

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land between School Road and Orchard Road, Hurst,
Wokingham, Berkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site Code: SRH26/36

(SU 7964 7337)

Land between School Road and Orchard Road, Hurst, Wokingham, Berkshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Helmsley Land Ltd**

by Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damien Manisse

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SRH 26/36

March 2026

Summary

Site name: Land between School Road and Orchard Road, Hurst, Wokingham, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7964 7337

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 2nd to 4th March 2026

Project coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site code: SRH 26/36

Area of site: c.1.147ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation was carried out successfully and twelve trenches were opened. The evaluation revealed a small number of cut features of possible archaeological interest in 7 trenches. These deposits were mostly undated though some seemed to represent activity of late Medieval to Post Medieval date with one ditch documented on the 19th century tithe map. It is considered therefore that the site has some, but very limited, archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at an appropriate Local Museum in due date and the records digitally copied to the Archaeology Data Service.

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Land between School Road and Orchard Road, Hurst, Wokingham, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damien Manisse

Report 26/36

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land between School Road and Orchard Road, Hurst, Wokingham, Berkshire (SU 7964 7337) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Phil Gardiner of Betteridge and Milsom, The Old Bakehouse, 18A Ivy Lane, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1TU on behalf of Helmsley Land Ltd, Colenso House, 1 Omega Monks Cross Drive, Huntington, York, North Yorkshire, YO32 9GZ.

Planning permission (APP/X0360/W/24/3342812) has been gained on appeal from Wokingham Council for the erection of 23 new dwellings with associated access and 15 car parking spaces for the local primary school on land between School Road and Orchard Road, Hurst. Due to the potential disturbance of below ground archaeological deposits, this permission is subject to a condition (5) relating to archaeology. It required an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) to be carried out prior to works commencing on site, to provide information on which to base a mitigation strategy if required.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2025), and Wokingham Borough Council's Local Plan policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Linden Ellicott, Archaeological Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, the archaeological advisers to the Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Pierre-Damien Manisse, assisted by Josiah Samuel, Caitlyn Hughes and Sudarshana Mudaleyar, between 2nd and 4th March 2026 and the site code is SRH26/36.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with an appropriate local museum in due course and the digital records will be copied to the Archaeology Data Service.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the centre of the village of Hurst, to the east of Reading. The site is centred on NGR SU 7964 7337. It is located between School Road to the north and Orchard Road to the south. The site is enclosed by the grounds of the Village Hall and Willowmead, a residential area, to the west; St Nicholas Primary School

to the north-east; and the grounds to Vine Cottage to the east. The site is *c.* 1.147ha in area and comprises two fields under pasture. The site geology is recorded as Kempton Park Gravel (BGS 2000) and sand with rare gravels was recorded in all trenches. The site lies at a height of *c.* 38m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The river Loddon flows around 1km to the north-west.

Archaeological background

In summary, a series of archaeological finds and deposits have been recorded in the local area, a number of which belong to the prehistoric period. These include find spots of a Neolithic flint axe at Rose Gardens to the north, and a Mesolithic transept axe to the north-east. During the 1980s fieldwalking for the East Berkshire Archaeological Survey identified at least 2 possible early prehistoric sites to the north and east of the site through the recovery of lithics (Ford 1987). One of these was of Mesolithic date and subsequently excavated (Harding and Richards 1993). To the west of the site at Lea Farm, excavations during the 1990s revealed the remains of an Iron Age settlement/farmstead which continued into the Roman period (Manning and Moore 2011). The features identified included a ditched settlement enclosure, roundhouses, postholes and pits, linear features and a four-post structure. A Bronze Age activity area consisting of pits and postholes were also found during these works. To the north of the site, a silver coin of the late Roman emperor Eugenius was found at Whistley Court Farm.

The settlement of Whistley is believed to have late Saxon origins and the East Berkshire Survey recorded much Medieval pottery on the east side of the current village (Ford 1987).

A heritage statement had been prepared for the project (RPS 2023).

Objectives and methodology

As stated in the project specification, 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.

The specific research aims of this project were to:

- determine if archaeologically significant levels have survived on this site;
- determine whether any archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- inform a strategy for mitigation if required.

It was proposed to dig 12 trenches, each 25m long and 1.8m wide by mechanical means, under constant archaeological supervision. A ditching bucket was to be used. Any exposed archaeological features were to be

hand cleaned and sufficiently sampled to satisfy the aims outlined above. A contingency of 30m of trench was included within the proposal should this have been required to clarify the results of the initial trenching.

The potential and significance of any such deposits located were to be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in Historic England's *Research Agenda* (HE 2017) or any more local or thematic research priorities such as those identified in the *Solent Thames Research Agenda* (Hey and Hind 2014) as necessary. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidelines issued by Berkshire Archaeology (April 2021) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023a and b).

Results

The twelve trenches were dug using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, 1.50m wide. This resulted in trenches narrower than intended and consequently they were made longer. The trenches were dug as close as possible to their intended locations (Fig. 2). The trenches ranged in length from 26.50m to 29.90m and in depth from 0.25 to 0.68m. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Most of the trenches contained potential archaeological features. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

The stratigraphy was consistent throughout the trenches with 0.20m to 0.26m of topsoil overlying 0.11m to 0.27m of subsoil, directly on top of the natural geology. The topsoil was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravels. The subsoil was a dark yellowish grey clayey sand while the geology encountered throughout was a yellow sand with rare gravels. In trench 8 the sand was more gravelly.

The spoilheaps were visually checked for finds. In addition, a metal detector (XP Deus) was used in trenches and over all spoilheaps but failed to produce any archaeological finds. Whenever possible, especially in the absence of finds, after recording, unexcavated portions of features were rapidly investigated by mattock to look for artefactual evidence.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 and 6; Pls 1, 5 to 8)

Trench 1 was aligned ESE-WNW and was 29.90m long and 0.40-0.68m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil above a subsoil which was 0.11m thick, overlying the natural geology. Three ditches and one ditch terminus were recorded in this trench. Cuts 13, 14 and 15 were parallel with the same orientation, SE-NW and cut 17 was aligned perpendicularly SW-NE.

Ditch 13 had a rounded terminus with curved sides and a concave base. It had a width of 0.86m and a depth of 0.21m. Its fill (66) was a dark grey-brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of stones. No finds were recovered.

Ditches 14 and 16 were parallel to each other with a similar profile. They had moderately sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. Their dimensions varied between 0.60-0.79m in width and 0.11-0.15m in depth. One single deposit was noted and it was a similar fill as seen in cut 13. None contained any finds. Ditch 14 continued in trenches 7 and 8.

Ditch 17 was 0.70m wide and 0.23m deep and had rounded, sloped sides with a flat base. It was filled with a similar deposit as seen in cut 13. No finds were recovered.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3 and 6; Pl. 9)

Trench 2 was aligned WSW-ENE and was 28.40m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying a subsoil which was 0.16m thick. The base of the trench was reached at 0.40m deep, exposing the natural geology. At 10m from the western end, a gully was recorded. This linear feature, 5, was aligned NNW-SSE with dimensions of 0.50m in width and 0.17m in depth. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (56), a dark grey sand with no inclusion. No finds were recovered. It was not seen continuing in trench 6 to the north.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 and 6; Pls 10-11)

Trench 3 was aligned SSW-NNE and was 26.80m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil overlying a subsoil which was 0.27m thick. The base of the trench was reached at 0.50m deep, exposing the natural geology, a yellow sand with scarce gravels. Due to the high water table, part of the trench was constantly flooded and operating in it proved difficult. At c.10.30m from the south-south-west end of the trench, a terminus of a gully, 3, was seen. It was 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with a grey sandy clay (54) with inclusions of gravels and sandstone: one piece of post medieval tile was found in it.

