THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

The Maltings, Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Lizzi Lewins

Site Code: TMH15/169

(SU 7616 8261)

The Maltings, Hart Street, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For Hart St Maltings Ltd

by Lizzi Lewins

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TMH 15/169b

Summary

Site name: The Maltings, Hart Street, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 76156 82609

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 19th - 25th August 2015

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Tim Dawson and Andrew Mundin

Site code: TMH 15/169

Summary of results: A likely Post-Medieval wall was uncovered during the course of the watching brief, which possibly represents the original extent of the building. No archaeological features or finds pre-dating the wall were uncovered.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museums Service in due course, with accession code OXCMS:2015.248.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 23.05.16

Steve Preston ✓ 23.05.16

The Maltings, Hart Street, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Lizzi Lewins

Report 15/169b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at The Maltings, Hart Street, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire (SU 76156 82609) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Richard Davey of Robert Rigby Architects Ltd, 42 Portman Road, Reading, RG30 1EA on behalf of Hart St Maltings Ltd.

Planning permission (P14/S2187/FUL), has been granted by South Oxfordshire District Council to convert the existing building into two, three-bedroom dwellings. The work is subject to conditions (7 & 8), which require an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the groundworks due to the possibility of disturbance of below ground archaeological features. A second application (P141S1401/LB) has been granted to convert the building into retail and office space, which required a building recording take place, the results of which can be found in TMH 15/169a (Elliott 2015). This report documents the results of the archaeological watching brief.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist with Oxfordshire County Council, the archaeological adviser to the District. The fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Dawson and Andrew Mundin between the 19th and 25th August 2015 and the site code is TMH 15/169b.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museums Service in due course, with accession code OXCMS:2015.248.

Location, topography and geology

The Maltings is located on the south side of Hart Street, to the rear of number 18, within the town centre of Henley-on-Thames (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as the Younger Coombe Deposits (BGS 1980).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential stems from the site's location within the centre of Henley on Thames and on the site of a former Malt House. The malthouse itself is believed to date from the 18th century. Alterations to the floor

level have the potential to reveal earlier floor surfaces related to the malthouse as well as earlier archaeological remains. A medieval pit and undated pits and ditches were found during a watching brief at 35 Hart Street. A number of previous watching briefs have taken place within the immediate area of The Maltings. Two of the watching briefs recorded no features or finds (Hull 1999; Lowe 2004), whilst three recorded only Post-Medieval and Modern material (Mundin 2010; 2014a; 2014b). The investigation at Old Bell House produced a small amount of late Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery although no features were recorded (Taylor 2014).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the works. This involved the monitoring of all areas of intrusive groundworks and included the observation of surface stripping, the excavation of foundations and service trenches, landscaping works and all other invasive work as necessary. All excavation and ground reduction was to be supervised by an archaeologist and all spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

Test Pits

Four test pits were dug before the ground reduction commenced within the building and were excavated by a mini digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 3: 1-4).

Test pit 1 was 1.2sq m and excavated to a depth of 0.45m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of brick and stone overburden overlying 0.3m of brown sandy gravel. No archaeology was observed.

Test pit 2 was 1.2sq m and excavated to a depth of 0.4m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of brick and stone overburden overlying 0.11m of reddish brown silty clay. No archaeology was observed.

Test pit 3 was 1.2sq m and excavated to a depth of 0.48m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.1m of brick and stone overburden overlying 0.38m of dark brown clayey silt which contained fragments of brick and animal bone. No finds were retained and no archaeological features were observed.

Test pit 4 was 1.2sq m and excavated to a depth of 0.46m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.1m or brick and stone overburden overlying 0.36m of dark brown clayey silt. A brick and flint core wall (50) and a bedding layer of chalk blocks/rubble (51) were recorded in the pit and noted to extend across the width of the building. The wall was seen at a depth of 0.16m and was 0.38m - 0.48m wide and 0.32m deep. The bricks were 220mm x 73mm x 110mm. The chalk layer was 0.14m deep and seen to a depth of 0.46m. The chalk blocks were 100mm x 50mm x 230mm. It was recorded that the upper surface of the wall appeared to have been cut of to the lower edge of the existing floor (Pls 2 and 3).

Ground Reduction (Pl 1)

Ground reduction took place at the southern end of the building. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of concrete floor overlying 0.31m of a mixed brown black sandy silt with frequent gravel, brick, tile and concrete rubble inclusions overlying 0.13m of brown black sandy silt with infrequent gravel inclusions and modern china. The latter layer was interpreted as a possible buried topsoil. The natural geology was not revealed.

Pillars were removed as part of the works. A small cluster of oyster shell and animal bone was observed near the third pillar (Fig. 3 p3) but was not retained, no defined cut was observed. The footings of the interior southern wall were exposed and showed the same chalk bedding layer as seen in test pit 4.

