

**An archaeological evaluation
on land at Elms Field, Wokingham, Berkshire**

**NGR: 480942 168503
(SU 80942 68503)**

**ASE Project No: 7577
Site Code: WEF15**

**ASE Report No: 2015231
OASIS id: archaeol6-216336**

**Suzanne Westall MA MSc ACIfA
With contributions by
Lucy Allott, Luke Barber and Elke Raemen
Illustrations by Nathalie Gonzalez**



July 2015



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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Elms Field, Wokingham, Berkshire. Five trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, and two soakaway test pits monitored.

The underlying natural sands were recorded between 61.91m OD in the south of the site (Trench 2) and 67.56m OD in the north (soakaway pit TPST 2). Potential archaeological features recorded include two linear features, a probable tree throw and a sequence of burnt material and chalk rubble. However, access to the open trenches was prohibited due to the health and safety procedures of the main contractor meaning that a number of features remain uninvestigated and undated. Some 18th-early 20th century finds were noted in the overburden of the trenches.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited (hereafter "AECOM") to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Elms Field, Wokingham, Berkshire (centred at NGR 480942 168503, Figure 1)

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the latest data held by the British Geological Survey the solid geology of the site comprises Bagshot Formation sand: sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas. Superficial deposits of river terrace gravels are recorded in the east of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Proposals exist to redevelop the site. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, as outlined in a prior *Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment* (AECOM 2012), a programme of targeted trial trench evaluation is required in order to further inform the requirement for any further work to mitigate against the impact of the proposed redevelopment. A *Written Scheme of Investigation* which outlined the scope of this phase of trial trench evaluation was subsequently prepared by (AECOM 2015) and duly approved by Berkshire Archaeology in its capacity as advisor to Wokingham Borough Council on archaeological matters. All work was carried out in accordance with this document and with the relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching, undertaken between 3rd and 9th June 2015. The archaeological work was undertaken by Suzanne Westall (Archaeologist) and Natalie Gonzalez (Surveyor). The project was managed by Paul Mason (Fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-Excavation)

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 An archaeological background to the site was produced by AECOM in their WSI (2015) and is reproduced below with the relevant acknowledgement:

'This area lay outside the medieval core of Wokingham and little is known about the development of this site until the mid-18th century when it is depicted as agricultural land on Rocque's map of 1762. Apart from a single building within the site boundary near to the Primitive Methodist Chapel shown on the 1842 tithe map, the only changes to the site before the mid-1960s are slight changes in boundaries at the end of the 19th century. Between 1966 and 1969 Elms Road was constructed, destroying a historic pond, and Municipal offices were constructed in the southern part of the site to the east of Elms Road. Although new council offices were constructed on the site of the former St Paul's Rectory in the early 1960s, it was not until the early 1970s that an access track was constructed to the west and south of the offices from Station Road, and a tennis court and pitch and putt course was introduced to the southern part of the site. In the mid-1970s an adventure playground was also added to the east of the tennis courts. Around 1999 the current car park to the west of Ellison Way was constructed with access from Elms Road.'

2.2 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AECOM 2015) were:

- To determine the level of risk that the archaeological resource would present (if found) to the construction programme and aid in determination of any additional mitigation work specification and programme if required.
- If significant results are obtained it is likely that further stages of archaeological work will be required. This could entail preservation in situ, excavation and recording prior to construction, watching brief, areas of no further work and assessment, analysis, reporting, publication and archiving of the results.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 A trench layout was agreed prior to the work being undertaken, although all of the trench locations had to be amended or trench sizes reduced due to the presence of underground services (see Figure 2). Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were all 20m long but moved fractionally from their planned location, while Trench 4 was reduced to approx. 11m in length and Trench 6 to 7.5m due to the presence of liver services. Trench 5 could not be excavated at all, also due to the presence of buried services. Instead, two nearby soakaway test pits (TPST 1 and TPST2) were archaeologically recorded in lieu of Trench 5.
- 3.1.2 All amendments to the trench layout were agreed with the consultant archaeologist for AECOM, Nick Finch.
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was taken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify archaeological features. Spoil and trench bases were visually scanned for the presence of artefacts.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were located using digital survey technology. Feature plans and sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. A digital photographic record of all trenches and excavated features and of the site in general was maintained.
- 3.1.5 Access to the open trenches, other than Trench 6, was prohibited due to the health and safety procedures of the main contractor. Potential features were photographed and planned as best possible

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a relevant repository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	31
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	37
Permatrace sheets	1
Trench Record Forms	8

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Max height (m AOD)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	62.46
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	62.16
2/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	61.91
2/004	Cut	Possible ditch	1.87	0.80	-	61.91
2/005	Fill	Fill of 2/004	1.87	0.80	-	61.91

Table 2: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 2 was 20.00m long, 2.00m wide and excavated to a depth of c. 0.50m.
- 4.1.2 The Natural geology, comprising Bagshot Sand Formation, was recorded between 65.02m and 65.57m OD.
- 4.1.3 One possible feature of archaeological interest was observed; a linear feature crossing the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment [2/004], with a fill of greyish brown sandy silt [2/005]. The feature was not excavated because access into the trench was prohibited.
- 4.1.4 The possible ditch [2/004] was sealed by a sequence of light brown silty-sand subsoil [2/002] and mid brown silty sand topsoil [2/001]. Finds recovered from these deposits include early 19th century pottery from subsoil horizon [2/02] and 19th-early 20th century pottery from topsoil horizon [2/001], as well an assemblage of 18th-19th century brick and tile from both deposits.

