

**LAND AT GREYFRIARS CHURCH,  
FRIAR STREET,  
READING,  
BERKSHIRE.**

**NGR: SU 711 735**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

September 2012  
Report No. 828

**Quality Assurance**

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## **CONTENTS**

Summary

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
- 6 CONCLUSIONS
- 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appendix 1: The Stratigraphic Data

Appendix 2: The Pottery

Appendix 3: Miscellaneous Finds

Appendix 4: Harris Matrices

## **FIGURE LIST**

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench Locations
- Figure 3: Trench 1 Plans and Sections
- Figure 4: Trench 2 Sections
- Figure 5: Trench 3 Plans and Sections

## **SUMMARY**

Between 14<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> August 2012 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Greyfriars Church, Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire (NGR: SU 711 735). The project was commissioned by Greyfriars Church.

The project comprised the excavation and recording of three archaeological evaluation trenches within a proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation revealed the presence of Medieval and Post-medieval/Modern stratified deposits within the site.

A large cut feature [3019], present within Trench 3, probably dated to the Medieval period, although its form and function remained unclear. Another large cut [208], situated in Trench 2, was poorly dated, although it was visually distinct from Feature [3019] and was not necessarily related to it.

Trenches 1 and 3 contained numerous tip layers, which suggested that the site had been utilised as a dump and/or had been intentionally levelled-up. The associated dating evidence indicated that this activity was likely to have occurred in the later Medieval to Post-medieval/Modern periods.

## **GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

### **Archaeology**

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the Modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### **CBM**

Ceramic Building Material.

### **Medieval**

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

### **Natural**

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site, in this case River Terrace Gravel over Upper Chalk.

### **NGR**

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### **OD**

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

### **OS**

Ordnance Survey.

### **Post-medieval**

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

### **Prehistoric**

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub-divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

### **Roman**

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

### **Saxon**

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in August 2012 on land at Greyfriars Church, Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire (NGR: SU 711 735). The evaluation was commissioned by Greyfriars Church.
- 1.2 A programme of archaeological evaluation was required by Berkshire Archaeology in order to inform any subsequent development planning application.
- 1.3 The project was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2012), which was approved by Berkshire Archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with *IfA Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Evaluation* (2011) and *General Standards for Fieldwork Projects* (Berkshire Archaeology n.d.).
- 1.4 This report constitutes the results of the archaeological works. The code of conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists was adhered to throughout.

## **2 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 It is proposed to construct an extension with an underground car park at the site. At the time of the fieldwork, the proposed development area consisted of a street level car park, situated immediately west of Greyfriars Church. The site is bounded by Friar Street to the south, grassland to the west and office buildings and rear gardens to the north.
- 2.2 The geological sequence within the site area consists of *Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) – Chalk overlaid by Taplow Gravel Formation - Sand and Gravel* (British Geological Survey; Online Geology of Britain Viewer).
- 2.3 A friary was constructed on the site in 1282, having moved east from its original site, due to regular flooding. The site was restored as Greyfriars Church (RD 3939) in 1863 and contains the nave and west window of the friary. The building is considered one of the best surviving examples of Franciscan architecture in England and is a Grade I listed building. The relocation of the friary indicates that open land was available along Friar Street in the 1280's and may suggest that the northern side of Friar Street remained largely undeveloped at this time.
- 2.4 The site therefore contained the potential for archaeological features and deposits, predominantly associated with the Saxon and Medieval periods. This did not prejudice the works against evidence relating to other periods.

### **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn, this will allow reasonable planning/mitigation decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved by pursuit of the following objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
  - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
  - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
  - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 Three 5m long trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, as shown in Figure 2. Trench 3 was extended to 7.1m long by 3.65m wide to facilitate deep excavation. All amendments to the original trenching methodology were agreed in advance with the appropriate representatives of Berkshire Archaeology and Greyfriars Church.
- 4.2 The trenches were excavated to the top of either archaeological or natural deposits, or formation level, whichever was encountered first. Due to the presence of stratified deposits the mechanical excavation of Trenches 1 and 3 was undertaken in two phases, in order to allow for appropriate recording. All trench and section depths are shown in Figures 3 to 5.
- 4.3 All mechanical excavation was undertaken by use of a suitable mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket, whilst under constant archaeological direction. Thereafter, all further excavation, investigation and recording was conducted manually by archaeologists.
- 4.4 All archaeological deposits and features were subjected to appropriate levels of investigation. Due to the presence of stratified deposits, a total of six hand-dug sections/sondages were excavated within Trenches 1 and 3 in order to

assess the archaeological deposits. Due to the occurrence of deep and unstable trench sections, the recording of Trench 2 was undertaken from outside the trench. Any amendments to the methodology detailed in the WSI were agreed on site with the appropriate representatives of Berkshire Archaeology.

## **5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

5.1 A full stratigraphic description of all contexts identified in the course of the project is listed in Appendix 1, along with a pottery list in Appendix 2, a miscellaneous finds list in Appendix 3 and Harris Matrices in Appendix 4. A summary discussion is given below:

### **TRENCH 1; MACHINE PHASE 1**

5.2.1 The trench was excavated, through Modern overburden layers (101) and (102), to an average depth of 0.30m (44.32m OD) below Modern ground.

5.2.2 The earliest deposit within the trench comprised fill (107)/(108), which was datable to the late Post-medieval or Modern period. This was cut by a north-south aligned ditch [105]/[109], which contained Chinaware pottery and represented a Modern boundary, possibly associated with the Modern church building. No archaeological features or deposits were present within the Machine Phase 1 trench.

### **TRENCH 1; MACHINE PHASE 2**

5.3.1 The trench was excavated to an average depth of 1.01m (43.61m OD) below Modern ground, which represented the proposed development formation level, including a minimum buffer zone of 0.15m, as requested by Fiona Macdonald of Berkshire Archaeology.

