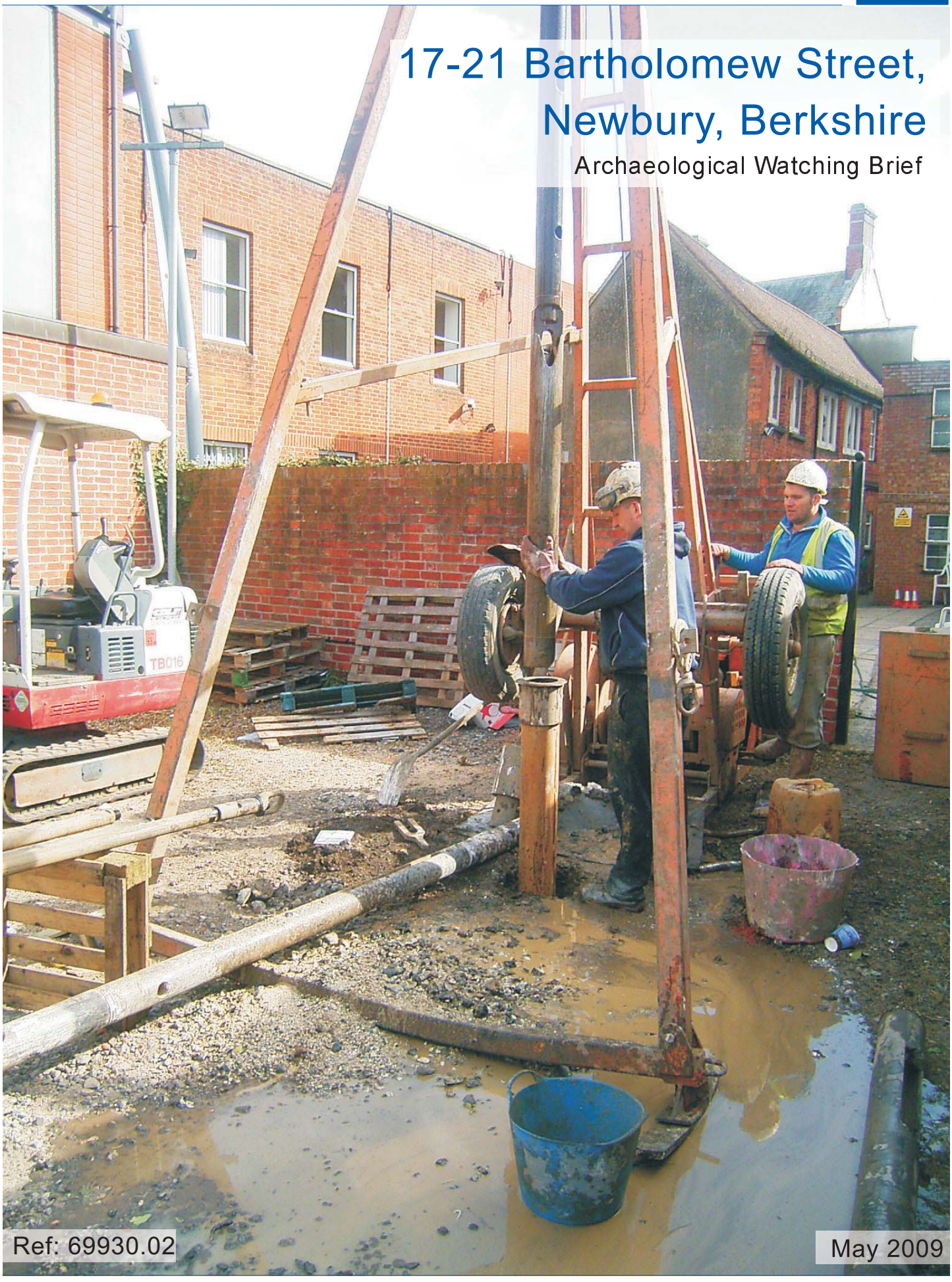
Wessex Archaeology

17-21 Bartholomew Street, Newbury, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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May 2009

17-21 BARTHOLOMEW STREET
NEWBURY
BERKSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Project background 1
1.2 The Site, location and geology 1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 1
2.1 Introduction 1
2.2 Prehistoric 2
2.3 Romano-British 2
2.4 Medieval 2
3 METHODOLOGY 3
3.1 Aims and Objectives 3
3.2 Archaeological watching brief 4
3.3 On-Site recording 4
4 RESULTS 4
4.1 Introduction 4
5 FINDS 5
6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE 5
6.1 Environmental samples taken 5
6.2 Waterlogged plant remains 5
6.3 Insect and molluscan remains 6
7 ENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL 6
7.1 Introduction 6
7.2 Waterlogged plant remains 6
7.3 Insect and molluscan remains 6
7.4 Dating 6
7.5 Summary 6
8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL 7
8.1 Summary 7
8.2 Conclusion 7
9 REFERENCES 8
9.1 Bibliography 8
APPENDIX 1 - TEST PIT RECORDS 10
APPENDIX 2 - BOREHOLE LOGS 14

FIGURES & PLATES

Figure 1 Site location map showing areas of watching brief

Figure 2 Site plan showing location of interventions 1 (courtesy of Listers Geotechnical)

Figure 3 Site plan showing location of interventions 2 (courtesy of Listers Geotechnical)

Plate 1 Test Pit 5

Plate 2 Test Pit 8

Plate 3 Borehole 1 (BH1)

Plate 4 Dynamic Probe 2 (DP2)

17-21 BARTHOLOMEW STREET
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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Subsequent to completion of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2008), Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sovereign Housing Association to undertake an archaeological watching brief during site investigation works at 17-21 Bartholomew Street, Newbury, Berkshire, centred on NGR 447018, 166961. Part of the Site is currently occupied by buildings fronting onto Bartholomew Street with yards to the rear.

