



Kennet Centre, Newbury Berkshire

Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment Report





**KENNET CENTRE, NEWBURY,
BERKSHIRE**

Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment Report

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Report reference: 64342.03

Planning reference – 06/01674/COMIND

July 2008

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bruce Shaw Management Services Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works prior to the redevelopment of a former car park in the centre of Newbury, Berkshire (NGR 447200 166920).

The Site is a roughly rectangular 0.28ha area. A single 0.04ha trench was opened towards the east side of the Site. Beneath the car-park make-up the footings of 19th and 20th century buildings were revealed, which had been subsequently demolished in the 1970s. These remains were fully recorded prior to the reduction of a 0.017ha area, towards the centre of the Site, down to the planned construction formation level in order to establish the potential for evidence of earlier phases of activity.

The excavation and watching brief monitoring were undertaken between the 28th January and 29th February 2008.

The results of the excavation and documentary research concluded that the Site spanned a number of tenement boundaries which may date from the medieval period, four of these could be accounted for within the excavation area. A single residual sherd of Romano-British pottery was the only evidence recovered from the Site which suggested habitation of the area prior to the establishment of the planned town of Newbury during the medieval period.

The earliest stratified evidence of habitation from the Site comprised 'back-yard' features which could be dated by finds to the 12th/13th centuries. Following this medieval activity two phases of wooden framed buildings and associated pitting were recorded to the rear of one of the Cheap Street properties. This activity was dated by finds dating to the 16th/17th centuries and the 18th century.

These buildings were later replaced by brick-built structures during the 19th/20th centuries as attested by the archaeological evidence and supported by the cartographic evidence.

It is proposed that an accessible integrated stand-alone report, be published by Wessex Archaeology in a glossy, A4, full colour-format outlining the results of the excavation and documentary research. This will set the results into their local historical context. It is suggested that this will be made available to the public through the Newbury Museum.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Ian Davison of Bruce Shaw Management Services Ltd for commissioning the project on behalf of Belalan Limited. The Site was monitored by Duncan Coe, Archaeological Officer for West Berkshire Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank him for his valuable contribution throughout the course of the project.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa. The fieldwork was directed by Mike Dinwiddy and Jon Milward. They were assisted during the course of the fieldwork by, Megan Stoakley, Stella De-Villiers, Philip Boyes, James Box, Gregory Shepherd, Steve Kemp, Michael Fleming, Anne Connors and Catrin Matthews. Their hard work throughout the project is duly acknowledged. Dan Tarrant undertook the concurrent watching brief monitoring, carried out during the excavation of an associated service trench.

This report was compiled by Jon Milward and edited by Caroline Budd. The finds assessment was conducted by Lorraine Mephram (pottery and other finds), Nicholas Cooke (coins) and Jessica Grimm (animal bone). The environmental assessment was prepared by Sarah F. Wyles from bulk samples processed by Nicki Mulhall. The illustrations were compiled by Dr Kenneth Lymer.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Bruce Shaw Management Ltd on behalf of PlusShops Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works on the site of a proposed cinema development at the Kennet Centre, Newbury, Berkshire (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2008) was submitted to and approved by Duncan Coe, Archaeological Officer for West Berkshire Archaeology prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

1.2 Site location

1.2.1 The Site of the proposed development is a rectangular former car park situated at the junction between Cheap Street and Market Street which form its eastern and southern boundaries respectively. The plot covers 2812m² centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 447199 166924 (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site lies within the inner floodplain of the River Kennet at 76.8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), which is within an area of River and Valley gravels (Geological Survey of Great Britain 267; Hungerford). Previous geotechnical trial pit investigations (**Figure 1**) revealed that the Site overlies Holocene alluvial tufa deposits associated with the river floodplain. These deposits, in turn, overlie terrace gravels laid down by the River Kennet (WA 2006).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical background

1.3.1 The historical and archaeological background of Newbury, in conjunction with an assessment of archaeological potential and research questions, are available in *Historic Towns in Berkshire: an archaeological appraisal* (Astill, 1978) and in *Historic Newbury Fit for the Future : The Newbury Historic Character Study* (West Berkshire Archaeology Service 2006). A list of research questions from these documents with specific relevance to the Site are detailed in section 1.7 below.

1.3.2 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) covering the area of the Site was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2004). This identified the Site predominantly as having high potential for archaeological deposits dating from both the Mesolithic (8500-4000 BC) and medieval (1066-1499 AD) periods (WA 2004). A summary of the results is presented below.

- 1.3.3 A number of excavations in the town have yielded cultural material from the Mesolithic period. Excavations at the northern end of Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street have produced Mesolithic flint assemblages from peat lenses and shell marl deposits (Vince, 1980; Vince *et al* 1997, 116, 153).
- 1.3.4 Following the discovery of a Roman cemetery during the late 19th century contemporary settlement of this area is suspected (VCH 1924, 134) but has not been proven. Excavations at 1-3 Market Place found Roman pottery and building material but this had been residually deposited in later contexts.
- 1.3.5 Newbury is first mentioned in a land grant in 1079. It is widely believed that Newbury was an entirely post-Conquest foundation with the rural manor of Ulvritone as its Saxon predecessor (Astill 1984, 66, 79; Vince *et al* 1997, 153-5). The presence of a castle is documented, although without reference to its location. A period of economic decline from the late 13th to early 14th centuries halted development of the town although this resumed in the 15th century when the town became a centre for wool and cloth production.
- 1.3.6 Later expansion to the south of the Norman core of the town, along Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street, is attested by archaeological evidence from excavations at 143-5 Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street. The first medieval buildings with frontages onto Cheap Street date from the late 12th to the mid 14th century with formalisation of the modern property boundaries occurring from the mid 14th century to the early 15th century (Vince *et al* 1997, 88-95).
- 1.3.7 In the 15th and 16th centuries Newbury prospered as a wool and cloth production centre (Astill 1978, 49) with development of the town continuing into the 18th or 19th centuries culminating in the replacement of earlier timber framed buildings with brick-built structures.
- 1.3.8 During the 17th and 18th centuries the Newbury cloth industry fell into decline. This change in the economic status of the town was reflected in the founding of many almshouses during this period.
- 1.3.9 Urban expansion beyond the medieval extent of the town occurred in the 18th century. The Newbury section of the Kennet and Avon Canal, which opened in 1797, provided an impetus towards urban expansion in the early 19th century, as did the arrival of the Great Western Railway in 1847. Newbury began to expand southwards and along the line of the railway. Despite the improved infrastructure and the growth of some local industries Newbury remained predominately a market town.

1.4 Previous work

- 1.4.1 Prior to the programme of works discussed in this document a watching brief on geotechnical test pits (WA 2006) and an evaluation (WA 2007) had already been undertaken on the Site (**Figure 1**). The fieldwork discussed in this document was the first stage of archaeological works required by the archaeological advisor to West Berkshire County Council (WBC) as a condition of the planning consent for the proposed development.
- 1.4.2 In 2006 a watching brief to monitor the excavation of eight geotechnical test pits (**Figure 1**) on the Site was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2006). Peat was observed beneath limestone tufa and evidence of urban settlement. Similar deposits observed elsewhere around Newbury have yielded cultural material dating to the Mesolithic period, although no finds of this date were recovered during the course of the works.
- 1.4.3 Settlement deposits potentially dating to the medieval period were observed in at least one of the test pits.
- 1.4.4 An archaeological evaluation of the Site (**Figure 1**) was conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2007 (WA 2007) in order to further identify and clarify the results of the watching brief (WA 2006). Two trial trenches were excavated which both identified post- medieval structural remains that correlate with the cartographic evidence for the layout of the town during this period. These remains were observed to overlay layers containing medieval pottery which suggested remains of earlier buildings might have been present beneath the post-medieval activity.
- 1.4.5 The archaeological remains identified in the easternmost trial pit and subsequent evaluation trench (**Figure 1**) were re-exposed during the excavation works in order to place these features in their wider context

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The objective of the archaeological mitigation was to expose, plan and examine the archaeological resource within a framework of defined aims (see below) to seek a better understanding of that resource, to analyse the findings and to disseminate the results of the work (WA 2008).

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The aims of the archaeological mitigation were:

- To determine the survival, extent and layout of the post-medieval buildings.
- To record the walls/ foundations and floors, where surviving, of the post-medieval buildings in sufficient detail to inform the chronology and phasing of the buildings.
- To excavate and record features/deposits associated with the post-medieval buildings at an appropriate level to assist and inform the chronology and phasing.
- To identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits dating to the medieval period surviving below the post-medieval walls by undertaking targeted excavation to define the nature of the medieval activity.
- To identify the presence/absence of pre-urban archaeological features and deposits dating to the early medieval or immediate post-conquest periods.
- To identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits dating to the Mesolithic period.
- A specific aim will be to identify if there is any indication of medieval buildings facing on to Cheap Street.

2.3 Research questions

2.3.1 The archaeological investigations aimed to address a number of research questions as detailed in the documents *Historic Towns in Berkshire: an archaeological appraisal* (Astill 1978) and in *Historic Newbury Fit for the Future: The Newbury Historic Character Study* (WBAS 2006). The research questions were:

- *Prehistoric*: Is there evidence to further suggest the nature and extent of Mesolithic occupation?
- *Medieval*: Can the chronology of the laying out and development of the town be refined and enhanced?
- *Industrial archaeology*: Is there any surviving evidence for Newbury's involvement in the cloth working industry and/or other industries at the Site?

2.4 Scope of document

2.4.1 This document presents an assessment and interpretation of the results of the scheme of archaeological works.

2.4.2 The results of the work have been discussed in relation to the project aims and details proposals for further analysis, report production, publication and archiving, along with the strategies, estimated resources, and programme necessary to carry out such work.

2.5 Mitigation strategy

- 2.5.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the mitigation strategy for the site was designed to meet the aims and objectives of the project (WA 2008). This was submitted to and approved by WBC prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 2.5.2 A two stage excavation was carried out on an area centred on the easternmost evaluation trench excavated during the 2007 works (**Figure 1**). Stage 1 comprised the removal of c. 465m² of overburden from above the post-medieval remains (**Figure 3**). This was followed by Stage 2 which comprised the removal of a 140m² area of post-medieval archaeology in order to investigate the chronologically earlier archaeological deposits beneath (**Figure 2**). The excavation area is to be subject to the most dense piling within the development and as such was orientated to include as much of a single post-medieval street frontage building as possible.
- 2.5.3 The Stage 2 area was excavated to the depth of earlier archaeological deposits, or in their absence the depth of the formation level (75.32m aOD).
- 2.5.4 Concurrent with the excavation, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during construction of the Thames Water surface water sewer diversion, which runs along the Cheap Street and Market Street boundaries of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 2.5.5 A programme of watching brief monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks for the proposed new development (**Figure 1**). A report of the results of the watching brief will be amended as an appendix to the post-excavation Assessment Report.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Briefs* (Revised 1999) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.2 Excavation Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The excavation area was stripped by a 360° mechanical excavator employing a breaker and toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Tarmac and overburden was removed to the top of the archaeological horizon as had been previously identified during the evaluation.
- 3.2.2 On completion of the machine excavation all exposed walls and surfaces were cleaned by hand and recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system including a full photographic record. All structural remains and deposits were hand-planned, mapped and related to the Ordnance Survey using Global Positioning System (GPS) surveying equipment.

- 3.2.3 Once the archaeological features revealed in the Stage 1 excavation had been appropriately recorded removal of the post-medieval and modern deposits in the Stage 2 excavation area (**Figure 2**), was undertaken. The excavation was carried out by a 360° mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision to the depth of either the agreed development formation level or to the level of stratigraphically earlier archaeological deposits.
- 3.2.4 The Stage 2 area was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below current ground level, corresponding to the proposed pile cap excavation level of c. 75.325m aOD.

3.3 Watching Brief

- 3.3.1 Concurrent with Stages 1 and 2 an archaeological watching brief was conducted during the construction of the Thames Water surface water sewer diversion immediately to the south of the excavation areas, along Market Street, and to the east, along Cheap Street (**Figure 1**). The monitoring was conducted throughout the works; observations were recorded to the depth of the formation level of the pipe trench.
- 3.3.2 All features revealed during the course of the watching brief were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system including a full photographic record. Due to Health and Safety constraints the pipe trenches were not entered and all features were recorded from the current ground level.

4 FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Following the completion of the excavation works a matrix has been constructed to represent the stratigraphic sequence of the archaeological deposits on the Site. Due to the level of truncation and disturbance on the Site the majority of the features did not have strong stratigraphic relationships with each other. Local stratigraphic sequences, especially for the earlier archaeology were present and have allowed broad phasing to be conducted. The site narrative, however, has been embellished by finds and cartographic data which have been used to corroborate the stratigraphic sequence.
- 4.1.2 With the exception of a residual find of Roman pottery the sequence of archaeological deposits dates from the early medieval period and continues through to modern times. The majority of the Site was not excavated down to medieval layers, so these are only represented in the Stage 2 area (**Figure 2**).

- 4.1.3 The archaeological remains were organised in east-west orientated properties which fronted onto Cheap Street. The Stage 1 excavation area spanned four of these properties, as identified by map regression (**Figure 4**), and they have been labelled, for the purpose of discussion, as A-D (**Figure 3**). The Stage 2 excavation area exclusively covered Property C (**Figure 2**) and is therefore where the majority of the pre 19th/20th century archaeology discussed in this report are located.
- 4.1.4 Thirteen structures were identified during the course of the excavation. Some of these structures were associated with discrete features which are thought to be stratigraphically contemporary due to spatial relationships or have finds to date them as such.
- 4.1.5 The sequence of the structural elements is discussed in terms of chronology and the property boundary within which it occurs. The structures and associated features are clearly labelled on **Figures 2** and **3** and have been given unique colours to allow easy identification. Where it has not been possible to show post-medieval features on **Figure 3** due to overlying stratigraphic features they have been clearly labelled and illustrated on **Figure 2**.
- 4.1.6 The grouped contextual data is discussed below however, a full table of all recorded context data is summarised in **Appendix 2: Tables 1 and 2**, with full details available in the archive.
- 4.2 Roman (AD43 - 410)**
- 4.2.1 Although no Roman features were identified from the excavation a single sherd of residual Roman black burnished ware pottery was recovered from the fill of the early post-medieval pit **1280 (Figure 2)**. This is representative of a general low level Roman occupation within the vicinity of the Site.
- 4.3 Medieval (1066-1499)**
- 4.3.1 Medieval settlement within this area is attested by the previous documentary and archaeological evidence presented within the DBA (WA 2004). The boundaries of the 19th century properties that front onto Cheap Street (A – D; **Figures 3** and **4**) were probably dictated by boundaries established during the medieval period. Extensive excavation of Property C (Stage 2) demonstrated that medieval archaeology was preserved beneath the post-medieval and modern remains (**Figure 2**) and suggests this part of Cheap Street was inhabited during the 12th/13th centuries.
- 4.3.2 Stratigraphically the earliest event on the Site is the formation of an alluvial silt (**1263**). This was consistent in character wherever it was encountered across the areas which were reduced down to the development formation level (**Figure 2**). Although no archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval period were recorded within it, 12th/13 century medieval pottery was recovered from a sondage excavated to assess its depth. This deposit is representative of the pre-urban state of the Site when it was utilised as farmland on the periphery of the early settlement.

- 4.3.3 Directly overlying this alluvial layer were small dumps of gravel (**1198**) particularly concentrated towards the eastern side of Property C. This gravel is believed to have been placed either to consolidate a wet patch in a yard or as a pre-construction bedding layer. Other examples of the dumping of gravel, in advance of construction, have been recorded elsewhere on Cheap Street immediately prior to mid 14th/ early 15th century construction (Vince *et al* 1997, 92, 95).

Structure 1

- 4.3.4 The partial remains of Structure 1 were identified towards the rear boundary of Property C (**Figure 2**). These included the fragments of a wall (**1243**) (**Figure 5, Plate 1**) constructed of mortar and flint which had three sherds of 12th/13th century medieval pottery embedded within it. The shape of the wall remnant suggests that it was originally circular or hexagonal in plan with an approximate diameter of 1.8m. This feature would have been located within the back yard area of Property C and is likely to be the remnants of footings associated with a dovecote or an outbuilding.

Other features

- 4.3.5 Also associated with Structure 1 was depression (**1244**), layer (**1248**) and pit (**1305**) (**Figure 2**). Excavation of the pit yielded 37 fragments of medieval pottery from its single fill (**1306**), which are probably from the same vessel. No finds were recovered from either the depression (**1244**) or the layer (**1248**), however these features are thought to be as a result of the construction of Structure 1.

4.4 Post-medieval (16th – 17th centuries)

- 4.4.1 During the early post-medieval period a distinct increase in activity occurred in Property C. Two phases of structure considered to date to the 16th/17th centuries were revealed, during the Stage 2 excavation, within the property boundary (**Figure 2**). The first of these was a large building with remnants of associated floor surface (Structure 2), which when coupled with evidence of rubbish pits, represents evidence of domestic habitation on the Site. This was superseded by Structure 3, an outbuilding of wooden post construction, whose postholes were observed to truncate the floor surface of Structure 2.

- 4.4.2 These structures imply the initial formalisation of the A-D property boundaries and a move to the organisation and planning of property boundaries within this area of Newbury during this period.

Pre Structure 2 features

- 4.4.3 The formation of a 0.25m deep silty loam (**1213**) within Property C preceded the next phase of activity. This layer contained archaeological inclusions such as pottery, CBM and charcoal and was interpreted as either an agricultural or garden soil and which overlay Structure 1. Given that the next phase of activity on the property consists of structures dated to the post-medieval period it is possible that this layer may represent an episode of two or three hundred years when there was no habitation of the area.

4.4.4 Two pit features within Property C were identified as stratigraphically earlier than the subsequent building (Structure 2; **Figure 2**). Pit **1268**, situated within the centre of Property C, was a sub-circular, shallow cut containing charcoal rich fills associated with burning and the disposal of hearth material. Pit **1250** was of smaller proportions and contained a single silty clay fill. Both pits contained small quantities of post-medieval pottery.