5.3.2 The earliest deposits within the trench consisted of soil layers (111), (112) and (113), which appeared to represent a sequence of tipped/dumped layers. A total of four sherds of Medieval pottery were present within fills (112) and (113). Layer (111) was overlaid by deposit (107)/(108).

### **TRENCH 2**

5.4.1 The trench was excavated into the top of natural gravels, which were present at an average depth of 1.92m (41.62m OD) below Modern ground. The natural deposits were overlaid by fill (207), which contained a single sherd of Medieval pottery, as well as a fragment of ceramic tile.

5.4.2 Feature [208] extended across the northern half of the trench and was a fairly substantial cut, with near vertical sides and a flat base. The feature was not directly associated with any artefactual evidence, however; it was stratigraphically later than fill (207) and can, therefore, be assigned a Medieval or later date.

5.4.3 Feature [209] cut through layer (204), was directly overlaid by Modern rubble layer (203) and, as such, was most likely to represent Post-medieval or Modern activity.

#### 5.5 TRENCH 3; MACHINE PHASE 1

5.5.1 The trench was excavated, through overburden layers (301) to (304), to an average depth of 0.86m (42.54m OD) below Modern ground.

5.5.2 The base of the trench contained a relatively complex series of deposits, which were predominately aligned east-west at the north of the trench and northeast-southwest at the south.

5.5.3 Fill (314) was the earliest deposit at the north end of the trench, but did not yield any dating evidence. Deposits (311), (312) and (313) most likely represented tipped/dumped layers, which were associated with possible cut feature [3020]. A total of two sherds of Medieval pottery, recovered from fill (313), were the only dating evidence associated with possible cut [3020] and, as such, the feature remained poorly dated.

5.5.4 The south end of the trench contained multiple, steeply interleaved deposits (306), (307), (308), (309) and (310). Due to the limited nature of the investigation, it was not possible to confidently demonstrate if these represented multiple cut features or a series tipped/dumped deposits and, due to a paucity of associated artefactual evidence, these features remained undated.

5.5.5 In light of the indeterminate nature of the features revealed within the Phase 1 machining, Trench 3 was further machine excavated in order to facilitate the observation of underlying deposits.

#### 5.6 TRENCH 3; MACHINE PHASE 2

5.6.1 The trench was excavated into the top of natural gravels, which were present at a depth of 1.0m (42.40m OD) below Modern ground.

5.6.2 Feature [3019] cut into the top of the natural deposits to a depth greater than 1.5m and appeared to represent a large cut, which sloped downwards from south to north. The feature contained 13 fills; (3009), (3008), (3016), (3007), (3010), (3011), (3018), (3012), (3006), (3013), (3017), (3014) and (3015), which formed a series tip layers. These most likely represented episodic dumping within feature [3019]. A total of 10 sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from fills (3006), (3007) and (3016). Other artefacts associated with Feature [3019] included CBM/tile, industrial waste, animal bone, oyster shell fragments and fragments of degraded metal implements/nails. At least three charcoal-rich layers, (3006), (3014) and (3017) were also present. Layer (3006) had been partially vitrified and may have been related to an industrial process.



- 5.6.3 No demonstrably Post-medieval or later material was associated with Feature [3019] and, therefore, it was most likely to have been at least partly in-filled no later than the Medieval period. It was possible that Feature [3020] (Machine Phase 1) represented the upper part of Feature [3019], although it was not possible to demonstrate this.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of Medieval and Post-medieval/Modern stratified deposits within the site. A large cut feature [3019], present in Trench 3, probably dated to the Medieval period, although its form and function remained unclear. Another large cut [208], situated in Trench 2, was poorly dated, although it was visually distinct from Feature [3019] and was not necessarily related to it. Trenches 1 and 3 contained numerous tip layers, which suggested that the site had been utilised as a dump and/or had been intentionally levelled-up. The associated dating evidence indicated that this activity was likely to have occurred in the later Medieval to Post-medieval/Modern periods.
- 6.2 In light of the evidence for dumping within the study area, further analysis of the recovered artefactual and environmental evidence is unlikely to yield information relating to former on-site activities. No further analysis is recommended at this stage.
- 6.3 Layers (112) and (113), present within Trench 1, were associated with Medieval pottery and possibly represented the top of the archaeologically significant deposits in this area. These were located at a depth of 1.04m (43.58m OD) below Modern ground.
- 6.4 All of the features and deposits within Trench 2 were recorded from outside the trench and, consequently, they were poorly dated. Feature [208]/(205) was sealed by soil layer (204) and, therefore, possibly represented archaeological activity. This feature was present at a depth of 0.90m (42.65m OD) below Modern ground.
- 6.5 Feature [3020] and associated fills (313), (312) and (311) were poorly dated, however; the occurrence of Medieval pottery sherds within fill (313) suggested the possibility that these features represented the top of archaeologically significant deposits, which were located at a depth of approximately 0.86m (42.51m OD) below Modern ground, moreover; the occurrence of natural gravels in Trench 3, at height of 42.40m OD, indicated the potential for the presence of areas of preservation, at approximately 1m below Modern ground.
- 6.6 Due to the presence of archaeological deposits within the site it is recommended that further archaeological works, in the form of strip, map and sample recording and/or watching brief, are undertaken in the areas of proposed development excavations, which are likely to penetrate to the top of archaeologically significant levels.

