

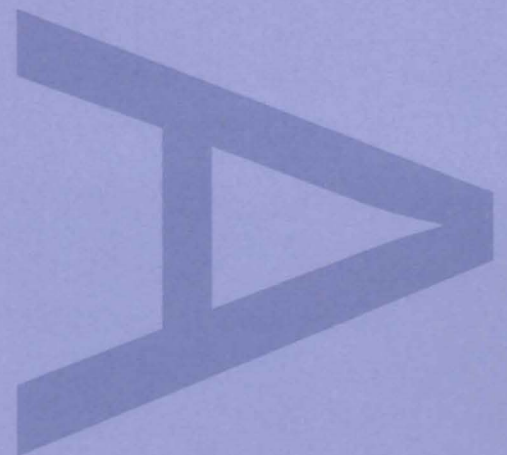
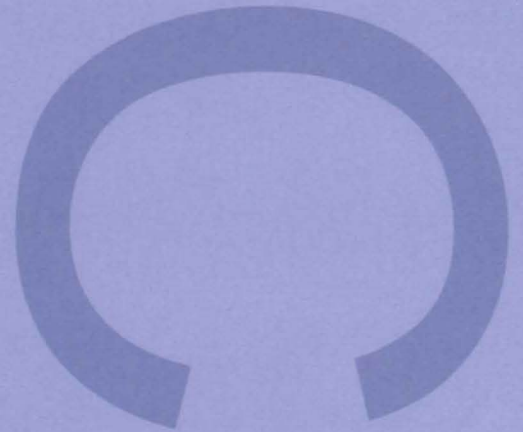
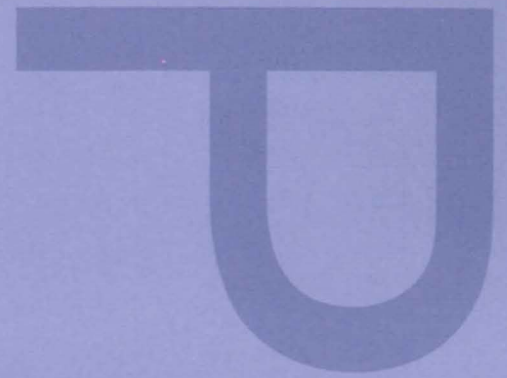
GAZELLE CLOSE, WINNERSH

WOKINGHAM, BERKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

NOVEMBER 2006

BGZW 06



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Gazelle Close, Reading Road,
Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire**

Site Code: BGZW 06

Central National Grid Reference: SU 7704 7116

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at Gazelle Close, Reading Road, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire, prior to the construction of 7 units for office B1(a) use (Planning Application Number F/2006/7818). The evaluation was conducted between 30th October and 3rd November 2006 and was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The work was commissioned by Scott Wilson Ltd on behalf of Business Homes Ltd.

- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of five trial trenches, aimed at coverage of the development area, which revealed natural glacial gravel and sand, an undated ditch and nine undated natural features. The features were sealed by a sequence of subsoil, made ground and topsoil.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Gazelle Close, Reading Road, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire (location map, Fig. 1), prior to the construction of 7 units for office use (Planning Application Number F/2006/7818). The evaluation was commissioned by Scott Wilson Ltd on behalf of Business Homes Ltd. in advance of the redevelopment of the site.
- 2.2 The evaluation was located in the eastern portion of an area of land centred on National Grid Reference SU 7704 7116, located to the southwest of Winnersh. The land previously comprised two fields used for grazing, covering an area of 1.9ha. Gazelle Close forms the sites northern boundary and provides access. The site is bound by a belt of mature trees, hedging and a fence to the southwest, by a fence, ditch and hedgerow to the northeast, and by fencing to the northwest and east. The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation and recording of five trial trenches, aimed at comprehensive coverage of the development area (see trench location map, Fig. 2).
- 2.3 The evaluation was conducted between 30th October and 3rd November 2006 and followed a written specification prepared by David Aspen of Scott Wilson Ltd¹. The fieldwork was supervised by the author, under the Project Management of Tim Bradley. The site was monitored by Dave Thomason, Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, on behalf of Wokingham District Council.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at Reading Museum.
- 2.5 The site was allocated the site code BGZW 06.