A furrow, 4, was recorded between 13m and 18m, aligned NW-SE. It measured 2.94m wide and was 0.36m deep. It had shallowly sloped sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single dark grey-brown sandy clay deposit (55). A jar rim was found on top of the feature, dated to the 13th century but it was not securely stratified within the fill and may have come from subsoil.

Three additional Medieval pottery sherds were found on the trench surface.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 and 6)

Trench 4 was aligned NW-SE and was 26.50m long and 0.50m deep. The SE half of the trench was more wet than NW part. In general, the southern field was much more affected by groundwater than the northern field. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil above a subsoil which was 0.28m thick, overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered and no features of archaeological interest were encountered.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 6)

Trench 5 was aligned ESE-WNW and was 27m long and 0.46m deep at ESE, 0.38m deep at WNW. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil above 0.12-0.22m of subsoil. The natural geology was exposed at 0.44m below the modern ground level. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 6; Pl. 2)

Trench 6 was aligned WSW-ENE and was 28m long and 0.33m deep at SW, 0.42m deep at NE. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil above 0.13-0.22m of subsoil. The natural geology was exposed around 0.32m deep at the SW end and 0.40m deep at the NE end. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 7 (Figs 2, 4 and 6; Pls 3 and 12)

Trench 7 was aligned SE-NW and was 27.20m long and 0.26-0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil overlying a 0.27m thick subsoil, on top of natural geology. A ditch was seen, along the full length of the trench. It was oriented NW-SE and it had a width of 0.68m and a depth of 0.32m. A slot, 11, was made between 5.50m and 7m from the trench's SE end showing it had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit, (64), a grey clayey sand with very rare gravels, which contained two fragments of late medieval to post-medieval roof tile. The ditch matched feature 14 in trench 1 and cut 15 in trench 8.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 5 and 6; Pls 13-14)

Trench 8 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 28.80m long and 0.25-0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil above c.0.17m thick of a subsoil, overlying natural geology, yellow sandy gravel.

A ditch 15, was seen between 15.20m and 17.60m from the southern end and oriented SE-NW. It was 1.20m wide and 0.44m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a compact grey sandy gravel

(68), which contained two pieces of post-medieval tile. This linear feature was seen continuing in trench 7 (slot 11) and 1 (probably slot 14).

Between 18.50m and 21.50m from SSW end of the trench, was observed a possible furrow with unclear edges. Initially hand dug for the first 0.40m, the water influx was too rapid to allow digging by hand in decent conditions. Mechanical means were then employed, slightly enlarging the trench in this area. It turns out this was not a furrow but two side by side ditches, 18 and 19. Even using the machine, water was coming in too fast due to high water table and the soil being sandy, and the sides collapsed quickly. The bottom of ditch 18 was thus not reached and the relationship between the two features was unclear.

Ditch 18 was oriented NW-SE and it had a width of c.0.80m and a depth of at least 0.53m. It had an unclear eastern edge at the top. Its single fill (71), was a soft grey clayey sand with gravel inclusions. It was not possible to distinguish it from fill of ditch 19. Post-medieval tiles were found in the upper part of these ditches (assigned to 18).

Ditch 19 was on the same alignment as cut 18. It was c.1m wide and 0.44m deep. It had a flattish base and near vertical sides at SW. It had an identical fill to that seen in cut 18.

At the NNE end of the trench, a partial semi-circular pit, 12, was recorded which was c.0.50m wide and 0.22m deep and filled by a firm grey sand/clayey sand (65) with common gravels. It had short steep sides and flattish base. Three fragments of CBM were recovered, again likely late medieval or post-medieval.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 and 6)

Trench 9 was aligned NNE-SSW and was 29.70m long and 0.44m deep at south and 0.50m deep at north. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil overlying a subsoil which was 0.20m thick and the natural geology under it. No archaeological finds or features were noted.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 and 6)

Trench 10 was aligned NW-SE and was 27.20m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying a subsoil which was 0.13m thick. The base of the trench was reached at 0.37m deep, exposing the natural geology. No finds were recovered and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 11 (Figs 2, 4 and 7; Pls 4 and 15)

Trench 11 was aligned almost W-E and was 27.80m long and 0.37-0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil overlying a subsoil which was 0.30m thick, a dark yellowish sandy silt with rare gravels, and

below this the natural geology. A pit or ditch terminus, 1, was observed between 16m and 17.70m from the west end of the trench. It was at least 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep. Fill 52 was a soft grey sand with no inclusion. No finds were recovered.

Trench 12 (Figs 2, 5 and 7; Pls 16 to 19)

Trench 12 was aligned SW-NE and was 27m long and 0.45-0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying a subsoil and natural geology.

A possible pit, 2, was recorded at the corner of the SW end of the trench. It had a sub-rectangular profile with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. It measured at minimum 0.38m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a single deposit, a dark grey sandy clay (53) with no dating evidence.

A complex area was observed nearby in this trench. Originally thought to be the junction of two ditches, a slot was made to understand their relationship. The interpretation was then revised then in favour of a cluster of pits, 7-9. Pit 7 was aligned NW-SE and had a width of at least c.0.50m and a depth of 0.36m. It had steep sides and flat base. A single deposit was recorded, (60), a grey sandy clay. Pits 8 and 9, had steep sides and irregular to flattish base. They measured between 0.70-0.45m wide and between 0.41-0.22m deep. They were filled with a similar deposit as seen in cut 7, rendering relationships uncertain. It is likely they all belong to a single phase of activity. Slot 10 investigated another end of pit 9. It had semi-circular profile with irregular sides and flat base. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled with a single deposit, a dark brown to grey sandy clay (63) with no dating evidence.

A ditch, 6, was noted, between 6m and 10m, aligned NNW-SSE and measuring 2.54m wide and 0.65m deep. It had steep sides and a slightly flat base. It was filled by three very similar deposits, out of which only a fragment of post-medieval brick was collected from top fill 58. The particular shape of the slope at NE and the three fills might be indicative of a recut.

Finds

Pottery by Lorraine Mephram

Five sherds of pottery were recovered, representing three vessels, all of medieval date, all from trench 3 (Appendix 3). All are in sandy fabrics, although varying slightly from fine- to medium-grained. The most diagnostic piece is a jar rim (in two conjoining sherds) from furrow 4, with a horizontal applied thumbled strip running around the shoulder. The fabric is not particularly distinctive but is broadly comparable with the

products of the Camley Gardens kilns in Maidenhead, which are dated between the 13th and 15th centuries (Pike 1966); the slightly thickened rim profile of the jar suggests a date towards the earlier end of this range, in the 13th century.

