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**PIGGOTT SCHOOL, TWYFORD ROAD,
WARGRAVE, BERKSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

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NGR: SU 7835 7745	Report No: 4003
District: Wokingham	Site Code: AS 1451
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4639
Signed:	Date: January 2012 Revised: February 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Piggott School, Twyford Road, Wargrave, Berkshire</i>		
<p><i>Between November 2011 and January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Piggott School, Twyford Road, Wargrave, Berkshire (NGR SU 7835 7745). The monitoring was commissioned by Foremans Relocatable Building Systems in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two-storey Sixth Form Centre with changes to car parking and hardstanding, relocation of cycle shelters and the removal of a temporary PE building within the site.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated in the Thames river valley, to the south of the centre of Wargrave. It is occupied by Piggott School which is a Church of England academy. The site had a potential for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring and recording was undertaken to ensure the in situ preservation of archaeological remains. In the event no archaeological features or finds were present within horizons penetrated by the limited groundworks. Further groundworks did not penetrate these levels and preservation in situ of any archaeological remains present will have been achieved in these areas.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>14, 15, 18 and 23/11, 13 and 14/12/2011, 04/01/2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4639</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1451</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>School</i>		
Planned development	<i>New Sixth Form Centre and associated improvements</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Berkshire</i>	<i>Wokingham</i>	<i>Wargrave</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Berkshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>RG10 8DS</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 15ha</i>		
NGR	<i>SU 7835 7745</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 37m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from Berkshire Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Foremans Relocatable Building Systems</i>		
Full title	<i>Piggott School, Twyford Road, Wargrave, Berkshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z., Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4003</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2012 (Revised February 2012)</i>		

PIGGOTT SCHOOL, TWYFORD ROAD, WARGRAVE, BERKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between November 2011 and January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Piggott School, Twyford Road, Wargrave, Berkshire (NGR SU 7835 7745). The monitoring was commissioned by Foremans Relocatable Building Systems in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two-storey Sixth Form Centre with changes to car parking and hardstanding, relocation of cycle shelters and the removal of a temporary PE building within the site.

The site is situated in the valley of the River Thames, to the south of the centre of Wargrave. It is occupied by Piggott School which is Church of England academy. The site had a potential for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains.

Monitoring and recording was undertaken to ensure the in situ preservation of archaeological remains. In the event, monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds within the limited groundworks that penetrated horizons where remains may have been present. Further groundworks did not penetrate these levels and preservation in situ of any archaeological remains present will have been achieved in these areas.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between November 2011 and January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Piggott School, Twyford Road, Wargrave, Berkshire (NGR SU 7835 7745; Figs. 1 and 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Foremans Relocatable Building Systems in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two-storey Sixth Form Centre with changes to car parking and hardstanding, relocation of cycle shelters and removal of a temporary PE building within the site (Wokingham Borough Council Planning Ref. F/2011/1411) (Fig. 5).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance with advice from Berkshire Archaeology (BA; advisors to Wokingham Borough Council), Scope of Works for Archaeology prepared by the client and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 31/10/2010), and approved by BA. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- to provide information on the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present; and
- to provide a record of all areas where preservation *in situ* has been achieved during the development.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Piggott School is located within the village of Wargrave, which lies within the district of Wokingham and the county of Berkshire (Fig. 1). The large town of Henley on Thames lies 5km to the north-north-west, while the settlement of Twyford is situated 2km to the south. The historic core of Wargrave lies 1.2km to the north of the site, and the smaller village of Lower Shiplake lies 2.5km to the north. The site lies along the western frontage of the A321 Twyford Road, which runs between Henley on Thames and Twyford. To the immediate west of the site lies the branch line railway also running between Henley on Thames and Twyford.

2.2 The Piggott School site comprises an irregular plot of land located between the A321 Twyford Road and branch line railway (Fig. 2). To its immediate north lies agricultural land and woodland coverts, while to the immediate south of the site lies the A404 New Bath Road running between Reading and Knowl Hill. The site covers an area of approximately 15 hectares and is occupied by The Piggott School, which is an outstanding Church of England academy specialising in languages, humanities and leadership of learning. It is proposed to expand the school with a two-storey Sixth Form Centre and associated services, which will be focussed in the north-western corner of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The village of Wargrave lies within the valley of the River Thames, which flows on a roughly south to north alignment 1.3km to the north of the site (Fig. 1). Tributaries of the River Thames also lay c. 500m to the north-west of the site and include the River Loddon. Mineral extraction gravel pits are situated 1.5km to the south. The surrounding land slopes noticeably down towards the River Thames although the site itself lies on the flat floodplain at approximately 37m AOD. The ground rises significantly to the north-east towards Knowl Hill and Blowsey Hill, 3.5km from the site.