¹ Scott Wilson Ltd 2006



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology were commissioned by Scott Wilson Ltd, on behalf of Business Homes Ltd, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Gazelle Close, Winnersh, prior the development of the site, which comprises the construction of 7 units for office B1(a) use. The site has been identified as being of archaeological interest due to the presence of cropmarks in the vicinity of the proposed development. The trial trench evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the archaeological planning condition placed on the site (Planning Ref. F/2006/7818).
- 3.2 A specification was prepared by Scott Wilson Ltd² in response to a brief provided by Berkshire Archaeology and in consultation with Dave Thomason.
- 3.3 The evaluation trial trenching aimed to satisfy the objectives of Wokingham District Council, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. Wokingham District Council's UDP mirrors advice contained in the Department of Environment document 'Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)'. This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of the construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata. Once the results of the Desktop Assessment are known, and where follow-up trial work is known to be necessary or otherwise, an informed decision on the necessity or otherwise for further archaeological strategies may be taken. These strategies may be preservation *in situ*, excavation, or watching brief. The destruction of archaeological remains should be avoided wherever possible and should never take place without prior archaeological excavation and record.

² Scott Wilson Ltd 2006

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 GEOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The solid geology comprises Eocene London Clay. Above the London clay lies an intermittent sequence of gravelly clays and valley gravels (Plateau Gravels and River Gravels) interspersed with sand.
- 4.1.2 The site was subject to a geotechnical investigation by WSP on behalf of Business Homes Ltd in 2005, during which three geotechnical boreholes and 28 trial pits were undertaken³. The deposit sequence indicated between 0.0m and 3.6m of made ground overlying river deposits of sand and gravel above London clay. Substantial disturbance was indicated in the northeast and central-eastern parts of the site where trial pits recorded between 3.4m and 3.6m of made ground. These areas correspond to the former locations of two ponds noted on Ordnance Survey maps between 1989 and 1995, backfilled during the 1980s.
- 4.1.3 The archaeological evaluation trenches, positioned to avoid areas of substantial truncation, broadly reflected the results of the geotechnical work, with London Clay located at 37.43m OD, sealed by fairly level gravelly clays and sands between 37m OD and 39m OD (at heights of between 37.94m OD in Trench 3 to 38.55m OD in Trench 5).

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site comprises two pasture fields centred on SU 7704 7116. The whole site comprises 1.9 ha on which the eastern portion (c. 0.7 ha) is to be built upon. A ditch, L-shaped in plan, runs across the central-eastern portion of the site on a north-northeast/ south-southwest axis.
- 4.2.2 The topography of the site is comparatively level, at between c.38.5 and 40m AOD.
- 4.2.3 The River Loddon is located 400m west of the proposed development site. Historic maps indicate a marshy area in the adjacent field to the northwest of the site, close to reading road. 'According to the information from the Environmental Agency, the site

³ WSP 2005

lies in an area susceptible to zone 3 flooding (flooding from rivers without defences)⁴.
The edge of the present flood plain lies at 39m OAD.

⁴ WSP 2005

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An archaeological specification was undertaken for the site prior to the evaluation fieldwork.⁵ The following section summarises the archaeological and historical background to the site as detailed in that document.

5.1.2 There is no direct evidence of the potential for archaeological remains to exist within the site. The site has been identified as being of archaeological interest due to evidence from the surrounding area.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Stray finds from the surrounding area comprise prehistoric worked flint artefacts. Lower Palaeolithic handaxes have been recovered from the Lynch Hill and Taplow gravels, although those from the Lynch Hill formation are generally found in a rolled, weathered state, indicating that they are not primary deposits. A Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found c. 1km southeast of the proposed development site on Reading Road and a Mesolithic microlith is recorded from Winnersh. A Neolithic flint implement, knife or sickle, was found to the west, at Loddon Bridge.

5.2.2 Two late Bronze Age cremation urns were found at Merryhill Green, c.2km east of the proposed development area.

5.2.3 Cropmarks have been recorded approximately 300m to the south of the site. These consist of a square enclosure with four associated linear features roughly aligned east west. The enclosure is incomplete, rectilinear and measures 30m by 25m. The boundary is situated to the north of the enclosure and is 105m long (NMR_NATINV-500735). Two further alignments of linear features have been identified to the southwest of the proposed development.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 A system of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures is also present c. 600m to the south. A possible trackway of unknown date is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It is defined by parallel ditches which extend for 65m, with a slight kink.

⁵ Scott Wilson Ltd, 2006

(NMR_NATINV-1231435). Other cropmarks to the east and south may represent Romano-British ladder enclosures and post-medieval boundaries relating to land enclosure.

5.3.2 A Roman coin has been found to the west of the River Loddon, with pottery dating to the 1st and 2nd century recovered further to the west. A single sherd of Roman pottery, probably representing a storage jar, has been found to the east of the River Loddon just to the west of the proposed development area.

