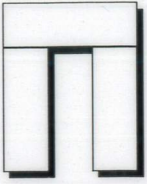


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Land at Christian Science Church, Newbury

Report on Archaeological Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology



Ref: 54577.03

December 2003

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**Land at Christian Science Church
Newtown Road
Newbury
Berkshire**

Report on Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of
Antler Homes Wessex LTD
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32 Bell Street
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Hampshire
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by
Wessex Archaeology

Report reference: 54577.3

December 2003

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Summary

This report is intended to inform the reader of the results of archaeological fieldwork by Wessex Archaeology at Christian Science Church, Newtown Road, Newbury, Berkshire Kent (NGR 446940 166542).

A phase of desk-based assessment had shown that the Site had low potential for finds of Prehistoric, Roman, or Early Medieval (Saxon) date. It was considered to have very high potential to contain deposits and features relating to the Medieval St Bartholomew's Hospital, a religious institution founded before 1215 to care for the poor, the old and the sick. Potential archaeological remains included a range of buildings documented to lie on the south side of the Litten Chapel (immediately to the north of the Site), and the hospital cemetery. Such remains would be of potentially national importance.

Following the advice of the Planning Authority and their archaeological advisors, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Antler Homes Wessex LTD to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on the Site, in order to clarify the actual nature and survival of the archaeological resource, in advance of proposals to develop the Site for housing. Three evaluation trenches were excavated in or close to the footprint of the proposed new buildings between 1st December 2003 and 5th December 2003.

The evaluation showed that the surface of natural geological deposits over much of the Site had been lowered by at least one metre by quarrying, probably in the 18th century. A small area of intact natural brickearth survived on the west side of the Site, but no Medieval or earlier features were identified. There was no evidence for Medieval or earlier land-use on the Site, and it may well be significant that no residual human bone or Medieval pottery was found within the Post-medieval deposits. The height of natural deposits confirms that Argyle Road is a 'hollow-way', and that the south end of the Site has been terraced into a natural slope.

Post-medieval land-use consisted of an extensive gravel quarry across the entire eastern part of the Site, in the base of which a yard and a number of brick structures were established. This arrangement is apparently that shown on 18th century maps. The yard went out of use in the early 19th century and a massive series of dumps made-up ground levels on the Site prior to its development as a grammar school in the mid 19th century. Foundations of the schoolhouse were recorded at the north end of the Site.

The evaluation indicated that the proposed development is likely to have no significant archaeological impact. Discussions on Site with Mike Lang Hall of West Berkshire Heritage Services suggested that no further archaeological fieldwork would be required. This report recommends that a brief note of the evaluation findings be published in an appropriate local archaeological journal.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Antler Homes Wessex LTD for commissioning this evaluation report. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of Mike Lang Hall of West Berkshire Heritage Services. The co-operation and forbearance of members of the Christian Science Church is gratefully acknowledged.

Bruno Barber carried out the archaeological fieldwork, assisted by Gareth Chaffey. Lorraine Mepham assessed the finds. Thanks are due to Jackie McKinley for scanning the recovered bone to confirm the absence of human remains.

Paul McCulloch managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. Lorraine Mepham managed the finds work. This report was compiled by Bruno Barber. The report illustrations were prepared by Liz James.

**Land at Christian Science Church
Newtown Road Newbury Berkshire**

Report on Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been requested to prepare this evaluation report by Antler Homes Wessex LTD, in respect of archaeological work conducted in advance of their proposals to develop land at the Christian Science Church, Newtown Road, Newbury, the 'Site' (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk based assessment of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2003a) was prepared in early October 2003 to accompany a planning application for the development, as required by West Berkshire County Council, acting on advice received from West Berkshire Heritage Services. The advice also indicated that an archaeological evaluation of the Site might be required *prior to* determination of the planning application, in accordance with published guidelines (Department of the Environment 1990).
- 1.1.3 The development, which comprises the erection of three blocks providing eight residential units, received planning permission from West Berkshire County Council (Planning ref: 03/01680) in October 2003.
- 1.1.4 A project design for an archaeological evaluation of the Site was prepared by Wessex Archaeology in November 2003 (Wessex Archaeology 2003b). This set out the aims and methodology for an archaeological evaluation of the Site, as required by West Berkshire Heritage Services in their advice to the Planning Officer of West Berkshire County Council. The evaluation was carried out between the 1st December 2003 and the 5th December 2003.
- 1.1.5 This report describes the results of the archaeological evaluation. It sets out: what was found on the Site; what post-excavation analysis work has been done so far; what work, if any still needs to be done and why; and how and where the results of the evaluation should be made public. Following the results of the evaluation, the impact of the proposed development on the buried archaeological resource can be accurately stated.
- 1.1.6 This report has been prepared in accordance with standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999) and other professional and statutory bodies (ACAO 1993; English Heritage 1991).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site (NGR 446940 166542) is L-shaped in plan and occupies an area of some 1950 square meters. It lies on the south-eastern fringes of the historic core of Newbury (Astill 1978). The Site is bounded to the north by the

buildings known as The Litten, to the east by Newtown Road, to the south by Upper Raymond Almshouses, and to the west by Argyle Road and the almshouses known as St Bartholomew's Hospital (Figure 1).

