THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Kentwood Farm, Wokingham, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Taylor

Site Code: KFW10/95

(SU 8200 7020)

Kentwood Farm, Wokingham, Berkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for CgMs Consulting

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code KFW 10/95

October 2010

Summary

Site name: Kentwood Farm, Warren House Road, Wokingham, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 8200 7020

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 22nd-30th September

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: KFW 10/95

Area of site: *c.*7.25 hectares

Summary of results: The trenching revealed a variety of cut features most of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies and most of which were unambiguously of post-medieval date and were probably field boundaries. Of particular note, however, is that one ditch is of probable 3rd-4th century Roman date. One other ditch and two gullies were possibly of similar date but did not produce any closely datable material. A series of sieved test pits did not reveal anything other than material of late post-medieval date.

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✓ 06.10.10 Steve Preston✓ 05.10.10

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

Kentwood Farm, Warren House Road, Wokingham, Berkshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 10/95

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Kentwood Farm, Wokingham, Berkshire (SU 8200 7020) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting, Morley House, 26 Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1A 2AT on behalf of the client as a part of a proposal to develop part of the site for an acoustic bund and associated landscaping.

This is in accordance with *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010) and he Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Mary O'Donoghue, Archaeological Officer with Berkshire Archaeology, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor, Natasha Bennett, Tim Dawson, James Earley and Jacqui Pitt between the 22nd and 30th September 2010 and the site code is KFW 10/95. 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 *c.*1.5km to the north of Wokingham town centre with the A329(M) immediately to the north of the site forming the site boundary(Fig. 2). The site consists of arable farmland. According to the geology map for the area the underlying geology consists of London Clay (BGS 1981). However this was rarely observed and the geology consisted mostly of gravel and sand with occasional bands of clay. The site lies at a height of *c.*56m above Ordnance Datum with a gentle slope to the north.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in an archaeological specification provided by CgMs consulting (Hawkins 2010). In summary the site lies close to findspots of prehistoric struck flint recorded by earlier field survey (Ford 1987). A single sherd of Roman pottery was found 400m to the north-east of the site. A possible medieval woodland boundary is located to the south of the site with seven sherds of medieval

pottery found at seven separate locations within 500m of the site. Geophysical survey carried out in May 2010 (Bunn 2010) had revealed nothing of clear archaeological interest, although some ephemeral anomalies might be ditches, and one area contained anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow cultivation. To the south of the site Keeper's Cottage is a Grade II listed building of 16th-century date.

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 establish the presence or otherwise of any archaeological remains, including the date range, extent, condition, state of preservation and complexity or otherwise of such remains;

to establish the environmental context of any archaeological remains, together with any earlier and/or later activity;

to Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development; and

to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

Twenty-five trenches were to be dug targeting the geophysical anomalies previously identified. In addition 10 test pits were to be dug in the north-west corner of the site targeting findspots of struck flint. These were to have 100L of topsoil and subsoil sieved in order to maximize finds retrieval. These were dug using a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Results

Trenches

The trenches were dug as intended, all measuring 1.60m wide and between 14.70m and 31.10m in length. These were set out using a GPS unit in order to accurately locate then to coincide with the geophysical anomalies. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1

This trench measured 30.50m in length and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying clayey gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 2

This trench measured 30.50m in length and was 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clay/gravel natural geology. A land drain was running along most of the length of the trench. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 3

This trench measured 30.70m in length and was 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clay/gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 4

This trench measured 30.34m in length and was 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying clayey gravel natural geology. A linear feature was identified at the southern end of the trench but was found to contain post-medieval tile and china. This corresponds with the location of a field boundary first shown on a map of 1823 and still present on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 5

This trench measured 30.10m in length and was 0.29m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying gravel natural geology. A land drain was identified at the eastern end of the trench as well as a possible linear feature. Upon investigation, this appeared to be a shallow 'scoop' containing post medieval tile and plastic and is most likely from a former field boundary or hedgeline. This corresponds with a geophysical anomaly suggested as a drain.

Trench 6

This trench measured 31.10m in length and was 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying gravel natural geology. A linear feature was identified 3m from the southern end. After investigation this was found to contain post-medieval tile and china. This corresponds with a continuation of the drain from Trench 5.

Trench 7

This trench measured 15.82m in length and was 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying clay and sandy gravels. The possible furrow suggested by geophysics was not apparent. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 8

This trench measured 15.06m in length and was 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying sandy gravel natural geology. A land drain was identified 7m from the southern end of the trench, approximately correlating with a geophysical anomaly. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 9

This trench measured 30.29m in length and was 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying sandy gravel natural geology. Large areas of truncation were evident throughout this trench, possibly as a result of gravel extraction. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 10 (Figs 4 and5; Pls 1 and 3)

This trench measured 30.35m in length and was 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying gravel natural geology. A ditch was located at 21m from the southern end. A slot (4) was dug across it measuring and showed it to be 2.40m wide and 0.67m deep. It contained two fills (55 and 56) with 55 containing seven pieces of pottery of 3rd-4th century date. Fill 56 contained one piece of tile of apparently later medieval or post-medieval date; this probably derived from an area of disturbance (a burrow) and it is thought that the Roman pottery provides the dating for the ditch. A gully (2) with a possible pit (3) on one side of it was located at 25m. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features. No geophysical anomaly was noted in the area of this trench.