4.2 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Max height (m AOD)
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.46	66.43
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	T.	Tr.	0.35	65.97
4/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	65.57
4/004	Cut	Poss. ditch		0.90	-	65.57
4/005	Fill	Fill of 4/004		0.90	-	65.57

Table 3: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 This trench was 11.00m long, 3.00m wide and up to 1.05m deep. One possible feature was recorded in the base of the trench.
- 4.2.2 Natural sand [4/003] was recorded between 65.02m and 65.57m OD.
- 4.2.3 Four metres of a possible ditch [4/004] was exposed in the centre of the trench, with a fill of mid brown sandy silt [4/005]. This was sealed by a sequence of subsoil [4/002] and topsoil [4/001]. Finds recovered from these

deposits include 18th-19th century brick and tile.

4.3 Trench 6 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Max. height (m AOD)
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34	63.71
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37	63.37
6/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.		63.00
6/004	Cut	Probable tree-throw	1.20	0.60	0.20	62.80
6/005	Fill	Fill of probable tree-throw [6/004]	1.20	0.60	0.20	62.80

Table 4: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 6 measured 7.60m x 2.50m in plan and c. 0.85m in depth.

4.3.2 The natural sand [6/003] was recorded at around 63.00m OD. A single probable tree throw was investigated by hand excavation within this trench. This consisted of an irregular ovoid feature with a slightly irregular base [6/004], filled with light yellow sandy silt [6/005]. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.3.3 The feature was overlain by subsoil [6/002] and topsoil [6/001], from which two sherds of 18th century pottery and a clay pipe fragment dated to c. 1680-1800.

4.4 TPST 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Max height (m AOD)
TT1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	68.59
TT1/002	Layer	Chalk with brick rubble	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	68.34
TT1/003	Layer	Burnt deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.50	67.99
TT1/004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	67.49

Table 5: TPST 1 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 This comprised one of the soakaway test pits monitored in place of Trench 5. It measured 1.60m long, 0.40m wide and was excavated to a depth of 2.00m.

4.4.2 Natural geology [TT1/004] was recorded at around 67.49m OD. This was overlain by a sequence of two layers not encountered in any of the other trenches, consisting of a burnt deposit (TT1/003) containing large fragments of charcoal overlain by a layer of mortar or chalk (TT1/002) and occasional brick. This was sealed by topsoil [TT/001].

4.5 Negative Trenches 1 and 3 and TPST 2 (Figures 6 and 7)

4.5.1 Trenches 1 and 3, TPST 2, in which no archaeological features were observed contained a sequence of natural sand, overlain by subsoil and topsoil horizons. The natural was recorded between 67.56m OD (TPST2) and 62.28m OD (Trench 1). In addition, some variation in the natural geology was recorded in Trench 3 (see Figure 7). The topsoil ranged in thickness from between 0.40m and 0.80m and the subsoil up to 0.40m (See Table 6 below). Finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil horizons include 18th-19th century brick and tile, as well as 19th-early 20th century pottery from topsoil horizon [1/001].

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Max height (m AOD)
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.40	62.58
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	62.43
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	-	62.28
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.70	65.45
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.40	64.75
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	-	64.35
3	3/004	Layer	Natural	-	64.38
3	3/005	Layer	Natural	-	64.49
3	3/006	Layer	Natural	-	63.99
TPST2	TT2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.80	68.66
TPST2	TT2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30	67.86
TPST2	TT2/003	Layer	Natural	-	67.56

Table 6: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Elms Field, Wokingham (see Appendix 1 for an overview of the assemblage). All were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014a).

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of just 16 sherds of pottery, most of which was recovered from topsoil contexts in one of three trenches. Overall the assemblage is composed of small to medium sized sherds (to 60mm across) with moderate to heavy wear. As such it would appear the assemblage has been subjected to a degree of reworking, not an unsurprising point given the unstratified nature of the material.

5.2.2 Context [1/001] produced both the largest assemblage and the earliest sherds. The deposit contained a 24g bodysherd from a 17th- century Border ware bowl with green internal glaze and three worn sherds of fine glazed red earthenware (Red Border ware type), of probable mid 17th- to mid 18th- century date. The remaining sherds from [1/001] are all of the 19th to early 20th centuries and consist of unglazed earthenware (2/23g: flower pots), late glazed red earthenware (1/64g: large bowl/bread bin with rounded club rim), English stoneware (2/141g: a blacking bottle and part of a drain), blue transfer-printed whiteware (1/11g: part of a burnt willow-patterned plate) and Yellow ware (1/7g: a moulded mixing bowl with internal white slip).

5.2.3 Context [2/001] just produced a 5g sherd of unglazed earthenware flower pot of 19th- to early 20th- century date. Context [2/002] contained a sherd of glazed red earthenware (5g and externally sooted) and a 28g base sherd from a willow patterned pearlware serving dish. The two sherds suggest an early 19th- century date.

5.2.4 The final context to produce pottery was [6/001] that contained two freshly broken (conjoining) sherds from an 18th- century glazed red earthenware bowl (22g).

5.2.5 Overall the pottery suggests a background scatter from manuring during the 17th to mid 18th centuries and again during the 19th to early 20th centuries. Although all sherds are somewhat worn, many are quite large suggesting arable cultivation was not intense/continuous. The assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and has duly been discarded.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 A small assemblage comprising 124 fragments (weight 4553g) was recovered from nine different contexts. The entire assemblage is of later post-medieval date. Most fragments are abraded, some severely, suggesting

some reworking.

