THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

10, 12 and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Taylor

Site Code: DLW10/16

(SU 7892 7870)

10, 12 and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Millgate Homes

by Andy Taylor

ThamesValleyArchaeologicalServices

Ltd

SiteCodeDLW 10/16

June 2010

Summary

Site name: 10, 12 and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7892 7870

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 17th–26th May 2010

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: DLW 10/16

Area of site: *c.*0.95 hectares

Summary of results: No deposits of an archaeological nature were observed during the evaluation. The sieving of test pits samples identified single sherds of pottery of late Bronze Age and Roman date, four of medieval and several post-medieval date, as well as prehistoric struck flint, post-medieval brick and tile, and fragments of china, glass, modern metalwork and post-medieval clay pipe. The site is not considered to have archaeological potential

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 01.06.09 Steve Preston✓ 01.06.09

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

Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk

10, 12 and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 10/16

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at 10, 12 and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire (SU 7892 7870) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Jon Furneaux, of Millgate Homes, Millgate House, Ruscombe Lane, Twyford, Berkshire, RG10 9JT.

Planning permission (F/2009/2511) has been granted by Wokingham Borough Council to demolish the houses at 10 and 12 Dark Lane, followed by the erection of seven dwellings with an access road. The consent is subject to a condition (17) relating to archaeology, which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to groundworks commencing. This was to take the form, initially, of field evaluation by trial trenching, based on the results of which a mitigation strategy could be devised as appropriate.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Mary O'Donoghue, Archaeology Officer with Berkshire Archaeology, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor and Steve Crabb between the 17th and 26th May 2010 and the site code is DLW 10/16. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located close to the centre of Wargrave on Dark Lane, which forms the west edge of the site with the other boundaries surrounded by residential properties (Fig. 2). It is a parcel of land sloping downwards from north to south and currently consists of open areas from where Nos 10 and 12 have been demolished, and the gardens of all three properties. The underlying geology consists of Upper Chalk (BGS 1971), according to the geology map. However, the geology encountered consisted of an orangey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk patches. This was observed in all trenches and test pits. The site lies at a height of approximately 53.50m at the southern end and 60.60m at the northern end above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief provided by Ms Mary O'Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology. In summary this potential stems from its location in an area of the Thames Valley with a wealth of prehistoric and later archaeological finds recorded for the area (Ford 1987). Much of the recorded archaeology is to be found on the gravel terraces of the Thames to the west with, for example, prehistoric, Roman and Saxon artefact scatters present on a cropmark complex to the south west of the station (Gates 1975; Ford 1997). Extensive flint scatters are recorded to the south of Wargrave (Ford 1997). A minor Roman road is also thought to pass through Wargrave as an alternative route from Silchester to Dorchester-on-Thames, but this is not yet proven (Whaley 2004). Few finds are recorded close to the site within the county Historic Environment Record noting the presence of some Saxon metalwork. The settlement of Wargrave was considered to have urban status in medieval times (Astill 1978) and the settlement is likely to have centred on the church to the south-west. Several post-medieval lime kilns are also recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps in the 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 aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if any deposits associated with prehistoric activity are present;

to determine if any deposits associated with Roman activity are present; and

to assess the artefact content of the topsoil/subsoil.

A total of 27 trenches were to be dug, 13 measuring 10m in length and 14 measuring 6m in length. In addition to these a further six test pits were also to be dug measuring 1.60m wide and 1.00m in length. 100 litres of material below turf level was to be sieved using a 100mm mesh from the test pits in order to determine the presence of any artefact scatters. These would all be dug using a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Results

The trenches measured 1.60m wide and between 6.10m and 11.50m in length with the test pits measuring 1.60m wide and between 1.40m and 1.70m in length (Fig. 3). A complete list of trenches and test pits giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1

This trench measured 7.20m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying an orangey brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk. No deposits of archaeological interest were present.

Trench 2

This trench measured 6.40m in length and was 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy was the same as Trench 1 except that the topsoil was 0.44m deep. Modern truncation from a gas pipe was observed at the northern end of the trench with concrete truncation at the southern end.

