

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green,
Warfield, Berkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Cecilia Galleano

Site Code: WLW17/105

(SU 8714 7118)

Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green, Warfield, Berkshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Millgate Developments Ltd**

by Cecilia Galleano, Luis Esteves
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WLW 17/105

October 2017

Summary

Site name: Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green, Warfield, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 8714 7118

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 20th September - 3rd October 2017

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Cecilia Galleano, Andy Taylor, Luis Esteves

Site code: WLW 17/105

Area of site: c. 1.8ha

Summary of results: The evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features, specifically a ditch of Roman date towards the western side of the site. This area is considered to have some archaeological potential. A number of modern features and areas of truncation/disturbance were also noted.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at a local approved depository in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 23.10.17
	Steve Preston✓ 23.10.17

Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green, Warfield, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Cecilia Galleano

Report 17/105

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green, Warfield, Berkshire (SU 8714 7118) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Conor Roberts of Millgate Developments Ltd, Berkshire RG10 9JT.

Planning consent (app 16/01274/FUL) has been sought from Bracknell Forest Borough Council for the construction of new houses on the site. The consent is expected to be subject to a condition relating to archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, a field evaluation has been requested in order to inform the planning process. This is as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Roland Smith, Archaeology Officer with Berkshire Archaeology, who advise the Council on matters relating to archaeology.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Cecilia Galleano, Benedikt Tebbit and Daniel Haddad between 20th September and 3rd October 2017 and the site code is WLW 17/105.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at a local approved depository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on an irregular parcel of land located on the fringes of the settlement of Newell Green, in the parish of Warfield, and to the north of Bracknell (Fig. 1). It is bounded by Watersplash Lane to the south, houses to the east and north and open field to the west. The land is fairly flat overall at 60m above Ordnance Datum, and comprises garden areas. The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay (BGS 1981), which was encountered in the trenches as an orange grey clay.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2016). In summary, the site lies within an area of East Berkshire previously not noted for its rich archaeological heritage (Ford 1987). To the south of Bracknell lies the Iron Age hillfort of Caesar's Camp and there are a number of upstanding round barrows also to the south. However, fieldwork carried out in more recent times within greater Bracknell has recorded more archaeology with Bronze Age, Iron Age and post-medieval remains at the former Staff College to the south-east (Lowe 2013) and Fairclough Farm to the south (Torrance and Durden 2003). Further to the west at Park Farm, Binfield, Mesolithic occupation and Iron Age and Roman enclosure have been excavated (Roberts 1995). Medieval enclosure has recently been recorded at West End, Warfield (Taylor 2015). Other finds in the area include possible cropmark enclosures to the south, an Iron Age coin hoard recorded from Jealots Hill to the north, an Iron Age pit at Buckle Lane Farm and various stray finds of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval pottery from the wider area.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific research aims of this project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

It was proposed to dig 18 trenches across the site, each 25m long and 1.6m wide, using a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket.

An additional trench (13) was opened in order to investigate the extension of a Roman ditch (1-12) present for a small portion in trench 6. The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and all spoilheaps were monitored for finds. Where certain or possible archaeological features were present, the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools, and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any features that might warrant preservation *in situ* or that might be better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. All features cutting the natural geology level were investigated. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2. All trenches were excavated as intended (Fig. 2), with the exception of trenches 9, 10 and 12 which could not be dug at this time.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was aligned WSW-ENE and was 24m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil, which was 0.15m tick, and subsoil, which was 0.30m tick, both overlaid the light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 2 was aligned NW-SE and was 23m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil, which was 0.10m tick, and subsoil, which was 0.10m tick, both overlaid the light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 3 was aligned WSW – ENE and was 25.7m m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil, which was 0.12m tick, and subsoil, which was 0.15m tick, both overlaid the light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology. A furrow base running NE-SW was noticed in the west end of the trench.