A total of nine test pits, one borehole and one dynamic probe were excavated in and around the existing buildings on the Site.

Results from the borehole and dynamic probe indicated that waterlogged peat was present at depth across the Site, whilst the built up nature of the Site was reflected in made ground deposits which varied in depth from 0.5m to 1.2m. The establishment of the present buildings is likely to have impacted any archaeological deposits nearer the surface although deeper deposits may be better preserved. The presence of a cellar below 18 Bartholomew Street is likely to have removed any archaeological deposits in that area.

Despite the location of the Site within the historic core of the medieval town, the archaeological watching brief identified no archaeological features. This is likely to be due to the impact of construction of the present buildings on Site, which date from the 18th to 20th centuries. However, deposits of peat were identified at depth in one borehole and one test pit. The peat is likely to be of Mesolithic date given that it was recovered from a similar depth to dated material identified at the nearby Kennet Centre car park site.

Although the evidence of the watching brief was generally negative, it is possible that archaeological deposits may be preserved below the foundation level of the extant buildings or in other areas across the remainder of the Site not impacted by the present buildings.

17-21 BARTHOLOMEW STREET
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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sovereign Housing Association to undertake an archaeological watching brief during site investigation works on land at 17-21 Bartholomew Street, Newbury, Berkshire, and thanks are extended to Sovereign Housing Association for commissioning this project. WA is also grateful to Bradley Smith of BAS Property Consultants and Matt Johnston of Listers Geotechnical Consultants for their assistance.

The archaeological watching brief was carried out by Bob Davis and Matt Rous. The environmental samples were processed by Marta Perez-Fernandez. The bulk and waterlogged samples were assessed by Dr Chris J. Stevens, Dr Ruth Pelling and Sarah F. Wyles. The molluscs were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. Soils and sediments were assessed by David Norcott, who also compiled the environmental evidence chapter.

This report was compiled by Matt Rous. The project was managed for WA by Rob Armour Chelu.

17-21 BARTHOLOMEW STREET NEWBURY BERKSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Subsequent to completion of an historic building appraisal and archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2008), Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sovereign Housing Association to undertake an archaeological watching brief during site investigation (SI) works at 17-21 Bartholomew Street, Newbury, Berkshire, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The Site lies under the jurisdiction of West Berkshire District Council and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 447018, 166961.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The proposed development area comprises four properties and a rear yard area located within the historic core of Newbury, and lying on the west side of Bartholomew Street opposite the Kennet Centre multi-storey car park (**Figure 1**). Together with Cheap Street to the east and Northbrook Street to the north, Bartholomew Street is one of the principal central thoroughfares within Newbury identified as the historic core of the town and characterised by irregular historic plots.

1.2.2 The Site occupies an area of approximately 0.2ha and is irregular in plan, comprising four shop frontages on the west side of Bartholomew Street with a yard area to the west which backs onto Oddfellows Road. To the north and south, the Site is bounded by commercial properties.

1.2.3 The Site lies on the floodplain of the River Kennet, at a height of *c.*76.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology comprises Holocene alluvial deposits associated with the river floodplain, which possibly continued to form until the establishment of the medieval town. Natural brickearth deposits are recorded in the general area, particularly to the south of the railway. In turn these Holocene or earlier deposits overlie terrace gravels laid down by the River Kennet (British Geological Survey, Drift, Sheet 267, 1:63,360), or Taplow gravels of the Middle Thames sequence (Lobb and Rose 1996, 70–72).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Details of the archaeological and historical background of the Site are presented in the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2008) and are summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Palaeolithic activity has been identified at only one location in the area around the Site whilst a number of Mesolithic sites have been excavated on both banks of the Kennet. On the north side of the river, excavations at the rear of 6-12 Northbrook Street recorded a peat filled palaeochannel containing environmental evidence for early Mesolithic activity. To the south of the river, excavations at Bartholomew Street, Cheap Street and Market Street, have produced small but significant amounts of Mesolithic worked flint (Vince *et al* 1997, Ford 1976). At 140 Bartholomew Street, flint tools and evidence of flint working were found associated with charcoal and a fragment of antler identified in alluvial silts which overlay natural gravel at a depth of *c.*1.83–2.13m below existing street level.