Finds

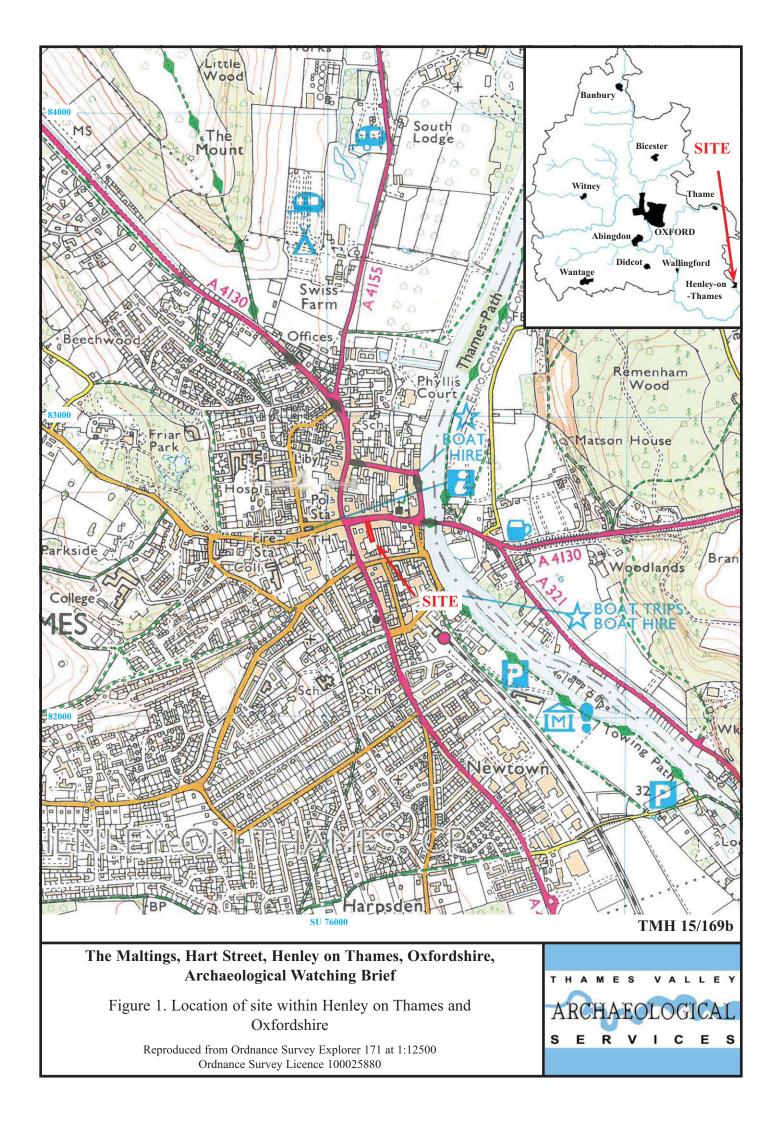
No finds of archaeological interest were recovered.

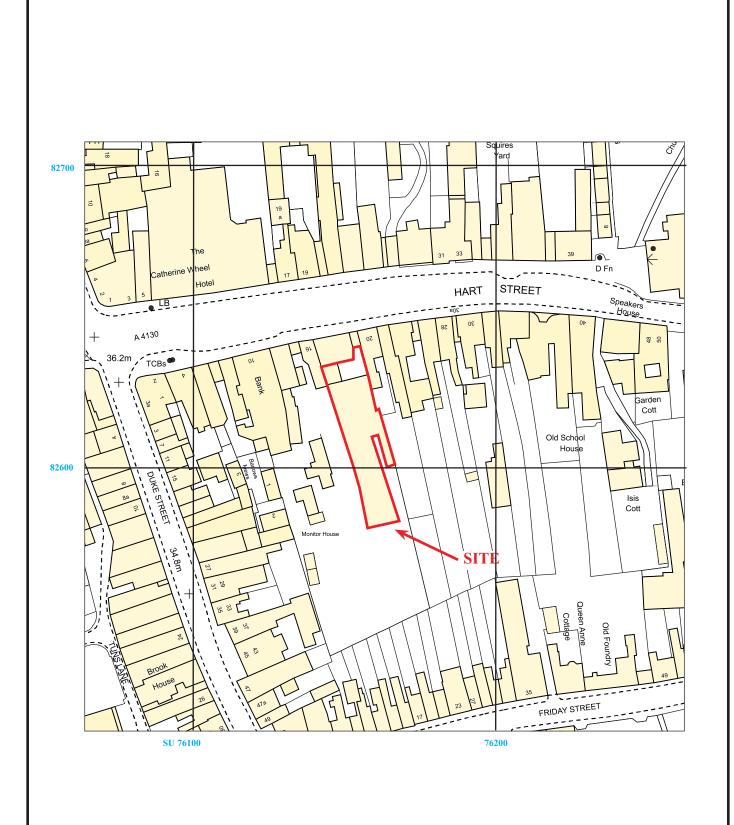
Conclusion

The watching brief uncovered the remains of a likely post-medieval wall which was seen across the width of the existing building. The wall possibly represents the original extent of the building which was later demolished to allow for an extension to be constructed. No archaeological features or finds pre-dating the wall were uncovered.