5.3.3 Human remains of uncertain date have also been found in peat deposits c.500m north of the development site.

5.4 Post-Medieval

5.4.1 Historic Ordnance Survey maps are contained in the archaeological specification⁶ for the site. The following extract summarises the results of their examination. The earliest historic map showing the site in any detail is Norden's Map of Berkshire of the early 1600s. This indicates an arable field, ploughed on a north-south axis, located north of a grove of trees. Saxton's map of 1607 also shows woodland to the south of the site. Rocque's map of 1761 shows that the site formed part of a large arable field ploughed on a north northwest/south southeast axis, possibly showing ridge and furrow earthworks. The map shows tracks or drains up the west and east sides of the field; the current drain along the southeastern side boundary is in the location of the eastern track or drain. By the time Winnersh was enclosed in 1814, the woodland to the south had gone, and only the easterly track or drain remained significant. The field was called Stable Croft.

5.4.2 Ordnance Survey maps show that the area was not built upon until the early 1930s when a single building was constructed on the Reading Road street frontage to the north of the proposed development area. Further buildings were erected in the 1960s and 1980s, and a superstore had been built to the northwest of the proposed development area by 1994. A pond was located in the northeastern corner of the site, and is shown on Ordnance Survey maps between 1989 and 1995. A small structure, square in plan, was located at the eastern end of the pond. The pond was set out on an east-southeast/west-northwest axis, in the area immediately east of the present electricity sub-station. By 1995, the pond had been backfilled, though the small structure remained; it is no longer present. 'The commercial units to the north of the

⁶ Scott Wilson Ltd 2006

proposed development originally formed a concrete batching plant until the 1960s. A plant hire business was then established at the location and is still present today' ⁷.

- 5.4.3 Three archaeological evaluations have been undertaken in the vicinity in the 1990s. An evaluation at Gypsy Lane, Sindlesham noted modern and undated features⁸ and an evaluation and geophysical survey at St Dunstan's, Westfield Road, Winnersh noted a post-medieval pit⁹. Seven trenches excavated at Loddon Bridge located three post-medieval features and a peat deposit within a buried channel¹⁰.

⁷ WSP 2005, 3

⁸ Saunders 1999

⁹ TVAS 1996

¹⁰ Ford 1990

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology for the excavation of five evaluation trial trenches was outlined in the Specification for the Archaeological Field Evaluation prepared by Scott Wilson Ltd¹¹. The fieldwork was designed to address the main project objectives of the evaluation which were outlined in the Specification as follows:
- To identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains;
 - To determine (where possible) the nature, depth, extent, character and date of any archaeological deposits or features encountered;
 - To determine the condition or state of preservation of any archaeological deposits or features encountered
 - To determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
 - To determine the importance of any archaeological remains present.
- 6.2 The evaluation strategy was developed in consultation with Dave Thomason, Berkshire Archaeology Officer. All work was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field evaluation* produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2000).
- 6.3 The trial trenches were located within the eastern part of the site, the area subject to development, placed within areas thought not truncated by modern disturbances (Fig. 2). Their positions were surveyed prior to excavation with the aid of a total station.
- 6.4 The trenches were machine excavated by a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, in level spits, under the supervision of an archaeologist, either until the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits were reached. Thereafter archaeological deposits and features were manually cleaned and excavated with the use of hand tools.

¹¹ Scott Wilson Ltd, 2006

6.5 The maximum dimensions of the trenches are shown in Table 1:

Trench Number	Max Dimensions (m)	Max Height (m OD)	Max Depth (m)
1	20.40m x 1.80m	38.65	0.87
2	21.40m x 1.80m	38.84	0.79
3	20.00m x 1.80m	38.70	0.76
4	23.40m x 1.80m	38.64	0.48
5	10.45m x 1.80m	38.87	0.51

Table 1: Trench Dimensions

6.6 Recording was undertaken using the single context planning method. All features and deposits observed were planned and recorded onto *pro forma* context record sheets. Contexts were numbered sequentially and are shown in this report within square brackets. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A general photographic survey of the site and working conditions was taken.

6.7 A temporary benchmark, 39.57m OD, was traversed onto the site from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark of 39.09m OD, located on the corner of 578 Reading Road.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 – Natural Glacial Gravels and Sands

7.1.1 Natural glacial sand and gravel was encountered in the base of all five of the excavated trenches. In Trench 1 this deposit was recorded as [31] and was encountered at 38.60m OD, with a thickness of 0.30m. In Trench 2 it was recorded as [11] sloping gently from east-west at between 38.36m OD and 38.23m OD. In Trench 3 it was recorded as [20] sloping gently from east-west at between 38.26m OD and 37.94m OD. In Trench 4 it was recorded as [27] and was encountered at 38.16m OD, and in Trench 5 it was encountered at 38.55m OD and recorded as [39].

