

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land off Watmore lane,
Winnersh, Berkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Jamie Williams and Beth Tucker

Site Code: WLW26/94

(SU 7904 7068)

Land off Watmore Lane, Winnersh, Berkshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Taylor Wimpey West London**

by Jamie Williams and Beth Tucker
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WLW 26/94

May 2026

Summary

Site name: Land off Watmore lane, Winnersh, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7900 7075

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 12th – 19th May 2026

Project coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Jamie Williams

Site code: WLW 26/94

Area of site: c. 5.8 ha

Summary of results: Fifty trenches were opened successfully. Only six trenches revealed potentially archaeological features and most of these remain undated or are post-medieval. Most of the site appears to have very little, if any, archaeological potential. However, there are two small zones of elevated potential centred on trenches 22 and 31 which correspond with the presence of a single pit and gully of possible prehistoric date.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at an appropriate museum or repository (to be decided by the local planning authority) in due course. The digital records will be copied to the Archaeology Data Service.

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 All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 29.05.26 Steve Preston✓ 29.05.26
---------------------------	---

Land off Watmore Lane, Winnersh, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Jamie Williams and Beth Tucker

Report 26/94

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off Watmore Lane, Winnersh, Berkshire (SU 7900 7075) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Charlotte Marshall, for Taylor Wimpey West London, Form 1, 17 Bartley Wood Business Park, Bartley Way, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 9XA.

Planning permission (260224) is being sought from Wokingham Borough Council for a residential development on the site. Outline planning permission 230280 (as amended by 250640) has been granted. Due to the potential disturbance of below ground archaeological features, an archaeological evaluation has been requested in order to inform the planning process and aid the creation of a mitigation strategy as necessary. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2025), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Linden Ellicot, Archaeology Officer at Berkshire Archaeology and adviser to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Williams, Molly Larkby, Alfie Peters, Josiah Samuel, Ben Verrall, and Harriett Wright between 12th and 19th May 2026 and the site code is WLW 26/94.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at an appropriate museum or repository (to be decided by the local planning authority) in due course. The digital records will be copied to the Archaeology Data Service.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south-eastern edge of the village of Winnersh, 2.9km north-west of Wokingham in Berkshire (Fig. 1). The Emm Brook is located on the north-eastern edge of the site, residential houses border the north and western portion of the site and the A329(M) is to the east. The site itself is a relatively flat, irregular parcel of grassland, at a height of between 41-50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) overlain by 2nd River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) in the eastern half of the site (BGS 2000); a sandy-clay geology was generally noted within the trenches.

Archaeological background

The potential of the site stems from its location in general within the archaeologically rich Middle Thames Valley (and its tributary, the Loddon Valley) which is known for its extensive number of sites identified through aerial photography and archaeological fieldwork with sites spanning from prehistory through to the modern day (Booth *et al.* 2007; Lambrick *et al.* 2009; Benson and Miles 1974). However, the claylands of East Berkshire are less well known for their archaeological potential (Ford 1987) but several sites are now recorded. For example, excavation at Matthewsgreen Farm, 1km to the east of the site revealed two sites, one of Middle Iron Age date and a second of early – middle Roman date (Ford 2017). Roman pottery sherds were found during fieldwalking 650m north of the site, and some Roman coins were found at Toutley Road, 950m to the east. Also to the east an Iron Age enclosure has been excavated (Lovett 2019). Similarly, an Iron Age and Roman settlement was found on the south-east side of Winnersh at Hatch Farm (McNicoll-Norbury and Ford 2017).

The only evidence for Saxon/Early Medieval activity in the vicinity, is a pit used for charcoal production at Sadler's End, 1.5km to the south-east of the site. Similar pits were found at Matthewsgreen Farm, at the south eastern boundary, which were radiocarbon dated to AD1042-1218. Evidence for the Medieval period, is limited to pottery sherds found 400m to the north of the site at Winnersh Primary School and through fieldwalking exercises at Matthewsgreen Farm, and Sadler's End. Two likely post-medieval, but possibly medieval parallel ditches were recorded during archaeological works at Hewdon Depot 600m to the south, and a ditch containing a single sherd of probable medieval pottery was recorded during an evaluation at Toutley Road. The potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Archer 2023).

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

Fifty trenches, each 25m long and 1.8m wide were to be dug using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and any other overburden were to be removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed would be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might warrant preservation *in situ* or be better investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. Spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds and scanned with a metal detector.