2.2.2 An archaeological evaluation located *c.*300m to the north of the Site (and north of the River Kennet) comprised the excavation of three trial trenches where additional auger survey recorded peat between 3.07m and 3.84m overlain by deposits of tufa (Wessex Archaeology 2005). This tufa/peat sequence correlates well with alluvial deposits found locally at Thatcham (Chisham 2004, Churchill 1962, Wymer 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962) and in other areas of Newbury (White 1907). At these sites the peat deposits have been shown to date from the early Mesolithic and are associated with artefactual evidence, animal bones and evidence of burning both within the peat and sealed beneath in an immature soil formed on the underlying river gravels.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 No Romano-British settlement sites have been found within Newbury, although an inhumation cemetery of around 100 graves and at least one cremation burial was found during the construction of sidings for the railway goods yard in the late 19th century (Peake 1931, Vince *et al* 1997). In general, these and other finds, including pottery and tile at Bartholomew Street and Market Street, appear to suggest a background level of activity in the area during this period.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 Archaeological and documentary evidence supports the view that the town of Newbury was founded after the Norman Conquest (Astill 1984, Vince *et al* 1997). The history of Newbury in the medieval period and its medieval topography is covered in some detail elsewhere (VCH 1924, Astill 1978, Astill 1984). There are references to a castle (possibly of Conquest date), although its location is unknown. The town suffered some economic decline from the late 13th to the 14th century, but developed again in the 15th century as a centre of wool and cloth production. The Newbury Market Royal Charter was granted in 1596, although there is some suggestion that a market was in existence far earlier than this.

2.4.2 Historically and following in part Astill's study (Astill 1978) it is suggested that Northbrook Street, the northern ends of Bartholomew Street (including the area occupied by the Site) and Cheap Street formed the nucleus of the early town.

2.4.3 A number of excavations have been conducted in close proximity to the Site where medieval deposits have been identified. Sites at Bartholomew Street, Market Street, Cheap Street and Northbrook Street have all recorded evidence of well preserved archaeological sequences, subject to the localised impacts of post-medieval and modern cellars, basements and foundations. Extensive evidence for occupation and urban development has been recorded adjacent to the Site. Examples include two burgage plots identified on Cheap Street where the earliest recorded activity dated from the second half of the 12th century and continued into the 18th century. This sequence appears later than that observed during excavations at 143-5 Bartholomew Street, where 11th century urban activity suggests that Cheap Street and possibly also Market Place might be later additions to the Norman town (Vince *et al* 1997).

2.4.4 Evidence of well preserved post-medieval activity is found throughout Newbury, including evidence from a number of excavations in the vicinity of the Site. Examples include an evaluation of the Site, at 21 Bartholomew Street, where a post-medieval horticultural horizon was recorded (TVAS 1996). Slightly further north, at 11–15 Bartholomew Street, the main phases of recorded activity included a possible gravel quarry and a brewery established during the 17th century (Foundations Archaeology 2002). At 45-47 Bartholomew Street a number of post-medieval features including a well, walls, surfaces pits and drains were identified during evaluation whilst a further evaluation on the east side of Oddfellows Road recorded the remains of a late post-medieval brick structure.

2.4.5 Following the economic decline of the 17th and 18th centuries, the cloth making industry revived in Newbury during the early years of the 19th century. The upturn in cloth making coincided with an increase and diversification of other manufacturing industries in the town. The opening of the Kennet & Avon Canal in 1797 also stimulated an increase in trade, distributing grain, flour and malt and importing large quantities of timber and groceries from London, as well as iron, slates and sugar from Bristol (VCH 1924). The opening of the canal and the opening of the Berks & Hants Railway during the 1840s, stimulated the urban expansion of Newbury throughout the 19th century.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation are to:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development, with particular emphasis on identifying the presence/absence of peat deposits.
- identify, within the constraints of the watching brief, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

3.2 Archaeological watching brief

3.2.1 The location of all the geotechnical interventions were selected by the geotechnical investigation team ensuring that all works were undertaken within acceptable environmental and ecological constraints. A plan of the Site showing the location of all the interventions is present in **Figures 2-3**.

3.2.2 The watching brief was maintained in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (IfA 2008).

3.2.3 A total of nine test pits were excavated in and around the buildings. One test pit in the rear yard was opened by machine (**TP 9**) whilst the other eight test pits (located within the building) were hand excavated (**TPs 1-8**, **Plates 1-2**). All test pit excavation was monitored by a professional archaeologist.

3.2.4 In addition to the test pits, four dynamic probes (**DPs 1-3** and **DP 5**, **Plate 3**) and four boreholes comprising one shell and auger borehole (**BH1**) and window sampler boreholes (**WS1-3**) were excavated within and around the buildings (**Plate 4**).

3.3 On-Site recording

3.3.1 All geotechnical interventions were related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid with recovered archaeological finds and environmental samples related to Ordnance Survey Datum. All test pits, deposits and finds were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

3.3.2 Each intervention was assigned an individual number and their location recorded in relation to the existing building with a maximum accuracy of +/- 0.25m.

3.3.3 A digital photographic record of the watching brief was maintained using a Ricoh Caplio 300G digital camera.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Test pit and borehole descriptions can be found in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2**. The locations of all the interventions are illustrated in **Figures 2** and **3**. All depths described below are measured below ground level (bgl).

4.1.2 Within **TP 1** modern concrete flooring (depth 0.20m) overlaid a made ground layer of dark subsoil mixed with demolition rubble which continued to a depth of 1m bgl.

4.1.3 Access to **TP 2** was not possible as a slab of concrete flooring overlay a section of cellar, through which further excavation was not undertaken. The position of **TP 3** also overlay a cellar, although access was possible in this location with test pit excavation continuing through the concrete floor below which a humic peat deposit (**303**) was recorded and from which a sample of peat was retained for environmental processing. Sealed below the peat was a further band of soft clayey alluvial silt at 2.8m bgl.