4.4.5 Pit (**1280**), identified towards the centre of Property C may also pre-date Structure 2 (**Figure 2** and **Figure 6; Plate 7**). The pit was square in plan with very steep sides and a flat base; it measured 0.9m deep by 0.6m in diameter (**Figure 6; Plate 7**). The two fills (**1281** and **1282**) contained animal bone, CBM, charcoal and pottery indicative of domestic waste disposal. The pottery recovered from the pit was dated to the late 15th or early 16th century period.

Structure 2

4.4.6 Structure 2 survived as three islands divided by later truncation and disturbance (**Figure 2**). Six remnant stretches of foundation and wall footings provided the basic footprint of this structure. The rear of the structure was defined by foundation **1068**, the northern boundary by foundation **1162** and the southern boundary by foundation fragments **1204** and **1272** suggesting that the building would have been 4m wide and more than 11.8m long. Associated footings **1219** and **1223** point to internal divisions within the structure.

4.4.7 During the construction of all of the foundations, with the exception of 1068 and 1204, broken tiles had been piled on top of each other within a shallow construction cut dug into layer **1213**. This foundation construction technique has also been recorded elsewhere on Cheap Street (Vince *et al* 1997).

4.4.8 Foundation **1068**, on the other hand had a level layer of tile overlying flints adhered together with the same orange clay as the other foundations constructed exclusively of tile. Foundation **1204** was also constructed of flint and clay but no tile was present capping the flint. It is possible that the construction techniques differed between the main structure, fronting onto Cheap Street, and the possible outbuildings, situated to the rear of the property, as a result of their specific uses or for economic reasons. The character of these foundations in both areas suggests that they would have supported a wooden superstructure

4.4.9 Two contemporary floor surfaces were associated with Structure 2 and reaffirm the premise that it would have consisted of a main building with associated outbuildings to the rear.

- 4.4.10 At the back of the Structure 2 between foundations **1068** and **1204** the flooring survived as a fragmented mortar surface which was recorded as **1210** and **1253**. To the east of this between the tile foundations (**1162**, **1219**, **1272**) the floor is of clay construction (**1224**). Originally tiles may have been laid onto the surface but no evidence to support this was observed. The tile foundation **1223**, thought to be an internal division, was laid directly over floor **1224** and may have been a later addition to the building. On either side of **1223** deposits built up over floor **1224** leading to installation of a secondary floor surface (**1332**). This was again predominantly clay but was mixed with crushed chalk. Following installation of the new floor a thick deposit of orange clay was added to the base of wall **1223**, probably to provide additional strengthening.
- 4.4.11 Tudor Green pottery recovered from floor **1332** and post-medieval red ware pottery recovered from wall **1219** dates this area of Structure 2 to the late 15th/early 16th century.
- 4.4.12 The western part of Structure 2 did not receive a secondary floor surface *per se* but was overlain by various depositional episodes representing the continued use of the structure (**1227**, **1203** and **1207**).

Structure 3

- 4.4.13 Following the discontinuation in use of at least the western part of Structure 2 a timber structure was erected on the plot. An arrangement of five post-holes; **1231**, **1233**, **1235**, **1239**, **1241** formed a crescent shape and may have been part of a circular structure, possibly a dovecote, which would have had an approximate diameter of up to 3m (**Figure 2** and **Figure 5: Plate 3**). No dating evidence was recovered from any of the postholes to clearly associate them with any other structural remains.

Other features

- 4.4.14 To the rear of property C, in the back yard area of Structure 3, were a collection of pits (**Figure 2**) which have also been attributed to this phase although their direct relationship to any of the structures remains unclear. Pit **1285** contained pottery dating up to the 17th century. Unexcavated pit **1303** may also be associated with this phase. The finds within these pits would suggest they were utilised as domestic rubbish pits.

4.5 Post-medieval 18th century

- 4.5.1 This phase of activity was directly beneath the 19th/20th century brick built phase and elements were detected in Properties B-D (**Figure 3**). These remains represent continued domestic occupation of the Site during the post-medieval period comprising a renewal and re-establishment of the previous tenement layout with the additions of structures and associated outbuildings.

Property B

- 4.5.2 The remains of an early wall were detected during investigations to confirm what was beneath wall **1035** of Structure 7, which formed the boundary between Properties A and B. Wall **1035** was of brick construction and observed to have a sandstone precursor **1086** situated slightly to the north (**Figure 3**). Although not built directly on top of **1086** wall **1035** respected and reaffirmed an already established boundary line.

Well

- 4.5.3 In the south-west corner of Structure 7, evidence of well **1105** (**Figure 6; Plate 8**) was revealed. This feature is clearly shown on the 1880 OS map of the area, marked with a 'P' for pump (**Figure 4**). The well survived as a flint built shaft overlain by four brick built courses. It is likely to be from a previous phase of activity which predates the overlying structures and was probably built during the 18th century.

Property C

- 4.5.4 During this phase of activity Structure 2 was superseded by the more complex construction of Structure 4 (**Figures 2 and 3**) and the previous complex of rubbish pits situated to the rear of the property was expanded.

Structure 4

- 4.5.5 Structure 4 partly correlates with the footprint of Structure 2, and is presumed to be the rear of a building which fronted onto Cheap Street (**Figures 2, 3** and **Figure 5; Plate 2**). The archaeological and cartographic evidence suggests this structure continued to be used into the 19th century, during its life the building was probably subjected to a number of modifications.
- 4.5.6 The foundations of this building were not well preserved; the lowest courses of the flint built walls appeared to be directly lain upon deposit **1330**, a layer of building debris and silt which represents the period between the establishment of Structure 4 and the demolition of its predecessor. The distance between the remains of the two outer walls; **1325** and **1061** was approximately 4m. Remnants of internal divisions were also recorded within the structure, **1076**, **1075**, **1059** and **1055** (**Figure 3**); however given the fragmented nature of these remains the room layouts are unclear.
- 4.5.7 Within the south-west corner to the rear of the property was a backfilled rectangular feature (**Figure 2 and Figure 5; Plate 4**). Within a 1.8m by 1m rectangular cut (**1210**) laid the remains of a wall which comprised four courses of bricks laid between two large blocks of limestone and capped with flint cobbles (**1273**). The function of this feature may have been to act as a stable footing for a piece of machinery, possibly a pump, which may have been connected to well **1220** located 0.8m to the west, to the rear of Structure 4 (**Figure 5; Plate 5**).
- 4.5.8 One of the earliest examples of cartographic evidence for structures on the Site is the 1768 map of Newbury by John Willis (**Figure 4**). It is probable that Structure 4 is one of the two structures shown on this map occupying the Site during this period (P. Andrews pers. comm.).

Pits

- 4.5.9 A total of eleven pits (**1318, 1346, 1297, 1214, 1344, 1269, 1254, 1205, 1211, 1290** and **1294**), dating to the 18th century, were revealed to the rear and front of Property C (**Figure 2**). Most notable was pit **1214** which was 2.25m in diameter and over 1.4m deep. The pit contained evidence of five stages of backfilling and contained relatively large quantities of animal bone, 18th century pottery and fragments of CBM, representative of domestic waste disposal.

Property D Structure 5

- 4.5.10 Beneath the latest phases of construction some elements of earlier buildings could still be identified. Although incorporated within Structure 13 (**Figure 3**), the three fragments of flint and sandstone foundation, which made up Structure 5, remained visible (**1092, 1095** and **1109**). These were on the same alignment as the adjacent Structure 4 and appeared to be of the same construction style, suggesting that they were broadly contemporary.
- 4.5.11 On the western side of the structure a hearth (**1287**) was partially exposed in section on the boundary between properties C and D (**Figures 2, 3** and **Figure 5; Plate 6**). Stratigraphically the hearth was contemporary with Structure 5 and was probably situated inside the structure whose western wall was not preserved. The hearth was a sunken feature lined with broken peg tiles laid in horizontal courses to construct its sides and also laid vertically to line its base.

4.6 Modern (19th/20thCentury)

- 4.6.1 The first main phase of coherent brick construction on the Site has been dated to the early 19th century. Prior to the drafting of the 1839 Newbury Parish tithe map structures were already present within property boundaries A, B, C and D, the layout of which corresponds with archaeological evidence recorded in the excavation areas (**Figure 4**).

Property A

Structure 6

- 4.6.2 During this period Property A, in the north of the Site, was occupied by Structure 6 (**Figure 3**). The southern boundary of this building, which was defined by walls **1012** and **1024**, formed the northern side of an access alley which led onto Cheap Street. This was later referred to as Gilbert Court, as shown on 19th century mapping (**Figure 4**). The walls were butted by surfaces **1013** and **1042**, remnants of floors of brick construction. A recessed area, towards the centre of the visible property area, formed by the return of **1024** and wall **1022/1023** is likely to have been the entrance to Structure 6. The entrance would have been situated on the west side of the building, defined by **1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019** and **1020** which are believed to be its fragmentary remains. Evidence of internal brick floor surfaces was also recovered from within the Structure (**1011** and **1025**).

Property B

- 4.6.3 The earliest brick structures constructed on plot of Property B, according to the 1839 tithe map, are Structures 7 and 8 (**Figures 3 and 4**). These buildings formed the southern boundary to Gilbert Court and the northern boundary to Falkland Place, another access alley running from Cheap Street which divided Properties B and C.

Structure 7

- 4.6.4 Structure 7 contained a cellar which is defined by walls **1035, 1122 and 1045**, its dimensions being 3.6m by 1.7m. The cellar was accessible by two sets of steps, one at either end of the wall adjacent to Gilbert Court (**1035**). The steps in the north - west corner had been built over the top of well **1105** (**Figure 3; Plate 8**) which was presumably fitted with a hand pump accessed via Gilbert Court.
- 4.6.5 According to the 1880 OS map the back wall of Structure 7 was not perpendicular to the sides (**Figure 4**). Archaeologically this wall only existed as a very short stub (**1121**) attached to the end of **1122**. Modern service truncation removed the rest of it but it is plausible that wall fragment **1034** was at the other end.

Structure 8

- 4.6.6 Structure 8 was situated to the west and rear of Structure 7 (**Figure 3**). It was defined to the east by wall **1134**, to the south by wall **1118** and to the west by wall **1030/1029** suggesting its approximate dimensions were 4.4m x 3m. The component walls were all of the same construction type, brick and lime mortar. It could not be established during the course of the excavation whether this building was contemporary with Structure 7 or a later addition. Mapping evidence indicates that it had been constructed prior to the drafting of the 1839 Newbury parish tithe map (**Figure 4**).
- 4.6.7 The floor of Structure 8 was brick and survived in patches (**1119, 1031, 1033, 1080, 1084 and 1123**), however the majority of the surface had been truncated by modern service installation. The floor appeared to cover 18th century well **1105** and end at the steps (**1080/1083**) which provided access into the cellar of Structure 7. This suggests there was access between these two structures via an interconnecting doorway.

Structure 9

- 4.6.8 Added to the rear of Structure 8 and suggested by map evidence to have been constructed prior to 1880 (OS map; **Figure 4**) was extension, Structure 9 (**Figure 3**). The structure's southern wall (**1158**) was a continuation of **1118**, the southern wall of Structure 8. This returned at a right angle to form a new back wall (**1027**). The intersection between the two structures had been destroyed by modern service installation and it was therefore not possible to establish the relationship of the buildings. Wall **1158** is considered to be the more recent extension due to the difference in the character of the two walls.

- 4.6.9 Although there was no indication of what kind of floor surface existed within Structure 9 it did contain a small 0.9m by 0.7m rectangular brick built feature with a possible entranceway to the west (**1157**), the function of this structure was not established during the course of the excavation.

Structure 10

- 4.6.10 Structure 10, a small toilet building, extended from the southern half of the back wall of Structure 9 in Property B (**Figure 3**). Wall **1027/1158** formed its eastern boundary, the remainder of the structure comprised two parallel and identical walls (**1140**, **1143**) which were constructed 1.25m apart and perpendicular to this. The walls had an initial brick course constructed in header bonding, overlying a concealed foundation which was of a single bricks width. This may indicate that the overlying structure was well built and possibly of English bond construction. The inside of the building was covered with a brick floor (**1141**) within which lay a central drain (**1142**). It is presumed that access to this structure was from the west just beyond the bounds of the excavation area.
- 4.6.11 The dating of Structure 10 is taken from the First edition OS map where it is clearly present during 1880 (**Figure 4**).
- 4.6.12 A mortar floor (**1026**), located to the north of wall **1140**, may suggest a later extension to Structure 10. This area was built upon from at least 1911 onwards as indicated by the OS map of this date (**Figure 4**).

Property C

- 4.6.13 Despite the addition of 19th century brick buildings to the rear of properties A, B and D there is no evidence of additional construction to Property C during this period. This may suggest that either the 18th century building (Structure 4) continued to be used or a new structure was built directly on top of it which, due to demolition, was no longer evident.

Structure 11

- 4.6.14 Situated toward the rear of Property C remains of a rectangular 'lean to' building (walls **1137**, **1148**, **1065** and **1130**), measuring 6.5m by 3.6m in size, were recorded. The building utilised the northern wall of Structure 13 (**1070**) as its fourth side (**Figure 3**) and was partially constructed over an apparently contemporary vaulted chamber in its south-east corner (**Figure 3**). A step into the building represented by brick stacks **1138** and **1139** may have allowed access into the north-east corner of the building from Falkland Place (**Figure 4**, **1880**).
- 4.6.15 The underground vaulted chamber in the south-east corner of the building measured 1.35m by 2.6m with the western half capped by a brick built vault style roof (**1069**) which would have been inside Structure 11. The eastern half of the vault, appears to have been open however, this may be as a result of differential preservation of the roof. The function of this feature is not clear but may have been as storage or cess containment.

- 4.6.16 The 1839 OS map indicates a building in the relative position of Structure 11 (**Figure 4**). This seems to have originally been a much longer building which was shortened when Structure 12 was built.

Structure 12

- 4.6.17 Structure 12 comprised a similar 'lean-to' type building situated to the west of Structure 11. The building was only partially exposed within the bounds of the excavation area (**Figure 3**); the exposed remains measured 5.4m by 5.22m. The western wall of Structure 11 was maintained as a division between the two buildings and was extended to the north-west by the addition of wall **1146**. Wall **1149** made up the northern boundary (**Figure 6; Plate 10**) whilst the northern wall of Structure 13 formed the third exposed side.
- 4.6.18 A doorway through wall **1149** linked Structure 12 to Falkland Place (**Figure 4, 1880**). The threshold was lined with cobbles bounded with small re-used bricks that had been laid upon their sides (**Figure 3; 1156**). The area immediately outside of Structure 12 also seems to have been cobbled at this time, as suggested by the remnant patches of cobbles **1144** and **1145**.
- 4.6.19 Internally the building had a well preserved brick floor (**1147**) which was laid in two phases. Initially a gap in the surface, on its southern side allowed access to a pair of sunken features. When these became redundant and were backfilled, floor **1147** was expanded to cover them and the gap was filled (**Figure 6; Plate 10**).
- 4.6.20 These sunken features included a relatively well preserved brick drain. Within a substantial construction cut, a pair of vertical shafts (**1322** and **1324; Figure 6; Plate 12**), 0.75m apart, were built adjacent to wall **1131**. The base of the shafts was recorded at a depth of 0.65m below excavation surface level. The purpose of these features is unclear.

Other features

- 4.6.21 Beyond the north-west corner of Structure 4 were three brick features (**Figures 2 and 3**). The earliest of these was **1048** which measured 1.6m by 1.8m and was over 0.71m in depth. The feature is labelled as 'tank' on the 1880 OS map (**Figure 4**) and was almost certainly a modern cess container.
- 4.6.22 A further two smaller tanks (**1046** and **1047**); probably also designed to store cess, were later installed just to the east of **1046**.
- 4.6.23 Some time after the 1934, as indicated by the OS mapping of this date, Falkland Place was blocked off to create an enclosed yard (**Figure 4**). To accomplish this, a short wall (**1153**) was built between the north east corner of Structure 12 and the south east corner of Structure 10 (**Figure 3**).

Property D

Structure 13

- 4.6.24 According to the 1839 Newbury tithe map there was a long and narrow building situated on the Property D area of the Site during this period (**Figure 4**). This building, Structure 13, fronted onto Cheap Street and was situated between Falkland Place on its northern side and Mays or Mayors Lane, the precursor to Market Street, to its south (**Appendix 1, Philpotts**).
- 4.6.25 The well preserved remains recorded during the course of the excavation correspond accurately with the cartographic evidence for its original shape. A narrowing of the building and a slight change in its orientation towards its eastern end was confirmed by the archaeological evidence (**Figure 3**). The point where the orientation of the building changes is in the same position as flint wall fragments **1095**, **1109** and **1092**, which are considered to be part of an earlier possibly 18th century building (Structure 5). These wall fragments are believed to have been re-used during construction of Structure 13. Walls **1095** and **1109** which represent the back end of the old building supported an internal division while **1092** had a new brick wall built on it (**1093**).
- 4.6.26 To the west, beneath modern concrete, was another small stretch of re-used masonry. Footing **1129** was a flint and sandstone construction beneath 19th century brickwork and may have been re-used as an internal division.
- 4.6.27 Within the bounds of Structure 13 numerous remnants of brick floor were recorded (**1114**, **1125**, **1126**, **1113**, **1112**, **1106**, **1102**, **1103**, **1107**, **1090** and **1088**) (**Figure 3**). During the excavation it was difficult to discern whether these surfaces were contemporary with each other and with the structure prior to its sub-division by internal partition wall 1127. However in one location the wall did appear to have been built over floor fragment 1126 (**Figure 6; Plate 9**).
- 4.6.28 During the 1870s Property D was sub-divided to allow for the creation of new properties with frontages onto the newly created Market Street. During this period there were many changes to Structure 13. The eastern end of the building, which had been constructed within the footprint of Structure 5, was partially demolished and replaced with a new structure, which altered the alignment of previously established walls **1093/1104** and **1071** thus 'straightening out' the structure. No evidence of this was detected archaeologically but it can be seen on the 1880 OS map (**Figure 4**).
- 4.6.29 The 1880 OS map also shows that the surviving portion of Structure 13 was split up into five very small properties with front yards (**Figure 4**). These properties would have been tiny in dimension, around 4.7 m by 2.2m and are considered to be workshops rather than domestic residences. Remains of two of the dividing walls (**1110** and **1127**) were recorded within the excavation area (**Figure 3**).