All work undertaken on site followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards* (CIfA 2023a and b). The potential and significance of any archaeological deposits uncovered were to be assessed in accordance with research priorities such as set out in Historic England's *Research Agenda* (HE 2017) or more local research priorities such as in the *Solent-Thames Research Agenda* (Hey and Hind 2014) as necessary.

Results

The trenches were opened mostly as intended, with only a few trenches needing to be moved due to their locations within tree protection zones or due to the presence of on-site obstacles. Towards the middle of the site, a few of the trenches were slightly repositioned due to error. There was no lost length due to this repositioning.

The trenches were all 1.8m wide, and ranged in length from 28m to 15.3m and depth from 0.57-0.23m. Natural geology was observed in every trench, which varied from a brown-orange sandy-clay with occasional gravel patches, a light grey-orange clay, and a pure gravel geology. All spoilheaps were checked for finds.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1 and the excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2. Only those trenches which revealed potentially archaeological features are discussed in detail below, along with three (Trenches 1, 15 and 28) used to illustrate the site's geology.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2; Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was aligned NW - SE and was 27m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil overlying light orange-brown sandy-clay natural geology. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 6 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 12)

Trench 6 was aligned NE-SW and was 27.6m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.04m subsoil overlying brown-orange sandy-clay with occasional gravel patches natural geology. At the SW end of the trench, a series of linear features were identified and excavated in a single slot. Ditch 3 was located on the on the northwesternmost side, measured 2.1m wide by 0.39m deep, and was aligned SSE-NNW. It had moderately sloping sides onto a concave base, and contained a firm dark brown-grey silty-clay main fill (56), which overlaid a firm orange-brown silty-clay fill (57) to the right and a firm orange-brown silty-clay fill (58) to the left. No finds were uncovered within this feature. It was observed to truncate ditch 6, but it was itself truncated by a land drain.

Ditch 4 measured 0.8m wide by 0.22m deep, and was aligned SE-NW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with a single firm yellow-brown silty-clay fill (59) from which clay pipe of 17th century date was found. It was observed to truncate ditch 5.

Ditch 5 measured 0.92m wide by 0.21m deep and was aligned SSE-NNW. It had a profile consisting of moderately sloping sides onto a flat base, and was filled with a firm brown-orange silty-clay (60) from which no finds were recovered. It was truncated by ditch 4, but truncating ditch 6.

Ditch 6 measured 2.13m wide by 0.3m deep, and was aligned SSE-NNW. Its profile is unknown due to its truncation by both ditches 3 and 5. It contained two fills; a firm dark brown-grey silty-clay primary fill (62) and a firm brown-grey silty-clay secondary fill (61). No finds were recovered from this feature's fills. Of the four features, they all remain undated aside from Ditch 4 which has a date of the 17th century (or later), which provides on the most broad of *terminus ante quem* dating for ditches 5 and 6.

At 1.66m from the NE end of the trench, pit 2 was observed and excavated against the baulk. It measured 2.3m long by at least 0.9m wide, and was 0.7m deep. It had moderately sloping sides onto a concave base, and was filled with three fills; a compact grey sandy-clay primary fill (55); a firm dark-grey sandy-clay secondary fill (54); and a compact grey sandy-clay tertiary fill (53). No finds were uncovered from this feature's fills.

Trench 7 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 2, 11)

Trench 7 was aligned NW-SE and was 25.6m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil overlying brown-orange sandy-clay with occasional gravel patches natural geology. At 3.80m from the NW end of the trench, possible pit 1 was oval in shape and shallow in profile, 1.1m by 0.40m in plan and just 0.08m deep. It contained a single compact dark brown-grey sandy-clay fill (52) with some charcoal flecking, from which no finds were recovered.

Trenches 11, 12 and 23 (Fig. 3; Pl. 3)

These trenches in the centre of the site were 0.34–0.41m deep with stratigraphy of topsoil directly onto the brown-orange sandy-clay with occasional gravel patches natural geology. All three revealed east-west ditches that appear to be fairly close to a boundary marked on 19th-century mapping (Archer 2023 figs 6 and 7).

Trench 15 (Fig. 2)

Trench 15 was aligned NW-SE and was 26.1m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.08m subsoil overlying natural geology of mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches. No finds or features of archaeological interest was observed.

