



The Royal Oak Public House The Square, Yattendon, Thatcham

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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RG14 0UY

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Fieldwork directed by Bob Davis
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gotelee Orchard-Lisle Chartered Architects, on behalf of Yattendon Estates Ltd, to carry out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks relating to the redevelopment of the Grade II Listed Royal Oak Public House (PH) at Yattendon, Berkshire. Conditional planning permission (ref: 17/01297/FUL) and listed building consent (ref: 17/01298/LBC2) were granted for redevelopment proposals to the building which included the construction of a new dining room and WCs to the rear of the existing building, remodelling of the existing kitchen, the relocation of the existing oil tank and minor internal alterations.

A planning condition of the work imposed by West Berkshire Council required an archaeological watching brief during all groundworks associated with the redevelopment. The watching brief involved the monitoring of foundation trenches, underpinning trenches plus drainage and underground tank installation. This work was carried out between 15th June and 30th July 2018.

The excavation methods employed by contractors varied from machine excavated trenches to hand dug underpinning trenches across a wide area. The area covered enabled a good understanding of the general existing soil sequences across the site. From trench observations, it was possible to identify widespread and characteristic dark grey topsoil. This deep deposit overlay the distinctive orange coloured sandy silt natural. This was recorded in all trenches.

Along the north side of the buildings the ground had been disturbed by 19th and 20th century salt glazed drains and 20th century terracing. However, some post-medieval features were recorded including a possible post hole and an early 19th century broken bottle dump. Two post-medieval infilled wells were uncovered. These features had been deliberately infilled as a result of a fatal accident which took place in 1956 under the then kitchen. A long-disused well collapsed killing a woman who was working in the building at the time.

The west end of the building was extensively rebuilt after the accident and founded on concrete. This also included terracing along the west end which removed much of the topsoil. In the north-east corner the soil sequence appeared slightly different: the topsoil overlay a layer containing post-medieval building debris, possibly from the mid-20th century damage caused by the well collapse.

While it was anticipated that the archaeological monitoring would find evidence of the medieval occupation of Yattendon, the watching brief findings could not identify any significant archaeological remains from this period and it may be that the focus of medieval Yattendon is elsewhere in the village. However, some evidence for post-medieval activity was recorded which confirms existing evidence that the Royal Oak pub started during this period.

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The fieldwork was directed by Bob Davis. This report was written by Bob Davis with finds report by Lorraine Mephram and illustrations by Karen Nichols. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Matt Rous.



The Royal Oak Public House Yattendon, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Gotelee Orchard-Lisle Chartered Architects, on behalf of Yattendon Estates Ltd (hereafter 'the Client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works related to redevelopment works at the Grade II Listed Royal Oak Public House (PH) at The Square, Yattendon, Berkshire.

1.1.2 Conditional planning permission (ref: 17/01297/FUL) and listed building consent (ref: 17/01298/LBC2) have been granted by West Berkshire Council (WBC) for redevelopment works at the site, including the construction of a new dining room and WCs to the rear of the building, remodelling of the existing kitchen, the relocation of the existing oil tank and minor internal alterations.

1.1.3 A condition (no. 8) of planning permission and (no. 9) of listed building consent states:

The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the details and timings set out in the submitted WSI:

WSI for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief (Wessex Archaeology 116571.01 August 2017) received by e-mail from the agent dated 23rd August 2017.

unless alternative details are agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that archaeological features and fabric of the building as accurately recorded during the development. In the interests of heritage assets. In accordance with Policy CS19 of the West Berkshire Core Strategy 2006-2026 and advice set out within the NPPF.

1.1.4 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2017a) for the works was submitted to and approved by WBC in advance.

1.1.5 This report focusses solely on the results of the archaeological watching brief. The results of the historic building recording at the property are discussed in a separate report (Wessex Archaeology 2018).

1.1.6 The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 15th June and 30th July 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).



1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Royal Oak public house (PH) lies in Yattendon civil parish, on the north side of The Square, in the centre of Yattendon village, Berkshire. The Site is bounded to the north by land belonging to Yattendon Manor House, to the east by Pargiters Cottage (Grade II listed 19th century house), to the south by The Square, and to the west by The Annex. The Site includes 'Ilsley Cottage' which was listed separately, at the same time as the Royal Oak, in 1983, likely indicating their separate ownership at the time. The building is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 455238 174519 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.3.2 1.3.3 The present public house is an amalgamation of different buildings of different dates with many alterations and extensions. To the east is Ilsey Cottage, now part of the Royal Oak, but at some point a separate small dwelling which has been extended to the rear with a small central staircase. This part of the building once formed the east half of a rectangular house with a central chimney stack. The west half has been adapted as part of the main pub.
- 1.3.3 The west half of the pub is formed from a mixture of single- and two-storey buildings and infills and the rear of the building has also been extended to provide a larger kitchen and accommodation for guests. The rear or north side of the pub has a beer garden and terraced area with plant beds and small outbuildings.
- 1.3.4 The topography of the Site is approximately 115 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is the Lambeth group of clay, silt and sand deposits of sedimentary rock (British Geological Survey website)
- 1.3.5 The watching brief was located to the rear of the property and chiefly involved the excavation of drainage and foundation trenches as well as some underpinning of the existing walls.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior historic impact assessment (HIA) (Wessex Archaeology 2017b), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within the direct vicinity of the development. This information has been summarised below with minor amendments.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Early History

