



West Berkshire
Countryside Society

UPSTREAM

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Dip Netting © Paul Howard

Reaping Rewards at Rushall Farm

In the early 90's the Pang Valley Countryside Project, which eventually became the West Berkshire Countryside Society (WBCS), appointed an Education Officer to work out of Rushall Farm. At that time few of the buildings at Rushall Manor had been restored and schools work was based around visits to the farm, particularly at lambing time.

Several years earlier, as we were setting up the John Simonds Trust, we had wanted to look at how children would respond to repeated visits to the site over the course of one year with four very different schools (Oxford Road Primary School, Moorlands Primary School in Tilehurst, Bradfield Primary and

Brookfields, a school for children with special provision). The children from Oxford Road were picked up in a long wheel-based Land Rover with a keen 19-year-old driving. Proudly we showed them what farming was all about as they watched ewes lambing, fed orphan lambs, climbed on the combine, scaled mountains of grain and stacks of hay and straw before getting greasy hands from woolly fleeces. Throughout the different seasons, the children always had a walk in the woods.

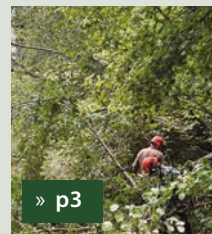
At the end of the year, we noticed that their behaviour had changed for the better. When asked what they liked most about the visits, the unanimous reply was 'The Woodland Walk.' We heard what they said, but it is only more recently that we have

fully realised how important 'just being in the countryside' is for the children who come here.

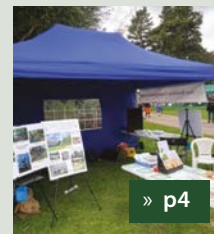
Just before Covid, we started working with a group of 10 children who were not coping with their first year at secondary school. They came every week for a term and went through a programme to encourage their self-confidence, mutual respect and leadership. Two girls stood out from that group. One had not spoken in school for two years; she started speaking. Another, who had been very anxious, joined the drama group at school and started boxing! We met her mother a couple of years later who was so grateful for the change in her daughter.

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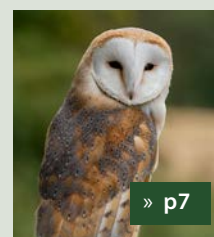
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Plus lots more...

West Berkshire Countryside Society

Caring for our Countryside – Join Us and Help Make a Difference.

West Berkshire Countryside Society

The aim of the West Berkshire Countryside Society is to promote the understanding, appreciation and conservation of the West Berkshire countryside... furthering these objectives through practical conservation work, and guided walks and talks from local experts. It was formed in 2012 by amalgamating the Friends of the Pang, Kennet & Lambourn Valleys; the Bucklebury Heathland Conservation Group; the Pang Valley Conservation Volunteers & the Barn Owl Group.

Upstream is our quarterly publication designed to highlight conservation matters in West Berkshire and beyond and to publicise the activities of the Society.

Chair & Enquiries:	John Haggarty (enquiries@westberkscountryside.org.uk)
Membership Secretary:	Stewart Waight (membership@westberkscountryside.org.uk)
Upstream Editor:	Margery Slatter (editor@westberkscountryside.org.uk)
Hon President:	Dick Greenaway MBE RD

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Conservation Volunteers' Task Diary

For outdoor events please wear suitable footwear and clothing. Most practical tasks start at 10am and usually finish around 3pm, unless otherwise stated, so bring a packed lunch. However, we are more than happy to accept any time you can spare! All tools are provided. A map of each task location can be found on the website diary page by clicking on the grid reference shown for that task. The three-word code after each grid reference is the "What Three Words" listing for the task meeting point.

