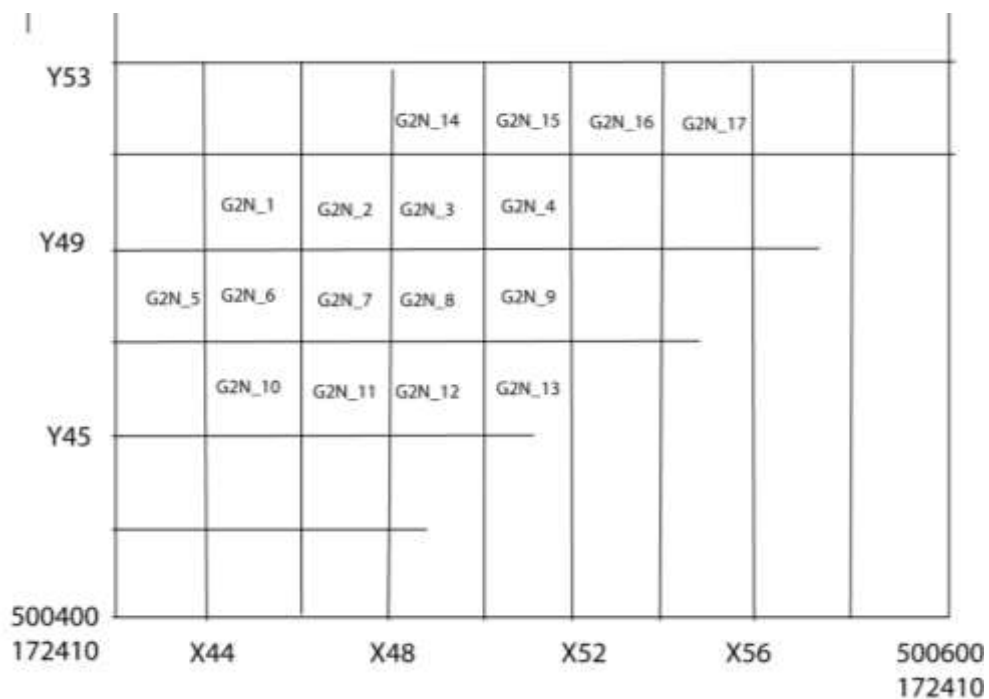


Figure C3. Black Walnut Tree field gradiometer survey filenames



Document: Field2View
Grid Width: 140 (140 m)
Grid Height: 320 (80 m)
Sample Size: 1.00 x 0.25m

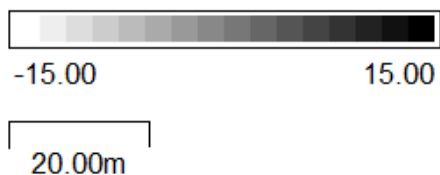


Figure C4. Gradiometer results from Black Walnut Tree field

Appendix D The resistivity surveys

The resistivity surveys were conducted using a Frobisher TAR 3 resistivity meter using a zigzag pattern of traverses. The position of the surveys is shown in Figure 6.6. The data collected in two TAR-3 datafiles and downloaded into the Snuffler software package (Snuffler 2006). Figure D1 shows the file names used to hold the raw data.

- File names of the form R1_n hold data that was collected from grids which were surveyed in a northerly direction starting at the bottom left hand corner of the grid.
- File names of the form R2N_n hold data that was collected from grids which were surveyed in a northerly direction starting at the bottom left hand corner of the grid.
- File names of the form R2S_n hold data that was collected from grids which were surveyed in a southerly direction starting at the top right hand corner of the grid

The data was downloaded using the Snuffler software package (Snuffler 2006).

This display information is not shown in composite images where the resistivity results are integrated with under and overlays (see Appendix 4 for details).