Trench 4 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 4 was aligned E - W and was 25m long and 0.68m deep. At the west end, the stratigraphy consisted of Tarmac and hardcore 0.29m thick, which overlay a dark grey silty clay made ground layer 0.37m thick, which included modern debris. This overlay the natural geology which comprised patchy brown yellow silty sandy clay. At the east, modern made ground 0.20m thick overlay a buried topsoil layer which was 0.30m thick. This overlay yellow brown sandy silt subsoil 0.40m thick. This in turn overlay the natural clay geology.

It contained pit 10, a large shallow flat-based pit more than 1m across and 0.24m deep infilled with blue-grey silty clay (65). It contained no dating evidence.

Trench 5 (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

Trench 5 was aligned SE- NW and was 24m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.28m thick and overlay yellow brown sandy silt subsoil which was 0.14m thick. This in turn overlay the natural clay geology. Several gullies were recorded, the majority aligned SW- NE.

Gully 4 was aligned E - W and was 0.36m wide and 0.09m deep, with an irregular base. Modern ceramic sherds recovered from its blue grey silty clay fill (56) indicate that it is a modern feature.

Gully 7 was aligned SW-NE and was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep filled with a light orange silty clay (61). It contained no datable finds. It was cut by undated gully 6.

Gully 6 was aligned SW-NE and was 0.68m wide and 0.74m deep, filled with deposits 58-60 (orange and mid brown silty clay layers). Its profile also suggests it might have been intended as a drain. It was cut by gully 5.

Gully 5 was aligned SE-NW was 0.37m wide and 0.12m deep and was filled with mid yellow sandy silt (57) which contained fragments of modern brick and tile.

Gully 9 was aligned E - W and was 0.34m wide and 0.17m deep and was filled with mid yellow sandy silt (64). It was mostly truncated at this location by stone-lined drain 8. It contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery.

Also noted in this trench, drains 3 and 8 were parallel to one another, stone-packed and contained modern brick/tile.

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 4-6)

Trench 6 was aligned E - W, and was 26m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.36m thick which overlay yellow brown sandy silt subsoil, which was 0.17m thick. This in turn overlay the natural clay geology. At the west end, was ditch 1 which was 0.95m wide and 0.27m deep, with a concave profile. It was infilled with a single deposit (52) from which six sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered. Trench 19 (see below) was excavated to expose this feature further.

At the east end of the trench, posthole 2 was excavated. This was 0.33m in diameter and 0.13m deep, and was infilled with deposit 53 which contained two iron items of likely post-medieval date.

Trench 7 (Fig 2; Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned N - S and was 25.2m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.32m thick which overlay yellow brown sandy silt subsoil which was 0.14m thick. This in turn overlay the natural clay geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

This trench was aligned NW - SE and was 24m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.26m thick which overlay yellow brown sandy silt subsoil which was 0.14m thick. This in turn overlay the natural clay geology. Three land drains were noted but no features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 9 was aligned WSW -ENE and was 25m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil, which was 0.10m tick, and subsoil, which was 0.10m tick, both overlaying the light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology.

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 10 was aligned NW-SE and was 16.2m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil, which was 0.23m tick, and subsoil, which was 0.22m, both overlaying the light yellowish brown clay natural geology, with patches of silty clay and gravel.

Trench 11 (Figs. 2-4)

Trench 11 was aligned SE - NW and was 24.5m long and 0.95m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.72m of made ground overlaying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 12 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 12 was aligned WSW-ENE and was 24m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil, which was 0.10m tick, and subsoil, which was 0.10m tick, both overlaid the light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

Trench 13 was aligned SE - NW and was 23.8m long and 1.57m deep. At the south eastern end the stratigraphy consisted of 0.08m of concrete and 1.45m of made ground overlaying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. At the north western end the stratigraphy consisting of 0.3m topsoil and 0.2m of subsoil overlaying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. It contained a modern ditch (11) aligned north-south which contained modern 'china' and building material. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

Trench 14 was aligned N-S and was 22.2m long and 1.62m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.1m of concrete above 0.11m of hardcore above 0.28m of a dark brownish grey silty sand made ground containing brick and glass above 0.8m of light yellowish brown sand made ground above 0.27m of a dark brownish grey silty sand made ground overlying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 15 (Fig. 2)