Date/Time	Venue	Details
January 2026		
Tue 6th Jan 10:00	Inkpen Common BBOWT	Cutting back bramble, cutting and treating birch and making some small scrapes SU381 643 . Please park at the common entrance or in the 3 lay-bys along Great Common Rd. ///blackmail.verge.edgy
Tue 13th Jan 10:00	Moor Copse Nature Reserve Tidmarsh BBOWT	Clearing vegetation including blackthorn. Park in the entrance to the Nature Reserve near Tidmarsh off the A340: SU633 738 ///clays.reworked.speedily
Tue 20th Jan 10:00	Bucklebury Meadows	Working on hedges around the meadows behind the pub/restaurant in Upper Bucklebury. Park in Morton's Lane: SU543 686 ///chuckling.notion.regaining
Fri 23rd Jan 10:00	East Garston	Woodland conservation management tasks. Meet at the E Garston village hall car park, SU363 767 , Postcode: RG17 7EX ///float.goodnight.sideboard
Tue 27th Jan 10:00	Ufton Court	Coppicing/thinning out of woodland and using the arisings to construct a dead hedge. Parking will be directed on the day, head for: SU626 666 ///ooze.stall.tubes
February 2026		
Tue 3rd Feb 10:00	Paices Wood	Creating scallops to let in more light. Parking is at the top car park: SU586 636 ///treaties.barman.unfocused
Tue 10th Feb 10:00	Malt House, West Woodhay	Hedge laying and coppicing. Parking is on the entrance to the field off the W. Woodhay Rd or as directed on the day: SU407 639 ///belts.glorified.connects
Tue 17th Feb 10:00	Sheepdrove, Lambourn	Continue hedge laying and tidying previous length of hedge. Park near the red barn SU349 816 . Do not use sat nav guidance to locate this site ///connected.ranges.over
Tue 24th Feb 10:00	Bucklebury Common	Heathland management. Felling and clearing trees and shrubs to create new habitat. Meet at the Crossroads: SU556 691 ///bedspread.rainfall.text
March 2026		
Tue 3rd March 10:00	Winterbourne Wood	Various woodland maintenance tasks. Park on the main woodland entrance track: SU447 717 ///headboard.tubes.olive
Tue 10th March 10:00	Rushall Manor Farm	Continuing woodland conservation management tasks. Meet at the Black Barn off Back Lane between Stanford Dingley and Bradfield: SU584 723 ///telephone.brink.crate
Tue 17th March 10:00	Malt House, West Woodhay	Hedge laying and coppice protection. Parking is on the entrance to the field off the W. Woodhay Rd or as directed on the day: SU407 639 ///belts.glorified.connects
Tue 24th March 10:00	Sulham Farm	Woodland management. Park along the track adjacent to Sulham Church: SU645 742 ///across.influencing.spots
Tue 31st March 10:00	Little Hidden Farm Hungerford	Hedge laying and coppicing. Access by following the track through the farm until you can go no further. Park opposite the indoor riding school: SU351 713 ///crisps.joke.encrusted



Volunteers at Rushall Manor Farm
© Andy Hollox

Volunteers: Task Roundup

In this quarter volunteers have enjoyed working at sites and tasks new to the group, as well as continuing to work at some more familiar locations. At the end of August, we celebrated with an excellent barbecue kindly hosted at Rushall Manor Farm. Various tasks around the pond and adjacent woodland were carried out whilst preparations for a shared lunch were in hand. This very welcome 'social' set us up with renewed vigour for the heavier work of autumn and winter.

The task at **Moor Cope** was a first visit to this site for many. Working on the banks of the River Pang, we cleared away invasive growth and exposed the fences so that they could be checked and repaired.



Clearing Fencelines at Moor Cope
Before

© Andy Hollox



After

© Andy Hollox

In early September, for the first of two visits to the **Malt House** this quarter, we coppiced for stakes and binders in preparation for the first of our three hedge laying sessions. On our second visit, good progress was made with this long hedge that we started laying in February 2023!

Next, we were in **Winterbourne Wood** controlling the summer growth of bracken. The cuttings were added to several large piles. These make ideal

habitat for invertebrates, reptiles, small mammals and amphibians, though one toad seemed to prefer a bird's nest several feet off the ground.



Tree Toad

© Andy Hollox

The third outing of the month took us to the SSSI at **Boxford Water Meadows**. As a result of the dry summer, we had unusually firm ground on which to work. The task was to remove fallen trees, low overhanging branches and bramble thereby improving the light reaching the meadow and giving the cattle a larger area for grazing.

On a further visit to **Rushall Manor Farm** we were joined by some volunteers from Passiv UK, Newbury. They helped us to completely clear a section of overgrown and dying elm hedgerow enabling access to repair the cattle fencing and providing the opportunity to revitalise an important wildlife resource.

Ufton Court is a new site for the society. On our initial visit, we began to coppice an area of a sweet chestnut to produce a clearing where a Bushcraft Centre will be erected. The felled wood will be used in the construction of the centre. Smaller branches and brash were built into a dead-hedge, separating the area from the adjacent ancient woodland.