Trench 11

This trench measured 31.00m in length and was 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying clay and sandy gravel natural geology. Bands of clay running across the gravel were evident in this trench. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 12 (Figs 4 and 5)

This trench measured 15.92m in length and was 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying gravel natural geology. A gully was located at 14m. A slot (1) was dug across it measuring 0.70m in length, 0.62m wide and 0.12m deep. No dating evidence was recovered. This feature corresponds with a linear geophysical anomaly thought to be a former field boundary.

Trench 13

This trench measured 14.90m in length and was 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying clayey gravel natural geology. Two possible linear features were identified in this trench. Upon investigation these were found to contain post-medieval tile and are most likely boundary features or hedgelines.

Trench 14

This trench measured 15.20m in length and was 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying clayey gravel natural geology. A possible linear was identified 6m from the western end. This was extremely shallow and was found to contain post medieval tile. This is most likely a former field boundary or hedge.

Trench 15

This trench measured 29.90m in length and was 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying clayey gravel natural geology. A possible linear was identified 24m from the western end. Upon investigation this was found to contain post-medieval tile and clinker and is most likely a former field boundary.

Trench 16

This trench measured 29.70m in length and was 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised of topsoil directly overlying clayey gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 17 (Figs 4 and 5; Pls 2 and 4)

This trench measured 15.40m in length and was 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying clayey gravel natural geology. A ditch was located at 9m. A slot (5) was dug across it measuring and revealed it to be 1.10m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained three fills (57, 58 and 59). The uppermost fill of which (57) was intensely burnt. Fill 59 containing a copper alloy object. No other dating evidence was recovered. A geophysical anomaly was plotted in this location, which approximately corresponds with a 19th-century boundary.

Trench 18

This trench measured 15.60m in length and was 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 19

This trench measured 16.20m in length and was 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. A possible linear was identified at the western end of the trench, which after investigation appeared to be from root action, possibly from a former hedge, perhaps the same as the one identified in Trench 17. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 20

This trench measured 15.10m in length and was 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology.

Trench 21

This trench measured 14.70m in length and was 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying sandy gravel natural geology. A linear feature was identified 2m from the western end. This was investigated and found to contain post-medieval tile and much root disturbance suggesting that this is a relatively modern field boundary.

Trench 22

This trench measured 30.20m in length and was 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying sandy gravel natural geology. The geophysical anomaly plotted for this location was not evident as a feature. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Trench 23

This trench measured 30.60m in length and was 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil directly overlying gravel natural geology. A linear feature was identified 19m from the southern end. Upon investigation this was found to contain a large piece of modern brick on the base of the ditch. This is most likely from a modern field boundary and corresponds with a geophysical anomaly. A second anomaly crossed by this trench was not evident.

Trench 24

This trench measured 15.40m in length and was 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying a layer of disturbed topsoil and natural geology mix containing brick and plastic. This overlay disturbed natural geology with a land drain running along the length of the trench, corresponding approximately with a geophysical anomaly.

Trench 25

This trench measured 15.20m in length and was 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recorded.

Test Pits

Test Pit 1

This measured 1.31m in length and was 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clayey gravel natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced two pieces of post-medieval tile and a piece of glass. Subsoil sieving produced one piece of post-medieval tile.

Test Pit 2

This measured 1.67m in length and was 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clay natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced a piece of post-medieval tile and a piece of china. Subsoil sieving produced three pieces of post-medieval tile, two pieces of glass and a piece of china.

Test Pit 3

This measured 1.62m in length and was 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clay natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced a piece of post-medieval tile, a piece of china and a piece of glass. Subsoil sieving produced a piece of glass.

Test Pit 4

This measured 1.21m in length and was 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy clay natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced two pieces of china, two pieces of glass and a piece of clay tobacco pipe stem. Subsoil sieving produced two small pieces of ceramic building material, two pieces of glass and a piece of china.

Test Pit 5

This measured 1.35m in length and was 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced three pieces of brick and tile. Subsoil sieving produced one piece of tile.

Test Pit 6

This measured 1.25m in length and was 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced two pieces of post-medieval tile and a piece of china. Subsoil sieving produced a piece of post-medieval tile and a small piece of clay pipe stem.

Test Pit 7

This measured 1.44m in length and was 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced two pieces of post-medieval tile and two pieces of china. Subsoil sieving did not produce any finds.