- 1.2.2 The Site is located within a Conservation Area, adjacent to a Scheduled Monument (the Litten Chapel), two Grade II* Listed Buildings (the Litten Chapel and St Bartholomew's Hospital Almshouses), and in the vicinity of a number of other Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 1.2.3 The Site overlies Holocene brickearth deposits. In turn these overlie terrace gravels laid down by the River Kennet (GSGB 1947), or Taplow gravels of the Middle Thames sequence (Lobb and Rose 1996, 70–72).
- 1.2.4 The Site is currently occupied by the Christian Science Church, Reading Room, and associated buildings, which front onto Newtown Road. The standing structures appear to have been slightly terraced into a pre-existing slope at the south end of the Site. To the north and west of the buildings lie extensive gravelled car-parking areas. Apart from the small area of rising ground against the southern Site boundary, the majority of the Site is relatively level. A significant feature is that the ground level within the Site is on average some 0.5m higher than that of the surrounding streets (Newtown Road and Argyle Road).

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background to the Site was set out in detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment, to which reference is made (Wessex Archaeology 2003a). In summary, the assessment showed that the Site had low potential for finds of Prehistoric, Roman, or Early Medieval (Saxon) date. It was considered to have very high potential to contain deposits and features relating to the Medieval St Bartholomew's Hospital, a religious institution founded before 1215 to care for the poor, the old and the sick. Potential archaeological remains include a range of buildings documented to lie on the south side of the Litten Chapel (immediately to the north of the Site), and the hospital cemetery. Such remains were assessed as being of considerable importance, both locally to the history of Newbury, and nationally to the study of Medieval hospitals, cemetery populations and the history of medical care. It was thought that Post-medieval remains might survive, but were likely to be fragmentary and less important.
- 1.3.2 Towards the end of the fieldwork phase, local historian David Peacock brought certain information to the attention of Wessex Archaeology, principally relating to finds of human remains in the vicinity. All but one of these had not been returned by the computerised search of the West Berkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) or by the rapid scan of the collection of the Local Studies Library undertaken for the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2003a). The exact location of many of these finds cannot be established with any accuracy. Specifically, human remains were disturbed when a maypole was erected prior to 1769, during the widening of Newtown Road in 1825, on further occasions in 1926, 1929, 1935, and in 1980 when a lift pit was dug in Litten House (Cannon 1998 51–

2). 'Several human skeletons' were found in the early 19th century when alterations were being made to the enclosure wall of the Litten (Gray 1839, 89). None of these finds alters the conclusions of the desk-based assessment.

2 AIMS OF THE EVALUATION

- 2.1.1 The aim of the evaluation was defined as ‘to provide information (physical evidence) concerning the extent, character and quality of archaeological remains within the Site’ (Wessex Archaeology 2003b, 2).
- 2.1.2 The information obtained in the evaluation ‘would assist in the determination of what adverse impact the proposed development of the Site may have on archaeological remains and what strategy in mitigation may be required to offset that impact’ (Wessex Archaeology 2003b, 2).

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The evaluation followed the methodology set out in the project design (Wessex Archaeology 2003b, 2–4). Only significant variations to the stated methodology are described here.
- 3.1.2 The trial trenches were located as closely as possible to the positions indicated in the project design (Wessex Archaeology 2003b, fig 1). Slight variations were required by on-site considerations, and the final trench layout is indicated in Figure 1. The length of Trench 1 was restricted to 13.35m, to avoid machine damage to the garden wall of St Bartholomew’s Almshouses. The positions of Trenches 2 and 3 were slightly modified to avoid disturbing the footings of standing structures.
- 3.1.3 In Trench 2, the first archaeological deposits encountered (cobbled surfaces and brick walls) were of uncertain date. Machine excavation was halted at this point. Following a period of hand excavation, which established that the deposits were of 18th century or later date, and overlay an extensive quarry pit, further machine excavation was undertaken to establish the position of natural geological deposits.
- 3.1.4 The positions of all trenches were surveyed by triangulation from features clearly marked on both the digital copy of the developer’s site survey and the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 mapping. Trenches were located on the Ordnance Survey national grid during post-excavation work. To relate features to Ordnance Datum, a temporary bench mark was established on Site by closed traverse from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark on the south-west corner of St Bartholomew’s Almshouses (see Figure 1).
- 3.1.5 No excavated deposits were considered suitable for environmental sampling.