- 2.2.1 The Yattendon Hoard of 59 bronze implements was found during the excavation for foundations for Yattendon Court in 1878, dating from the Bronze Age.

Medieval period (1066 – 1540)

- 2.2.2 Yattendon village is mentioned in *Domesday* (1086), as "Etingdene: Godbald from William Fitz Ansculf. Mill" (The Domesday Book Online). This indicates that it had a mill at this time, set on the River Pang, although no longer extant.
- 2.2.3 From 1252, Peter de Yattendon held a fee, as a tenant of the mesne (Yattendon Manor), and from 1258 he was granted a charter to hold a market every Tuesday and a yearly fair on the feast of St. Nicholas (Page and Ditchfield 1924). Later, a second licence for a weekly fair was obtained in 1318 by John de la Beche (*ibid.*). This may have resulted in the construction of dwellings existing around The Square, for traders of the fairs. As a



history of the parish notes 'The Square was built up to accommodate a market with the houses round the Square built as planned units' (Yattendon parish history, see website address in References, Section 8) .

- 2.2.4 A moat exists around the east and south sides of the manor which may date to the 13th century or later, which is situated to the north of the rear garden of the Site. The moat is to the north of the back of the Site, with a small margin of grassland in between. A licence to crenellate (fortify) the manor house of the time was granted to John Norrys in the 1440s, and this formed the basis for the 'castle' at Yattendon (West Berkshire historic environment record (WBHER) MWB 4090).

Post-medieval period (1540-1800)

- 2.2.5 During the 16th and 17th centuries, buildings were erected within The Square at the centre of Yattendon village, constructed of timber frame and later infilled with brick nogging or rubble stone panels and then rendered. These include the Coach House, No. 2 The Square, Forge Cottage, Saddler's Cottage, dated to c.1500, Old Saddlers Cottage and Yattendon Square Cottage.
- 2.2.6 During the 17th and 18th centuries, buildings continued to be added to The Square, including the 18th century cottage adjoining Yattendon Square Cottage and the late 18th century Yattendon Stores. The Manor House (Grade II listed) was built on the site of the previous house from 1785, by the owner Sir John Gallieni, although possibly incorporating elements of the former building (WBHER MWB 18638).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017a) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017a), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;

- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017a) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 Each excavated area or trench was assigned a unique trench number. These varied from machine excavated drainage and foundation trenches to test holes and hand-excavated underpinning trenches. The location of these individual identifiers is shown on **Figure 1**.
- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where possible, archaeological features and deposits identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data was recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Senior Archaeologist (Planning & Management Advice) at West Berkshire Council monitored the works and made a site visit on 30th July 2018. Following the site visit, it was agreed to conclude the archaeological watching brief as sufficient information regarding the soils sequence across the site had been obtained and the lack of significant archaeology suggested that there was no requirement for further monitoring of the continuing groundworks.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 For clarity, each monitored area and or trench was given a unique identifier. In all six numbers were allocated to relevant trenches. The locations of these trenches are shown on **Figure 1**.

5.2 Trench 1

- 5.2.1 This trench was located at the east end of the north side of the property (**Figure 1, Plates 1-2**). It included the oversite to the east and west side of the small outbuilding. Topsoil was excavated by a machine fitted with a small toothless bucket. Within this area there was significant disturbance by a complex series of existing salt-glazed sewer drains and subsequent ground level reduction. These had previously been dug to serve the various accommodation rooms along the north side of the property. The excavation of a foundation trench along the north edge of trench 1 was located on fairly undisturbed ground.
- 5.2.2 The soil sequence here was recorded as a 0.6 m deep layer of dark grey sandy silt topsoil. This layer was poorly sorted and contained only minor amounts of modern debris and occasional sub-rounded flint. A subsoil layer was identified here with a diffuse boundary with the topsoil. Appearing slightly paler in colour than the topsoil, the subsoil contained a quantity of poorly sorted flints and pebbles. This layer measured only 0.1 m in thickness and had a clearly defined boundary with the underlying natural geology which was recorded as mid to pale orange brown sandy silt with occasional flints to the base of the foundation trench (**Plate 3**).
- 5.2.3 A brick-lined well was recorded in the south-east corner of trench 1 (**Figure 1, Plate 4**). The top of this feature was exposed at oversite level. Construction was of red brick with evidence of a domed top as the remaining bricks were corbelled inwards. The centre was infilled and compact which is thought to have been part of the infilling of existing wells in Yattendon after the 1956 collapse of the well within the kitchen of the pub further to the west. The location of this well probably relates to Ilsley Cottage and it is of 19th century appearance.