- 4.6.30 Wall **1127** was a property dividing wall specifically shaped to create a pair of recesses. The curve of the recesses suggests that they may have been specifically shaped to fit around something. The floor to the west of **1127** did have evidence of *in situ* burning (**1126**; **Plate 9**) with blackened burnt bricks existing in two areas and could indicate that the areas may have housed boilers.
- 4.6.31 Wall **1116**, to the east, represents more re-organisation of the interior of Structure 13. This was another partition wall which was crudely bedded into a spread of concrete (**1115**) overlying the previous brick floor.

Other features

- 4.6.32 Well (**1100**) was situated to the south of Structure 13. This had previously been recorded during the evaluation as having a beehive profile constructed of brick upon a stone shaft (WA 2007). This is probably the same well which is documented as being in the back yard of the public house known as the Red Cow and New Inn which incorporated two tenements immediately south of Property D (**Appendix 1**, Phillpotts).

4.7 Watching Brief

- 4.7.1 Concurrent with the main excavation, a Watching Brief was carried out on a service trench dug along the Market Street and Cheap Street boundaries of the Site (**Figure 1**). Evidence of one demolished building was recorded. This was constructed of modern brick and concrete (**1117**) and represented the front wall of the most recent structure to be built upon Property D prior to the demolition of the buildings during the 1970's.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of moderate size, ranging in date from medieval to post-medieval, with one residual Romano-British sherd. In general the assemblage replicates, although on a relatively small and restricted scale, the range of material previously recovered from the town (e.g. Vince *et al.* 1997). Most appears to represent standard domestic refuse, although there is a hint of craft/industry (ironworking slag, leather off-cuts), and the presence of a handful of copper alloy pins is a faint reminder of the pre-eminence of Newbury in the cloth industry in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.
- 5.1.2 The condition of the assemblage varies. Ceramic and stone finds are relatively well preserved, although no complete items survive. Glass has suffered the normal degree of oxidation, although some very delicate, thin-walled fragments of drinking vessel do survive. The metalwork is generally badly corroded. A few pieces of leather survived in a waterlogged condition. The finds were mostly derived from feature fills rather than general layers, but there are no large groups.

- 5.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type are presented in **Appendix 3: Table 3**.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary evidence for the site, supplemented by the clay pipes (see below). With the exception of a single Romano-British sherd, the assemblage is of medieval to post-medieval date, although many of the medieval sherds appear to represent residual finds in later contexts.

- 5.2.2 The condition of the assemblage is generally good; sherds are relatively unabraded. There are several partly reconstructable profiles, although no complete vessels.

- 5.2.3 The assemblage has been quantified by broad ware type within each context; totals are given in **Appendix 3: Table 4**.

Romano-British

- 5.2.4 A single body sherd of Romano-British Black Burnished ware (BB1) was a residual find in post-medieval context **1281**.

Medieval

- 5.2.5 The medieval wares include the products of several different sources. In the majority, and representing the most local products, are a group of flint-tempered and chalk-/flint-tempered wares of a type found widely across west Berkshire, north Hampshire and north-east Wiltshire, and termed 'Kennet Valley' wares (although originally defined as 'Newbury-type wares': see Vince *et al.* 1997). One potential source for these wares was excavated just outside the town on the route of the Newbury by-pass (Birbeck 2000). Kennet Valley wares have a lengthy currency spanning the medieval period from at least the 11th century through to the 14th century; diagnostic forms here are exclusively jar forms, and probably focus on the 12th/13th century.

- 5.2.6 The Kennet Valley wares are exclusively coarsewares. Various sandy wares constitute the fineware component, mostly glazed and some carrying slipped decoration. Comparable wares were produced at the Ashampstead production centre to the north-east of Newbury (Mephram and Heaton 1995). The sandy wares have a potential date range of 13th to 14th century, possibly beyond.

- 5.2.7 In addition, glazed wares were also supplied, albeit in very small quantities, by the kilns of north Wiltshire – there are two sherds in oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics which could have come from the Minety production centre.

- 5.2.8 From the later medieval period (14th century onwards), the sandy wares were supplemented by products of the Surrey/Hampshire whiteware industry. These wares as seen here are invariably glazed, and appear to occur largely in jug forms, although one tripod pipkin was identified.

5.2.9 The majority of the medieval sherds were residual finds in post-medieval contexts. One substantial deposit, however, appeared to be *in situ* – 37 sherds, perhaps from a single jar base, from feature 1305. Another nine sherds came from contexts which may also be medieval.

Post-medieval

- 5.2.10 More than half of the post-medieval assemblage comprises coarse earthenwares. The most distinctive of these are the whitewares from the Surrey/Hampshire border, representing a continuation of the medieval whiteware industry. These include thin-walled sherds from cups (including one lobed example) and jugs of ‘Tudor Green’ type, datable to the late 15th/early 16th century. Later products extend the date range to the early years of the 18th century, but vessel forms are rarely more closely datable within this date range. An exception is a convex mug from context **1228** with encrusted decoration (formed by the application of crushed flint chippings), a decorative technique which appears to be restricted to the mid-late 17th century (Pearce 1992, 28-9, pl. 3).
- 5.2.11 The Border industry was also producing redwares, and some of these are almost certainly present within the large group of redwares recovered from the site, alongside products from other centres – production of redwares is attested, for example, at Inkpen, a few miles to the south-west of Newbury, at least from the 18th century, possibly earlier, and this is likely to be the source of the two slipware sherds from context 1108 (notes from Newbury Museum). The utilitarian nature of the redware component of the assemblage precludes close dating within the post-medieval period, and production of these wares could have continued as late as the 20th century, although vessels carrying a brown (manganese) glaze are more likely to be 17th or early 18th century – these occurred in contexts **1215**, **1230** and **1237**.
- 5.2.12 Other wares found alongside the coarse earthenwares are of more use for dating, although none are present in significant quantities, and some are obviously residual. From the early post-medieval period there are German stonewares, including the upper part of a globular-bodied jug (late 16th century) from context **1237**, and the neck from a *Bartmann* jug (early 17th century) from context **1286**. A small sherd from a black-glazed Cistercian ware mug or jug (late 15th/16th century) came from context **1201**.
- 5.2.13 From the later 17th or early 18th century are a small group of tinglazed earthenware (context **1132**), a sherd of Westerwald-type stoneware with blue (cobalt) and purple (manganese) decoration from **1215**, and a sherd of Staffordshire-type mottled ware from 1064. The rim from a tankard in English (possibly Fulham) stoneware, bearing an excise stamp ‘WR’, also from **1064**, must post-date 1700, but these stamps were in use beyond the death of William III in 1702 (Green 1999, 271-2).

5.2.14 Also from the early 18th century come the early factory-produced wares pioneered in Staffordshire – white saltglaze (contexts **1064**, **1337** and unstratified), agate ware (?same vessel sherds from contexts **1064** and **1201**) and basalt ware (unstratified). Creamwares are also present (mid 18th to early 19th century, context **1064**), while later refined wares extend the date range into the modern period. The occurrence of the modern wares was restricted to six contexts (**1067**, **1098**, **1132**, **1157**, **1163**, and **1221**).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 Relatively little of this material was collected on site. It includes fragments of roof tile, floor tile and brick, none of which is closely datable, although the roof tile appears to be largely of medieval date. Some of this material came from structural elements, such as wall **1094** (undiagnostic fragment), floor **1126** (modern glazed tile) and foundation **1162** (glazed drainpipe), but most was redeposited in feature fills, including 12 pieces of roof tile from medieval pit **1305**.

5.4 Clay Pipe

5.4.1 Alongside the pipe stem fragments, which are not closely datable, are several bowls, five from the mid-late 17th century (contexts **1132**, **1206**, **1215**, unstratified), one from the early 18th century (context **1300**) and one 19th century (unstratified). One bowl dated c.1640-60 has a 'monkey's paw' heel stamp (context **1206**), denoting a copy of the high quality Gauntlet pipes made in Amesbury, while another bowl, dated c.1650-60 has a heel stamp of the initials FC within a heart (unknown maker, context **1132**).

5.4.2 Other marks include the initials I/N on a bowl spur (unknown maker, context **1067**), a rosette stamp on a stem (unknown maker, unstratified), and a stem stamp of Richard Sayer (context **1300**), who may have been working at East Woodhay in north Hampshire c.1680-1700 (Atkinson 1965, 93; Cannon 1991, 25).

5.5 Glass

5.5.1 The glass includes fragments of vessel and window glass. Possibly the earliest, and most interesting group came from context **1286**, comprising eight fragments from the base of a thin-walled pedestal beaker. This was the most common type of drinking vessel found on English sites. As the upper part of this vessel is not present it is not possible to tell whether it was decorated, for example with optic-blown ribs, but the general type has a date range in the 16th or early 17th century (Willmott 2000, type 4), although beakers in potash glass, as this example is, which were indigenous products rather than imports, first appeared in the later 16th century (Willmott 2000, type 45).

5.5.2 The other vessel glass includes pieces of green wine bottle, some of which could be of 'onion' bottle type, but most of which are modern cylindrical types, as well as modern bottles and jars (including several complete inkwells and bottles found unstratified).

- 5.5.3 Most of the window glass comprises relatively thin-walled fragments, heavily oxidised, which are likely to be of early post-medieval date; one fragment has a grozed edge (contexts **1213**, **1215**, **1286**, **1300**).

5.6 Metalwork

Jeton

- 5.6.1 A single hammered copper alloy jeton was recovered (**Appendix 3; Table 4**). This jeton was struck by Hanns Krauwinckel II, who was master at Nuremberg from 1586 until his death in 1625. Jetons were reckoning counters used in medieval accounting and mathematical calculations. They were used in conjunction with checkerboards or cloths in order to record values and sums of money. Specialist tokens for this purpose were produced from the late 13th century onwards, and they were in widespread use from the 14th century until the late 17th century, when they were made redundant by the increasing spread of Arabic numerals. Nuremberg took over from Tournai as the main European centre for jeton manufacture in the 16th century. Prior to this, designs on jetons usually reflected those on contemporary coins, and jetons were often minted under government authority. The only controls on the minting at Nuremberg were those imposed by the Guild organisation, and new designs flourished. The presence of jetons on the site may indicate that some form of accounting or bookkeeping was taking place.

Copper Alloy

- 5.6.2 Apart from the coin, other objects of copper alloy include seven pins, two lace ends, one possible buckle plate or strap end, and a small disc. None of these are closely datable, although all are likely to be post-medieval. Other items comprise fragments of sheet or strip, or are too fragmentary and/or corroded for identification.

Iron

- 5.6.3 Most of the ironwork comprises nails and other structural items. Also identified were one heel iron, one horseshoe, and an awl. Three other items may represent tools or implements of some kind. Again, none of these objects are closely datable. Sixteen objects are too corroded for identification.

Lead

- 5.6.4 The lead objects comprise one window came fragment, and an unidentified object.

5.7 Leather

- 5.7.1 Off cuts of leather were recovered from two contexts (**1077**, **1098**). The fragments from **1098** all appear to be from shoe soles.

5.8 Worked Bone

- 5.8.1 Two sides of a bone scale (knife) handle, with incised cross-hatched decoration and at least one iron rivet, were found unstratified

5.9 Animal Bone

- 5.9.1 A total of 1184 bones of mammals, birds and fish were hand-recovered from the site. Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. Associated pottery suggests that the majority of the assemblage is of post-medieval date, although medieval material is also likely to be present, some of it residual; the bone is discussed here as a single assemblage.
- 5.9.2 Most bone fragments were in good to excellent condition and 76% of the bones were identifiable to species. With 5%, the number of loose teeth is relatively low and so was probably the level of re-working. Gnawing marks probably made by dogs were seen on 11% of the bones and thus indicates that scavenger destruction is probably a biasing factor. Fifteen bones showed signs of contact with fire. This low number indicates that burning bone waste or roasting meat over an open fire was not a common practice.
- 5.9.3 Although the bone material is largely post-medieval in date, it might still derive (partly) from locally bred and butchered animals. The material included horse (n=38), cattle (n=474), sheep/goat (n=263), pig (n=72), dog (n=1), red/fallow deer (n=1) and a possible polecat metapodial. Among the 40 bird bones were chicken and goose. Five fish bones were also found of which the one identifiable piece might be of eel. It seems that most animals were youngsters or subadults when killed. In total, 221 bones could be aged.
- 5.9.4 A total of 127 bones could be measured to provide insight into the phenotype of the post-medieval animals. The complete bones of horse, cattle and sheep/goat provided height at the withers of: 53 and 57 cm in the case of sheep/goat (Teichert 1975); 1.26-1.47 m for horse (n=8; May 1985) and 1.15-1.24 m for cattle (n=4; Von den Driesch & Boessneck 1974).
- 5.9.5 Among the bones were seven cases of pathologically changed bones. The complete lower horse hind leg from context **1215** warrants comment as it displays a severe case of spavin as well as a large inflammation in the toe. It is likely that the horse was killed because of this condition as the lower leg would have lost a lot of its flexibility. The horse would have been lame for a considerable time before it was killed. Another interesting pathology was seen in the possible processus spinosus of a thoracic vertebra of cattle. The lesion displays a possible case of tuberculosis.

5.9.6 The presence of typical butchery waste (heads and feet) makes it likely that the animals were butchered locally. Butchery marks were seen on 13% of the bones and were made with cleavers and knives. Especially the chopping through of bones mid shaft indicates the utilisation of marrow. The bones seem to have been dumped into waste pits.

5.10 Marine Shell

5.10.1 The marine shell consists entirely of oyster. Both left and right valves are present, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste, although right valves (preparation waste) are in the minority.

5.11 Other Finds

5.11.1 Other finds comprise a single fragment of roof slate (post-medieval), a single piece of burnt, unworked flint (undated), and a small quantity of ironworking slag from a single context (undated)

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of four bulk samples were taken within Structures 1 and 2 from post-medieval layers and a pit were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal. It was hoped that the environmental remains would assist in ascertaining the function and usage of the buildings on the Site.

6.2 Results

Charred Plant Remains and Wood Charcoals

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Appendix 3; Table 6**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.2.2 The flots were generally large with no rooty material. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

Charred plant remains

- 6.2.3 Sparse quantities of charred remains were observed in the samples. The charred grain fragments recovered included those of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and probably barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), the principal cereal crops of the medieval and post-medieval period (Grieg 1991). The few weed seeds noted were all of species common in disturbed habitats including vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp), knotgrass (*Polygonaceae*), cleavers (*Galium* sp) and brassicas (*Brassicaceae*). There were also a few buds in one of the samples.
- 6.2.4 The crop and weed species noted are typical of post-medieval period sites. The paucity of material present is such that more detailed examination is unlikely to add to the information already gathered in the assessment.

Wood Charcoal

- 6.2.5 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in (**Appendix 3; Table 6**). Large quantities of wood charcoal were observed in two of the samples. The wood charcoal was mainly mature wood fragments.
- 6.2.6 Although large quantities of wood charcoal were recovered from two of the samples, there is little potential in further analysis to ascertain whether any specific industrial activities were taking place in these structures. Small amounts of flat hammer scale were observed in all four samples but no slag was recovered from them. It seems unlikely that any iron working processes were being carried out in these structures.

Fish bones

- 6.2.7 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoals, small fish bones were noted in the flots and the quantities have been recorded in (**Appendix 3; Table 6**).

7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Stratigraphic Remains

- 7.1.1 The Site revealed evidence of activity dating from the Romano-British period until the 1970s when all standing structures were demolished prior to the construction of the Newbury Kennet Centre.
- 7.1.2 The earliest evidence of habitation on the Site was of 12th/13th century date and comprised 'back yard' features including evidence of a possible dovecote structure and refuse pitting which were exposed within the deeper excavation area within the boundary of Property C.
- 7.1.3 The earliest preserved remnant of what is considered to be a domestic structure was an early post-medieval building (Structure 2). This survived as three islands within the Property C boundary which had mostly been destroyed by modern disturbance. The foundations of this structure suggest that it was almost certainly predominantly timber framed and may have been separate to whatever structure fronted onto Cheap Street during this period. A well preserved sequence of floor layers and modifications indicated that the building was not of temporary construction.
- 7.1.4 A further possible dovecote, represented by post holes which truncated the floor of Structure 2, was one of the subsequent events in the stratigraphic sequence on the Site and was probably contemporary with Structure 4, dated to the 18th century. The foundations for this structure were flint and also probably supported a wooden superstructure. A rectangular feature revealed within this building may represent the footings for a pump which would have been attached to an adjacent well. A series of domestic refuse pits were also revealed to the rear of this property which may also be contemporary with the structure and could indicate domestic rather than industrial occupation on the property.
- 7.1.5 Further stone foundations were recorded on property D (Structure 5), capped by remnants of a 19th century structure (Structure 13). These remains suggest that the construction of Structure 5 was very similar to that of Structure 4, and that the two buildings were almost certainly broadly contemporaneous.
- 7.1.6 Throughout the 19th century new brick buildings were constructed on properties A, B and D. The main structures 6, 7 and 13 were probably built at the same time, prior to the drafting of the 1839 tithe map which shows development of the back plots of the Cheap Street houses and access alleys which are later referred to as Gilbert Court and Falkland Place. These buildings were of sound construction and floored with brick. The only example which contained evidence of a cellar was Structure 7 which also had three other small structures attached to the west of it (8, 9 and 10), the function of one (Structure 10) was almost certainly as an outside toilet.

- 7.1.7 The building which occupied Property A (Structure 6) remained largely unchanged throughout the 19th century and into the 20th century with possible modifications to the entranceway off Gilbert Court.
- 7.1.8 Post 1839, within the bounds of Property C, two 'lean-to' structures (Structures 11 and 12) were built against the northern wall of Property D, these buildings may have served specific roles given that Structure 11 was built over a vaulted chamber and Structure 12 had some kind of integrated drainage system however, no clear indication of their specific use was revealed during the course of the fieldwork or documentary research.
- 7.1.9 During the 1870's the brick building which occupied Property D, originally constructed during the 19th century (Structure 13), was sub-divided and the arrangement of the building altered into a series of north-south orientated properties, following the creation of Market Street.
- 7.1.10 All of the 19th century buildings remained in use until their eventual demolition during construction works in the 1970s.