The other three sherds (two conjoining), both from subsoil in Trench 3, are in slightly coarser fabrics. These represent two basal angles which can only be dated broadly as 12th–14th-century.

This is a very small assemblage of pottery and its archaeological significance and further research potential are correspondingly limited. The fabrics are non-distinctive and there are no pieces of intrinsic interest.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Millbank

Six contexts included brick and tile, a total of 11 fragments weighing 601g (Appendix 4). They were examined under x10 magnification and are retained pending further stages of archaeological work, though all but a sample will be suitable for deselection.

Gully 3 (54) contained a piece of tile in fabric group T1, which is dense, slightly soft, with sparse well-sorted fine quartz sand and occasional 1-2mm quartz and grog, and a pale red colour. The piece is 15mm thick and fairly well-formed, with a neat edge.

A brick piece in a fairly dense fabric with occasional fine voids and a mid red colour was recovered from ditch 6 (58), and is not readily datable but is likely to be of broad post-medieval date.

A tile piece in fabric T1 was recovered from ditch 11 (64), along with a piece in a soft fine fabric with very fine sand inclusions and a pale dull orange colour with pale grey core (fabric group T2). The thickness is 12mm and the piece is of likely later medieval date.

Pit 12 (65) contained further pieces of tile in T1 (one with a circular peg hole) and one in T2 fabric group.

Gully 15 (68) contained tile pieces in T1 and T2 which are of broad late medieval to post-medieval date, fairly neatly-formed, with a small fingertip impression on the edge of one piece, with a further piece of tile from ditch 18 (71).

Overall, the ceramic building material recovered is fairly limited, and other than one brick fragment, all the pieces represent plain or peg tile of the forms typical of late medieval to early post-medieval manufacture.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

A single fragment of pale blue glass (7g) was recovered from the subsoil in trench 1. It has occasional small spherical bubbles. The thickness is 3mm, and it represents part of a bottle, of 18th or early 19th century date.

Metalwork by Sophie Peng

Just two metal objects were recovered from the evaluation.

A rectangular, double-looped, copper alloy buckle was recovered from the topsoil of trench 11. Two pins would have been attached to the central bar. However, both are missing. It is likely to be post-medieval to modern in date. It weighs 23.1g and has a total length of 61mm, width of 31mm and thickness of 2mm.

A ferrous bar/shaft was recovered from ditch 11 (fill 64). It is probably a nail fragment but is heavily corroded with the shape of the possible head obscured. It has a rectangular section and weighs 26.9g. It is 66mm long, 24mm wide and 11mm thick.

Conclusion

The 12 trenches were excavated more or less as intended with only minor adjustments to their location. A modest number of possible archaeological features were revealed considering the size of the investigated field. Seven trenches out of 12 yielded cut features, mostly located towards the periphery of the site; nothing was seen in the central part of the field.

The site does not seem to be occupied before the Medieval period. During fieldwork it was thought furrow 4 in trench 3 could continue up to trench 12, but the features present there turned out to be a cluster of undated pits. The furrow could be associated with a ridge to its east, still visible in the topography between trenches 4 and 5. This ridge and furrow system could date from the 13th century, based on a single, and not securely stratified, sherd of pottery, but a post-medieval date cannot be ruled out.

It is also possible that the ditch followed through all those trenches might just have been an old boundary, maybe remodelled over time considering the presence of the dual ditches 18-19 in trench 1 and ditches 13 and 16 in trench 1 flanking it. However, the enclosure map of 1811 did not show any boundary, the whole area, village hall and neighbouring schoolyard forming a single piece of land labelled as under 'Trustees of the late Rich^d Palmer esq'. Later Ordnance Survey maps also did not indicate any physical boundary (RPS 2023 figs 4–12). However there is a boundary on a reasonably closely matching line on the tithe map of 1841 (RPS 2023 fig. 4) allowing this ditch to be dated between 1811 and 1841 for its creation and prior to 1873 for its removal.

Tentatively ditches 13? and 17 in trench 1, with gully 5 in trench 2 could be part of a sub-rectangular enclosure, but this would be wholly undated if it did exist. Isolated pits (cuts 12 in trench 8 and 1 in trench 11) did not provide dating evidence but ascertain presence on site.

In conclusion the fieldwork revealed some features of possible archaeological interest but it is considered that overall the site has low archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, SW or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Levels (m aOD)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	29.90	0.40-0.68	37.69	0–0.21m topsoil; subsoil 0.21-0.32m + natural geology. Ditches 14,16,17, Terminus 13, [Pls. 1, 5 to 8]
2	28.40	0.42	37.53	0–0.24m topsoil; subsoil 0.24-0.40m + natural geology. Gully 5, [Pl. 9]
3	26.80	0.52	33.81	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology. Gully terminus 3, Furrow 4, [Pls. 10-11]
4	26.50	0.50	37.17	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology.
5	27.00	0.38-0.46	33.15	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m+ natural geology.
6	28.00	0.33 at SW 0.42 at NE	37.98	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology. [Pl. 2]
7	27.20	0.26-0.48	37.69	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology. Ditch 11, [Pls. 3-12]
8	28.80	0.25-0.45	37.45	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology. Pit 12, Ditches 15-18, 19, [Pls. 13-14]
9	29.70	0.44- at S 0.50 at N	39.06	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m +natural geology.
10	27.20	0.37	37.44	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m +natural geology.
11	27.80	0.37-0.60	37.42	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m +natural geology. Pit 1, [Pls. 4-15]
12	27.00	0.45-0.65	36.71	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m +natural geology. Gully 2, Ditches 6, 7, Pits 8-10, [Pls 16 to 19]

