

T H A M E S      V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Valley Nurseries, Whistley Green,  
Hurst, Reading, Berkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by David Sanchez**

**Site Code: HWG18/129**

**(SU 7940 7400)**

# **Valley Nurseries, Whistley Green, Hurst, Reading, Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Hicks Developments Ltd**

by David Sánchez

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HWG18/129

**February 2019**

## Summary

**Site name:** Valley Nurseries, Whistley Green, Hurst, Reading, Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU 7940 7400

**Site activity:** Archaeological Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 15th - 21st January 2019

**Project coordinator:** Tim Dawson

**Site supervisor:** David Sánchez

**Site code:** HWG 18/129

**Area of site:** c. 1.1 ha

**Summary of results:** The archaeological evaluation showed part of site had been heavily disturbed or even truncated in modern times but with areas of more or less undisturbed ground to the south and west where a low volume of linear features of possible archaeological interest were uncovered. However, only one of these produced dating evidence, a single pottery sherd tentatively dated to the Roman period. No other artefacts of archaeological interest were revealed and it is considered that the archaeological potential of the site is low.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at a local approved museum willing to accept the archive.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 11.02.19 Steve Preston✓ 11.02.19
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# Valley Nurseries, Whistley Green, Hurst, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by David Sánchez

Report 18/129

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Valley Nurseries, Whistley Green, Hurst, Berkshire (SU 7940 7400) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Paul Heron, of Hicks Developments Ltd, 15 Headley Road, Woodley, Reading, Berkshire, RG5 4JB.

Planning consent (162219) has been gained on appeal (APP/X0360/W/17/3171083) from Wokingham Borough Council for the construction of new housing on the site following demolition of the nursery. The consent is subject to a condition (15) relating to archaeology, in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, a field evaluation was proposed. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Ellie Leary and monitored by Mr Roland Smith, both of Berkshire Archaeology, the archaeological advisers to the Borough.

The fieldwork was undertaken by David Sánchez, Maisie Foster and Kristian Magnus, between 15th and 21st January 2019 and the site code is HWG18/129. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at a local approved museum willing to accept the archive.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south side of Broadwater Lane, within Whistley Green, Hurst, Berkshire, 6.5km north of Wokingham and 3km south of Twyford (Fig. 1). The site itself is located in a relatively flat parcel of land 400m to the east of the River Loddon and to the south of Whistley Green with residential houses to the east and west and open fields to the south (Fig. 2). The site was previously occupied by nursery buildings recently demolished and it lies at *c.* 37m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as Kempton Park Gravel Formation (<http://bgs.ac.uk>) and the geology uncovered in the trenches consisted of sandy clay and gravel.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a briefing document prepared by Ms Ellie Leary of Berkshire Archaeology. In summary this potential stems from the site's location within the lower Loddon Valley. Various surveys, such as fieldwalking (Ford 1987; Ford 1991-3) and aerial photography (Gates 1975) have revealed a wide range of sites and finds in surrounding areas. Most notable are excavations in advance of mineral extraction to the south which revealed a small volume of Late Bronze Age occupation, followed by Iron Age and Roman enclosures (Manning and Moore 2011). To the north at Broadwater further Roman deposits have been excavated (Barnes and Hawkes 1991). A Mesolithic occupation site has also been excavated to the north (Harding and Richards 1993). Fieldwalking at Whistley Green also revealed extensive spreads of medieval pottery suggesting the hamlet has medieval origins (Ford 1987).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The specific research aims of this project were:

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

A total of 17 trenches were to be dug, each 20m long and 1.6-2m wide. A contingency of 20m of additional trench was included should this be required to clarify findings made in the initial evaluation but was not required. Topsoil and any other overburden was to be removed by a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The excavation was to be undertaken in spits, to enable the recovery of artefactual remains from individual layers and spoilheaps were to be searched for finds. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably exposed the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. 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 or deposits that might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

## **Results**

All 17 trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 3). They ranged in length between 19.10m and 21.90m with depths between 0.40–0.81m. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was aligned SE - NW and was 19.80m long and 0.81m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.34m of a dark brown grey/black silt clay deposit with frequent modern brick and tile fragments and other construction debris such as concrete, plastic or ceramic pipe fragments, overlying light orange brown silty clay natural geology. Two large modern truncations were observed, at 10m and 18m from the NW end of the trench, cutting the natural geology and the dark brown grey deposit, filled with dark grey clay silt with frequent modern bricks, concrete and metal fragments. Three field drains with ceramic pipes were also uncovered, on different alignments. At 4m from the NW end one ditch with a NNE-SSW alignment was investigated and two sherds of 'china' pottery and modern brick fragments were recovered showing this feature to be of modern date. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

### Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

Trench 2 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 19.20m long and 0.74m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.38m of topsoil and 0.31m of a mid greyish brown clay silty deposit with frequent modern brick and tile fragments and other construction debris such as concrete, plastic or ceramic pipe fragments, overlying light yellowish grey gravel with silty clay patches natural geology. At the SSE end of the trench a test pit was excavated to confirm the interpretation of the natural geology. At 10m from the NNW end of the trench one ditch with a W-E alignment was investigated recovering small fragments of concrete and modern bricks. A large truncation was uncovered immediately to the NW of this ditch cutting the natural geology and the overlying mid greyish brown deposit, filled with dark grey/black silty clay with frequent modern construction debris. No features of archaeological interest were recovered from this trench and no finds were recovered.

### Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Trench 3 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 19.90m long and 0.82m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.55m of a mid greyish brown clay silty deposit with frequent modern construction debris (as in Trenches 1 and 2), overlying mid orange/yellowish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions natural

geology. A small number of intercutting truncations were uncovered between 5m and 8m from the SSW end of the trench, along with a linear feature aligned WSW-ENE at 5m, all filled with dark grey/black silty clay with frequent construction debris of modern date. Between 15m and the NNE of the trench a large truncation was uncovered, likewise filled with dark grey/black silty clay with gravel and frequent modern construction debris. At the SSW end of the trench the level of the natural rose sharply, to a depth of only 0.47m suggesting that the whole extent of the trench except this end was truncated and later backfilled. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

#### Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

Trench 4 was aligned SW - NE and was 20.70m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of a mixed deposit of mid grey silty clay with frequent construction debris, the result of the demolition of the nursery building, and 0.21m of mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent modern brick fragments, overlying light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. A modern truncation at the NE end of the trench was filled with mid brown clay silt with occasional sherds of 19th- or 20th-century pottery. At 20m from the NE end of the trench a possible gully terminus was investigated, but again two sherds of 'china' pottery were recovered showing this feature to be of modern date. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

#### Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

Trench 5 was aligned SW - NE and was 20.50m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of a mixed deposit of mid grey silty clay with frequent construction debris such as brick, concrete or ceramic pipe fragments, the result of the demolition of the nursery building, and 0.18m light greyish brown silty clay with frequent fragments of modern bricks, overlying light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology. At 3m, 8m and 13m from the SW end of the trench, three possible postholes were investigated, showing each to be filled with dark grey/black silty clay sediment covering a concrete base. These are considered to be part of the footings of the nursery building. At 11m and 19m two ceramic field drains were uncovered. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

#### Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

Trench 6 was aligned SE - NW and was 20.30m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy again consisted of 0.28m of a mixed modern demolition rubble, and 0.12m of light greyish brown silty clay with frequent modern brick fragments, overlying light yellowish brown silty clay with light brown sandy patches, natural geology. At the NW end of the trench an irregular shaped truncation filled with dark brownish grey clay silt was investigated and

three sherds of 'china' pottery and fragments of modern bricks were recovered, again showing this feature to be modern. At 11.50m from the NW end a posthole similar to the three features investigated in Trench 5 was shown to have a concrete base and is considered to be part of the same modern structure. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

#### Trench 7 (Fig. 3; Pl. 1)

Trench 7 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 20 long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of a mixed construction debris from the demolition of the nursery, and 0.15m mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent modern brick fragments, overlying light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. One subrectangular modern truncation filled with dark grey/black silty clay with limestone and concrete fragments was uncovered at 14m from the ENE end of the trench. Two postholes with concrete bases were investigated at 11m and 16m and are likely to be part of the same structure uncovered in Trenches 5 and 6, and there was a ceramic field drain in the eastern half of the trench. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

#### Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

Trench 8 was aligned SW - NE and was 20.30m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of a mixed deposit of mid grey silty clay with frequent construction debris such as brick, concrete or ceramic pipe fragments, result of the demolition of the nursery building, and 0.23m of mid brownish grey silty clay overlying light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. No features other than two field drains with ceramic pipes and three possible postholes were uncovered in this trench. The postholes were investigated and shown to be filled with dark grey/black silty clay and concrete bases and are likely to be part of the same structure of modern date uncovered in Trenches 5, 6, and 7. No finds of archaeological interest were recovered.

#### Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

Trench 9 was aligned SE - NW and was 21.90m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.19m of subsoil overlying mid yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. Four different field drains were uncovered at 2m and 19.5m from the SE end of the trench and two possible linear features were investigated between 8m and 13m from the same end, showing these to be areas of heavily rooted natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

#### Trench 10 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

Trench 10 was aligned SE - NW and was 19.40m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.15m of subsoil overlying mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey gravel patches natural



geology. At 8.50m and 10m from the NW end of the trench two parallel linear features, with a gap of 0.30m between them, were uncovered with a WSW-ENE alignment. One slot was dug across these two features showing ditch 2 to be 1.10m wide and 0.23m deep with flat base and steep concave sides. It was filled with a deposit (53) of light grey silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 3 was 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep with concave base and steep concave sides. It was also filled with one deposit (54) with the same composition and inclusions that deposit 53, and no finds were recovered. Two field drains were uncovered in the SE half of the trench but no other features nor finds of archaeological interest.

#### Trench 11 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 2 and 5)

Trench 11 was aligned W - E and was 20.00m long and 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.43m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey gravel patches natural geology. Part of a subrectangular modern truncation was uncovered at 11m from the W end of the trench, filled with mid grey silty clay with occasional modern brick fragments and in the eastern half of the trench two ceramic field drains were uncovered. The only feature of possible archaeological interest observed was a SW-NE aligned gully (1) at 3m from the west end of the trench. A 1m long slot was dug in this feature showing it to be 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep with concave base and steep sides. It was filled with mid grey silty clay (52) with frequent small gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

#### Trench 12 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

Trench 12 was aligned SW - NE and was 20.30m long and 0.64m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil and 0.21m of subsoil overlying light yellowish brown gravel with light yellowish grey silty clay patches natural geology. At 13m from the SW end of the trench were two linear features on a WSW-ENE alignment. A 1m long slot showed a shallow gully (8) and a small ditch (7). Gully 8 was 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep with concave base and shallow sides filled with one deposit of dark grey clay silt with occasional small size gravel inclusions. Ditch 7 was located immediately to the north and was 0.60m wide and 0.32m deep with concave base and steep sides. It was filled with a primary deposit (61) of light blue grey clay with frequent small gravel inclusions overlain by a secondary deposit (60) of dark grey clay silty with frequent small gravels. The relationship between these two features was unclear, and no finds were recovered from either of them. At 1.80m to the north from this feature a third gully (6) with a similar alignment was uncovered measuring 0.62m wide and 0.20m deep. It had concave base with steep sides and a V shape profile, filled with one deposit (58) of dark grey clay silt with frequent small gravel. A single sherd of pottery of possible Early Roman date was recovered from this deposit.

Trench 13 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 3)

Trench 13 was aligned SW - NE and was 21.00m long and 0.72m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.28m of subsoil overlying light yellowish brown gravel with light yellowish grey silty clay patches natural geology. At the SW end of the trench was ditch 4, on a WSW-ENE alignment and measuring 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep. It had concave base and shallow sides, filled with a primary deposit (56) of light greenish grey silty clay with occasional small gravels, and a secondary deposit (55) of light brownish grey silty clay with similar inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

Trench 14 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 19.10m long and 0.68m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.37m of topsoil and 0.25m of subsoil overlying light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 15 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 4 and 6)

Trench 15 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 20.10m long and 0.77m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.47m of subsoil overlying light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. One field drain with a ceramic pipe was uncovered at the SSE end of the trench and a large area between 2m and 10m was investigated but was just a variation of the natural geology. The only feature of possible archaeological interest was a NW-SE aligned gully (5) at 15m from the SSE end of the trench measuring 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep. It had concave base with steep sides and it was filled with one deposit (57) of mid brownish grey with reddish flecks silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 16 (Fig. 3)

Trench 14 was aligned S - N and was 20.30m long and 0.69m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.22m of subsoil overlying light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 17 (Fig. 3)

Trench 17 was aligned SE - NW and was 20.90m long and 0.72m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil and 0.29m of subsoil overlying light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. One possible linear feature and one possible pit were investigated at 6m and 19m from the SE end of the trench and shown to be areas of heavily rooted natural geology. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered and no finds were recovered from this trench.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery* by Alice Lyons

A single sandy grey ware sherd (19g) from a wide mouthed (possibly cordoned) jar was recovered from deposit (58), within gully 6 in Trench 12. The vessel was probably produced locally, although the exact source is unknown. The sherd has some fuming, caused from exposure to smoke either during manufacture or use, on its external surface. Although difficult to date, due to a lack of diagnostic features, it has tentatively been assigned to the Early Roman period.