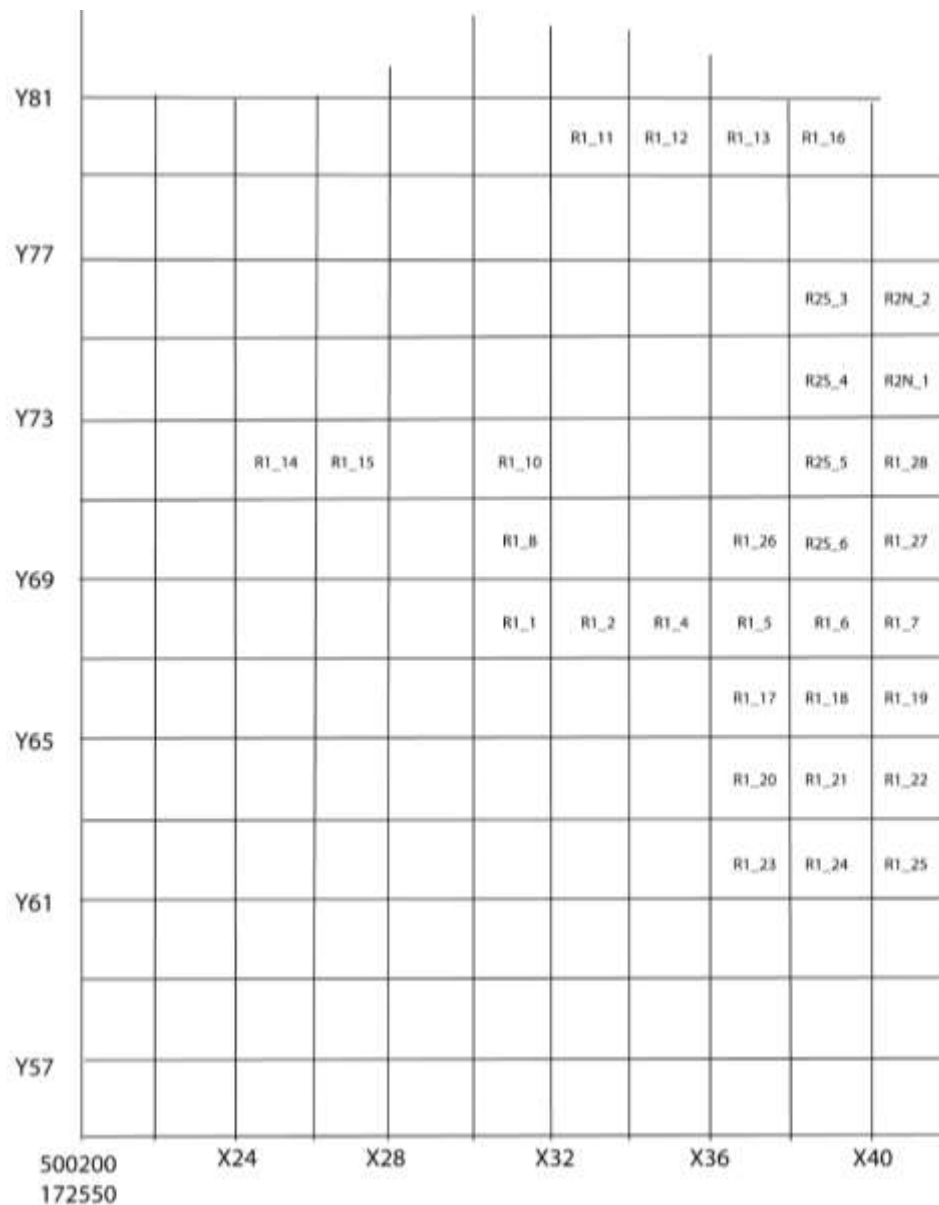
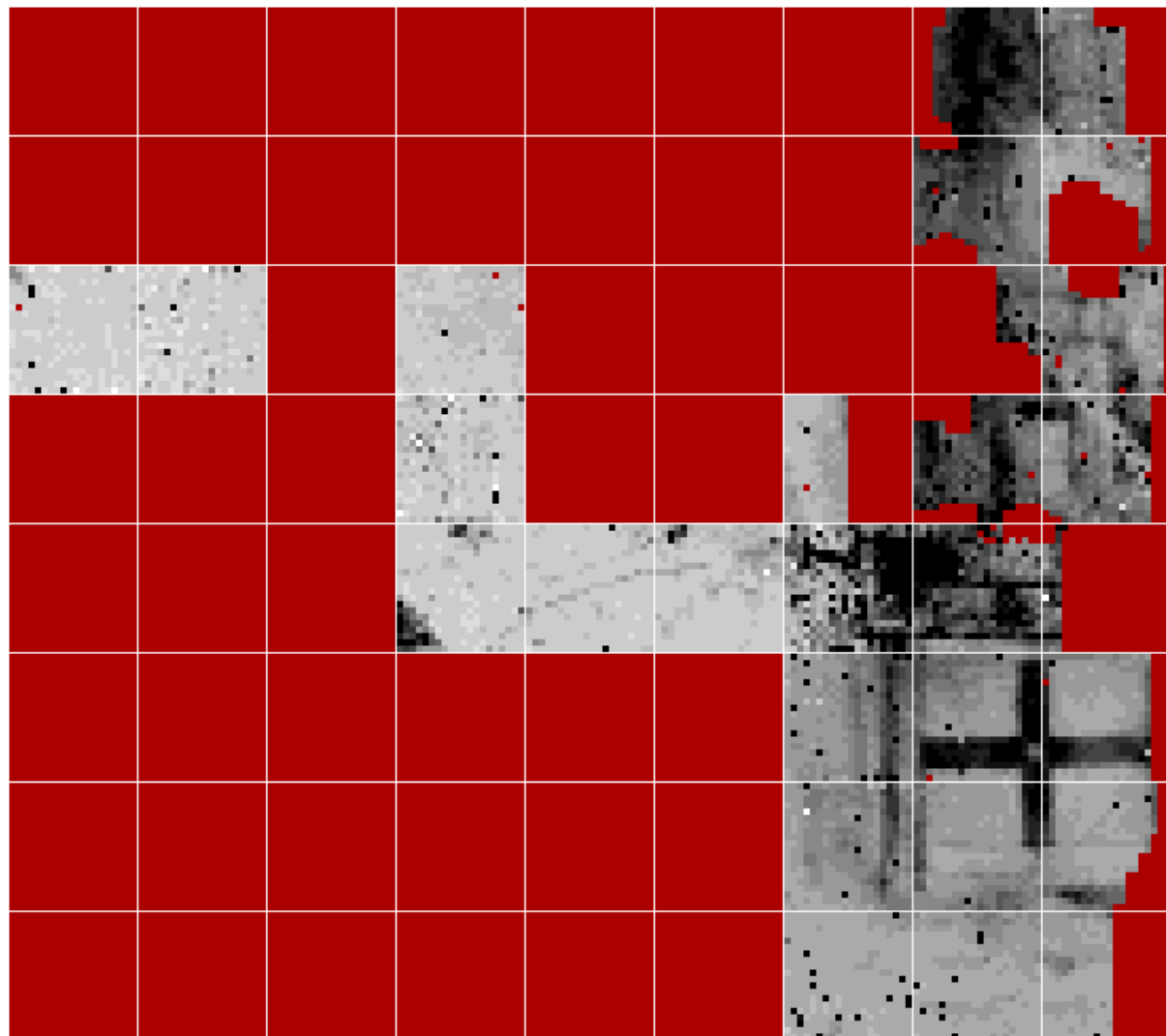