3.2 The solid geology of the Wargrave area comprises Upper Cretaceous Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1978), overlain by a drift geology of Kempton Park Gravel. Archaeological monitoring and selective excavation of a pump-away sewer 200m to the north-west of the site revealed a natural geology that varied from an orange brown silty clay, to a yellow brown sand, to a dark orange brown sand and gravel (HER EWK84). The local soils are of the Windsor association, which are described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Relatively little previous archaeological investigation has taken place in the immediate area of the site, although a small number of brief archaeological monitoring programmes undertaken in association with the sewerage works 400m to the south of the site have revealed a notable quantity of prehistoric remains. An archaeological watching brief carried out along the course of a pump-away sewer, which lay less than 100m to the north-west of the site, revealed a scatter of burnt and worked flint of probable late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, as well as a sherd of late Bronze Age pottery (HERs MRM16439 & MRM16440). The same sewerage works area to the north-west of the site also revealed two possible Bronze Age ring ditches (HERs 01158.02.000 - MWK2058 & 01158.03.100 - MWK2060), a possible cropmark hut circle (HER 01158.03.200 - MWK2061), and two Bronze Age pits (HERs 01158.06.000 - MWK15558 & 01158.06.007 - MWK15565) as identified by Gates (1975). The sewerage works to the site also revealed a single late Bronze Age cropmark feature (HER 01158.03.000 - MWK2059).

4.2 The site also lies within the area of the Loddon Valley Survey (LVS), which has identified further evidence of prehistoric occupation, often as a result of fieldwalking surveys, along the course of the River Thames. An extensive early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint assemblage was found 300m to the north of the site (HER 06107.00.000 - MWK6797), whilst an extensive medium density flint scatter was found 300m to the east (HER 06110.00.000 - MWK6799). A predominantly Mesolithic flint scatter was also found during fieldwalking only 250m to the south-west of the site (HER 06112.00.000 -

MWK6800) and a prehistoric flint blade was discovered less than 100m to the west (HER 06113.00.000 - MWK15199). Neolithic flint flakes, some retouched, were found during development in the garden of No. 12 Malvern Way, which stands 500m to the south-east (HER 00888.00.000 - MWK8858).

Romano-British

4.3 The area surrounding the site also contains numerous Romano-British archaeological remains. A section of Roman road running south-south-westwards out of Wargrave follows the course of a track only 100m to the north-west of the site, and has been identified in conjunction with a body sherd of Roman pottery (HER 02883.05.000 - MWK4811). Fieldwalking associated with the Loddon Valley Survey (LVS) has also recovered a large scatter of Roman pottery, along with a quantity of Saxon and medieval sherds at an occupation site 600m to the north-north-east of the site. Further Roman pottery sherds have been found at three further locations to the south and south-east (HERs 06339.00.000 - MWK15342 & 06338.00.000 - MWK15341), as well as along the northern boundary of Piggott School (HER 06337.00.000 - MWK15340).

Anglo-Saxon

4.4 The manor of Wargrave originated in the Anglo-Saxon period and appears to have been granted to Emma of Normandy, the wife of Ethelred the Unready, and by her to the Old Minster, Winchester (Ditchfield and Page 1923). An 11th century charter of Edward the Confessor confirms Emma's grant to Winchester of the town of Wargrave with 'sac and soc' and other rights. Nonetheless, the manor must soon after have been recovered by the crown; the Domesday Book of 1086 records Wargrave as being held by Queen Edith (Morris 1979). Saxon remains were discovered during the abovementioned archaeological investigations in association with the sewage works and pipeline to the north-west of the site, and included early to middle Saxon occupation activity comprising three pits, two post holes, a further feature containing burnt flint and sherds of Saxon pottery (HERs 01158.06.002 - MWK15560, 01158.06.003 - MWK15561, 01158.06.004 - MWK15562, 01158.06.006 - MWK15564, 01158.06.000 - MWK15558 and 01158.06.001 - MWK15559). Metal detector finds in the Wargrave area also include two Saxon cast copper-alloy disc brooches (HERs MRM15922 and MRM15923).

Medieval & post-medieval

4.5 The settlement of Wargrave lay within the forest of Windsor in the early medieval period but was granted to the Bishops of Winchester, who obtained extensive hunting rights, in the 12th century (Ditchfield and Page 1923). The manor of Wargrave was a royal manor by the late 11th century and the Church of St Mary at Wargrave, which lies 1km to the north of the site, dates to the 12th century. The village was granted borough status in the 13th century and remained predominantly agricultural with industries such as tanning, malting and brick and tile making. Despite the site's proximity to Wargrave, the only

recorded medieval findspot comprises a 16th century white metal ring found 500m to the north-west (HER 02140.00.000 - MWK11409).

Early modern and later

4.6 From the 18th century onwards the Wargrave area attracted the wealthy, whose influence is reflected in the number of large houses built on the slopes overlooking the Thames. However, the only recorded early modern findspot from the area surrounding the site is the Twyford to Wargrave station section of the Great Western Railway, which forms the western boundary of the site (HER 05053.31.000 - MWK6087). The parish of Wargrave enclosure map of 1818 shows the site as undeveloped agricultural land at the south-western extent of the parish (Fig. 3), as well as extending into Hurst's 1812 enclosure map. The modern period is represented only by cropmarks near the River Loddon (HER 01158.01.300 - MWK2055).