- 5.3.2 The assemblage has been recorded in detail on pro forma sheets for archive. Samples of each fabric have been retained. The remainder of the assemblage does not hold any potential and has been discarded.
- 5.3.3 Roof furniture comprises mostly peg tile, although a single pan tile fragment was recovered from [1/001]. Pieces are all of 18th- to 19th-century date. Three different fabrics were encountered. Fabric T1 is orange with common quartz, ranging from very fine to medium, as well as rare coarse quartz. Fabric T2 is coarser, with moderate fine to medium quartz and rare coarse quartz. Finally, fabric T3 contains moderate very fine quartz and rare fine quartz.
- 5.3.4 A total of 22 brick fragments survive, however, few retain full dimensions and most are severely abraded. Of three fragments the complete thickness survives, measuring 52, 56 and 59mm. Two different fabrics were noted: fabric B1 is orange with abundant very fine to fine quartz and rare quartz to 1.5mm whereas fabric B2 is somewhat coarser, with common medium to coarse quartz, moderate very fine to fine quartz and moderate medium to coarse red iron oxides. Six fragments are vitrified and undiagnostic of fabric. Context [3/001] contained a fragment of late 19th- to 20th-century date. The remainder is of probable 18th- to 19th-century date although some could be slightly later.
- 5.3.5 Context [1/001] contained a floor tile fragment measuring 28mm thick. It is in an orange fabric with common fine to very fine quartz and rare medium quartz. Lenses of common medium quartz are present as well as calcareous streaks and rare calcareous pellets. The fragment is of 18th- to 19th-century date. A second, probable, floor tile was found in [1/002] and measures 38mm thick. The fragment is vitrified, however, it is of late post-medieval date.
- 5.3.6 An additional 43 fragments are too small to be diagnostic of form. Finally, [TT1/002] contained fragments of lime mortar with sparse sand tempering.

5.4. The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A single fragment of glass was recovered from [1/001]. It comprises a vessel body fragment with applied opaque white ropetwist band. The body itself is in opaque white with red, blue and gold coloured inlay, superficially resembling millefiori decoration. The fragment appears fairly crude and is presumably from a decorative vessel such as a vase. It is of 19th century date.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Three clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments were recovered from the topsoil in three different trenches. All three are undecorated and unmarked. The earliest fragment was found in [6/001] and dates to c. 1660-1710. Context [1/001] contained a piece broadly dated to c. 1680-1800. A fragment dating between 1750 and 1910 was recovered from [3/001].

5.6 Flintwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A single fragment of unworked, fire-cracked flint was recovered from [3/001]. The fragment is discoloured red, suggesting a relatively low temperature.

5.7 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Context [TT1/002] produced a 350g sample labelled as chalk/mortar. The sample is in fact composed of weathered irregular lumps of chalk, but includes a few irregular pieces of 'puddled' chalk, consisting of compressed and reconstituted chalk granules bonded in a silty chalk matrix.

5.8 Charcoal/Wood by Lucy Allott

- 5.8.1 A small amount of charred and part charred wood was hand collected from context [TT1/003] an amorphous deposit. The assemblage consists primarily of pieces of roundwood ranging in size from twigs (c. 10mm diameter) to small branches (c. 50mm diameter) some of which retain both bark and pith. No identifications have been undertaken at present although most are sufficiently well preserved for identification if this is considered of value for understanding the deposit. Although currently undated it is likely that this deposit is comparatively modern given that some of the charcoal fragments retain sections that are uncharred. The presence of bark also suggest the deposit has undergone little post depositional disturbance. In the absence of feature information, the likely origin or use of this charcoal the assemblage holds little potential to provide further information beyond an indication of fuel used.

5.9 Summary

- 5.9.1 Finds include pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, stone and charcoal. Dateable material is of late post-medieval date. The entire assemblage was recovered from topsoil or overburden and is therefore of no potential. Apart from fabric samples of ceramic building material, the assemblage is recommended for discard.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Little variation was noted in the overburden sequence of the site, although the thickness of the did increase significantly in Trench 3 and TPST 2, to between 0.70m and 0.80m in thickness. This may be the result of a localised importation of garden soils on to the site. In addition, no subsoil was noted in TPST1, where an unusual sequence of burnt material and chalk was recorded overlying the natural geology. The origin and significance of these deposits is impossible to gauge within the limited confines of this trench and further work is required to better understand these deposits.

6.1.2 In addition to the deposits in TPST1 discussed above, a further three probable archaeological features were encountered on the site, including two possible ditches and a tree throw, of which only the latter was investigated in any detail. For this reason, none of the features yielded any artefacts, precluding any possibility of dating the features, or establishing their function with any degree of confidence.

6.1.4 Some finds of 18th-19th and early 20th century date were recovered from the overburden across the site. some or all of these *may* relate to the possible features, but this remains conjectural.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 The site did not appear to be subject to any previous development that may have had a detrimental effect on any potential archaeology. It may be noted, however, that the area around TPST 2 and Trench 3 may have been built up at some stage, considering the significantly thicker layer of topsoil recorded in these locations.

6.2.2 Potential features were observed cutting the natural at between 61.23 and 65.02m OD and the overburden sealing them varied in thickness between 0.25m and 1.10m.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

6.3.1 None of the potential archaeological features were dated as they were not excavated. However, finds from the overburden suggest a predominantly post-medieval origin.

6.3.2 Without excavation, the form and function of these features remains unclear, but given the general dearth of archaeological features across the excavated trenches it seems probable that the ditches represent remnant field systems.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 The evaluation was not able to determine the character, quality or date of any archaeological remains as excavation of the potential features was not possible (with the exception of the probable tree throw in Trench 6) . However, the presence of potential features and of finds of 18th-early 20th

century date in the overburden suggests that any archaeological horizon which may be present would survive relatively undisturbed. The few features present appear to be related largely to agricultural land division as such, could be deemed to present a low level of risk to the construction programme. The exception to this observation might be the unusual deposits of burnt material and chalk in TPST 1. The date, function and origin of these deposits remains undetermined and as such it is not possible to gauge the risk they might present to any proposed construction programme without carrying out further work.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the survival of some archaeological activity on the site, albeit of unknown date, which may relate largely to agricultural land division.