Trench 15 was aligned N - S and was 19.7m long and 0.89m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.08m of concrete above 0.12m of hardcore above 0.36m of made ground above 0.16m of subsoil overlying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

Trench 15 was aligned N -S and was 25m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of concrete above 0.05m of hardcore above 0.09m of made ground above 0.29m of subsoil overlying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

Trench 17 was aligned SW - NE and was 22.2m long and 1.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m of concrete above 0.1m of hardcore above 0.12m of a dark grey brown silty sand containing brick and glass made ground above 0.81m of made ground and 0.24m of subsoil overlying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 18 (Fig. 2)

Trench 18 was aligned N -S and was 25.4m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil above 0.18m of subsoil overlying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 19 (Figs 2-4; Pl. 4-6)

Trench 19 was aligned NW- SE, and was 5.3m long and 0.54m deep. It joined trench 6. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.21m of subsoil overlying a light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. This extension of trench 6 contained a continuation of ditch 1 from trench 6. Ditch 12 was 0.54m wide and 0.22m deep, was filled with a mid orange silty sand (67) which contained 16 fragments of Roman pottery and light orange brown clayey silt (68) which produced no finds.

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

The excavation at Newell Green produced a very small assemblage of 27 sherds weighing 352g dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods. The assemblage was sorted into fabrics based on the colour, texture and nature of the inclusions present in the clay. The wares were coded generically according to firing colour, texture and main fabric inclusions. The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Rims were additionally coded to general form. A summary of the main ware types and associated forms can be found in Appendix 3.

The pottery was in variable condition with abraded and fresher sherds. At least six pieces come from the same vessel with a further 12 sherds also potentially from one vessel. The overall average sherd weight is 13g. The sherds were recovered from just three defined features comprising a ditch (excavated in two slots) and a gully. Quantities ranged from a single sherd up to a maximum of 18 sherds from ditch 12.

Roman

With the exception of one sherd all the pottery appears to date to the Roman period. There are no known named traded wares present and the wares are probably typical of locally-derived material. The sherds all came from ditch 1 and ditch 12 (in fact the same feature). Six sherds from gully 1 (52) come from the base of a handmade grey sandy ware, handmade, jar (GYSY). Accompanying this are two finer grey sandy ware bodysherds (GYFSY). Ditch 12 (67) produced 12 grey sandy wares (GYSY) which may also come from a single vessel. Two rim-sherds from an expanded rim jar are present. These are accompanied by six thinner sandy wares with grog/ clay-pellets in the paste (GYGRSY).

The small size of the assemblage and the lack of any clearly diagnostic material limit any chronological precision but, in broad terms, the material is typical of the early Roman period. The condition of the material

hints at quite well-preserved material with multiple sherds from single vessels but the low density of finds suggests activity is not focused in the area investigated.

Post-medieval

A single sherd of post-medieval date was recovered from gully 9 (64). The piece is very small and comprises an internally glazed sherd of red earthenware.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Two tile fragments weighing 143g were hand-collected, all from drain 3 (55), and were examined under x10 magnification. They comprised two pieces of roof tile in a slightly laminated, medium hard fabric with sparse sandy inclusions, with grey lensing indicating reducing conditions during firing. The pieces are 14mm thick and have an uneven form, with edge thickening, and is characteristic of tile of broadly later medieval or early post-medieval date.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay fragments were recovered from a total of 3 contexts during the evaluation, 12 pieces with a total weight of 124g (Appendix 4). The majority of the fragments were very small, but were fairly consistent in terms of fabric, which was a mid to dark red fired clay with occasional small flint inclusions, and very occasional larger inclusions (up to 10mm). None of the recovered fragments have wattle impressions identifying them as daub, however as they are generally highly fragmented and abraded, it is possible that they represent daub material. No further categories of fired clay object (such as loomweights) were identified.

Charred plant remains by Danielle Milbank

Two of pieces of charred plant were recovered from the sieved soil samples from ditch 12 (68) and pit 10 (65). The pieces weigh 1g each and are small and problematic to identify, though it is possible that they represent tree seed cases.