On **Bucklebury Common** volunteers cut back birch regrowth, removed invasive rhododendron and helped to create further areas of wood pasture, thus increasing the biodiversity of this important heathland. Additional help from a group of personnel from Passiv UK was very welcome.



Verdigris Stud Fungus,
Bucklebury Common

© Margery Slatter

During the autumn visit to **Furze Hill** we completed a variety of tasks including cutting back invasive bramble to create scallops; coppicing hazel; felling sycamores around veteran oak trees; and 'gapping up' the hedge edging the playing field. A productive day much appreciated by the Parish Council.

At **Little Hidden Farm**, we continued to lay a hedge originally planted as part of agroforestry management, for which the farm is famous. Laying the hedge will give it a new lease of life and renergeise the agroforestry benefits. We also coppiced hazel to generate stakes and binders, making good use of the farm's resources.

On a windy but fine day at **Sheepdrove Farm** volunteers continued to work on the overgrown hedgerow. We concentrated on preparing the hedge for the laying team. Good progress was made with the end of this hedge in sight. Then, hopefully, on to a new task on this interesting estate!

We made our first visit to **Streatley Allotments** in November, assisting the allotment society to lay a hedge. With help from their members and a group from the Heart of Streatley Trust a great deal was achieved during an enjoyable day.

Compiled by **Margery Slatter**, from Task Leaders' Reports

Continued from page 1.

Today we have 20 part time staff, and a very small administration team, with all the education work based around the completely restored Rushall Manor with its recently rethatched barn. Around 12,000 children come here each year on fully staffed day visits, with low-cost camps available for primary children, and Duke of Edinburgh Award camps. The visits include river studies and observation of how the countryside is being used for farming, woodlands, and conservation. The younger ones plant beans and dig for worms. They enjoy feeding the chickens, looking at the chalk outcrop and a tractor and trailer ride. They also walk through the woodlands in all weathers.

It is a privilege to be able to do something that contributes to

the well-being of children in such a positive way, but it would not be possible without the physical and financial support of others, particularly the owner of the farm, William Cumber. Over the last few years, WBCS has helped us improve the facilities for our work with small groups of children; contributed to the rethatching of the barn; and been key in setting up a three-year programme for a large primary school which was struggling with children not faring well in their first year at secondary school. Alongside that, the large groups of very efficient volunteers, who come here regularly, have brought overgrown hazel into coppice; done their stint of bramble bashing and hedge coppicing; widened rides to increase biodiversity; and laid hedges, including one revealing a



Feeding Chickens
© Paul Howard



Volunteers Mending a Path
© Andy Hollox

stunning and ever-changing view over the Pang Valley!

John Bishop

West Berkshire Countryside Society Winners at Newbury Show

In September WBCS was kindly invited to have a stand at the Newbury Show. We were to be in the Countryside Area of the showground, an aspect of the event that Newbury Show Society are wishing to promote. It is aimed at highlighting the work of craft and volunteer groups which are involved in enhancing the environment in our local area. We have not had the opportunity to do something like this for some time.

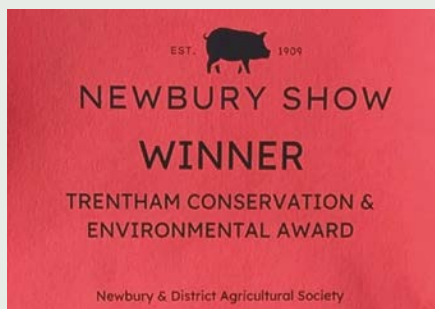
At short notice we were able, with a great team, to produce a very professional display of photographs and information boards showing the work we carry out. The Barn Owl Group and the Tuesday task volunteers were the main feature of the display. The two-day event took a large amount of work and thanks are due to all that helped in setting up and running the stand. Our well-marked gazebo attracted many inquisitive visitors. The inter-active table for the children proved a great success.

We were very pleased to be awarded a

first prize and to receive **The Trentham Conservation & Environmental Award** from the Newbury & District Agricultural Society. This was in recognition for our display at the show and the work we carry out throughout the year.

The judging criteria included sustainability of materials; public education initiatives; impacts on biodiversity; and the benefits to the regional environment.

This award is particularly valued by the Society because the late Peter Trentham (who created the award nearly 30 years ago), was also the founder member of WBCS.