Trench 3

This trench measured 10.20m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy was as for Trench 1.

Trench 4

This trench measured 6.70m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted again of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of chalk and flint. A wall foundation from the demolished house was observed in the centre of this trench.

Trench 5

This trench measured 7.80m in length and was 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy was again as in Trench 1, with topsoil 0.25m deep.

Trench 6 (Pl. 1)

This trench measured 11.50m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 7

This trench measured 11.50m in length and was 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m deep topsoil overlying subsoil (0.15m deep) overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 8

This trench measured 6.80m in length and was 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 9

This trench measured 7.50m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy was the same as the previous trenches.

Trench 10

This trench measured 6.60m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m topsoil overlying 0.22m subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 11

This trench measured 10.40m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of the same stratigraphy as Trench 7.

Trench 12 (Fig. 4 and Pl. 2)

This trench measured 10.60m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m topsoil overlying 0.16m subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 13

This trench measured 6.40m in length and was 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m topsoil overlying 0.26m subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 14

This trench measured 11.00m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy was similar to previous trenches.

Trench 15

This trench measured 10.80m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 16
This trench measured 6.70m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy was the same as in Trench 1.

Trench 17
This trench measured 11.00m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy was again the same as previous trenches.

Trench 18
This trench measured 9.60m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m topsoil overlying 0.14m subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 19
This trench measured 6.40m in length and was 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil overlying 0.21m subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 20
This trench measured 6.80m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of the same stratigraphy as Trench 1.

Trench 21
This trench measured 6.10m in length and was 1.1m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of a 0.60m deep make up level of mixed topsoil and natural clay and chalk overlying buried topsoil, 0.30m deep. This overlay 0.15m of subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of chalk and flint.

Trench 22
This trench measured 9.60m in length and was 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 23 (Fig. 4)
This trench measured 11.10m in length and was 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m topsoil overlying 0.15m subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk. A 20th-century pit was evident at the northern end of this trench.

Trench 24

This trench measured 6.10m in length and was 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of a thin (0.15m) topsoil overlying a deep (0.30m) subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt with patches of chalk and flint.

Trench 25

This trench measured 10.10m in length and was 0.72m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of demolition rubble 0.30m deep overlying made ground. This overlay 0.15m of subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 26

This trench measured 9.90m in length and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of demolition rubble overlying topsoil above subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt with patches of flint and chalk.

Trench 27

This trench measured 6.15m in length and was 0.8m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying orange brown clayey silt with patches of chalk.

Test Pit 1

This measured 1.70m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk. The topsoil sieving of this test pit produced eight pieces of pottery of which two were dated 1550-1700 and 1800-1950. The other six were modern china. One broken flint flake, 11 pieces of post-medieval tile, two pieces of burnt flint, one piece of window glass and an iron bolt and washer were also recovered. The subsoil sieving produced three pieces of post-medieval tile and a piece of burnt flint.

Test Pit 2

This measured 1.40m in length and was 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk. The topsoil sieving produced six pieces of pottery of which two were of Late Bronze Age and medieval date and four were pieces of modern china. Seven pieces of post-medieval tile, one piece of struck flint, one small piece of animal bone, one piece of clay pipe stem, two pieces of clear glass, and iron nail and part of an earring, and two pieces of coal were also recovered. The subsoil sieving produced one piece of post-medieval tile and one piece of struck flint.

Test Pit 3 (Fig 4 and Pl. 3)

This measured 1.50m in length and was 0.25m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk. Topsoil sieving produced thirteen pieces of pottery of which one was of Roman date, one was 17th century and 11 pieces were modern china. Sixteen pieces of tile, one of which was Roman, the remainder, post-medieval. Two pieces of animal bone, six pieces of burnt flint, three pieces of clear glass, an iron nail and a metal button and three pieces of clinker were also recovered. Subsoil sieving produced three pieces of struck flint, three pieces of burnt flint, two pieces of glass and two pieces of slate.