Metal by Danielle Milbank

One iron nail and one U-shaped iron staple weighing 14g were recovered from posthole 2 (53). These are heavily corroded. The nail has an oval head and is likely to be handmade, and both are only broadly datable to the post-medieval or modern period.

Conclusion

The evaluation revealed a small amount of features, most of them proved to be post-medieval or modern, except for a Roman ditch (investigated in slot 1 and 12), located towards the western side of the site. A number of modern disturbance were also noted. It is considered that the site has a low archaeological potential.

References

- BGS, 1981, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 269 soild and drift Edition, Keyworth
- Ford, S, 1987, *East Berkshire Archaeological Survey*, Berkshire County Counc Dept Highways and Planning Occas Pap 1, Reading
- Lowe, J, 2013, *Middle Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age Occupation and Post-medieval Lime Kilns at RAF Staff College, Broad Lane, Bracknell, Berkshire*, TVAS Occas Pap 3, Reading
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Roberts, M R, 1995, 'Excavations at Park Farm, Binfield, Berkshire 1990: an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and two Mesolithic flint scatters', in I Barnes, W A Boismier, R J Cleal, A P Fitzpatrick and M R Roberts, *Early Settlement in Berkshire, Mesolithic-Roman occupation in the Thames and Kennet Valleys*, Wessex Archaeol Rep 6, Salisbury, 93–132
- Taylor, A, 205, 'Land at West End, Warfield, North Bracknell, Berkshire (School Site) An Archaeological Excavation', TVAS unpubl rep 10/69d, Reading
- Torrance, L and Durden, T, 2003, 'A middle Iron Age settlement at Fairclough Farm, Bracknell, 1994' in S Preston (ed), *Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon sites in Eastern Berkshire*, TVAS Monograph 2, Reading, 98–107

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at southern and western ends

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
4	25	1.60	0.90	0-0.04m Tarmac; 0.04m-0.29m hardcore; 0.29m-0.66m made ground (black sandy silt with cmb) 0.66m+ light yellowish brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay natural geology. Probable modern truncation [10] [PI. 1]
5	24	1.60	0.48	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ natural geology [4], [5], [6], [7] and [9]
6	26	1.60	0.58	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m+natural geology, Ditch [1] and posthole [2] [PI. 4-6]
7	25.2	1.60	0.6	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m+natural geology. [PI. 2]
8	24	1.60	0.54	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+natural geology
11	24.5	1.60	0.95	0-0.2m topsoil; 0.2m-0.92m subsoil; 0.92m+natural geology
13	23.8	1.60	1.57	At SE end; 0-0.08m of concrete; 0.08-1.53m of made ground; 1.53m natural geology. At NW end; 0-0.3m of topsoil; 0.3-0.5m of subsoil; 0.5m+ natural geology. [11] [PI. 3]
14	22.2	1.60	1.62	0-0.1m of concrete; 0.1-0.21m hardcore; 0.21-0.49m of made ground; 0.49-1.29m of made ground; 1.29-1.56m of made ground; 1.56m+ of natural geology
15	19.7	1.60	0.89	0-0.08m of concrete; 0.08-0.2m hardcore; 0.2-0.56m of made ground; 0.56-0.82m of subsoil; 0.82m+ of natural geology
16	25	1.60	0.62	0-0.14m of concrete; 0.14-0.19 hardcore; 0.19-0.28m of made ground; 0.28-0.57m of subsoil; 0.57m+ of natural geology
17	22.2	1.60	1.46	0-0.12m of concrete; 0.12-0.22m hardcore; 0.22-0.34m of made ground; 0.34-1.15m of made ground; 1.15-1.39m of subsoil; 1.39m+ of natural geology
18	25.4	1.60	0.42	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+natural geology
19	5.3	1.60	0.54	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+natural geology. [12]. [PI. 4-6]