5.3 Trench 2

- 5.3.1 This small test pit was excavated in the north-west area of the site (**Figure 1**). Machine excavated, it measured 1.8 m in length, 0.5 m in width and 1.2 m in depth (**Plate 5**). A similar soil sequence to Trench 1 was recorded but appeared less disturbed in this area. Dark grey sandy topsoil measured 0.38 m in depth with a diffuse boundary onto a silty sand subsoil layer of lighter grey colour. This layer measured 0.4 m deep and overlay the underlying natural mid-orange brown sandy silt. No archaeology was recorded here.

5.4 Trench 3

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 consisted of a machine excavated drainage trench running approximately east-west across the Site (**Figure 1**). The full length measured 33.5 m in length by 0.5 m wide. At its deepest it measured 1.2 m. The soil sequence along the entire length of the trench was consistent, consisting typically of 0.6 m of dark grey sandy silt over a diffuse interface with the underlying lighter subsoil. The underlying natural of mid orange sandy silt with rounded flint pebbles was recorded along the entire length of the trench (**Plate 6**). Two features were recorded, the first was a possible post hole (context 302) and, the second was a small dump of broken bottles. Context 302 measured 0.37 m in width and the base was recorded at 1.95 m below ground surface. It was filled with pale grey sandy silt and five pottery sherds, probably from a single vessel, were recovered from the fill (**Figure 1**, **Plate 7**). The bottles (glass and stoneware) were all broken examples and were thought to represent a waste dump of late 18th century bottles from the early public house.

5.5 Trench 4

- 5.5.1 Trench 4 consisted of a section of hand-dug underpinning trench between the north wall of the dining/garden room and the east side of the kitchen (**Figure 1**). It measured 3.8 m in length north-south and 1.2 m in width; the maximum depth was 1.25 m below the level of the garden terrace. The ground level in this area of the garden had been reduced to form a patio covered with stone slabs. Hand excavation of the underpinning trench suggested that most of the topsoil, first identified to the east, had been removed in order to form the garden terrace. Very little topsoil remained and natural geology was identified along the entire length of the trench (**Plate 8**).
- 5.5.2 The east wall of the kitchen and the north wall of the garden dining room were both founded on concrete. It is thought that this is associated with the reconstruction of this entire section of the building after the fatal well collapse. Therefore, it seems likely that, if any archaeological deposits existed in this area, they would have been removed as a result of the ground works undertaken as part of the reconstruction of the Royal Oak post-1956.

5.6 Trench 5

- 5.6.1 This machine-excavated foundation trench was located between the existing kitchen outbuilding and the cold cellar building and immediately to the south of drainage trench 3 (**Figure 1**). It also marked the furthest north of any of the foundation trenches. Intended to be a single continuous trench, it was extended to the south due to the discovery of an infilled well. The soil sequence here followed a similar pattern as the rest of the site. A deep layer of dark grey topsoil overlay the underlying natural orange sands and silts (**Plate 9**).
- 5.6.2 The infilled well was constructed from brick with some evidence that it originally had a domed top. Due to ground stability concerns, it was decided to dig out most of the top in order to cast a concrete cap over the top. Excavation of the upper 1 m of the well revealed



that, it too, had been infilled with large flint nodules and brick debris – possibly as a result of the 1956 well collapse approximately 5 m to the south (**Plate 10**).

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 Located in the north-west corner of the site, this trench was machine excavated for the installation of an underground gas tank (**Figure 1**). It measured 7 m in length east-west and 4 m in width north-south. The soil sequence recorded here consisted of 0.6 m of dark grey sandy topsoil overlaying a pale brown deposit of soil containing brick fragments, peg tile fragments and chalk fragments 0.45 m deep. This overlay the underlying natural sands and silts (**Plate 11**).

5.7.2 The presence of a well-sealed discrete deposit containing building debris in this part of the site may represent a post-medieval/early modern dump of material from one or more of the various phases of rebuild at the Royal Oak. The topsoil in this area has clearly been used for landscaping or garden purposes.

5.8 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.8.1 Monitoring of the groundworks across the Site has provided an opportunity to understand the past development of a key area of Yattendon. The trenches exposed a large percentage of the area which has provided a good understanding of the soil sequence across the Site.

5.8.2 As might be expected, the area close to the rear of the buildings has been heavily disturbed by 19th and 20th century drainage and terracing. However, a distinctive and deep layer of topsoil can be traced across the site as the ground level rises to the north. The lack of any background artefacts suggests little disturbance in the archaeological record. The underlying natural geology of the Lambeth Group was clearly identified in all trenches and areas.