8 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The assessment of the structural remains at the Kennet Centre Site has identified a number of areas of analysis which will enable the Site to be compared with the results of known excavations carried out in the immediate vicinity, with a view to supplementing previously published information. The fieldwork, despite its relatively small scale, has demonstrated the survival of a well-stratified sequence of deposits within the area adjacent to Cheap Street.

How do the structural remains and finds from the Kennet Centre Site reflect previous theories on the development of the medieval town of Newbury?

- 8.1.2 The previous evidence from earlier excavation of the Cheap Street area indicates that the earliest phase of activity consisted predominantly of pits, postholes, gullies and wells. Finds of tripod pitchers indicate a date no earlier than the second half of the 12th century. On this basis it is thought that Cheap Street and perhaps the Market Street area of the town represent later additions to the 11th century centre, which may have been due to their marshy nature. Comparison of the Kennet Centre data, which appears to support a later medieval date for this part of Newbury, with known evidence for the layout of the surrounding urban structure during this period, may shed further light on the development of the town during the medieval period and supplement previously recorded arrangements.

How do the structural remains recovered from the Kennet Centre Site compare to others of a contemporary post-medieval date range, in the vicinity, and how does this reflect changes in production and distribution within the surrounding area?

- 8.1.3 The post-medieval structural remains, recorded in the excavation areas, were arranged according to previously established east–west tenement boundaries, presumably set up along Cheap Street, when the town expanded within the 13th century. The excavation areas covered four of these properties (A, B, C and D) and allowed a detailed view of the remains of the buildings which occupied these plots. The cartographic evidence indicates a re-organisation of the southern-most tenement (D), when Market Street was established in the 1870s, which was supported by the structural remains. A very small assemblage of ironworking slag, pins and leather off-cuts hints at craft/industry on the Site however, given the size of the assemblage it is unlikely that any firm conclusions regarding the industrial use of the Site will be possible at analysis stage. The only possible industrial feature recorded from the Site was the hearth situated within Structure 5, comparisons between this feature and other similar features from previous works in the area may be possible however, the level of information which this isolated feature can provide will be limited.

9 METHOD STATEMENT

9.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

- 9.1.1 Given the level of information discussed within this report it is recommended that no further stratigraphic analysis be undertaken. Although the phasing of the site has been fully investigated, dating of phasing may be refined in light of a minimal supplementary level of more detailed documentary evidence. The Project Manager and Project Officer will be responsible for the integration of all specialist reports into the Site narrative.
- 9.1.2 Comparisons with other Sites such as Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street (Vince *et al* 1997) will be essential in order to place the Site into its local context.

9.2 Documentary Research

- 9.2.1 Further documentary research, specifically consultation of late medieval and early modern town rentals and surveys, will provide further indications of the sequence of development of the town along Cheap Street, although it may not be possible to identify individual properties on the Site. Surviving deeds and leases of the 17th century and later may allow the reconstruction of the property layout of the site and its surroundings.
- 9.2.2 The site is not covered by the Newbury enclosure map and award of 1846. However, the tithe map of 1839 provides some details of the layout of the site, and the owners and occupiers of the rear plots. Therefore, minimal supplementary documentary research is recommended at the analysis stage of the works.

9.3 Artefactual Analysis

- 9.3.1 Archive Records already compiled provide a minimum archive. For all categories of finds no further analysis is required and the recorded data will be utilised in the proposed publication.

9.4 Environmental Analysis

- 9.4.1 No further analysis of the charred plant remains and wood charcoal is proposed. The level of analysis undergone to date is sufficient enough to support future publication.

10 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

- 10.1.1 It is proposed that an accessible integrated stand-alone report, be published by Wessex Archaeology in a glossy, A4, full colour-format outlining the results of the excavation and documentary research. This will set the results into their local historical context, and provide suggested sources for further information. It is suggested that this will be made available to the public through the Newbury Museum.

11 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMME

11.1 Management Structure

- 11.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by the Project Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Specification, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary or scheduled.
- 11.1.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, which both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the publication. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Project Manager will have major input into the writing of the publication report, and will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

11.2 Task list

11.2.1 The proposed set of tasks and the project team for undertaking the publication is set out in the task list below:

Task No	Task description	Grade	Name	Days
Management				
1	General management	PM	De Rosa D	2
2	Finds management	SPM	Crockett A	0.5
Stratigraphic				
3	Revise phasing and brief specialists	PO	Milward J	2
4	Site narrative	PO	Milward J	5
5	Figures for publication	DO	Lymer K	3
Finds				
6	Pottery	SPM	Mepham L	1
7	Misc finds	SPM	Mepham L	0.5
8	Finds photography	PO	Wakefield E	1
Documentary Research				
9	Visit records office for relevant documents/photographs.	?T.B.C	Milward J	2
Report				
10	Write and assemble publication report (includes captions and bibliography)	PO	T.B.C	3
11	Review and edit report	PM	De Rosa D	2
12	Design and Typeset in house	DO		3
13	Comments and corrections		All	2
14	publication cost (assumes 250 copies @ 18-20 pages	Ext		£850
Archive				
14	Archive preparation	PO	Butterworth C	0.5
15	Microfilm jobsheets and checking	PO	Butterworth C	0.5
16	Microfilm paper records	Ext	Marathon UK	£250
17	Box storage grant	Ext		£204
18	Archive deposition	PO	Butterworth C +	1
			vehicle hire and fuel cost	£150

Grade: DO = drawing office (illustrator); Ext = external; PM = project manager; PO = project officer; SPM = senior project manager; SPO = senior project officer

11.3 Programme

11.3.1 Following acceptance of this Post-excavation assessment report by the Client and the Archaeological Officer for West Berkshire Archaeology, a detailed programme for the publication will be drawn up and implemented.

12 STORAGE AND CURATION

12.1.1 The excavated finds and archive, including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 64342. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with West Berkshire Museum in Newbury.

12.2 Conservation

12.2.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. A single find which has been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment comprises the medieval jeton.

12.2.2 It is recommended that the copper alloy jeton be subject to investigative cleaning and conservation. It is also recommended that high quality digital photographs of the coin be taken.

12.3 Storage

12.3.1 The finds are currently stored in perforated polythene bags in 12 cardboard and airtight boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type, following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990).

12.4 Discard Policy

12.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologist 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any further analysis.

12.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms to nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995, English Heritage 2002) and is available upon request.

12.5 Copyright

12.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

12.6 Security Copy

12.6.1 In line with the current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

12.6.2 The online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project will be completed by Wessex Archaeology in order to allow the West Berkshire Sites and Monuments Record to validate the OASIS form, thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website, once the report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER.

12.7 Archive Quantification

File no.	Details	Format	No. sheets
1	Context Index	A4	12
	Graphics Register	A4	3
	Digital Photograph Record	A4	7
	CT/Mono Photograph Record	A4	18
	Object Register	A4	1
	Environmental Sample index	A4	1
	Environmental Sample records	A4	4
	Day Book	A4	10
	Survey Data	A4	18
	2	Context Sheets 1000 – 1299 (some double sided)	A4
3	Drawings	A4	20
		A3	22
4	A1 Drawing Tube	A1	6
	Details	Format	No. Boxes
	Finds Boxes (General)	Cardboard	10
	Finds Boxes (Metal and small finds)	Plastic	2

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14 APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

By Dr Christopher Phillpotts BA MA PhD AIFA

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Figure 1 Part of the tithe map of Newbury parish 1839 (from BRO D/D1 89/1)

Figure 2 Plan of St Bartholmew’s Hospital property on Cheap Street in 1839/40 (from N/QA 12/1)

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 This documentary research assessment was commissioned by Wessex Archaeology in February 2008, and concerns the site of a proposed cinema complex development at the Kennet Centre on the west side of Cheap Street in Newbury, Berkshire (centred on NGR 447199 166920). The site is bordered by Cheap Street to the east, Market Street to the south, and the modern buildings of the Kennet Shopping Centre to the west and north, and lies within the Newbury Conservation Area, designed to protect the appearance and character of the historic core of the town. It was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment in June 2004 and a field evaluation in March 2007, both by Wessex Archaeology. The site was then excavated by Wessex Archaeology in February 2008, to be followed by a further watching brief during construction from July to September. Some medieval structural features have been found, and some pits dating to the 17th and 18th centuries, but most of the evidence recovered dated from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries.

14.1.2 In view of the sequence of medieval and post-medieval features recovered, it is likely that the interpretation of the excavated evidence and the publication of its results will be considerably enhanced by research into the documentary sources. The purpose of the following report is to assess the numbers and types of surviving documentary sources for the history of the site, in order to determine their contribution to the post-excavation publication programme. It comprises a summary of the historical background; a statement of the method of historical research to be employed; and a research bibliography of printed, manuscript, and cartographical sources.

14.2 Historical Background

14.2.1 This section gives a general historical background to the area of the site, outlining themes and contexts to be covered by the documentary research programme. For the most part not been based on original research

14.2.2 At the time of the Domesday Book survey of 1086, the site of Newbury formed part of the manor of Ulvritone held by Ernulf de Hesdin, although it is not clear where the manor house lay. The town was probably founded in the century after the Norman Conquest as a planned market centre, opening perpendicularly off the main road from London to Bath via the causeway of Northbrook Street and the bridge over the River Kennet. The medieval town later expanded southwards along Bartholomew Street (formerly called West Street) and Cheap Street, including the site within its built-up area. It appears that the inhabited area was never encompassed by town walls.

14.2.3 From the 15th century onwards the town's prosperity was based on its production of wool and cloth, particularly the varieties called druggetts and shalloons. This trade declined during the 17th and 18th centuries, leading to increasing poverty. At this time Newbury was a predominantly agricultural town, its open arable West and East Fields lying to the south of the built-up area, and crossed by Bartholomew Street and Cheap Street respectively. These fields remained in their open furlongs until enclosure in 1846.

- 14.2.4 There were buildings in Cheap Street by at least the 14th century, and a Chancery case was fought over a house in the street in the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603). There are deeds surviving from properties on the west side of Cheap Street from at least the beginning of the 17th century onwards. These deeds provide the potential to reconstruct the layout of local properties at this time. The site is likely to have included seven or eight houses of this period, fronting onto Cheap Street with long narrow burgage plots to their rear, containing yards and gardens. Some late 17th and 18th-century buildings survive in the street. John Rocque's map of Berkshire in 1761 and John Willis's map of Newbury and its environs in 1768 show that the Cheap Street frontage of the site was fully built up, with some outshot ranges projecting into the rear parts of the properties.
- 14.2.5 The trade of the town was stimulated again by the canalisation of the River Kennet as far as Reading in 1723 as the Kennet Navigation, and the opening of the Kennet and Avon Canal in 1810. In 1808 William Mavor reported a considerable carrying trade in barges along the river and a large weekly grain market. He also recorded the presence of maltings, breweries, a paper mill and barge builders, and many small butchers who slaughtered pigs and cured bacon. Newbury was then a "genteel, rich and populous brick-built town, pleasantly situated on the Kennet.... It stands on a peaty soil, but is perfectly dry and healthy." The streets had been paved and lit a few years previously by public subscription, without the requirement of an Act of Parliament; "This sufficiently attests the public spirit of the place!"
- 14.2.6 In the early 19th century the site of the later New Market Inn on the south-east corner of the site comprised two houses fronting Cheap Street, two back tenements, a yard and a well. This public house was formerly known as the Red Cow and the New Inn during the 19th century.
- 14.2.7 By 1830 there were five iron foundries in the town, including the Eagle Works founded in about 1790 by William Plenty to make agricultural implements. The works later diversified into making lifeboats and stationary steam engines, with a separate boiler works to the east of Cheap Street. Later in the 19th century the north-west part of the site formed part of the Eagle ironworks, and the north-east part of the site was occupied by a brewery.
- 14.2.8 The tithe map of 1839 (**Appendix 1: Figure 1**) and Davis's map of Newbury and Speenhamland in 1849 (**Figure 4**) show the development of the back plots of the Cheap Street houses on the site with small cottages or tenements, including some access alleys later called Gilbert Court and Falkland Place. A brief review of the census returns suggests that these were occupied by working-class families. There appears to have been a boot and shoe maker living on part of the site in 1861. Cattle were sold in Cheap Street until the 1870s.
- 14.2.9 An extension of the Great Western Railway was built in 1847 across West and East Fields, with a station in the area to the south of the site. Market Street was laid out in the 1870s, partly along the pre-existing line of Mays or Mayors Lane, and was formerly called Newmarket Street and Cattle Market Street. Rows of terraced houses and small cottages with gardens were built along its north side within the boundaries of the site, and named Fetorts Place, probably after their

builder. The New Market Inn had now been established on the north side of the Cheap Street/Market Street junction. The new street gave access to a new cattle market, which was built in 1873 on the site of the present bus station.

14.2.10 The east-west strip of land on the south corner of Cheap Street and Market Street, the opposite corner to the site, belonged to the St Bartholomew Hospital charity. The Coach and Horses public house fronted Cheap Street here. A measured plan and elevation of this site in 1839/40 gives an indication of the type of buildings likely to have been present on the site just to their north at this time (**Appendix 1: Figure 2**). This property was sold by the municipal charities in 1921. It backed on to Baloon Mead to the rear, on the site of the later cattle market and bus station.

14.2.11 In 1924 it was commented “The great days of Newbury seem over for the present, but it remains a quietly active and prosperous little community”.

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D/EBz O1 248-250)	lay subsidy roll for Newbury and other parishes 1629 (Newbury section printed in Money History of Newbury
D/ENm8/20	payment for report on Weaver Arms, Cheap Street 1897
D/ENm8/21	deed of messuage and garden on west side of Cheap Street 1600
D/ENm8/23/1-4 1638-1644	leases of messuage on west side of Cheap Street etc
D/ENm8/24/1-4	leases of Weavers Arms, Cheap Street 1780-1867
D/ESA M387	rental inc Newbury manor 1622
D/EW T49	deeds in Cheap Street 1386-14_2
D/EX 275 T5 common field land 1708	deed of messuage on west side of Cheap Street and
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D/EX 537/1	notes on Newbury streets and buildings c1965-1975 by Brian Coghlan (inc Cheap Street)
D/EX 819/1/1	settlement of King's Head Inn on west side of Cheap Street 1691
D/EX 898/2/278	sale catalogue of St Bartholomew's Grammar School property, inc Victoria House and three shops in Cattle Market Street 1921 (cf N/QB 32/26)
D/EX 1103/1/3	tenancy agreement of St Bartholomew's Hospital to A P Morton of a shop and premises in New Market Street 1906

D/EX 1149/1	lease of two freehold messuages and two shops on west side of Cheap Street 1726
D/EX 1183/2/9	sale particulars of 22-23 Cheap Street, six cottages and a store at 12-17 New Market Street, etc 1909
D/EX 1295/9	agreement to let 29 Cheap Street 1904
D/EX 1379/24	lease of messuage on west side of Cheap Street 1692
D/EX 1379/30/1-2	lease of messuage on west side of Cheap Street (property of St Bartholomew's Hospital charity) 1719
D/EX 1406/1/1	covenant to levy fine 1672, inc two adjoining messuages in Cheap Street, and one messuage now used as two tenements on west side of Cheap Street (reciting a deed of 1671), etc
D/EX 1443/1/1-31	deeds inc Cheap Street houses 1822
D/EX 1466/1/13/1-2	deed of garden off Cheap Street 1789
D/EX 1466/1/27/1-2 Cheap Street 1697	bundle inc a deed of seven messuages on west side of Cheap Street 1697
D/EX 1668/3/5/4/1-41	correspondence and schedules of deeds re transfer of Properties, inc New Market Inn 1945-9
D/EX 1668/3/5/9/1-4	deeds of Aldermaston Brewery and other tied houses, inc Red Cow, New Inn and New Market Inn 1835-1903
D/EZ 7/28 (damaged)	lease of messuage on west side of Cheap Street 1610
N/AM 1/37	survey of the manor of Newbury by John Hercy the younger 1608 (see MF 189)
N/AP 1/1-12	Poor Rate books: Cheap Street district 1775-1799 (see MF 31469)
N/AP 1/14-17	Poor Rate books: Cheap Street and Northbrook Street districts 1780, 1817/18, 1824, 1829/30
N/AP 2/1	Church Rate book 1792, inc Cheap Street
N/FA 4/1	rent roll of Newbury Borough quit rents in arrears for 11 years ending Michelmas 1689
N/FA 4/2/1-3	Newbury Borough rent rolls for land and buildings, butchers' market stalls and intrusions 1692
N/FA 4/3	Newbury Borough rental, inc rents, tolls and quit rents 1763-1824 (1 vol)

N/FA 6/1/1-2	Newbury Borough tax assessment mid 17th century (with transcript)
N/QA 12/1 40 (1 vol)	plans of Consolidated Municipal Charity property 1839-
N/QA 12/2	OS 1800 1:2500 map Berkshire sheet XLIII 1 marked to show charity properties
N/QB 17/1/16	authority for re-erecting St Bartholomew Hospital charity premises in Cheap Street and Newmarket Street 6 Feb 1905
N/QB 32/26	sale catalogue of St Bartholomew Hospital charity property 1921 (with photographs and plans), inc business premises in Cheap Street, three shops and Victoria House in Cattle Market Street (Lots 12 to 16, comprising corner property as in N/QA 12/2) (cf D/EX 898/2/278)
PM 123	Map of Newbury by John Willis 1768
T/A 17/1 (from TNA E179/243)	photostat copy of Hearth Tax returns 1663

British Library, Euston (BL)

Manuscripts department:

Additional MS 28676B ff293-312 f294 f300	views and plans of Newbury 19th century including: map with Latin place-names by Stukeley 1723 view of Newbury from south between Winchester and Silchester roads, showing open fields, by Stukeley 1723
ff305, 306 f308	view of Newbury looking north (2 copies) 18th century another view of Newbury from south 18th century
Stowe MS 4456 f89 century	small-scale map of Newbury and surroundings 17th century