4.7 The origins of The Piggott School dates to 1796, when local philanthropist Robert Piggott bequeathed just over £6,000 for the education of 20 poor boys and 20 girls. The schools were located on Wargrave's High Street, rather than within the current site itself (The Piggott School history website). However, in the 1930s the Church decided that a new school for secondary-age children was necessary, and the local landowner Mr. Bond offered the present site, which until then had consisted of undeveloped land (*ibid.*). Final agreement for The Piggott School within the site was granted in 1937, although its construction did not begin until August 1939, and the school was officially opened on 18th September 1940 by Canon Winter.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The programme of monitoring and recording was undertaken to ensure the *in situ* preservation of archaeological remains. The monitored elements encompassed stripping of the soil within the area of the new car park, the new tennis practice area and the new cycle shelter, the excavation of the pits for new foundation pads for the Centre and the excavation of two service trenches (Fig. 6).

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. The excavation for four boreholes (Fig. 4) to ascertain the depth of subsoil was also monitored. All deposits/ layers encountered were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned using a metal detector.

5.3 Given the shallow depth of the majority of the proposed groundworks, the aim of the project was to provide a record of all areas where preservation *in situ* has been achieved during the development. The potentially archaeologically sensitive gravel layers were only breached in one instance –

groundworks associated with a service trench for a new soakaway in the northern part of the site, adjacent to the new car park.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Deposits located within the monitored area were recorded in sample sections presented below (Figs. 6 and 7).

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4)</i> <i>Area of new car park, northern side, facing south-east-south</i> <i>0.00 = 35.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. Light to mid brown, soft, sandy loam.
0.14m+	L1001	Subsoil. Mid to dark brownish yellow, firm, sandy silt.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 5)</i> <i>Area of new car park, eastern side, facing west-south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 35.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1002	Modern surface of a school yard. Dark bluish grey, compact, tarmac.
0.09 – 0.25m	L1003	Modern made ground. Dark grey, compacted, silty sand with occasional white chalk.
0.25m+	L1001	Subsoil. As above.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 9)</i> <i>Area of new cycle shelter, western side, facing east-north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 35.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.19 – 0.27m	L1004	Subsoil. Dark grey, compact, clayey silt.
0.27m+	L1001	Subsoil. As above.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 11)</i> <i>Pit for foundation pad, south-western location, facing east-north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 35.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1002	Tarmac. As above.
0.06 – 0.20m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.20m+	L1001	Subsoil. As above.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 15)</i> <i>Service trench, southern end, facing east-north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 35.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1002	Tarmac. As above.
0.07 – 0.34m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.34m+	L1001	Subsoil. As above.

<i>Sample section 6 (DP 16)</i> <i>Service trench, central part, facing east-north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 35.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.30m+	L1001	Subsoil. As above.

<i>Sample section 7</i> <i>Soakaway, east end, facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 35.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 1.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
1.49m+	L1005	Light yellowish grey, loose, sandy gravel.

<i>Sample section 8</i> <i>Soakaway trench, west end, facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 35.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 1.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
1.60m+	L1005	Gravel. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were identified.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a light to mid brown, soft, sandy loam (c. 0.15m thick). In Sections 2 and 4 – 6 tarmac was present, L1002, which overlay modern made ground (L1003). Below the topsoil and modern layers were Subsoils L1001 and L1005.

8.2 Four test pits were excavated (Fig. 4) to check the depth of the subsoil. The results of excavating the test pits was that the subsoil was found to be 1m+ deep and the impacts of the development were known not to require impact to that depth. Therefore only monitoring to ensure preservation *in situ* was required, and this was largely precautionary in case the depths of the subsoil varied across the site.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site has a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified and no residual finds were recovered.

10 PRESERVATION *IN SITU*

10.1 Much of the groundworks for the proposed development did not reach the horizons where archaeological remains may have been present, and thus preservation *in situ* of any such remains will have been achieved. The groundworks related to the construction of the new Sixth Form Centre building (foundation pads and service trench), car park, cycle shelter and tennis practice area were monitored and did not penetrate horizons with archaeological potential. The only area where groundwork depths exceeded this level was the service trench for a new soakway located within the northern part of the site, just outside the proposed new car park. No archaeological remains were identified during the monitoring of these groundworks.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at a suitable repository. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Foremans Relocatable Building Systems for commissioning the project, in particular Mr. Steven Docking, and the main groundworks contractor for their on-site assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge Ms Mary Neale of Berkshire Archaeology for monitoring the work and for her input and advice, and the assistance of the Berkshire Historic Environment Record.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