- 6.7 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with the Reading Museum under an accession code to be confirmed. A short note will be submitted for publication in a relevant journal and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Foundations Archaeology. 2012. *Land at Greyfriars Church, Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Reading.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Land at Greyfriars Church, Friar Street, Reading: Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 1: The Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				<b>TRENCH 1 (4.8m long, 1.7m wide); MACHINE PHASES 1 and 2</b>		
101	na	na	0.09	Concrete; Modern car park.	102	na
102	na	na	0.21	Grey-black sand silt, which contained frequent stone and brick fragments.	114, 110	101
103	>1.08	0.95	0.48	Fill of ditch [109]; dark orange-brown sand silt, which contained occasional chalk lumps, occasional flint and occasional fragments of CBM.	115	114
104	0.95	0.5	?	Deposit of Modern soil, brick and concrete rubble.	116	114
[105]	>0.90	0.95	0.46	North - south aligned ditch with a sloping profile. Contained fills 115 and 106. Equivalent to ditch [109]. Not fully excavated.	107	115
106	>0.90	0.95	0.21	Fill of ditch [105]; dark brown-grey silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, occasional fragments of CBM/brick and occasional Chinaware pottery sherds (not retained).	115	102
107	3.3	1	0.62	Deposit of grey-brown silt sand, which contained frequent chalk flecks and frequent flint and rare CBM fragments. Equivalent/similar to fill 108.	111	[105]
108	3.5	0.45	1.18	Deposit of dark brown-grey silt sand, which contained frequent patches of grey mortar, frequent flint, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional CBM fragments, occasional sherds of Chinaware pottery and occasional glass fragments. Equivalent/similar to fill 107.	111	[109], 110
[109]	>1.10	0.72	0.97	North - south aligned ditch with a sloping profile. Contained fills 115 and 103. Equivalent to ditch [105]. Not fully excavated.	108, 116	115
110	0.95	0.38	?	Deposit of Modern soil, brick and concrete rubble.	108	102

**Land at Greyfriars Church, Friar Street, Reading: Archaeological Evaluation**

<b>CXT</b>	<b>L(m)</b>	<b>W(m)</b>	<b>D(m)</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CUTS/LATER THAN</b>	<b>CUT BY/EARLIER THAN</b>
111	2.7	0.57	0.2	Deposit of orange-brown sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, occasional flint, occasional chalk lumps, occasional CBM/tile fragments and a single fragment of animal bone.	112	107, 108
112	2.5	0.58	0.18	Deposit of brown gritty sand clay, which contained occasional chalk lumps, occasional CBM fragments, frequent charcoal flecks and occasional animal bone fragments.	113	111
113	1.75	0.7	0.15	Deposit of brown sand clay, which contained frequent lumps of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks and lumps.	?	112
114	1.7	1.07	?	Layer of Modern mortar and concrete rubble.	103, 104	102
115	3.8	0.09	?	Fill of ditch [105]/[109]; beige friable mortar.	[105], [109]	103, 106
116	1.8	0.48	?	Deposit of grey silt sand.	?	[109], 104
<b>TRENCH 2 (5.2m long, 1.3m wide)</b>						
201	na	na	0.08	Beige sand; bedding layer for Modern block paving.	202	na
202	na	na	0.17	Pink-orange hardcore.	203	201
203	na	na	0.4	Hardcore, stone rubble and brick.	206	202
204	na	na	0.75	Layer of dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional flints and rare charcoal flecks.	205	[209]
205	3.55	1.3	1.13	Fill of feature [208]; mid orange-brown clay-silt-gravel.	[208]	204
206	?	1.15	1.6	Fill of feature [209]; orange-beige re-deposited natural gravel.	[209]	203
207	?	1.75	0.7	Deposit of brown gritty sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and a fragment of ceramic tile.	?	[208]
[208]	1.4	1.3	1.13	Large cut feature with near a near vertical side and a flat base. Contained fills 205 and 210. Present in both trench sections.	207, nat.	205, 210
[209]	?	1.15	1.6	Cut feature with near vertical sides and a flat base. Contained fill 206.	204	206

**Land at Greyfriars Church, Friar Street, Reading: Archaeological Evaluation**

<b>CXT</b>	<b>L(m)</b>	<b>W(m)</b>	<b>D(m)</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CUTS/LATER THAN</b>	<b>CUT BY/EARLIER THAN</b>
210	?	1.6	0.16	Lens of brown clay sand contained within fill 205.		
				<b>TRENCH 3 (4.4m long, 1.65m wide); MACHINE PHASE 1</b>		
301	na	na	0.05	Beige sand; bedding layer for Modern block paving.	302	na
302	na	na	0.06	Hardcore.	303	301
303	na	na	0.26	Layer of dark brown-black silt sand, which contained occasional CBM fragments, occasional small flints and occasional charcoal flecks.	304	302
304	na	na	0.49	Layer of brown-grey sand clay, which contained frequent flecks and lumps of chalk, frequent flint and occasional CBM fragments.	3023, 311, 308	303
[305]	1.25	1	0.22	Possible cut feature with a steep, sloping edge. Not fully excavated and mostly obscured by later deposits. Contained fills 306 and 307.	309	306
306	1.25	0.56	0.19	Fill of feature [305]; light brown-grey sand clay, which contained frequent small flints and occasional chalk flecks.	[305]	307
307	2.8	1	0.23	Fill of feature [305]; dark brown-grey sand clay, which contained frequent flint and occasional CBM fragments.	306	[3022], 3023
308	0.95	0.46	0.26	Fill of feature [3022]; orange-brown gravel and sand, which contained frequent flint and occasional CBM fragments.	[3022]	304
309	1.35	0.4	0.19	Deposit of orange-brown gravel and sand.	?	[3021], [305]
310	0.8	0.58	0.19	Fill of [3021]; light brown-grey sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional flint.	[3021]	3023
311	1.8	0.56	0.2	Fill of feature [3020]; light brown-grey sand clay, which contained frequent chalk lumps, frequent flint and frequent CBM fragments.	312	304
312	1.8	0.65	0.2	Fill of feature [3020]; dark grey sand clay, which contained frequent oyster shell fragments, frequent charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	313	311
313	1.8	0.78	0.24	Fill of feature [3020]; light brown-grey sand clay, which contained frequent chalk flecks, occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecks, along with occasional fragments of CBM/tile.	[3020]	312