4.1.4 Within **TPs 4-8** concrete flooring both with and without suspended wooden flooring overlay made ground varying in depth from 0.5m -1.2m bgl with alluvial deposits of soft silty sandy clay below.

4.1.5 Located within the rear yard excavation of **TP 9** recorded a thin layer of gravel and tarmac over made ground to 1.81m in depth. This made ground overlay alluvial deposits of dark brown sandy clayey silt (**904**).

4.1.6 One dynamic probe (**DP 2**) and a shell and auger borehole (**BH 1**) were monitored and samples of peat retained for environmental processing. Other dynamic probes and boreholes were not monitored. The records taken from **BH1** provide a complete sequence for the Site indicating made ground to 1.7m with a 1.4m layer of soft silty clay above a 0.7m deep layer of silty sandy peat. The peat lies on river and valley gravels 5.1m in depth which in turn overlay the solid geology of Upper Chalk.

5 FINDS

5.1.1 No finds were recovered during the on-site works or from the environmental samples.

6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Environmental samples taken

6.1.1 Three small (1litre) bulk samples were retained from one borehole, one dynamic probe and one test pit. All samples were recovered from underlying peat deposits and were taken primarily for the recovery of waterlogged plant macrofossils and molluscan remains. Locations and depths of samples are presented in **Table 1**, below.

Table 1: Location & depth of samples

Sample No.	Location	Depth (bgl)	Depth (aOD)
1	BH 1	3.10-3.80m	74.06-73.36m
2	DP 2	2.30-2.80m	74.62-74.12m
3	TP 3	2.30-2.80m	74.62-74.12m

6.2 Waterlogged plant remains

6.2.1 Samples were processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains. Laboratory flotation was undertaken with flots retained on a 0.25mm mesh and residues on a 0.5mm mesh. Residues and flots were stored in sealed containers with industrial methylated spirit (IMS). The larger fraction (>5.6mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were visually inspected under a x10 to x40 stereo-binocular microscope to determine if waterlogged material was present.

6.2.2 Very little waterlogged material was identified in Samples 1 and 2. Sample 1, retrieved from the peat in **BH 1** contained some small degraded fragments of wood and large numbers of small rootlets. No stems were seen that were obviously identifiable as from monocot plants, for example, common reed

(*Phragmites australis*). Sample 2, collected from **DP 2**, while obviously organic in nature, contained no waterlogged material beyond occasional highly degraded roots and small fragments of wood.

6.2.3 Sample 3, recovered from peat in **TP 3** was relatively rich in waterlogged material, containing large amounts of waterlogged root wood.

6.2.4 Samples 1 and 2 are very similar in nature to those examined from the Kennet Centre car park site some 200 metres to the east (Wessex Archaeology 2009). This material was recovered from peat deposits at 74.36-74.37m aOD that had been noted to be slightly later in date (7650-7510 cal. BC (Beta-252890; 8540±50)) than those from other sites within the general Thatcham area (Chisham 2004).

6.3 Insect and molluscan remains

6.3.1 No insect remains were noted in the samples and only low numbers of freshwater snails were identified in Sample 1. The mollusca comprised a small number of shells of *Valvata piscinalis*, a single shell of *Pisidum* sp. and one of *Carychium* sp. These represent the same range of species seen at the Kennet Centre (Wessex Archaeology 2008). Nomenclature is after Kerney (1999).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Given the limited range of material recorded during assessment, the samples can be considered to have very low potential for any further work.

7.2 Waterlogged plant remains

7.2.1 The samples have little potential beyond the identification of the wood within Sample 3. As stated, much of this appeared to derive from root wood and therefore may not relate to species that are contemporary with the formation of the peat deposit.

7.3 Insect and molluscan remains

7.3.1 There is no further potential for insect remains and the mollusc assemblages will not provide information on the precise nature of the local environment due to the low numbers of shells recovered.

7.4 Dating

7.4.1 There is little potential to date the wood from Sample 3 as it would not necessarily date the formation of the deposit *per se*, but rather penetrating roots relating to a later ground surface.

7.5 Summary

7.5.1 Given the limited range and quantity of material in the samples little of value can be deduced regarding the local palaeoenvironment contemporary with the formation of the sampled peat deposits, beyond that conditions were wet and heavily vegetated.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Nine test pits were monitored during the archaeological watching brief. Layers of alluvium and peat were recorded in **TP3**. No archaeological features were identified in any of the test pits. Some fragments of ceramic building material, flint and mortar were identified in a number of the test pits, likely to be associated with former structures on the Site.

8.1.2 Results from the borehole and dynamic probe indicated that waterlogged peat was present at depth across the Site.

8.1.3 The built up nature of the Site was reflected in the made ground deposits which varied in depth from 0.5m to 1.2m. The lack of archaeological horizons found within the test pits suggests a low potential for surviving archaeological deposits. The establishment of the present buildings is likely to have impacted any archaeological deposits nearer the surface although deeper deposits may be better preserved. The presence of a cellar below 18 Bartholomew Street (found in **TPs 2-3**) is likely to have removed any archaeological deposits in that area.