## **Conclusion**

A total of 17 trenches were successfully dug during the course of the archaeological evaluation which revealed a modest number of features of possible archaeological interest. The trenches in the southern and eastern areas of the site showed a simple stratigraphy with no evidence of modern activity, and eight linear features filled with deposits of similar composition were recorded in five different trenches. Most of these features follow a similar alignment suggesting that the same features could have been uncovered in several trenches with at least 3 or 4 cuts running parallel across the southern half of the site, and one gully uncovered in the central area of the site on a different alignment. Although the slots dug on these features were extended to recover any possible finds, just a single sherd of pottery of possible Early Roman date was recovered.

The central area of the site was heavily disturbed by the presence of the nursery building, recently demolished, though even with frequent modern truncations the potential archaeological level remained relatively intact but showed no evidence of features of archaeological interest.

The northern area of the site was also heavily disturbed with frequent modern truncations uncovered but the difference between the level at which the natural geology was uncovered in the central area along with the composition of the overburden covered by the topsoil suggest that the whole area was truncated and backfilled possibly as a consequence of the construction works on the road to the north of the residential houses at the west and east sides of the area.

No other types of deposit of archaeological interest such as pits, postholes or walls were revealed and neither were any further artefacts pre-dating Victorian or modern times. It is therefore considered that the archaeological potential of the site is low.

## References

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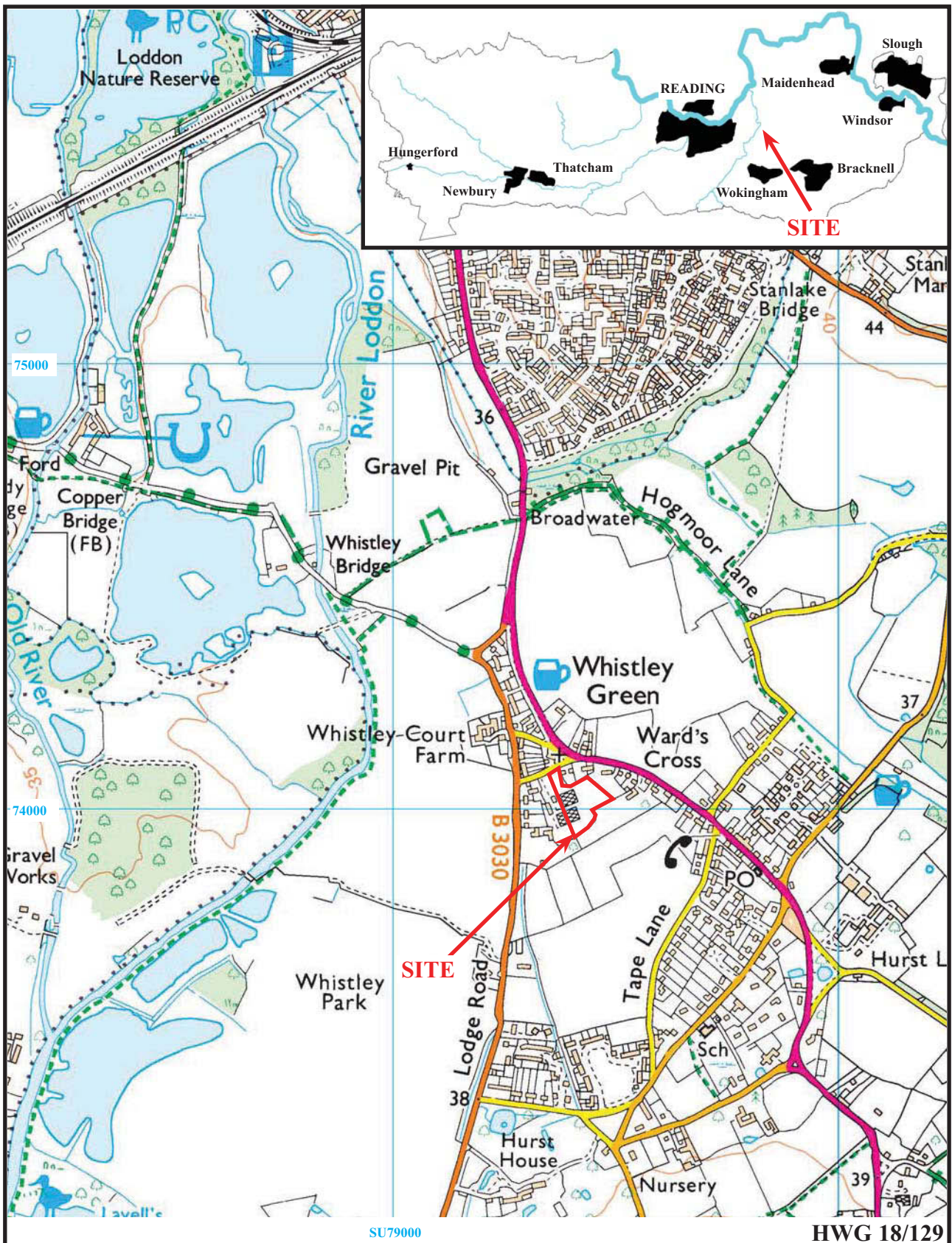
## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W ends

