

60 Rose Street, Wokingham, Berkshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

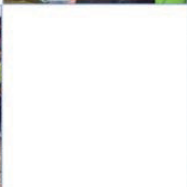
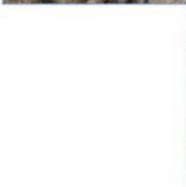
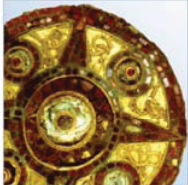
Planning Reference: F/2010/0504

National Grid Reference Number: SU 8136 6877

AOC Project No: 30898

Site Code: ROW11

Date: March 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

60 Rose Street, Wokingham, Berkshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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National Grid Reference (NGR): SU 8136 6877

AOC Project No: 30898

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

Between the 28th February and 14th March 2011 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at 60 Rose Street, Wokingham, Berkshire. The watching brief was commissioned by James Rhys-Davies. The work comprised the monitoring of ground works associated with construction of an extension to the rear of the property.

Analysis of the despoists and features observed during the course of the watching brief identified three possible phases of activity which have taken place on site, with the later phases dating to between the late 18th and 20th century. The deposits relating to the first phase of activity pre-date the late post-medieval/modern activity and are represented by an undisturbed subsoil horizon overlying the natural.

The second phase of activity, consisting of the formation of a thin uniform layer of garden soil across the site, was dated to the late 18th to 19th century. It is likely that low level manuring was taking place at this time associated with small scale agricultural activity.

The third phase of activity on site relates to the 19th century extension of the property with the construction of a wooden framed shed/workshop with brick foundation and soakaway to the rear of the property, associated with the excavation and backfilling of a domestic pit. No features associated with the original 17th century construction or occupation of the property were identified.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The site at 60 Rose Street is located in central Wokingham, immediately north of Wokingham town centre at National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 8136 6877. The site is bounded by Rose Street to the south east and by residential properties on all remaining sides. The site is a narrow rectangular plot covering an area of approximately 216m² (Figure 2).
- 1.2 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the groundworks undertaken for re-development works at 60 Rose Street, Wokingham. During the course of the watching brief, the excavation of six lengths of foundation trench were observed and recorded.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Wokingham Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the Council is provided by Mary O'Donoghue, Archaeological Officer with Berkshire Archaeology.
- 2.2 The proposed development (Planning Application No. F/2010/0504) comprises the demolition of the existing lean-to conservatory and covered passageway, followed by the construction of a ground floor rear extension and part first floor extension, with new infill, re-cladding and lantern roof.
- 2.3 The watching brief was conducted in response to the submission of a planning application. Planning permission states that a programme of archaeological investigation must taking place. Condition 3 of the Planning Condition states:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title, has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work (which may comprise more than one phase of work) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme approved pursuant to this condition.

REASON: To ensure that any archaeological remains within the site are adequately investigated and recorded or preserved in-situ in the interest of protecting the archaeological heritage of the borough.

- 2.4 The site is not located within an Area Archaeological Priority, but does lie in a Conservation Area as designated by Wokingham Borough Council. No Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings lie within the boundary of the site. Listed Buildings do however lie adjacent to the site.
- 2.5 In accordance with the planning consent, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared as a method statement for the archaeological investigation (AOC 2010). This WSI was approved by Mary O'Donoghue, Archaeological Officer with Berkshire Archaeology.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey records indicated that the bedrock geology consists of the Bracklesham and Barton Group, comprising undifferentiated sand, silt and clay. Areas of superficial sand and gravel are also known within the local area.
- 3.2 The site lies approximately 1km to the northeast of a tributary of the River Loddon and is situated on gently rising ground at a height of approximately 72m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 3.3 No known geotechnical investigations have been undertaken on the development site.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following background material has been provided by Mary O'Donoghue at Berkshire Archaeology.

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43) & Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.2 Evidence for activity dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods in the vicinity of the site is limited, restricted to the discovery of a prehistoric flint tool and a Roman cinerary urn.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 4.3 Despite the place name for Wokingham indicating evidence for Saxon origins, no archaeological remains in the area have yet been securely dated to this period. At the time of the Norman Conquest the area formed part of an estate based on Sonning and is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.
- 4.4 In 2009 Thames Valley Archaeological Services undertook a small scale evaluation at 82-84 Rose Street and located a large ditch along with several smaller features to the rear of the plot. Associated evidence suggests that the ditch pre-dates the formal establishment of the town in the 12th century, implying that it may be Anglo-Saxon or early medieval in date.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1485)

- 4.5 The town appears to have been created in the late 12th century; this foundation was soon followed by the granting of a market charter in 1219. It was probably during the period between 1219 and 1258 that the town was more formally laid out.
- 4.6 It is likely that the early settlement of Wokingham, like the development of many similar small towns, was originally based around the church, although at present this is only conjectural. The parish church of All Saints (Grade II* Listed Building), located some 140 m to the east of the site, was originally of Norman date. However, the building now contains only a limited quantity of Norman stonework being mainly 14th century with a 15th century tower and clerestory.
- 4.7 The burgage plots along Rose Street date to the medieval period. The planned medieval town consists of a small grid of long linear plots either side of Rose and Peach Streets and one lateral street, Cross Street. From this evidence, and later mapping evidence, a burgage plot boundary is expected to be located between 52-54 Rose Street and 56 Rose Street, with further extrapolation suggesting the medieval town boundary may lie within the area of the proposed development.
- 4.8 Archaeological evidence associated with this period in the immediate area is, at the time of writing, limited to the excavation of a late medieval pit during a watching brief on construction of the Waitrose Supermarket between Rose Street and Rectory Road.