8.2 Conclusion

8.2.1 Despite the location of the Site within the historic core of the medieval town, the archaeological watching brief identified no archaeological features. This is likely to be due to the impact of construction of the present buildings on Site, which date from the 18th to 20th centuries. However, deposits of peat were identified at depth in one borehole and one test pit. The peat is likely to be of Mesolithic date given that it was recovered from a similar depth to dated material identified at the nearby Kennet Centre car park site.

8.2.2 Although the evidence of the watching brief was generally negative, it is possible that archaeological deposits may be preserved below the foundation level of the extant buildings or in other areas across the remainder of the Site not impacted by the present buildings.

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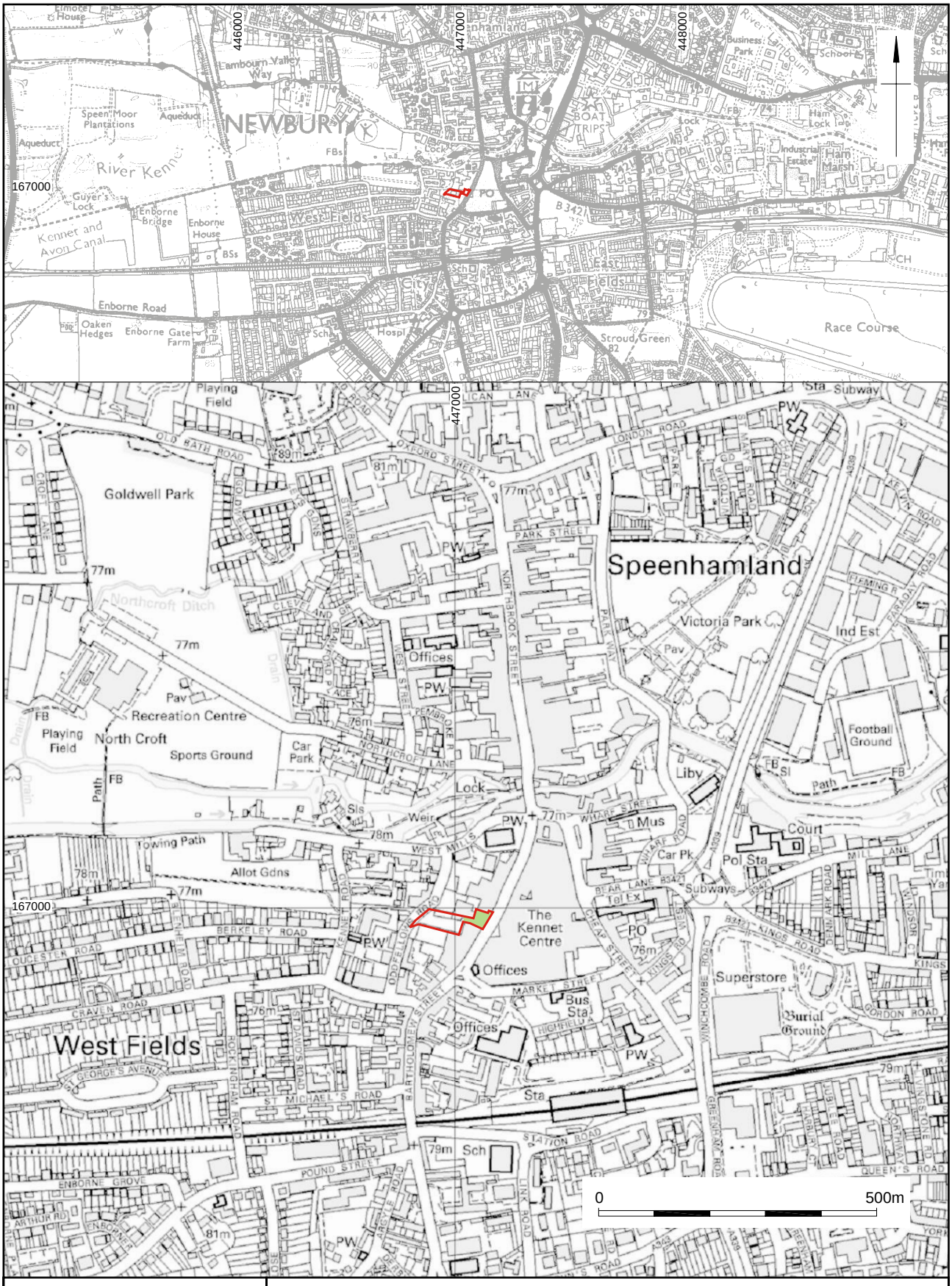