Trench 17 (Figs 4 and 7; Pl. 13)

Trench 17 was aligned NE-SW and was 25.1m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil overlying brown-orange sandy-clay with occasional gravel patches natural geology. At 2.18m from the NE end of the trench, pit 7 was observed and excavated, measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.1m deep. It had a shallow profile with a flat base, and was filled with a single firm dark grey-yellow sandy-clay (63) with some charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 22 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 14)

Trench 22 was aligned NE-SW and was 27m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying brown-orange sandy-clay with occasional gravel patches natural geology. At 9.15m from the ENE end of the trench, pit 8 was excavated. Measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.18m deep, this pit had two fills within its bowl-shaped profile; a firm grey sandy-clay primary fill (65) and a firm grey sandy-clay with flint inclusions secondary fill (64) from which a single sherd of probable Bronze Age or earlier pottery, nine fragments of undiagnostic fired clay and a flint flake of likely Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recovered. A 20L soil sample [3] from deposit 65 produced a moderate volume of charcoal but no other charred material.

Trench 28 (Fig. 2)

Trench 28 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 27m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 25m of topsoil overlying natural geology of mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 31 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 15)

Trench 31 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 25.5m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying brown-orange sandy-clay with occasional gravel patches natural geology. At 0.8m from the ENE end of the trench, gully 9 was encountered and excavated in a 1m slot. This gully, orientated NNE-SSW, measured 0.85m wide by 0.1m deep and had a profile consisting of a gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single firm light grey sandy-clay (66), from which 4 sherds of possibly prehistoric pottery were recovered.

Trench 34 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 7, 16)

Trench 34 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 25.2m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil overlying brown-orange sandy-clay with occasional gravel patches natural geology. At 1.5m from the SSE end of the trench, gully 10 was identified, partially cut by a land drain, and was excavated. This gully measured 0.42m wide by 0.12m deep, and was aligned WSW-ENE. A single firm brown clay (67) was identified from within its shallow bowl-shaped profile, from which no finds were retrieved.

Trench 40 (Fig. 2)

Trench 40 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 28m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 48 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 10)

Trench 48 was aligned NE - SW and was 27.1m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil overlying natural geology. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

Finds

Pottery by Rebekah Pressler

Five sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 34g, were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 3) All of the finds were examined both visually and under a x20 microscope. The assemblage has been characterised and

assessed for its potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been recorded in line with the Pottery Standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and follows the recommendations set out in the CIfA Toolkit for Specialist Reporting (<https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit>).

The earliest pottery was produced from pit 8 (fill 64) comprising a base sherd in a brittle, orange-red sandy fabric with common, coarsely crushed flint temper (F1). Although not closely datable, the fabric characteristics are consistent with a Bronze Age, or possibly earlier, prehistoric date.

The remaining four sherds were retrieved from gully 9, fill 66, comprising small body fragments in a reduced dark brown silty-sandy fabric, one of which contains sparse flint inclusions (F2). These fragments are undiagnostic; however, their fabric characteristics are similarly suggestive of a prehistoric date.

Fired Clay by Rebekah Pressler

Nine fragments of undiagnostic fired clay in an orangish brown sandy fabric, with some sparse microscopic quartz were noted from pit 8 fill 64. They cannot be more closely characterized but would not be out of place in a Bronze Age context.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A single flint flake was recovered from pit 8 (65). It is in a fresh condition. It cannot be closely dated but is likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Rebekah Pressler

Two fragments from a single clay tobacco pipe were recovered from ditch 4 fill 59, comprising part of the bowl, spur and stem, together with an adjoining stem fragment. The bowl is relatively fragmentary; however, its small size and the presence of slight milling around the rim suggest a 17th-century date. The stem has a bore diameter of approximately 3mm (c. 8/64"), indicating a date within the 17th to early 18th century, which would correlate with the date suggested by the form and size of the bowl.

Palaeoenvironmental remains

Bulk soil samples were taken from five contexts and processed by standard water flotation methods. No charred plant material was recovered except charcoal, which was present in four samples (Appendix 4); however none was of sufficient size and preservation to enable identification.

Conclusion

All trenches were successfully opened with minor adjustments made to the location of a few trenches due to on-site constraints.

Of the 50 trenches opened only 6 (Trenches 6, 7, 17, 22, 31 and 34) revealed features of potential archaeological interest. These were in the form of a series of ditches and pits, the majority of which remain undated or are of post-medieval date. Pit 8 in Trench 22, and gully 9 in Trench 31 do appear however to be of prehistoric date, although based on very few finds. There were no surrounding features to suggest further evidence of prehistoric settlement or landuse. Therefore, the majority of the site is considered to have limited to no archaeological potential with a small zones of elevated potential centred on trenches 22 and 31.