7.2 Phase 2 – Undated Linear Ditch and Natural Features

7.2.1 Natural glacial sand and gravel was cut by 11 features, located in Trenches 2-5 (Figs. 3 and 4).

7.2.2 In Trench 2 natural glacial sand and gravel [11], was cut by a north-northwest/south-southeast running ditch [6], encountered at c. 38.32m OD, with a width of 0.92m and a depth of 0.33m. Its sides were straight and moderately steep and it had a concave to flat base. A north-northwest/south-southeast linear ditch [15] was encountered to the southeast in Trench 3 at c. 38.09m OD, with a width of 0.95m by 0.36m deep, cutting through natural glacial sand and gravel [20]. Its sides were moderately steep to slightly concave and it had a concave to flat base. The ditch sections in Trenches 2 and 3 were directly in line with one another suggesting they were sections of the same ditch. No evidence of a bank or upcast associated with the ditch was encountered. The ditch had sterile sandy-silty-clay fills [5] and [15] respectively. These were heavily leached, implying natural, waterlain silting of the ditch. No artefactual material was recovered from the ditch, suggesting it formed a field boundary and/or drainage feature.

7.2.3 In Trench 2 natural glacial sand and gravel [11] was cut by three irregular shallow features [4], [8], and [10]. Feature [4], located in the eastern end of Trench 2 at 38.32m OD, was sub-oval with a rounded profile, measuring 1.6m northwest/southeast by 0.90m wide with a depth of 0.17m. Feature [8], encountered to the west of ditch [6] at 38.23m OD, was oval-linear measuring 1.90m east/west by 0.72m and 0.23m deep. Its southern side was steep to concave and its northern side had a straight gradual slope. An east/west oval-linear feature [10], was encountered in the west of Trench 2 at 38.31m OD, curving northwards at its northern extent. It

measured 2.30m east/west by 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep. Its north and south sides were steep to rounded and its west side was gradual sloping.

- 7.2.4 Trench 3 revealed two sub-oval features [17] and [19] situated to the west of ditch [15], cutting through natural glacial sand and gravel [20] at 38.17m OD and 38.03m OD respectively. Both had concave profiles. Feature [17] measured 1.32m long by 0.96m wide and 0.27m deep. Feature [19] measured 0.56m long by 0.45m wide and 0.21m deep.
- 7.2.5 An oval-linear feature [24] was encountered in the eastern end of Trench 4 at 38.21m OD, cut through natural deposit [27], and measuring 1.60m northeast/southwest by 1.15m wide and 0.38m deep. Its west side was vertical and its east and southern sides were gradual sloping. Towards the north the feature curved northwards. Natural glacial sand and gravel [27] was cut by a small oval feature [26], measuring 0.70m northwest/southeast by 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep, located in the centre of Trench 4 at 38.07m OD. It had a vertical northeast edge and gradual sloping sides to the northwest and southwest.
- 7.2.6 In Trench 5 natural glacial sand and gravel [39], was cut by two features. An irregular-linear feature [38], was encountered at 38.39m OD, measuring 1.80m northeast/southwest by 0.76m wide at its northern extent and 0.30m wide at its southern extent. A small oval feature [36] measuring 0.60m northeast/southwest by 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep was located to its east at 39.39m OD.
- 7.2.7 The fills from all of the above features were very similar to those within ditch [5]/[20], comprising sterile sandy-silty-clay, implying that they may have been contemporary. No artefactual dating evidence was recovered from any of these features.

7.3 Phase 3 –Post-Medieval Subsoil Deposits

- 7.3.1 Ditch [6]/[15] and all features and natural deposits in Trenches 1-5 were sealed by a layer of subsoil with a thickness of between 0.15m and 0.30m, comprising mid grey-orange, silty clay sand, with c. 5% small subrounded and subangular stones. It produced several pieces of abraded post-medieval tile and two fragments of eighteenth century red glazed earthenware. It was recorded as [30] in Trench 1 encountered at 38.96m OD, as [2] in Trench 2 encountered at 38.74m OD, as [13] in Trench 3 encountered at 38.46m OD, as [22] in Trench 4 encountered at 38.52m OD, and as [34] in Trench 5 encountered at 38.87m OD.

7.4 Phase 4 – Modern Made Ground and Topsoil

- 7.4.1 Sealing the subsoil in Trench 1 was a layer of made ground [29] with a thickness of 0.50m. This deposit comprised alternating dumps of orange sandy clay and grey-brown silty sandy clay located at 39.32m OD. These produced glass bottle fragments, pottery and fragments of drainpipe dated to the twentieth century.
- 7.4.2 Subsoil deposits in Trenches 2-4 and made ground [29] in Trench 1 were overlain by topsoil, recorded as [28] in Trench 1, [1] in Trench 2, [12] in Trench 3, [21] in Trench 4, and as [33] in Trench 5.