Test Pit 8

This measured 1.36m in length and was 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced two pieces of post-medieval tile and a piece of clay tobacco pipe bowl. Subsoil sieving did not produce any finds.

Test Pit 9

This measured 1.34m in length and was 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced one piece of post-medieval tile. Subsoil sieving did not produce any finds.

Test Pit 10

This measured 1.29m in length and was 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil overlying subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. Topsoil sieving produced one piece of post-medieval tile and two pieces of china. Subsoil sieving did not produce any finds.

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological work at Kentwood Farm resulted in the recovery of seven fragments of pottery weighing 108g and one piece of ceramic building material all from ditch 4 in Trench 10. The building material from context (56) is a small abraded fragment (9g) which provisionally appears to be from a roof tile of later medieval or post-medieval date.

The pottery, all from context (55) comprises one rimsherd of a flanged conical bowl in a black sandy ware imitating Dorset black-burnished ware. Typologically this should date to the later 3rd-4th century. From the same context are six bodysherds all from the same vessel; a mainly grog-tempered large, handmade jar and one bodysherd of oxidised fine ware. These pieces are not closely datable other than Roman and could thus be contemporary with the bowl. The sherds are of a moderate size although the surfaces have slightly deteriorated presumably due to adverse soil conditions.

China by Andy Taylor

Topsoil sieving produced nine pieces of modern china weighing a total of 12g. Subsoil sieving produced two pieces of modern china weighing 3g.

Brick and Tile by Andy Taylor

Topsoil sieving produced 17 pieces of post-medieval tile weighing a total of 202g. Subsoil sieving produced eight pieces of post-medieval tile weighing a total of 162g.

Clay Pipe by Andy Taylor

Three pieces of clay pipe were recovered from sieving. Topsoil produced a piece of bowl and a piece of stem weighing a total of 3g. Subsoil sieving produced a single small piece of stem weighing less than 1g. None of these were diagnostic pieces and can only be given a broad post-medieval date.

Glass by Andy Taylor

Topsoil sieving produced four pieces of modern glass weighing a total of 3g. Subsoil sieving produced five pieces of modern glass weighing a total of 16g.

Metalwork by Andy Taylor

A single piece of copper alloy was recovered from ditch 5 weighing 2g. This is possibly part of a fitting but is an unidentifiable piece.

Late post-medieval and modern finds were retained on site.

Conclusion

A small number of archaeological deposits were uncovered during the evaluation. The ditch identified in Trench 10 (which had not shown up in the geophysical survey) is probably dated to the late 3rd-4th century AD. The pottery came from the upper fill with a piece of possible late medieval/post medieval tile from the lower fill. An area of disturbance was observed between the two fills possibly suggesting that a burrow had come through this feature which would explain the presence of the intrusive later piece of tile. Two other gullies and a possible pit were also observed possibly of archaeological interest but were all undated. The remainder of the geophysical anomalies and cut features appeared to comprise already mapped post-medieval boundaries, land drains, or geological changes.

References

BGS, 1981, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 269, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth

Bunn, D, 2010, 'Geophysical Survey: North Wokingham SDL Berkshire', Pre-Construct Geophysics, Lincoln

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

Hawkins, D, 2010, North Wokingham SDL, Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation, CgMs Consulting, London

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

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	30.50	1.60	0.34	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m-0.34m+ clayey gravel natural geology.
2	30.50	1.60	0.36	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.36m+ sandy clay/gravel natural geology.
3	30.70	1.60	0.47	0.00m-0.38m topsoil; 0.38m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.47m+ sandy clay/gravel natural geology.
4	30.34	1.60	0.58	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m-0.58m+ clay/gravel natural geology.
5	30.10	1.60	0.29	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ gravel natural geology.
6	31.10	1.60	0.30	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.30m+ gravel natural geology.
7	15.82	1.60	0.31	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.31m+ gravel natural geology.
8	15.06	1.60	0.34	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.34m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
9	30.29	1.60	0.45	0.00m-0.38m topsoil; 0.38m-0.45m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
10	30.35	1.60	0.44	0.00m-0.44m topsoil; 0.44m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Gully 2; Pit 3; Ditch 4 **[Pls 1, 3]**
11	31.00	1.60	0.36	0.00m-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m-0.36m+ sand/gravel/clay natural geology.
12	15.92	1.60	0.37	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Gully 1
13	14.90	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.19m topsoil; 0.19m-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m-0.35m+ clayey gravel natural geology.
14	15.20	1.60	0.47	0.00m-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.47m+ clayey gravel natural geology.
15	29.90	1.60	0.36	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.36m+ clayey gravel natural geology.
16	29.70	1.60	0.38	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.38m+ clayey gravel natural geology.
17	15.40	1.60	0.33	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.33m+ clayey gravel natural geology. Ditch 5 **[Pls 2, 4]**
18	15.60	1.60	0.41	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.41m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
19	16.20	1.60	0.44	0.00m-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.44m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
20	15.10	1.60	0.37	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m-0.37m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
21	14.70	1.60	0.34	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.34m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
22	30.20	1.60	0.32	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.32m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
23	30.60	1.60	0.34	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.34m+ gravel natural geology.
24	15.40	1.60	0.48	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.44m disturbed topsoil/natural geology mix; 0.44m-0.48m+ disturbed natural geology.
25	15.20	1.60	0.43	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.43m+ gravel natural geology.
TP1	1.31	1.60	0.38	0.00m-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m-0.38m+ sandy clayey gravel natural geology.
TP2	1.67	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
TP3	1.62	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
TP4	1.21	1.60	0.44	0.00m-0.19m topsoil; 0.19m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.44m+ sandy clay natural geology.
TP5	1.35	1.60	0.38	0.00m-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m-0.38m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
TP6	1.25	1.60	0.50	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.50m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
TP7	1.44	1.60	0.43	0.00m-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.43m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
TP8	1.36	1.60	0.37	0.00m-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.37m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
TP9	1.34	1.60	0.41	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.41m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
TP10	1.29	1.60	0.43	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.43m+ sandy gravel natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
10	2	53	Gully	Unknown	None
10	3	54	Pit	Unknown	None
10	4	55, 56	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
12	1	52	Gully	Unknown	None
17	5	57, 58, 59	Ditch	Unknown	None

