THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

95 Bath Road, Thatcham, West Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Tim Dawson

Site Code: 95BRT15/108

(SU 5068 6765)

95 Bath Road, Thatcham, West Berkshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For Mr and Mrs Goffin

by Tim Dawson

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code 95BRT 15/108

Summary

Site name: 95 Bath Road, Thatcham, West Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 5068 6765

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 27th May 2015

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Tim Dawson

Site code: 95BRT 15/108

Area of site: *c*.46.9sq m

Summary of results: The excavation of the footing trenches was monitored but only late post-medieval layers containing coal and ceramic building material were identified.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 17.06.15

95 Bath Road, Thatcham, West Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Tim Dawson

Report 15/108

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at 95 Bath Road, Thatcham, West Berkshire, RG18 3BD (SU 5068 6765) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mrs Jenny Goffin of 95 Bath Road, Thatcham.

A planning consent (13/02484/HOUSE) has been gained from West Berkshire Council for a single storey extension to the existing house. The consent includes a condition (7) relating to archaeology, which requires a watching brief to be implemented during groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Unitary Authority's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Alex Godden, Archaeological Officer at West Berkshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Dawson on 27th May 2015 and the site code is 95BRT 15/108.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at the western end of the A4 (Bath Road) where it bisects Thatcham. Bath Road itself passes along the southern edge of the site while to the west is a footpath which follows the site boundary and to the north and east further housing (Fig. 2). The extension is to be constructed against the western wall of number 95, a large late 19th century house. This is an area of concrete slab driveway which previously led to a garage that has been demolished in preparation for the building work. The development area is flat at a height of approximately 78m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as Thatcham Gravel (BGS 1971) although this was only observed in the site's northern extent.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a briefing note prepared by Ms Sarah Orr, West Berkshire Acting Archaeological Officer. In summary, the proposed development is located within an area of Roman archaeology with a section of the Roman road observed in front of 95 Bath Road in the 1920s and 1930s. Adjacent to the road has been found wells, pits, gullies and foundations (Harris 1930; 1937), including further settlement evidence excavated at 69-73 Bath Road (Pine 2010). An evaluation at 123–129 Bath Road identified a probable Roman roadside ditch an undated pit and a posthole (Pine, 2007).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits or finds affected by the new construction work. The groundworks consisted only of the digging of the foundations for the new extension. This was undertaken using a minidigger with a 0.6m wide toothless bucket excavating trenches c.0.6m wide and between 0.72m and 0.92m deep. The spoil removed was monitored for finds and any potential archaeological deposits were hand-cleaned although none required further excavation.

Results

The excavation of the footing trenches was observed around the perimeter of the new extension (Fig. 3). They were at their deepest (0.92m) at the northern end and shallowest in the south (0.72m) due to the changing nature of the ground. This was found to consist primarily of layers of silty sand and gravel, most of which had fragments of coal and abraded ceramic building material (CBM) within them (Fig. 4). It was only at the southern end that natural gravel geology was encountered. The northern stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of mixed topsoil, ash and coal, 0.37m of dark brown-grey silty sand with stray deposits of ash and coal and 0.16m of coarse mixed gravel overlying a deposit of dark brown-black silty sand with gravel inclusions and very abraded fragments of CBM.

Further south, in the western footing trench, the stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of mixed topsoil, ash and coal, 0.13m dark brown-grey silty sand with small fragments of coal and CBM, 0.06m of pale yellow sand, 0.38m of dark brown-grey silty sand and 0.16m of dark brown-black silty sand with gravel inclusions overlying a dark orange-brown pea gravel in the base of the trench. At the southern end of the excavations the exposed stratigraphy consisted of 0.09m of mixed topsoil, ash and coal, 0.40m of dark brown-grey silty sand with fragments of coal and CBM and 0.18m of fine gravel in a loose brown sandy matrix overlying the natural mid orange sand and gravel. Beyond the fragments of coal and abraded CBM no finds were recovered from any of the layers.

Finds

No finds at all were recovered. All fragments of coal and CBM were deemed of relatively modern date and not retained.

Conclusion

The excavation of the foundation trenches was monitored but no finds or features of archaeological interest were observed. Records of the house record that it was constructed on top of a gravel pit (Mrs Goffin pers. comm.). It is possible therefore that the layers containing coal and CBM are late post-medieval backfill laid down to prepare the site for the construction of the house in the 1880s.