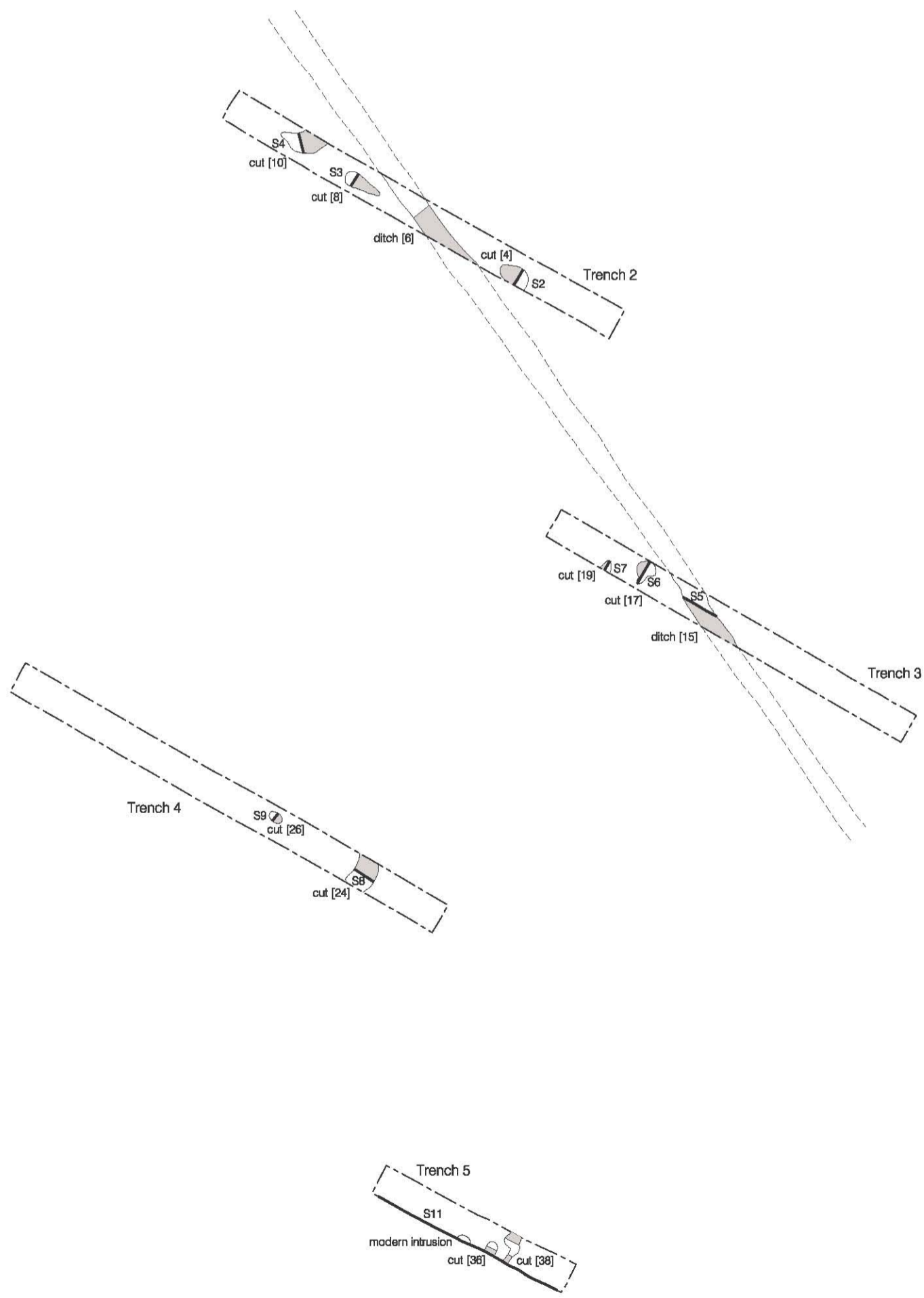
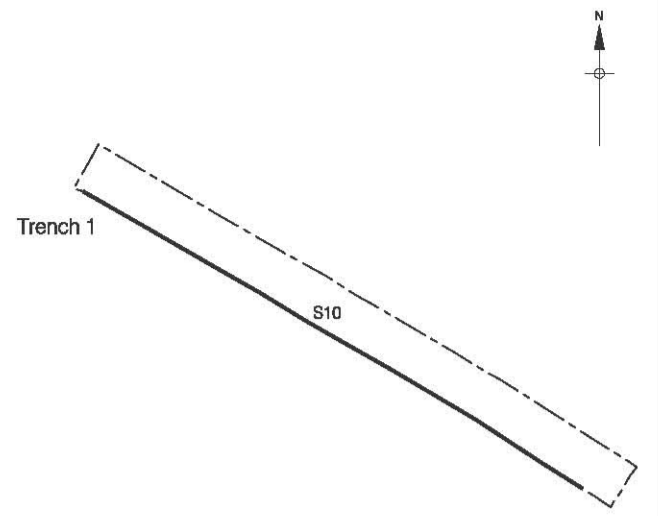