References

- Archer, J, 2023, 'Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment, Land off Watmore Lane, Winnersh', RPS Group rep **JAC28150**, London
- Barclay et al. 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. Historic England
- Benson, D and Miles, D, 1974, *The Upper Thames Valley: an archaeological survey of the river gravels*, Oxfordshire Archaeol Unit Survey **2**, Oxford
- BGS, 2000, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet **268**, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Booth, P, Dodd, A, Robinson, M and Smith, A, 2007, *The Thames through Time: The Archaeology of the Gravel Terraces of the Upper and Middle Thames: The early historical period AD1–1000*, Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr **27**, Oxford
- CIfA, 2023a, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- CIfA, 2023b, *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- Ford, S, 1987, East Berkshire Archaeological Survey, Berkshire County Council Dept Highways and Planning Occas Pap 1, Reading
- Ford, S, 2017, An Iron Age farm, Roman settlement and medieval charcoal clamps at Matthewsgreen Farm, Twyford Road, Wokingham, in T Dawson, S, Ford, and A Taylor, *Archaeological Excavations on Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Sites in Reading and Wokingham, Berkshire*, TVAS Occas Pap **21**, Reading, 35-57
- HE 2017, *Research Agenda*, Historic England, London.
- Hey, G and Hind, J, 2014, *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*, Oxford Wessex Monogr **6**, Oxford
- Lambrick, G, Robinson, M and Allen, T, 2009, *The Thames through Time: The Archaeology of the Gravel Terraces of the Upper and Middle Thames: The Thames Valley in Later Prehistory: 1500BC–AD50*, Oxford Archaeol Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr **29**, Oxford
- Lovett, P, 2019, 'Excavation of a banjo enclosure at Amen Corner, Bracknell, Berkshire', *Berkshire Archaeol J* **84**, 29–42
- McNicoll-Norbury, J and Ford, S, 2017, *Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman occupation at Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Reading, Berkshire*, TVAS Occasional Paper **25**, Reading
- NPPF, 2025, *National Planning Policy Framework (revised)*, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details
0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	27.0	1.8	0.38	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m+ light orange-brown sandy-clay natural geology. [PI. 1]
2	27.9	1.8	0.52	0-0.44m topsoil; 0.44m+ light orange-brown sandy-clay natural geology
3	27.9	1.8	0.4	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ light orange-brown sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
4	27.1	1.8	0.4	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ light orange-brown sandy-clay natural geology.
5	26.3	1.8	0.4	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
6	27.6	1.8	0.39	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology. Pit 2 and ditches 3-6 [PI. 12]
7	25.6	1.8	0.34	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology. Pit 1 [PIs 2, 11]
8	22.2	1.8	0.41	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
9	26.4	1.8	0.38	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
10	25.8	1.8	0.34	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m+ 1 mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
11	24.9	1.8	0.35	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology [PI. 3]
12	26.0	1.8	0.34	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
13	25.0	1.8	0.57	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
14	25.2	1.8	0.3	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
15	26.1	1.8	0.39	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.3m subsoil 0.3m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
16	24.3	1.8	0.45	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.4m subsoil; 0.4m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
17	25.1	1.8	0.36	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology. Pit 7 [PI. 13]
18	26.8	1.8	0.4	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
19	24.4	1.8	0.42	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
20	25.3	1.8	0.4	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology [PI. 4]
21	26.9	1.8	0.37	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
22	27.0	1.8	0.38	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology. Pit 8 [PI. 14]
23	25.1	1.8	0.41	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
24	26.0	1.8	0.34	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
25	25.8	1.8	0.4	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology [PI. 5]
26	25.7	1.8	0.43	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
27	15.3	1.8	0.34	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
28	27.0	1.8	0.31	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
29	24.3	1.8	0.3	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology [PI. 6]
30	25.4	1.8	0.3	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
31	25.5	1.8	0.37	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ mid brownish-orange clayey-sand with gravel patches natural geology. Gully 9 [PI. 15]
32	24.5	1.8	0.33	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
33	24.3	1.8	0.32	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
34	25.2	1.8	0.33	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology. Possible gully 10 [PIs 7, 16]
35	25.9	1.8	0.31	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
36	28.0	1.8	0.32	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				with gravel patches natural geology [Pl. 8]
37	24.5	1.8	0.42	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
38	24.8	1.8	0.32	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
39	26.1	1.8	0.43	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
40	28.0	1.8	0.32	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
41	26.4	1.8	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology [Pl. 9]
42	27.7	1.8	0.38	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
43	26.5	1.8	0.43	0-0.4m topsoil; 0.4m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
44	24.1	1.8	0.23	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
45	24.3	1.8	0.3	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
46	24.2	1.8	0.3	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
47	27.2	1.8	0.25	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
48	27.1	1.8	0.36	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology [Pl. 10]
49	27.3	1.8	0.26	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.
50	26.6	1.8	0.3	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with gravel patches natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