**Land at Greyfriars Church, Friar Street, Reading: Archaeological Evaluation**

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
314	1.9	0.65	0.22	Deposit of orange-brown sand clay, which contained frequent chalk flecks and frequent flint, along with rare CBM fragments.	?	[3020], 3023
[3020]	1.85	1.46	0.24	Possible cut feature with a steep, sloping edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fills 313, 312 and 311.	314	313
[3021]	0.8	0.5	0.19	Possible cut feature with a steep, sloping edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fill 310.	309	310
[3022]	0.95	0.46	0.26	Possible cut feature with a steep, sloping edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fill 308.	307	308
3023	1.9	1.4	?	Deposit of brown gritty clay silt, which contained frequent small fragments of Modern brick and occasional glass fragments.	314, 310, 307	304
<b>TRENCH 3 (7.1m long, 3.65m wide); MACHINE PHASE 2</b>						
3001	na	na	0.9	Backfill/disturbance related to Phase 1 trench excavation. 3002 - 3005 = void; duplicated numbers.	3015	na
3006	2.75	1.85	0.55	Fill of feature [3019]; layer of mottled grey-yellow clay sand, which contained very frequent charcoal flecks, occasional flint, occasional CBM fragments and occasional ceramic glazed tile fragments. Layer contained occasional patches of yellow, vitrified material.	3012	3013
3007	2.5	1.8	0.32	Fill of feature [3019]; layer of light brown-beige clay sand, which contained frequent lumps and flecks of chalk, rare charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	3016	3010
3008	3.3	1.85	0.37	Fill of feature [3019]; orange-brown clay sand, which contained rare chalk and charcoal flecks, frequent flint, a single piece of industrial waste and occasional CBM fragments.	3009	3016
3009	3	1.85	0.27	Fill of feature [3019]; brown gritty clay sand, which contained frequent flint, rare charcoal flecks and frequent chalk flecks.	[3019]	3008
3010	2.52	1.59	0.17	Fill of feature [3019]; beige clay sand, which contained frequent small flints, occasional chalk lumps, rare charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments.	3007	3011
3011	2.82	1.92	0.35	Fill of feature [3019]; brown-beige gritty clay sand, which contained occasional flint, occasional chalk lumps, rare charcoal and rare CBM flecks.	3010	3018

**Land at Greyfriars Church, Friar Street, Reading: Archaeological Evaluation**

<b>CXT</b>	<b>L(m)</b>	<b>W(m)</b>	<b>D(m)</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CUTS/LATER THAN</b>	<b>CUT BY/EARLIER THAN</b>
3012	2.42	1.9	0.19	Fill of feature [3019]; brown-beige sand clay, which contained occasional chalk lumps, frequent flint and rare charcoal flecks.	3018	3006
3013	?	1.6	0.23	Fill of feature [3019]; mottled grey-yellow clay sand, which contained frequent flint and chalk lumps, frequent CBM fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	3006	3017
3014	?	0.85	0.18	Fill of feature [3019]; dark grey sand, which contained very frequent charcoal flecks, rare flint, rare chalk lumps and occasional CBM fragments.	3017	3015
3015	?	0.43	0.17	Fill of feature [3019]; mottled grey-yellow loose clay sand, which contained frequent flint, frequent CBM fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	3014	3001
3016	2.5	1.9	0.18	Fill of feature [3019]; layer of beige sand clay, which contained frequent chalk fragments, occasional flint and occasional charcoal flecks.	3008	3007
3017	?	0.6	0.09	Fill of feature [3019]; layer of mottled grey-yellow clay sand, which contained very frequent charcoal flecks, occasional chalk lumps and occasional flint.	3013	3014
3018	2.85	1.9	0.2	Fill of feature [3019]; brown-beige sand clay, which contained frequent chalk lumps, occasional flint, rare charcoal flecks and frequent CBM fragments.	3011	3012
[3019]	3.1	1.9	1.75	Large cut feature with a sloping edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fills 3009, 3008, 3016, 3007, 3010, 3011, 3018, 3012, 3006, 3013, 3017, 3014 and 3015.	nat.	3009

## APPENDIX 2: The Pottery

By Roy King

### TRENCH 1

102

1 yellow slipware sherd, weighing 54g. Date 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>

103

3 x Red glazed earthenware, weighing 140g. Date 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>

4 x chinaware, weighing 22g. Date 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>

1 tin glazed sherd, weighing 12g. Date 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>

106

1 sherd chinaware, weighing 12g. Date 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>

108

1 sherd chinaware, weighing 12g. Date 19<sup>th</sup>

1 sherd Aachen/Raeren stoneware, weighing 8g. Date 18<sup>th</sup>

1 sherd white-slipped pot, weighing <1g. Date 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>?

1 sherd Medieval pot (Brill?), weighing <1g. Date 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

1 sherd red earthenware, weighing 150g. Date 16<sup>th</sup>+

112

2 sherds Ashampstead Ware, weighing 8g. Date 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

113

1 sherd handmade limestone tempered ware, weighing 12g. Date 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>

1 sherd undiagnostic glazed sandy ware, weighing <1g. Date late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

Trench 1 U/S

1 sherd red glazed earthenware, weighing 18g. Date 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>.

### TRENCH 2

207

1 sherd Ashampstead ware, weighing 6g. Date 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>



**TRENCH 3**

303

- 1 sherd undiagnostic glazed sandy ware, weighing 4g. Date 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>
- 1 sherd Surrey Whiteware, weighing <1g. Date 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>

304

- 1 sherd Surrey Whiteware, weighing 16g. Date 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>
- 1 sherd red glazed earthenware with raised yellow appliqué decoration, weighing 10g. Possibly an import. Date 15<sup>th</sup>+
- 1 sherd chinaware, weighing <1g. Date 19<sup>th</sup>+

313

- 1 sherd glazed sandy ware, weighing 4g. Date 14<sup>th</sup>+
- 1 sherd sandy ware, weighing 32g. Date 15<sup>th</sup> +

3006

- 7 sherds sandy wares from different sources (probably a mix of Brill and Ashampstead), weighing 108g. Date 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

