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# Queen's Drive Car Park University of Reading, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief and  
Strip, Map and Sample Report



Ref: 111070.01  
December 2015



**Queen's Drive Car Park  
University of Reading, Berkshire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief and  
Strip, Map and Sample Report**

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# Queen's Drive Car Park University of Reading, Berkshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Report

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Plate 4: Machining surface of dark silty clay within palaeochannel: also showing laying of aggregate for car park base

Front cover: View from west across the Site showing topsoil stripping and laying of car park base material



## Queen's Drive Car Park University of Reading, Berkshire

### Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Report

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by A H Willis & Sons Limited (the client), on behalf of the Bailey Partnership, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the removal of a temporary car park and a subsequent strip, map and sample during groundworks for the construction of a new car park, at Queen's Drive, University of Reading, Berkshire, hereafter 'the Site'. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 473050 172000. The watching brief was undertaken on 13th July 2015 and the strip, map and sample was completed over four days (28th September 2015 to 1st October 2015).

Despite the known archaeological potential, particularly for prehistoric remains within the local area, the programme of archaeological works uncovered no archaeological features and deposits. Substantial made ground deposits encountered during both phases of investigation, suggest the site has been previously truncated during previous development. One natural feature, a large palaeochannel was identified to cross the Site, no artefacts were recovered from its uppermost fill which was only partly revealed in one specific area of the Site, where machining was slightly deeper into the made ground for construction reasons.

The only finds retrieved from the investigations were a single sherd of red ware post-medieval pottery and a broken flint flake, both were unstratified from the made ground deposit, which formed the overburden removed by machine across the Site, physically overlying the natural geology.

The formation level for the construction of the new car park was generally shallow and it was established during the investigation that the formation level in the south of the Site did not impact below the made ground and therefore any potential archaeological remains within this southern part of the Site would be preserved *in situ*. With the agreement of the Archaeological Advisor (to the Local Planning Authority), it was therefore decided not to continue the strip, map and record across the southern part of the Site.



# **Queen's Drive Car Park University of Reading, Berkshire**

## **Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by A H Willis & Sons Ltd, on behalf of the Bailey Partnership, and Wessex Archaeology are particularly grateful to Tim Brown and Brian Woods of A H Willis, and Tom Murphy of Bailey Partnership, in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Ellie Leary (Archaeological Officer, Berkshire Archaeology) for her advice and assistance throughout the project.

The watching brief was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski, and strip, map and sample by Tom Burt. This report was written by Gail Wakeham. Report graphics were prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett.



# Queen's Drive Car Park University of Reading, Berkshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by A H Willis & Sons Limited (the client), on behalf of the Bailey Partnership, to carry out a programme of archaeological works on land at Queen's Drive Car Park, University of Reading, Berkshire, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 473050 172000.

1.1.2 A Planning Application (ref:150276) was submitted in February 2015 to Reading Borough Council for permission to construct a permanent car park on the Site on the land occupied by the existing temporary car park. The proposed car park will provide 302 car parking spaces, including 6 disabled bays and 4 electric car charging bays, to facilitate the extra parking requirements on the Whiteknights Campus at the University of Reading.

1.1.3 Due to the known potential for prehistoric archaeological remains, the Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, acting as advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), advised that an archaeological condition be attached to the planning approval requiring that:

*No development/site works/development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the development shall incorporate and be undertaken in accordance with the approved statement.*

*Reason: To ensure that any significant archaeological remains that are found are adequately recorded.*

1.1.4 The archaeological works comprised:

- *An archaeological watching brief during the removal of an existing temporary car park and associated works on the Site.*
- *A subsequent archaeological strip, map and sample of the Site, as part of the archaeological mitigation for the construction of the new car park*

1.1.5 All archaeological investigations were carried out in accordance with the detailed methodologies and standards set out in a written scheme of investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2015). This WSI was submitted to and approved by the Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, acting on behalf of the LPA, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.1.6 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 13th July 2015 and the strip, map and sample was completed over four days, 28th September to 1st October 2015.