Newbury Show Stand
© John Haggarty

In the 1980s and 1990s a series of severe droughts and over-abstraction had reduced the River Pang to a dry ditch upstream of Stanford Dingley. Peter organised a group of Pang Valley Parish Councils in a campaign to restore the chalk stream. Together with a group of farmers, and landowners, Peter founded The Pang Valley Countryside Project as part of his concerns for the Pang Valley environment and the use of water from the Pang. They succeeded in getting abstraction stopped and, under his chairmanship, he built a solid foundation for the organisation that we have today: the West Berkshire Countryside Society.

John Haggarty

Ferricrete – an unusual building stone in Berkshire churches

Before the advent of easy transport of stone over longer distances, building materials were generally taken from sources near to where they were needed. Local Berkshire building stones are restricted to chalk, flint, sarsen stones and an unusual iron rich conglomerate called ferricrete. Examples of these stones are preserved well in churches, particularly early medieval ones. There are several good examples of ferricrete being used and, although many of these are in the eastern part of the county, there are some in West Berkshire especially at sites close to gravel associated with river terraces.



Ferricrete Block, St Mary's Bucklebury
© Lesley Dunlop

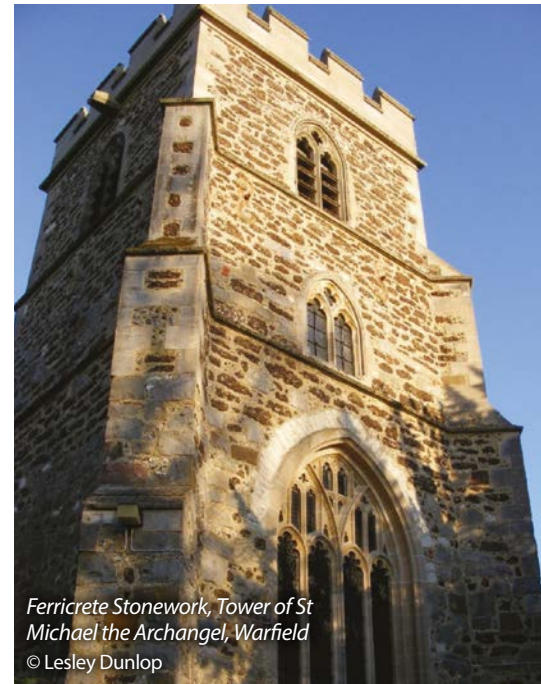
Ferricrete is a dark brown material that resembles concrete and is often used as a building stone due to its durability. It comprises of pebbles, often flint, which are held together with a cement that is rich in iron, hence the colour. This comes about because of changes in groundwater chemistry, the reaction time and temperature changes at the time of formation. Ferricrete forms in hard layers known as duricrusts. It is common in some of the Quaternary terrace gravels of the River Thames and other associated gravels. 'Quaternary' refers to the last 2.6 million years and represents the Ice Age. Although glaciers never advanced as far south as Berkshire, there are many features which formed at this time, such as the dry river valleys on the chalk and the gravel terraces associated with major rivers.

There is much evidence of iron being leached from existing sediments and moving into groundwater in our area. One example is the iron rich streams around Barkham which demonstrate iron being leached from the overlying Bracklesham Group and into streams running on the surface of the London Clay beneath.

As a building stone, ferricrete is found in areas across the south of England from Hampshire across London and eastwards to Suffolk. Good examples can be seen in churches, but little is found in walls or other buildings as few remain from the medieval period, and domestic buildings used other materials. There are few *in situ* examples of ferricrete to examine as it has largely been removed from fields when these have been ploughed.

Nearby, one of the most ancient examples of ferricrete as a building stone is at the Devil's Quoits Stone Circle at Stanton Harcourt in West Oxfordshire, dating from about 4500 years ago. Although this stone circle has been restored, four of the original stones from a nearby river terrace deposit are present. The others come from the Gill Mill site at Ducklington and are from a slightly younger river terrace deposit. The church in Stanton Harcourt uses some of the same ferricrete stone in one wall.

Evidence from the churches in Berkshire suggests it was in use in early medieval times and quarried from nearby sources to provide a hard building stone when local chalk and other materials were too soft. Interestingly, ferricrete is soft when first removed from the ground and can be easily made into blocks. It hardens once exposed. Almost all of the churches where it is found are close to Thames river gravel deposits of varying ages (from the last 750,000 years from the Pre-Anglian, to Post-Anglian and Devensian). Ferricrete contains clasts or



Ferricrete Stonework, Tower of St Michael the Archangel, Warfield
© Lesley Dunlop

pebbles which vary from one location to another and reflect the age and location of the deposit. Good examples can be seen at Warfield, Waltham St Lawrence and Shinfield in the east of the county.