3.2 Review of methods

- 3.2.1 The sequence of archaeological deposits and features has been determined for each trench (below, Section 4), and a coherent narrative can be reconstructed to describe the land-use history of the Site. A high degree of confidence may thus be placed in the results of the evaluation.
- 3.2.2 Some areas of uncertainty remain as to land-use on the Site, particularly in the Medieval period. However these are interpretative problems presented by the effects of truncation and absence of evidence, rather than matters likely to be resolved by further fieldwork on the Site (see Section 6.3).
- 3.2.3 The evaluation was focussed on the parts of the Site where proposed development impacts were likely to be most severe (Wessex Archaeology 2003b), that is on the footprints of the proposed residential units. Some areas of undisturbed natural (and hence potentially archaeological features cut into the natural sub-soil) potentially survive in the area between Trenches 1 and 2. However, the density of archaeological features has been shown to be low,

even on the Argyll Street frontage, and none can be shown to pre-date the 18th century.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section sets out the results of the evaluation both as an overall summary of the archaeological sequence across the Site (Section 4.2). Trenches 1–3 are located in Figure 1. Each identified archaeological ‘event’ (such as the cutting of a refuse pit, a wall foundation, make-up dump, etc) was assigned a unique identifying number on Site, known as a ‘context’ number. Where necessary to maintain the link with the project archive, context numbers are used in this report, presented in the format **(1001)**. Details of all contexts recorded in each trench are provided in the Appendix (Table 3–Table 5). The stratigraphic archive is quantified and described in Section 4.3).

4.1.2 Features described below are illustrated by trench: Trench 1 in Figure 2; Trench 2 in Figure 3; and Trench 3 in Figure 4.

4.2 Site sequence

4.2.1 Natural gravel occurs at a height of 80.10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-west of the Site (Trench 1). Present surface topography suggests there may always have been a slight rise in ground levels towards the south of the Site. In Trench 1, natural brickearth **(1014)** capped the gravel to a maximum height of 80.41m aOD, probably truncated by later activity (Plate 1). The height of natural deposits adjacent to the Argyle Road frontage indicates that road, as it exists today (centre point 79.85m aOD), must be a ‘hollow way’, probably formed by continued traffic along an important Medieval and later route.

4.2.2 Elsewhere on the Site (Trenches 2 and 3) extensive quarrying **(2018, 3011)** had truncated the brickearth entirely and cut deeply into the underlying natural gravels. Although little dating evidence was recovered, the indications are that this quarrying took place in the 18th or early 19th centuries.

4.2.3 The quarries were partially backfilled **(2014, 2019, 2020)** and cobble **(2000)** and compacted gravel **(2001, 2003, 3012)** surfaces established within them to form a yard (Plate 2), its surface at between 79.70m aOD (Trench 2) and 79.41m aOD (Trench 3). The quarry backfills produced roof tile fragments in Medieval and Post-medieval fabrics. Two brick structures **(2002, 2006/7)** were built in the yard (Trench 2). The western part of the Site (Trench 1) may have been open land at this time, although the dating is not secure. Here a dump of clean redeposited gravel **(1012)** sealed natural brickearth and was cut by an undated, east-west aligned ditch **(1000)**, presumably dug for drainage. The pattern of a yard with buildings fronting Newtown Road and open ground fronting Argyle Road was established by at least 1768 (Wessex Archaeology 2003a, fig 3). Pottery from a spread of ashy silt **(3013)** which was dumped on the yard surface in Trench 1 dates from the 19th century. A refuse pit **(3015)** cutting this dump produced a similar date, providing an approximate indication of when the yard became disused.

- 4.2.4 Overlying the yard surface, levels within the quarried areas were built up by massive dumps of redeposited brickearth, fine gravel, and dumps of demolition material (**2017, 3014**) to a height of c.80.24m aOD (Plate 3). This seems to have restored ground levels to approximately those that must have existed before the Site was quarried. Very occasional fragments of late Medieval glazed roof tile, chalk, and green sandstone incorporated into these dumps suggest there was some associated demolition or disturbance of Medieval structures or deposits.
- 4.2.5 The resulting surface was used for the construction of the mid 19th century schoolhouse (Trench 3) at the north end of the Site. The east (**3010**) and south (**3006**) wall of the school (Plate 3) were found, as well as a drain (**3009**, Plate 4) leading from the 1839 Gothick-style work at the rear of St Bartholomew's Almshouses (Wessex Archaeology 2003a, 19) towards Newtown Road. A fragmentary concrete screed (**3003**) against the north face of the south wall of the school may suggest that the floor of the schoolhouse lay at around 80.30m aOD. Make-up (**3004**) for this screed included fragments of glazed Medieval roof tile.
- 4.2.6 The remaining part of the Site seems to have been a playground and small sports pitches (?tennis courts) while the school was in use, but no obvious traces of these were found. One feature in Trench 1 might relate to this period, but its function is unclear. One edge of a steep-sided cut (**1004, 1006**), 0.32m deep, was recorded, its base falling from south to north. Its primary fill (**1013**) was of large flint cobbles (?for drainage), while its upper fill (**1005**) was a sandy silt incorporating 19th or early 20th century refuse, including a bone (?toothbrush) handle. It may have been a cultivation trench.
- 4.2.7 The latest deposits identified were associated with the development of the Christian Science Church. These consisted of two successive soak-aways (**2009, 2011**), and the make-up (**1009, 2016, 3001, 3002**) for the existing clay and gravel car-park surface (**1008, 2015, 3000**). A single engineer's test pit (**1002**) was recorded in Trench 1, dug on 6th May 2003¹.