3007

- 2 sherds, Cotswold-type ware, weighing 6g. Date 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

3016

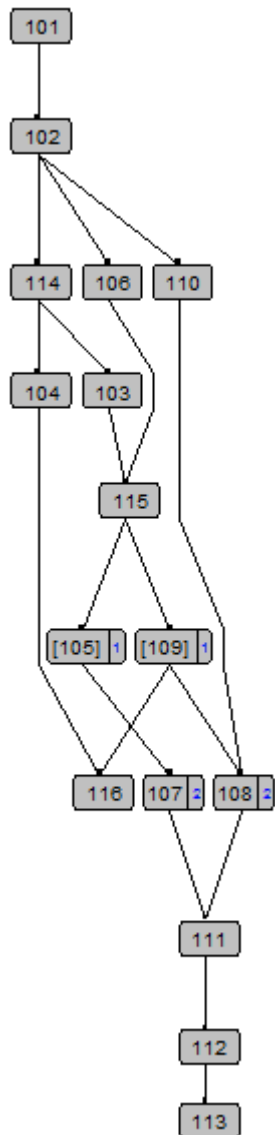
- 1 sherd Brill-type glazed ware, weighing 10g. Date 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

**APPENDIX 3: Miscellaneous Finds**

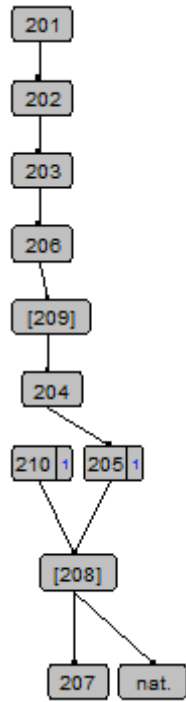
<b>Context</b>	<b>Bone</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Shell</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Clay Pipe</b>	<b>Industrial Waste</b>
102	2					
103	8			2	1	
106		1				
107		2				
108	1	2		1	2	
111	1					
112	1					
303				8	5	
304	1				1	
311	>10		2			
312	1		6			
313	1		1			
314	1					
3006	>10		1	1		
3008	1					2
3009	3					4
3010	2					