Post-Medieval (AD 1485 – AD 1900)

- 4.9 The site is identified as being of archaeological potential, due to a number of records noted on the Berkshire Historic Environment Record associated with this period. The existing building on site is timber-framed and dates to the 17th century, with a 20th century extension to the back. The adjacent buildings are Listed and comprise of a 15th century hall house and a 17th century timber framed house.
- 4.10 Contemporary activity to the rear of the property is expected as Rocque's 18th century map shows a possible barn in the location of the proposed new build. This barn may be connected with the

adjacent glebe lands. Remains of structures illustrated on the tithe map and the first edition OS map may also survive on the site.

- 4.11 In addition to the medieval remains identified during construction of the Waitrose Supermarket, a concentration of post-medieval pits and a brick-lined well were also identified. Later 19th century deposits were also uncovered by Thames Valley Archaeological Services during a watching brief at 1 Rose Court. These two sites highlight the concentration of post-medieval remains which survive within close proximity of the site.

5 Aims of the Investigation

5.1 The aims of the watching brief were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to Wokingham Borough Council, to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of the watching brief were defined as being:

- Determine the presence of any medieval activity on site. Does evidence for the development of the medieval town, including the potential presence of the town boundary ditch, survive on site?
- Determine the presence of any features which may relate to the post-medieval development of the site. Is there any activity contemporary with the surviving 17th century building? Can the remains of the structures identified from cartographic sources be identified on the ground?

5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Methodology

6.1 The watching brief was carried out between 28th February and 14th March 2011 and was focussed on the monitoring of six lengths of foundation trench dug to the rear of the property as part of the structural extension works (Figure 3).

6.2 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3rd Edition) (MoL 1994).

6.3 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
- English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).

- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008a).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008b).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Rescue/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – First Aid for Finds (Second Edition) (CBA 1998).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

6.4 Archaeological recording consisted of:

- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
- The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.
- A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
- A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits, where obtainable.

6.5 A unique site code, **ROW11**, was created for the project prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This was used as the site identifier on all records.

6.6 The watching brief was undertaken by Chris Clarke, under the overall direction of Alan Ford; Project Manager.

7 Results

7.1 Trench 1

Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
0.00m	(101)	Paving Slab
0.10-0.64m	(106)	Garden soil: soft, dark grey, silty sand, moderate pot, CBM and animal bone inclusions.
0.64-0.82m	(107)	Subsoil: soft, brown, clayey sand.
0.82-0.92m (NFE)	(108)	Natural: soft, orange/yellow brown, sandy clay.

7.1.1 Trench 1 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 4.4m by 0.8m in plan (Figures 2 & 3).

7.1.2 The earliest deposit recorded was a soft, mottled orange/yellow brown, sandy clay (108), interpreted as the natural horizon (Figure 4). Overlying natural (107) was a soft, brown, clayey sand subsoil deposit (105), which did not contain any inclusions and reached a maximum thickness of 0.20m. Above subsoil (107) was a thick deposit of soft, dark grey, silty sand material (106) measuring up to 0.55m thick. A moderately sized assemblage of finds was recovered from context (106) consisting of

small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone. The character and the range of finds recovered from context (106) suggests the deposit represents a horizon of garden soil.

- 7.1.3 Truncating garden soil (106) at the northern end of Trench 1 was a circular cut [105] for what is probably a brick soakaway [104]. Due to the material being used to backfill the upper elements of cut [105] being similar to the surrounding garden soil (106), cut [105] was not fully visible, although it is assumed to be circular in plan and vertically sided to accommodate the brick structure [104].
- 7.1.4 Structure [104] was a domed red brick structure 1.20m in diameter. The red bricks employed in its construction measured 230mm by 105mm by 70mm, incorporated a shallow frog, and were bonded using a soft, sandy, yellowish brown mortar. The form of brick used suggests that the structure is late 18th or 19th century in date. Due to the limited width of the trench, the structure was not fully observed in plan but is known to exceed 1m in depth. The upper portion of the structure had been removed by later truncation, although enough remains to suggest that the structure had a domed roof. A deposit, context (103), similar to garden soil (106), sealed structure [104] within cut [105].
- 7.1.5 Structure [104] was backfilled by a soft, dark grey, silty sand deposit (102) in excess of 1m deep. The limited quantity of pottery recovered from fill (102) appeared to represent the remains of at least two English stoneware demijohns, dated to the late 19th or early 20th century. Of interest was that one of the vessels had clearly been repaired using a metal spoon fragment attached to the neck of the vessel by a length of wire; this acted as an alternative handle for pouring. Several fragments of clay pipe were also collected from context (102).
- 7.1.6 The archaeological sequence of deposits in Trench 1 was sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of sandy formation deposit supporting concrete paving slabs (101) which formed the modern yard surface.

7.2 Trench 2

Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
0.00m	(201)	Paving Slab
0.10-0.40m (NFE)	(202)	Garden soil: soft, dark grey, silty sand, moderate CBM inclusions.

- 7.2.1 Trench 2 was orientated northeast- southwest and measured 1.30m by 0.50m in plan (Figures 2 & 3).
- 7.2.2 The earliest context identified was a soft, dark grey, silty sand garden soil deposit (202) which contained fragments of CBM. The deposit measured in excess of 0.30m thick. Garden soil (202) was sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of sandy formation deposit with overlying concrete paving slabs (201) which formed the modern yard surface.
- 7.2.3 No features of archaeological interest were observed in Trench 2.