## 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site, comprising a subrectangular plot of approximately 0.77 hectares (ha), is located immediately north of Queen's Drive on the Whiteknights Campus of the University of Reading in Berkshire. At the time of the investigations the land was in use as a temporary car park. The Site is located immediately to the east of the University of Reading Sports Park car park and main building. To the north and east of the Site are football pitches, tennis courts and sports facilities associated with the Sports Park. To the south, beyond Queen's Drive is a playing field (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site lies at an elevation of 66.8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the western end and slopes very slightly downwards to the east to an elevation of 65.2m aOD at the north-eastern end.
- 1.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology on the Site is mapped as London Clay Formation Clay Silt and Sand. Superficial gravel deposits are recorded on the Site, in the eastern extent of the Site Boyn Hill Gravel Member deposits of Sand and Gravel are mapped whilst in the western extent, Head deposits of Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay are indicated (British Geological Survey 2015).

## 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A brief assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the Site and the surrounding area within 0.5km of the Site (hereafter referred to as 'the study area') has been undertaken, the results of which are summarised below.
- 1.3.2 No known archaeological investigations have been previously undertaken within the Site bounds. There are no designated Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the Site.
- 1.3.3 A Lower Palaeolithic hand axe was recovered approximately 200m to the east of the Site (HER no. 00978.00.000) and a Neolithic axe was discovered in Pepper Lane 350m south of the Site (HER no.02027.00.000). A Neolithic arrowhead was found 200m south-west of the Site on allotments at Northcourt Avenue (HER no. 02002.00.000). A Bronze Age pit containing Late Bronze Age pottery and struck flint was discovered during an evaluation at Addington Road Playing Field 500m north-west of the Site (HER no. MRD15727: Thames Valley Archaeological Services 2003).
- 1.3.4 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken 250m north-east of the Site and revealed a series of prehistoric features comprising postholes, a gully, a pit and a ditch (HER no. MRM16299: Wessex Archaeology 2009). A hoard of Iron Age 'currency bars' were recovered from excavations 500m north-west of the Site at Addington Road along with Bronze Age and Medieval features (Thames Valley Archaeological Services 2003).
- 1.3.5 There are undated angled linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs approximately 350m to 500m south-east of the Site (HER no. 01155.01.00 and HER no. 01155.00.000). An undated double ditch is also visible on aerial photographs 500m south-east of the Site which possibly follows the line of the Parish Boundary (HER no. 01155.02.00).
- 1.3.6 From the medieval period up until the 20th century, the Site was located in a predominantly rural landscape associated with the manor and deer park of Earley. From the post-medieval period onwards, the Site was located in the landscape parkland of Whiteknights and remained undeveloped until the late 20th century.



## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The general aim of the investigations as defined in the WSI (WA 2015) were to:

- *To record the presence/absence of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area;*
- *To inform subsequent discussions and to aid determination of any future programmes of archaeological mitigation, that may be required;*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

2.1.2 The specific objectives as defined in the WSI (WA 2015) were:

- *To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *To confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
- *To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;*
- *To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;*
- *To prepare a report on the results of the archaeological investigations.*

## 3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a) and ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.1.2 A summary of the relevant sections of the WSI are repeated below.

### 3.2 Health and Safety

3.2.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times. All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

3.2.2 WA supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commenced. The groundwork contractor was responsible for the identification and protection of any above- and below-ground services within the groundwork area.