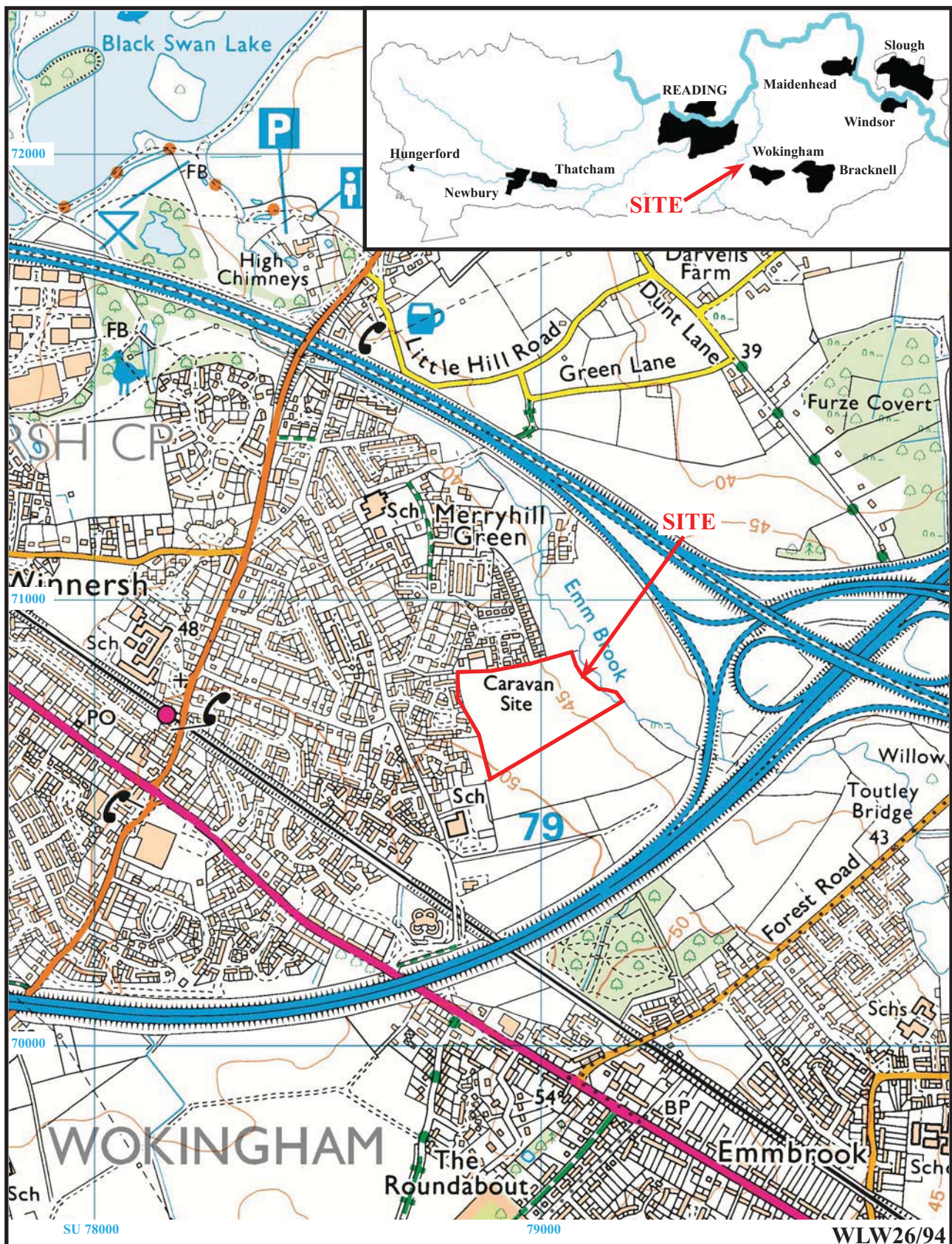
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
6	2	53-5	Pit		
6	3	56-8	Ditch		
6	4	59	Ditch	Post-medieval	Clay pipe
6	5	60	Ditch		
6	6	61-2	Ditch		
7	1	52	Pit		
17	7	63	Pit		
22	8	64-5	Pit	Possibly Bronze Age	Pottery, fired clay, flint
31	9	66	Gully	Possibly prehistoric	Pottery
34	10	67	Possible gully		

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Spotdate</i>
22	8	64	1	30	F1	Probably Bronze Age or earlier	Prehistoric
31	9	66	4	4	F2		Prehistoric?