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	19.80	1.60	0.81	0–0.35m Topsoil; 0.35-0.69m dark brown grey/black silty clay; 0.69m+ light orange brown silty clay natural geology.
2	19.20	1.60	0.74	0–0.38m Topsoil; 0.38-0.69m dark brown grey/black silty clay; 0.69m+ Light yellow grey silty clay and gravel natural geology.
3	19.90	1.60	0.82	0–0.25m Topsoil; 0.25-0.80m mid greyish brown clay silt; 0.80m+ Mid orange/yellowish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions natural geology.
4	20.70	1.60	0.50	0–0.21m Demolition layer; 0.21-0.42m mid yellow grey clay; 0.42m+ light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology.
5	20.50	1.60	0.40	0–0.22m Demolition layer; 0.22-0.40m light greyish brown silty clay; 0.40m+ Light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology.
6	20.30	1.60	0.42	0–0.28m Demolition layer; 0.28-0.40 light greyish brown silty clay; 0.40m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with beige sandy patches natural geology.
7	20.00	1.60	0.46	0–0.23m Demolition layer; 0.23-0.38m mid brownish grey silty clay; 0.38m+ light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. <b>[Pl.1]</b>
8	20.30	1.60	0.54	0–0.20m Demolition layer; 0.20-0.43m mid brownish grey silty clay; 0.43m+ light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology.
9	21.90	1.60	0.58	0–0.27m Topsoil; 0.27-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+mid yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology
10	19.40	1.60	0.55	0–0.28m Topsoil; 0.28-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey gravel patches natural geology. Ditches 2 and 3
11	20.00	1.60	0.66	0–0.43m Topsoil; 0.43-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m+ mid orange brown sandy clay with light grey gravel patches natural geology. Gully 1. <b>[Pls 2 and 5]</b>
12	20.30	1.60	0.64	0–0.31m Topsoil; 0.31-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ light yellowish brown gravel with light yellowish grey silty clay patches natural geology. Ditch 7; gullies 6 and 8
13	21.00	1.60	0.72	0–0.32m Topsoil; 0.32-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+light yellowish brown gravel with light yellowish grey silty clay patches natural geology. Ditch 4. <b>[Pl.3]</b>
14	19.10	1.60	0.68	0–0.37m Topsoil; 0.37-0.61m subsoil; 0.61m+ light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology.
15	20.10	1.60	0.77	0–0.28m Topsoil; 0.28-0.75m subsoil; 0.75m+ light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology. Gully 5. <b>[Pls 4 and 6]</b>
16	20.30	1.60	0.69	0–0.33m Topsoil; 0.33-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology.
17	20.90	1.60	0.72	0–0.40m Topsoil; 0.40-0.69m subsoil; 0.69m+light yellowish brown sandy clay natural geology.