4.3 Stratigraphic Archive

- 4.3.1 The desk-based assessment phase of the project produced an archive, but as it consists of a single lever arch file of copies of previously published work, SMR search results and other publicly available material, it will be held in the Wessex Archaeology Library.
- 4.3.2 The contents of the stratigraphic archive from the evaluation are summarised in Table 1. It is intended that the evaluation archive will be deposited with the appropriate local museum (West Berkshire Museum) for long term storage. Until then it is stored at Wessex Archaeology's premises. All evaluation records are held under the project code 54577.

¹ Trial Hole 'B' – Nick Kenchington LTD Consulting Structural Engineers trial hole report to Antler Homes Wessex, dated 15th May 2003

NAR cat.	Details	Format	No. sheets
-	Index to Archive	A4	1
-	Project Design	A4	9
A	Client Report: desk-based assessment	A4	50
A	Client Report: evaluation	A4	20
B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	7
B	Number Record	A4	1
B	Trench records	A4	6
B	Context Records	A4	18
B	Graphics Register	A4	1
D	Photographic Register	A4	3
C	Context Finds Records	A4	7
B	Site Graphics	A1	4
-	B+W Negatives	35mm	1 film (34 frames, 11 images)
-	Colour Slides	35mm	1 film (34 frames, 11 images)
-	Digital Images	.pdf	27

Table 1 Contents of the stratigraphic archive

4.3.3 Post-excavation work has consisted of a short phase of checking and ordering the stratigraphic archive, followed by the production of this report. To construct the narrative given above in Section 4.2, the following additional analysis tasks were performed:

- A stratigraphic matrix has been established. At present this has been organised by trench, drawn in pencil on A1 film.
- Ceramic dating has been completed and related to the stratigraphic sequence.

4.3.4 Assessment work on all classes of finds and animal bone has been completed (below, Section 5). No environmental samples were taken.

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of finds from the three trenches excavated. These have been quantified by material type within each context (see Table 2). Datable material (roof tile, glass and pottery) serves to date the majority of the assemblage to the Post-medieval period.
- 5.1.2 There is a maximum of five roof tile fragments, including two partially glazed, of probable Medieval date (cut **1004**, quarry **2018**, make-up deposit **3004**). With the exception of the two glazed fragments (deposit **3004**), all these occur in contexts alongside Post-medieval artefacts.
- 5.1.3 One piece of burnt, unworked flint (cut **1004**) is of uncertain date.
- 5.1.4 The pottery constitutes the most closely datable material type, and this comprises sherds of coarse redwares, Border Ware, bone china, pearlware and refined whitewares. Nearly all of this is demonstrably of 19th or 20th century date, with the exception of the coarse redwares (broadly datable as post-medieval) and the Border Ware (16th to early 18th century), both of which only occur alongside the later wares. There are no contexts, therefore, which can be definitely dated prior to c.1800.
- 5.1.5 The animal bone includes one worked piece – part of the handle of a small brush, probably a toothbrush (cut **1004**).

Context	Description	Animal Bone	CBM	Glass	Pottery	Other finds
1005	cut 1004	1/7	2/85		6/45	
1007	cut 1004	1/6	1/72	1/18	6/34	1 iron obj; 1 burnt flint
2014	quarry 2018		7/269			
2019	quarry 2018		3/184			
3004	make-up deposit		2/286			
3013	ashy spread	1/3			19/260	2 clay pipe stem
3016	pit 3015		1/18	2/5	7/61	
TOTALS		3/16	16/914	3/23	38/400	

Table 2 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

CBM = ceramic building material

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Archaeological potential

6.1.1 Despite the Site being assessed as having very high potential, particularly to contain remains relating to the Medieval St Bartholomew's Hospital (Wessex Archaeology 2003, 23–4), no Medieval (or earlier) remains were encountered during the field evaluation. The eastern part of the Site had been quarried for brickearth and gravel, probably in the 18th century. The one surviving area of intact natural brickearth, on the Argyle Street frontage, contained one undated linear feature, but no deposits or features that could be dated to the Medieval or earlier periods. Even here, the present level car park surface appears to have been formed by terracing into naturally sloping ground.

6.1.2 The archaeological potential of the Site appears to be negligible. There remains a slight possibility that Medieval cut features might survive in the general vicinity of Trench 1, the part of the Site where natural deposits were best preserved. However no such features have been identified in the evaluation.