APPENDIX 4: Harris Matrices

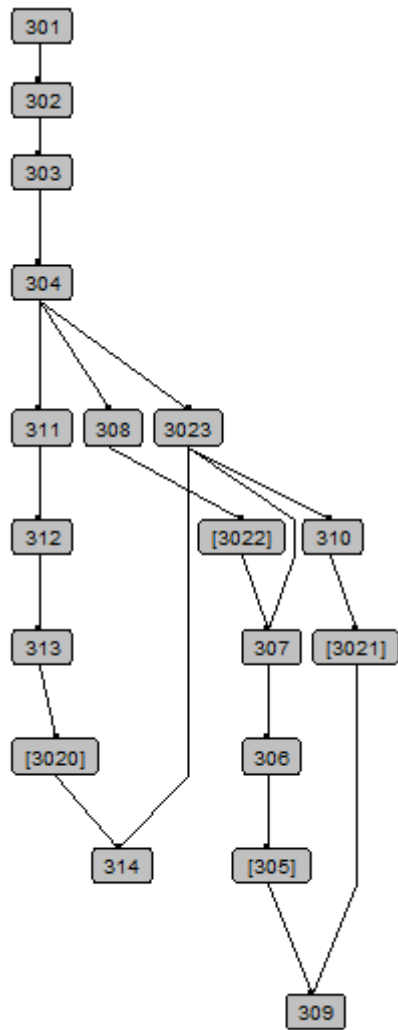
Trench 1; Machine Phases 1 and 2



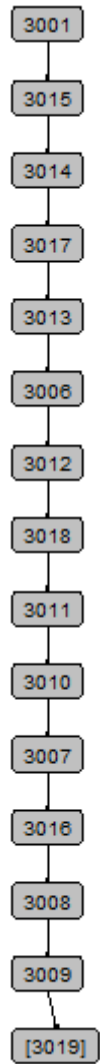
Trench 2



Trench 3; Machine Phase 1



Trench 3; Machine Phase 2



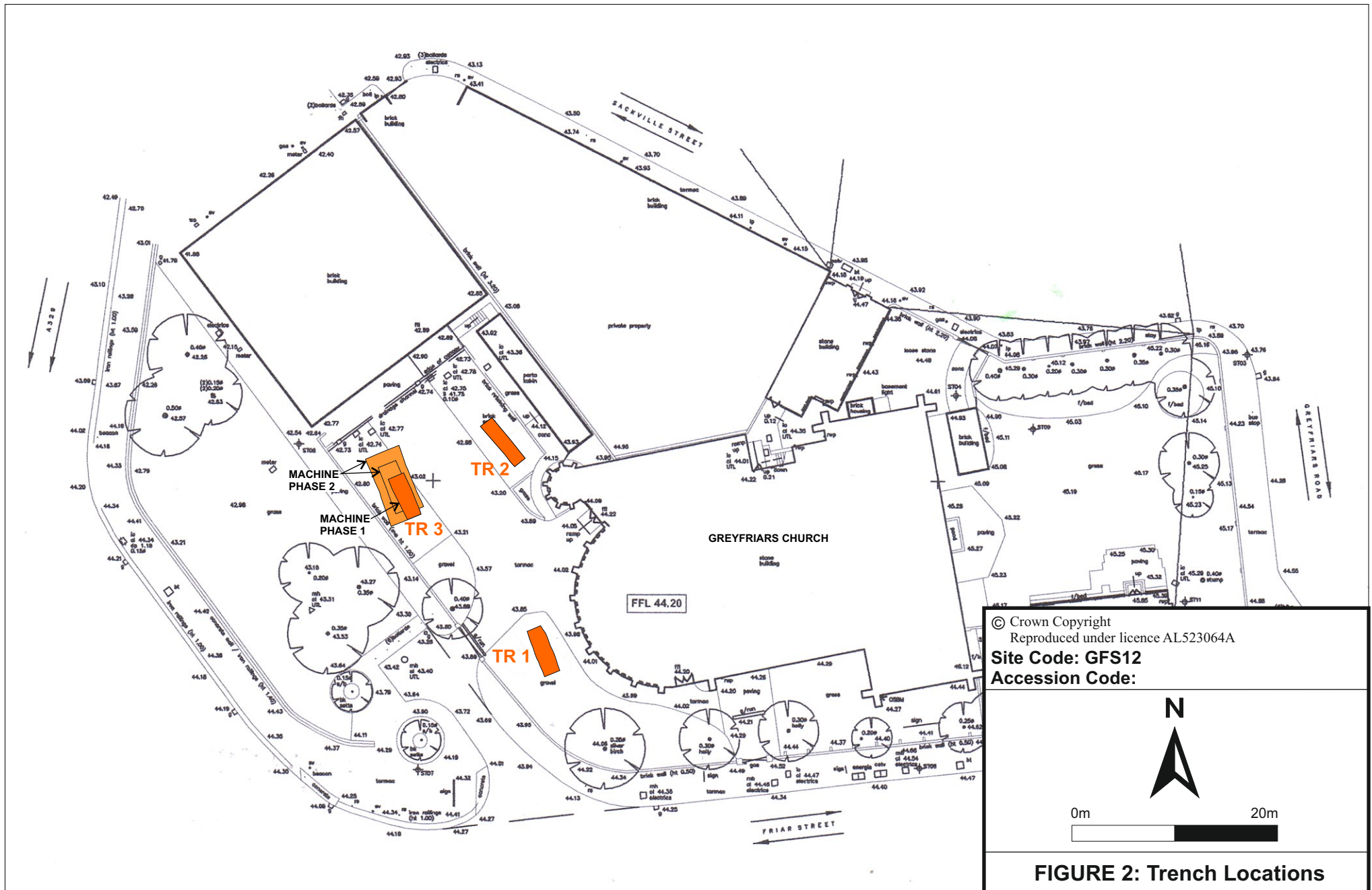


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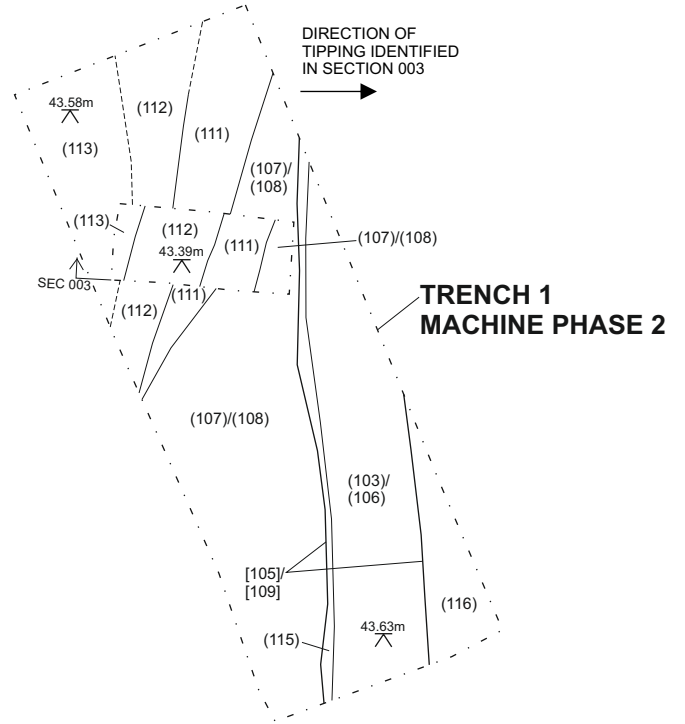
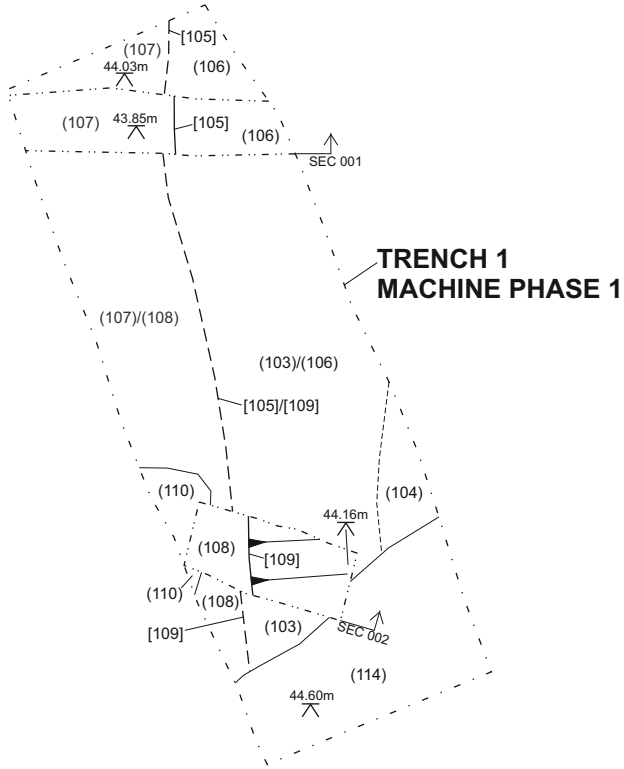
**Site Code: GFS12**