APPENDIX 2: Summary of excavated features

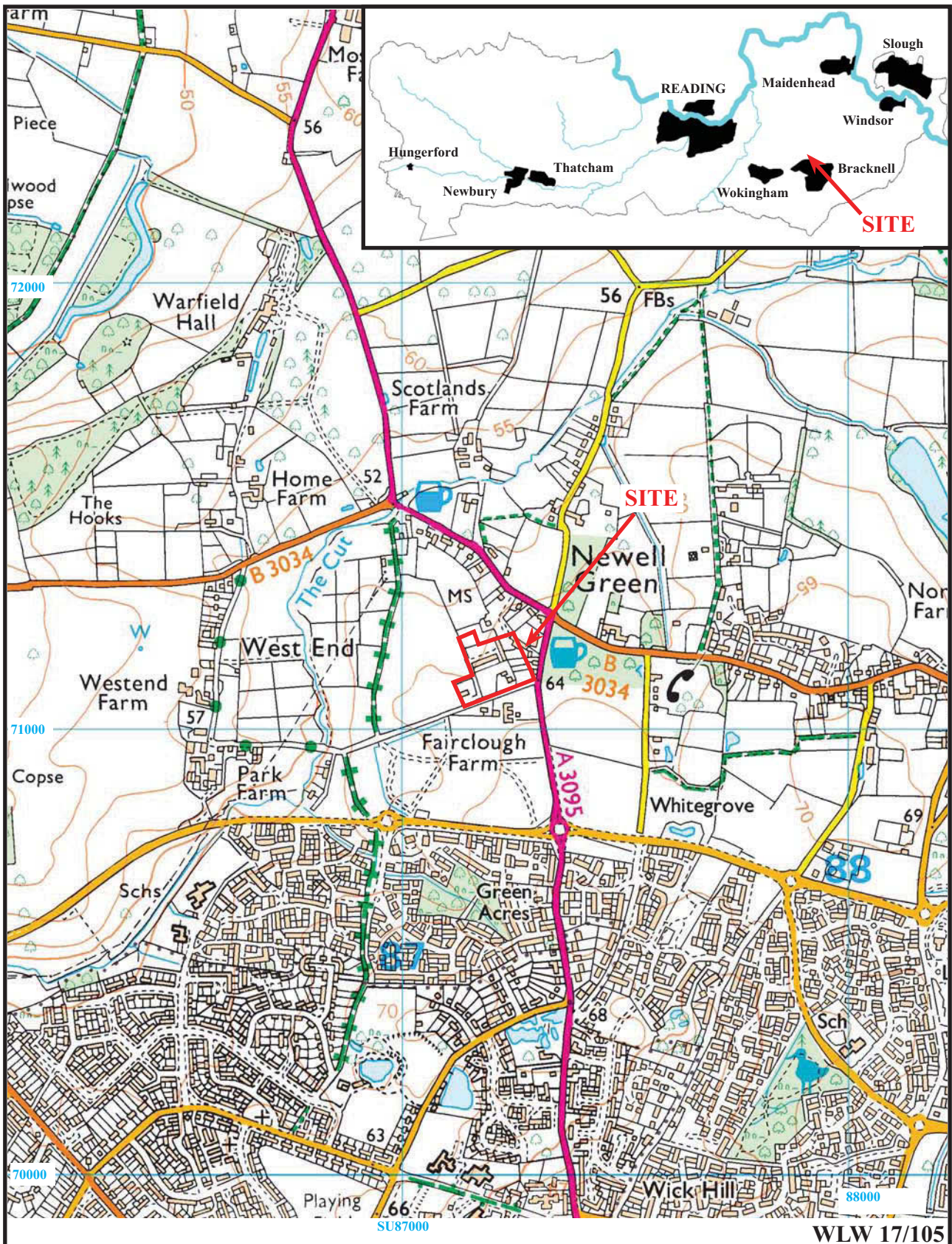
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fills</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
6/19	1/12	52, 67-8	ditch	Roman	Pottery
6	2	53	gully	Post-medieval	Iron finds
5	3	54-5	Drain	Modern	Brick/tile
5	4	56	gully	Post-medieval	Brick/tile
5	5	57	Gully/drain?	Modern?	Cuts 6
5	6	58-60	Gully/drain?	Modern?	Cuts 7
5	7	61	Gully	-	
5	8	62-3	Drain	Modern	Construction
5	9	64	Gully	Post-medieval	Pottery
4	10	65	Pit	-	Modern?
13	11	66, 69-70	Ditch	Modern	Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Rim</i>
	1	52	ditch	GYFSY		12	2	0
	1	52	ditch	GYSY	base	233	6	0
	9	64	gully	PMGRE		1	1	0
	12	67	gully	GYSY	jar	86	10	2
	12	67	gully	GYGRSY		20	6	0
			TOTAL			352	25	2