7.3 Trench 3

Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
0.00m	(301)	Paving Slab
0.10-0.63m	(305)	Garden soil: soft, dark grey, silty sand, moderate pot, CBM and animal bone inclusions.
0.63-0.85m	(306)	Subsoil: soft, brown, clayey sand.
0.85-0.95m (NFE)	(307)	Natural: soft, orange/yellow brown, sandy clay.

- 7.3.1 Trench 3 was L-shaped in plan and measured a maximum of 1.3m by 1.2m (Figures 2 & 3).
- 7.3.2 The earliest deposit observed was a soft, mottled orange/yellow brown, natural sandy clay (307) (Figure 4). Lying above natural (307) was a soft, brown, clayey sand subsoil deposit (306) measuring up to 0.20m thick. Overlying subsoil (306) was a soft, dark grey, clayey sand garden soil deposit (305) measuring 0.55m thick, which contained small fragments of CBM, which potentially date to the 19th or 20th century.
- 7.3.3 In the northern side of the trench, garden soil (305) was truncated by pit [304]. The majority of pit [304] lay beyond the northern limit of excavation, although the limited portion viewed in plan suggested the pit was circular in shape. When viewed in section pit [304] was at least 1.30m wide by 0.65m deep, with gradually sloped sides and a rounded base. The primary fill (303) of pit [304] was a compact, mid brownish grey, clayey sand gravel deposit which did not contain any inclusions. Fill (303) was 0.20m thick. The remaining 0.45m depth of the pit was filled by a soft, dark grey, silty sand deposit (302). No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 7.3.4 Pit [304] and the surrounding deposits were sealed by a layer of sandy formation deposit overlain by ceramic paving blocks (301), 0.10m thick, which formed the modern yard surface.

7.4 Trench 4

Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
0.00m	(401)	Paving Slab
0.10-0.70m	(403)	Garden soil: soft, dark grey, sandy silt, moderate pot, CBM and animal bone inclusions.
0.70-0.91m	(404)	Subsoil: soft, brown, clayey sand.
0.91-1.01m (NFE)	(405)	Natural: soft, orange/yellow brown, sandy clay.

- 7.4.1 Trench 4 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 4.20m by 0.60m in plan (Figures 2 & 3).
- 7.4.2 The earliest deposit encountered was a soft, mottled orange/yellow brown, natural sandy clay (405) (Figure 4). Overlying the natural clay (405) was a soft, yellowish brown, clayey sand subsoil deposit (404) which was 0.20m thick. Above subsoil (404) was a soft, dark grey, sandy silt garden soil

deposit (403) measuring up to 0.60m thick, which contained numerous fragments of late 18th to 19th century pottery, CBM, glass, and animal bone. The ceramics assemblage also included one residual sherd of Tudor green glazed pottery.

- 7.4.3 Truncating garden soil (403), parallel to the eastern side of the trench was a red brick foundation [402] for the pre-existing wooden framed shed/workshop present to the rear of the property. The foundation was present to a depth of three courses, a total depth of 0.30m, and incorporated bricks measuring 230mm by 110mm by 70mm; this was bonded using a yellow, sandy mortar. The type of bricks used for this foundation suggest a 19th century date for the wooden framed shed/workshop.
- 7.4.4 Foundation [402] and associated garden soil deposits (403) were sealed by a layer of sandy formation deposit overlain by paving slabs (401), 0.10m thick, which formed the modern yard surface.

7.5 Trench 5

Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
0.00m	(501)	Concrete Slab
0.15-0.75m	(504)	Garden soil: soft, dark grey, silty sand, moderate pot, CBM and animal bone inclusions.
0.75-0.97m	(505)	Subsoil: soft, yellowish brown, clayey sand.
0.97-1.07m (NFE)	(506)	Natural: soft, orange/yellow brown, sandy clay.

- 7.5.1 Trench 5 was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 2.9m by 0.7m in plan (Figures 2 & 3).
- 7.5.2 The earliest deposit recorded was a soft, mottled orange/yellow brown, sandy clay (506), interpreted as the natural horizon (Figure 4). Overlying natural (506) was a soft, yellowish brown, clayey sand subsoil deposit (505) measuring up to 0.20m thick. No inclusions were observed within the subsoil.
- 7.5.3 Above subsoil (505) was a thick deposit of soft, dark grey, silty sand garden soil (504) measuring 0.60m thick. The pottery assemblage recovered from garden soil (504) contained a large number of pottery sherds dating to the late 18th and 19th century, dominated by white glazed earthenware and cream ware, and blue & white transfer print pottery. One small glass vessel was also found with 'MASON'S EXTRACT' embossed around the shoulder, and is likely to relate to the brewing of beer at the Wellington brewery which was once present in the town. A small number of ceramic building material, clay pipe, metal and animal bone fragments were also recovered.
- 7.5.4 In the western section of the trench a small section of red brick foundation [503] was recorded truncating garden soil (504). The foundation survived to a depth of four courses and was composed of red bricks approximately 225mm in length by 70mm thick. The width of the bricks could not be ascertained. Abutting foundation [503] to the east was the remains of a red brick floor (502) present throughout the full area of the trench. Located on a sandy formation deposit were bricks of a similar size to those utilised in foundation [503] indicating they are probably both of 19th century construction.

- 7.5.5 Sealing floor (502) was a modern concrete slab (501), 0.15m thick, covering the full area of Trench 5.

7.6 Trench 6

Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
0.00m	(601)	Topsoil: soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
0.20-0.80m	(602)	Garden soil: soft, dark grey, silty sand, plus pot, CBM and animal bone inclusions.
0.80-0.90m (NFE)	(603)	Subsoil/Natural?: soft, yellowish brown, sandy clay.