Map department:

K.TOP 7.36.1.a	A prospect of Newbury by Stukeley 1723, showing the church and the open fields from the south (as in Additional MS 28676B f300)
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The National Archives, Kew (TNA)

C 2/Eliz/A7/30	Edward Aprice versus John and Margaret Cordrey, case over a house in Cheap Street, Newbury
E 142/63	extent of lands in Newbury of earl of March and John Mautravers 5 Edward III (1331/2)
E 317/Berks/25	survey of cottages and land at Newbury (4ff) 1654
IR 23/2	Berkshire Land Tax assessment 1798
IR 29/2/95	Newbury parish tithe apportionment 1839
IR 30/2/95	Newbury parish tithe map 1839
LR 2/187 ff112-123	Newbury town survey temp Edward VI (1547-53)
LR 2/197 ff253-6 (1608/9)	extract from survey of Newbury manor 6 James I (1608/9)
LR 2/198 ff71-2	extracts from surveys of Newbury manor and concealed lands there temp Elizabeth (1558-1603) and 6 James I (1608/9)
LR 2/209 ff122-161, 180-1	extracts from surveys of Newbury manor and concealed lands there temp Elizabeth (1558-1603) and 6 James I (1608/9)
SC 11/47 temp Henry VI (1422-61)	detailed rental of Newbury manor
SC12/4/41	rental of Newbury manor 6 James I (1608/9)

Census returns:

HO107/33	census return for Newbury 1841
HO107/1685	census return for Newbury 1851
RG9/720	census return for Newbury 1861
RG10/1249	census return for Newbury 1871
RG11/1270	census return for Newbury 1881
RG12/969	census return for Newbury 1891
RG13/1120	census return for Newbury 1901

West Berkshire Council, Newbury
Contact: Geoffrey Pike

Deeds of New Market Inn 1812 onwards (1 bundle, inc OS plan 1972)

Maps and Views

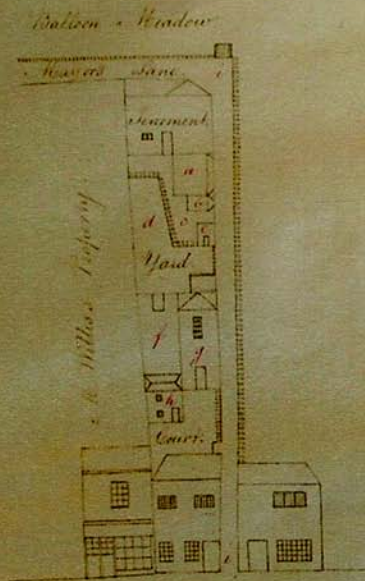
- 17th century small-scale map of Newbury and surroundings
(BL Stowe MS 4456 f89)
- 18th century views of Newbury from south
(BL Additional MS 28676B ff 305, 306, 308)
- 1723 map with Latin place-names by Stukeley
(BL Additional MS 28676B f294)
- 1723 A prospect of Newbury by Stukeley
(BL K.TOP 7.36.1.a & Additional MS 28676B f300)
- 1761 Map of Berkshire by John Rocque
- 1768 Map of Newbury by John Willis (BRO PM 123)
- 19th century views and plans of Newbury (BL Additional MS 28676B)
- 1839 Tithe map of Newbury parish (BRO D/D1 89/1 & TNA IR 30/2/95)
[Figure 4]
- 1839-40 plans of Consolidated Municipal Charity property (BRO N/QA 12/1)
[Figure 4]
- 1849 Map of Newbury and Speenhamland by Davis (BRO D/EX 295 P1)
- 1880 OS map 1:2500 Berkshire sheet XLIII 1
- 1898 OS map of Newbury from 1:2500 Berkshire sheet XLIII 1 (reprinted by Alan Godfrey Maps with introduction by Tony Higgott)



Fig 1 Part of the tithe map of Newbury parish 1839 (from BRO D/D1 89/1)

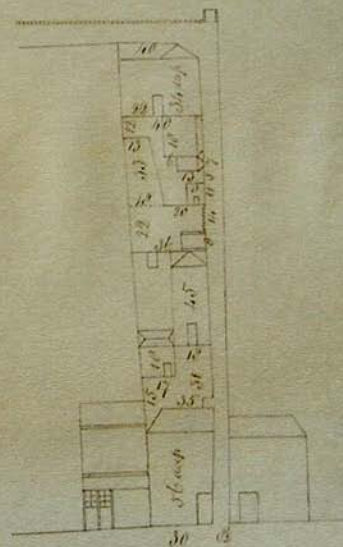
The Church of St. Bartholomew's P. H. in Cheap Street and a Tenement in Mayer's Lane, containing 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches

Scale of 1 chain to 2 inches.



References

- a Foot Ways.
- b Pury.
- c Tenement Yard.
- d Stable & Hay.
- e Pury.
- f Stable.
- g Small Tenement.
- h — Do —
- i Mayer's Lane 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches.



A Piece of Stable Land in Enbourne Parish, bordering on the S.W. corner of West Field
 containing 2. 3. 24. — Scale 2 chains to an Inch

Fig 2 Plan of St Bartholmew's Hospital property on Cheap Street in 1839/40 (from N/QA 12/1)

15 APPENDIX 2

15.1 Table 1: Context summaries: Main excavation area

Area: 0.04ha
Location: (NGR) 447210 166824
Height: 76.5m aOD

Context No	Type	Description
1007	Cut	Modern drain containing 2 or 3 drain pipes within (1008). 16.20m x 1.40m.
1008	deliberate backfill	Dark grey coarse gravel in silty matrix. Contained coarse gravels 20-60mm long. Backfill of modern drain [1007] into which 2 or 3 pipes were placed.
1009	Cut	Modern drain cutting some earlier structures in trench (1041 and 1045). 13.20m x 0.80m.
1010	deliberate backfill	Mid grey concrete and mid yellowish-orange medium gravel 20mm to 60mm long. Fill of drain: concrete coat over drain and loose gravel.
1011	Floor	Brick floor surface, probably quite modern. Cut by drain 1052. Butts 1012. >4m x >3.5m.
1012	Wall	Wall containing floor (1011). 17th Century? Runs into West baulk. Butted by 1013. boned to 1011. Cut by drain 1052. 4.5m x 0.24m x 0.28m (max). Straight sides; brick face material; header coursing/bonding; regular jointing.
1013	Wall	19th Century drain wall, with drain running to south of wall. 3.20m x 0.37m x 0.1m (max). Straight sides, brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; header coursing/bonding; regular jointing.
1014	Wall	Fragment of 19th Century wall, possibly related to 1015. Bonded to 1015, 1012. 0.48m x 0.23m. Brick face material, lime mortar bonding/bedding agent; thin jointing. Only 4 bricks.
1015	Wall	Fragment of wall, 18th Century? Cut by drain 1052. Bonded to 1012, 1014. 0.44m x 0.17m. Brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent; thin jointing. Only 4 bricks.
1016	Wall	Fragment of 18th Century wall. Cut by drain 1052. 0.60m x 0.24m x 0.20m (max). Brick face material; lime mortar bedding/bonding agent; regular jointing.
1017	Wall	Very truncated wall fragment, 18th Century? Bonded to 1018. Cut by drain 1052. 0.38m x 0.24m x 0.36m. Brick face material; lime mortar bedding/bonding agent; regular jointing.
1018	Wall	18th Century foundation wall. Wall made of half bricks. Cut by drain 1052. Bonded to 1017. 0.68m x 0.25m. Brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent; coursing/bonding is half bricks of uneven sizes; regular jointing.
1019	Floor	Fragment of 18th Century floor? Half bricks. Floor uneven. Bonded to 1020. 0.70m x 0.40m. Brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent. Bonded to 1020.
1020	Wall	Wall fragment. 18th Century? Bonded to 1019. 0.50m x 0.35m. Brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent; regular jointing.
1021	Floor	Base for floor 1011 which has lost its brick surface here. Part of a post-Med structure. 18th Century? Cut by drain 1052. 1.40m x 1.40m. Green sand and mortar.
1022	Wall	19th Century wall. Cut by drain 1052. Bonded to 1023 and 1024. 1.3m x 0.24m. Brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; regular jointing.
1023	Wall	19th Century (though could be later) wall, cut by drain 1052, damaged by digger. Bonded to 1022 and 1024. 2.13m x 0.36m x 0.55m (max). Straight sides, brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent.
1024	Wall	19th Century (or later) wall, running into East baulk. Contains floor 1025. 6.40m x 0.36m x 0.35m. Stepped sides; brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; header coursing/bonding; regular jointing.
1025	Floor	19th Century (or later) floor running under north baulk. Enclosed by wall 1024. Regular, even, undamaged. 3.40m x 1.50m. Brick face material; sand bonding/bedding agent; thin coursing/bonding.
1026	Floor	Part of a plaster floor for older part of building. Appears to match up with plaster on SW end of site. Goes into West baulk. 1.81m x 1.59m x 0.02m.
1027	Wall	N-S aligned wall, associated with plaster floor 1026. 1.71m x 0.26m x 0.60m. Brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent; irregular jointing.
1028	Wall	Fragment of N-S aligned wall. Appears to be earlier than wall 1027. Bonded to 1027. Associated with 1026. Demolition rubble appears along East edge; part of floor, or part of wall 1028? 0.42m x 0.40m x 0.06m. Irregular (truncated) sides; brick face material
1029	Wall	18th Century (?) foundation wall. Made of half bricks. Associated to wall 1030. 0.40m x 0.24m. Brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent.

1030	Wall	18th Century foundation wall. Associated with 1029. 2.0m x 0.24m x 0.16m (max). Stepped sides; brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent; English coursing/bonding; thin jointing.
1031	Layer	Mound of compact rubble, demolition material, possibly covering a small cellar or vault. 2m x 1.6m x 0.3m.
1032	Layer	Compact demolition material.
1033	Floor	Part of largely destroyed floor next to wall 1034. Post-Med, 18th Century? Cut by drain 1052. 1.50m x 0.28m. Brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent; regular jointing.
1034	Wall	Foundation wall, 18th Century? Uses half bricks mainly. Cut by drain 1052. 1.10m x 0.25m x 0.30m (max). Straight sides; brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent; regular jointing.
1035	Wall	19th Century wall, part of rectangular building, runs into East baulk. Bonded to 1043. 7.40m x 0.34m x 0.30m (max). Straight sides; brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; English coursing/bonding; smooth, regular jointing.
1036	Floor	19th Century floor. Cut by 1009; bonded to 1037 and 1039. 0.84m x 0.25m. Brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; thin, smooth jointing.
1037	Wall	19th Century wall, butting floor 1036 and wall 1038. Cut by 1009. 1m x 0.13m x 0.11m (max). Straight sides; brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; stretcher coursing/bonding; regular, smooth jointing.
1038	Wall	19th Century wall. Bonded to 1037, 1039. cut by 1009. 0.6m x 0.13m (max). Brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; regular jointing.
1039	Wall	19th Century wall fragment, L-shaped. Bonded to 1036, 1038. 0.80m x 0.36m. Brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent.
1041	Floor	19th Century floor, mostly truncated, rubble and mortar. Cut by 1009. 0.9m x 0.4m. Mortar face material; cement bonding/bedding agent.
1042	Wall	19th Century drain wall. Runs into East baulk. 5.3m x 0.25m. Brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; regular jointing.
1043	Step	19th Century step. Bricks covered in mortar. Bonded to 1035, 1044. 0.9m x 0.37m x 0.09m (max). Brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent.
1044	Wall	19th Century L-shaped wall. E-W 1 brick thick; N-S 2 bricks thick. Bonded to 1043. 2.96m x 0.23m x 0.13m. Straight sides, brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; thin jointing. Brick size 240mm x 110mm x 60mm.
1045	Wall	19th Century wall. Cut by drain 1009. Bonded to 1046. 6.80m x 0.56m x 0.12m (max). Straight sides; brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; header coursing/bonding; thin jointing. Brick size=240mm x 120mm x 80mm.
1046	Wall	19th Century wall, built by digging a hole and putting bricks around the edge. Butts 1045. 1.66m x 1.66m x 0.25m. Straight sides; brick face material; cement bonding/bedding material; English garden coursing/bonding; not pointed, thin jointing.
1047	Wall	19th Century Wall. 1.51m x 1.14m. Straight sides; brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; stretcher coursing/bonding; fine jointing. Brick size=230mm x 110mm x 80mm.
1048	Wall	19th Century wall. 1 brick thick rectangle. 1.15m x 0.81m x 0.15m. Straight sides; brick face material; cement bonding/bedding agent; stretcher coursing/bonding; fine jointing.
1049	Wall	19th Century foundation (?). Wall going into East baulk, next to floor 1050. Frogless bricks. 1 brick high, only 3 bricks visible. 0.25m+ x 0.22m x 0.11m. Straight sides; brick face material; cement mortar bedding/bonding agent; fine jointing.
1050	Floor	Remains of post-Med floor next to wall foundation 1049. Goes into East baulk. 0.65m x 0.22m x 0.05m. Brick face material; lime mortar bonding/bedding agent. Brick size=220mm x 110mm x 50mm.
1051	Wall	19TH Century wall. Within walls 1035 and 1045. 0.56mx0.47mx0.08m. Rectangle shape and Straight sides.. Brick.
1052	Cut	Modern Drain containing gravel and drain pipe. Cuts many structures along its length
1053	Fill	loose. Laid out in purpose of filling drain cut [005] around a drain pipe
1054	Floor	Regular red brick floor of possible storage room that has a later drain. Hand made red brick with no visible temper. Sand foundation beneath floor.
1055	Wall	Hand made red brick with no visible temper. Regular courses. Dividing Wall. Probably Victorian cutting through SE corner.
1056	Floor	Hand made red brick. No visible temper. Irregular Shape. Sand foundation beneath floor. Mortar. Storage room built on top of 16th Cent. Walls
1057	Wall	Linear shape. Brick. Mortar. 0.90mx0.11m. Pos. outer wall of building. Storage use.
1058	Wall	Drain Possibly associated with wall 1057. Brick. Mortar. Smooth jointing. 0.40mx0.24m.
1059	Wall	Linear Shape. Brick and flint. Mortar. 0.6mx0.23m. N-S aligned wall. Possibly part of 1061.
1060	Wall	Irregular shape. 0.63mx1.00m. Brick Flint and sandstone. Mortar and sand as bedding agent.
1061	Wall	Linear shape. 2.30mx0.35m. Flint (90%), sandstone and brick. Walls of room 1059. Possible collapse of wall

1062	Deposit	Flint 0.25mx0.25m. No obvious patters or alignment in their position.
1063	Wall	Linear shape. Vertical sides, horizontal base. !.64mx 0.11m x 1.26m x 1.52m. Brick. Degraded Ash mortar. External wall.
1064	Wall	Handmade brick. No frog. 1.29mx0.45m height. Northern external wall of porch/stairs to cellar.
1065	Wall	Handmade brick. Lime mortar. 2.6mx0.32mx0.11mx0.45m. E-W wall forming northern wall of cellar.
1066	Wall	Handmade brick. 2.76mx0.12mx0.37m. Southern wall of cellar. E-W wall running alongside wall 1070 and possibly part of it.
1067	Wall	Handmade brick. 1.26mx0.25mx0.44mx0.47m. Grey lime mortar. Irregular jointing. Completely overlies wall 1064. Rebuilt section of wall of cellar porch.
1068	Wall	Foundation of early wall (Medieval?).Truncated N-S structure. Handmade tile and flint nodes. 0.85mx0.3mx0.09m.
1069	Wall	Brick roof over cellar. Handmade brick. 1.45mx1.27mx0.21mx0.38m. Sandy matrix.
1070	Wall	Handmade brick. 9.4mx0.49mx0.09mx0.38m. Lime mortar with crushed flint. E-W running wall. Victorian wall dividing two properties.
1071	Wall	Handmade brick. Yellow sandy mortar. Victorian wall dividing two properties. 3.93mx0.23mx0.06mx0.35m.
1072	Wall	Handmade brick. Regular coursing. 1.25mx0.21mx0.26m. South wall of Victorian cellar.
1073	Wall	Handmade brick. Yellowish lime mortar. English bond. North wall of Victorian Cellar.1.16mx0.25m height.
1074	Floor	Apart from mortar it also contains many broken tiles and pieces of brick. 1.24mx1.2mx0.24m
1075	Wall	Hand made Brick. Mortar. 1.38mx0.23m. Smooth jointing. E-W aligned. Not clear building associated with it.
1076	Wall	Flint (70%) and brick. Clay as bedding agent. 0.60mx0.23m. N-S aligned flint wall. Approx. 16th century.
1077	Layer	Rubble layer of hand made bricks. Probably covered floor 1054 wall 1075 and surrounding features.
1078	Wall	Brick wall of Linear shape and vertical sides. Sandy Mortar. Regular courses. 0.80mx0.11mx0.15mx0.24m. Forming room 1079, 1081, 1082, 1083.
1079	Wall	Brick wall. Linear shape and vertical sides. 1.05mx0.45mx0.26mx0.43m. Yellow sandy mortar parallel to 1078.
1080	Layer	Rubble fill. Light grey brown, red material from bricks. Loamy sand. Recent fill, probably from demolition.
1081	Wall	Linear shape and vertical sides. Mortar. 1,00mx0.08mx0.07mx0.08m. Associated with wall 1083 and 1082.
1082	Wall	Brick. Mortar. Brick "shelf" attached to wall 1083. 0.87mx0.14mx 0.06m height. Linear shape and Vertical sides.
1083	Wall	Brick. Mortar. Linear shape. Stepped sides. N-S. Possibly Victorian
1084	Fill	Light grey brown soil. Sandy clay. Probably demolition rubble fill.
1085	Wall	Brick and stone wall. Yellow sandy mortar. 1.07mx0.43mx0.05mx0.15m. Linear shape E-W. Vertical sides. Fragment of wall apparently incorporated into 1035.
1086	Wall	Stone wall. Linear shape E-W.2.38mx0.27mx0.08m height. Medieval stone wall.
1087	Fill	Rubble fill overlying possible medieval wall 1086. Mid Orange brown. Silty clay. Probably demolition rubble.
1088	Floor	Brick floor of building cellar. Mortar.0.95mx0.67m.two sizes of bricks.
1089	Wall	Red brick wall. Mortar. 1.15mx0.20m. E-w. cutting 1090 and 1088. No temper. Linear shape.
1090	Floor	Red brick. Mortar. Basement or drain. 0.66mx0.24m. Probably same as 1088.
1091	Wall	Bricks. Mortar. Linear shape. Smooth Jointing. NE-SW. Assoc with floor 1090. Wall of Building/Room.
1092	Wall	Irregular shape. Flint 95% and Brick. Part of flint wall. Wall or foundation. Similar 16th cent. Walls
1093	Wall	Brick. Mortar. Smooth jointing. NE-SW. Walls 1091 and 1094 could be part of it, but on lightly different alignment.
1094	Wall	Linear shape. Mortar and brick.).0.22mx0.25m. Either part of walls 1091 and 1093 or a n-s aligned wall.
1095	Wall	Brick and Mortar. 0.22mx0.25m. N-S aligned. Likely a 16th cent building that continues to the north. Foundation.
1096	Cut	Cut visible only running parallel to the wall 1063 10cm to its north.
1097	Cut	N-S aligned cut containing Fe pipe 1099
1098	Fill	Demolition rubble mixed with soil. Contains many broken bricks and tiles and much lime mortar and shoe leather. Dark brown. Silty clay.
1099	Fill	Iron pipe.
1100	Well	See evaluation sheets.
1101	Wall	Red brick. Mortar. Thin N-S wall that is bounded to E-W wall 1104 at a 90 angle, 0.58mx0.08m.
1102	Floor	Irregular shape. Brick and mortar. Smooth jointing. 0.92mx0.47m. Associated with