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ClfA 2014b *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (revised edition)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Nick Finch, Consultant Archaeologist at AECOM, and Roland Smith, Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, for their guidance during the fieldwork. The excavation was directed by Suzanne Westall. The author would like to thank Nathalie Gonzalez who assisted with the fieldwork, surveyed the site, and produced the Figures for this report; Paul Mason who project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson who project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	WEF15				
Identification Name and Address	Elms Field, Wokingham				
County, District &/or Borough	Berkshire				
OS Grid Refs.	480942 168503				
Geology	Bagshot Formation sand				
Arch. South-East Project Number	7577				
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.				
Type of Site	Green Field			(Public Park)	
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.			3/6/15-9/6/15	
Sponsor/Client	AECOM				
Project Manager	Paul Mason				
Project Supervisor	Suzie Westall				
Period Summary					
		MED	PM	Other Modern	
<i>Summary</i>					
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Elms Field, Wokingham, Berkshire. Five trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, and two soakaway test pits monitored.</i></p> <p><i>The underlying natural sands were recorded between 61.91m OD in the south of the site (Trench 2) and 67.56m OD in the north (soakaway pit TPST 2). Potential archaeological features recorded include two linear features, a probable tree throw and a sequence of burnt material and chalk rubble. However, access to the open trenches was prohibited by the client meaning that the features remain uninvestigated and undated. Some 18th-early 20th century finds were noted in the overburden of the trenches.</i></p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-216336

Project details

Project name Land at Elms Field, Wokingham, Berkshire

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by AECOM Infrastructure and Environment UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Elms Field, Wokingham, Berkshire. Five trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, and two soakaway test pits monitored. The underlying natural sands were recorded between 61.91m OD in the south of the site (Trench 2) and 67.56m OD in the north (soakaway pit TPST 2). Potential archaeological features recorded include two linear features, a probable tree throw and a sequence of burnt material and chalk rubble. However, access to the open trenches was prohibited by the client meaning that the features remain uninvestigated and undated. Some 18th-early 20th century finds were noted in the overburden of the trenches.

Project dates Start: 03-06-2015 End: 09-06-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes WEF15 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 7577 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type TREE THROW Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK Post Medieval

Significant Finds ROOF TILE Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Targeted Trenches"

Development type Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)

Prompt Environmental Assessment regulations Schedule 2 projects

	(Discretionary)
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE WOKINGHAM WOKINGHAM Land at Elms Field, Wokingham
Postcode	RG40 2LD
Study area	6.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 809 685 51.4092493799 -0.836687085693 51 24 33 N 000 50 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 61.91m Max: 67.56m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Berkshire Archaeology
Project design originator	AECOM
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Suzie Westall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	AECOM
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive	Local Museum

recipient

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Stratigraphic","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An archaeological evaluation on land at Elms Field, Wokingham, Berkshire

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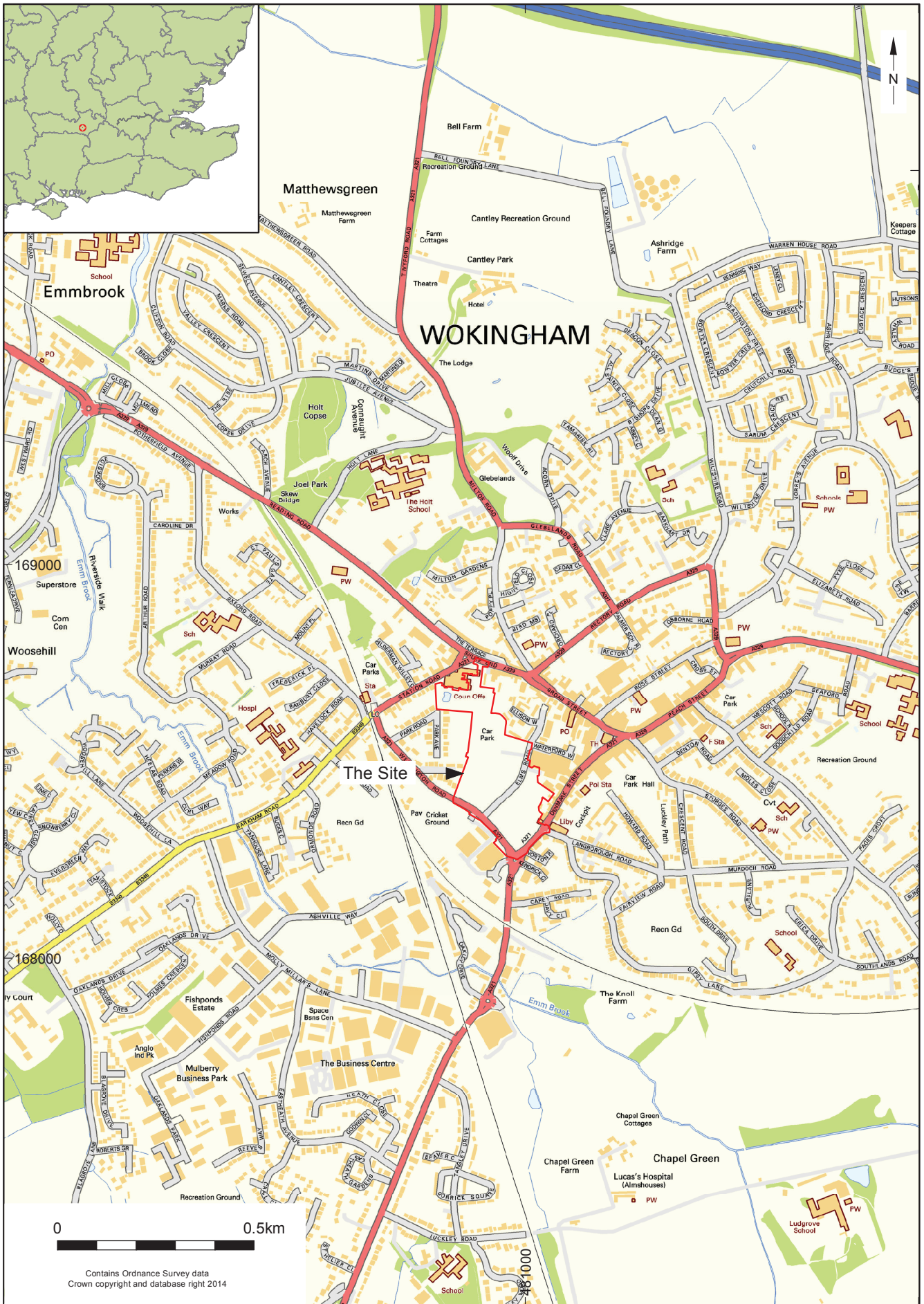
Description Archaeology South-East was commissioned by AECOM Infrastructure and Environment UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Elms Field, Wokingham, Berkshire. Five trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, and two soakaway test pits monitored. The underlying natural sands were recorded between 61.91m OD in the south of the site (Trench 2) and 67.56m OD in the north (soakaway pit TPST 2). Potential archaeological features recorded include two linear features, a probable tree throw and a sequence of burnt material and chalk rubble. However, access to the open trenches was prohibited by the client meaning that the features remain uninvestigated and undated. Some 18th-early 20th century finds were noted in the overburden of the trenches.