### **3.3 Watching brief methodology**

- 3.3.1 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of ground reduction relating to the mechanical excavation and removal of the existing temporary car park including monitoring of any ancillary invasive works.
- 3.3.2 The watching brief was undertaken by at least one experienced archaeologist subject to the number of site operations being undertaken at any one time. The mechanical excavation was, where possible, undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant supervision by WA. Machine excavation proceeded to the required construction levels or the top of archaeological levels whichever was the higher. Where necessary and practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, groundworks were halted whilst investigations were carried out by WA staff.
- 3.3.3 WA staff investigated archaeological deposits and features by excavation and recording commensurate with the scale of work and using WA's pro forma recording system. Where practical, and towards meeting the aims of the watching brief, excavation included sampling of features and deposits in order to determine stratigraphic relationships and to recover artefacts, ecofacts and dating evidence. Recording included written, drawn, and photographic elements as conditions allowed (in line with procedures outlined in Section 4.5 below). Archaeological features and deposits were surveyed using a Total Station/GPS and related to Ordnance Survey.
- 3.3.4 When required, arrangements were put in place with the Client in order for the Archaeology Officer to access the Site to monitor progress of the watching brief. The watching brief was maintained throughout groundwork excavations and was concluded when, in consultation with the Archaeology Officer, it was clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed had been exhausted.

### **3.4 Strip, map and sample methodology**

- 3.4.1 The archaeological strip, map and sample area will comprise machine excavation of overburden, with a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision, to the surface of the natural geology or top of archaeological levels or construction formation level, whichever was encountered first across the 0.77ha Site (**Figure 1**).
- 3.4.2 Where potential archaeological features were discovered, they were surveyed using a Total Station/GPS and related to Ordnance Survey. A sufficient sample of these was excavated by hand in order to fulfil the objectives of the investigation. All features and deposits were recorded using WA's pro forma recording system (see below).

### **3.5 Recording of archaeological features and deposits**

- 3.5.1 Any archaeological features and deposits were surveyed using GNSS equipment working to a 3D accuracy of 30mm and tied into the OS British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.5.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.
- 3.5.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to



managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

- 3.5.4 A unique project code (111070) was allocated, and was used on all records and any recovered artefacts and environmental samples.

### **3.6 Artefacts and ecofacts**

#### *Introduction*

- 3.6.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples were in line those outlined in the WSI (WA 2015a). Where necessary, specialist advice was sought from WA in-house Finds and Environmental Specialists, and if appropriate from the English Heritage Scientific Advisor.
- 3.6.2 The treatment of artefacts and environmental samples is in accordance with the ClfA's *Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014c).

#### *Finds*

- 3.6.3 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, processed, sorted, quantified, identified, assessed and reported on by WA in-house specialists.
- 3.6.4 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). X-raying and storing of any metalwork and other delicate objects was undertaken by WA in-house conservation staff, or another approved conservation centre.
- 3.6.5 Recovered artefacts were suitably bagged and boxed in general accordance with the ClfA's guidance (ClfA 2014c) and the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines no. 2 (UKIC 2001).
- 3.6.6 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme and with the permission of the landowner it is anticipated that any artefacts will be deposited with the relevant museum.

#### *Environmental sampling*

- 3.6.7 Environmental sampling was undertaken in accordance with WA's *Guidelines for Environmental Sampling* along with guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)* (English Heritage 2011).
- 3.6.8 Bulk environmental soil samples for the recovery of plant macro fossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken as appropriate from well-sealed and datable archaeological contexts. Samples were of an appropriate size, for charred material typically from 20-40 litres, reduced to between 10-20 litres from waterlogged deposits, or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples were not taken from the intersection of features or from those deposits with intrusive material.
- 3.6.9 Bulk environmental soil samples were processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed.

The flots have been retained on a 0.25/0.5 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried as appropriate. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after analysis, with the project archive.

- 3.6.10 Other samples were taken, as appropriate, in consultation with WA specialists, the Archaeology Advisor (to the LPA) and if appropriate the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (e.g. soil micromorphology, pollen, microfossil, C14, dendrochronology etc).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were discovered during the investigations; however an undated palaeochannel was mapped and investigated in the central area of the Site only, where it was revealed due to the groundwork team excavating slightly deeper than the formation level in this specific location to investigate a 'soft spot' (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.2 In the south of the Site, it was clear that the required formation level for the construction of the new car park was within the made ground ie above the level of any potential archaeology. As it was clear that the construction work would not have an archaeological impact in this southern part of the Site, the Archaeology Advisor (to the LPA) agreed that it need not be part of the archaeological investigations (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.3 Context descriptions are tabulated in **Appendix 1**.