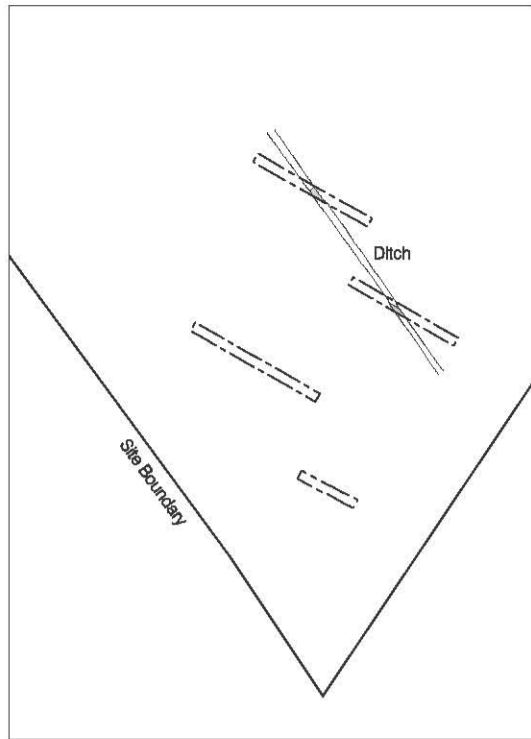
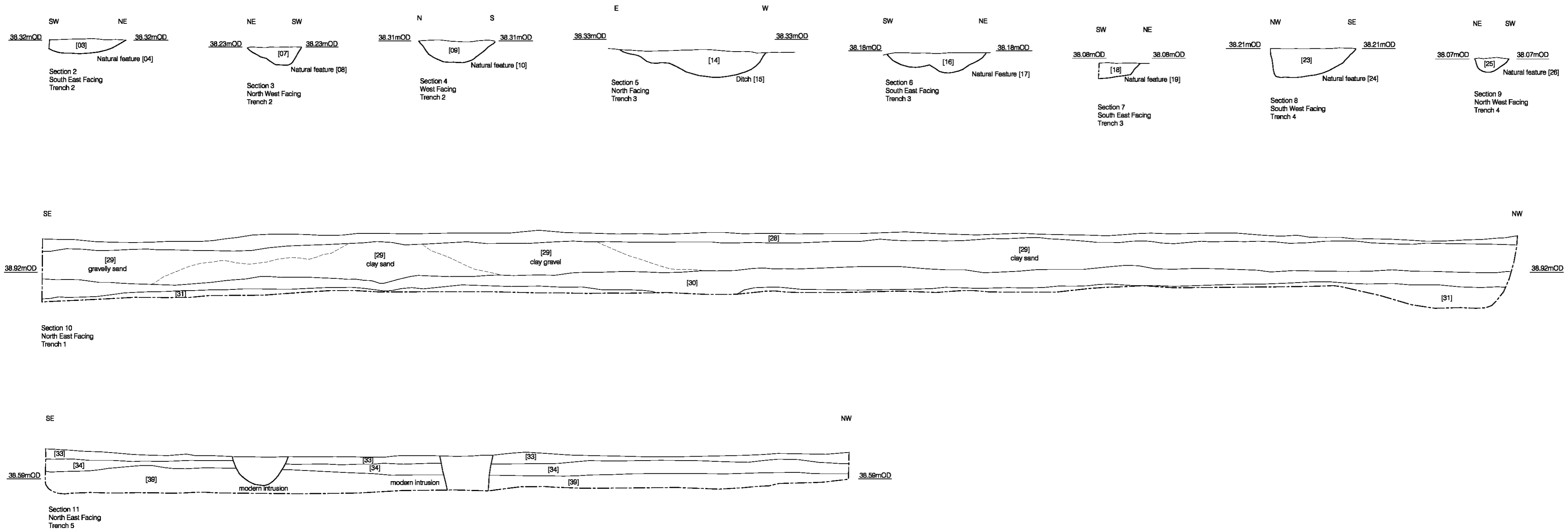