Entered by D Hart (d.hart@ucl.ac.uk)

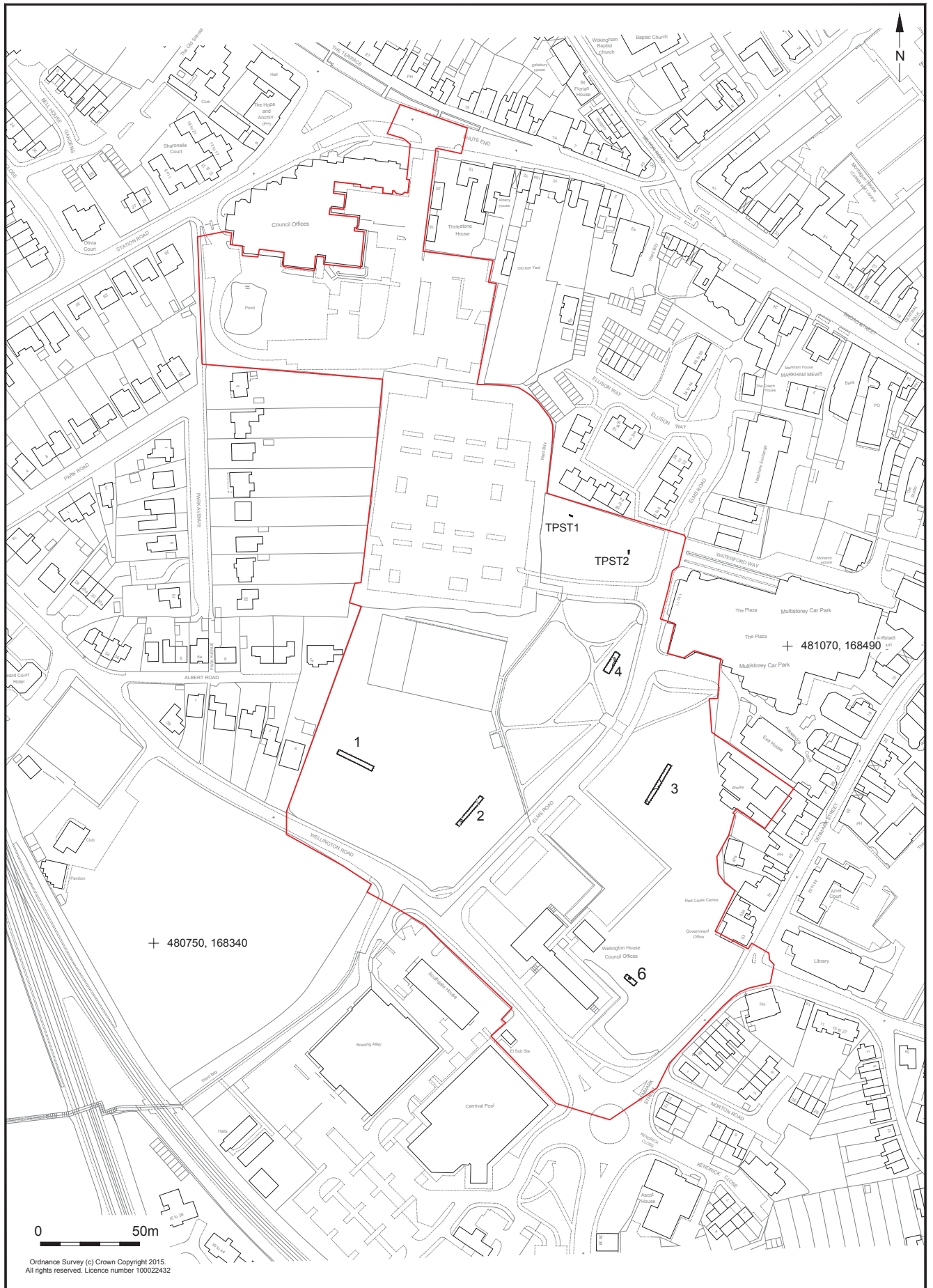
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Appendix 1: Quantification of the finds assemblage