By examining these unusual stones in church walls and monuments we can gain a good insight into the changing deposition environments during the Quaternary. In West Berkshire it has been used in at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Bucklebury, and there may well be further locations yet to be found.

It would be good to hear of other examples from across the county. Please let me know if you find any!



Ferricrete blocks, Waltham St Lawrence
© Lesley Dunlop

Lesley Dunlop
www.berksgeoconservation.org.uk

Of Thorn & Briar

A Year with the West Country Hedgelayer

Paul Lamb

A worthwhile read for WBCS members (especially on a miserable day in front of a warm fire with a hot drink!).

The title of this book describes its content. It is not an instruction manual on hedgelaying, although it does provide many informative comments about the craft, and other reflections on nature, in an easy-to-read manner. The wider benefits of hedges are discussed, not only as stock proof fencing but their value for wildlife, flood prevention, topsoil retention and carbon sequestration.

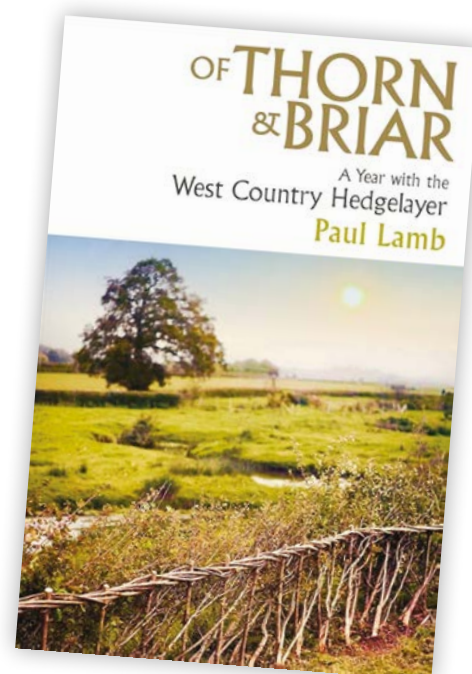
Paul lives in a converted horse box with very basic facilities in which he moves between jobs in the counties of southwest England. He only lays hedges in the autumn and winter, then undertakes a mix of other forestry and agricultural jobs for the rest of the year, including hurdle weaving in the spring; summer haymaking; and charcoal burning. Although he describes a rather idyllic lifestyle it would appeal to few as it seems a tough life: no running water, toilet or electricity, so no fridge, and only a paraffin lamp for lighting. Unsurprisingly he has a wood burning stove for heating and drying clothes and he explains how he acquires suitable 'ready to burn' timber.

Hedges are traditionally laid during



any month with an 'r', so Paul starts in September and aims to finish by mid-March. He has a target of 20 paces or sixty-six feet (a chain) per day. It takes a small team of three or four WBCS volunteers to achieve this! One of our routine difficulties is the sourcing of sufficient stakes and binders of suitable quality, usually from coppicing tasks. Paul doesn't appear to have such problems and, whilst he describes cutting some of his own supply, he also buys in materials. He notes that hazel should be cut during the colder, dormant months (October to March) when the sap is low. This makes the wood more durable. He advocates vertical storage to extend longevity and reckons to be able to use binders for up to 3 months from the end of the cutting season.

He explains how it is best to plant new hedges in late autumn or early winter whilst the soil still has some warmth. This follows the old adage that at these times 'you can ask the plants to grow', whereas in later winter 'you have to tell them'. He describes how hedges should be laid uphill, or towards the rising sun on level ground. Stakes should be pointed at the thickest end, and after binding, the tops should be cut so the face matches the pleaching cuts of the laid stems. He doesn't rule out leaving some elder in a hedge because of the benefit of the flowers and fruits to wildlife and humans but notes that it requires managing as it spreads and grows quickly, shading out other plants. He thinks field maple is good to leave as a standard in a hedge as it does not cast the same dense shadow



as oak, beech or sycamore whilst providing additional habitat. (All these are issues volunteers quite regularly discuss!)