APPENDIX 4: Summary of environmental remains

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>Seeds</i>
7	1	52	1	Pit (possible)	Y	N
6	6	62	2	Ditch	Y	N
17	7	63	4	Pit	Y	N
22	8	65	3	Pit	Y	N
31	9	66	5	Gully	N	N



**Land off Watmore Lane,
Winnersh, Berkshire, 2026
An Archaeological Evaluation**

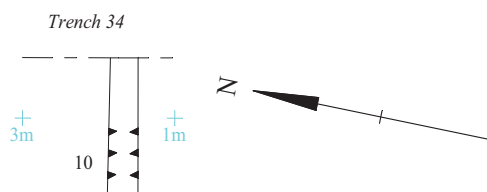
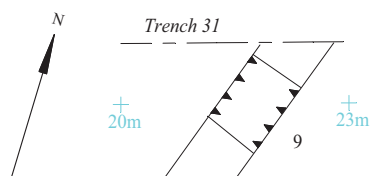
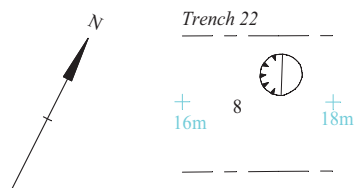
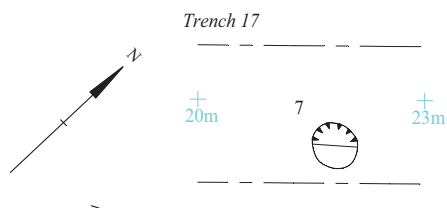
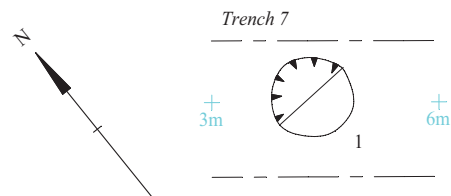
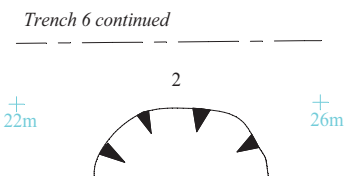
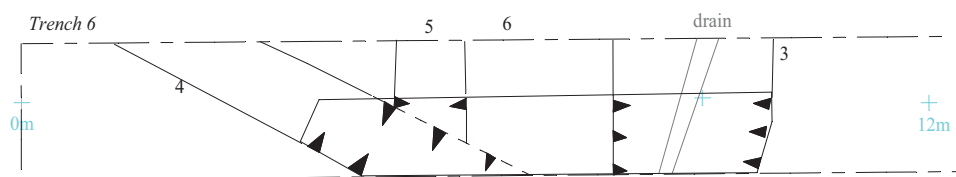
Figure 1. Location of site within Winnersh and Berkshire.