- 7.6.1 Trench 6 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 4.5m by 0.7m in plan (Figures 2 & 3).
- 7.6.2 The earliest deposit recorded was a soft, yellowish brown, sandy clay deposit (603). Due to the partially waterlogged conditions at the base of the trench it was not possible to define this deposit as either the natural clay or overlying subsoil. Located above deposit (603) was a thick deposit of soft, dark grey, silty sand garden soil (602) measuring 0.60m thick, which contained fragments of 18th to 19th century pottery, CBM, clay pipe and animal bone. Several fragments of glass vessel were also found within this context, two of which were embossed with 'WELLINGTON BREWERY WOKINGHAM'. The sequence of deposits was sealed by a 0.20m thick deposit of dark greyish brown, sandy silt topsoil (601).
- 7.6.3 No features of archaeological interest were observed in Trench 6.

8 Finds

- 8.1 During the course of the watching brief an assemblage of post-medieval finds was collected from six different contexts. Pottery was collected from contexts (102), (403), (504) and (602). Fragments of CBM derived from contexts (102), (305), and (403). Clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls were recovered from contexts (102), (504) and (602). A small assemblage of animal bone was also collected from contexts (102), (106), (403), and (504). Complete and partial glass vessels were collected from contexts (403), (504), and (602), while two metal objects were retained from deposits (102) and (504). For more detail see Appendix B.
- 8.2 The pottery assemblage, consisting of 172 sherds, primarily derived from a horizon of garden soil identified across the site. The recovered sherds could mainly be attributed to the late 18th to 19th century. The assemblages was represented by multiple common fabric types, including blue & white transfer printed ware, white glazed earthenware and cream ware, English stoneware, and pearlware. The greatest variety in fabric forms was collected from contexts (403) and (504). The assemblage is of limited significance due to its small size and composition of wares common in post-medieval Berkshire.
- 8.3 Fifteen fragments of tobacco pipe, six of which are bowls, were recovered. One of the bowls has a makers mark identified on the spur. The assemblage can be attributed a late eighteenth century to early twentieth date.
- 8.4 A total of six fragments of CBM were collected during the watching brief. The earliest of the recovered pieces could date to the eighteenth but otherwise the assemblage was nineteenth or early twentieth century in date. The group contains two fragments of roof tile, three fragments of red brick, and one purple, over fired, brick.

- 8.5 A small number of complete and partial glass vessels were recovered from the garden soil horizon. Several of the vessels were identified as 19th or 20th century 'pop' or mineral water bottles, while two other vessels were embossed with 'MASON'S EXTRACT' and 'WELLINGTON BREWERY WOKINGHAM', and are likely to be associated with the Wellington Brewery, which used to be present within the town.
- 8.6 Twenty five fragments of medium and large mammal bone were retrieved. Only one piece has noticeable butchery marks.
- 8.7 Two metal objects were recovered from different contexts. A single side element originally from what could be a pair of copper alloy scissors was retained.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 During the course of the watching brief, a full sequence of deposits from natural through to the modern ground surface was recorded in five of the six trenches.
- 9.2 Natural was identified in all trenches, except Trench 2, recorded in the form of a sandy clay deposit. In Trench 6 the identification of natural is, however tentative. The sandy clay natural was consistently encountered at a depth of 0.80m to 0.90m, in keeping with the relatively level topography on site.
- 9.3 Consistent sequences of deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief. This consisted of natural overlain by a clayey sand subsoil horizon which was barren of inclusions; this was in turn overlain by a thick garden soil horizon containing a large quantity of pottery, CBM and animal bone fragments. This assemblage appears to represent the regular disposal of domestic waste on site during the late 18th and 19th century, potentially as part of a manuring process associated with small scale horticulture taking place in the plot to the rear of 60 Rose Street.
- 9.4 A small range of features was encountered during the archaeological investigation, all of which were stratigraphically later than the late 18th and 19th century garden soil horizon. The largest of these features was what is probably a brick soakaway located in Trench 1, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site. The construction of this feature indicates a 19th century date and appears to have fallen into disuse and been backfilled at some point during the early to mid 20th century.
- 9.5 A length of 19th century brick foundation was observed in Trench 4 and 5 in the western side of the site. The foundation was constructed for the building of a contemporary wooden framed shed/workshop structure still present at the time the monitored works were taking place. The brick floor abutting this foundation, appears to be a floor surface laid in association with the northern side of the wooden framed shed/workshop.
- 9.6 Potentially associated with the same 19th or 20th century period of activity was a moderate sized pit found in Trench 3. The function of the pit is uncertain, but it was potentially dug for domestic related purposes.
- 9.7 Analysis of the deposits and features observed during the course of the watching brief have identified three possible phases of archaeological activity on site with the second and third phases dating to between the late 18th and 20th century.
- 9.8 The first phase of activity pre-date the late post-medieval/modern activity and is represented by an undisturbed subsoil horizon overlying the natural.
- 9.9 The second phase of activity, consisted of the formation of a uniform layer of garden soil across the site; judging by the recovered pottery this soil was accumulating by the late 18th to 19th century. It is, however, possible that this horizon was forming from the 17th century onwards, following the construction of the 60 Rose Street property. It is possible that the numerous 18th to 19th finds that

were recovered derived from low level manuring associated with small scale agricultural/horticultural activity.

- 9.10 The third phase of activity on site relates to the 19th century extension of the property with the construction of the wooden framed shed/workshop with brick foundation and possibly a soakaway to the rear of the property. A large pit may also date to this period.
- 9.11 The features and deposits identified on site are of low archaeological significance and primarily reflect an 18th to 19th century garden soil horizon with several later features associated with the extension of the current property. No features were identified which could be directly associated with the medieval development of the area or related to the original 17th century construction of the 60 Rose Street property.

10. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the Berkshire Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, photographs, finds and digital records will be deposited with an appropriate local museum once one has been identified.

11 Bibliography

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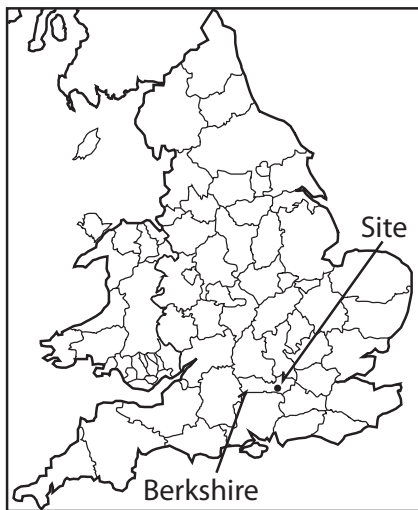
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Online Sources

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>



Approximate Site Location
Within England & Wales

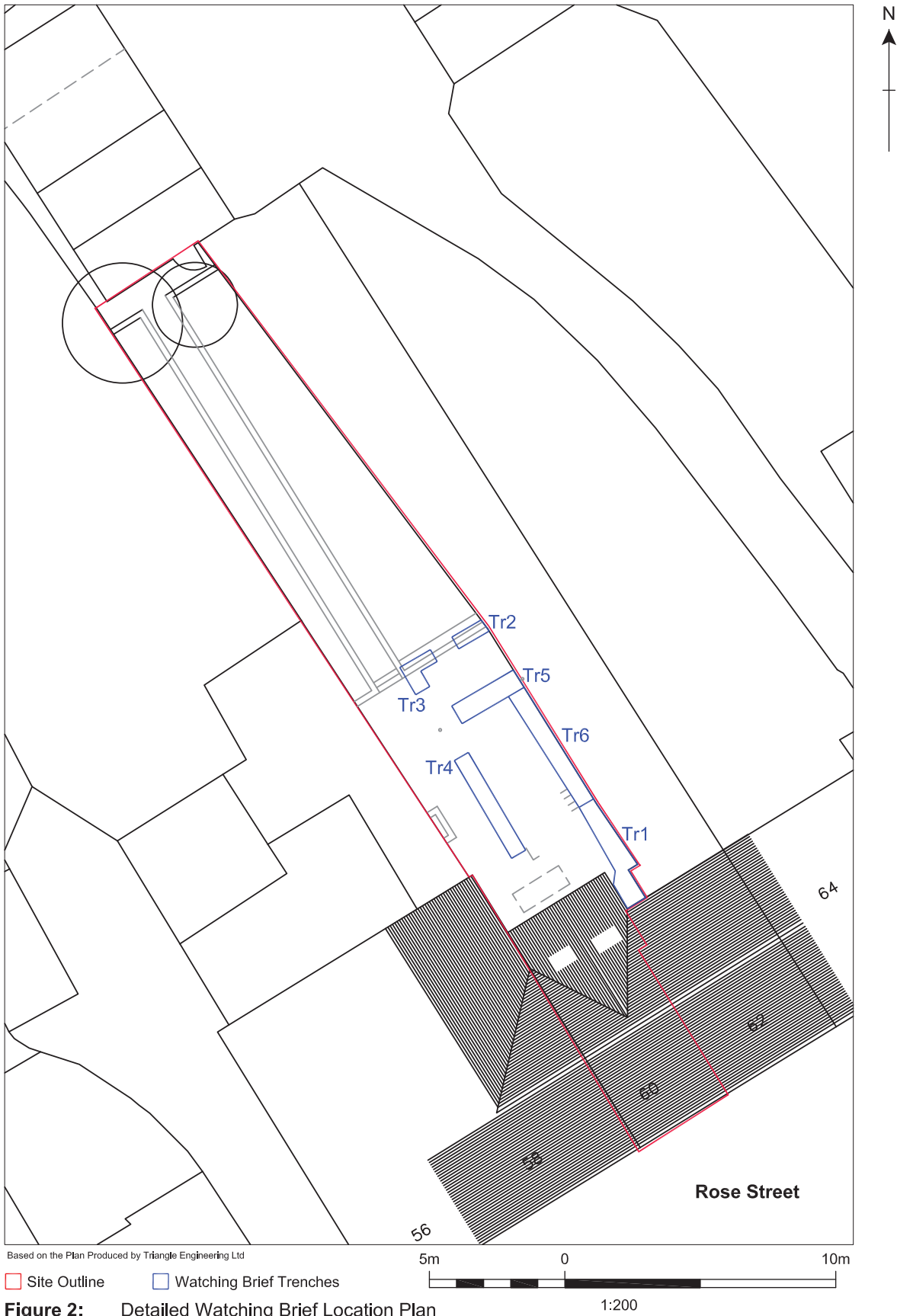


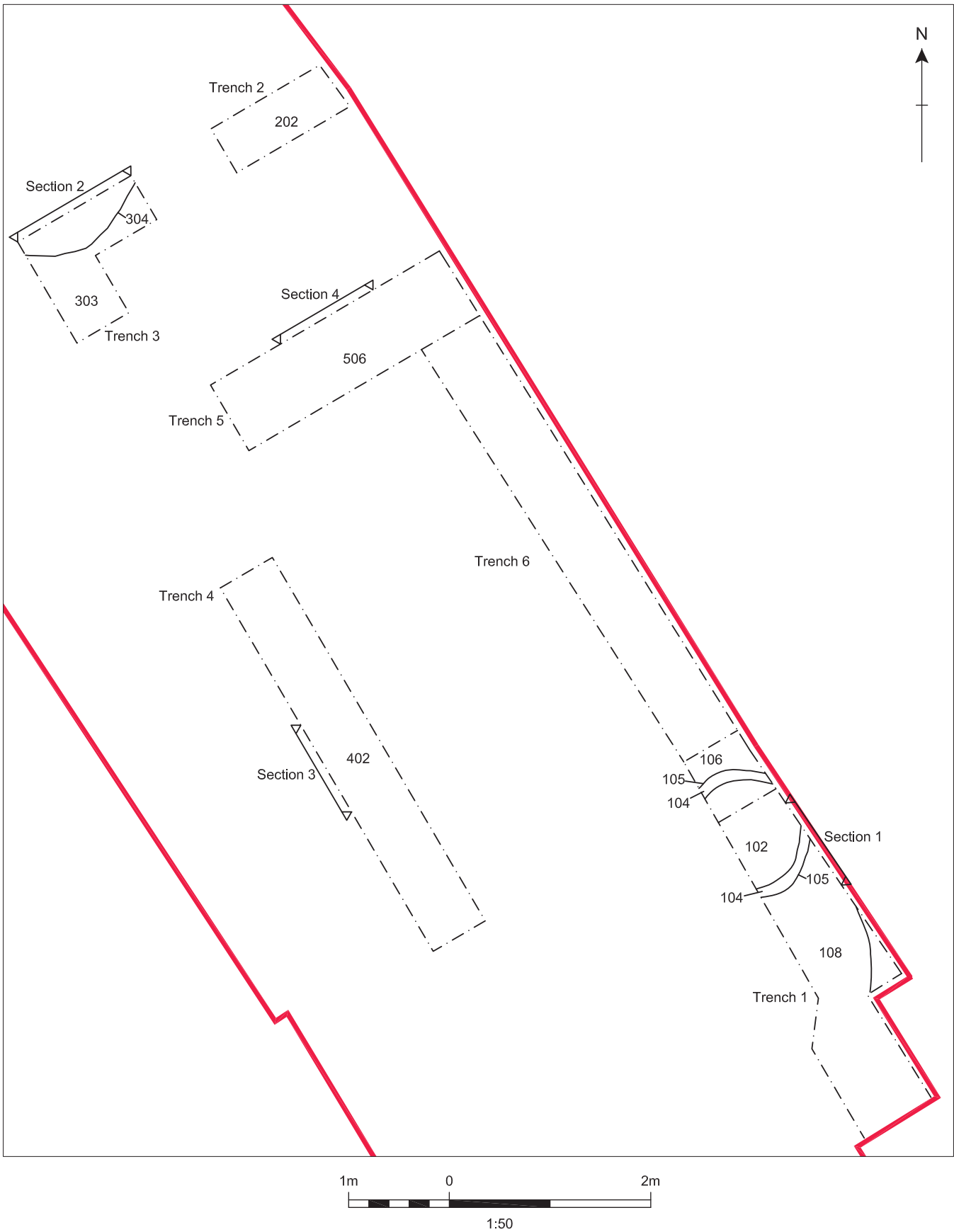
Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1995
with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location