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APPENDIX 2: Feature details

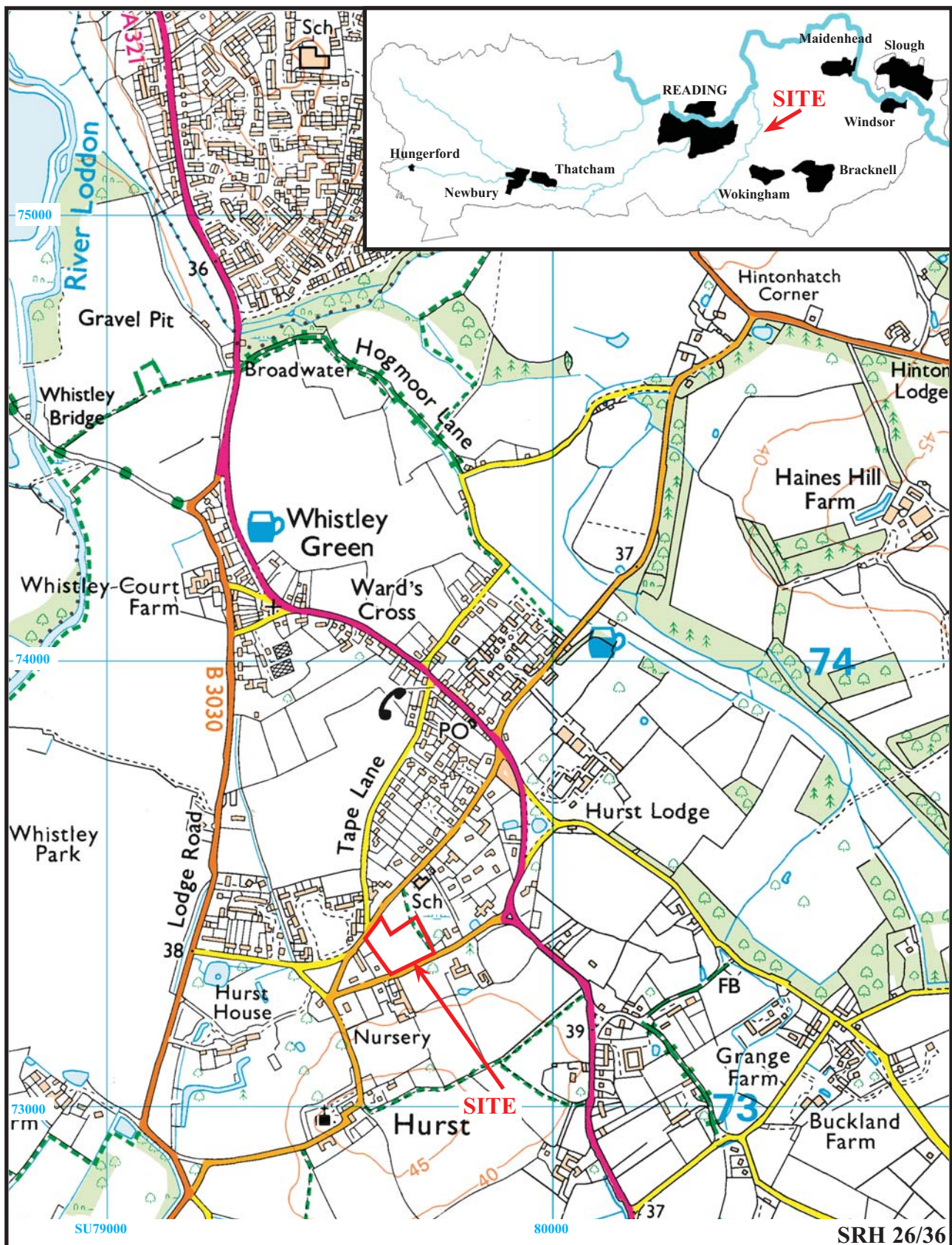
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
11	1	52	Pit		
12	2	53	Pit		
3	3	54	Gully (terminus)	Late Medieval / early Post-Medieval	Tile
3	4	55	Furrow	13th-15th centuries	Pottery
2	5	56	Gully		
12	6	57-9	Ditch	Post-Medieval?	Brick
12	7	60	Pit	Late Medieval / early Post-Medieval	(same as 14 and 15)
12	8	61	Pit		
12	9	62	Pit		
12	10	63	Pit		
7	11	64	Ditch	Late Medieval / early Post-Medieval	Tile; ferrous bar
8	12	65	Pit	Late Medieval / early Post-Medieval	Tile
1	13	66	Ditch (terminus)		
1	14	67	Ditch	Late Medieval / early Post-Medieval	(same as 7 and 15)
8	15	68	Gully	Late Medieval / early Post-Medieval	Tile
1	16	69	Gully		
1	17	70	Gully		
8	18	71	Ditch	PMed?	Tile
8	19	72	Ditch		

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Type, form, dating</i>
3	4	55	Furrow	2=1	71	Jar rim, similar to Camley gardens ware
3	-	51	Subsoil	3=2	85	Coarseware

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Type, form, dating</i>
3	3	54	Gully	1	111	Roof tile. Late medieval / early post-medieval
12	6	58	Ditch	1	49	Brick. Likely post-medieval
7	11	64	Ditch	2	123	Roof tile. Late medieval to post-medieval
8	12	65	Pit	3	89	Roof tile. Late medieval to post-medieval
8	15	68	Gully	2	164	Roof tile. Late medieval to post-medieval
8	18	71	Ditch	2	65	Roof tile. Likely post-medieval
	Total			11	601	



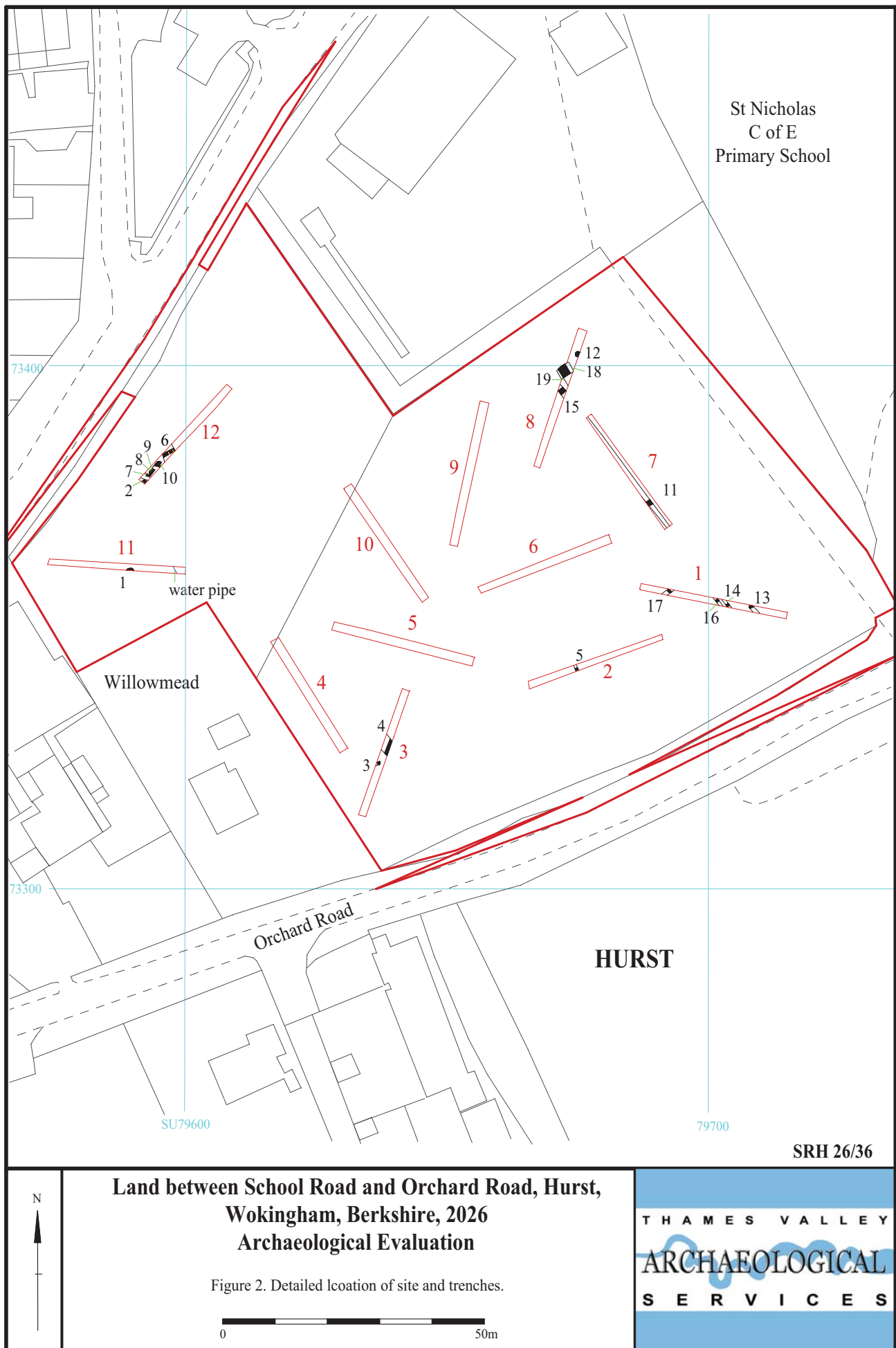
**Land between School Road and Orchard Road, Hurst,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Wokingham and Berkshire.