		walls 1104 and 1101.
1103	Wall	Irregular shape. Brick and mortar. Possibly same as 1102 associated with walls 1104 and 1101. 0.46mx0.22m.
1104	Wall	N-s outer wall of building. Bonded to 1101 and 1103. Maybe same as 1093. Red brick and Mortar. 2.93mx0.25m.
1106	Floor	Brick and mortar. Smooth jointing. Butts walls 1107 and 1108. Evidence for burning, charcoal. Possibly Hearth.
1107	Wall	Bounded to wall 1071 and to similar wall 1108. NE-SW. Contained floor 1106 Red brick and Mortar Regular bonding. 0.48mX0.21m
1108		Red brick and Mortar. Regular bonding. SE-NW. Stepped wall bounded to 1107 and 1071. 1.02mx0.15m
1109	Wall	Flint 50% and sandstone. Clay. Flint wall or foundations. N-S. Similar to 16th cent walls on site
1110	Wall	North-south brick wall. Mortar. Regular bonding. Likely a room divider
1111	Floor	Red brick and limestone brick. Mortar. Regular bonding. Fine jointing. 0.90mx0.085m. Possibly Victorian floor border.
1112	Floor	Brick and mortar. Smooth jointing looks like a little nook but probable just the remains of a floor that have just survived in this shape. Poss. part of floor 1106
1113	Floor	Irregular shape. Bricks and sand. Probably same as floor 1114.0.42mx0.36m
1114	Floor	Brick and mortar. Irregular shape. Probably the same as 1113. 0.92mx0.50m
1115	Layer	Irregular shape. Mortar and Rubble. Over floors 1113 and 1114. Put in place to enable the building of wall 116. 2.20mx1.40m
1116	Wall	Linear shape. Red brick and mortar. No visible temper. 2.36mx0.49m. Regular bonding and regular jointing. N-S. on top of earlier Victorian floor 1114
1117	Wall	Linear right angled shape and vertical sides. Light creamed mortar. Exterior wall of building. 3.55mx0.4mx0.4mx0.5m
1118	Wall	Brick and light greyish sandy mortar. Linear shape E-W. Vertical sides. Regular bonding.
1119	Floor	Brick and light grey sandy mortar Regular bonding. Southern continuation of 1033 corner with 1123
1120		Linear shape. NW-SE. Vertical sides. Cement. Unclear bonding, maybe regular. Relatively modern flue for a drain
1121	Wall	Linear shape. N-S. Vertical sides 0.26mx0.35m. Greyish yellow sandy mortar
1122	Wall	Brick. Cut by modern drain [1009]/1010 appears to continue on the other side as 1045.
1123	Wall	Brick and yellowish grey mortar. Appears to be part of wall marking edge of floor 1119 maybe simply part of the floor itself. Later wall 1118 built over the top.
1124	Wall	Concrete slab possibly modern against wall 1070 to the north. 2.21mx0.38m.Maybe a foundation as James Box suggested, maybe a machine base.
1125	Floor	Irregular shape. Brick and Mortar/Sand. Smooth jointing. Unclear Bonding. 0.86mx0.67m.
1126	Floor	Brick floor, irregular in plan, 1.5 x 1.5 m surface, with several overlapping layers of brick bounded by mortar - possibly of different phases and set at different angles. Associated with wall (1127), possibly Victorian. In two places bricks were blacken
1127	Wall	At least 5 layers of brick remaining of Victorian wall running roughly N-S and bowing out to the W and E against wall (1070). It is 2.03 m long and 1.9 m wide, made of red and glazed brick (0.23 x 0.11 m) with mortar bonding. Associated to floor (1126).
1128	Deposit	Irregular lay-out of modern concrete of dimensions 0.84 x 0.52 m.
1129	Wall	N - S aligned brick wall with flint and tile foundations visible. Bricks were hand - made with mortar bonding and smooth jointing, possibly reused. Under (1128), butts (1131), (1070). No clear relation to other structures.
1130	Wall	Easterly wall of room on SW corner of a building, running roughly N - S and forming 90 degrees angle with its contemporary (1131), bonded to it by mortar. 2.86 m long and 0.24 m wide, made of red brick (0.23m x 0.11 m) with regular bonding and even jointing
1131	Wall	Roughly E - W running brick linear wall in SW corner of the building, forming southern boundary of a room with brick plastered floor. Meets (1130) to the E. 5 m long, 0.23 m wide, bricks bonded by mortar, with regular bonding and even jointing.
1132	Deposit	Dark brown demolition rubble composed of mixed soil, brick and tiles fragments and mortar on silty clay matrix.
1133	Floor	Remnant of brick floor of dimensions 0.46 x 0.32 x 0.06 m. Made of handmade red brick without frogs (22.5 x 10 x 6.5 cm), with regular bonding, fine jointing, all facing the same way (E - W aligned). Possibly on sandy bedding (unclear).
1134	Wall	Small section of a linear brick wall running N - S and bounding floor (1119). E wall of the room. 0.60 m long, 0.13 m wide, made of red brick and mortar. Built over (1134); (1135) and (1136) may be its possible northern continuation.
1135	Wall	Small (0.47 x 0.11 m) fragment of a possible linear wall, running N - S. Made of brick bond by mortar. Maybe continuation of (1134) - if so, associated with floor (1033).
1136	Wall	A few bricks remained, possibly of a wall making N corner of a room and bonded to (1134) and (1135). If not, could be part of floor (1033).

1137	Wall	E - W running wall, 6.6 x 0.23 x 0.09 - 0.21 m, made of red brick (22 x 11 x 6 cm) and mortar, with regular coursing and jointing. Between 3.89 m and 4.50 m from its eastern end is cut by a modern drain.
1138	Structure	Probable remnants of N - S aligned wall, 0.23 x 0.23 m. Possibly the same as or associated with (1139). Made of brick and mortar, with unclear coursing and weathered jointing.
1139	Structure	Square in plan (0.23 x 0.23 m) brick and mortar structure, possibly remnants of N - S aligned wall, the same or associated with (1138).
1140	Wall	E - SW aligned red brick wall, probably Victorian. Exterior wall - N wall of a toilet, later used as a coal cellar. Possibly built round an earlier one, which may have been unstable. 2 x 0.5 x 0.02 - 0.03 (exposed) m.
1141	Floor	Brick floor with bricks placed in a random order (2.14 x 1.34 m). Rectangular in plan, with remains of coal dust on it. Cut by [1116] to put a drain in - possibly for a toilet.
1142	Structure	Ceramic brown drain pipe pointing upwards - possibly of a Victorian toilet. 1.34 m long, 0.43 m diameter.
1143	Fill	Southern boundary wall of small outhouse. Wall is parallel to 1140 and encloses floor surface 1141. Only one course of header bond visible above buried foundation.
1144	Alleyway	Flint cobbled floor in alleyway. Probably the same as (1145) and (1156). Dips in the middle could have been done to drain water off the path. 0.61 x 0.34 m.
1145	Deposit	Irregular patch of cobbled surface (0.48 x 0.20 m), S of wall 1143, quite disturbed. Eastern continuation of (1144).
1146	Surface	Plaster or concrete layer overlying brick floor (1147), possibly later addition to the original floor to smooth it out. Patches of surface got all the same context number. Possible cast iron stove fitting or window frame was wound in spoil on the floor.
1147	Floor	Brick floor of ground - level room at SW corner of excavations (4.6 x 4.4 m), originally just bricks with mortar bonding, regular courses and thin jointing, later covered with (1146). In doorway on N - E edge of the room floor extends over wall [1149].
1148	Wall	N - S aligned linear brick and mortar wall (1.60 x 0.23 m). Probably the same as (1149), associated with floor (1147). Victorian?
1149	Wall	E - W aligned linear brick and mortar wall (3.90 x 0.26 m). Doorway present in it. Probably the same as (1148), associated with floor (1147). Victorian?
1150	Deposit	Dark greyish brown silty clay thin layer overlying (1151) by the wall (1086).
1151	Deposit	Light yellowish brown silty clay with 40 % of gravel, thin layer over wall (1086).
1152	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay by wall (1086) of unclear relations with other contexts (excavated personally by project manager).
1153	Wall	NW - SE aligned brick and mortar wall (1.50 x 0.24) - possibly edge of alleyway. Curves round pebbles (1156) in SE end.
1154	Structure	Brick border to door entrance (0.73 x 0.05 m). Associated with (1156) as a part of the doorway. Victorian?
1155	Deposit	Irregular concrete layout (0.42 x 0.40), probably floor surface or layer put to level the area. The same as (1146)?
1156	Surface	Irregular patch of cobbled floor in a doorway (0.54 x 0.16 m), bordered with (1154) and (1147). Victorian?
1157	Wall	Brick and mortar wall (1.46 x 0.12 m) of a small room, possibly used as storage or as an outhouse. Around it concentration of pottery and glass.
1158	Wall	E - W aligned, brick and mortar linear wall (2.74 x 0.26 m). Bonded to (1027), associated with (1030).
1159	Structure	Modern or Victorian drain structure consisting of ceramic pipe in brick and mortar rectangular channel, incomplete. Possibly associated to wall (1158).
1160	Wall	Wall (2.0 x 0.24 x 0.05 - 0.22 m) made of red brick (23 x 11 x 6 cm, regular courses, Flemish bonding) and mortar, attached parallel to (1066) - maybe some kind of repair or support for it.
1161	Cut	Cut of drain for possible loo through brick floor (1141). Shape unknown, 1.34 m long, 0.43m wide, possibly Victorian.
1162	Foundation	Tile foundations (1.84 x 0.21 m), possibly for wooden structure, v. fragmentary, NE - SW aligned.
1163	Deposit	Gravel layer on silty matrix, moderately compact, on area of 1.5 m diameter to the North of tile foundations (1162). Contains animal bone and roof tile. Probably relates to the construction of one of the surrounding features.
1164	Deposit	Medium grey silt loam 0.23 cm thick beneath tile foundations (1162).
1165	Deposit	Localised thin deposit of medium orange clay overlying (1164).
1166	Deposit	Medium grey silty loam deposit over (1165), probably relates to the tile foundations (1162).
1167	Deposit	Thin charcoal layer over (1166). It is not clear if this is dumped deposit or in situ burning.
1168	Deposit	Medium grey silt loam layer within foundations (1162), over (1167).
1169	Deposit	Layer of orange gravel 0.09 m thick - modern base coat for tarmac layout.
1170	Deposit	Medium brown sandy loam mixed deposit containing modern material, 0.30 m thick.
1171	Deposit	Mid dark brown silty clay deposit, 0.20 m thick, visible in section of machine cut, modern.

1172	Deposit	Mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.08 m thick layer visible in section of machine - cut trench. Modern.
1173	Deposit	Firm, thin layer of white sand visible in section of machine - cut trench; possible bedding for 19 - the century floor.
1174	Deposit	Light yellow sand, loose 0.08m thick - bedding for 19 - the century floor (1002).
1175	Cut	Probable cut for foundation of a wall (1272), described as "a cut of ditch - like feature", 2.2 m wide and 0.48 m deep (length unknown). Victorian?
1176	Fill	Mid reddish brown clayey deposit overlying wall (1272).
1177	Fill	Greyish white sandy silt compact layer 0.04 m thick, probably the result of water - related accumulation.
1178	Fill	Light brown sandy clay 0.05 m thick secondary deposit.
1179	Fill	Dark greyish brown rubble on silty clay matrix, 0.16 m thick. Contains fragments of tiles, bricks and animal bones. Deliberate backfill?
1180	Fill	Dark grey clay lens under (1177), 0.03 m thick.
1181	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with frequent pebbles, 0.21 m thick, possibly deliberate backfill.
1182	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with sparse inclusions of mortar 0.18 m thick. Possibly deliberate backfill or base for a floor.
1183	Fill	Light yellowish brown gravel deposit, possible deliberately dumped.
1184	Deposit	Deliberately deposited dark brown gravel probably used to level the ground, 0.12 m thick, cut by [1175].
1185	Deposit	Yellowish white firm sand 0.04 m thick bedding for floor (1002).
1186	Deposit	Probable demolition deposit - dark grey silty clayey rubble layer 0.21 m thick.
1187	Deposit	Black sandy silt deposit 0.24 m thick under the modern car park tarmac surface (1001).
1188	Deposit	Localised deposit of yellow sand 0.03 m thick - probably levelling base for 19th century floor (1002).
1189	Deposit	Thick deposit (0.45 m) of dark grey silty clay, under (1184), described as "containing low wall" - deliberate levelling of surface?
1190	Cut	Voided
1191	Fill	Voided
1192	Fill	Voided
1193	Layer	Single episode of yellowy - brown clayey layer in baulk. No archaeological components or coarse components - base for later buildings? 0.22 m thick.
1194	Deposit	Light reddish brown sandy clay - possibly base for a pipe over (1193). Not dated.
1195	Fill	Cancelled
1196	Deposit	Mid reddish brown silty clay layer 0.05 m thick with frequent inclusions of manganese, possibly accumulated in wet conditions. Contains late medieval pottery.
1197	Pit	Irregular sub-circular in shape, cuts through late medieval floor layer (1210), fill dated to post - medieval.
1198	Deposit	Medieval levelling dump layer of large, pebbly gravel, 0.12 m thick, under (1213).
1199	Deposit	Isolated dump of natural orangey brown clay of late medieval/ post medieval date, under [1200].
1200	Cut	Voided
1201	Fill	Voided
1202	Cut	Trench for wall foundation (1204). Linear, E-W aligned, Dimensions: 1.1 m x 0.4 m x 0.3 m deep.
1203	Deposit	Orange brown clay layer overlaying a small patch of mortar floor (1210). It is immediately adjacent to flint wall (1204). Late or post medieval.
1204	Wall	Late medieval or early post-med partition wall. E-W oriented, heavily truncated flint cobble wall with fragments of red tile, bounded with orangey brown clay. Dimensions: 1.1 m x 0.4 m. Within foundation trench [1202]. Mortar floor layer (1210) butts up a
1205	Cut	Cut of post medieval pit, circular in plan with concave sides. It truncated W side of (1210). Over 3 m long
1206	Fill	Mid grey sandy clay. Fill of post medieval pit. Similar In colour and texture to a post medieval layer 1213.
1207	Deposit	Late medieval or post medieval deposition layer. Yellowish brown clay with charcoal flecking. Contained rare demolition rubble (brick). It overlies (1227) and is cut by pit [1211].
1208	Deposit	Deliberate dump of burnt material. Black sandy clay with charcoal. Overlies (1207).
1209	Deposit	Late or post medieval deposition layer. Dark grey sandy clay with common flint gravel. Contained rare animal bone, pottery and brick/tile. It overlies (1207) and (1227).
1210	Deposit	Mortar floor surface of post-medieval building. Light yellow sandy mortar, depth: 0.02m. It is cut by [1211], a pit, and a series of post holes [1231, 1233, 1235, 1239, and 1241].
1211	Cut	Cut of post medieval pit. Sub rectangular, with vertical sides and a flat base. Dimensions: 0.6m x 0.5m x 0.55m deep. It truncated late medieval mortar floor and post medieval layers.
1212	Fill	Fill of a pit. Mid grey sandy clay with moderate flint gravels. Contained sparse CBM.