6.2 Revised assessment of impact of proposed development

6.2.1 The proposed redevelopment of the Site is understood to involve no general ground reduction. Insertion of strip foundations and services will involve localised impacts to 18th and 19th century deposits – specifically a quarry pit, make-up deposits and fragmentary brick footings and yards.

6.3 Further archaeological work

6.3.1 Discussion of the archaeological potential and proposed development impact took place at a meeting held on-site between Wessex Archaeology, Antler Homes Wessex and West Berkshire Heritage Services². It was agreed that further archaeological fieldwork on the Site was not required.

6.3.2 It is recommended that a short note of the findings of the evaluation be submitted to the West Berkshire Sites and Monuments Record and to the appropriate local archaeological journal.

6.3.3 Further interpretation of the results from the evaluation is hampered by the problems of negative evidence. There was no evidence for activity on the Site in the Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods. No evidence was found that the Argyle Street frontage was developed in the Medieval period. No direct evidence was found for any Medieval use of the Site. Even allowing for the extensive Post-medieval quarrying, the absence of residual human bone or pottery is remarkable. Small amounts of Medieval building material (fragments of lime mortar, chalk and green sandstone) and glazed ceramic roof tile recovered from Post-medieval make-up dumps can do little more than point to the existence of Medieval buildings in the general area.

² Meeting held on site 03/12/03. Present: Bruno Barber and Paul McCulloch (Wessex Archaeology); Caroline Knight (Antler Homes Wessex LTD); Mike Lang Hall (West Berkshire Heritage Services)

6.3.4 It is thus difficult to expand current knowledge of the layout of the precinct, buildings and cemetery of the Medieval Hospital of St Bartholomew. A working model to be tested by any future work in the vicinity might be that the cemetery area lay entirely to the north and east of the Litten Chapel, with the hospital's domestic and administrative buildings to the south, and a two storey infirmary hall attached to the west of the chapel. The use of the Site itself in the Medieval period remains uncertain.

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APPENDIX: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

TRENCH 1		Length = 13.35m	Width = 1.7m
Context	Type	Description	Heights (m aOD)
1000	Cut	Linear feature, oriented east-west, 'U' shaped profile. Ditch	80.07–80.65
1001	Fill	Yellow brown sandy silt. Upper fill of [1000]	-
1002	Cut	Rectangular cut, vertical sided. Engineer's test pit	-
1003	Fill	Fill of [1002]	-
1004	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut, steep sides and flat base falling from south to north	79.56–80.20
1005	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with pottery, worked bone and CBM. Upper fill of [1004]	-
1006	Cut	= [1004]	-
1007	Fill	= [1005]	-
1008	Deposit	Fine angular gravel in orange clay matrix. Existing car park surface	80.20–80.76
1009	Deposit	Mixed make-up for car-park surface, incorporating modern materials, plastic etc	-
1010	Cut	Cut of feature, only recognised in section. 'U' shaped profile, possible shallow gully or pit	80.16–80.48
1011	Fill	Dark yellowish-brown silty clay, fill of [1010]	-
1012	Deposit	Loose mixed gravels sealing natural across entire trench. Probable Post-medieval make-up	80.30–80.65
1013	Fill	Light yellowish-brown silty clay with sub-angular flint cobbles. Lower fill of [1004]	-
1014	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay with occasional gravel lenses. Natural brickearth	80.41
1015	Fill	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel. Primary fill of [1000]	-
1016	Fill	= [1013], but with frequent brick and mortar rubble	-
1017	Fill	Mid yellowish-brown sandy silt. Fill of [1000]	-