HER	NGR SU	Description
<i>Prehistoric</i>		
01158.02.000 - MWK2058	77950 77430	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch north of the sewage works at Wargrave
01158.03.000 - MWK2059	78110 77310	Late Bronze Age cropmarks feature east of the Sewage Works
01158.03.100 - MWK2060	78090 77290	A possible Bronze Age ring ditch feature at Wargrave
01158.03.200 - MWK2061	78090 77310	A possible cropmark hut circle? near Wargrave
06107.00.000 - MWK6797	78400 77750	An extensive early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint assemblage was found during the Loddon Valley Survey
06110.00.000 - MWK6799	787 775	Extensive medium density flint scatter found during the Loddon Valley Survey
06112.00.000 - MWK6800	782 772	A predominantly Mesolithic flint scatter was found during the Loddon Valley Survey
00888.00.000 - MWK8858	78850 77720	A number of Neolithic flint flakes, some retouched, were found in the garden of 12 Malvern Way, Twyford
06113.00.000 - MWK15199	78250 77400	A prehistoric flint blade was found during the Loddon Valley Survey
01158.06.000 - MWK15558	77985 77750	During a watching brief for a pipeline, early-mid Saxon occupation activity and a Bronze Age pit were revealed
01158.06.001 - MWK15559	77992 77740	An oval pit (feature 10) recorded with other early-mid Saxon features
01158.06.007 - MWK15565	78000 77757	An oval pit of probable Late Bronze Age date was revealed during an archaeological watching brief on a pipeline
MRM16439	7803 7733	A scatter of burnt and worked flint of probable late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was revealed during an archaeological watching brief on a pipeline
MRM16440	7839 7794	A single sherd of late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from subsoil during pipeline construction
<i>Romano-British</i>		
02883.05.000 - MWK4811	78323 78034	Section of Roman road south of Wargrave following line of track and a single body sherd of Roman pottery was recovered in this area during pipeline laying
06334.00.000 - MWK6818	78062 78007	A large scatter of Roman pottery was found, along with a quantity of Saxon and medieval sherds, during the Loddon Valley Survey
06337.00.000 - MWK15340	78340 77610	A Roman sherd was found during the Loddon Valley Survey
06338.00.000 - MWK15341	78620 77710	A Roman sherd was found during the Loddon Valley Survey
06339.00.000 - MWK15342	78350 77060	Roman and medieval pottery sherds were found during the Loddon Valley Survey
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>		
01158.06.002 - MWK15560	77993 77740	A small Saxon circular pit with a fill of sandy silt containing charcoal flecks
01158.06.003 - MWK15561	77992 77741	A small pit or posthole feature revealed during an archaeological watching brief
01158.06.004	77989	Two post holes were revealed during an archaeological

- MWK15562	77740	watching brief
01158.06.006 - MWK15564	77996 77761	A possible feature containing burnt flint and sherds of Saxon pottery
MRM15922	78 77	A Saxon cast copper-alloy disc brooch was found by a detectorist at Wargrave
MRM15923	78 77	A Saxon cast copper-alloy disc brooch was found at Wargrave by a detectorist
01158.06.000 - MWK15558	77985 77750	During a watching brief for a pipeline, early-mid Saxon occupation activity and a Bronze Age pit were revealed
01158.06.001 - MWK15559	77992 77740	An oval pit (feature 10) recorded with other early-mid Saxon features
Medieval		
02140.00.000 - MWK11409	781 779	A 16th century white metal ring found near Wargrave
Post-medieval & later		
01158.01.300 - MWK2055	780 779	Modern cropmarks near River Loddon at Wargrave
05053.31.000 - MWK6087	784 770	Twyford Station to Wargrave Station section of the Great Western Railway
Undated		
EWK84	78069 77712	Archaeological monitoring and selective excavation of a pump-away sewer identified three archaeological features consisting of two circular pit features and one palaeo-channel feature
EWK85	77458 78206	Archaeological monitoring and selective excavation of a pump-away sewer identified a number of pit features and a palaeo-channel
EWK211	789 776	An archaeological watching brief between Twyford and Knowl Hill did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits
ERM278	Not given	East Berkshire Archaeological Survey sought to obtain a fuller picture of past human activity in the area of East Berkshire
ERM349	Not given	Loddon Valley (Berkshire) Fieldwalking Survey was conducted during two seasons of fieldwork in 1990/1991
ERM1138	7819 7763	An archaeological watching brief between Sheeplands pumping station and the sewage works recorded a modest level of archaeological activity comprising two pieces of pottery dated to the Roman and probable Late Bronze Age, as well as a cluster of struck flint
01158.00.000 - MWK2051	78100 77600	Cropmark features east of River Loddon
01158.01.000 - MWK205	7810 7790	Cropmarks features adjacent to River Loddon
01158.01.200 - MWK2054	7810 7785	Incomplete subrectangular enclosures adjacent to River Loddon
01158.01.400 - MWK2056	78110 77930	Incomplete rectangular cropmark feature adjacent to River Loddon
01158.01.500 - MWK2057	781 779	Cropmark pits adjacent to River Loddon
01158.03.300 - MWK2062	78100 77300	Linear cropmark feature east of the Sewage Works, Wargrav
06335.00.000 - MWK15338	78340 77760	An undated pot sherd was found during the Loddon Valley Survey

06336.00.000 - MWK15339	78400 77660	An undated pot sherd was found during the Loddon Valley Survey
01158.05.000 - MWK15555	78001 77695	A single small circular truncated pit was excavated within the pipe trench
01158.05.001 - MWK15556	78156 77734	A small circular pit was excavated within the pipe trench
01158.05.002 - MWK15557	78151 77735	A possible palaeochannel was seen in section
01158.06.005 - MWK15563	77988 77740	A shallow cut feature was revealed during archaeological investigations
01158.06.008 - MWK15566	78181 77709	Small pit containing three iron objects was revealed in a stripped area adjacent to access track

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking south-east.