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
11	1	52	Gully	Undated	-
10	2	53	Ditch	Undated	-
10	3	54	Gully	Undated	-
13	4	55, 56	Ditch	Undated	-
15	5	57	Gully	Undated	-
12	6	58	Gully	Roman? Or later	Pottery
12	7	60, 61	Ditch	Undated	-
12	8	59	Gully	Undated	-

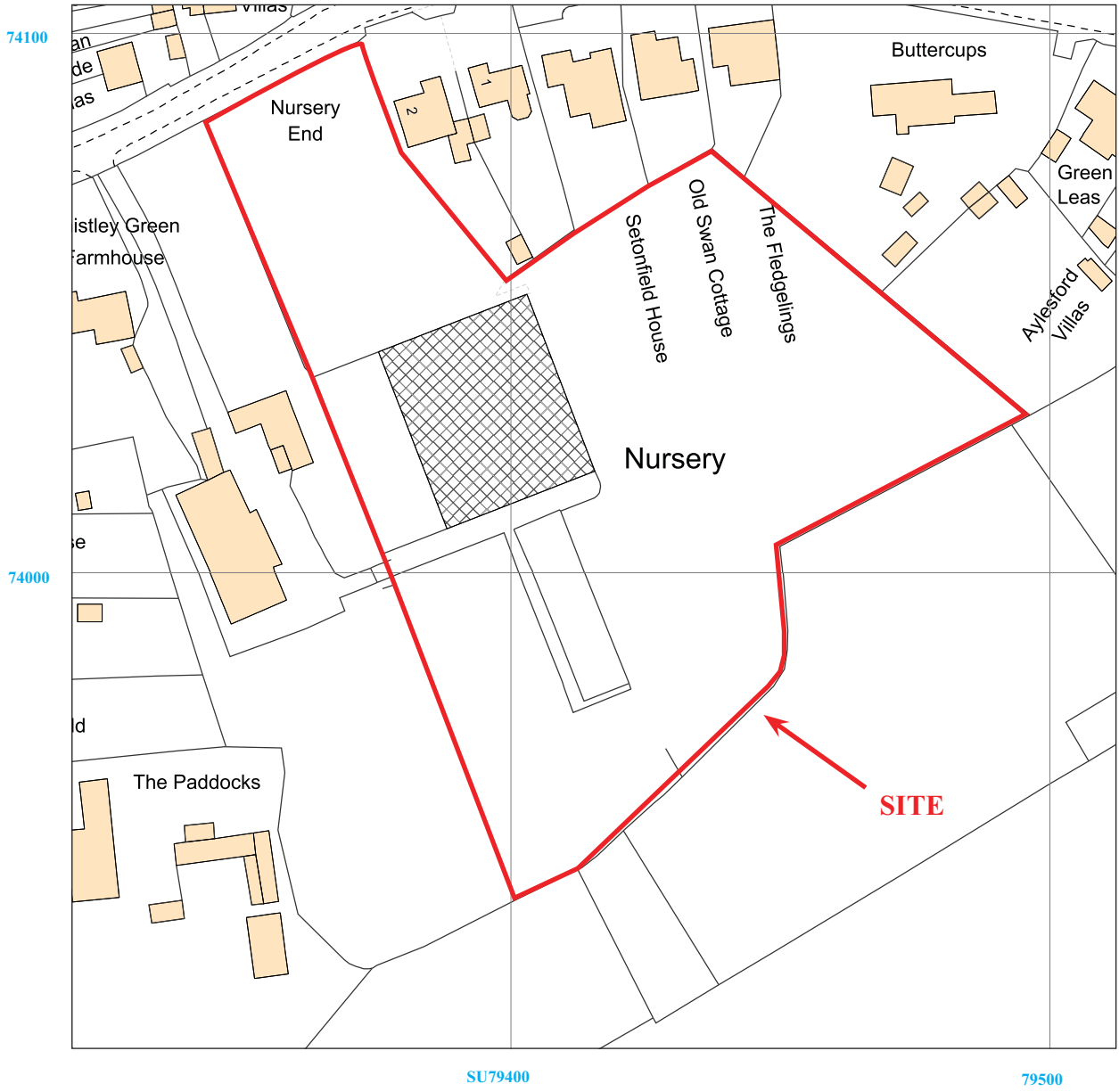


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Figure 1. Location of site within Whistley Green and Berkshire.