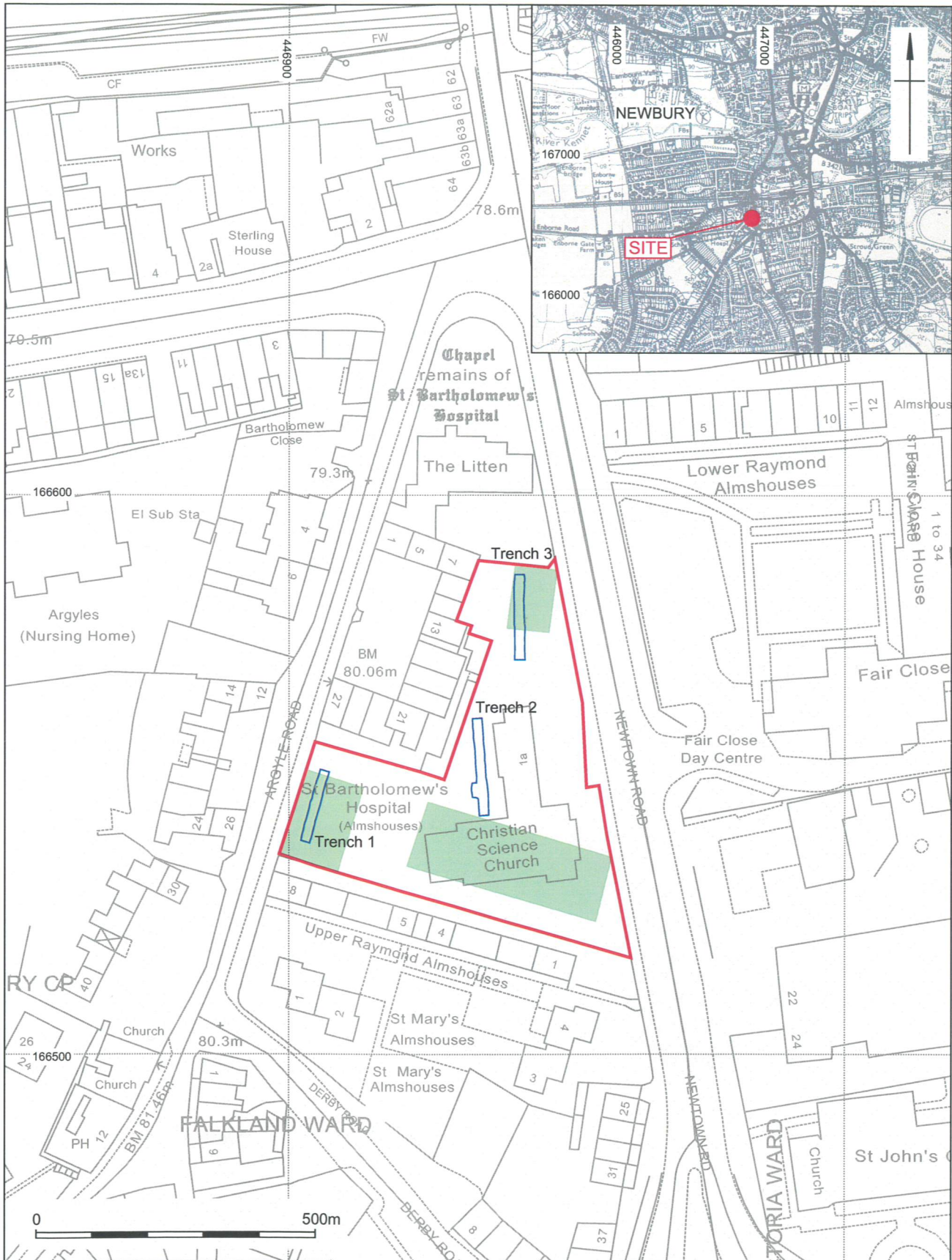
Table 3 Summary of deposits in Trench 1

TRENCH 2		Length = 17.4m	Width = 1.7m
Context	Type	Description	Heights (m aOD)
2000	Deposit	Compacted cobble surface; yard or path. Well rounded flint cobbles, up to 190x170x50mm	79.70
2001	Deposit	Compacted gravel yard surface, contemporary with 2000	79.53–79.67
2002	Masonry	Brick wall footing, oriented east-west, cutting cobble surface 2000. Red unfrosted brick, dimensions as 2006	79.73
2003	Deposit	Layer associated with 2002, sandy silt and cobbles, apparently repairing 2000 after insertion of 2002	-
2004	Cut	Construction cut for wall 2006	-
2005	Fill	Construction backfill of cut [2004]	-
2006	Masonry	Brick wall footing, random coursing/bond, soft unfrosted red brick, 220x112x55mm. Oriented east-west	79.97
2007	Masonry	Continuation at north end of 2006 and return to the east. Soft white mortar and broken brick fragments. Poor quality footing	79.87
2008	Deposit	Make-up dump contemporary with walls 2006, 2007	79.84
2009	Cut	Cut of modern (1950s/ 60s) soak-away	-
2010	Fill	Loose well rounded flint cobbles Fill of [2009]	-
2011	Cut	Cut of modern (?1950s) soak-away	-
2012	Fill	Brick rubble, fill of [2011]	-
2013	Deposit	Fine yellow sand, possibly bedding for a brick floor (removed) or final phase of quarry infill	79.70
2014	Fill	Mixed tips of redeposited brickearth and grey silty gravel with occasional CBM. Fill of [2018]	79.65
2015	Deposit	Existing car-park surface	80.46–80.53
2016	Deposit	Make-up for car-park surface	-
2017	Deposit	Mixed make-up redeposited brickearth with occasional tips of grey silty clay with occasional CBM	80.24
2018	Cut	Cut of gravel quarry, across entire trench	79.40–79.20 (base)
2019	Fill	Grey sandy gravel with occasional CBM (peg-tile) fragments. Fill of [2018]	79.60
2020	Fill	Redeposited brickearth in base of cut [2018]. Occasional brick fragments	-