DP 2. Area of new car park. Looking west-south-west.



DP 3. Area of new car park. Looking east-north-east.



DP 4. Area of new car park, northern side. Sample section 1. Looking north-north-west.



DP 5. Area of new car park, eastern side. Sample section 2. Looking east-north-east.



DP 6. New tennis practice area. Looking south-west.



DP 7. New footpath to tennis practice area. Looking west.



DP 8. Excavation of area of new cycle shelter. Looking south.



DP 9. Area of new cycle shelter. Sample section 3. Looking west-south-west.



DP 10. Excavation of pits for foundation pads. Looking east-north-east.



DP 11. South-western foundation pit. Sample section 4. Looking west-south-west.



DP 12. Completed foundation pads. Looking south-west.



DP 13. Service trench. Looking north-north-west.



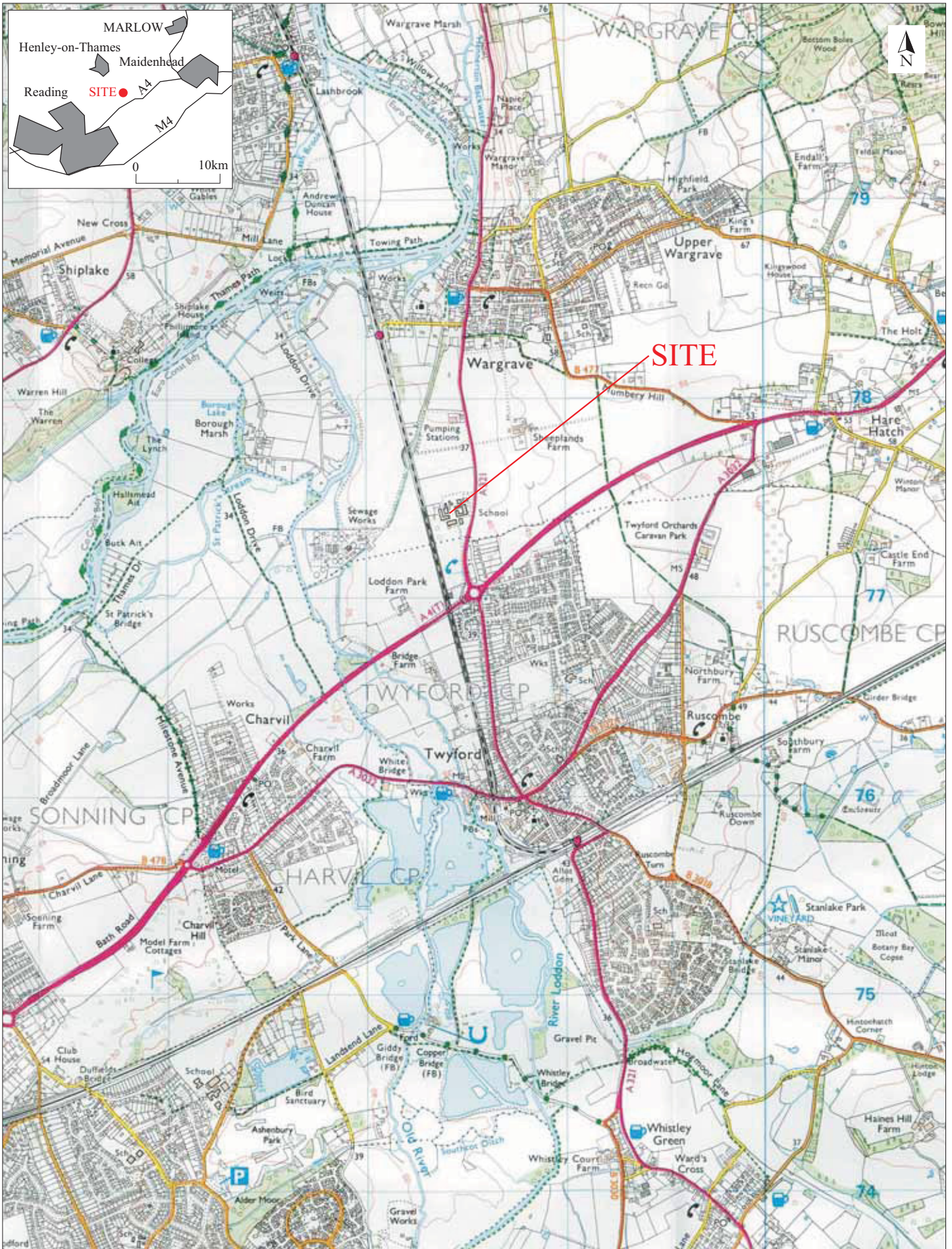
DP 14. Service trench. Looking south.



DP 15. Service trench. Sample section 5. Looking west-south-west.