**Accession Code:**

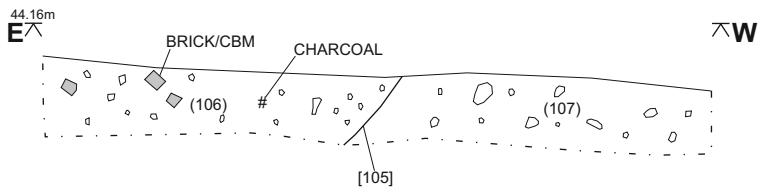
**FIGURE 1: Site Location**



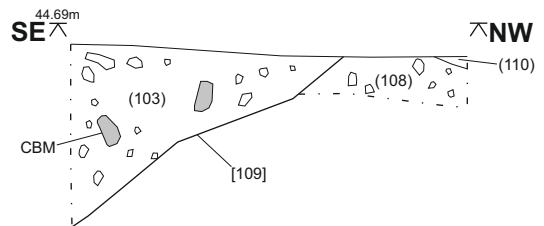




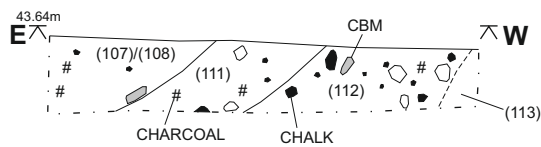
**SEC 001: NORTH FACING SECTION [105]**



**SEC 002: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [109]**



**SEC 003: NORTH FACING SECTION (108) and (111) - (113)**



**Site Code: GFS12**  
**Accession Code:**

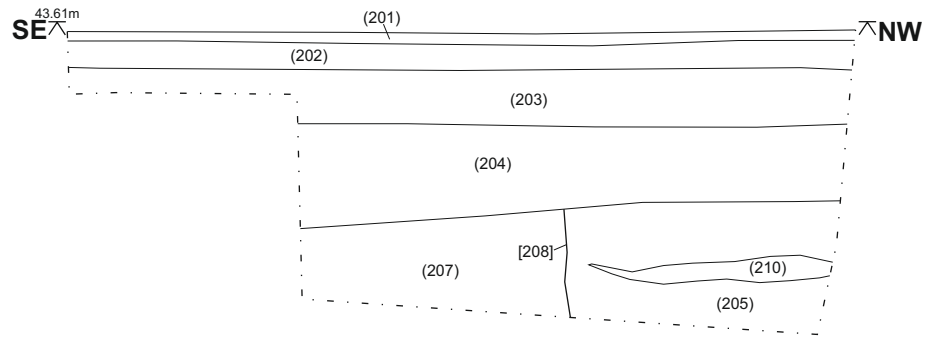
**N**

0 2m  
PLANS

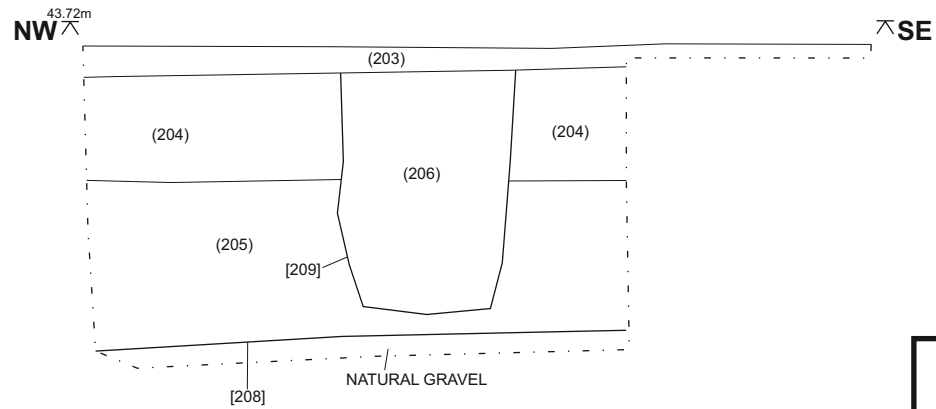
0 1m  
SECTIONS

**FIGURE 3: Trench 1 Plans and Sections**

**SEC 004: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 2**



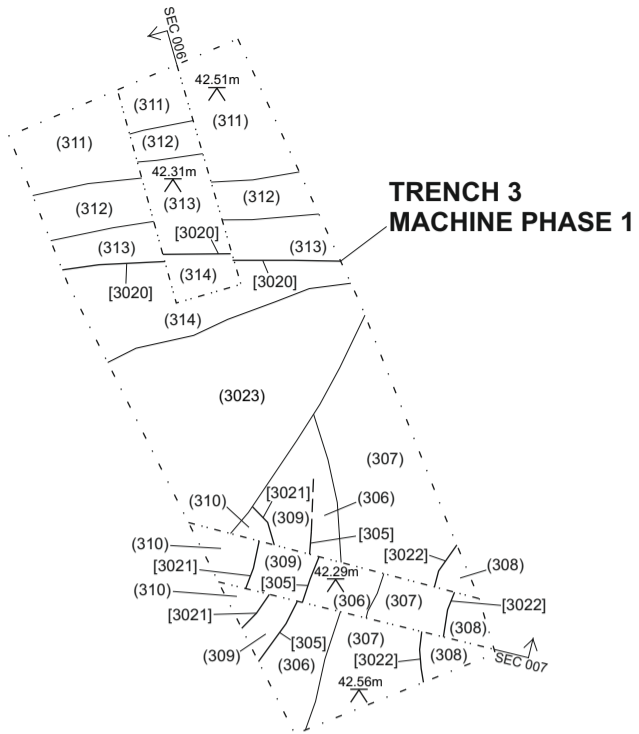
**SEC 005: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION TRENCH 2**



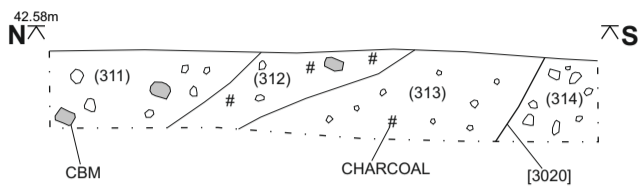
Site Code: GFS12  
Accession Code:



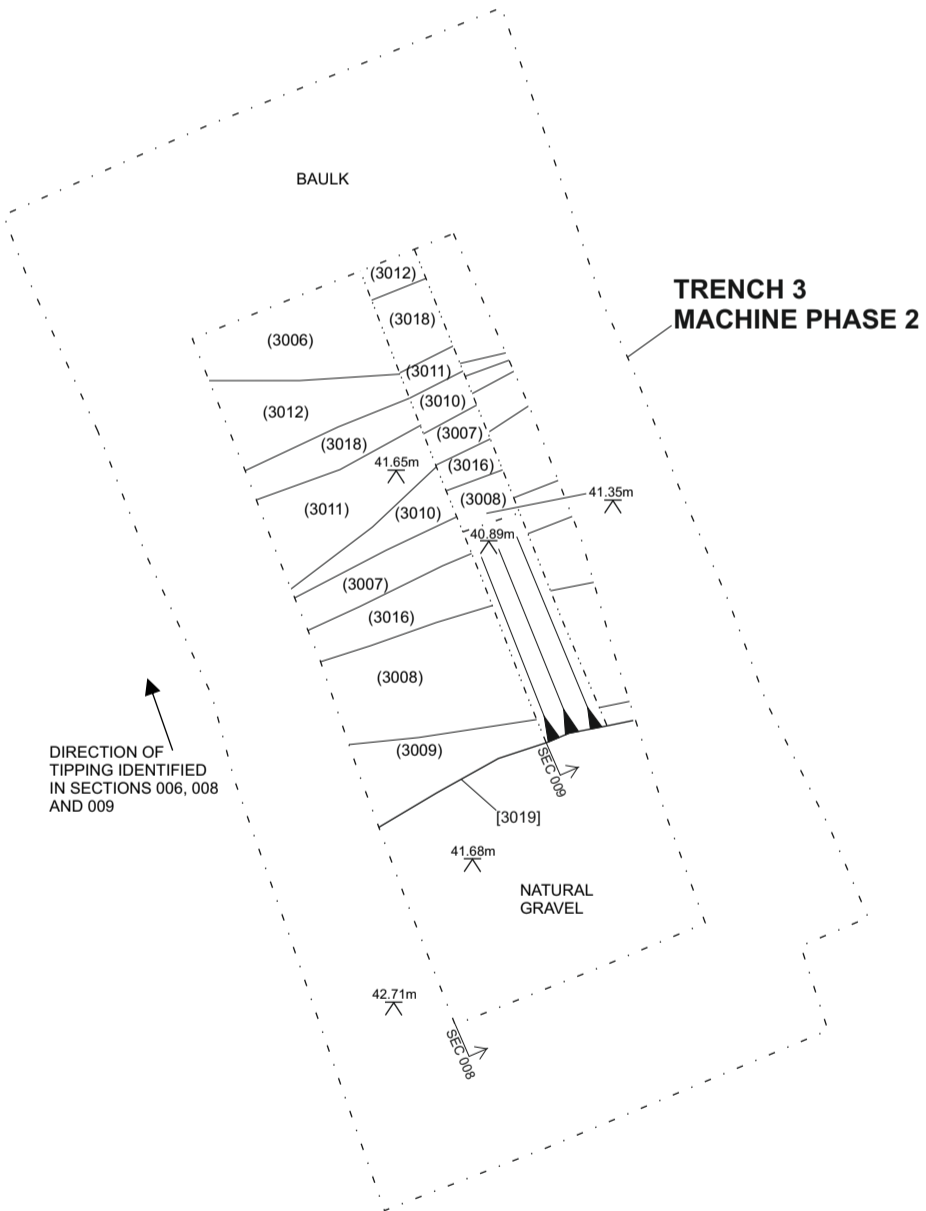
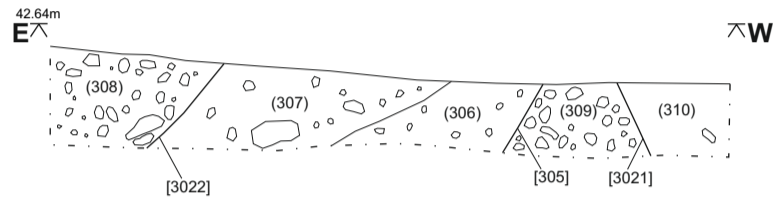
**FIGURE 4: Trench 2 Sections**



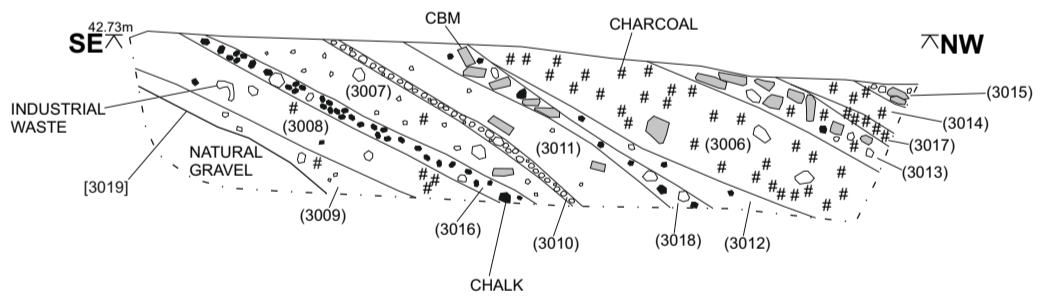
**SEC 006: WEST FACING SECTION [3020]**



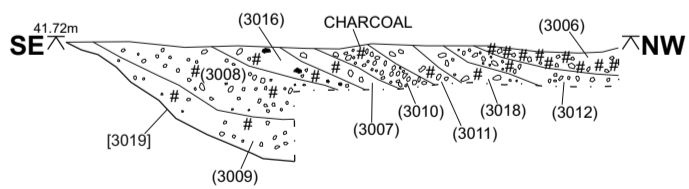
**SEC 007: NORTH FACING SECTION [305], [3021] and [3022]**



**SEC 008: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 3 SHOWING [3019]**



**SEC 009: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [3019]**



Site Code: GFS12  
Accession Code:



0 2m  
PLANS AND SECTION 008, 009

0 1m  
SECTIONS 006, 007

**FIGURE 5: Trench 3 Plans and Sections**