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
TT1/002			4	118			23	352						
TT1/003									13	84				
1/001	11	340	48	1562							1	4	1	4
1/002			3	188										
2/001	1	6	3	90										
2/002	2	34	9	1038										
3/001			12	528	1	66							1	4
4/001			38	878										
4/002			3	136										
6/001	2	22	3	94									1	4
Total	16	402	123	4632	1	66	23	352	13	84	1	4	3	12



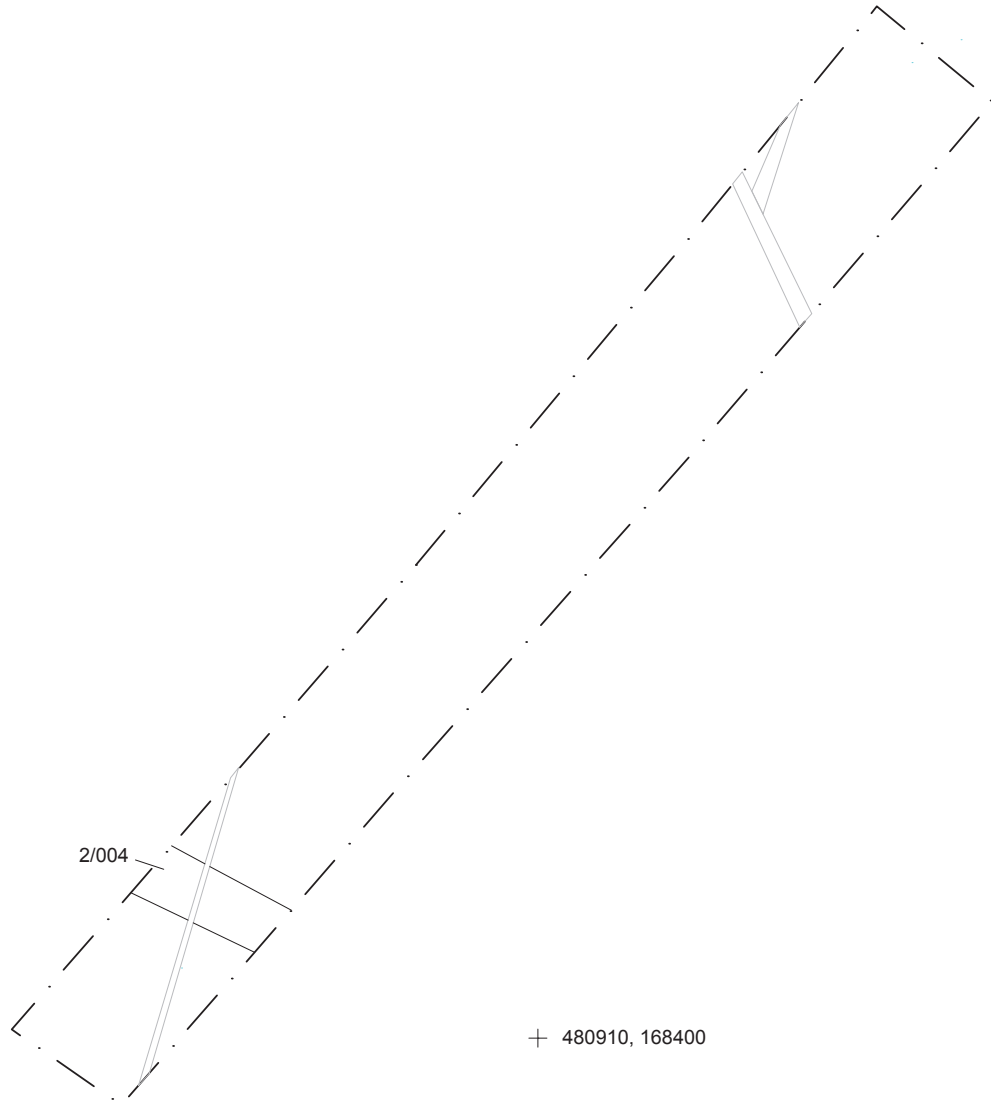
© Archaeology South-East		Wokingham, Elms Field		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7577	June 2015	Site location		
Report Ref: 2015231	Drawn by: NG			



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© Archaeology South-East		Wokingham, Elms Field	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7577	June 2015	Trench and test pit Location	
Report Ref: 2015231	Drawn by: NG		