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

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES







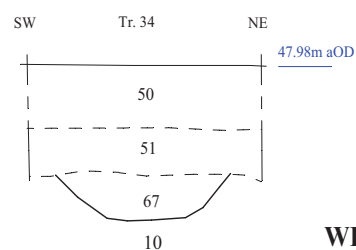
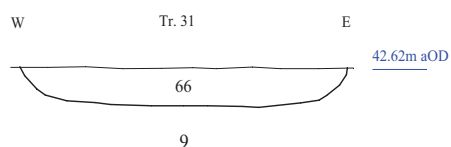
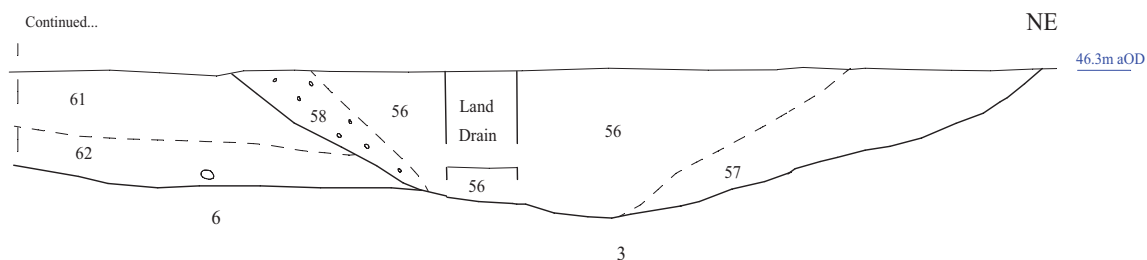
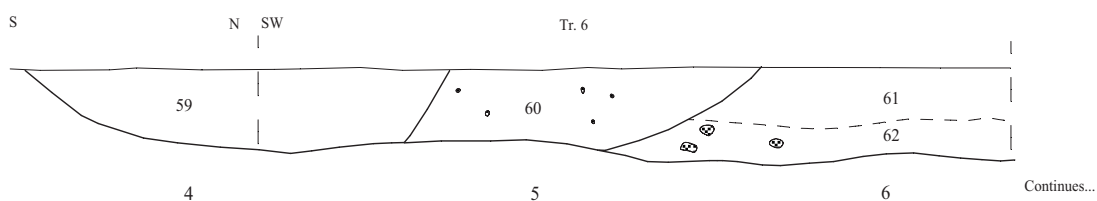
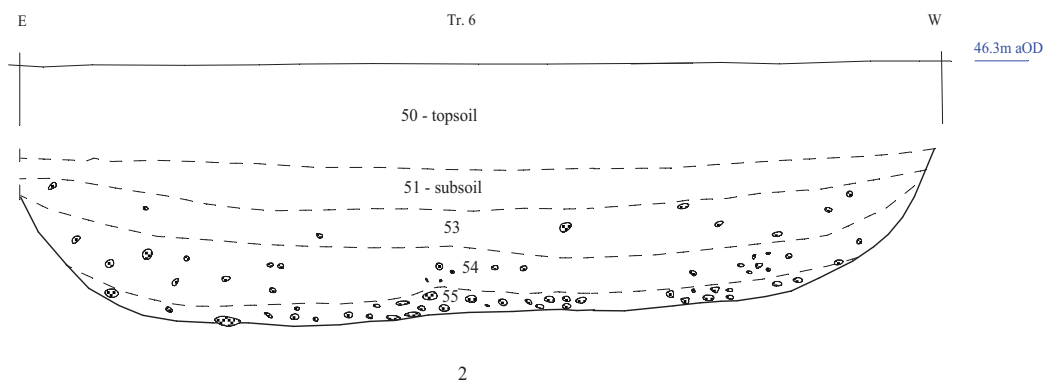
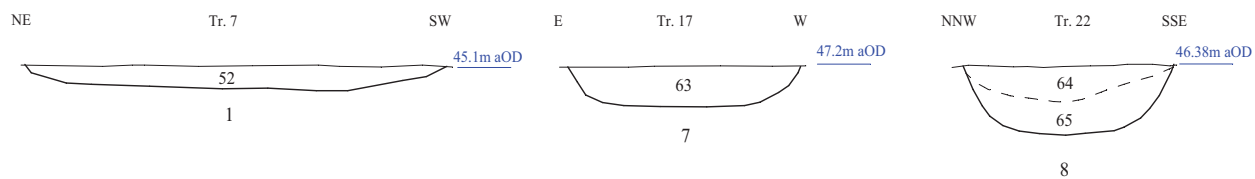
WLW26/94

**Land off Watmore Lane,
Winnersh, Berkshire, 2026
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Plans of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



WLW26/94

Land off Watmore Lane,
Winnersh, Berkshire, 2026
Archaeological Evaluation

62 26/94 gical Eval



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Trench 2; looking North-East;
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 2. Trench 7; looking North-West;
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 3. Trench 11; looking West;
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 4. Trench 20; looking North-West;
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 5. Trench 25; looking North-West;
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 6. Trench 29; looking North-West;
Scales: 1m and 0.3m

WLW26/94

**Land off Watmore Lane, Winnersh,
Berkshire, 2026
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1-6**

**THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES**



Plate 7. Trench 34; looking North-West;
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 8. Trench 36; looking South-West;
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 9. Trench 41; looking North-East; Scales: 2m, 1m



Plate 10. Trench 48; looking North-East;
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m



Plate 11. Trench 7, pit 1, looking South; Scales: 1m,
0.1m



Plate 12. Trench 6, ditches 3-6, looking South-East;
Scales: 2m, 0.5m and 0.3m

WLW26/94

**Land Off Watmore Lane, Winnersh,
Berkshire, 2026
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7-12**

**THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES**



Plate 13. Trench 17, pit 7, looking South;
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 14. Trench 22, pit 8, looking North-East;
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 15. Trench 31, gully 9, looking North;
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 16. Trench 34, gully 10, looking South-West;
Scales: 1m and 0.3m