Paul's lifestyle and work would suit few, being physically demanding, solitary and not at all financially attractive, however the value to mental health of being in tune with nature in all weathers and seasons is clear. Although Paul describes a very basic existence, he has a presence in the modern world through the help of his two daughters. He has a website – westcountryhedgelayer.com – on which he advertises his services and training courses; an Instagram account with a good number of followers; and several YouTube videos.

Nick Marsh



Don't forget our website!
www.westberkscountryside.org.uk



The Barn Owl Group Update

The 2025 barn owl season began with a very dry spring, which was completely different to the wet start of last year. As we began monitoring, early indications suggested it might be a poor breeding season. As the season progressed these early indications, unfortunately, proved to be correct and this year has not been a great one for Barn Owls.

The number of chicks recorded in our boxes was significantly lower than usual. The Barn Owl Trust has also reported that breeding success this year was generally poor across the UK due to a lack of available food. This has most likely been caused by the very dry spring, which will have impacted grass growth and vole numbers. Vole populations are known to be cyclical and prone to periodic crashes. If food is scarce and female barn owls don't put on enough weight to reach breeding condition, they will not attempt to lay eggs. One exception to this picture was from a group in East Yorkshire who reported a very successful breeding season (most likely due to differences in regional weather conditions) and demonstrates how vulnerable barn owls are to the weather.

As autumn drew to a close and all our surveys were completed, only 16 barn owl chicks had fledged, which is as low as around 16% of the long-term average. Between 2017 and 2024 the

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
No. barn owl boxes checked	188	187	187	175	185	188	188	196	193
No. BO chicks fledged	114	107	108	54	127	84	103	105	16
No. boxes with fledged chicks	40	41	41	30	48	35	40	42	6
% boxes successful	21.3	21.9	21.9	17.1	25.9	18.6	21.28	21.43	3.11
Average brood size	2.85	2.61	2.63	1.8	2.65	2.4	2.58	2.5	2.67

average number of barn owl chicks fledging from our boxes has been around 100. Despite the low breeding success, there have been many reports of boxes being used for roosting and adult barn owls have been observed during monitoring. This gives us hope that numbers will bounce back next year if food is more readily available. In addition to barn owls, there were also 6 kestrel chicks reported.

During September, the Barn Owl Group joined other members of the West Berkshire Countryside Society to host a stand at the Newbury show. This was an opportunity for us to raise awareness of barn owls and to showcase the work we do alongside landowners to provide these owls with alternative places to nest. It was well worth the effort as the WBCS stand won first place and was presented with the Trentham Conservation and Environmental award.

Over the summer we have also been working closely with Englefield Estate. As part of their 'Schools Days' educational event, pupils who

attended made some barn owl boxes for us. One of these was taken along and displayed at the Newbury Show. It's always great to get youngsters enthusiastic about conservation and we are very grateful for their donation of four beautiful new boxes.

We have also been very fortunate to have been awarded funding for two further boxes by Burghfield Residents Association. The proceeds from the May Fayre that they run are awarded to good causes in the local area. A big thank you to them for supporting our activities! We will be working with organisations and landowners in the Burghfield area to find suitable locations for these boxes.

Despite the poor breeding season for our barn owls, these additional activities have contributed to making it feel like another successful season working to support this beautiful bird. The group is already looking forward to what we hope will be a productive breeding season next year.

Samantha Boyes
West Berkshire Barn Owl Group



Barn Owl in Typical Habitat
© Caroline Legg/Wiki Commons

You may also be interested in... Waxcap Watch

This autumn and early winter, help Plantlife find Britain's most colourful and important fungi – waxcaps. Thanks to this citizen science campaign, the rare Pink Waxcap has now been recorded at 300 new sites.

Britain is home to some of the most important waxcap grasslands in the world. However, many species are becoming rare and declining; they need identifying and protecting.
www.plantlife.org.uk/waxcapwatch



A Bracing Walk above Compton

4.5 miles/7k of well-defined tracks over the Downs from Compton. Park in the village or, if using it, in the car park of The Swan at Compton opposite the village shop SU520 799 uttering.warms.wishes OS Explorer 170

From the Swan/village shop, follow Horn Street to the east of the pub, bearing right into Wallingford Road at the junction.

1. The pleasant cottages of Compton line **Horn Street** as it runs north to reach Roden House (once Stokes Manor), following the lowest part of the northern source of the River Pang. Behind the old roadside wall with its handmade bricks is the flat area of the Great Pond (probably once a mill pond) where withies were once cut for basket making. In very wet winters, springs still rise here and occasionally flood the road.