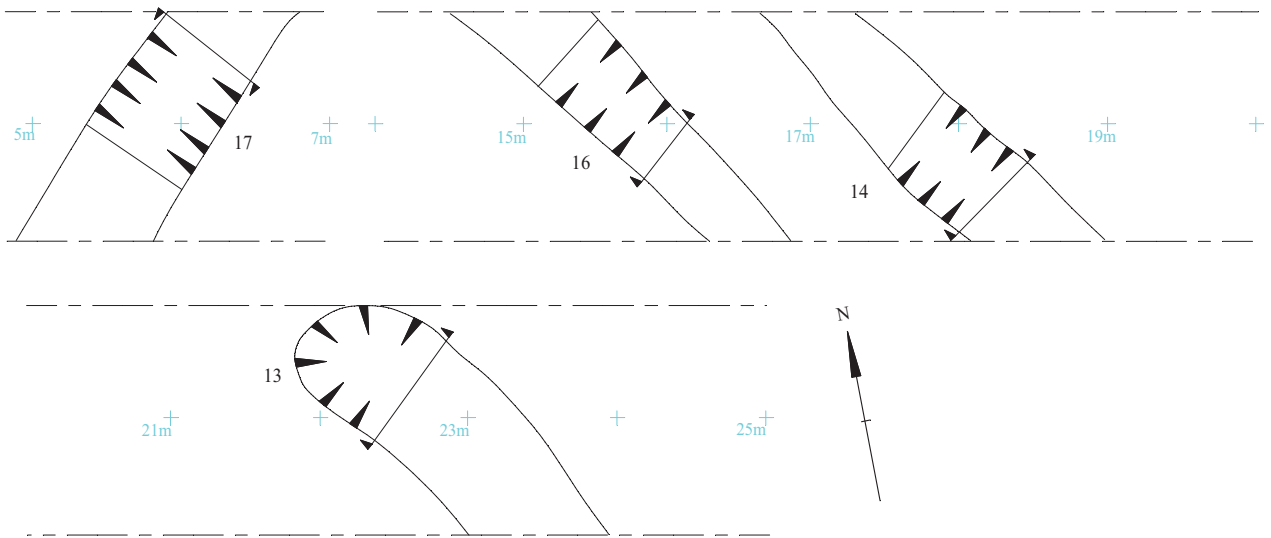
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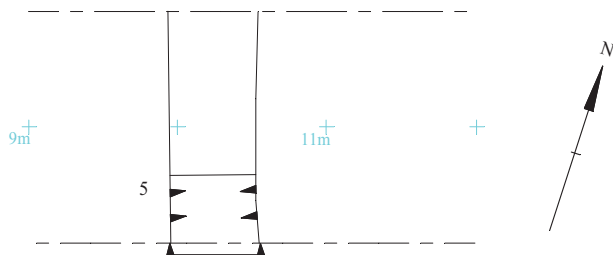
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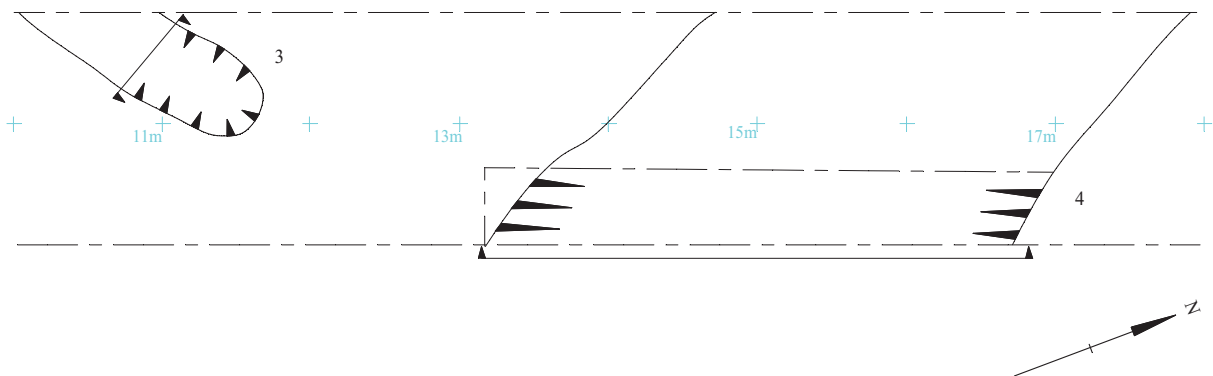
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3



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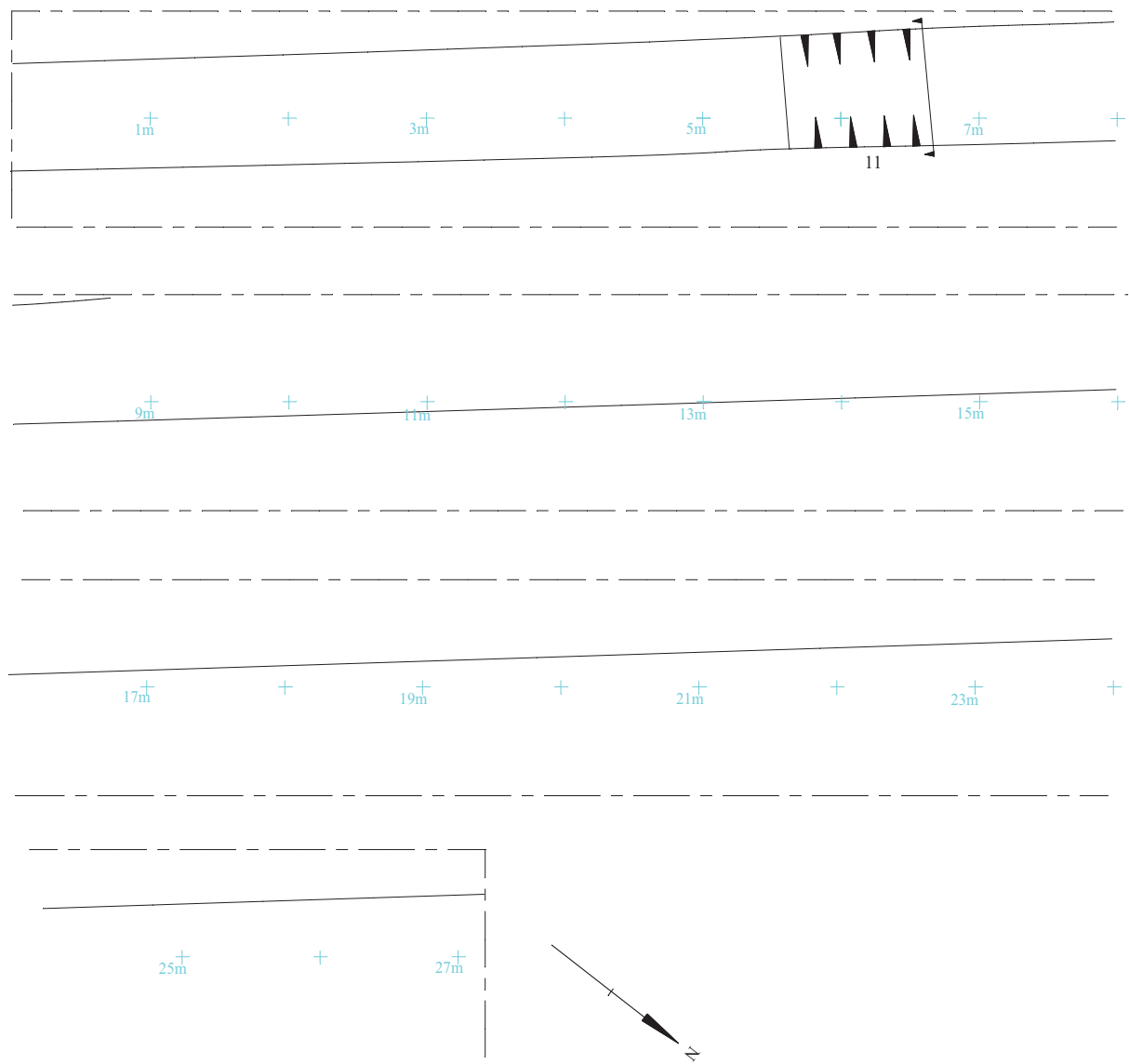
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Figure 3. Plans of trenches