References

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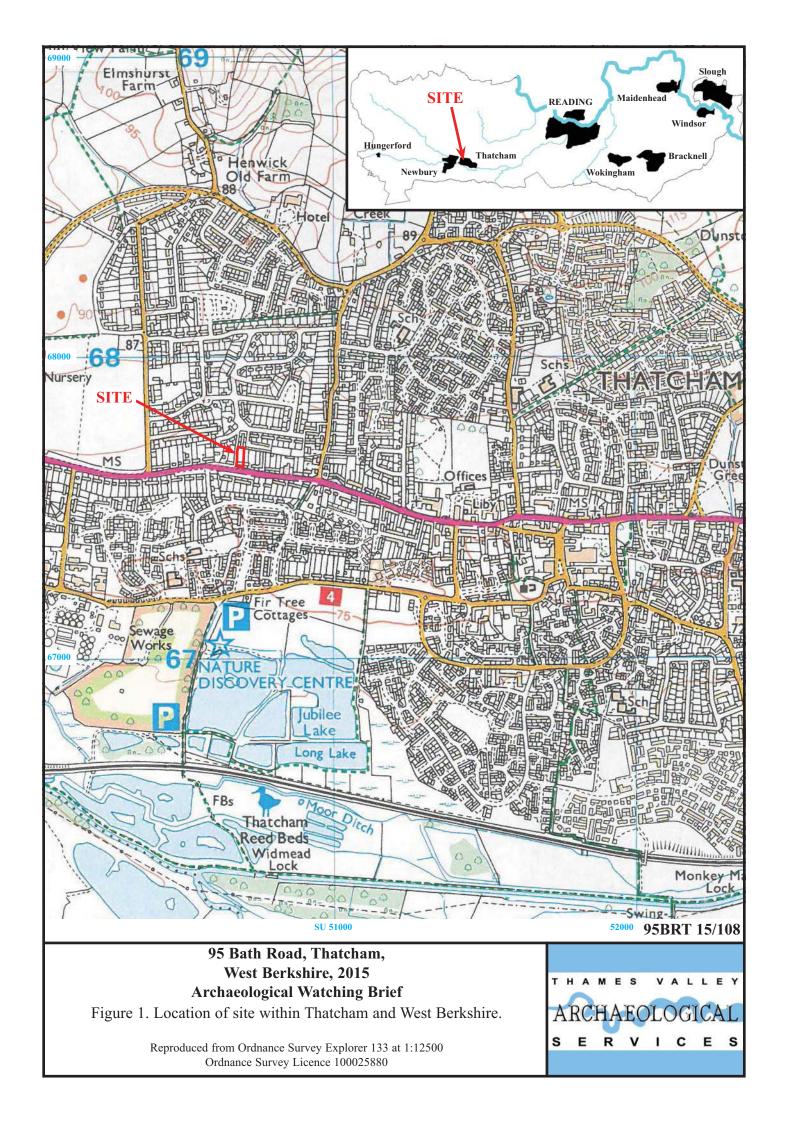
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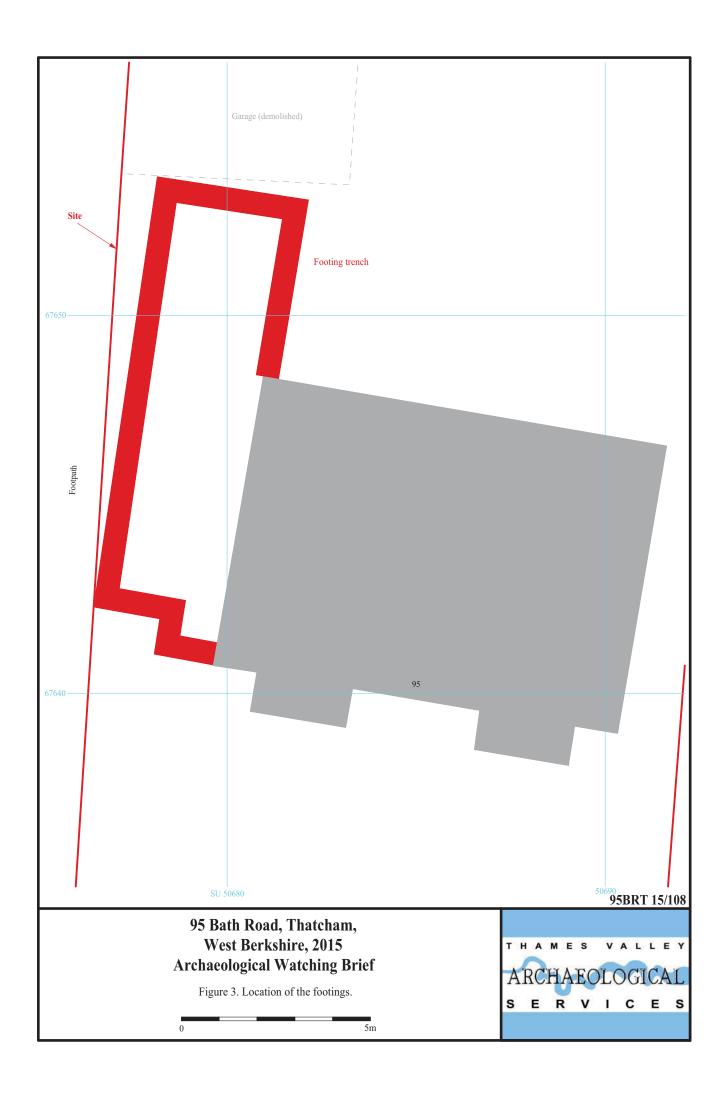
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Bath Road.

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North-eastern corner	S
Mixed topsoil/ash/coal	
Dark brown-grey silty sand	Ash, coal
Coarse mixed gravel	
Dark brown-black silty sand with gravel	Abraded CBM fragments
	- Base of trench
Western side	S
Mixed topsoil/ash/coal	
Dark brown-grey silty sand Pale yellow sand	Coal, CBM fragments
Dark brown-grey silty sand	
Dark brown-blak silty sand with gravel	. Rose of trench
Dark orange-brown pea gravel	buse of delich
Southern side	V
Mixed topsoil/ash/coal	
Dark brown-grey silty sand	Coal, CBM fragments
Small gravel in loose brown sandy matrix	
Mid orange sand/gravel natural geology	· Base of trench
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Figure 4. Representative sections.	S E R V I C E S

1m



Plate 1. General view of the site, looking south. Scales 2m, 1m, 0.5m.



Plate 2. Section in the northern footing trench, looking north. Scales 2m, 1m.

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95 Bath Road, Thatcham, West Berkshire, 2015 Archaeological Watching Brief Plates 1 - 2.



TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman Iron Age	BC/AD
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
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