Figure 3
Trenches 1 - 5
Ditches [6] & [15] and natural cut features
1:250 at A3



8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 TRENCH 1

8.1.1 Trench 1 revealed natural glacial sand and gravel overlain by subsoil overlain by modern made-ground and sealed by topsoil.

8.2 TRENCH 2

8.2.1 Trench 2 revealed natural glacial sand and gravel. This was cut by a field boundary ditch and three natural features, sealed by subsoil and overlain by topsoil.

8.3 TRENCH 3

8.3.1 Trench 3 revealed natural glacial sand and gravel, cut by a field boundary ditch and two natural features, sealed by subsoil and overlain by topsoil

8.4 TRENCH 4

8.4.1 Trench 4 revealed natural glacial sand and gravel, cut by two natural features, sealed by subsoil and overlain by topsoil.

8.5 TRENCH 5

8.5.1 Trench 5 revealed natural glacial sand and gravel, cut by two natural features, sealed by subsoil and overlain by topsoil.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation revealed natural deposits in all trenches consistent with the underlying glacial gravel and sand, which was present in all trenches across the site, forming a fairly level horizon at around 38m OD.
- 9.2 Running north-northwest/south-southeast through Trenches 2 and 3 was an undated ditch, recorded as [6] and [15] respectively, which ran for a distance of at least 27m continuing northwest and southeast beyond Trenches 2 and 3. No artefactual material was recovered from the ditch, suggesting it may have formed a field boundary and/or drainage feature.
- 9.3 Several irregular and oval shaped natural features were revealed in Trenches 2-5 and subject to partial manual excavation. The morphologies of features [4], [8], [10] and [24] suggest they were tree throws. Other features, [19], [26] and [36] for example, may represent silted up natural hollows in the surface of the natural subsoil. Features [17] and [38] were irregular-linear and interpreted as animal burrows or tree roots.
- 9.4 The ditch and all of the natural features had very similar fills, comprising sterile sandy-silty-clay. These were heavily leached, implying deposition through natural, waterlain silting. No inclusions were present to suggest deliberate backfilling. Similarities in their fills, absence of dateable evidence, and their being sealed by subsoil, suggests that the features may have been broadly contemporary. The sterile and heavily leached nature of their fills implied that the features were of some considerable antiquity. The identification of square enclosure and linear cropmarks to the south of the site show that the local landscape was being actively managed by the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods¹² and it is possible the ditch recorded within the study site may form part of a field system relating to these cropmarks.
- 9.5 All features were overlain by sandy subsoil with a thickness of between 0.10m and 0.30m. This deposit contained a group of abraded post-medieval ceramic building material fragments comprising peg tile and drain pipe, probably incorporated in to the subsoil through manuring and/or ploughing activities.

¹² Scott Wilson 2006, 2

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Scott Wilson Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Business Homes Ltd.
- 10.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would also like to thank Dave Thomason, Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, for monitoring the work on behalf of Wokingham District Council.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank the field staff Kari Bowers and Ashley Pooley. Thanks to Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale for the logistics, Natalie Barrett for the surveying, Berni Sudds and Chris Jarrett for finds analysis and Tim Bradley for his project management and editing.