1213	Layer	Medieval agricultural/garden soil. Comprises grey brown clay silt with rare small-scale gravels, rare pottery fragments and rare charcoal flecking / fragments. 0.25m in depth.
1214	Cut	Cut of a rubbish pit. Circular with steep sides. 2.25m long, not fully excavated. Possibly medieval.
1215	Fill	Dump of waste material within a rubbish pit. Medium grey browns silty loam with moderate flint gravel. Contained brisk, animal bone, pottery, glass, metal and a coin (SF 1).
1216	Wall	N-S oriented tile wall within (1189). Heavily truncated. Cut by ditch [1175]. 1.75m long
1218	Fill	Cancelled
1219	Wall	Tile wall. N-S aligned vertical sides. Dimensions: 3.68m x 0.56m x 0.18m high. Tiles have holes pierced - re-used roof tiles probably.
1220	Cut	Flint and stone lined well, deliberately backfilled. Mortar not visible, probably degraded. Circular in plan (diam. 0.96m), not excavated.
1221	Fill	Dark grey brown silt with abundant flint and stone gravel. Contained common brick and iron objects. Deliberate backfill of well, post medieval.
1222	Wall	E-W oriented tile wall with vertical sides. 0.76m x 0.18m x 0.05 m high. Bonding material not visible, very random coursing.
1223	Wall	N-S aligned tile wall. No bonding material visible. 0.29 m long.
1224	Fill	Initial interior surface within 18th century structure, bounded to the west by wall 1219. Comprises brown clay mixed with common small blocks of degraded chalk /light brown clay in 2:1 ratio. 0.04m in depth.
1225	Floor	Wall and floor combination, overlying (1226) - gravel with fine mortar bedding. Made of re-used bricks and sandy mortar. Located in SW corner of site. The wall is 2 bricks high. Part of Victorian development?
1226	Deposit	Bedding layer for foundations of (1225). Mid yellowish brown silty clay with common gravel. Contained oyster shells and animal bone.
1227	Layer	Greyish brown sandy clay with demolition rubble and rare animal bone. Deposition layer.
1228	Fill	Secondary fill. Light greyish brown silty loam with chalk patches. Contained animal bone, brick, pot and coin SF 2. Secondary deposit. 0.23 m deep
1229	Fill	Deliberate backfill of pit. Mid orangey brown clay with rare small flint gravel. Contained CBM. 0.08 m deep
1230	Fill	Deliberate dump of waste materials. Medium grey silty loam with moderate flint inclusions. Contained CBM, Animal bone, pottery and metal objects. Not fully excavated, located towards the base of the pit.
1231	Cut	Cut of posthole. Circular, with vertical sides and flat base. 0.3 m diam., 0.03 m deep. Cut into mortar floor. Possibly part of structure placed on late medieval floor.
1232	Fill	Fill of posthole. Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Material from layer (1209) collected into post hole after removal of the post.
1233	Cut	Cut of posthole. Circular, with vertical sides and flat base. 0.3 m diam., 0.05 m deep. Cut into mortar floor. Possibly part of structure placed on late medieval floor.
1234	Fill	Fill of posthole. Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Material from layer (1209) collected into post hole after removal of the post.
1235	Cut	Cut of posthole. Circular, with vertical sides and concave base. 0.3 m diam., 0.4 m deep. Cut into mortar floor. Possibly part of structure placed on late medieval floor.
1236	Fill	Fill of posthole. Mid grey sandy clay. Contained brick, tile and animal bone. Similar to 1209, a layer which was capping the pit/posthole.
1237	Fill	Dark greyish brown clay with rare flints. Contained animal bone, tile, pottery and oyster shell. Final deliberate backfill of a post-medieval pit. 1.92m diam., 0.22 m deep.
1238	Cut	Cut of a post-medieval - Victorian pit. Square, with steep concave sides. Not fully excavated. 1.92 m diam.
1239	Cut	Small posthole, square with steep to vertical sides and irregular base. 0.25 m x 0.25 m x 0.2 m deep. Related to late or post medieval structure.
1240	Fill	Mid grey sandy clay with sparse gravel inclusions. Contained brick, tile and animal bone. Fill of a posthole.
1241	Cut	Small posthole. Circular (0.25 m diam) with steep sides and flat base. 0.03 m deep. Part of a possible late or post-medieval structure.
1242	Fill	Fill of a posthole. Greyish brown sandy clay with moderate gravel. Contained sparse CBM.
1243	Wall	Wall, made of flint (S face) and loose tile/brick rubble. Bonded with mortar, no visible course. Built on layer (1247). Dimensions: 2 m x 0.6 m x 0.15 m high. Badly damaged / truncated - no relationship with other structures visible.
1244	Cut	Cut of a pit. Oval, with moderate sides and flat base. 0.6 m x 0.5 m x 0.26 m deep. Cuts construction layer (1247). Possibly used for drainage.
1245	Fill	Secondary fill of it. Medium grey brown clay with common flint gravel. No archaeological components.
1246	Fill	Bonding agent of flint wall, late medieval in date. Orange brown clay with moderate gravel inclusions.

1247	Fill	Construction layer from Victorian times. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions.
1248	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay, contained tile fragments. It was overlying wall (1243).
1249	Layer	Light yellowish brown clay with moderate flint gravel inclusions. Contained rare pottery fragments. A capping layer over pit [1268].
1250	Cut	Cut of a pit, most likely rubbish pit. Oval with moderate, concave sides and flat base. 0.6 m diam., 0.23 m deep.
1251	Fill	Lower fill of a rubbish pit, secondary fill with events of deliberate waste material deposition. Mid greyish brown silty loam with sparse small flints. Contained pottery and animal bone. 0.15m deep
1252	Fill	Upper secondary fill of a rubbish pit, a result of gradual accumulation and occasional deposition of rubbish. Mid brown silty loam with rare flints. Contained cbm and charcoal.
1253	Layer	A layer of orange clay, irregular in shape. Dimensions: 0.44 m x 0.24 m. Contained pottery. Floor layer or a bedding layer for a floor.
1254	Cut	Cut of most likely rubbish pit. Circular, with steep concave sides and uneven base. Dimensions: 0.34 m diam., 0.53 m deep.
1255	Fill	Lower secondary fill of pit, a result of gradual accumulation of material. Mid to dark greyish brown silty loam. Contained animal bone and charcoal. 0.22 m deep.
1256	Fill	Upper secondary fill of pit. Mid greyish brown silty loam with sparse small flint gravel. Contained charcoal. 0.33 m deep.
1257	Cut	Possible cut of a stakehole at the base of pit [1254] soon after pit was dug and before the backfilling begun. Circular, with steep and straight sides. Not fully excavated. 0.05m diam.
1259	Cut	Possible cut of a stakehole at the base of pit [1254] soon after pit was dug and before the backfilling begun. Circular, with steep and straight sides and concave base. 0.04m diam., 0.06m deep.
1261	Cut	Possible cut of a stakehole at the base of pit [1254] soon after pit was dug and before the backfilling begun. Circular, with steep and straight sides. Not fully excavated. 0.06 m diam.
1263	Fill	Earliest event recorded on the Site. Alluvial layer dating to the medieval period. Comprises mid grey clayey silt with rare small fragments of charcoal and pottery.
1264	Cut	Cut of foundation trench of post medieval - Victorian date. Linear, with steep sides and flat base. 0.5 m long, 0.4 m deep
1265	Fill	Deliberate backfill of foundation trench of Victorian building. Mid greyish yellow clay with gravels. Contained CBM.
1267	Fill	Post medieval garden soil. This was imported, developed in back yard of property which fronted onto Cheap Street. Comprises mid dark grey brown silty clay with a moderate amount of small-large fragments of stone and rare post medieval pottery. Sparse small
1268	Cut	Cut of a pit situated below late medieval mortar floor. Circular with concave base. 1.4 m diam., 0.3 m deep.
1269	Cut	Cut of probably rubbish pit, not fully excavated. Circular, with steep sides.
1270	Fill	Deliberate pit backfill, dump of rubbish material. Light grey brown silty loam with chalk and CBM fragments.
1271	Fill	Dump of building material within a rubbish pit. Light grey brown silty loam. Contained mortar and fragments of CBM. 0.3 m deep
1272	Wall	Medieval wall aligned ENE-WSW. Made of tiles (some are re-used roof tiles) and flint, laid irregularly. 1.05 m long, 0.26 m wide and 0.19 m high.
1273	Wall	Stone, brick and tile wall, with light reddish brown silty clay used as bonding agent. 0.9 m x 0.11 m x 0.15 m high. Though to be industrial feature.
1274	Fill	Fill of a pit composed of hearth material. Black/dark reddish brown clay with charcoal.
1275	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Contained pottery. Fill of a pit -deliberate deposition of material associated with domestic activity. Possibly medieval.
1276	Fill	Light grey clay with ash. Contained charcoal and Fe object, SF 4. Deliberate dumping of ash and burnt material possibly from hearth.
1277	Fill	Red sandy gravel. Lowest fill of pit. Deliberate deposition of material associated with domestic activity. Possibly medieval.
1278	Cut	Cut of a linear feature with steep straight sides. Not fully excavated. Most likely modern.
1279	Fill	Light yellowish brown gravel. Contained pottery and CBM. Possibly deliberate gravel backfill for drainage purposes.
1280	Cut	Cut of a rubbish pit. Sub-circular with steep straight sides and flat base. 0.59 m diam., 0.9m deep. Post-medieval.
1281	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, CBM, animal bone, pottery. Deliberate backfill - dump of domestic waste material. 0.75 m deep. Lower of two fills of the pit.
1282	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and flint gravel. Contained fragments of tile, animal bone and pottery. Upper of two fills. Deliberate backfill of pit - dump of rubbish.

1283	Cut	Circular posthole with shallow sides and flat base. 0.43 m diam., 0.02 m deep. Only the base of the feature survived. Possibly post-medieval.
1284	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with no archaeological components. Possibly secondary fill of a heavily truncated possible posthole.
1285	Cut	Cut of a rubbish pit. Roughly circular with straight steep sides and concave base. 1.25 m diam., 0.4 m deep.
1286	Fill	Dump of waste material within a pit. Mid brown silty loam with rare flint gravel. Contained pottery, CBM, animal bone, glass and metal fragments.
1287	Hearth	Rectangular, post-medieval hearth. 1.45 m long, 0.49 m high. Made of tiles (placed both horizontal and vertical) bound by orangey red clay. Uneven coursing. Post-medieval.
1288	Layer	Reddish brown clay with pebbles. 0.13m deep. Layer of bedding agent associated with (1287).
1289	Layer	Yellowish orange silty clay, no archaeological components. Deposit affected by burning. 0.04m deep.
1290	Cut	Cut of a pit, only a quarter visible in trench. Moderate sides.
1291	Fill	Mid grey silty clay with small pebbles. One piece of pottery retrieved. Possibly a deliberate backfill. 0.21 m deep.
1292	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with abundant tile fragments. A deliberate disposal of tiles. Medieval. Depth:0.2 m
1293	Cut	Cut of a late medieval pit, not fully excavated, shape not clearly visible.
1294	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with stones (moderate). Contained tile and pottery fragments. Deliberate dump of mostly demolition waste. 0.37 m deep
1295	Fill	Gravel dump in a pit, probably a consolidation layer.
1296	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse flint inclusions. 1.85 m long, 0.34 m deep. Construction layer cut by [1297], no dating material.
1297	Cut	Cut of a pit located underneath Victorian wall. Oval, with moderate concave sides and concave base. 0.34 m deep.
1298	Fill	Dark greyish black silt. Secondary fill of a pit, no dating material. 0.02 m deep.
1299	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Secondary fill of a pit. No archaeological components.
1300	Secondary fill	Post medieval date. Within pit [1297]. Clear horizon underneath wall 1070. Dark Grey-Brown. Silty clay.
1301	Secondary fill	Construction layer. Unknown date and purpose. Overlying [1297]. Clear horizon.
1302	Fill	Construction layer. Clear horizon. Medium grey-brown. Some charcoal.
1303	Cut	Pit. Oval shape. Concave shallow and flat base. Probably a rubbish pit.
1304	Secondary fill	Moderate compaction. #Only base of feature so very little fill remaining. Gradual accumulation unlike other rubbish features which were clearly dumps of material
1305	Cut	Pit. Series of intercutting pits. Utilised for dumping of domestic refuse over short period of time. Irregular shape and base. Shallow sloping.
1306	deliberate backfill	Med/ Post medieval, by finds obtained. Fairly loose fill. Archaeological and coarse components suggest a rapid and deliberate backfill over a short period of time.
1307	Fill	Construction layer of unknown date directly under wall 1070 and E. of 1308.Overlying (1296). Blurred due to bioturbation.
1308	Wall	N-S. In connection with (1070). Possible Victorian vault/cellar. 0.35mx0.46mx0.46m
1309	Fill	Lens of deposition within (1213) deposited in one-off event during the gradual filling of (1213). Clear horizon. No dating.
1310	Cut	Rectangular cut for wall 1273. Some king of late med industrial feature.
1311	deliberate backfill	Layer of clay deposited in cut [1310] as a base for wall 1273. Red brown colour. Silty clay
1312	deliberate backfill	Deposited after industrial feature (1273) went out of use. Mid grey brown. Silty clay.
1313	deliberate backfill	Fill of pit by another pit [1293]. Fine layer of mortar and triangular area of burning are also visible in this layer - probably of slump of hearth. No dating.
1314	Cut	Pit. Unknown date/shape. Well defined horizon. No dating
1315	Secondary fill	Medium yellow-brown. Silty clay. The interface is blurred to the rubble nature of (1316).
1316	Layer	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, containing building rubble, mortar. Probably levelling layer. 0.65 m deep.
1317	Layer	Charcoal rich layer, possibly of Victorian date.
1318	Cut	Cut of an oval pit of unknown date/function. 1.86 m diam., 0.23 m deep.
1319	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with flint inclusions. Secondary fill of a pit.
1320	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay - a charcoal layer between (1321) and (1322). 0.35 m deep.
1321	Wall	Victorian brick wall, bound with mortar. Regular course. Height ca. 0.6m. Built on sand bedding.
1322	Wall	Victorian brick wall, bound with mortar (joining 1-2cm), regular coursing. N-S alignment. Part of possible vault / cellar. 0.46 m wide, 0.33 m high.
1323	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Contained CBM. Construction layer from Victorian period. 0.95 m wide, 0.67 m deep.

1324	Wall	Victorian brick wall bound with mortar, regular coursing. 1.11 m wide, 0.67 m high. N-S alignment. Wall of possible cellar / vault.
1325		Building footings for 18th/19th century structure. Constructed of flint nodules 0.1m-.03m in size set within orangey brown clay. This is 0.3m in height and 0.25m in depth.
1326	Layer	Mid grey sandy clay with graves. No archaeological components. Deposition event.
1327	Layer	Mid grey sandy clay with gravel. Contained CBM. Possibly post-medieval ump of material which forms foundation/base layer for post-medieval wall (1061).
1328	Cut	Shallow, narrow foundation. Same dimensions as 1325 which was built within it. c0.1m in depth.
1329	Fill	Interior occupational deposit, probably mainly derived from the use of a hearth in the immediate vicinity. Comprises grey silt with a moderate amount of small charcoal flecks and fragments. 0.03m in depth.
1330	Fill	Clay layer used as an interior floor surface. Comprises compact orangey brown clay with sparse small fragments of crushed stone and sparse charcoal flecks/fragments.
1332	Fill	Secondary floor of 18th century building. This is mainly clay with common small fragments of degraded chalk in a 2:1 ratio
1333	Fill	Build up of ash/burning waste from use of hearth within 18th century building. Comprises light grey silt with sparse small clay and chalk pieces. This was probably a rapid rather than slow deposition event. Deposit restricted to west side of wall 1223 which
1334	Fill	Accumulation of material above floor 1224 within 18th century building. Comprises mid grey-brown silty clay with rare small CBM fragments, sparse small chalk fragments and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and fragments.
1335	Fill	Accumulation of material above floor 1224 within 18th century building. Comprises mid grey-brown silty clay with rare small CBM fragments, sparse small chalk fragments and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and fragments.
1336	Fill	Post occupational accumulation. Material deposited inside 18th century building probably to build up floor height before brick surface was laid. Comprises mid grey brown silty clay with rare medium sized sub-angular flints, rare small fragments of degrade
1344	Cut	Partially excavated post medieval domestic refuse pit. Not completely exposed in plan but probably circular. Steep slightly convex sides. Depth >0.28m. Very similar to multiple others in immediate vicinity.
1345	Fill	Final fill of pit 1344. Comprises mid-dark grey brown clay silt with a sparse amount of small-medium sized fragments of flint and chalk, sparse amounts of CBM and pottery and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and fragments. Derived from deposition of do
1346	Cut	Unexcavated post medieval refuse pit. Circular in plan but unknown depth/characteristics. 0.96m in diameter.
1347	Fill	Final fill of refuse pit 1346. Comprises mid grey brown silty clay with a sparse amount of small-large fragments of degraded chalk, a sparse amount of CBM and pottery fragments and a moderate amount of charcoal flecking.

15.2 Table 2: Context summaries: Perimeter Service Trench

Area: 0.013ha
Location: (NGR) 447229 166910
Height: 76.6m aOD

Context No	Type	Description
1000	Layer	Tarmac.
1001	Layer	Gravel. Yellowish-brown pebbles mixed with mid yellowish brown silty clay. Pebbles are sub-angular <40mm with rare larger pebbles <100mm. Deposit layed as base for tarmac above.
1002	Layer	Demolition rubble. Mid grey clayey silt containing large amounts of CBM.
1003	Layer	Mid grey clayey silt. Contains a few CBM fragments, especially near the top, and small flecks of mortar throughout.
1004	Fill	Mid grey clayey silt. Slightly paler than (1003). Contains small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles <10mm.
1006	Wall	Exposed wall in (1003).