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	1	52	Ditch	6	27
	3	54	Gully	4	81
	8	62	Gully	2	16
				12	124

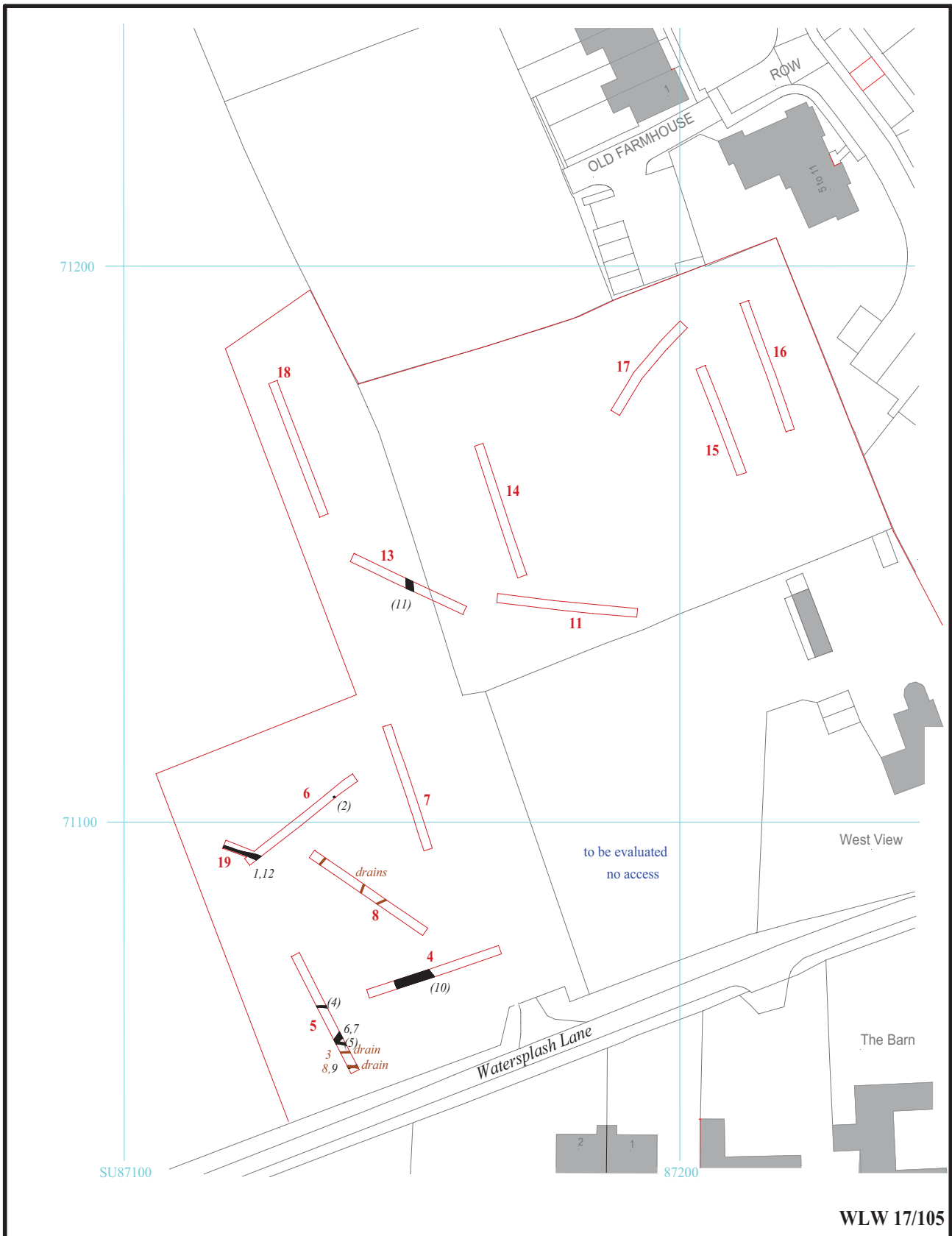


**Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green,
Warfield, Bracknell, Berkshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Bracknell and Berkshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



WLW 17/105

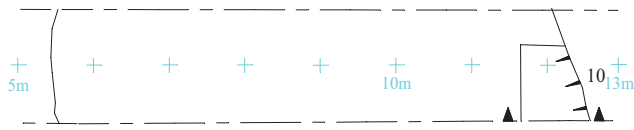
**Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green,
Warfield, Bracknell, Berkshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches.

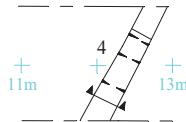
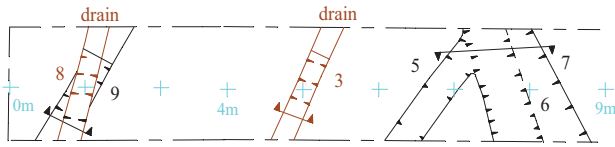