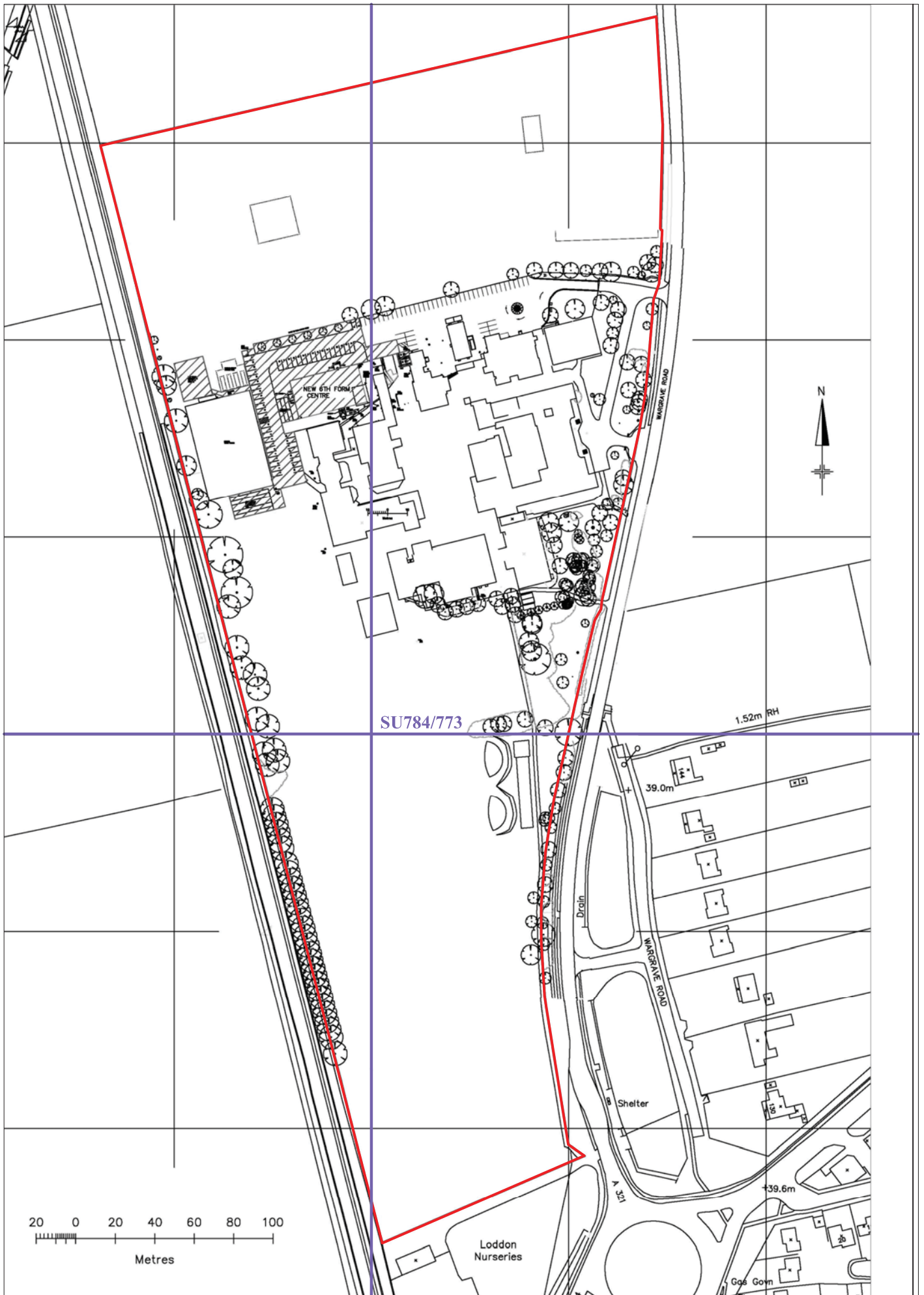


DP 16. Service trench. Sample section 6. Looking west-south-west.