Figure D1. Resistivity survey filenames



Document: Res2View

Grid Width: 180 (180 m)

Grid Height: 160 (160 m)

Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m

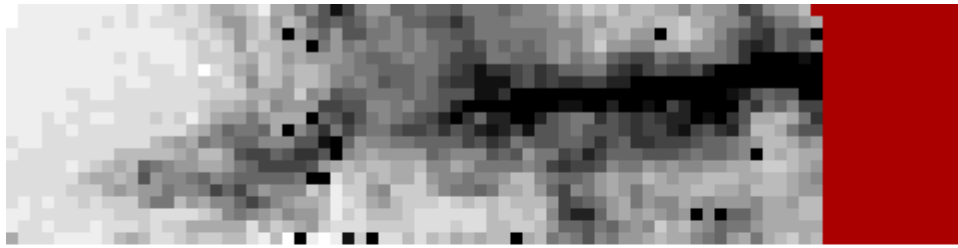


2.00

119.70

20.00m

Figure D2. Priory field and the priory buildings resistivity results



Document: Res3View
Grid Width: 80 (80 m)
Grid Height: 20 (20 m)
Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m

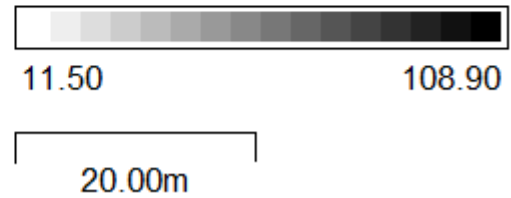


Figure D3. North of Priory field resistivity results

Appendix E The Ankerwycke image stack

The details from the survey were integrated together using Adobe Illustrator, which holds a series of map layers of information. They were created in Illustrator rather than a Geographic Information System (GIS) because while the facilities for handling the mapping information are similar the drawing facilities in Illustrator are much better.