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Roman Pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No.*	*Weight (g)*
10	4	55	7	108

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of China

Test Pit	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
2 (Topsoil)	1	3
2 (Subsoil)	1	2
3 (Topsoil)	1	1
4 (Topsoil)	2	1
4 (Subsoil)	1	1
6 (Topsoil)	1	2
7 (Topsoil)	2	3
10 (Topsoil)	2	2

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Brick and Tile

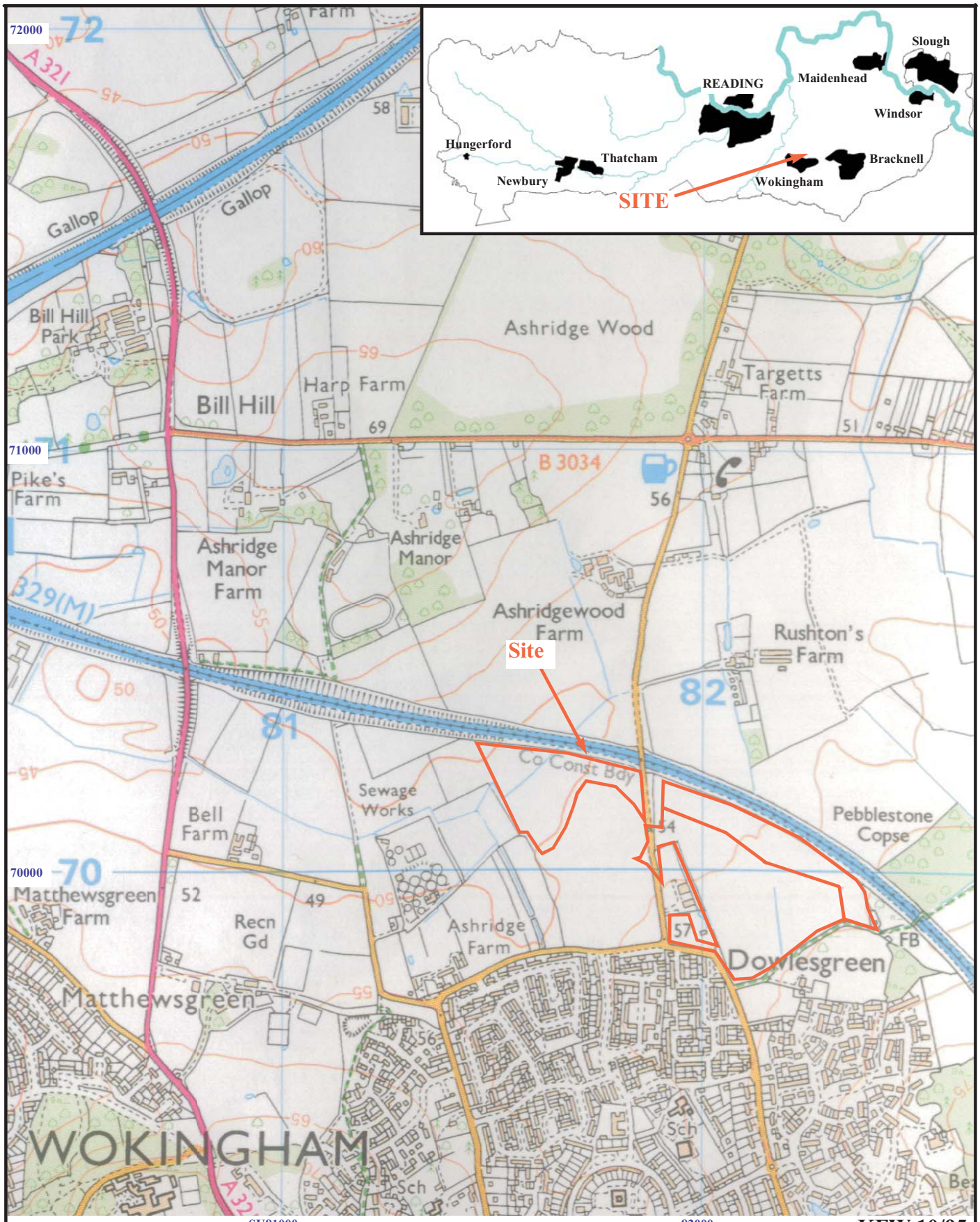
Test Pit/Trench	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
Tr 10	1	9
1 (Topsoil)	2	29
1 (Subsoil)	1	129
2 (Topsoil)	1	2
2 (Subsoil)	3	22
3 (Topsoil)	1	30
4 (Subsoil)	2	3
5 (Topsoil)	4	85
5 (Subsoil)	1	3
6 (Topsoil)	2	14
6 (Subsoil)	1	5
7 (Topsoil)	2	14
8 (Topsoil)	2	17
9 (Topsoil)	1	3
10 (Topsoil)	1	8