WLW25/94

Land off Watmore Lane, Winnersh,
Berkshire, 2026
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 13-16

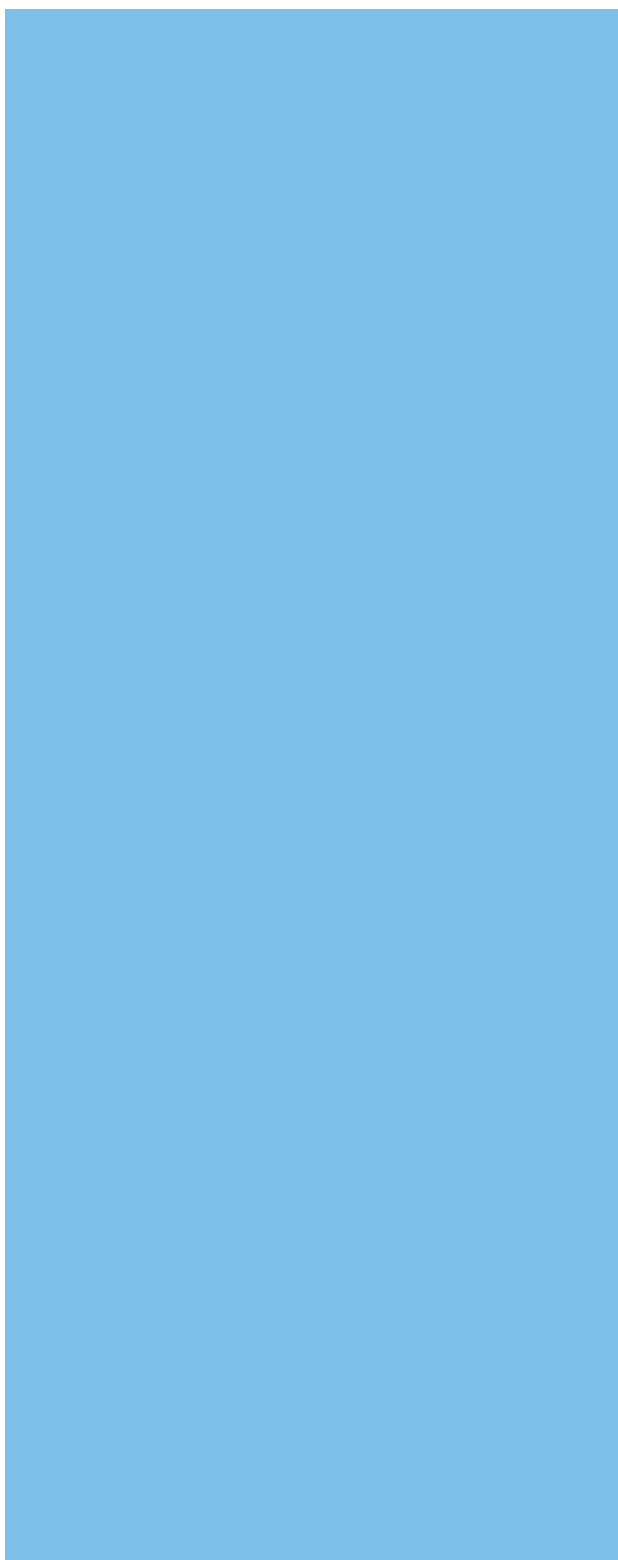
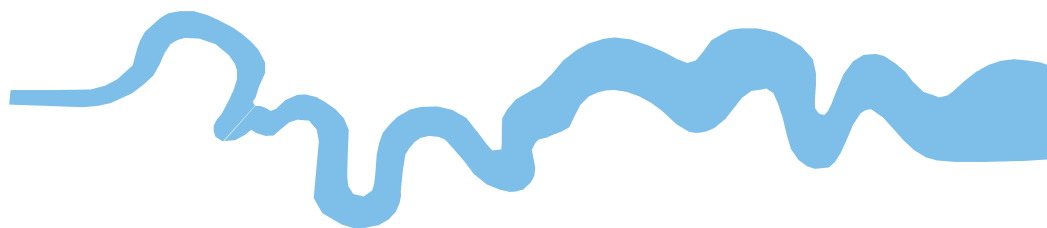
THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

Calendar Years

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





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

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

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