This table, E1, lists the layers used to hold this mapping information. It is provided here because, at some point in the future, the layers are likely to be recreated in a GIS. There are two types of layers:

- Raster layers: that contain an image which has been geo-positioned in the stack
- Vector layers: which are points, lines and text

The order of the layers is significant because in both systems the layers higher in the table will overlay those lower down.

Layer identifier	Layer type	Layer contents
L23	Vector	Likely position of the cloister
L22	Vector	Proposed fence line for the Priory Heritage area
L21	Vector	Resistivity anomalies found in the Marshall 2007 survey
L20	Vector	Resistivity survey anomalies
L19	Vector	Gradiometer anomalies Black Walnut Tree field
L18	Vector	Copy of G05 anomaly
L17	Vector	Gradiometer anomalies Priory field
L16	Vector	Resistivity survey fieldname
L15	Vector	Gradiometer survey fieldnames
L14	Vector	Survey grid points along X500400
L13	Vector	Survey grid points along Y172550
L12	Vector	Survey grid points (the X and Y values)
L11	Vector	Survey grid lines
L10	Vector	Priory ruins
L9	Raster	Resistivity result: Priory field north
L8	Raster	Resistivity results: Priory field and priory
L7	Raster	Resistivity results; Marshall 2007 survey
L6	Raster	Gradiometer survey results: Black Walnut Tree field
L5	Raster	Gradiometer survey results Priory field
L4	Vector	100m grid
L3	Raster	Survey grid and OS data
L2	Raster	Walk over survey
L1	Raster	Ministry of Works earthwork survey

Table E1. Layers in the Ankerwycke image stack

Bibliography

- Burgess, S. 2006. *Ankerwycke An Historical Appraisal (draft)*. Runnymede: National Trust.
- Cook, J. 2019. *Position of the 2019 survey grid (various format documents)*. Eastbourne: Archaeology South-East.
- Coppack, G. 1990. *English Heritage Book of Abbeys and Priors*. London: B. T. Batsford Ltd.
- David, A., Linford, N. and Linford, P. 2008. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Swindon: English Heritage.
- Ford, S. 1993. *Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury: An archaeological evaluation for Berkshire County Council, Department of Highways and Planning*. Reading: Thames Valley Archaeological Services.
- Gaffney, C. Gater, J. and Ovenden, S. 2002. *The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations*. Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- Hutt, A. and Labram, M. 2019. *BAS Gazetteer user guide and specification*. Wokingham: Berkshire Archaeological Society.
- Hutt, A. and Labram, M. 2019. *BAS Gazetteer user guide, specialisations and loads*. Wokingham : Berkshire Archaeological Society.
- Keevill, G. D. 1993 revised 1994. *Ankerwycke Priory Wraysbury, Archaeological Evaluation Report TQ 004727*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit.
- IFA. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Reading: Institute of Archaeologists.
- Marshall, G. 2007. *Report describing the results of a geophysics survey at Ankerwycke Priory, Berkshire*. Swindon: National Trust.
- McOmish, D. and Smith, N. A. 1993. RCHME Field Investigation 28-JUN-1993.
- MIDAS. 2012. *MIDAS The UK Historic Environment Data Standard*. Historic England.
- National Trust Event ENA3920.: *Resistivity survey of the Priory site undertaken by former warden Stuart Burgess with the assistance of Regional Archaeologist Gary Marshall and head warden Nigel Boden.* National Trust Historic Environment Record ENA 3920
- Oleksy, V. 2017. *Ankerwycke Priory Scheduled Monument (List entry Number: 1007943), Windsor & Maidenhead Archaeological Impact Assessment*. Loanhead: AOC Archaeology Group.
- Oxford Archaeology 2007. *Black Walnut Field Ankerwycke, Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology
- Schmidt, A., Linford, P., Linford, N., David, A., Gaffney, C., Sarris, A. and Fassbinder, J. 2015. *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in archaeology*. Hungary: Archaeolingua.
- St. Blaise. 1994. *Ankerwycke Priory, report on the works carried out by St Blaise Ltd, March/April 1994*. National Trust archive.
- Sussex. 2006. *Snuffler Freeware Geophysics software*,
<http://www2.prestel.co.uk/aspen/sussex/snuffler.html>
- Underdown, S. 2007. *Ankerwycke Priory, Wraysbury, Berkshire Historic Building Investigation and Recording*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology.
- York, J. C. 1999. *Bronze Age metalwork from the Thames and its tributaries upstream of Teddington: a study of artefacts and use-wear*. Reading: Doctoral thesis