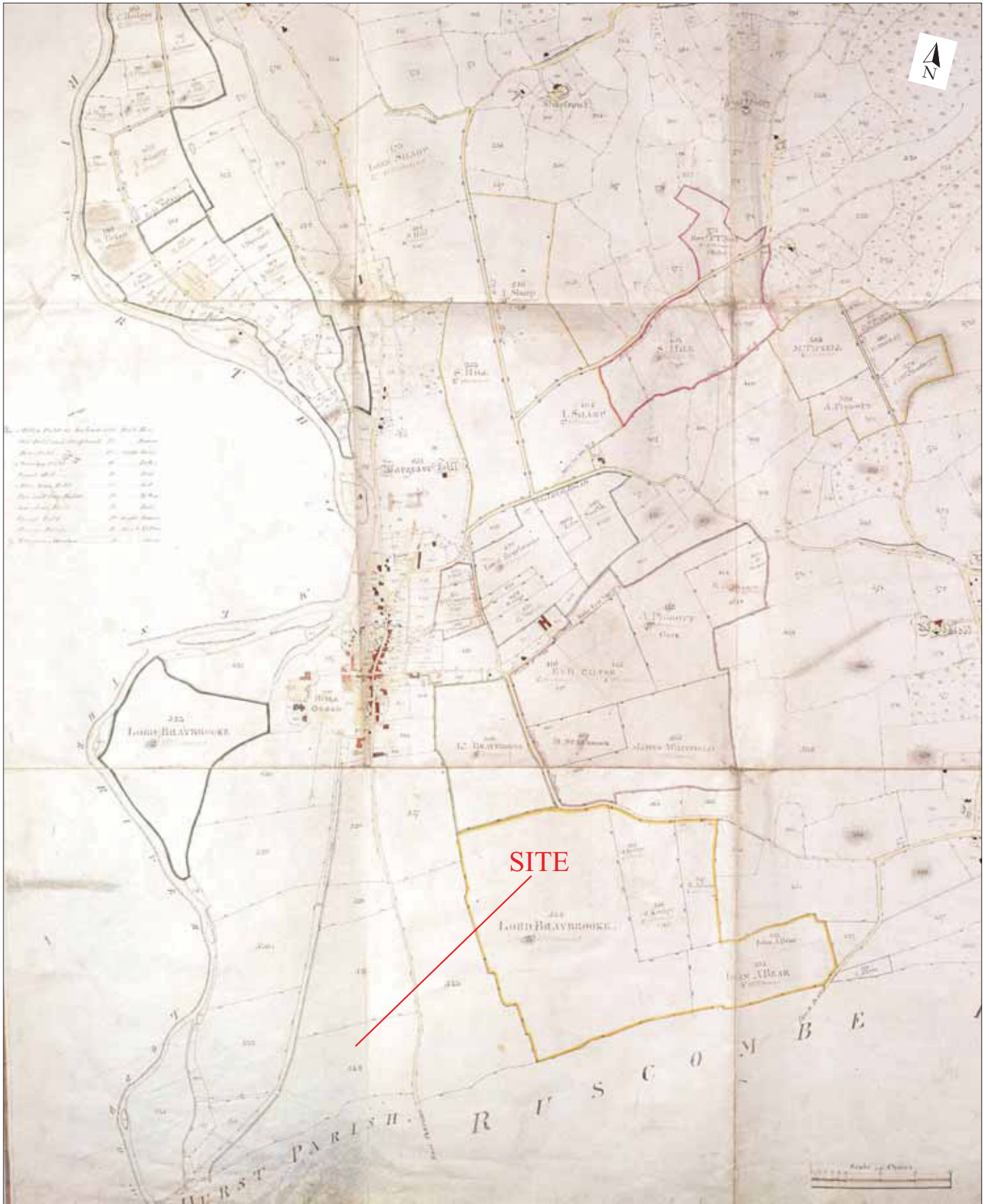
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