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

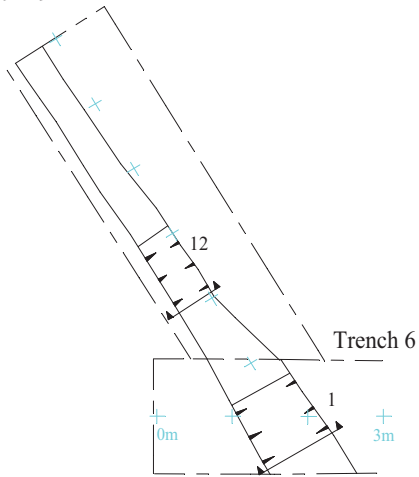
Trench 4



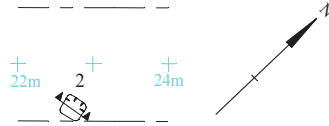
Trench 5



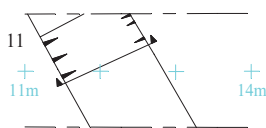
Trench 19



Trench 6



Trench 13



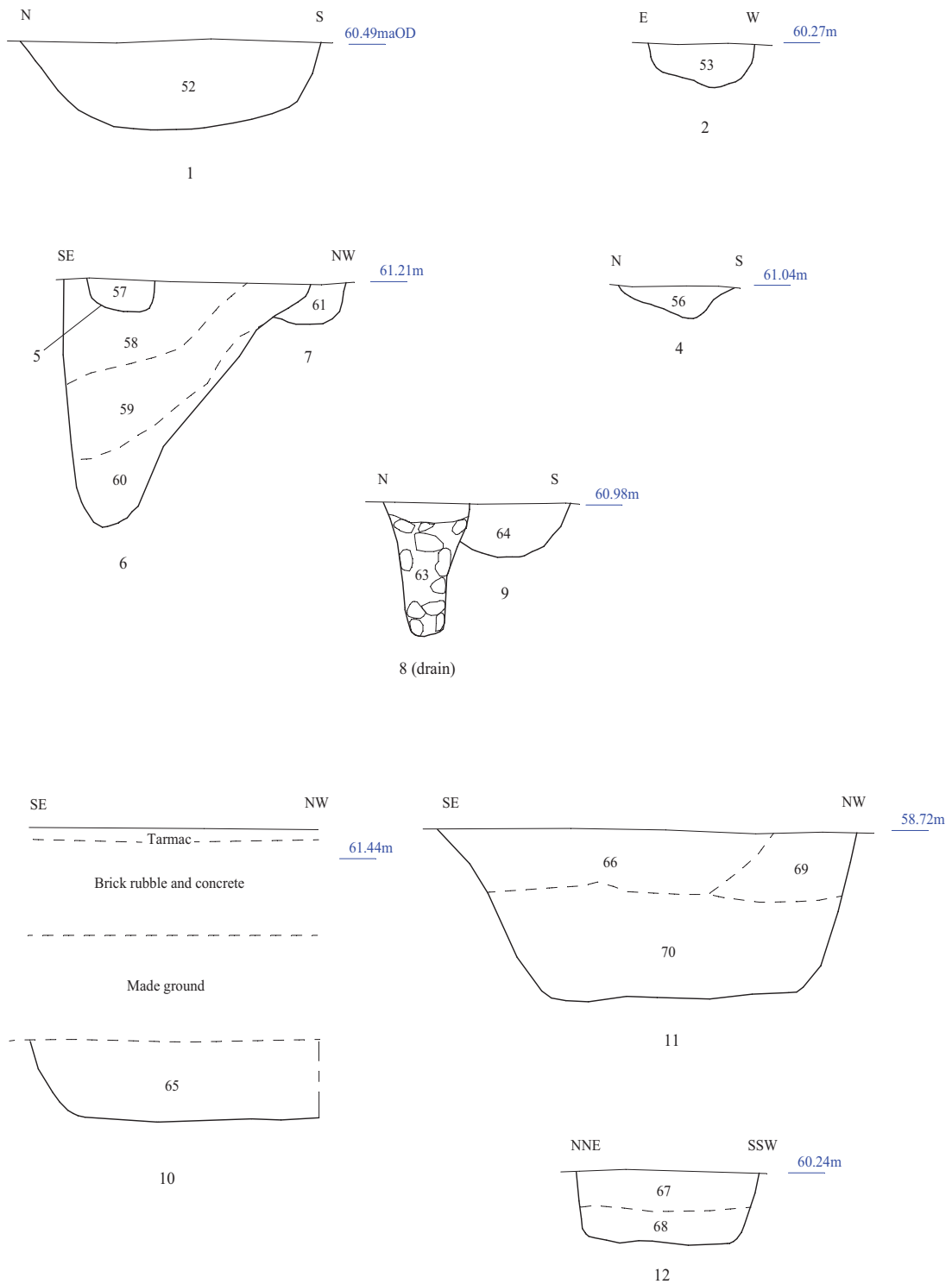
WLW 17/105

Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green,
Warfield, Bracknell, Berkshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Detail of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



WLW 17/105

**Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green,
Warfield, Bracknell, Berkshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 4, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 7, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

WLW 17/105

**Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green, Warfield,
Bracknell, Berkshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 3. Trench 13, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 6 and 19, exposed ditch (1, 12), looking south west,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

WLW 17/105

**Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green, Warfield,
Bracknell, Berkshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 3 and 4.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Trench 6, ditch slot 1, looking south east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 19, ditch slot 12, looking south, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

WLW 17/105

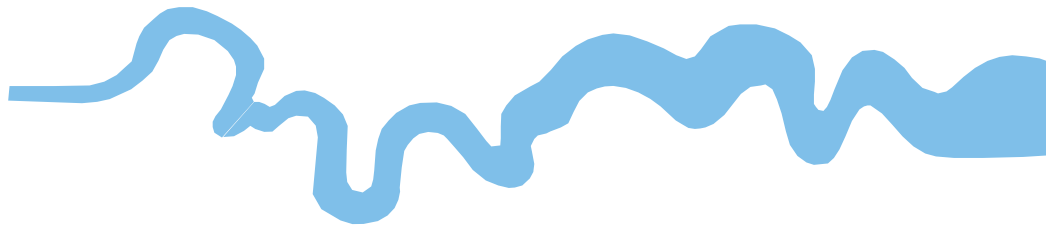
**Land at Watersplash Lane, Newell Green, Warfield,
Bracknell, Berkshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 and 6.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

***Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***