Walk along Wallingford Road until a railway bridge can be seen on the right. Pass under the bridge bearing left on the track. Follow this as it then bears right and rises gently uphill to the Downs.



© Geograph – Graham-Horn

2. The **Didcot Newbury and Southampton Junction Railway** was built around 1880. In both World Wars it carried heavy military traffic to the south coast ports. It closed in 1964. Part of the track now forms the Eling Way path between Hampstead Norreys and Hermitage.

3. The **Slad** (the valley through which the stream and railway run north/south) was carved by glacial ice and water and

held an extensive Romano-British settlement. There was almost certainly a Roman villa in the immediate area but no site for this has yet been found.



© Geograph – Des Blenkinsopp

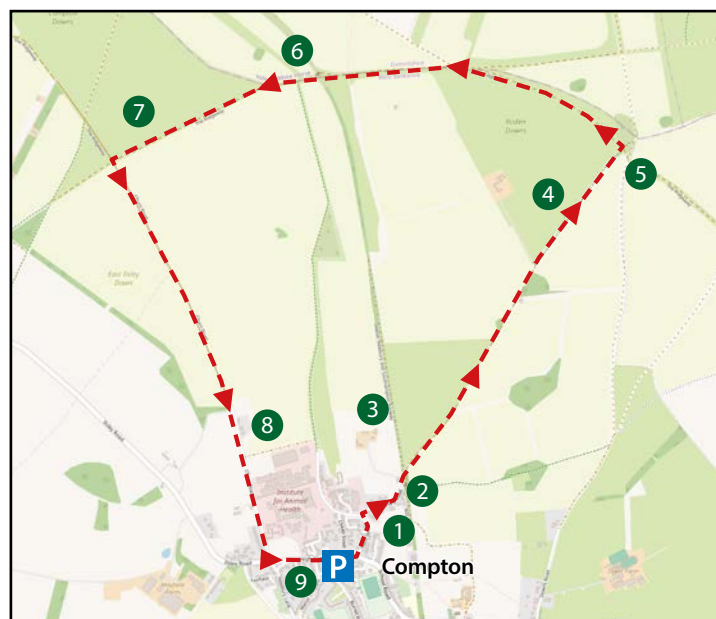
4. **Roden Down** is the site of a Roman cemetery where coins and skeletons in lead and wooden coffins have been excavated. The surprisingly intimate landscape around the trees and spinneys, and the wide views to the west over the Berkshire Downs, once made this a popular picnic spot.

At the major junction of tracks, turn left to take the **Ridgeway Trail** to the west.

5. The wide trackside verges here have a rich chalk grassland flora with many insects and birds to be seen and heard. **Lowbury Hill**, with its Roman temple site and Saxon burial mound, is a short detour to the north-east.

Where a track from the right (the **Fair Mile**) joins, keep left downhill and fork left at the next junction.

6. Ahead in the near distance are the buildings of **Churn Rifle Range** and to the right as you cross the old railway line the widened area of track bed marks the position of **Churn Halt**. This very isolated single platform was built as a temporary stop to accommodate a shooting competition in 1888. Subsequently, military summer camps were established nearby



using the halt as the only access. Trains would not call at Churn unless prior notice had been given to the Didcot stationmaster.

Cross the disused railway on the bridge and walk on up the **Ridgeway** keeping straight on (right) at the first junction and left at the next, to walk beside gallops to your right.

7. The gallops belong to one of the many stables in the area training horses for the 'Sport of Kings'. The open downland makes ideal terrain for racing practice where trainers can assess horses' potential and fitness levels.

On reaching the farm track turn left and follow it back to the village.

8. The road passes **Superity Farm** and the site of a long-established agricultural research station (now defunct), which in latter years housed the Institute of Animal Health.

9. The history of the village of **Compton** (from the Old English cumb and tun – valley with enclosed settlement) can be



© Geograph – Stefan Czapski

traced from at least as far back as the Bronze Age. In Saxon times, two manors existed with about 30 tenants and 8 slaves recorded in the Domesday survey working 450 acres.

West Compton Manor (c.15th century) is passed on the left of the High Street, to the south of which flows the West Pang. This water source and the sheltered valley site probably allowed the development of the large village and its manors.

Turn left on the High Street to return to the pub/village shop.

Margery Slatter

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year
to all our members and readers!

Many more interesting local walks are available on our website: www.westberkscountryside.org.uk