5.8.3 The only exception to this sequence was seen in the north-west corner of the site where a deposit containing some building debris was recorded.

6 FINDS

6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, comprising pottery, bottle glass, animal bone and one coin (see Table 1). These were recovered from contexts in three of the six trenches excavated (Trenches 1, 3 and 6). Datable finds range from Romano-British to modern.

Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Metal	Glass	Pottery
100				1/23
300			11/2467	5/219
302				5/158
600	2/16	1/2		1/7
Total	2/16	1/2	11/2467	12/407



6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Pottery provides most of the dating evidence. The 12 sherds recovered include one of Romano-British date; the remainder are post-medieval/modern.
- 6.2.2 The Romano-British sherd was found in the topsoil of Trench 6; it is a small, abraded sherd in a coarse greyware, and was clearly a residual find in this context.
- 6.2.3 One sherd of white-firing Border ware was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1. This is a bowl rim, internally green-glazed, dating to the 16th or 17th century. Five sherds from possible posthole 302 in Trench 3 are of probable similar date. All five could belong to a single vessel, an unglazed redware cistern with a bunghole spout.
- 6.2.4 Finally, five sherds from a dump of bottles (300) in Trench 3 conjoin to form the upper part of a German stoneware seltzer (mineral water) bottle. The bottle is of the convex profile prevalent in the 18th century (around 1800 these were superseded by cylindrical bottles), and has a spa mark stamped on the shoulder, consisting of the word SELTERS around a Greek cross, with the letters CT below the cross-piece of the cross (see Nienhaus 1980 for an example dated c. 1760). A discoloured cobalt blue ring surrounds the stamp. Below the stamp is a crudely hand-tooled letter R, possibly a factory mark. Selters (from which the word 'seltzer' is derived) denotes the town of Niederselters in Hesse.

6.3 Glass

- 6.3.1 The bottle dump in Trench 3 (300) contained fragments of several green glass bottles. Of the eleven fragments recovered, five are bases, five are necks, and there is one body fragment. All are from free-blown cylindrical wine bottles. The necks are the most diagnostic feature, and these examples can be dated between c. 1740–80 (Dumbrell 1983, 92).

6.4 Other finds

- 6.4.1 Other finds comprise two pieces of animal bone (both sheep) and a Victorian farthing (1880).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 There were no environmental samples taken from the site.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 In conclusion, it would seem that any archaeological activity on the site is restricted to post-medieval settlement and subsequent use of the property as a public house. The potential for evidence of medieval archaeology was expected to be high given the location of Yattendon Manor and its medieval origins. However, little evidence for medieval activity was found. A single sherd of abraded medieval pottery suggests a background level of activity rather than indicating intense occupation. The proximity of the moat around the Manor may be a contributing factor. The area to the south of the moat, occupied by the Royal Oak may have been kept deliberately clear of any buildings and the medieval focus of the village lies elsewhere.
- 8.1.2 There is evidence of significant amounts of truncation along the rear of the property. This is partly due to the multiple extensions along the rear and the digging of drainage trenches but is also partly linked to the unfortunate events that happened here in 1956. The collapse of the well and concerns regarding the future stability of the building would have



led to significant reconstruction and investigative works. During these works, it seems that parts of the ground level to the rear of the building were reduced. This was probably carried out in order to locate and infill any other disused wells in the immediate area. Some of these wells have been found during the watching brief.

- 8.1.3 The aim of the watching brief with regard to understanding and identifying any significant archaeology has been met in this regard as sufficient areas were observed to form a picture of below-ground activity at the Site. How this localised model fits into the village as whole will only be determined through the archaeological monitoring of future groundworks within the village.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. West Berkshire Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code NEBYM: 2017.29. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by West Berkshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 (at the time of writing) cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
 - 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained.
- 9.3.2 In this instance, it is recommended that the whole assemblage is retained for long-term curation, as of local significance.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.



9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated (OASIS ID: wessexar1-327026), with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

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Online resources

British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Yattendon parish history: <http://www.yattendonparish.com/>



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Site location also showing location and number of trenchesz

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1 east area


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Plate 2: Trench 1 excavation of oversite



Plate 3: Trench 1 typical soil sequence


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Plate 4: Trench 1 remains of infilled brick lined well



Plate 5: Trench 2 soil sequence


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Plate 6: Trench 3 typical soil sequence



Plate 7: Trench 3 feature 302 in side of trench


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Plate 8: Trench 4 underpinning excavation



Plate 9: Trench 5 soil sequence and south extension exposing well



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Plate 10: Trench 5 viewed from north showing disturbed rubble infill of old well



Plate 11: Trench 6 typical soil sequence

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