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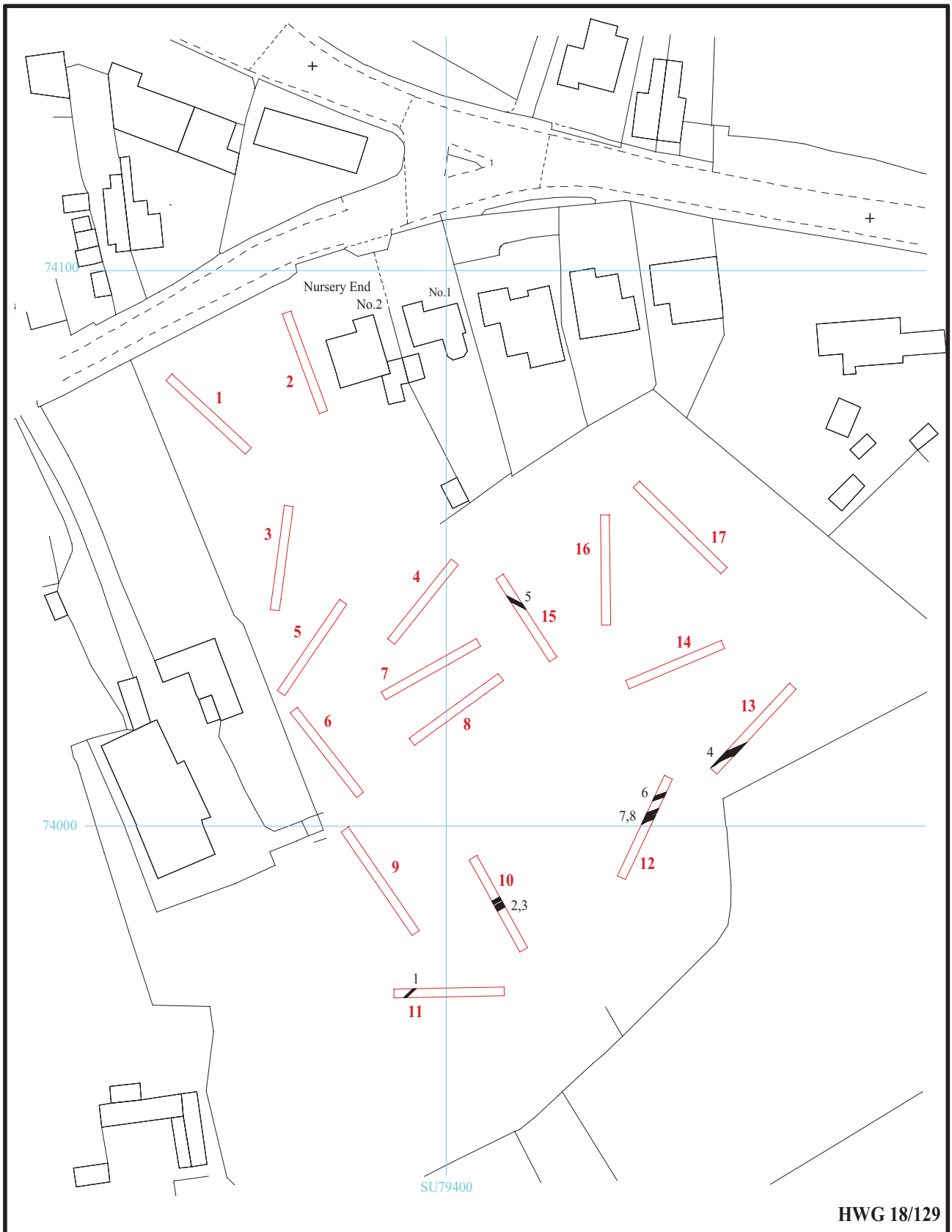


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Broadwater Lane

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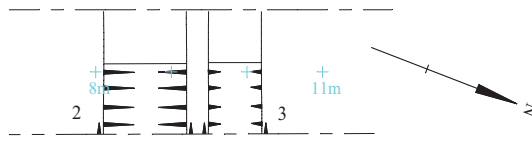
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Location of trenches.

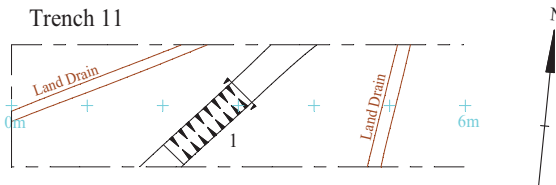


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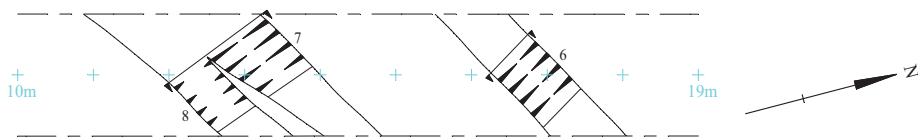
Trench 10