Table 4 Summary of deposits in Trench 2

TRENCH 3		Length = 15.3m	Width = 1.7m
Context	Type	Description	Heights (m aOD)
3000	Deposit	Fine angular gravel and sand in clay matrix. Existing car-park surface	80.40–80.48
3001	Deposit	Make-up for car park surface, includes demolition debris from schoolhouse	-
3002	Deposit	Loose dark grey silty gravel, frequent root disturbance, modern materials. Car park make-up or former playground ground surface	-
3003	Deposit	White, compact but fragmented concrete screed against north face of 3006. Possible schoolhouse floor	80.30
3004	Deposit	Compact greyish brown silty gravel. Possible make-up for schoolhouse floor	-
3005	Fill	Construction backfill of [3007]	-
3006	Masonry	South wall footing of Victorian schoolhouse. Unfrogged red brick, 230x112x66mm, bonded with soft white mortar. Two lowest courses stepped. Terminates above natural gravel	80.38
3007	Cut	Construction cut for wall 3006	-
3008	Cut	Construction cut for brick drain 3009	-
3009	Masonry	Brick arched drain. Materials same as 3006	80.02
3010	Masonry	East wall footing of Victorian schoolhouse, materials as 3006	80.39
3011	Cut	Cut of gravel quarry across entire trench	79.03–79.67 (base)
3012	Deposit	Patch of compacted and worn pebble surface in base of cut [3011]	79.41
3013	Deposit	Loose black ashy silt with frequent pot, clinker and occasional animal bone	79.26–79.60
3014	Fill	Yellowish brown, compact redeposited brickearth, with occasional tips of fine gravel and building material. Backfill of [3011]	80.24
3015	Cut	Cut of sub-rectangular refuse pit, cutting 3013	79.40–79.50
3016	Fill	Loose, pale grey silt with frequent pottery, animal bone and glass	-

Table 5 Summary of deposits in Trench 3



— The Site
 Proposed new buildings
 Trenches 1-3

Wessex Archaeology

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Date:	11/12/03	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1000 and 1:40000 at A4	Illustrator:	SEJ/MCL/KJB
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Site and trench location

Figure 1

Trench 1

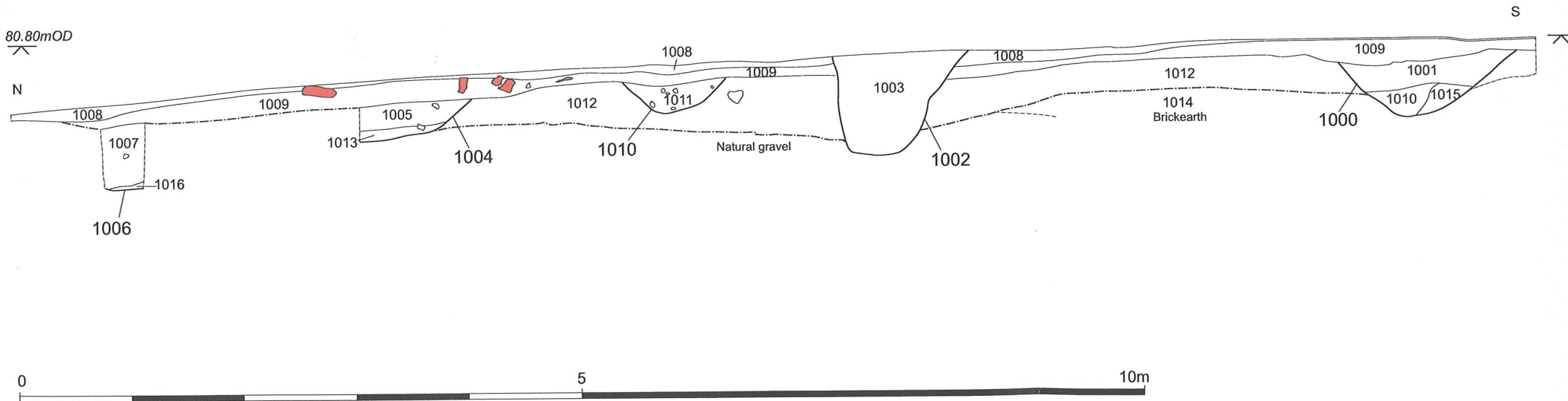
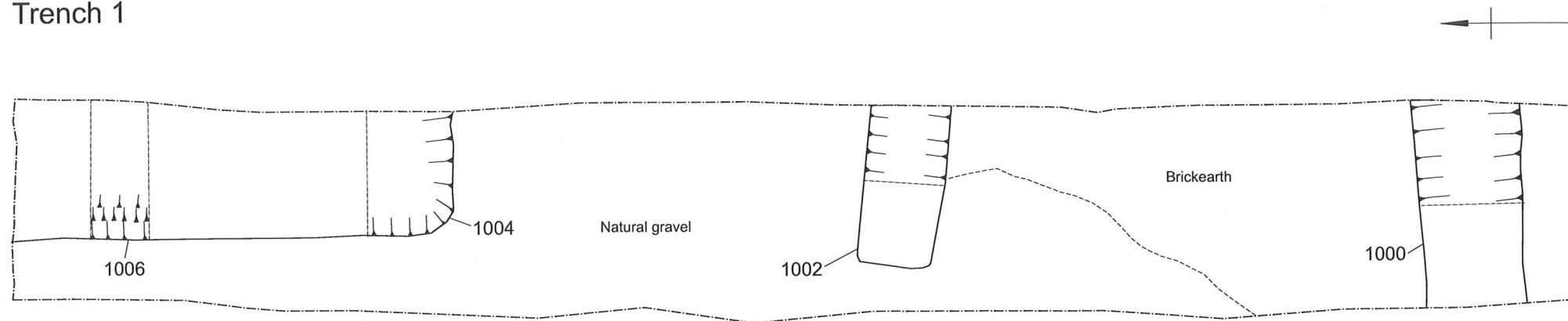