References

- BGS, 1980, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 254, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth Elliott, G, 2016, 'The Maltings, Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, Building Recording', TVAS rep **15/169a**, Reading
- Hull, G, 1999, '30c Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, An Archaeological Watching Brief', TVAS rep **99/58**, Reading
- Lowe, J, 2004, 'Kelpie, Wargrave Road, Remenham, Berkshire, An Archaeological Watching Brief', TVAS rep **03/34**, Reading
- Mundin, A, 2010, 'Old Police Station, 38 Market Place, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, An Archaeological Watching Brief', TVAS Rep 10/76, Reading
- Mundin, A, 2014a, 'Old Ship House, Wharfe Lane, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, An Archaeological Watching Brief', TVAS rep **14/21**, Reading
- Mundin, A, 2014b, 'Phyllis Court Grandstand, Phyllis Court Drive, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, An Archaeological Watching Brief', TVAS rep 13/61, Reading
- NPPF 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London Taylor, A, 2014, 'Old Bell House, 9 Northfield End, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, An Archaeological
- Watching Brief', TVAS rep 14/170, Reading





TMH 15/169b

N †

The Maltings, Hart Street, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, 2015 Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Hart Street.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence. Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:1250



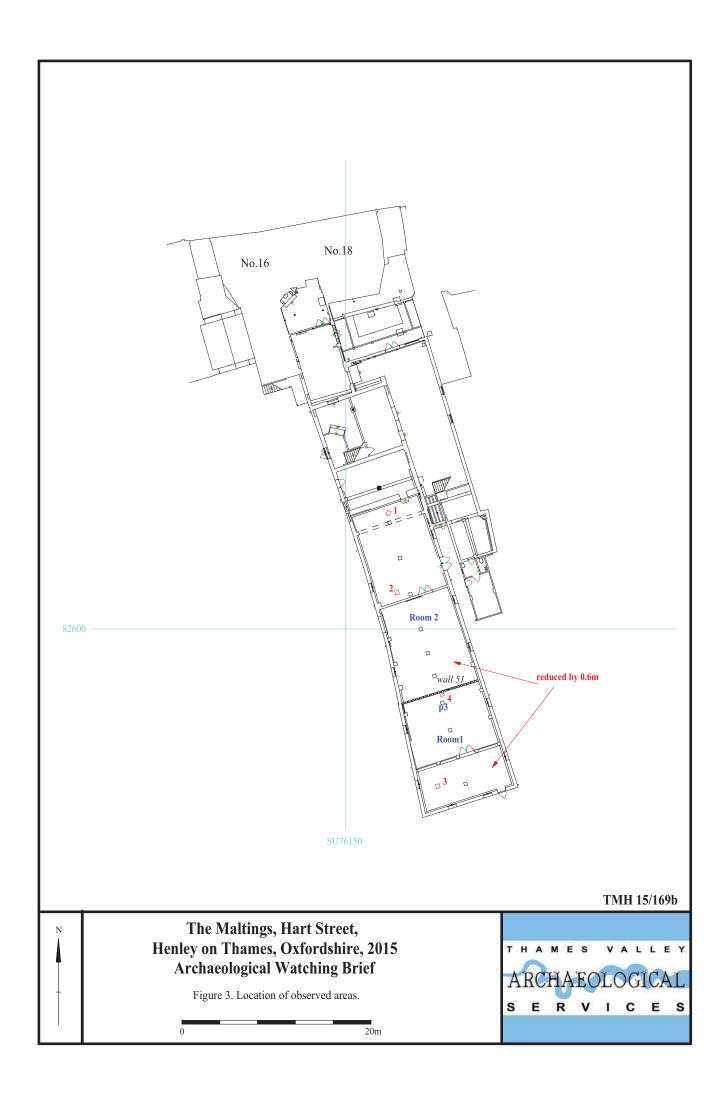




Plate 1. Southern range after concrete slab removed and before reduction, looking north.



Plate 2. Wall 51 exposed, looking east, Scale: 1m.



Plate 3. Wall 51, looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

TMH 15/169

The Maltings, Hart Street, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, 2015 Archaeological Watching Brief

Plates 1 - 3.



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
*	♥



Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 5NR

> Tel: 0118 9260552 Fax: 0118 9260553 Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk Web: www.tvas.co.uk