Test Pit 4

This measured 1.70m in length and was 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint. Topsoil sieving produced seven sherds of pottery of which one was medieval in date, and six were pieces of china. Twenty pieces of post-medieval tile, one piece of burnt flint, one piece of animal bone and seven pieces of clear glass were also recovered. Subsoil sieving produced three pieces of pottery, one of 16th-18th century date and two pieces of china. One flint flake, twelve pieces of post-medieval tile, one small piece of copper alloy and five pieces of burnt flint were also recovered.

Test Pit 5

This measured 1.50m in length and was 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural with patches of flint and chalk. Topsoil sieving produced seven pieces of china, four pieces of post-medieval tile, one flint flake, one small piece of animal bone, four pieces of burnt flint and two pieces of clear glass. Subsoil sieving produced three pieces of post-medieval tile.

Test Pit 6

This measured 1.70m in length and was 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying an orange brown clayey silt natural. Topsoil sieving produced thirteen sherds of pottery: one of post medieval flowerpot and twelve pieces of china. Three pieces of post-medieval tile, one piece of burnt flint, one clay pipe stem, seven pieces of glass, an iron nail and an unidentifiable iron object and a piece of slate. Subsoil sieving produced two sherds of medieval pottery, two pieces of post-medieval tile and a piece of glass.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

Just 13 sherds of pottery were recovered, mostly very tiny (58g in all) (Appendix 2). The post-medieval sherds tended to be fresh, earlier sherds very abraded (one medieval sherd was in fresh condition, but tiny).

Late Bronze Age
LBA1. Rough handmade pink-brown fabric with profuse <3.00mm protruding calcined-flint filler. 1 sherd, 15g
Roman
R1. Harrold Shell-tempered ware. Late Roman. 1 sherd, 7g
Medieval
M1. Wheel-turned pink fabric with profuse 0.30 mm < 0.50mm multi-coloured quartz filler. 3 sherds, 7g
M2. Very-fine deep pink fabric with profuse 0.10 mm. < 0.50 mm multi-coloured quartz filler fired rough black externally with internal dark green glaze. 1 sherd, 2g
Post-Medieval
PM.1. Yellow-brown to orange earthenware fired darker brown with internal green-to-brown glaze. 3 sherds, 13g
PM.2. Pink-red earthenware (flower pot). 2sherds, 8g

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 8 struck flints were recovered from the test pitting component of the project which examined topsoil and subsoil contexts. The collection comprised four flakes and four spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) (Appendix 3). They are all made of flint that could be obtained from the local gravel or chalk. None of the flakes are chronologically distinctive in their own right and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested. Some of the spalls could be accidental by-products of ground disturbing activity such as ploughing or gardening. For a geological outcrop with an abundance of flint raw materials, the numbers of *bona fide* prehistoric struck flints recovered are unremarkable and probably indicate no more than casual use or discard across the landscape.

Brick and Tile by Andy Taylor

Some 84 pieces of brick and tile were recovered from the sieving of the test pits weighing a total of 1089g (Appendix 4). None of these had any clear diagnostic features, such as peg holes for tiles or frogs on the bricks. One piece of probably Roman tile has been retained. The remainder are likely to be of post-medieval date and are not retained.

Animal Bone by Andy Taylor

Five pieces of animal bone were recovered from the sieving weighing a total of 7g (Appendix 5). All of these are small in size and undiagnostic, and there is nothing to suggest they are of any great antiquity but are most likely from domestic refuse and are not retained.

Burnt Flint by Andy Taylor

A total of 23 pieces of burnt flint recovered from the test pit sieving weighing a total of 279g (Appendix 6) are not retained.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Andy Taylor

Two small pieces of clay pipe stem were recovered from sieving weighing a total of 4g (Appendix 7). One of these has broken off close to the bowl but neither of these bears any distinguishing marks and are diagnostic.