	The Site
	Area of watching brief

WA Heritage

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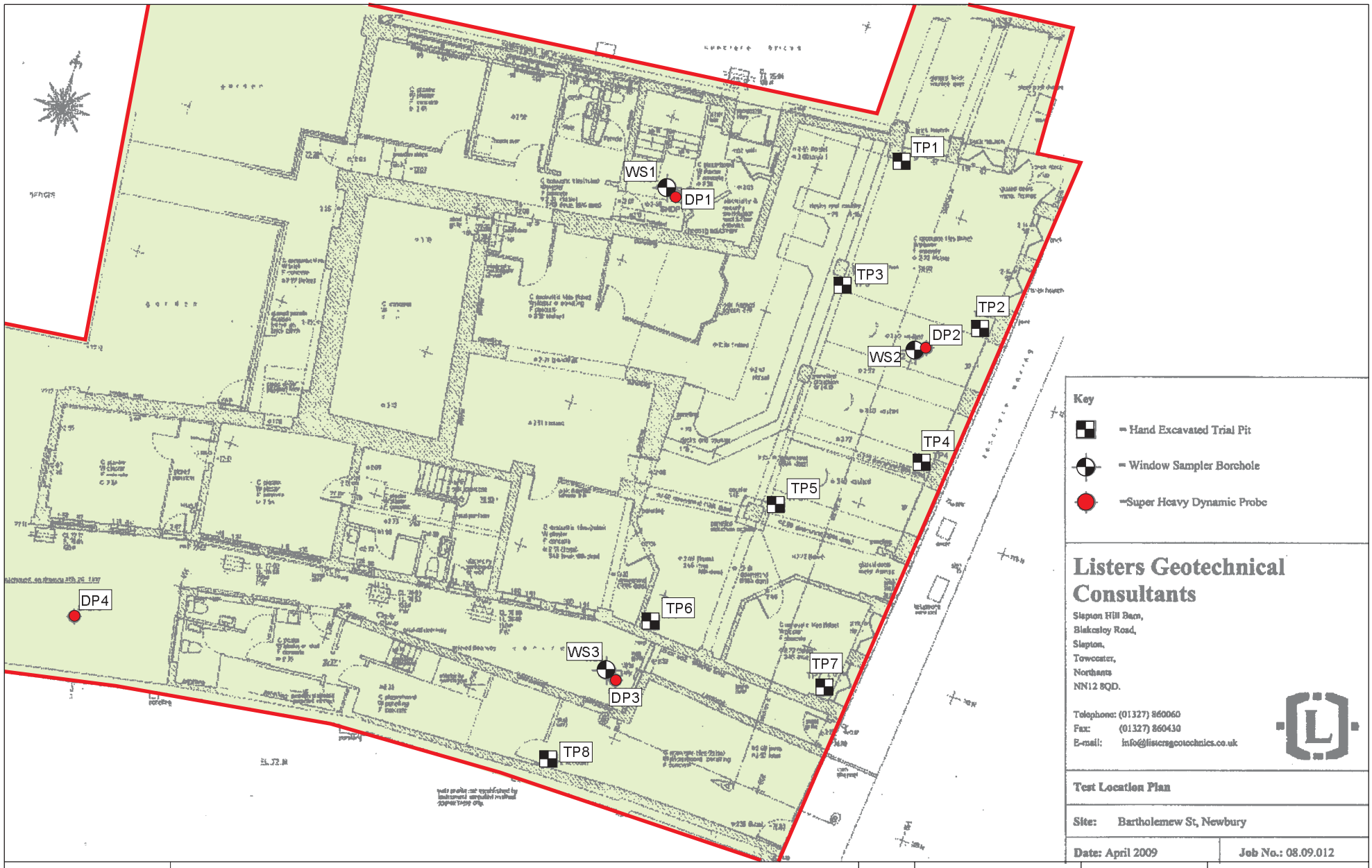
Site location map showing area of watching brief

Figure 1



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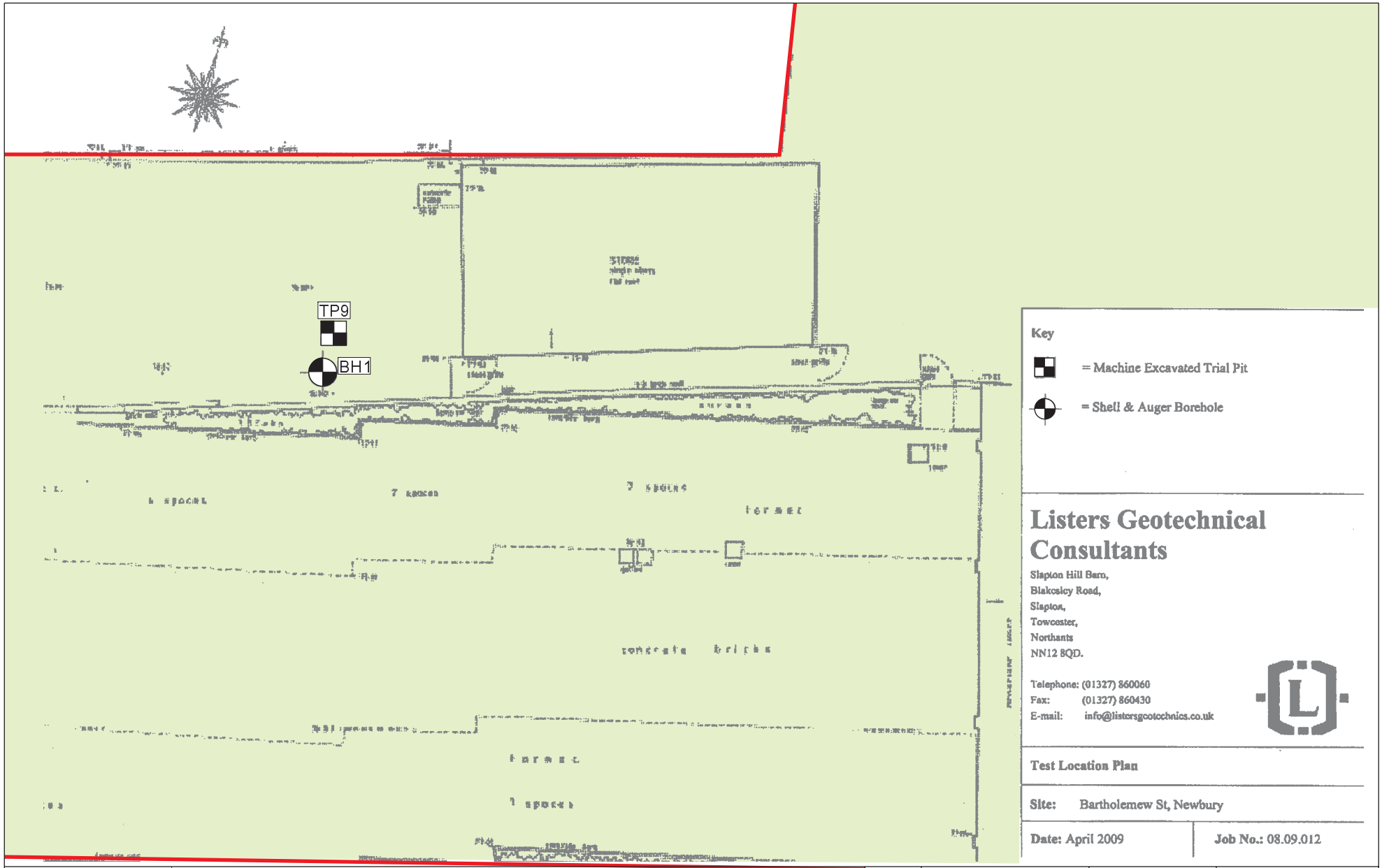
Plan of site showing location of interventions - 1 (courtesy of Listers Geotechnical)