□ Site Outline

Figure 3: Watching Brief Trench Plan

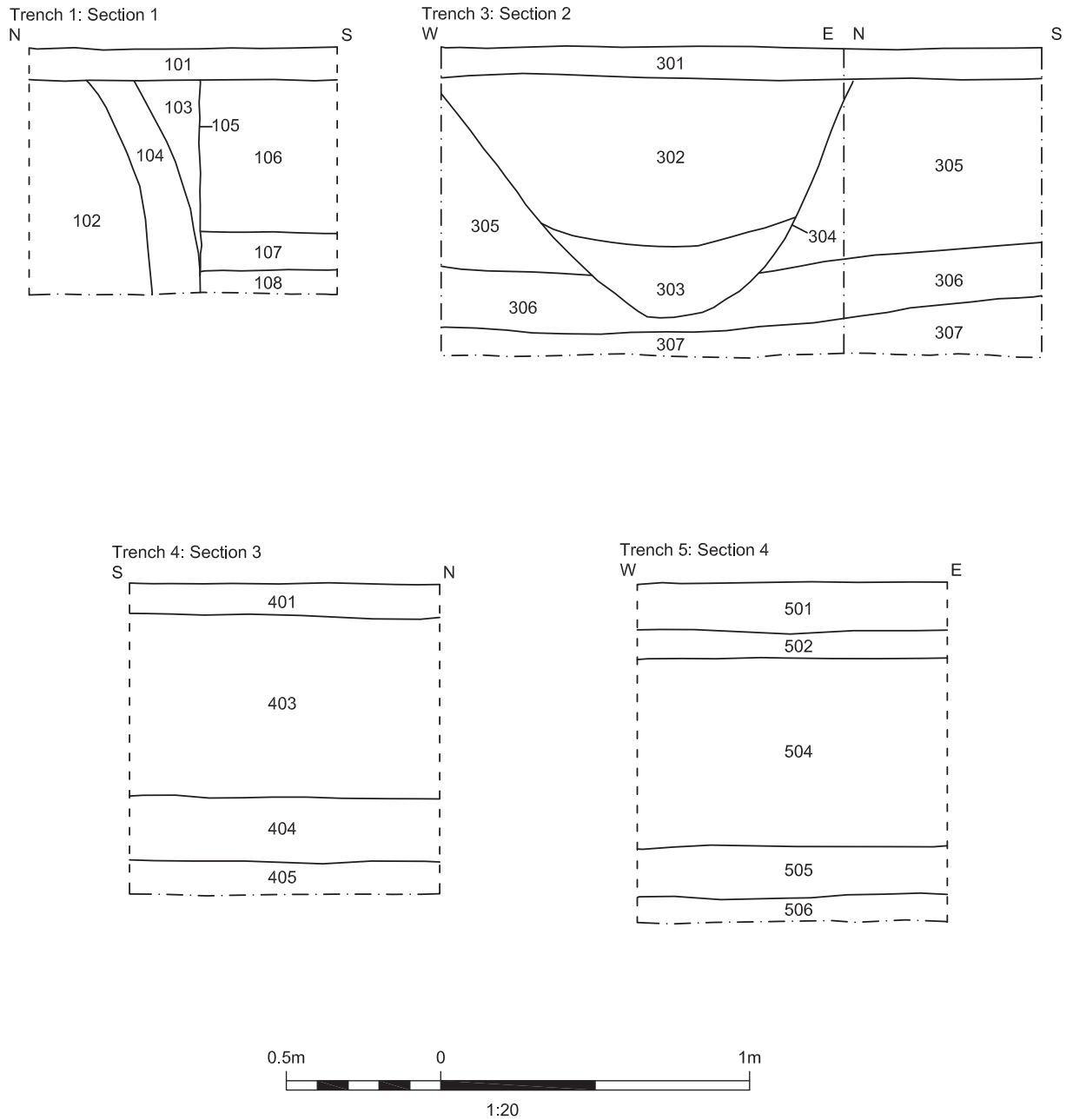


Figure 4: Sections



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Yard Surface	4.40m	0.80m	0.10m
102	Fill of [104]	1.10m	1.10m	1.00m+
103	Fill of [105]	1.10m	1.10m	0.45m
104	Brick (?) Soakaway	1.20m	1.20m	1.00m+
105	Cut for [104]	1.20m	1.20m	1.00m+
106	Garden Soil	4.40m	0.80m	0.54m
107	Subsoil	2.80m	0.80m	0.18m
108	Natural	2.80m	0.80m	0.10m+
201	Yard Surface	1.30m	0.50m	0.10m
202	Garden Soil	1.30m	0.50m	0.30m+
301	Yard Surface	1.30m	1.20m	0.10m
302	Fill of [304]	1.30m+	0.40m+	0.45m
303	Fill of [304]	0.30m+	0.80m+	0.18m
304	Cut of Pit	1.30m+	0.40m+	0.63m
305	Garden Soil	1.30m	1.20m	0.53m
306	Subsoil	1.30m	1.20m	0.22m
307	Natural	1.30m	1.20m	0.10m+
401	Yard Surface	4.20m	0.40m	0.10m
402	Brick Foundation	4.20m	0.20m+	0.30m
403	Garden Soil	4.20m	0.60m	0.60m
404	Subsoil	4.20m	0.60m	0.21m
405	Natural	4.20m	0.60m	0.10m+
501	Floor Surface	2.90m	0.70m	0.15m
502	Floor Surface	2.90m	0.70m	0.10m
503	Brick Foundation	0.70m+	0.10m+	0.35m
504	Garden Soil	2.90m	0.70m	0.60m
505	Subsoil	2.90m	0.70m	0.22m
506	Natural	2.90m	0.70m	0.10m+
601	Topsoil	4.50m	0.70m	0.20m
602	Garden Soil	4.50m	0.70m	0.60m
603	Subsoil/Natural?	4.50m	0.70m	0.10m

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

An Assessment of the Post-Medieval Finds Assemblage from Rose Street, Wokingham

by

Paul Fitz

Summary

A small –moderate assemblage finds, predominately comprising of ceramics was retrieved from the archaeological watching brief at Rose street in Wokingham. The dates of all the contexts fall within the 18th-20th Century and are represented by what are mainly common domestic wares.

The Pottery

172 sherds were recovered from four contexts and are described below with a likely spot date.

Possible Soakaway fill (102) contained 19 pieces from at least two English stoneware demijohns. One neck piece has a spoon with part of its handled wired to the neck to act as an emergency pouring handle when the side handles presumably broke off whilst the jar was still in use. Whilst they were in production from the late eighteenth century these sherds are likely to be from a late nineteenth-early twentieth vessel.

Garden soil, context (403), had 69 sherds in total. These comprised of a small sherd of residual medieval / Tudor green glaze, one black & White transfer printed ware <1810-1900>, one brown & white transfer printed sherd <1810-1900>, eight blue & white transfer printed wares <1785-1900+>, four post medieval redwares <1580-1900>, a 'Sunderland' type sherd <1800-1900+>, Five English stoneware sherds, including blacking bottle pieces<1700-1900+>, four sherds of caneware <1770-1900>, one part of a small white glazed earthenware bowl with interior leaf decoration<1800-1900> a red and yellow printed and painted china sherd, and a pinkish fabric with pale reddish-yellow glaze <post-medieval>.

Context (504), a garden soil, has 70 sherds of pottery comprising of 22 white glazed earthenware and cream ware <1800-1900+>, 20 sherds of blue & white transfer printed pottery <1785-1900+>, one pearl ware piece <1770-1850>, one green transfer –printed ware <1825-1900+>, three black transfer printed sherds (floral with hand painted colour added pre-glaze) <1810-1900+>, three mocha ware sherds and two uncertain mocha or cane ware sherds <1770-1900>, seven china/English porcelain pieces <1745-1900+>, three English stoneware sherds <1700-1900>and six sherds of a dark blue glazed earthenware vessel, possibly a jug, <1800-1900+>.