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Clay Pipe

Test Pit	*No.*	*Weight (g)*
4 (Topsoil)	1 (Stem)	1
6 (Subsoil)	1 (Stem)	<1
8 (Topsoil)	1 (Bowl)	2

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Glass

Test Pit	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
1 (Topsoil)	1	1
2 (Subsoil)	2	2
3 (Topsoil)	1	<1
3 (Subsoil)	1	12
4 (Topsoil)	2	1
4 (Subsoil)	2	2

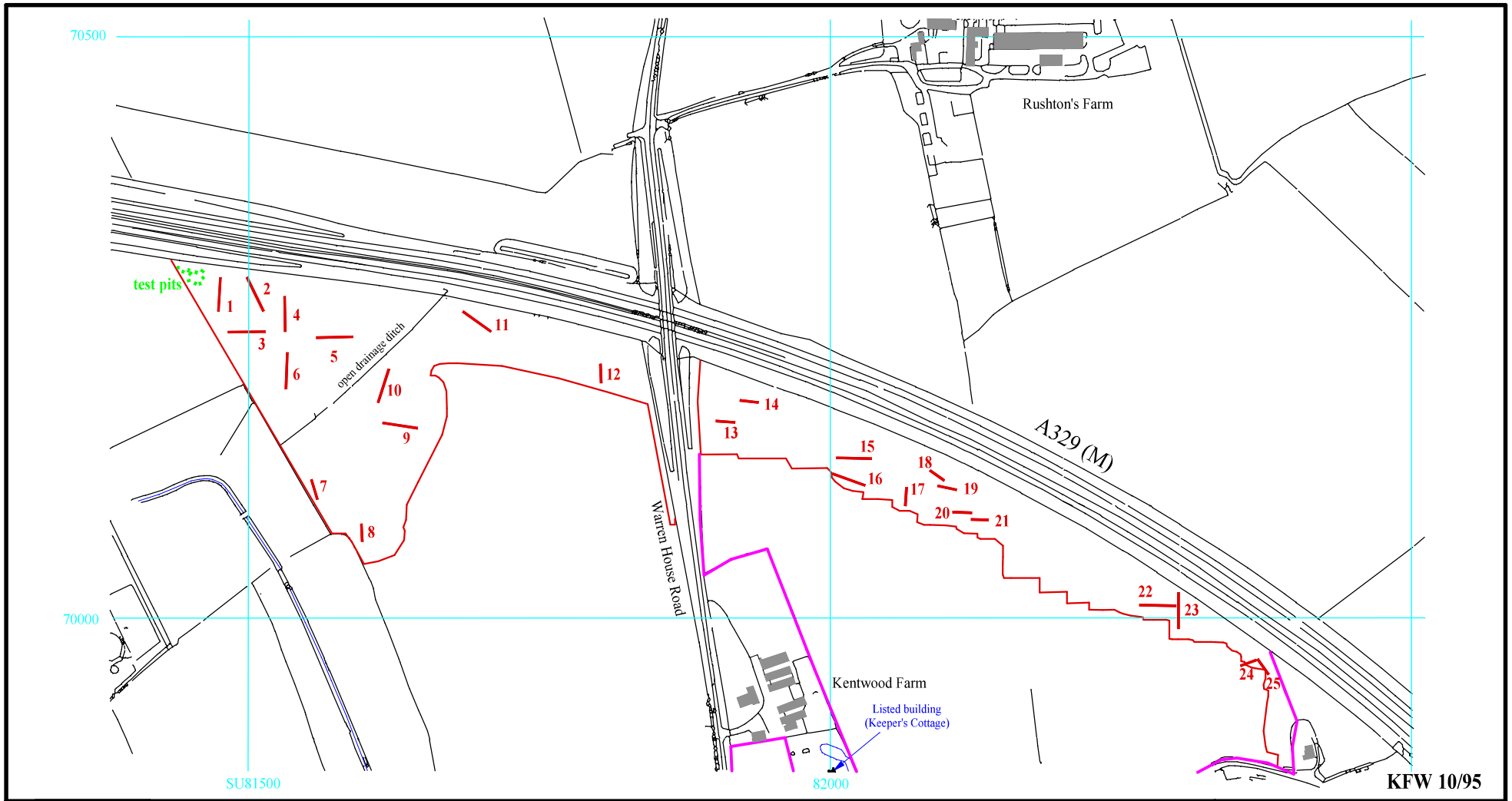


KFW 10/95

Land at Kentwood Farm, Warren House Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Wokingham and Berkshire.

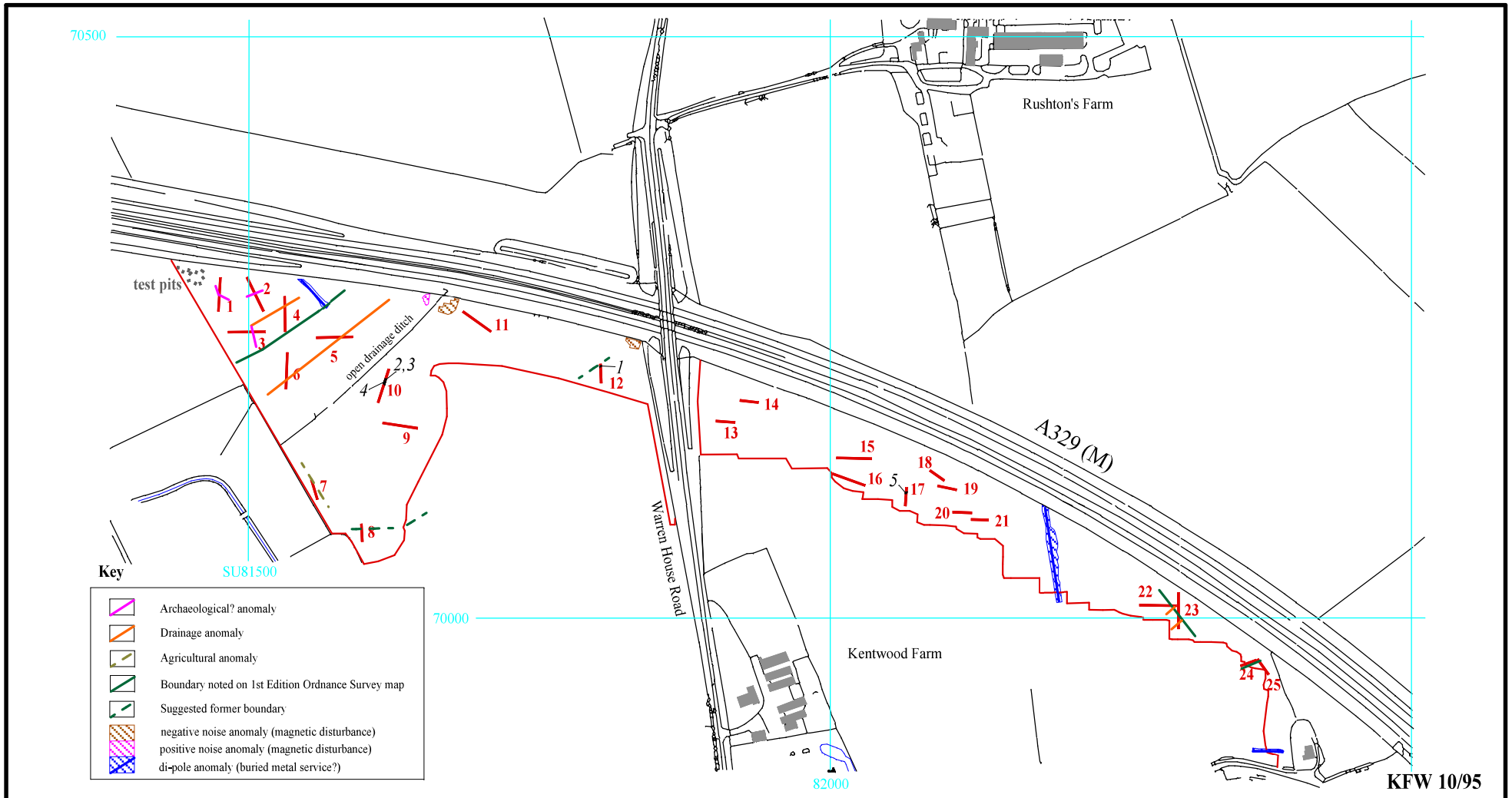
THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