Figure 2



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Plan of site showing location of interventions - 2 (courtesy of Listers Geotechnical)

Figure 3

Plate 1: Test pit 5

Plate 2: Test pit 8

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Plate 3: Borehole 1 (BH1)

Plate 4: Dynamic Probe 2 (DP2)

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APPENDIX 1 - TEST PIT RECORDS

Test Pit 1 Ground level 76.92m aOD

Length 1m	**Width** 1m	**Depth** 1 m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
101	Concrete floor slab	0-0.2m
102	Brick foundations with redeposited soft brown silty sandy clay. Occasional CBM, mortar and rounded flint cobbles.	0.2-1m

Test Pit 2 Ground level 76.92m aOD

Length 0.7m	**Width** 0.7m	**Depth** 1.91m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
201	Concrete floor slab	0-0.11m
	VOID - Cellar space	0.11-1.9m
202	Concrete floor slab	1.9m

Test Pit 3 Ground level 76.92m aOD

Length 1m	**Width** 0.7m	**Depth** 2m (extended by hand augering to 3m)
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
301	Concrete floor slab	0-0.2m
	VOID - Cellar space	0.2-2m
302	Concrete floor slab	2m-2.3m
303	Soft-firm dark brown peat. Sample taken for environmental assessment.	2.3m-2.8m
304	Soft dark grey clayey silt	3.10-3.60m

Test Pit 4 Ground level 76.92m aOD

Length 1m	**Width** 0.7m	**Depth** 1.12m (extended by hand augering to 1.4m)
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
401	Suspended wooden floor	0-0.35m
402	Concrete floor slab	0.35-0.5m
403	Soft brown silty sandy clay with occasional gravel. Some CBM. Old brick foundation present on the south side of the trench. Cast iron pipe running approx. E-W at 1.12m depth	0.5-1.12m
404	Natural alluvium: soft brown silty sandy clay with fine-medium subangular gravel.	1.12m-1.40m

Test Pit 5 Ground level 76.92m aOD

Length 0.9m	**Width** 0.9m	**Depth** 0.96m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
501	Concrete floor slab	0-0.05m
502	Stepped red brick foundation built upon flint course. Probably 19th century date.	0.05-0.42m
503	Concrete floori slab	0.42m-0.50 m
504	Soft brown sandy clay with frequent gravel. Frequent CBM with occasional coal fragments and lime mortar	0.50-0.96m

Test Pit 6 Ground level 76.9m aOD (approx)

Length 0.5m	**Width** 1m	**Depth** 1.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
601	Concrete floor slab	0-0.18m
602	Made ground. Red brick foundation layer with dense brown slightly silty sand with frequent gravel and CBM.	0.18-0.50m
603	Natural alluvium. Soft brown sandy clay with frequent subangular gravel	0.50m-1.0m
604	Natural alluvium. Soft brown slightly sandy silty clay with frequent gravel	1.0m-1.4m

Test Pit 7 Ground level 76.8m aOD (approx)

Length 1m	**Width** 0.8m	**Depth** 1.0m (extended by hand augering to 1.5m)
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
701	Concrete floor slab	0-0.15m
702	Made ground: soft brown silty sandy clay, frequent subangular gravel and CBM fragments	0.15-0.30m
703	Made ground: silty sandy clay, frequent subangular gravel, chalk pebbles and CBM fragments	0.30m-1.50 m
704	Natural alluvium comprising black silty sandy clay. Frequent subangular gravel with chalk fragments	1.50-3.10m

Test Pit 8 Ground level 76.9m aOD (approx)