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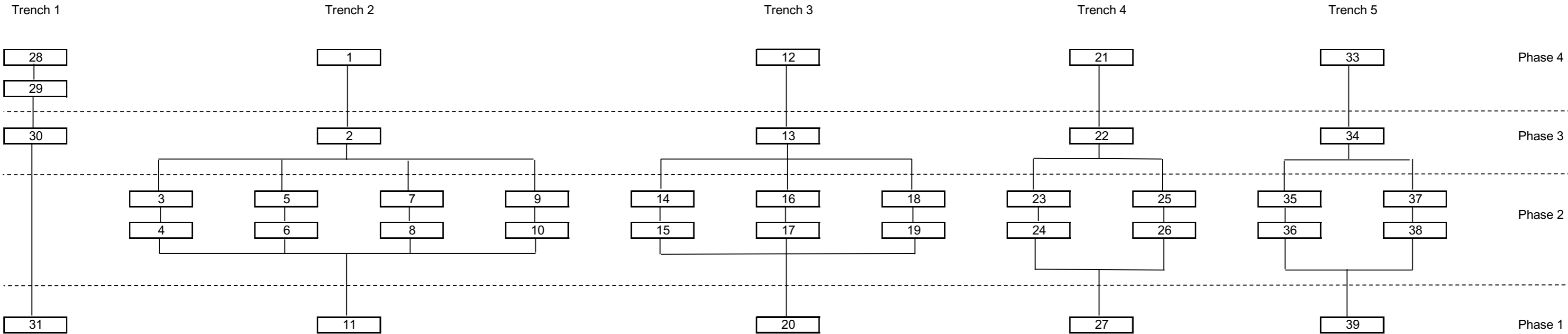
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Trench	Phase	Description
1	Deposit	2	4	Topsoil
2	Deposit	2	3	Subsoil
3	Fill	2	2	Fill of [4]
4	Cut	2	2	Sub-oval Natural Feature
5	Fill	2	2	Fill of [6]
6	Cut	2	2	NNW/SSE Ditch
7	Fill	2	2	Fill of [8]
8	Cut	2	2	Oval-linear Natural Feature
9	Fill	2	2	Fill of [10]
10	Cut	2	2	Irregular Natural Feature
11	Deposit	2	1	Natural Glacial Sand & Gravel
12	Deposit	3	4	Topsoil
13	Deposit	3	3	Subsoil
14	Fill	3	2	Fill of [15]
15	Cut	3	2	NNW/SSE Ditch
16	Fill	3	2	Fill of [17]
17	Cut	3	2	Irregular Natural Feature
18	Fill	3	2	Fill of [19]
19	Cut	3	2	Oval Natural Feature
20	Deposit	3	1	Natural Glacial Sand & Gravel
21	Deposit	4	4	Topsoil
22	Deposit	4	3	Subsoil
23	Fill	4	2	Fill of [24]
24	Cut	4	2	Sub-Oval Natural Feature
25	Fill	4	2	Fill of [26]
26	Cut	4	2	Oval Natural Feature
27	Deposit	4	1	Natural Glacial Sand & Gravel
28	Deposit	1	4	Topsoil
29	Deposit	1	4	Modern Made Ground
30	Deposit	1	3	Subsoil
31	Deposit	1	1	Natural Glacial Sand & Gravel
33	Deposit	5	4	Modern Topsoil
34	Deposit	5	3	Subsoil
35	Fill	5	2	Fill of [36]

36	Cut	5	2	Irregular Natural Feature
37	Fill	5	2	Fill of [38]
38	Cut	5	2	Irregular Natural Feature
39	Deposit	5	1	Natural Glacial Sand & Gravel

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: FINDS REPORT

Berni Sudds and Chris Jarrett

Pottery

Trench 1

Context [29], modern made ground. Spot date: 1825-1840.

PEAR TR, 1780-1840, X1 sherd, plate rim with Willow pattern border.

TPW 4, 1825-1900, x1 sherd, plate rim with green-print geometrical border.

REFW, 1800-1900, x1 sherd, plain white wall tile.

Context [30], sub-soil, c.1580-1900.

Post-medieval fine red earthenware, source unknown, X1 splayed base sherd. Form: uncertain.

Glass

Trench 1

Context [29], modern made ground. Spot date: late 19th- -20th century.

X1 fragment of clear glass, press moulded tumbler base, late 19th- -20th century.

X1 fragment of light green glass bottle base, embossed 'P & R B', late 19th- -20th century.

Ceramic building material

Trench 2

Context [2], sub-soil.

Post-medieval peg tile, x2 fragments.

x1 fragment modern, undiagnostic, possible drain fragment.

Trench 1

Context [29]

X 4 fragments of 3033 type stock moulded bricks, ranging in date from 17th to mid 19th century.

X1 unidentified fragment with no surfaces

Context [30]

X 7 medieval fragments and post-medieval peg tile.

X1 fragment of modern drain.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-20255

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Gazelle Close, Reading Road, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
Short description of the project	Five evaluation trenches were excavated which revealed natural glacial sand and gravel subsoil, cut by a north-northwest/south-southeast drainage ditch/field boundary, which probably formed part of a field system, and nine undated natural features. No datable finds were recovered from any of the features. Post-medieval tile and brick fragments, pot, and glass were recovered from overlying subsoil and modern made-ground.
Project dates	Start: 30-10-2006 End: 03-11-2006
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BGZW 06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain

Monument type NATURAL FEATURES Uncertain

Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL/POT Post Medieval

Significant Finds POT, GLASS Modern

Project location

Country England

Site location BERKSHIRE WOKINGHAM WINNERSH Land at Gazelle Close,
Reading Road, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire

Postcode RG41 5XX

Study area 1.90 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 7704 7116 51.4337033655 -0.891602657164 51 26 01 N 000 53
29 W Point

Height OD Min: 37.81m Max: 39.30m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief
originator Scott Wilson Ltd

Project design originator Scott Wilson Ltd

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Mark Bagwell

Type of sponsor/funding body Business Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Reading Museum

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass','other'

Digital Archive recipient Reading Museum

Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Glass','Stratigraphic','Survey'

Entered by Mark Bagwell (timbradley@pca.com)

Entered on 8 November 2006

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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