### 4.2 Soil sequence

- 4.2.1 The soil sequence was broadly similar across Site. The underlying natural geology was a mottled reddish brown or blueish grey clay with common gravel.
- 4.2.2 Above the natural, a mixed deposit of mottled mid yellowish/reddish brown clayey gravel, interpreted as made ground, was found across the Site (approximately 0.70 m deep). A thin topsoil deposit consisting of a mid greyish brown sandy silt loam (0.10 m deep) was found to overlie the made ground in places.

### 4.3 Natural features and deposits

- 4.3.1 A palaeochannel (**103**) was identified in the central part of the Site, where the groundwork team wanted to excavate slightly deeper than formation level to investigate a 'soft spot'. Its upper fill was a dark blackish grey silty clay loam deposit (**104**), which was homogenous and stone free and consistent with low energy alluvial deposition.
- 4.3.2 The palaeochannel was at least 6m wide and perhaps followed a north-east to south-west orientation, although this was not confirmed. It had an irregular diffuse eastern edge where a small hand-excavated slot was dug into it (**Figure 1**); however it is possible that the palaeochannel is substantially wider than indicated.

### 4.4 Modern disturbance

- 4.4.1 A number of land drains and an electricity service trench were revealed in the northern part of the Site and were seen to cut the made ground and underlying natural: these were surveyed (but have not been illustrated in this report).

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Finds

- 5.1.1 Only two finds in number were recovered from the Site, both came from made ground deposit (**102**) and therefore are unstratified. The finds consist of one sherd (8g) of red ware post-medieval pottery that cannot be closely dated and a broken waste flake of flint (4g) that is not chronologically distinctive.
- 5.1.2 These artefacts have no further potential and as they are unstratified it is recommended that they are discarded (in line with WA discard policy, section 8.5).

### 5.2 Environmental

- 5.2.1 One bulk environmental sample (sample 1) was taken from the upper deposit (**104**) of the palaeochannel **103**. The deposit is undated and the bulk sample was taken in the belief that it could elucidate the context formation process as well as landscape history of the deposit. As it is a bulk sample, it is not suitable for geoarchaeological description which can only be done through monoliths or core samples, or by observing the deposit *in situ*. As the deposit is undated and because the deposit was not well sealed (the made ground layer **102** physically overlay it), it has been decided not to process the sample as it would not provide useful palaeoenvironmental information.
- 5.2.2 It is therefore recommended that the bulk environmental sample should be discarded.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The archaeological investigations on the Site did not uncover any archaeological features and deposit.
- 6.1.2 An undated natural palaeochannel feature was identified in the central part of the Site. It was at least 6 m wide and may have followed a north-east to south-west orientation, although its true extent and orientation is uncertain.
- 6.1.3 Considering the results of the archaeological investigations, no further work is proposed.

## 7 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the finds and archive be deposited with the Reading Museum on completion of the project, and the curator will be contacted for an accession number/ and to obtain information regarding the appropriate archive preparation standards. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### 7.2 Preparation and deposition of archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project/site code (111070), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:



- 1 files/document cases of paper records

7.2.3 The Site archive is currently temporarily stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury.

7.2.4 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Berkshire HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

### **7.3 Discard policy**

7.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993 and 1995) which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

### **7.4 Security Copy**

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

### **7.5 Storage of materials and archives**

7.5.1 No charge will be made for the temporary storage of finds or archives during the period when Wessex Archaeology are undertaking analysis or report preparation.

7.5.2 However, if, after completion and submission of the report, finds and archives cannot be deposited with the relevant museum due to circumstances beyond Wessex Archaeology's control, a charge will be made for storage.