Length 0.7m	**Width** 0.5m	**Depth** 1.0m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
801	Concrete slab	0-0.1m
802	Made ground: dark brown silty clayey sand with frequent subangular gravel and CBM.	0.70m-1.50m
802	Natural alluvium: soft brown silty sandy clay with small quantity of angular-subangular gravel	1.50m-2.20m

Test Pit 9 Ground level 76.69m aOD

Length 1.3m	**Width** 0.7m	**Depth** 2.0m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
901	Gravel	0-0.08m
902	Tarmac layer	0.08m-0.09m
903	Made ground comprising dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent subangular gravel and occasional CBM and modern pottery	0.09m-1.90 m
904	Natural alluvium comprising dark brown sandy clayey silt with abundant subangular gravel.	1.90-2.00m

APPENDIX 2 - BOREHOLE LOGS

BH1 Ground level 77.08m aOD

	Diameter 150mm	**Depth** 25m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
BH101	Loose dark grey sandy hardcore gravel	0-0.20m
BH102	Made ground: soft friable, dark grey brown, silty sandy clay, with abundant fine to medium subangular gravel and occasional clinker and red brick	0.20-1.70m
BH103	Alluvium. Soft dark grey silty clay, with occasional fine subangular flint and calcareous sandstone gravel	1.70m-3.1m
BH104	Alluvium. Soft dark brown black silty sandy peat	3.1m-3.8m
BH105	River Valley Gravel. Medium to dense slightly sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to medium subangular to subrounded flint.	3.8m-8.2m
BH106	River Valley Gravel. Medium dense very sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to medium subrounded flint gravel.	8.2m-8.9m
BH107	Upper Chalk. Structureless chalk composed of silty sandy clay chalk, with abundant moderately strong chalk blocks and occasional medium subrounded flint gravel.	8.9m-14.0m
BH107	Upper Chalk. Weak, medium density creamy white chalk, with very closely spaced fractures infilled with white silty clay and occasional medium subrounded flint gravel.	14.0m-18.0m
BH107	Upper Chalk. Weak, medium density creamy white chalk, with closely spaced fractures infilled with white comminuted chalk and occasional medium subrounded flint gravel.	18.0m-21.0m
BH107	Upper Chalk. Moderately weak, high density creamy white chalk, with possibly medium spaced fractures and occasional medium subrounded flint gravel.	21.0m-25m

WS1 Ground level 76.43m aOD

	Diameter 87mm	**Depth** 6.0 m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
WS101	Reinforced concrete	0-0.40m
WS102	Made ground: Very loose dark brown medium sand and gravel. Gravel is fine to medium angular with occasional brick.	0.40m-1.20m
WS103	Alluvium. Very soft brown and dark brown slightly silty slightly sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to medium subangular.	1.20m-2. 0m
WS104	Alluvium, Soft dark grey silty clay, with occasional fine subangular gravel	2.0m-4.0m
WS105	River Valley gravels. Medium dense light brown and grey slightly clayey sandy fine to medium angular gravel.	4.0m-6.0m

WS2 Ground level 77.48m aOD

	Diameter 87mm	**Depth** 6.0m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
WS201	Suspended timber floor	0-0.02m
	VOID	0.02m-0.19m
WS202	Concrete slab flooring	0.19m-0.33m
WS203	Made Ground. Medium dense brown medium sand and gravel with cobbles. Gravel is fine to coarse angular	0.33m-0.5m
WS204	Made Ground. Soft to firm brown and occasional dark brown gravelly clay, with occasional brick cobbles. Gravel is fine to coarse angular with occasional brick.	0.5m-1.2m
WS205	Made Ground. Loose brown sandy slightly clayey fine to coarse angular gravel.	1.2m-1.4m
WS206	Alluvium. Soft light grey silty clay, with abundant fine chalk gravel.	1.4m-2.5m
WS207	Alluvium. Soft black silty peat with occasional decayed wood fragments.	2.5m-3.0m
WS208	Alluvium. Soft grey brown slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional subangular fine to medium gravel	3.0m-4.0m
WS209	River Valley Gravel. Medium dense light grey sandy fine to medium angular gravel.	4.0m-6.0m

WS3 Ground level 76.8m aOD

Length 2.5m	**Width** 0.7m	**Depth** 5.0m
Context	**Description**	**Depth**
WS301	Concrete	0-0.10m
WS302	Made ground. Soft/loose dark brown clayey medium sand and gravel, with flint and brick cobbles. Gravel is fine to coarse angular.	0.10m-1.50m
WS303	Alluvium. Soft brown sandy silty gravelly clay, with occasional cobbles. Gravel is fine to coarse angular.	1.50m-2. 10m
WS304	Alluvium. Soft grey gravelly clayey silt. Gravel is fine to medium angular of chalk	2.10m-2.80m
WS305	Alluvium. Soft dark grey slightly silty peat, with occasional decayed wood fragments.	2.80m-3.10m
WS306	Alluvium. Soft dark grey clayey silt.	3.10m-3.60m
WS307	Alluvium. Soft grey very sandy gravelly clay silt. Gravel is fine to medium angular and subangular.	3.60m-4.0m
WS308	River Valley gravels. Medium dense light brown and grey sandy fine to medium subangular gravel.	4.0m-5.0m

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