THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Foliejon Garden Cottage, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Recording Action

by Daniel Bray and David Platt

Site Code: FGC13/04

(SU 8998 7293)

Foliejon Garden Cottage, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire

An Archaeological Recording Action for Ardgowan Homes

by Daniel Bray and David Platt

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code FGC 13/04

Summary

Site name: Foliejon Garden Cottage, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 8998 7293

Site activity: Recording Action

Date and duration of project: 8th–15th January 2013

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Daniel Bray and David Platt

Site code: FGC 13/04

Area of site: c.500 sq m

Summary of results: The whole footprint of the proposed new development was stripped of overburden to expose the natural geology. However, no features and no artefacts of archaeological interest were observed

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with an appropriate repository in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 22.01.13

Steve Preston ✓ 21.01.13

Foliejon Garden Cottage, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire An Archaeological Recording Action

by Daniel Bray and David Platt

Report 13/04

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological recording action carried out at Foliejon Garden Cottage, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire (SU 8998 7293) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Steve Watt of Ardgowan Estates Ltd, Orchard Lea, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire, SL4 4RU.

Outline planning permission (10/00129/EXC), which is a time extension to the original outline permission (07/00147/OUT) has been granted by Bracknell Forest Borough Council for the construction of a single detached house and double garage with access. A programme of archaeological investigation is required as a condition of the consent. A single component of work was proposed, namely a recording action for the footprint of the new buildings and adjacent areas.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. It is acknowledged that the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) has superseded PPS5. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Fiona Macdonald, Principal Archaeologist with Berkshire Archaeology, archaeological adviser to Bracknell Forest Borough Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Bray and David Platt between the 8th to 15th January 2013, with the site code FGC 13/04. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with an appropriate repository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north-east of Bracknell and south-west of Windsor, Berkshire (Fig 1). Winkfield Road forms the northern boundary of the site. The drive and garage for Foliejon Garden Cottage form the southern boundary and directly to the east is Foliejon Garden House (Fig 2). The excavation area lies with in a rectangular plot of land which slopes steeply from east down towards the west. The geology is described as London clay (BGS 1981). This was observed throughout the excavated area (Pl. 1). The site lies at a height of between 67m and 69m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The village of Winkfield is known to have late Saxon origins, being first mentioned in a charter of AD 942 and later described in Domesday Book (Ford 1987; Williams and Martin 2002). Although the parish church of St. Mary's is largely of 15th-century construction, it has 12th-century elements, and there is a possible moated site adjacent to it (Ford 1987). However, an evaluation within the village centre encountered no remains of these periods (Taylor 2001) and a watching brief just to the north-west (*c*. 200m) also failed to uncover any archaeological remains (Mundin 2007).

Objectives and methodology

The general objectives of the project were to:

excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development;

produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site; establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc:

produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The specific research aims of the project were:

to determine if any archaeologically relevant levels had survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present;

to determine if any deposits representing late Saxon or medieval deposits are present, and if so their date and nature.

It was proposed to strip the area (c. 450 sq m) within the footprint of the new building and garage. This was to be excavated by a 360° type machine fitted with ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoil heaps were to be monitored and where archaeological features were present, or thought to be present they were to be excavated using hand tools.

Results

An area measuring 500 sq m, slightly larger than proposed, was stripped of topsoil and in places subsoil to reveal the yellow brown clay natural geology (Fig. 3). At the eastern side there was 0.20m of topsoil directly overlying the natural geology. On the western side clay had been deposited on the former topsoil, possibly during the construction of the house next to the site, or simply to landscape the garden. In total 0.70m of clay and topsoil was removed to expose the natural geology on thee western side (Fig 4 and Pl. 2).

No deposits or features of archaeological interest were observed and no finds recovered.

Conclusion

Despite the archaeological potential of the site no archaeological features of any date were revealed during the recording action..