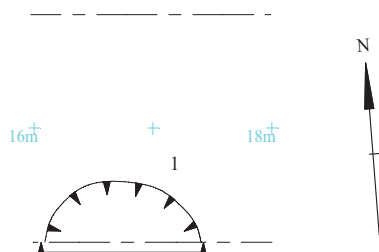


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Trench 7



Trench 11



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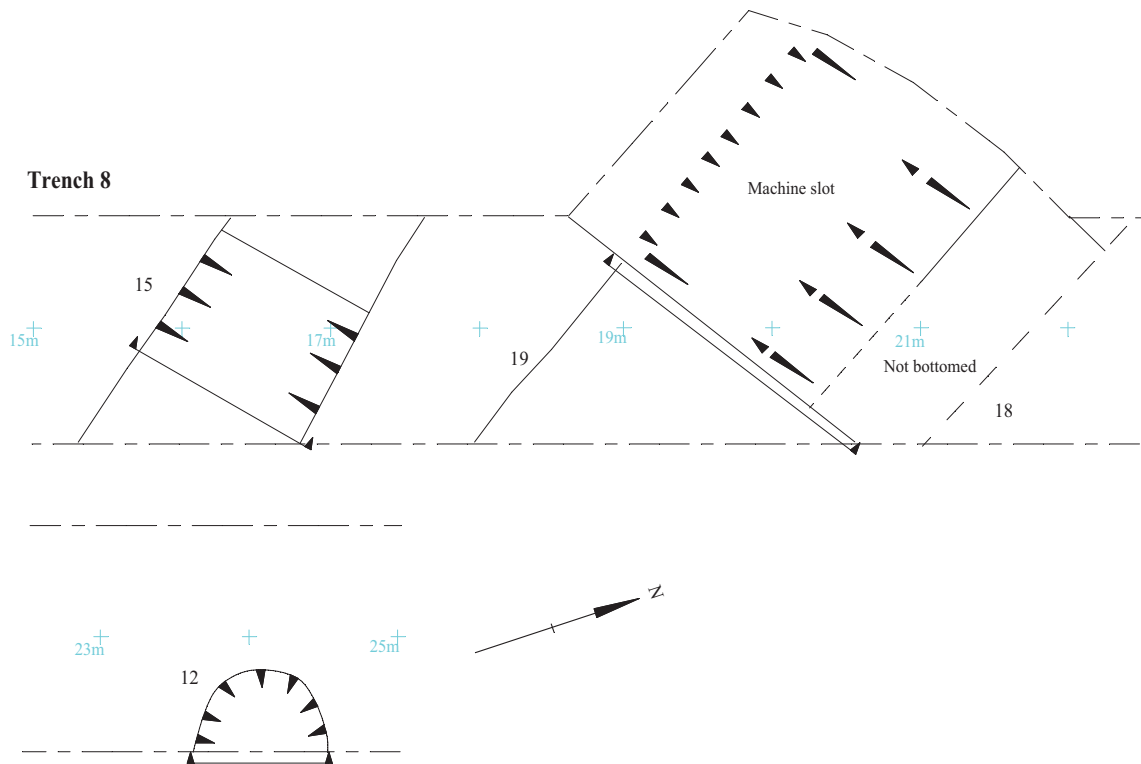
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Figure 4. Plans of Trenches.