7.5.3 A charge for storage may also be made where a delay is caused by a lack of confirmation of post-fieldwork analyses and report, if the delay exceeds three months.

### **7.6 Copyright**

7.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The 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.

## 8 REFERENCES

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## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 Appendix 1: context summary

| Context no. | Interpretative Category | Description   | Depth from ground surface (m) |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 101         | Topsoil                 | Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam   | 0 – 0.10                      |
| 102         | Made ground             | Mottled mid yellowish brown clay with common gravel   | 0.10 – 0.80                   |
| 103         | Cut of palaeochannel    | Probable palaeochannel, only visible in plan in central part of the Site where 6m wide. Possible NE-SW orientation? Irregular diffuse eastern edge. | 0.80+                         |
| 104         | Upper fill of 103       | Dark blackish grey silty clay loam with rare sub-angular poorly sorted flint gravels >0.05 m. homogenous and not compacted.                         | 0.80+                         |
| 105         | Natural                 | Variable mid yellowish/reddish brown or bluish grey clay with frequent gravel   | 0.70+                         |



## 9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS record form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: wessexar1-235194**

### Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | Queen's Drive Car Park, Reading  |
| Short description of the project       | Archaeological watching brief during the removal of a temporary car park and a subsequent strip, map and sample during groundworks for the construction of a new car park, at Queen's Drive, University of Reading, Berkshire. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 13-07-2015 End: 01-10-2015  |
| Previous/future work                   | No / No  |
| Any associated project reference codes | 111070 - Contracting Unit No.  |
| Type of project                        | Recording project  |
| Site status                            | None   |
| Current Land use                       | Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure   |
| Monument type                          | PALAEOCHANNEL Uncertain  |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Post Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | FLINT Late Prehistoric   |
| Investigation type                     | "Open-area excavation", "Watching Brief"   |
| Prompt                                 | Planning condition   |

### Project location

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Country           | England   |
| Site location     | BERKSHIRE READING READING Queens Drive Car Park                             |
| Postcode          | RG2 7BN   |
| Study area        | 0.77 Hectares   |
| Site coordinates  | SU 73050 72000 51.441784861093 -0.948823954195 51 26 30 N 000 56 55 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 65.2m Max: 66.8m   |

### Project creators

|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Name of Organisation         | Wessex Archaeology    |
| Project brief originator     | Berkshire Archaeology |
| Project design originator    | Wessex Archaeology    |
| Project director/manager     | A Crockett            |
| Project supervisor           | Tom Burt              |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer             |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | A H Willis & Sons     |

### Project archives

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Reading Museum  |
| Physical Contents          | "Environmental"   |
| Physical Archive notes     | Sample to be discarded                                  |
| Digital Archive recipient  | Reading Museum  |
| Digital Archive ID         | 111070  |
| Digital Contents           | "Survey", "other"                                       |
| Digital Media available    | "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient    | Reading Museum  |
| Paper Archive ID           | 111070  |
| Paper Contents             | "other"   |
| Paper Media available      | "Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Report"              |

### Project bibliography 1

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  |
| Title                         | Queen's Drive Car Park, University of Reading, Berkshire: Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample Report |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Gail Wakeham   |
| Other bibliographic details   | Report ref. 111070.01  |
| Date                          | 2015   |
| Issuer or publisher           | Wessex Archaeology   |
| Place of issue or publication | Salisbury  |