Glass by Andy Taylor

A total of 26 pieces of glass was recovered from the test pit sieving weighing a total of 62g (Appendix 8). These range in colour from clear, light green and dark green. They are most likely pieces of bottle glass and window glass and are all post-medieval or modern in date and are not retained.

Metalwork by Andy Taylor

Just ten metal objects were recovered from the sieving weighing a total of 45g (Appendix 9). Most of these are from modern nails as well as a bolt and a washer. One small piece of copper alloy was recovered from test pit four but was unidentifiable. With the exception of the copper alloy these are not retained.

Slate by Andy Taylor

Three pieces of slate were recovered from the sieving weighing a total of 10g (Appendix 10). These are not retained.

Conclusion

Despite the potential for archaeology being present on the site no deposits were identified in the evaluation trenches or test pits. The sieving of the topsoil from the test pits mostly recovered pieces of post-medieval brick and tile along with fragments of china and two small clay pipe stem fragments. The pottery recovered from the topsoil was of Late Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval dates. The presence of these sherds (especially the Bronze Age example which would probably not survive long in topsoil) may indicate that archaeological deposits are located within the general environs of the site., Alternatively, these finds may have originated as a by-product of manuring practice that would have taken place on the site prior to the original dwellings being constructed.

References

Astill, G G, 1978, *Historic towns in Berkshire; an archaeological appraisal*, Berkshire Archaeol Comm Publ **2**, Reading.

BGS, 1971, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 268, Drift Edition, Keyworth

Ford, S, 1987, *East Berkshire archaeological Survey*, Berkshire County Counc Dept Highways and Planning Occas Pap **1**, Reading

Ford, S, 1997, 'Loddon Valley (Berkshire) fieldwalking survey' *Berkshire Archaeol J* **75**, (for 1994-7), 11-33

Gates, T, 1975, *The Thames Valley, An archaeological Survey of the River Gravels*, Berkshire Archaeol Comm Pubn 1, Reading

PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance 16, HMSO

Whaley, R, 2004, 'New Roman Road Abstracts map shows much of the network not proved', *CBA Wessex News September 2004*, 9

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	7.20	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.30m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology geology.
2	6.40	1.60	0.60	0.00m-0.44m topsoil; 0.44m-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m-0.60m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
3	10.20	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
4	6.70	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
5	7.80	1.60	0.47	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.47m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
6	11.50	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology. **[Plate 1]**
7	11.50	1.60	0.30	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m-0.30m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
8	6.80	1.60	0.34	0.00m-0.12m topsoil; 0.12m-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m-0.34m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
9	7.50	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
10	6.60	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.35m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
11	10.40	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
12	10.60	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology. **[Plate 2]**
13	6.40	1.60	0.55	0.00m-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.55m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
14	11.00	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
15	10.80	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
16	6.70	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
17	11.00	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
18	9.60	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.18m topsoil; 0.18m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
19	6.40	1.60	0.50	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.50m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
20	6.80	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.35m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
21	6.10	1.60	1.10	0.00m-0.60m mix of redeposited topsoil and natural geology clay and chalk; 0.60m-0.90m buried topsoil; 0.90m-1.05m subsoil; 1.05m-1.10m+ orange brown clayey silt and chalk natural geology.
22	9.60	1.60	0.60	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m-0.60m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
23	11.10	1.60	0.60	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.60m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
24	6.10	1.60	0.50	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
25	10.10	1.60	0.72	0.00m-0.30m demolition rubble; 0.30m-0.45m made ground; 0.45m-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m-0.72m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
26	9.90	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.20m demolition rubble; 0.20m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
27	6.15	1.60	0.80	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.75m subsoil; 0.75m-0.80m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
TP1	1.70	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.32m-0.35m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
TP2	1.40	1.60	0.45	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.45m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
TP3	1.50	1.60	0.25	0.00m-0.12m topsoil; 0.12m-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m-0.25m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology. **[Plate 3]**
TP4	1.70	1.60	0.38	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.38m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
TP5	1.50	1.60	0.45	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.
TP6	1.70	1.60	0.45	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ orange brown clayey silt natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery

Context	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No of sherds*	*Wt in gm*	*Comments*
TP1 Topsoil	PM1 PM2	Small flanged dish	c.1550-1700 c.1800-1950	1 1	3 2	Fresh Fresh
				2	5g	
TP2 Topsoil	LBA1 M1	Urn Closed	c.1700-1150BC c.1250-1550	1 1	15 1	Abraded Abraded
				2	16g	
TP3 Topsoil	R1 PM1 Tile	Jar ?Costrel	c.300-400 c.1600-1700 Roman	1 1 1	7 1 5	Abraded Fresh Abraded
				3	13g	
TP4 Topsoil	M1	Closed	c.1250-1550	1	3g	Abraded
TP4 Subsoil	PM1	Large open form	c.1550-1700	1	9g	Fresh
TP6 Topsoil	PM2	Flowerpot	c.1800-2000	1	6g	Fresh
TP6 Subsoil	M1 M2		c.1250-1550 c.1250-1550	1 1	3 2	Abraded Fresh
				2	5g	

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Struck Flint

TP1 (50)	Broken flake
TP2 (51)	Spall
TP2 (50)	Spall
TP3 (51)	Intact flake; 2 Spalls
TP4 (51)	Broken flake
TP5 (50)	Intact flake

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Brick and Tile

Deposit	*Type*	*B-T*	*no*	*Wt (g)*
50	Test pit 1	tile	11	59
50	Test pit 2	tile	7	56
51	Test pit 2	tile	2	2
50	Test pit 3	tile	17	166
50	Test pit 4	tile	20	422
50	Test pit 5	tile	4	53
50	Test pit 6	tile	3	152
51	Test pit 1	tile	3	89
51	Test pit 4	tile	12	64
51	Test pit 5	tile	3	16
51	Test pit 6	tile	2	10

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Animal Bone

Deposit	*Type*	*No Frags*	*Wt (g)*
50	Test pit 2	1	1
50	Test pit 3	2	4
50	Test pit 4	1	1
50	Test pit 5	1	1

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

Deposit	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
50	Test pit 1	2	18
50	Test pit 3	6	42
50	Test pit 4	1	4
50	Test pit 5	4	49
50	Test pit 6	1	41
51	Test pit 1	1	35
51	Test pit 3	3	21
51	Test pit 4	5	69