References

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Ford, S 1987, East Berkshire Archaeological Survey, Berkshire County Council Dept Highways and Planning Occas Pap 1, Reading

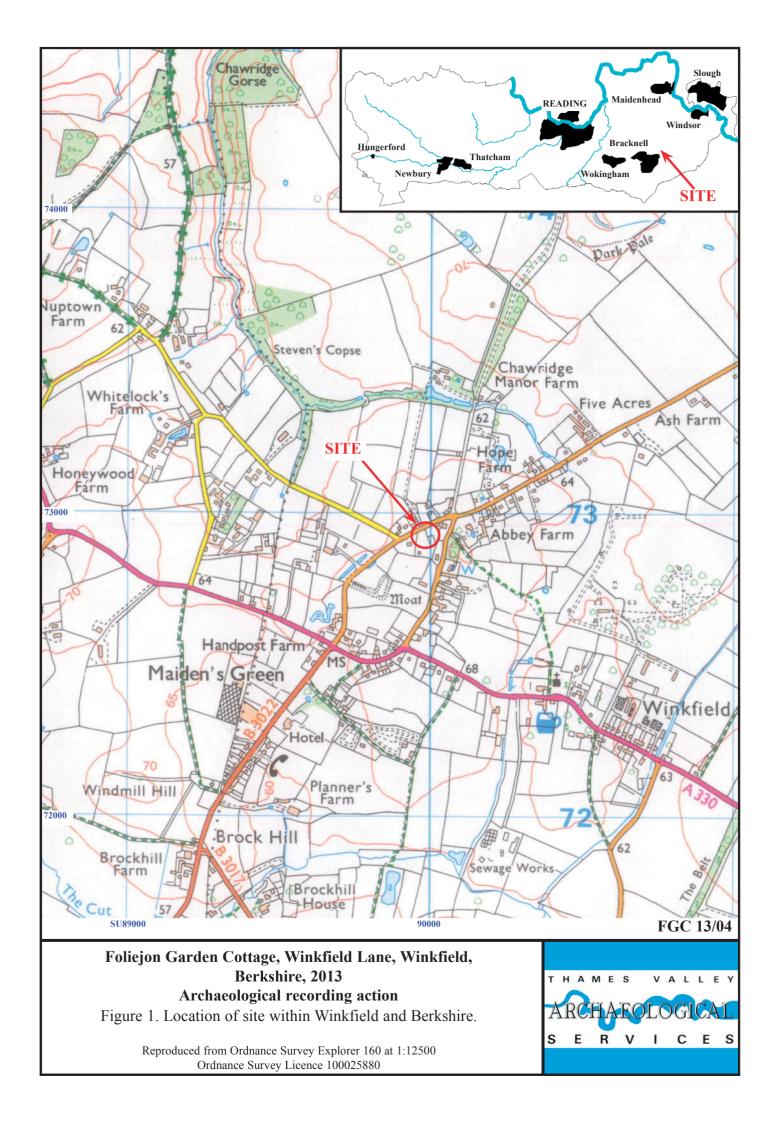
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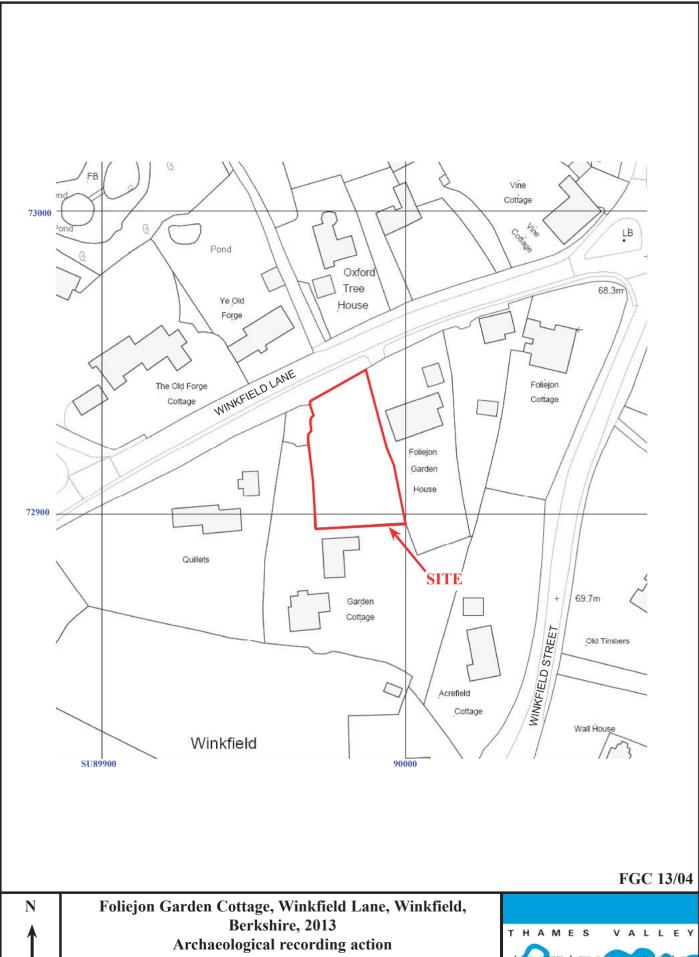
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Taylor, K, 2001, 'Church Cottage, Church Road, Winkfield, Berkshire; an archaeological evaluation', Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 01/47, Reading

Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, Domesday Book, a complete translation, London



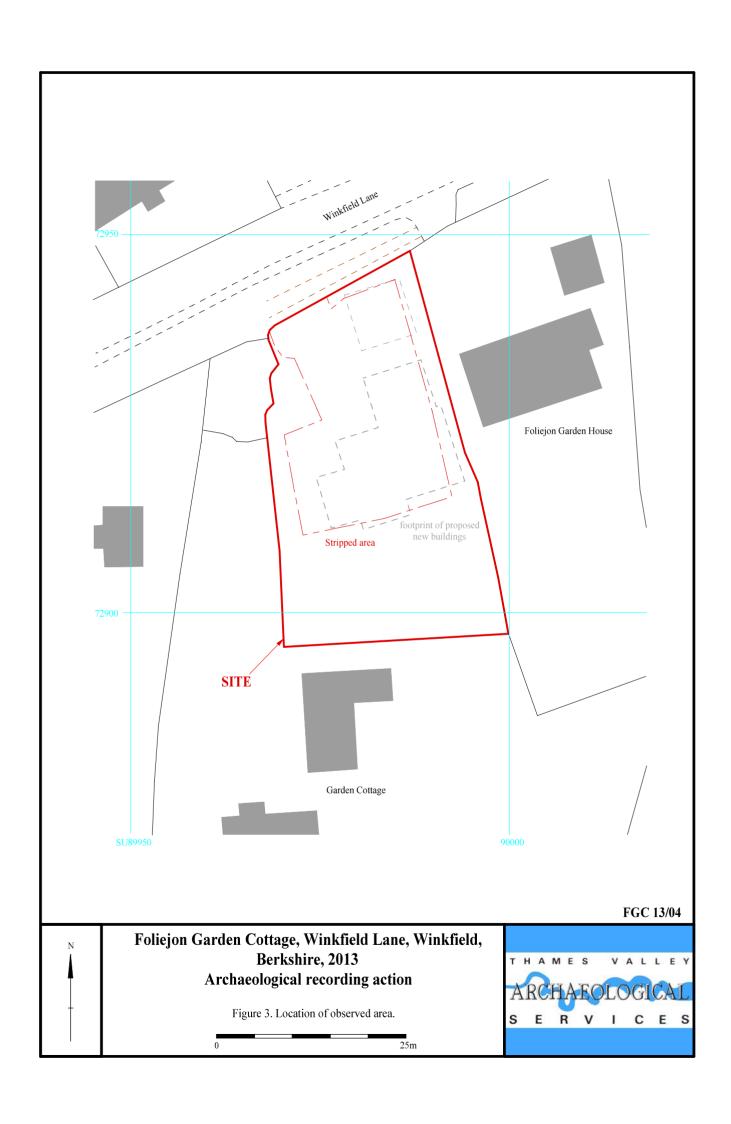




Archaeological recording action
Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Winkfield Lane.

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NW SE	
	9.25mOD
Turf (50)	
Redeposited Clay (51)	
Buried Soil (52)	
Natrural geology (London Clay)	
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Figure 4. Representative section.	0 5 5 7 1 0 5 0

1m



Plate 1. Site strip and conditions, looking north west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Southeast corner of the site showing representative section, looking northeast, Scales: 2m,1m and 0.3m.

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Foliejon Garden Cottage, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire, 2013 Archaeological recording action

Plates 1 and 2.



TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
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