Land at Kentwood Farm, Warren House Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation - Acoustic Bund

Figure 2. Location of trenches and test pits.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



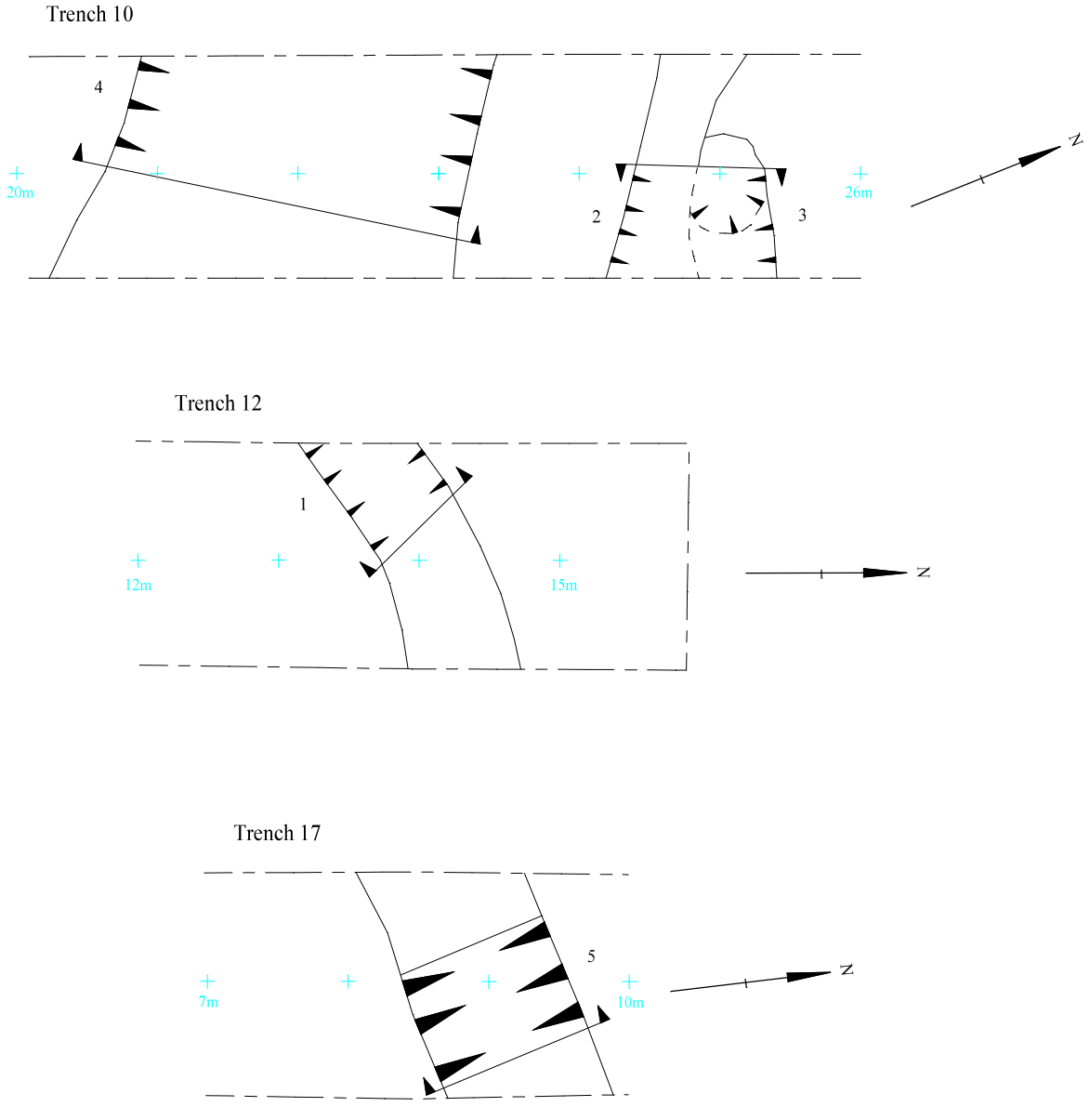
N

Land at Kentwood Farm, Warren House Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Location of trenches in relation to geophysical anomalies (magnetic debris removed).