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Clay Pipe

Deposit	*Type*	*No Stems*	*Wt(g)*
50	Test pit 2	1	2
50	Test pit 6	1	2

A**PPENDIX 8:** Catalogue of Glass

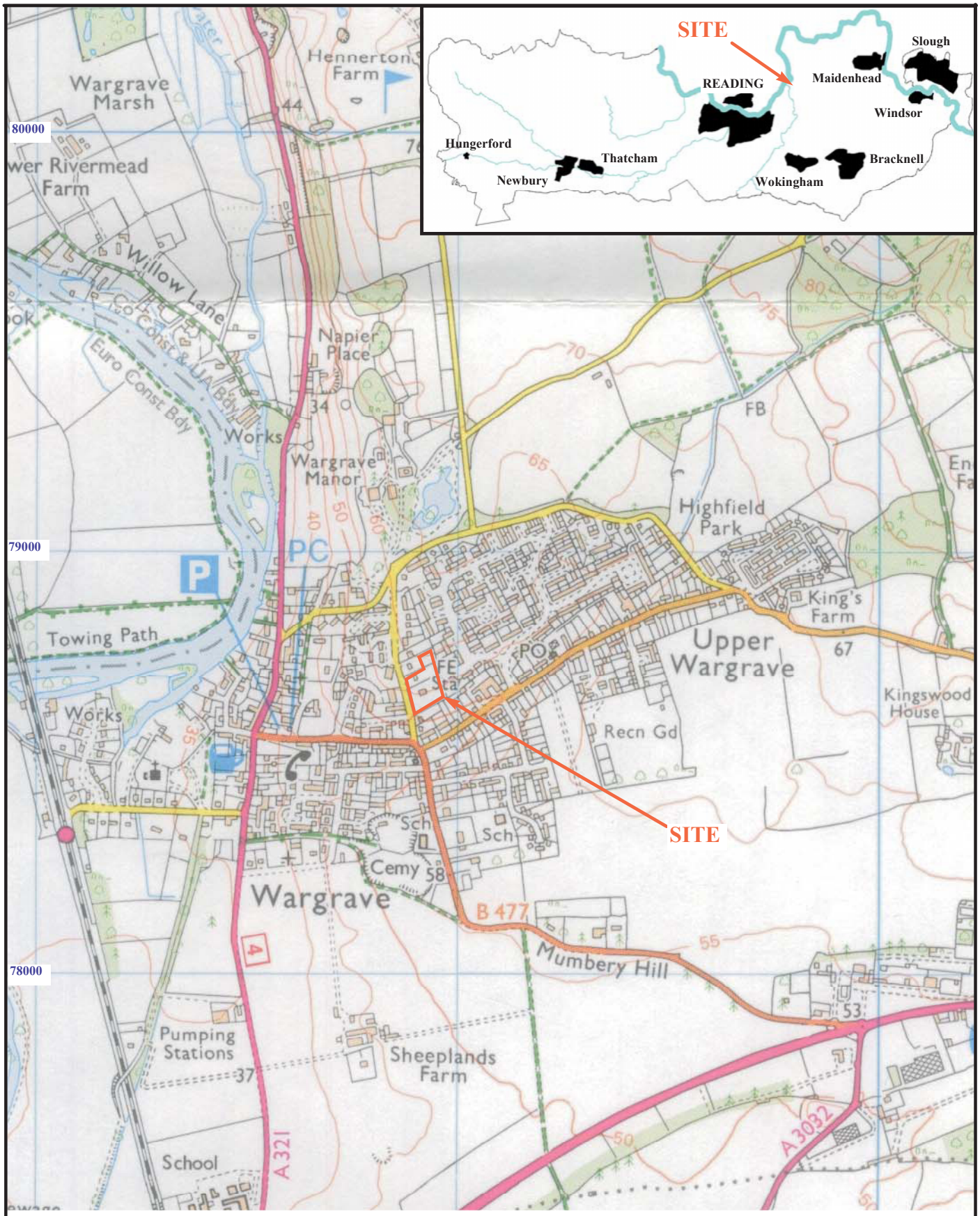
Deposit	*Type*	*Colour*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
50	Test pit 1	white clear	2	3
50	Test pit 2	white clear	2	3
50	Test pit 3	white clear	3	12
50	Test pit 4	white clear	7	11
50	Test pit 5	white clear	2	8
50	Test pit 6	white clear, green	7	19
51	Test pit 3	white clear, green	2	3
51	Test pit 6	white	1	3

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of Metalwork

Deposit	*Type*	*Material*	*object*	*no*	*Wt (g)*
50	Test pit 1	iron	objects	2	25
50	Test pit 2	iron	nail, 2 objects	3	9
50	Test pit 3	iron	nail; button	2	3
50	Test pit 6	iron	nail, object	2	7
51	Test pit 4	Copper alloy	object	1	1

APPENDIX 10: Catalogue of Slate

Deposit	*Type*	*no*	*wt(g)*
50	Test pit 6	1	4
51	Test pit 3	2	6



DLW 10/16

10, 12 and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Wargrave and Berkshire.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