+ 480905, 168415



Trench 2, looking north-east



Feature 2/004, looking-east



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Wokingham, Elms Field

Project Ref: 7577

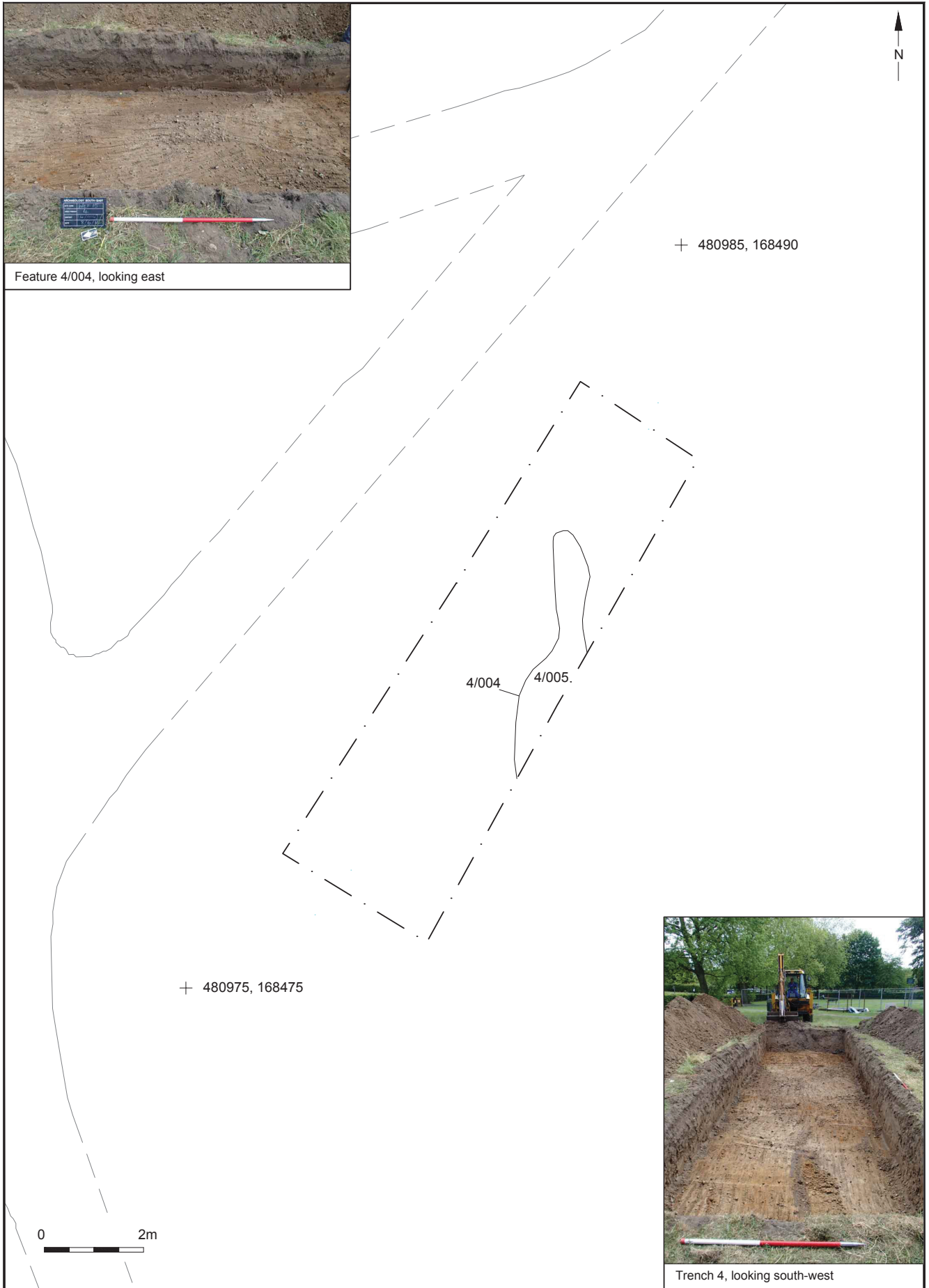
June 2015

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Trench 2: plan and photographs

Fig. 3



© Archaeology South-East		Wokingham, Elms Field	Fig. 4
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Trench 1, looking north-east