0 500m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



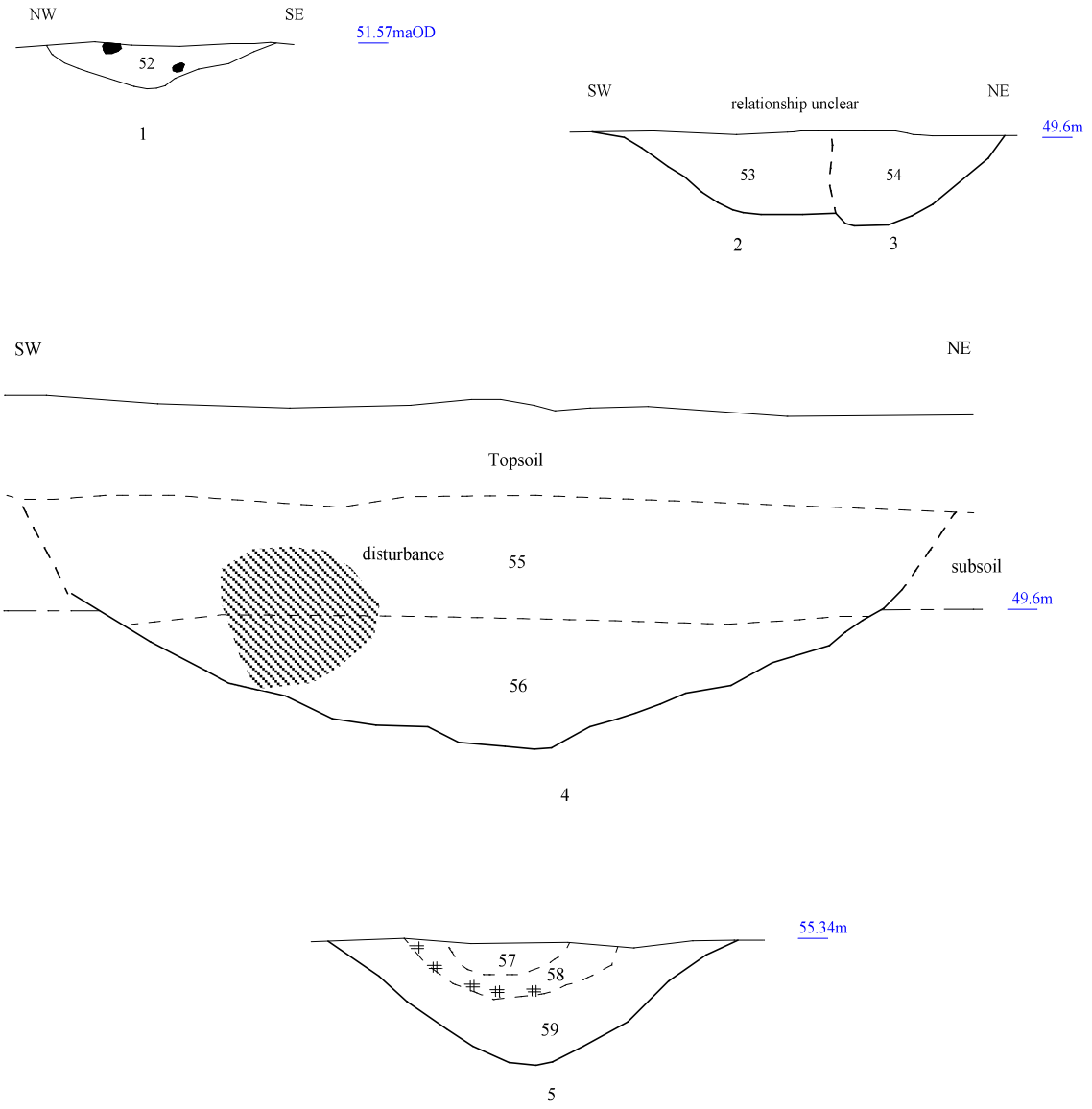
KFW 10/95

Land at Kentwood Farm, Warren House Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



KFW 10/95

Land at Kentwood Farm, Warren House Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 1. Trench 10, looking north north east, scales: 1m and 2m.

Plate 2. Trench 17, looking north, scales: 1m and 2m.

KFW 10/95

Land at Kentwood Farm, Warren Hill Road,
Wokingham, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 3. Trench 10, ditch 4, loking north west, scales: 1m and 0.5m

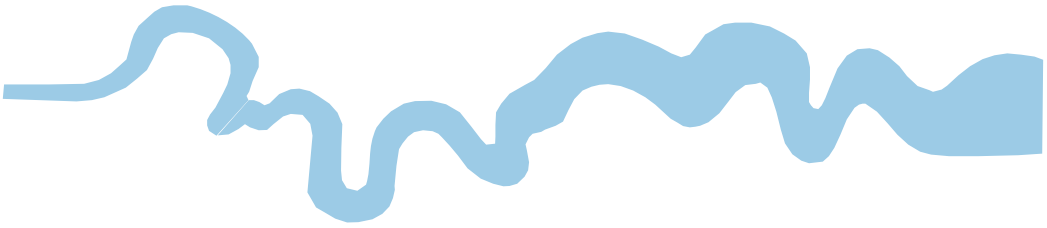
Plate 4. Trench 17, ditch 5, looking north east, scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Land at Kentwood Farm, Warren Hill Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 3 and 4.

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
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