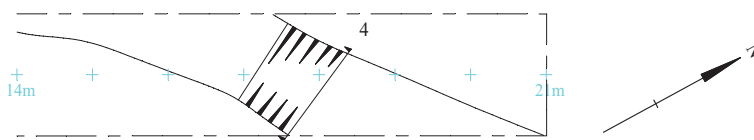
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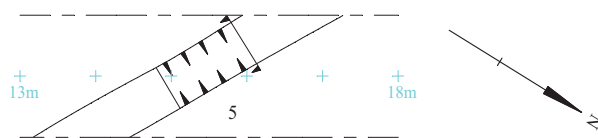
Trench 12



Trench 13



Trench 15



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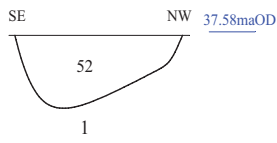
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Figure 4. Plans of Trenches.

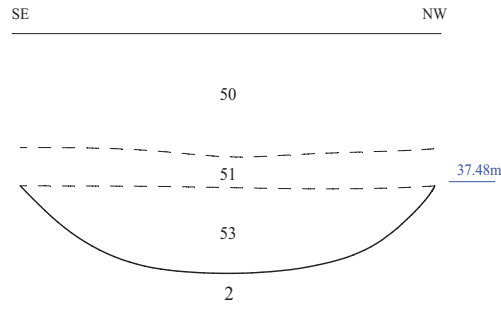


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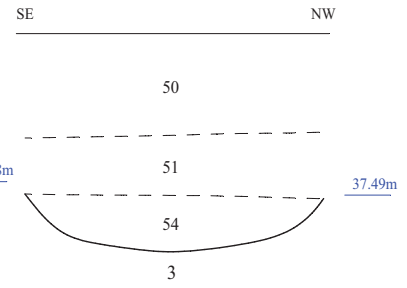
Trench 11



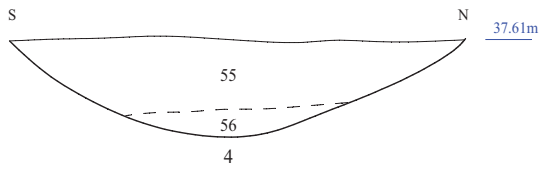
Trench 10



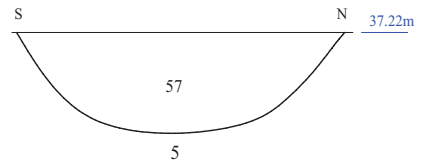
Trench 10



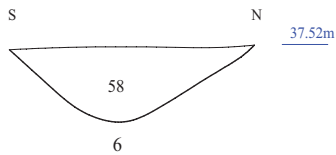
Trench 13



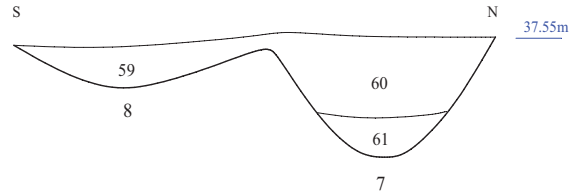
Trench 15



Trench 12



Trench 12



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Figure 5. Sections.



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



Plate 2. Trench 11, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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**Archaeological Evaluation**  
Plates 1 and 2.

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



Plate 4. Trench 15, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 11, gully 1, looking south east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 15, ditch 5, looking north west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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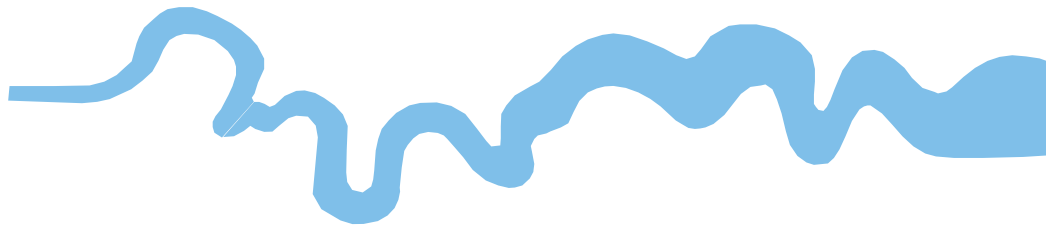
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Hurst, Reading, Berkshire  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 5 and 6.

THAMES VALLEY  
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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](mailto:tvas@tvas.co.uk)  
Web: [www.tvas.co.uk](http://www.tvas.co.uk)**

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