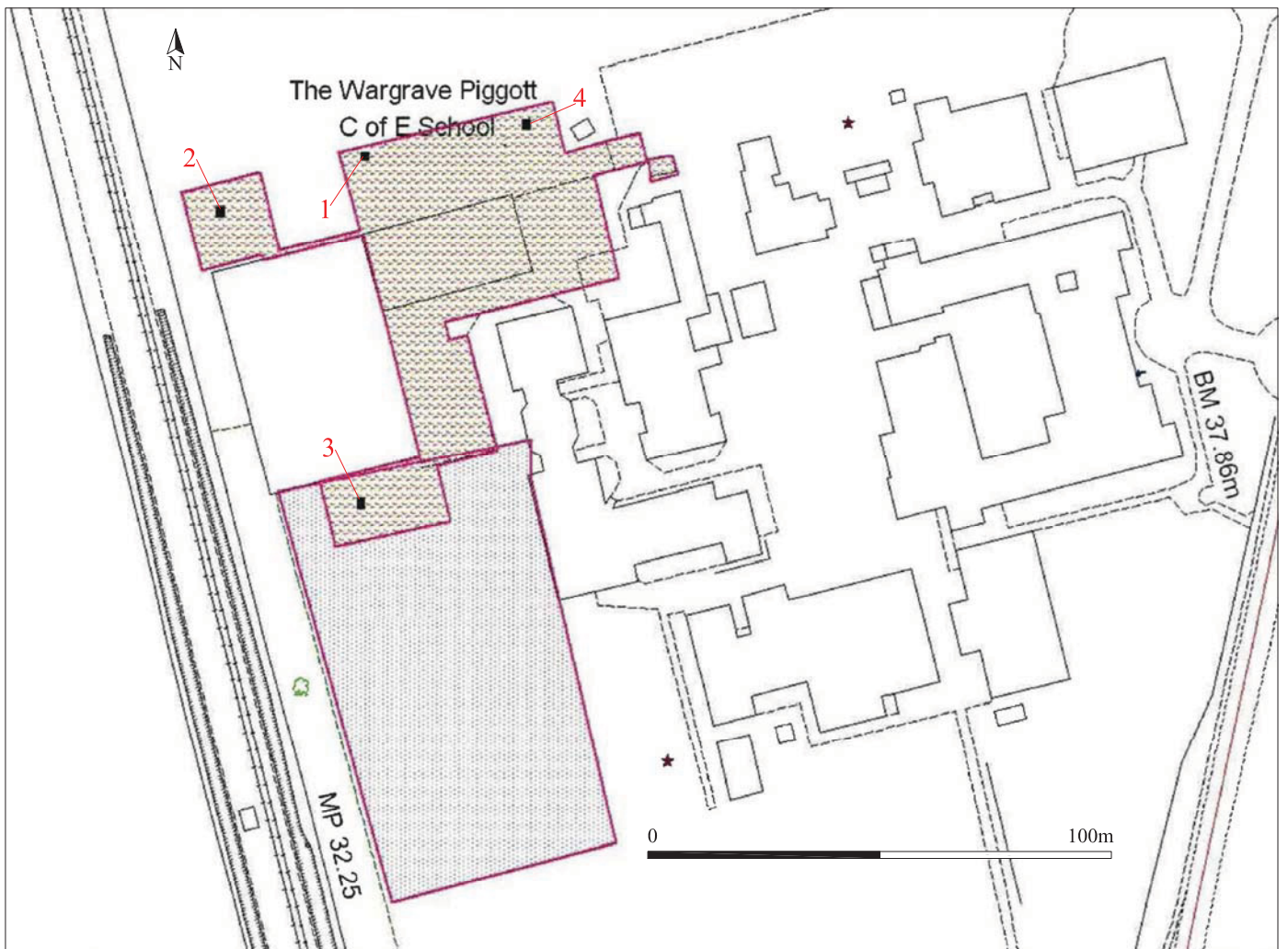


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4



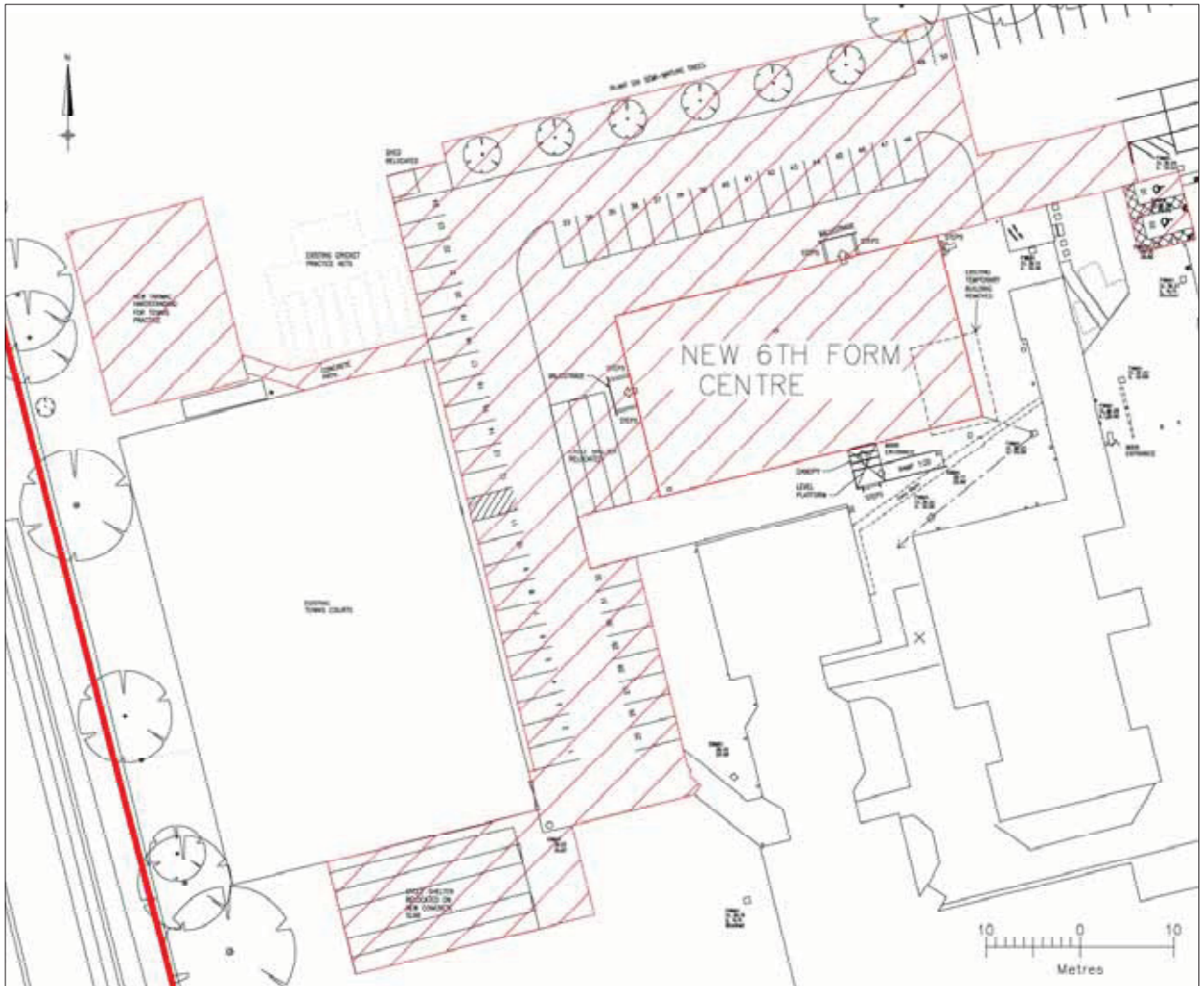
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Fig. 3 Wargrave enclosure map, 1818
Not to scale



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Fig. 4 Borehole location plan

Scale 1:1500 at A4



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Fig. 5 Site development plan

Scale 1:750 at A4