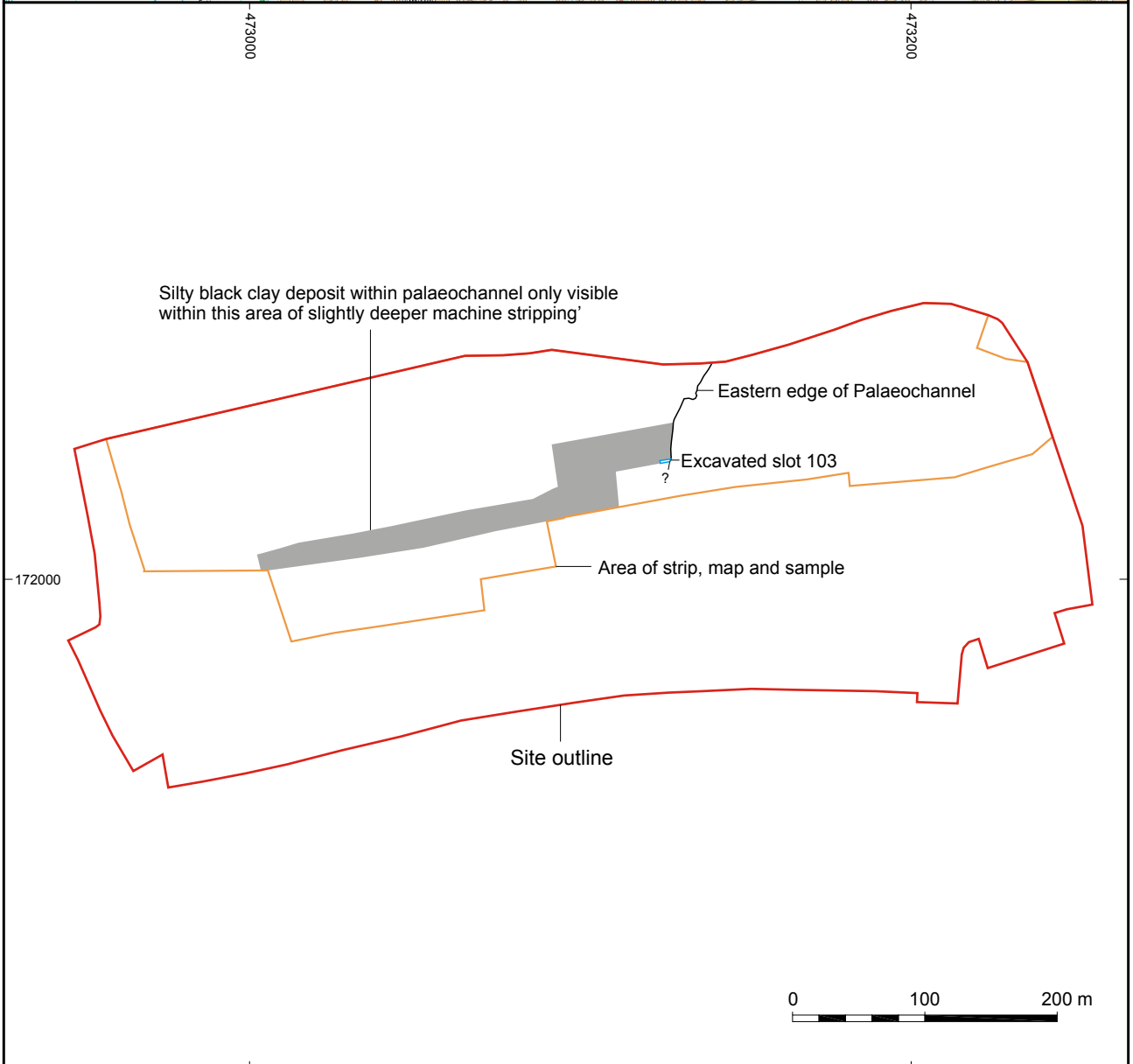
|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Description | Unpublished client report                   |
| Entered by  | Andy Crockett (a.crockett@wessexarch.co.uk) |
| Entered on  | 18 December 2015                            |



## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Site location

Figure 1



Plate 1: View from above looking east across the Site showing variable natural disturbed by drains, with darker area of palaeochannel in background on left by spoil heap.



Plate 2: Dark silty clay within palaeochannel, found in last machine stripped area of the Site


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Plate 3: North facing section through palaeochannel 103



Plate 4: Machining surface of dark silty clay within palaeochannel: also showing laying of aggregate for car park base.

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