16 APPENDIX 3
16.1 Table 3: Finds totals by material type

Material Type	Number	Weight (g)
Pottery	472	11189
<i>Romano-British</i>	1	5
<i>Medieval</i>	135	2589
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	336	8595
Ceramic Building Material	96	6655
Clay Pipe	115	462
Stone	1	44
Burnt Flint	1	31
Glass	101	3189
Slag	18	74
Metalwork	86	-
<i>Jeton</i>	1	-
<i>Copper Alloy</i>	36	-
<i>Iron</i>	46	-
<i>Lead</i>	2	-
Leather	19	907
Worked Bone	2	14
Animal Bone	1184	27,064
Marine Shell	86	1028

16.2 Table 4: Pottery totals by ware type

Date Range	Ware Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)
ROMANO-BRITISH	Black Burnished ware	1	5
MEDIEVAL	Kennet Valley ware	97	1906
	Sandy wares	14	171
	Minety-type ware	2	36
	Surrey whitewares	22	476
	<i>sub-total medieval</i>	135	2589
POST-MEDIEVAL	Redware	151	5861
	Border Ware	32	529
	Tudor Green	29	192
	Cistercian ware	1	6
	German stoneware	12	538
	English stoneware	2	57
	Staffs-type mottled ware	1	11
	Tinglazed earthenware	6	30
	White saltglaze	22	411
	Basalt ware	1	4
	Agate ware	4	194
	Creamware	2	7
	Pearlware	12	101
	Bone china	5	22
	Refined whiteware	54	613
	Yellow ware	2	19
	<i>sub-total post-medieval</i>	336	8595
	OVERALL TOTAL	472	11189

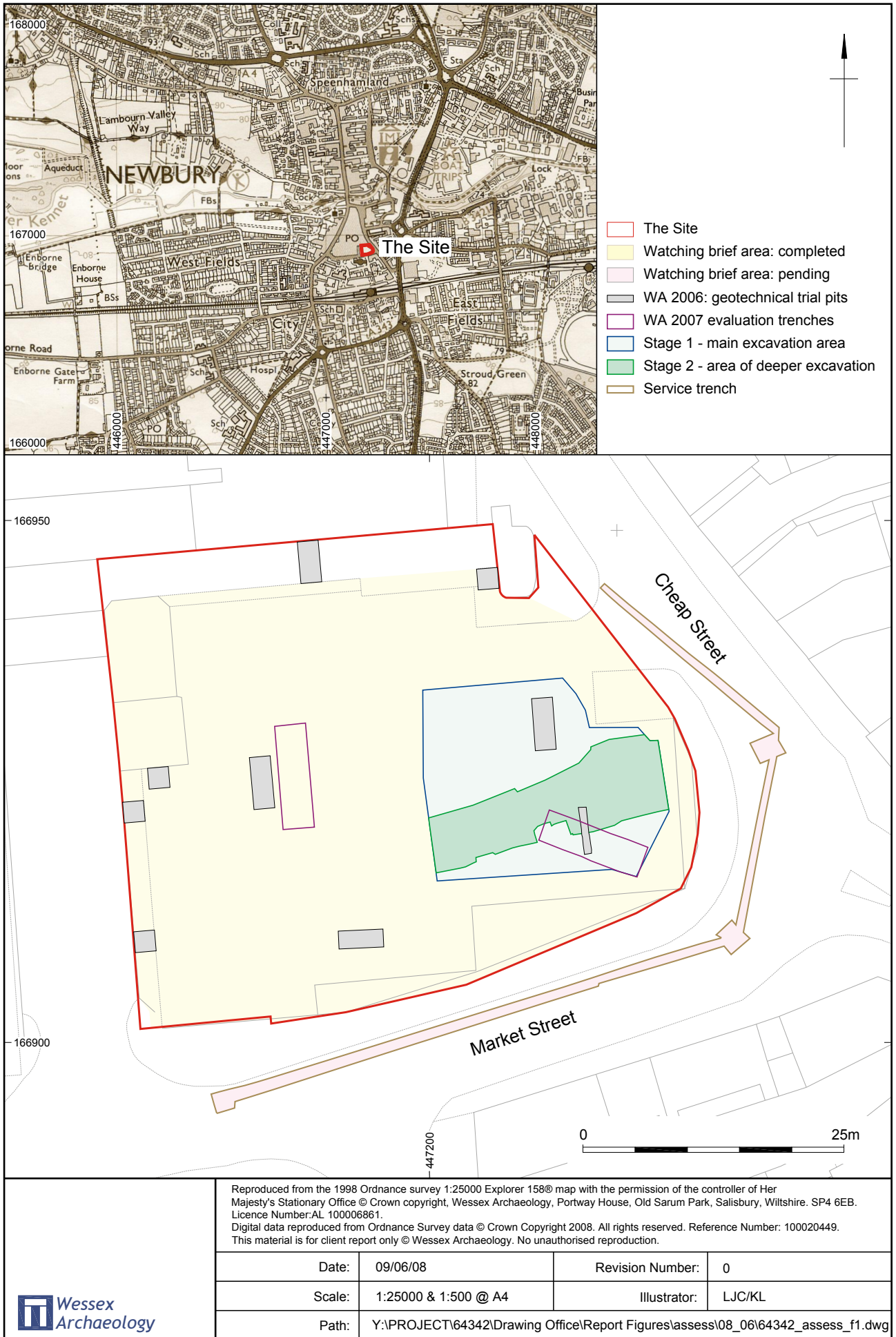
16.3 Table 5: Coin List

<i>Context</i>	1215	<i>Object</i>	1
<i>Metal</i>	Cu Alloy	<i>Denomination</i>	Jeton
<i>Diameter</i>	21	<i>Reverse axis</i>	12
<i>Issuer</i>	Hans Krauwinckel II	<i>Weight</i>	1.3g
<i>Obverse condition</i>	Slightly worn	<i>Issue date</i>	AD 1586 - 1625
<i>Obverse</i>	Three crowns, alternately with three lis, arranged around a central rose. HANNIS KRAUWINCKEL IN NVR	<i>Reverse condition</i>	Slightly worn
		<i>Reverse</i>	Imperial orb within a double tressure of three arches and three angles. HEVTRODT MORGEN TODTT
<i>Mint</i>	Nuremberg	<i>Officina:</i>	
<i>Notes</i>	Jeton struck by Hans Krauwinckel II, master 1586, Medalets & died 1625	<i>References</i>	Cf. Michael Mitchiner, Jetons, Tokens, Vol 1. Nos. 1586-1589.

16.4 Table 6: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol	flot size	% roots	grain	chaff	weed seeds	comments	charcoal 4/2mm	other
Post-Medieval											
Structure 1 –Pit											
1268	1276	502	8	125	-	C	-	B	Indeterminate grain frags, Vicia/Lathyrus, Polygonaceae	50/30ml	-
Structure 2 – Deposition layers											
-	1209	500	9	250	-	C	-	B	Free-threshing wheat and ?barley grain frags, Buds, Brassicaceae, Vicia/Lathyrus, Galium, Polygonaceae	60/70ml	Fish bone (B)
-	1227	501	15	150	-	-	-	C	Polygonaceae	20/35ml	Fish bone (A)
-	1335	503	5	25	-	C	-	-	Indeterminate grain frag	3/5ml	Fish bone (B)

KEY: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30- 99, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 it



Site location plan

Figure 1



- Wall
- Floor/associated feature
- Structure 4
- Structure 5
- Structure 6
- Structure 7
- Structure 8
- Structure 9
- Structure 10
- Structure 11
- Structure 12
- Structure 13
- Property boundary
- Brick structure
- Concrete
- Cemented floor
- Modern disturbance
- Stage 1 - Main area of excavation

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Date:	14/07/08
Scale:	1:80
Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	KL
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Stage 1 - Main excavation area

Figure 3



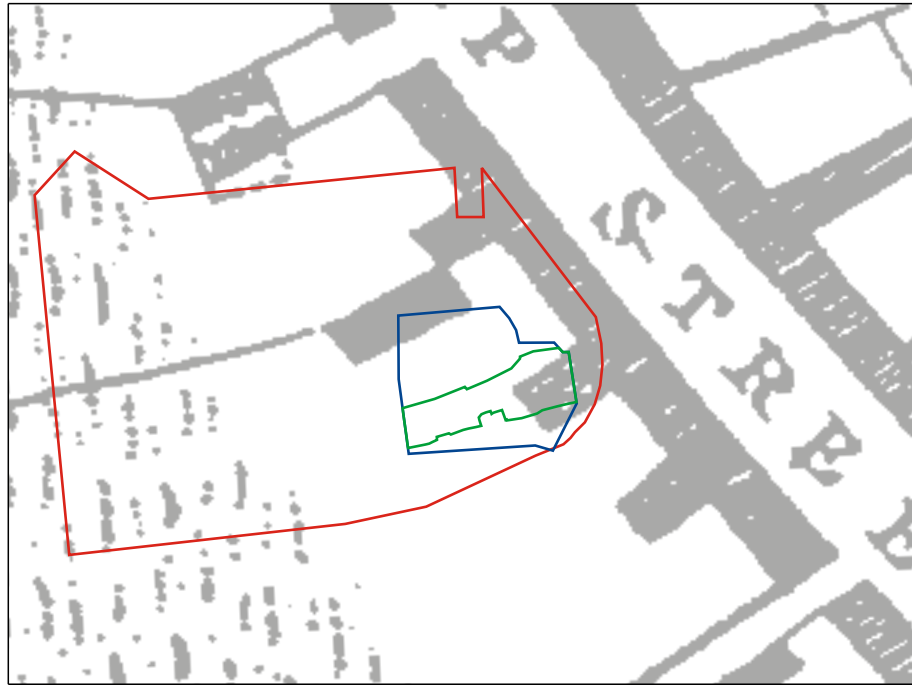
- wall floor/associated feature
- Structure 1
- Structure 2
- Structure 3
- Structure 4
- Structure 5
- Structure 12
- Post-Medieval (18th century) features
- Property boundary
- Brick structure
- Modern disturbance
- Stage 2 - area of deep excavation
- Stage 1 - main area of deep excavation

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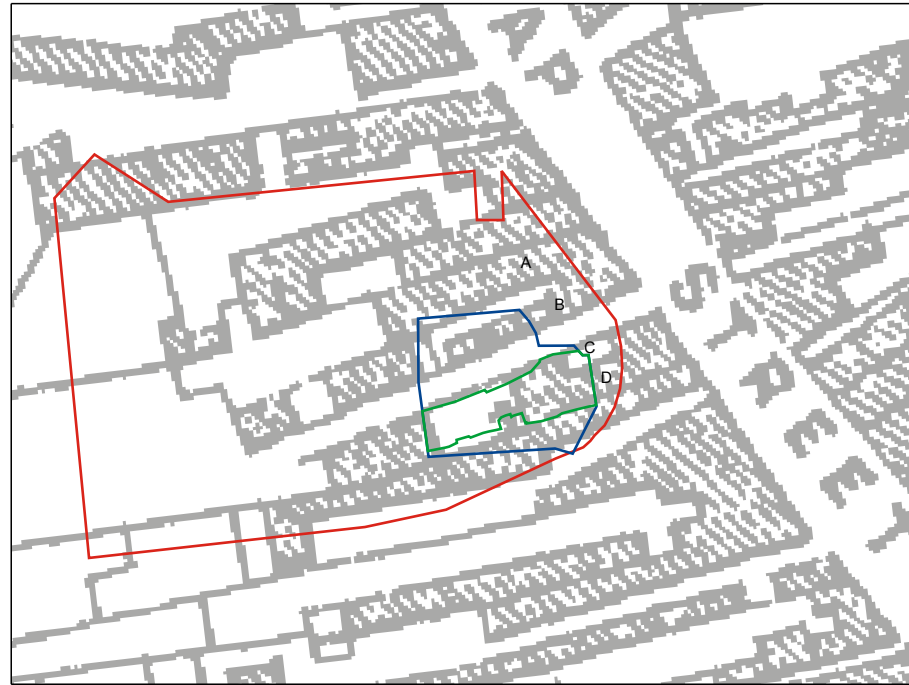
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Plan of Stage 2 (deeper excavation area) showing main structural elements

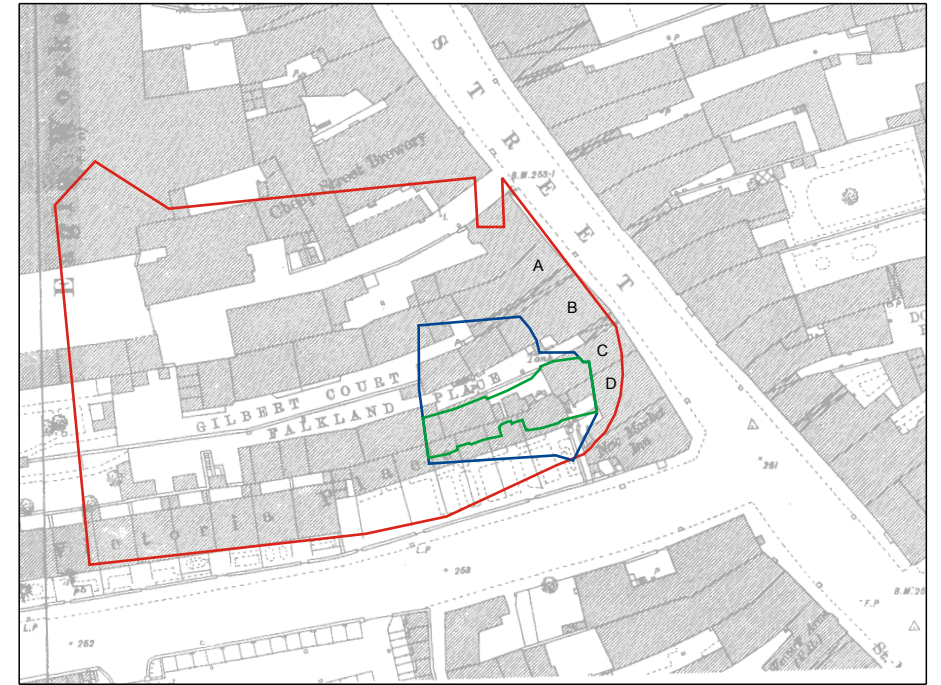
Figure 2



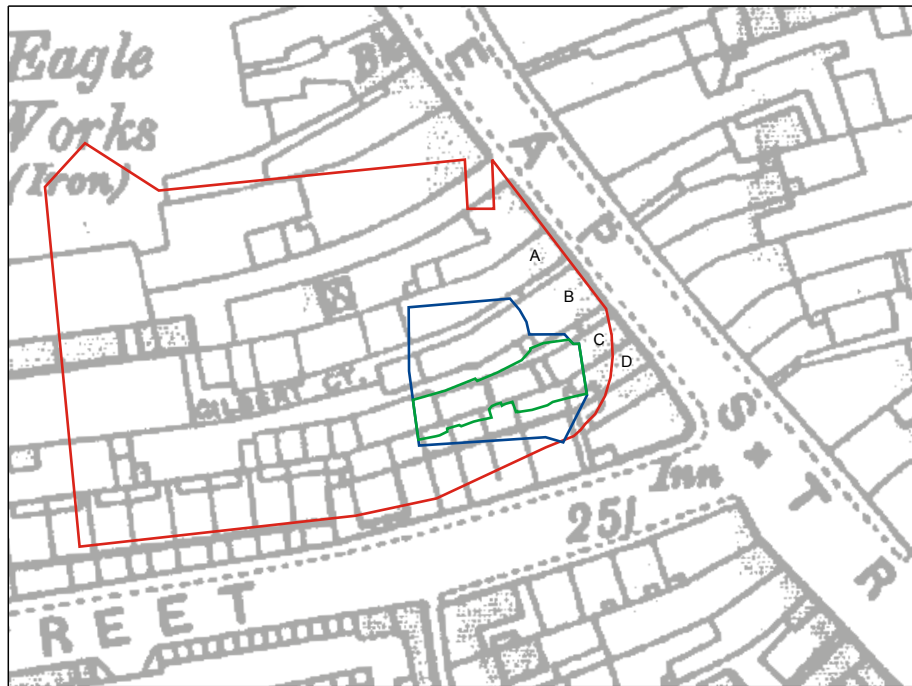
Extract from the plan of Newbury by John Willis (1768)



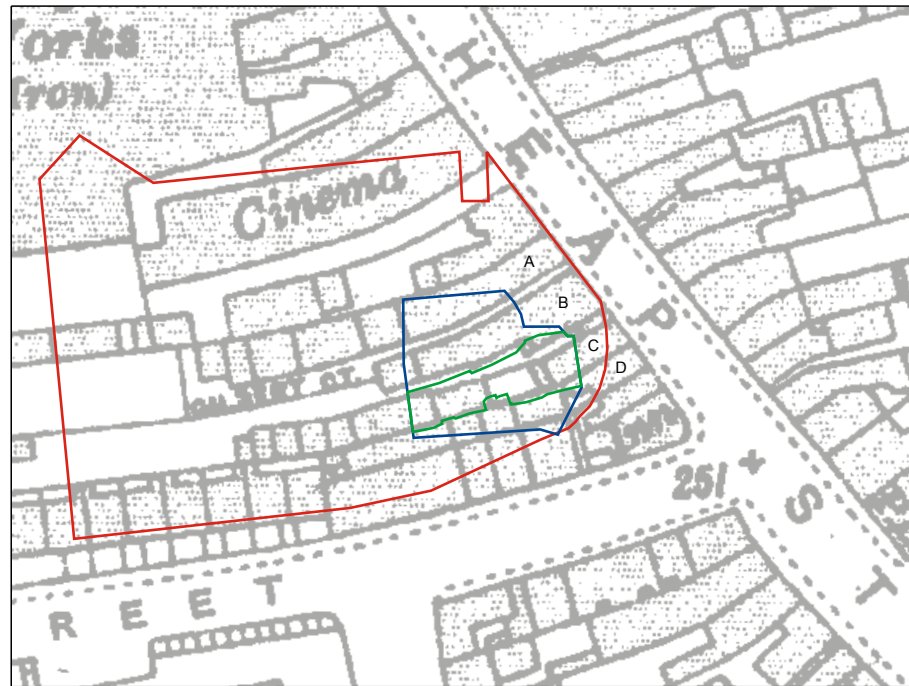
Extract from Davis' plan of Newbury and Speenhamland (1849)



Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1880)



Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" map (1911)



Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" map (1934)





Plate 1: Structure 1, view from south (0.5m scale)



Plate 2: Structure 4, view from east (1x2m and 1x1m scale)



Plate 3: Structure 3, view from south (2m scale)



Plate 4: Wall 1273 and Floors 1310/1311 in Structure 4, view from north-northeast (1m scale)



Plate 5: Well 1220, view from west (0.5m scale)



Plate 6: Hearth 1287, view from north (1m scale)



Plate 7: Post-medieval Pit 1280, view from north-northwest (0.5m scale)



Plate 8: Well 1105 and west entrance into cellar of Structure 7, view from north-northwest (1m scale)



Plate 9: Structure 13, view from north-northwest (1m scale)



Plate 10: North wall 1131 (Structure 13) in the foreground, view from south-southeast



Plate 11: Vaulted chamber in south-east corner of Structure 11, view from east (1m scale)



Plate 12: Possible drainage feature in Structure 12, view from north (1m scale)



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