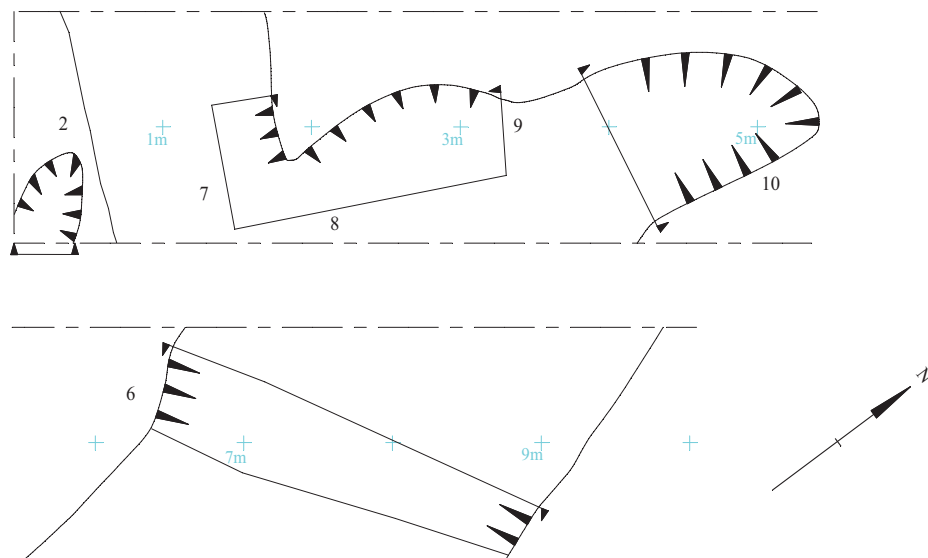


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Trench 8



Trench 12



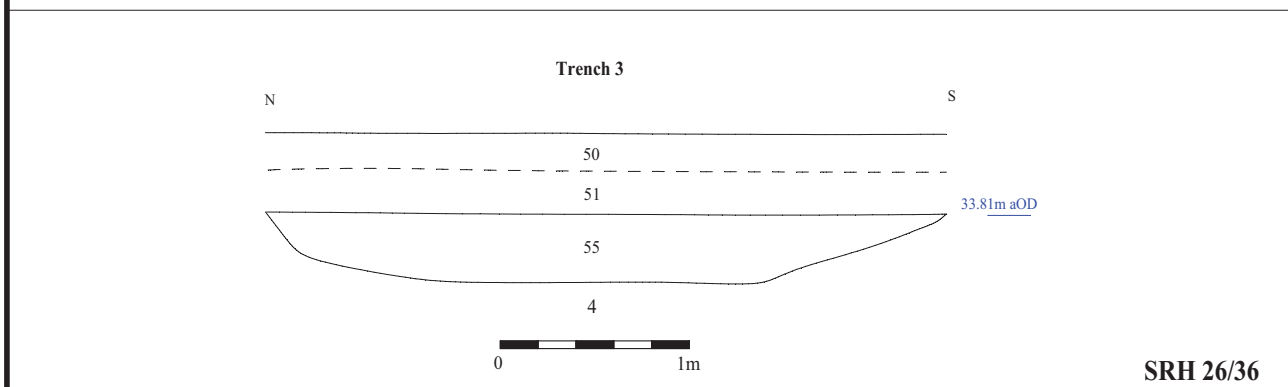
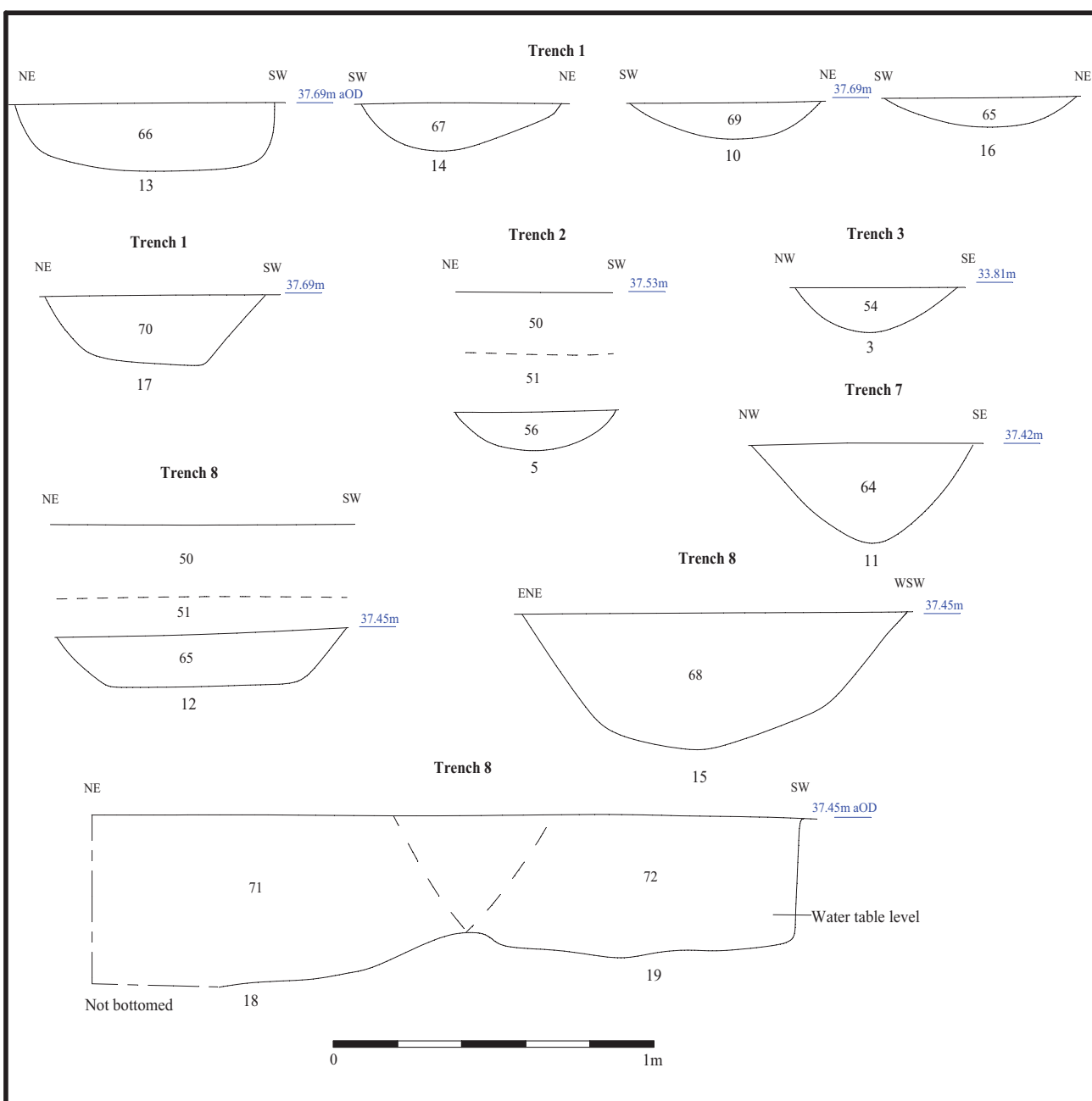
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Figure 5. Plans of Trenches.



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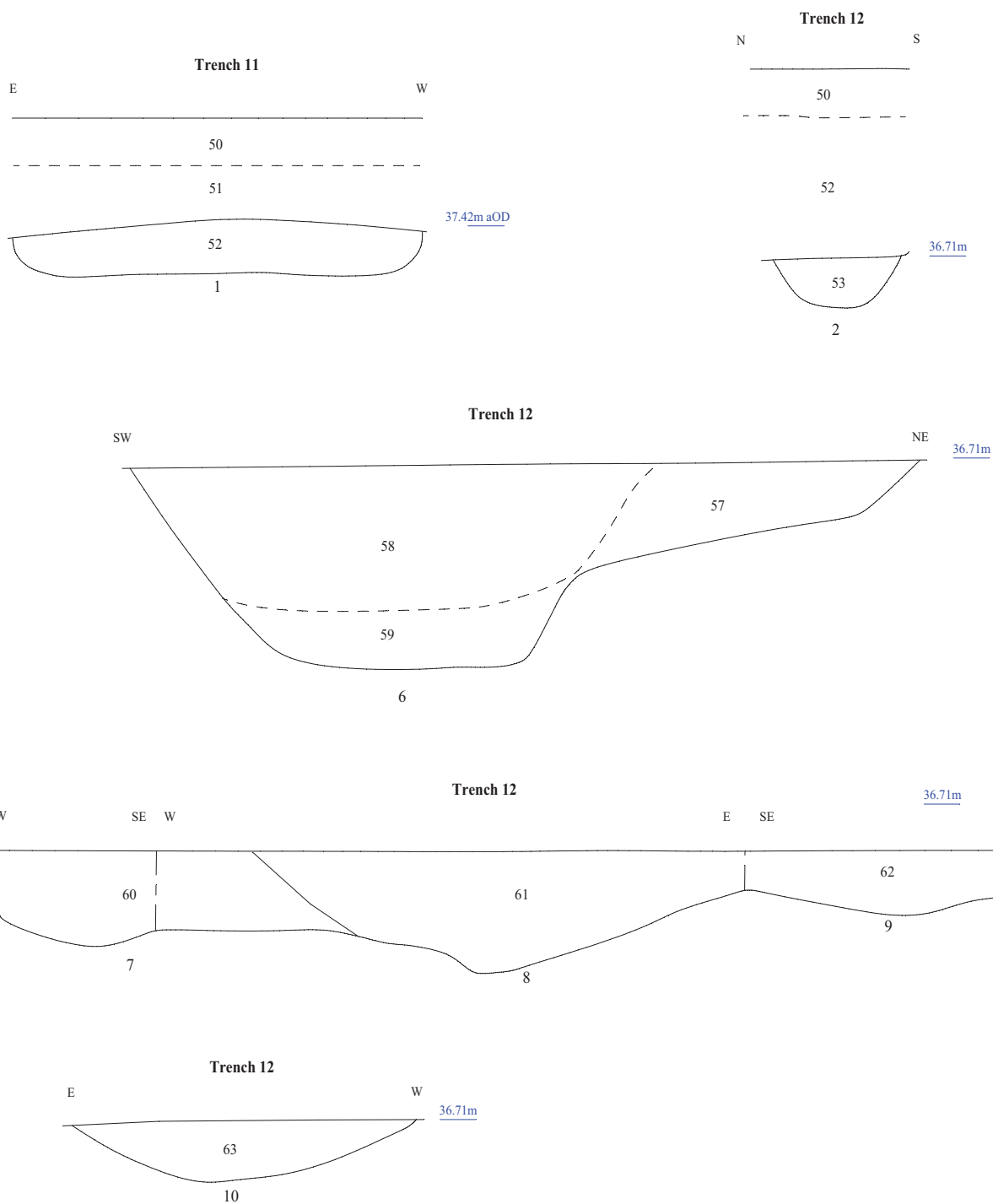