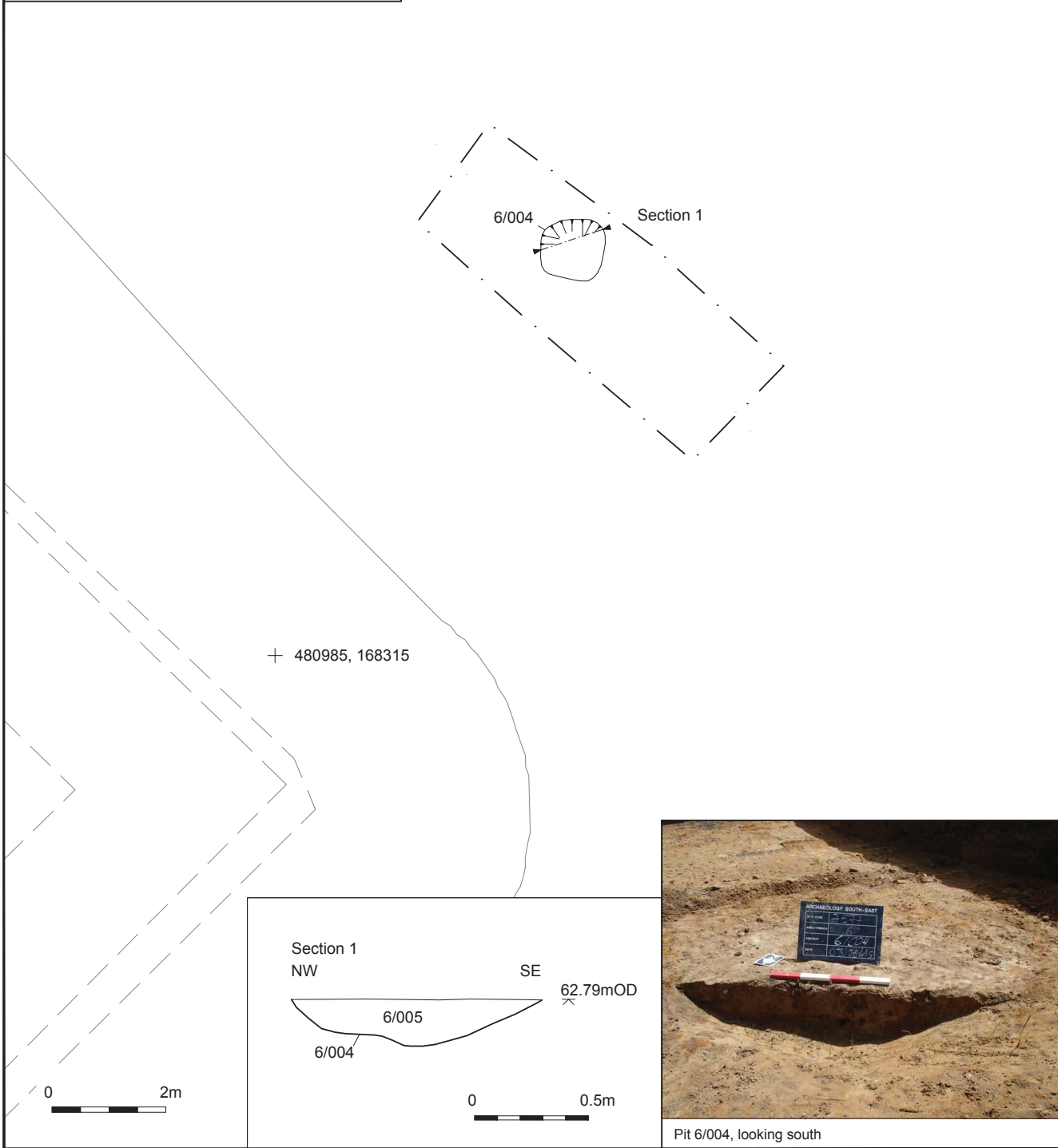
TPST1, looking west

© Archaeology South-East		Wokingham, Elms Field	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7577	June 2015	Photographs of negative Trench 1 and TPST1	
Report Ref: 2015231	Drawn by: NG		



Trench 6, looking north east

+ 480990, 168330



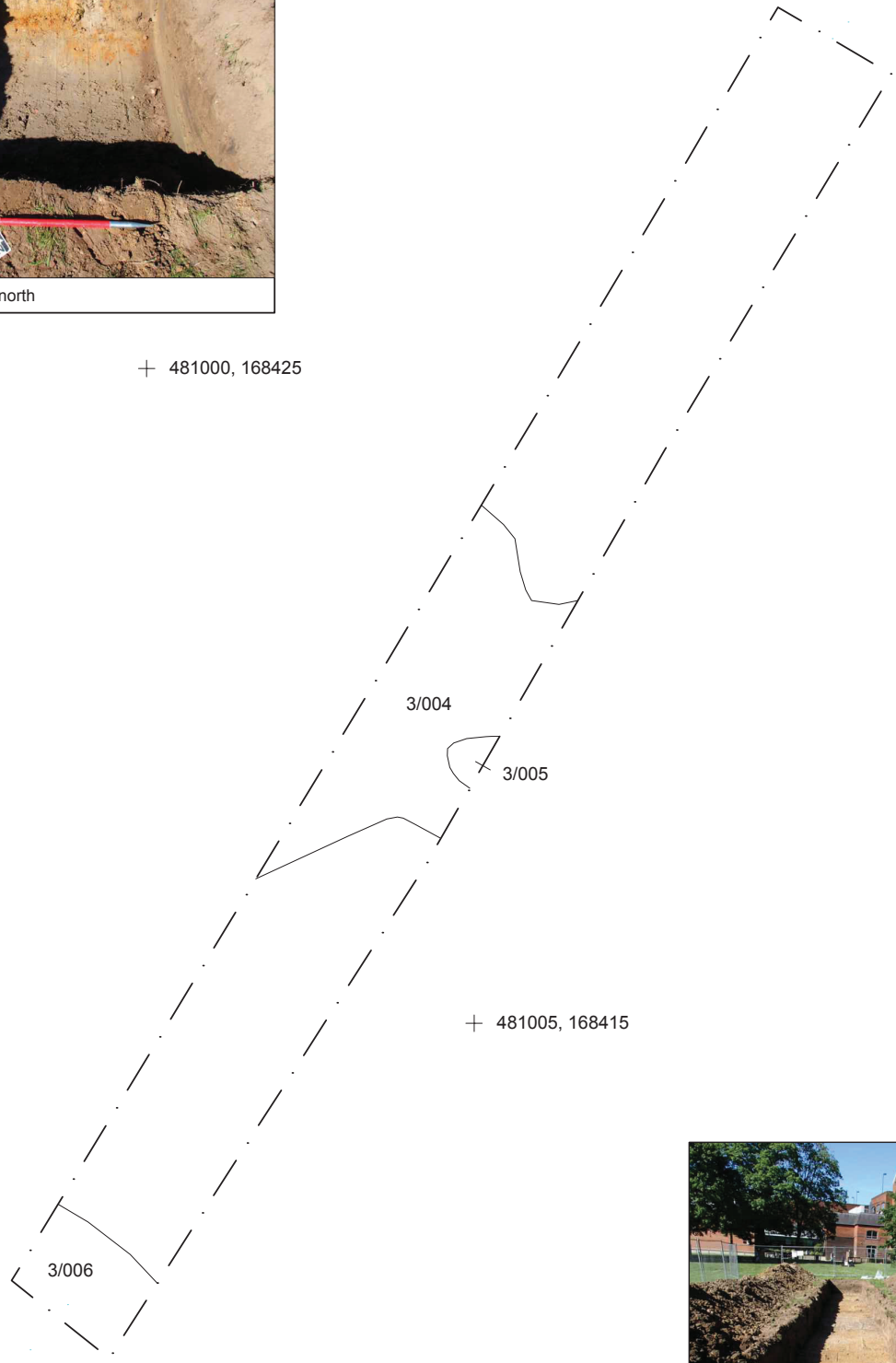
Pit 6/004, looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Wokingham, Elms Field	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7577	June 2015	Trench 6: plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015231	Drawn by: NG		



Feature 3/006, looking north

+ 481000, 168425



+ 481005, 168415

0 2m



Trench 3, looking north-east

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Project Ref: 7577	June 2015	Trench 3: plan and photographs	
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