Thirteen sherds were retained from possible buried garden soil (602). These comprised of a blue & white transfer printed shallow bowl or saucer (swans pulling a small vessel-European Romantic scene) <1800-1900+>, a green & white transfer printed sherd <1825-1900+>, a pearlware saucer piece <1770-1850>, three post medieval glazed redwares (two pots and a jug spout) <1580-1900>, a cruder ,probable early post medieval redware rim sherd with indent pattern running below the rim<?>, two white glazed earthenware chamber pot pieces <1800-1900+>, a residual sherd of green glazed borderware <1550-1700> and a violet-blue coloured sherd of porcelain type<?>.



Demijohn from context 102 with improvised handle

Clay Tobacco pipe

Fifteen tobacco pipe pieces, six of which are bowls, were recovered from three contexts. (102), (504), and (602). Of the bowls one has 'R' + ? on the spur, and another has initials so abraded they are ineligible. Except for context (102) whose form suggests a late eighteenth century date, the rest are all nineteenth-early twentieth in date.

Ceramic Building Material

Six pieces of brick and tile were recovered from three contexts. Two pieces of roof tile (one with a 15mm diameter rounded peg hole) and a red brick piece with a full thickness of 66mm (2½"), suggesting a nineteenth century+ date.

Three brick pieces were recovered from made ground (305). Two are red brick, and one has purpled from overfiring. One has a 70mm (2¾") thickness whilst another has a depth of 64mm (2½"). The thicknesses suggest eighteenth century at earliest but probable nineteenth/early twentieth century.

Glass

From context (504) there is a complete, small clear bottle with 'MASON'S EXTRACT' embossed around the shoulder. This is likely to relate to the Wellington brewery, as Mason's produced extract of herbs for the production of botanic beers. Also recovered were four green wine bottle sherds and a brown tinted bottle sherd.

A green wine bottle punt/base and body sherd and a turquoise tinted CODD or 'pop' bottle sherd were retrieved from (403). They more than likely date to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.

From context (602) came two incomplete vessels; a turquoise tinted 'pop' or mineral water bottle (incomplete) with 'WELLINGTON BREWERY WOKINGHAM' embossed on it (The town's Wellington brewery was next to this site).

An octagonal shaped measuring vessel (incomplete) with marker bars with II, III and IV by them was recovered. This may also relate to the brewery.

Animal bone

Twenty five pieces of medium and large mammal bone was retrieved from four contexts (102), (106), (403) and (504). Only one piece has noticeable butchery.

Metals

A single side part of copper alloy (?) scissors was retained from context (504).it is in a fair condition.

The improvised metal handle for a demijohn (102) is discussed above.

Discussion/Recommendations

The assemblage as a whole shows that the identified activity to the rear of 60 Rose Street occurred no earlier than the eighteenth century and predominately later. The glass bottles originating from the Wellington brewery to the west of this site is of local interest. The metal does not need conservation. As there is no apparent receiving museum AOC will package and retain finds for the foreseeable future.

Appendix C – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-87437

Project details

Project name 60 Rose Street, Wokingham, Berkshire

Short description of the project AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at 60 Rose Street, Wokingham, Berkshire. The work comprised the monitoring of ground works associated with construction of an extension to the rear of the property. Analysis of the deposits and features observed during the course of the watching brief have identified three possible phases of activity that have taken place on site, with the second and third phases dating to between the late 18th and 20th century. The deposits relating to the first phase of activity pre-date the late post-medieval/modern activity, represented by an undisturbed subsoil horizon overlying the natural. The second phase of activity, consisting of the formation of a thin uniform layer of garden soil across the site, was dated to the late 18th to 19th century. It is highly likely that low level manuring was taking place at this time associated with small scale agricultural activity. The third phase of activity on site relates to the 19th century extension of the property with the construction of the wooden framed shed/workshop with brick foundation and soakaway to the rear of the property, associated with the excavation and backfilling of a domestic pit. No features associated with the original 17th century construction or occupation of the property were identified.

Project dates Start: 28-02-2011 End: 14-03-2011

Previous/future work No / No

Any project codes associated with reference 30898 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated with reference ROW11 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE WOKINGHAM WOKINGHAM 60 Rose Street, Wokingham, Berkshire
Postcode	RG40 1XU
Study area	216.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 8136 6877 51.4116110076 -0.830011963662 51 24 41 N 000 49 48 W Point

Project creators

Name Organisation	of AOC Archaeology
Project originator	brief Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project originator	design AOC Archaeology
Project	Alan Ford

director/manager

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of James Rhys-Davies
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive ID ROW11

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'

Physical Archive To be held at AOC until receiving museum identified.
notes

Digital Archive ID ROW11

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography'
available

Digital Archive notes To be held at AOC until receiving museum identified.

Paper Archive ID ROW11

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Plan','Report','Section'
available

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until receiving museum identified.

Project

bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 60 ROSE STREET, WOKINGHAM, BERKSHIRE: A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text, 2 illustrations, 17 pages bound between plastic covers.

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 60 ROSE STREET, WOKINGHAM, BERKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2011

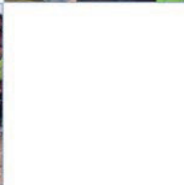
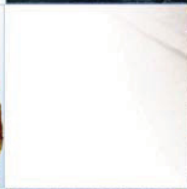
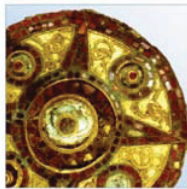
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Entered on 21 March 2011



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