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37.69m aOD level 1

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Figure 7. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking West,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 6, looking North-East,
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 3. Section representative of trench 7, looking
North-East, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 11, looking South-East,
Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plates 1 - 4.**

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Plate 5. Ditch terminus 13, Trench 1, looking South-East,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Ditch 14, Trench 1, looking South-East,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 7. Ditch 16, Trench 1, looking South-East,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Ditch 17, Trench 1, looking North-East,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 9. Gully 5, Trench 2, looking South-South-East,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 10. Gully 3, Trench 3, looking West,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Plate 11. Furrow 4, Trench 3, looking East-South-East,
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 12. Ditch 11, Trench 7, looking North-West,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 13. Pit 12, Trench 8, looking South-East,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 14. Ditch 15, Trench 8, looking South-East,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 15. Pit 1, Trench 11, looking South-South-West,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 11-15**

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Plate 16. Gully 2, Trench 12, looking South-East,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 17. Ditch 6, Trench 12, looking North,
Scales: 2m, 0.5 and 0.3m.



Plate 18. Ditch 7, Pits 8 and 9, Trench 12, looking South-
East,
Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 19. Pit 10, Trench 12, looking South,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Plates 16-19**

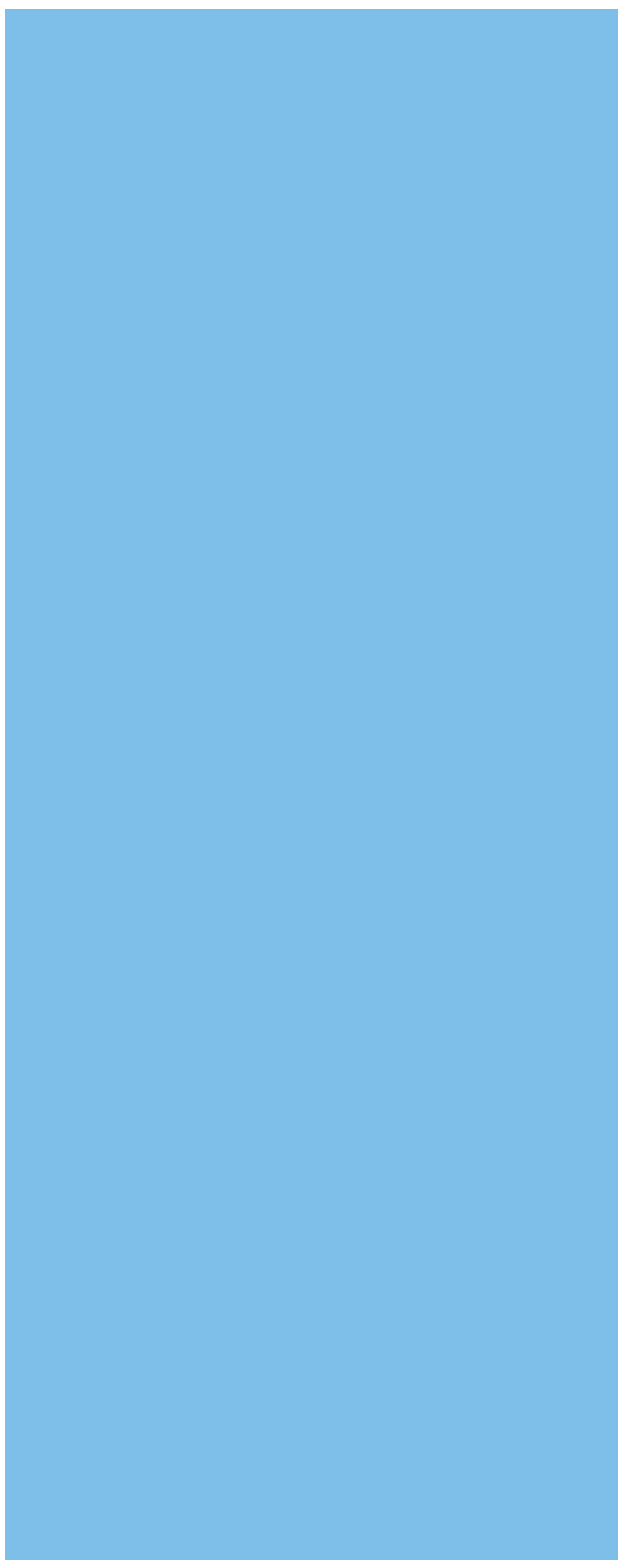
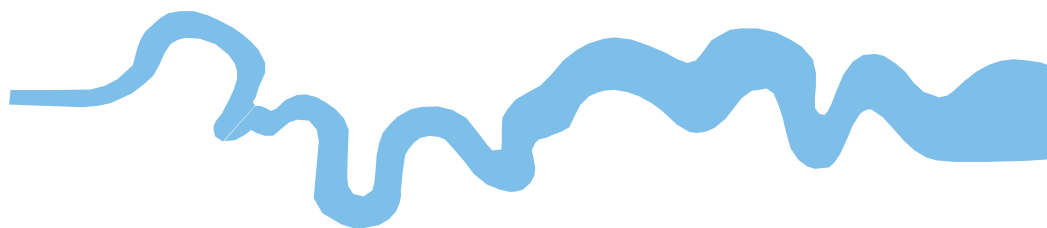
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TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 1/1 BC
Iron Age: Late	100 BC
Iron Age: Middle	400 BC
Iron Age: Early	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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and Ennis (Ireland)***