Plate 1: General view of Trench 1. Looking south

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Trench 2

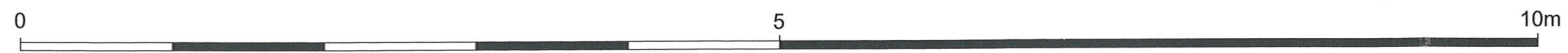
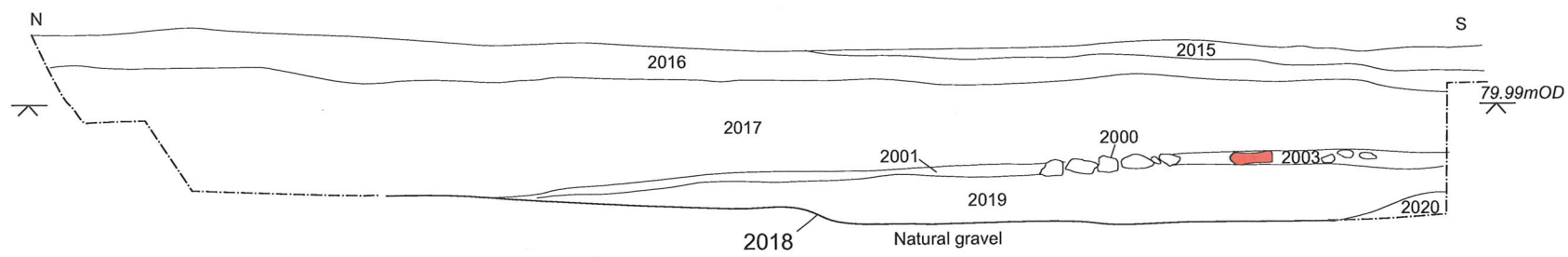
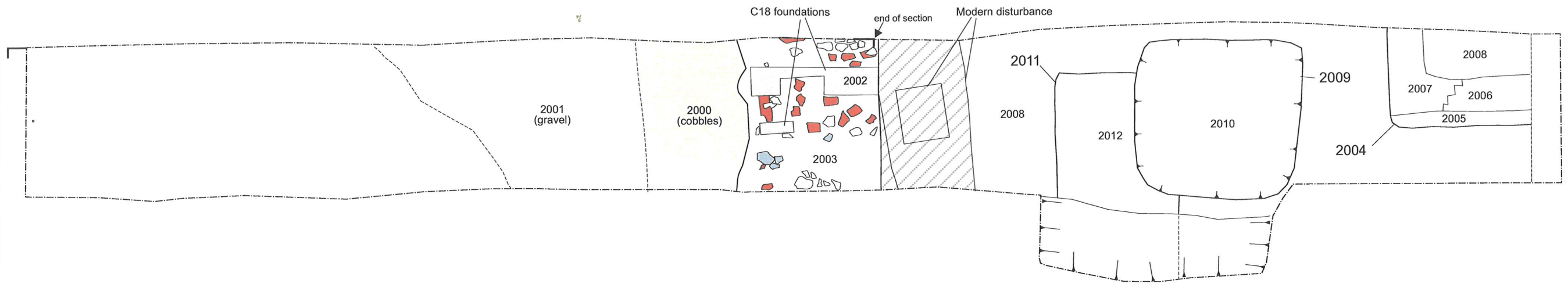


Plate 2: View of Trench 2 showing gravel yard surface(2001), cobble path (2000) and brick wall(2003). Looking south, scale 1.0m

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Scale:	1:50	Illustrator:	SEJ
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Plate 3: View of south wall footing (3006) of the Victorian schoolhouse, cut into make-up deposits and quarry backfills. Natural gravels are exposed in the base of the trench. Looking north-east, scale 0.5m



Plate 4: Nineteenth century drain (3009), looking south-west, scale 0.5m

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