DLW 10/16

10, 12, and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Dark Lane

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

DLW 10/16

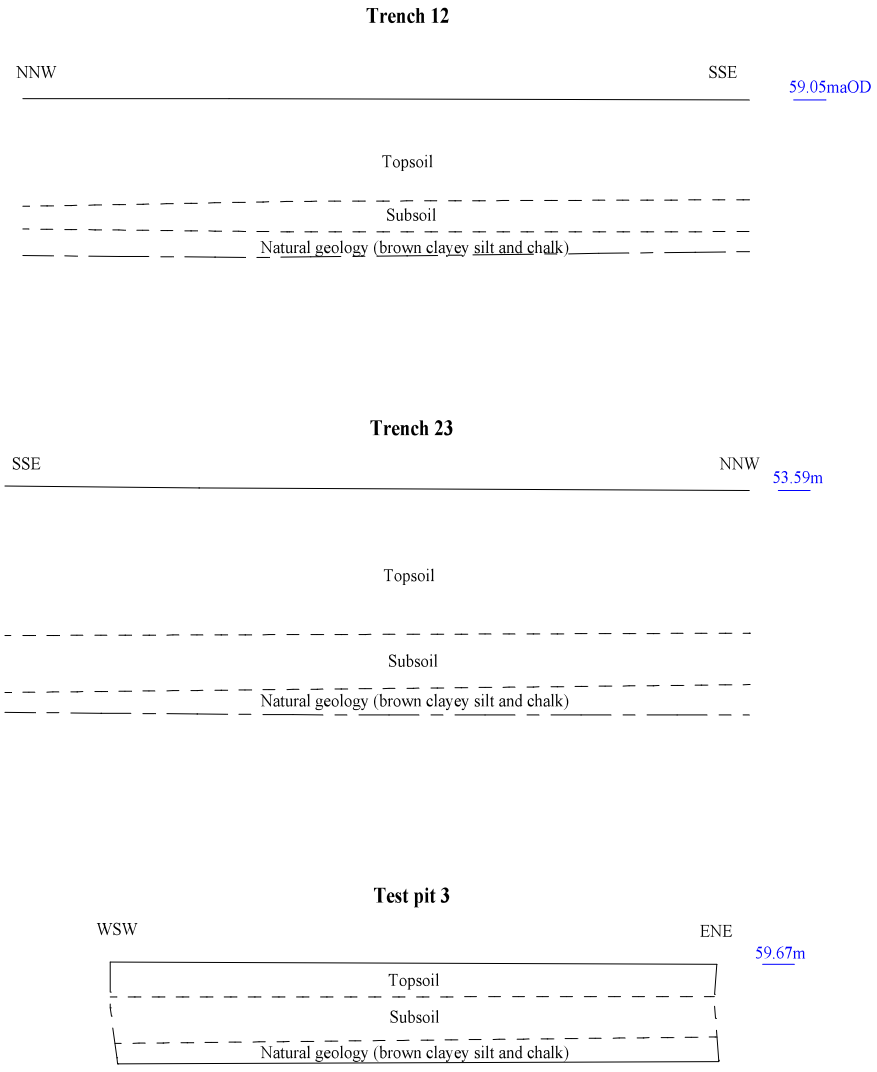
N

10, 12, and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Location of trenches and test pits.

0 50m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



DLW 10/16

10, 12, and the rear of 14 Dark Lane, Wargrave, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Representative sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

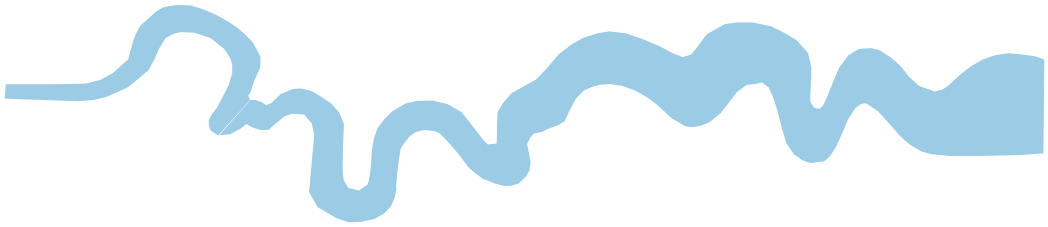
Plate 1. Trench 6, looking north, scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical scale 0.3m

Plate 2. Trench 12, looking north west, scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical scale 0.3m

Plate 3. Test pit 3, looking north north west; scales: horizontal 1m and 0.5m, vertical 0.3m.

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
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



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

Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk