

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Bloom Buildings, West End,
Cholsey, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Pierre-Damien Manisse and Anne-Michelle Huvig

Site Code: BWC16/207

(SU 5808 8592)

Bloom Buildings, West End, Cholsey, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For Claude Fenton Ltd

by Pierre-Damien Manisse and Anne-Michelle Huvig

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

BWC 16/207

January 2020

Summary

Site name: Bloom Buildings, West End, Cholsey, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 5808 8592

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 26th March to 20th June 2019

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Anne-Michelle Huvig

Site code: BWC 16/207

Area of site: c. 0.3ha observed within site of 0.70 ha

Summary of results: This watching brief revealed the partial layout of buildings that could be tentatively associated with the abbey of Cholsey founded in the 10th century or with a grange or lodging attached to the later inheritors of this abbey. Several massive wall foundations, some robbed, as well as internal divisions and changes in plan can be discerned. No structural feature was investigated as everything uncovered was preserved *in situ*. Although the massive masonry walls are plausibly medieval, no real dating evidence was secured. A few additional postholes were dug but did not provide much dating evidence.

Monuments identified: Presumed medieval building foundations

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

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Report 16/207c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Bloom Buildings, West End, Cholsey, Oxfordshire (SU 58077 85920) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Matthew Fenton on behalf of Claude Fenton Ltd, Unit 1 Kennet Weir Business Park, Arrowhead Rd, Theale, Reading, RG7 4AE.

Planning permission (P16/S4177/FUL) was granted by South Oxfordshire District Council. for the demolition of existing buildings and their replacement by five new dwellings and associated infrastructure. The consent was subject to conditions (13 and 14) pertaining to archaeology. A prior field evaluation of the site had proven inconclusive and it was possible that the groundworks could affect archaeological deposits. It was therefore determined that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out to record any such deposits that might come to light.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and South Oxfordshire District's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council, the archaeological advisers to the District. The fieldwork was undertaken by Anne-Michelle Huvig, assisted by Josh Hargreaves, Tom Stewart, Andy Taylor, Richard Knight and Richard Dewhurst (fieldwork), Mike Murray and Kyle Beaverstock (GPS planning) and Pierre-Damien Manisse (metal detecting), between 26th March and 20th June 2019. The site code is BWC 16/207. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Services in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located off Hithercroft Road, just outside Cholsey, Oxfordshire, less than 400m WSW of the railway station and extreme south of the West End area of the village. The former buildings occupying the site, known as the Bloom Buildings, which were barns and sheds, had been demolished prior to the beginning of the watching brief and the site had been cleared of most demolition debris. At its east and south the site is surrounded by arable fields while to the west there is a meadow. Other properties occupy plots to the SSW and NNE. The site is

flat, at about 49-50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology as shown on maps (BGS 1980) is 1st flood plain terrace deposits (river gravels) or alluvium of the Late Quaternary period. The online version specifies that it belongs to the Northmoor sand and gravel member, upper facet.

Archaeological background

The site's archaeological potential was highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Baljkas 2016). Generally speaking, the gravel terraces of the Upper Thames are noted for their relatively abundant archaeological evidence. Cholsey is no exception with several chance finds from the prehistoric to the Medieval period. A Roman road from Silchester to Dorchester is known to go through Cholsey, although it is not well documented. The village seems to emerge during the late Saxon period. The site's particular interest lies mostly in its location within a moated enclosure that could be related to buildings associated with the short-lived 10th century-founded Benedictine Abbey or more likely to the later grange and abbot's lodging. Several standing buildings are shown on maps since 1845.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated within the site (Esteves 2017) and revealed only an undated ditch. The existing building at the time restricted the positioning of the trenches. The western trench showed evidence of modern truncation but this was not the case in the eastern trench and it was possible that the archaeological level remained intact over part(s) of the site.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits that would be disturbed by groundworks. Constant archaeological supervision was to be maintained during any ground intrusive work. This monitoring was to follow the recommendations outlined in CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014). It was to involve monitoring of all areas of intrusive groundworks and include observation of surface stripping, the excavating of foundations and service trenches, landscaping works and all other invasive work as necessary. Any archaeological feature would be hand cleaned, recorded in plan but as long as its preservation *in situ* could be assured, it was not to be excavated. Metal detecting was used throughout the project to enhance finds recovery.

Results

Conditions for observation were considered to be good. Machine stripping was by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless bucket for the ground reduction and a smaller digging bucket for the footings.

Metal detecting was done over the area by archaeologists (using a Fischer F70) while a monitored independent metal detectorist surveyed spoils and upper layers.

The development was divided into several phases (ground reduction, footings, service trenches) which are discussed below. A complete list of features can be found in Appendix 1.

The top layers observed were usually disturbed or made ground (58, 89), sometimes under crushed Tarmac (90), that related to the modern phase of occupation. The rarely preserved topsoil (50 = 77) was a dark brown or grey loam. Two different geological horizons were observed. The chalk bedrock (78) is marginally present towards the site entrance. Elsewhere the yellow/orange sandy river deposits with frequent gravels (163) were observed, sometimes with a transitional phase of compact light white/grey sandy gravel (164) between the subsoil (91) and the geology.

Ground reduction (Figs 3 and 4)

Initially ground was reduced by 0.40-0.50m in several areas that would later be impacted by new houses or garage footings or that needed preparation for the driveway/car park. Most of the time the level of the natural geology was not attained and only various made ground layers could be seen (as noted in the evaluation).

The archaeology observed was concentrated in two areas. Where house E was planned, some unclear possible wall foundations were observed (Fig.3; Pl. 8) but had definitely been disturbed by later construction. A brick wall (162) was postulated but observation was severely limited.

The course of most of the future driveway and car park area was devoid of any archaeology except for the part immediately south of houses A-D, where significant remains were noted. These consisted of possible large walls or wall foundations, marking the outer edge of a substantial building. Smaller ones could indicate partition walls, internal divisions or indicate subsequent phases. As this location was not threatened by the new construction little of the archaeology present was further investigated, but was recorded in plan only. As a result almost no stratigraphic sequence could be established and few feature sections could be drawn (Fig. 5). Junctions between these structures were also unexcavated and only obvious and clear relationships were noted.

A partial rectangular building can be defined by footings 93, 97, 99 and 157 (Fig. 4; Pl. 4), which were all 1.25-1.30m in width. The materials used were limestone blocks of various sizes, with a rough finish, with a yellowish to light brown mortar matrix. Wall 157 was orientated NNE- SSW for 5.5m before it was truncated by a well. It continued as 99 further SSW for 7.25m. This wall then turned 90° to ESE for 7.5m as 92, and reverted back to the NNE direction as 93, partially under the baulk, for 5.25m.

Of similar fabric but distinctively butting against it was wall 97. This had a reversed U-shape (like a flat apse), not very pronounced (it did not continue more than 1m past 93). A hypothesis could be that it was the position of a chimney. This alcove seemed to have been enlarged as a more rounded apse, 96, butted against its northern corner. There was an unexplained small gap of a few centimetres between 96 and 97 on the east edge.

Wall 98 (Pl. 4) was an ESE-WNW wall of smaller breadth, 0.48-0.50m, visible for 3.70m. It was not known if it was part of the initial layout, truncated by 97 or if it was a shear-wall, condemning the apse and taking advantage of the existing portion of 97 to define a new room. It had basically the same fabric as the other walls, except it had less frequent limestone blocks and more gravels/pebbles. It stopped just before a perpendicular wall, 94, but was seen past an unexcavated area and butting against 99 (recorded here as 155). North of that junction, the south-east edge of 99 seemed to have been reworked to insert a brick-made doorstep, 1m wide.

Structure 94 could indicate an internal wall. It started a few centimetres away from 98 and went NNE for 7.5m. It was 0.50m in width. There was a 0.40m gap and a similarly built feature, 95, perpendicular towards the WNW for 2.60m before it was truncated. It was unclear if the spacing between 94 and 95 was genuine or if it was due to modern disturbance.

Next to wall 94 was deposit 83, 1m wide and that seemed to define a corridor as its opposite side was quite straight too. Deposit 83 was a compact light to mid grey silty clay with rare chalk and rare charcoal flecks, similar to 57, that is the main fill enclosed by walls 92, 93 and 99. It is unknown if it might be the earliest deposit, within which the walls were set or if it was deposited after the erection of the buildings. Similar-looking deposits included: 84, located east of 83 but separated from it by later fill 85; 73, north of 83 and wall 95 and limited to the west by wall 157; 86 confined between walls 97 and 98; and 76, between walls 69 and 97.

Both deposits 57 and 83 were truncated by other deposits, possibly representing pit fills. Deposit 60 was a patch about 1.50x1.60m filled with firm light whitish grey sandy clay with common chalk fragments and pebbles that cut through 57. Cut 2 was a sub-circular pit, 0.78x0.88m and 0.15m deep, also truncating 57. It was one of the rare features excavated (Fig. 4). Its fill, 56, was a medium compacted mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional fragments of bricks and chalk, frequent charcoal flecks and rare pebbles. It contained one sherd of glazed pottery. Finally there was an oval patch of pebbles, 80, truncating 83. It measured *c.* 1.10m x 0.90m and could be another pit.

As mentioned before, deposit 83 was respecting a straight limit at its east. That could be an indication that there was a wall that has been robbed and which would have continued 96 or 97 further NNE. North of 96 and

east of 83 was layer (85) that was understood as a possible demolition layer or where walls were robbed. It was a compact mid brown silt or clayey silt with occasional brick fragments - almost totally absent in 57=83 - and common pebbles. North-east of 85, the earlier deposit (84, same as 57), was observed over a limited area.

During the hand cleaning process, it was revealed that a few centimetres below 85 was layer 81, a much more firm deposit. It was a light to mid yellowish brown lime mortar-like clay layer that could possibly have been a floor level due to its compaction. It extended for more than 2x3.5m.

Two somewhat ovoid patches (55 and 74) protruded from underlying 85, just beside 83 and could be fills of later pits. Deposit 55 was 1.75x1.50m. It was a firm dark brown sandy clay, with some charcoal flecks, rare brick or tile fragments, rare bits of chalk. Some scrap lead and glazed medieval pottery were found on top. Fill 74 was about 1m in diameter. It was a medium compacted mid grey or brownish grey silt with occasional brick fragments and stones but with more diffuse edges making it difficult to differentiate from layer 85.

Following a different orientation than previously discussed footings was structure 159, aligned W-E for 4.70m. It butted against 83, was truncated by 55 and 74, and was bordered at north by 84 and at south by 85. In terms of composition it was similar to walls 94 or 95. Width varied between 0.30–0.60m, probably due to layer 85's variable overlay. It connected at east with a limestone patch, 154, approximately 2x1.40m that could be a degraded footing.

Further east the stripping level was slightly higher and thus only later deposits could be observed. They comprised, a compact mid brownish grey silty clay or clayey silt (58) (Pl. 2) with occasional fragments of bricks, stones or pebbles as well as some charcoal and chalk flecks and a sherd of medieval pottery; and two irregular lenses of gravels or pebbles (69 and 75). Of these, lens 69 had a mid yellowish grey sand matrix while 75 was greyer with larger pebbles. These deposits seemed outside any conjectured building.

The area west of walls 94 and 95 was massively affected by modern truncation. A mid brownish grey deposit was interrupting wall 99=157. This can plausibly be linked with the existence of a possibly post-medieval or modern circular well or cistern here which still contained water (Pl. 6). It had a brick lining without mortar (or a very thin layer?). A mortared a convex brick dome was capping it from which a metal pipe for a pump extruded from it.

Butting against or connected to wall 157 was wall 70, aligned WNW. It had probably been robbed as the usual fill of limestone blocks in a yellowish matrix was more disturbed as one went further west until it reached what was identified possibly incorrectly, as a separate U-shaped wall, 153. Wall 153 would have enclosed a small area, filled with a mid grey clayey silt (59) with occasional small stones and brick flecks. Lots of

uncertainty remains regarding this deposit and 153, which might just be a differently preserved area of wall 70 (at a higher level) rather than a separate entity. It did not extend beyond the edges projected for 70. Wall 70 was truncated by NE-SW wall 150 before continuing its course, as 152, and possibly going beyond the limit of excavation. It was however not seen in the other ground reduced area a few metres west.

There was a more certain perpendicular shift towards the SSW with wall 151 (Pl. 1), 3m long and 1.60m wide. It was stopped by a 3m long NW-SE wall, 158. As it was not seen the other side of 158, it probably terminated here with a possible entrance at its SW. Wall 158 was only 0.45-0.50m wide. As its orientation differed from the usual alignments it can be almost assured that it belonged to a later phase or addition to the building. It was also not exactly aligned with the L-shaped wall 150, nor connecting with it, though their fabric and breadth were similar. Wall 150 was 5.30m long from NE to SW and then going SE for 2.05m.

Another wall (156) butted against wall 70 and went SSW for 4m. It shared the same width as 150 or 158 but common brick fragments are mixed within its yellow sandy mortar fill. There was a diffuse trace of it turning to SE but as the area had been disturbed in the modern era it was difficult to determine. An example of such disturbance was cut 7, a feature only partially observed in the stripped area, south of 156. It was approximately 1.49m in width with an unknown length and depth. The fill was a compact light brown yellow clayey silt with small sub-rounded stones.

Within the area enclosed by walls 150, 151, 152 and 158 was deposit 68. It was a mid grey clayey silt with occasional small stones and brick flecks. It was similar to the deposit (57, 84) 'inside' the building to the east. It was truncated by small circular pit 11, 0.5m in diameter. This possible pit or post hole was filled with a mid to dark brownish grey silt (67) with occasional brick fragments and pebbles.

The area mostly comprised between 150 and 156 was principally occupied by deposit 61, a mid brown or brownish grey clayey silt with occasional brick fragments, small stones (<0.10m) and pebbles. It could be a demolition or abandonment layer. It was itself truncated by irregular patches (71 and 72), fills of later disturbances. Fill 71 was a dark brown grey clayey silt with common sub-rounded small stones. Fill 72 was only distinguished from 71 by the presence of common brick or tile chunks. A small circular post hole, 6, was also cutting through 61. It was 0.30m in diameter and filled by (79), a dark brown grey clayey silt with very common brick fragments inclusions.

Some post holes were identified and half-sectioned. Two were located 0.50-0.75m north-east of deposit 70. Post hole 8 had an oval-shape, 0.28x0.42m and was 0.10m deep with moderate sides and a flat base. Fill (66) was composed of a mid grey clayey silt with occasional limestones and brick fragments. Post hole 9 was sub-

circular, 0.30x0.34m. It had an irregular profile with a flat bottom. Fill (65) was a 0.15m thick light greyish white clayey silt with also fragmented bricks and small stones.

Two other post holes were found south-west of wall 92. Their upper parts had been truncated by machine during the stripping. Post hole 3 was sub-square, 0.27m in diameter and at least 0.24m in depth. It had near vertical sides, an uneven base with gradual break of slope. Its fill, 62, was a soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with a white tinge. Modern CBM chunks and fragmented sub-angular limestones were among the inclusions with sub-rounded pebbles and rare charcoal. Post hole 4 was sub-circular with irregular sides and base. It was 0.45x0.42m and 0.10m deep. Fill (63) was similar to (62).

Two stony patches (160 and 161) could be indicative of other possible walls but orientated differently from the previously discussed structures. Their axis was WSW-ENE. (161) was confirmed in section during the digging of foundation for barn B.

Protective textile was put over these areas by the contractors before gravels covered them, preserving all these deposits *in situ*, except in one tiny area (see below).

Ground Reduction (Garages)

The area around garages 1, 4 and 5 was also reduced but no archaeology was observed.

Plots A–D (disturbed)

At the location of barns A-D (Pl. 7) only disturbed ground could be seen, which is not surprising as it was where the previous buildings stood.

Footings

The foundations of the various new dwellings had a minor impact on the preserved supposedly medieval remains. They had been positioned roughly at the same location as the former Bloom Buildings, thus only impacting already disturbed ground. When digging house B, they just slightly clipped one of the main walls already recorded, 157, which permitted a glimpse of its profile (Fig. 5). It seemed to be cut into a light grey sandy clay gravel (164), 0.10-0.12m thick. Wall 157 (Pl. 5) was between 0.58–0.67m deep. It had near vertical sides and flat base gently sloping down towards NW. The section visible in the footing confirmed its composition with large sub-angular limestone blocks (0.15-0.30m) in a light yellow sandy matrix.

Service trenches

Finally the service trenches were positioned in consultation with the plan of the archaeological remains, in such a manner as to avoid them. The trenches had breadths between 0.70-0.80m, and a variable depth up to 1m. Only two made ground layers were visible and no archaeological deposits were seen.

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological watching brief resulted in the recovery of 17 sherds of pottery weighing 201g from five contexts. The assemblage was scanned to assess its likely date and catalogued (Appendix 2).

All of the pottery assemblage dates to the medieval period. The earliest piece is a rim from a calcareous gravel-tempered jar (Oxford fabric OXAC) (Mellor 1994, 44) from disturbed ground (58). Potentially of similar date is a rim from another jar in Oxford sandy fabric OXY (Mellor 1994, 63) from deposit (73). Burnt spread (55) produced 11 sherds from the lower part of a single vessel in a fine Surrey Border-type white ware with a pale green interior glaze. Slightly later sherds came from pit 2 and demolition/rubble deposit (72) which includes a piece of Tudor Green (Pearce and Vince 1988); a sherd of Brill-Boarstall-type jug; an iron-glazed redware and a sherd of probable Surrey Border coarse whiteware all of which could date to the 15th-16th centuries.

This is a very small group of material but does include both plain jars and glazed jug suggesting higher status tablewares alongside vessels designed for domestic use.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

Ten metal objects were recovered from the works on site. Six of the objects are ferrous with the remaining four being lead (Appendix 3).

All of the ferrous objects recovered are nails of varying sizes. Five of the six nails are damaged and corroded. The only complete nail (cat. no. 2) was recovered from demolition layer 72. This has an L-shaped head measuring 30mm across and with a width of 8mm which is the same as the square shaft's width. The length of the nail is 135mm. This large nail is a construction nail rather than one that would be used in smaller objects and is likely from a timber building. The date of the nail is medieval or later due to the construction and the shape of the head. This is supported by the pottery dating which places the context as between the 13th and 16th centuries.

The remaining four objects are scraps of lead. Of these cat. no. 6, recovered from deposit 69, is the clearest example of heated lead that has dripped and cooled. Cat. nos 4 and 5 show similar effects while the final piece is

too small to make a conclusion. This suggests that there was lead work on the site during the construction of a building. The small amount recovered suggests that this was limited and likely ad-hoc rather than a specific area of lead working.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

A total of 40 fragments weighing 1166g was recovered during the watching brief, hand-collected from a range of deposits and recovered from sieves soil samples. The assemblage comprised largely tile fragments, in addition to a large volume of small fragments which could not be identified. The material included several pieces of brick, though no complete bricks were recovered, and included one small fragment of wall plaster. The material was examined under x10 magnification and categorised wherever possible based on dimensions, fabric and finish, and is summarized in Appendix 4

Tiles

Fabric ranged from medium (slightly weak or friable) to very hard and well-fired, with the majority of an evenly-fired fine sandy clay fabric with sparse to moderate small rounded quartz sand inclusions. Several examples were recovered of a similar fabric with coarser sand inclusions. The colour varied from mid orange red to red, with occasional examples of a grey core indicating reducing conditions during firing. The fragments have a rough underside, indicating that they were made using a sanded mould. No complete tiles were recovered.

Pit 2 contained the largest quantity of tile, and included a range of fabrics, though the majority are in a fairly hard fine clay with sparse sand inclusions and a dark red colour. The thickness is 18mm and the form and finish of the tiles is suggestive of a late medieval date.

This context also contained a small piece of plaster, which is fine and fairly hard, in good condition although it is a small fragment 12mm thick. It appears to be composed of two layers, with (horse?) hair impressions in the lower layer, with a rougher lower surface with striations, and a smooth upper surface with a thin dark grey paint on one half, with a neat straight edge.

Brick

Pit 3 (62) contained a single brick piece in a medium hard, dense evenly-fired fabric with a mid-red colour and a thickness of 56mm. Due to the small size of the fragment, the form and finish was not determined and a broad late medieval or early post-medieval date can be suggested for the fragment. It also contained small fragments which were not diagnostic as did posthole 4 (63).

A piece in a medium hard, dense evenly-fired fabric with a mid-red colour and a thickness of 56mm and likely date range, was recovered from posthole 9 (65).

Summary

The majority of the tile fragments which were recovered were flat, with no notable marks or features. Many of these are likely to be peg tiles, where the pierced part is not present, and no other tile types (ridge or floor tiles) were identified. The material is all of late medieval to 17th century date. Overall, the assemblage of ceramic building material comprises a fairly modest range of forms. The painted plaster, probably wall plaster, is indicative of a higher status building.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

Two struck flints were recovered from the excavations. Posthole 4 (63) sample 3 contained a broken flake and a spall. The pieces are not obviously of any great antiquity and might be by-products of nodule dressing for flint walls of the medieval buildings.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A total of eight pieces of non-human bone were recovered from three deposits (fills 71, 72 and 73) (Appendix 5). Weighing 64g, the fragments were well preserved, with good surface preservation of the cortical bone, although a moderate degree of fragmentation was present for all pieces (i.e. no complete skeletal elements were present).

A minimum of one pig and one sheep/goat can be identified. The pig is indicated by a single canine in deposit 72. Two elements indicated a minimum of one sheep/goat was also present, including a right distal tibia in 71 and left calcaneus in 73. It was not possible to identify the animal of origin of the remaining four pieces of bone. One of the unidentified fragments, from 73, was a small non-descript portion of long bone shaft with multiple linear cutmarks on the cortical bone surface, suggestive of butchery.

Charred plant remains

Bulk soil samples from pit 2 and two of the post holes were wet-sieved but produced no charred plant remains and only unidentifiable charcoal.

Conclusion

The watching brief conducted at Bloom Buildings has documented an area that had so far been neglected despite its historical potential. It was suspected that some monastic building could have taken place there due to the presence of a moated enclosure. Indeed the groundwork revealed some structural evidence for a building at least 17m x 22m. Massive walls (1.25-1.60m wide) could define several rooms. The layout of other smaller walls suggests the existence of multiple phases or the redefinition of the internal space. Changes in the alignment of

certain walls and truncation are another clue to point out a complex set-up. As preservation *in situ* was achieved in almost all cases, no test slots were made except where one footing clipped one wall. As such, our understanding of the structure(s) remains limited. This is especially so as multiple post-medieval or modern truncations were seen, the most noteworthy being a circular brick-built buried water tank amidst the earlier construction. Some possible post holes at north and south of the main building were half sectioned but the lack of dating evidence does not allow their attachment to any phase and they more probably belong to the recent occupation of the site rather than to the medieval one. The area of the newly developed dwellings at the north-east had been particularly disturbed by the former buildings and only ephemeral traces of the continuation of the main medieval building could be observed. At the location of the garages nothing of archaeological interest was observed.

The few finds recovered would all be consistent with a 13th- to 16th-century date range, without being enough to provide specific dates for any of the structures.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	50	Topsoil		
	51	Subsoil		
	52	Made ground	Modern	
	53	Made ground	Modern	
1	54	Ditch		
	55	burnt spread	Medieval or later	Pottery
2	56	Pit	Late medieval or later	Pottery, tile, lead
	57	Inside main building		
	58	Disturbed ground	Modern	Stratigraphy (Pottery residual)
	59	Inside small room?		
	60	Floor deposit/Pit?		
	61	Deposit/Demolition layer?		
3	62	Posthole	Modern	Brick
4	63	Posthole	Late medieval or later	Brick (Flint residual)
10	64	Posthole	Late medieval or later	Brick
9	65	Posthole	Late medieval or later	Brick
8	66	Posthole		
11	67	Pit		
	68	Inside wall?		
	69	Deposit/possible wall?		
	70	Demolition layer/floor surface?		
	71	Demolition layer/collapse		
	72	Rubble/demolition deposit	Late post-medieval	Stratigraphy and pottery
	73	Inside main building	Medieval?	Pottery
	74	Deposit/pit?		
	75	deposit gravels		
	76	Deposit inside 96		
	77	Topsoil		
	78	Geology-chalk		
6	79	Posthole		
	80	Deposit/pit?		
	81	Floor level?		
	82	Modern robber trench	Modern	
	83	deposit/hallway?		
	84	Deposit/external main building		
	85	Deposit/Demolition layer?		
	86	Deposit inside 98		
7	87	Modern truncation	Modern	
5	88	Posthole		
	89	Levelling ground	Modern	
	90	Crushed Tarmac	Modern	
	91	Subsoil?		
	92	External wall		
	93	External wall		
	94	Internal wall		
	95	Internal wall		
	96	"apsidal" wall		
	97	Wall		
	98	Wall		
	99	External wall		
	150	Internal wall		
	151	External wall		
	152	External wall		
	153	Internal wall?		
	154	Wall		
	155	Internal wall?		
	156	brick wall		
12	157	External wall ?		
	158	Wall		
	159	Wall		
	161	possible wall		
	162	possible wall		
	163	Geology-sand		
	164	transitional layer to geology		

APPENDIX 2: Pottery catalogue by context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date (century AD)</i>
	55	burnt spread	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	closed	11	155	13th-15th
2	56	pit	glazed red earthenware		1	10	?15th+
	58	disturbed ground	Oxford fabric AC?	jar	1	9	10th to mid-12th
	72	demolition	Tudor Green		1	1	15th-16th
	72	demolition	Surrey-Hants border coarse white ware		1	12	13th-15th
	72	demolition	Brill-Boarstall type		1	5	13th-16th
	73	inside blg	Oxford fabric Y	jar	1	9	late 11th-late 13th

APPENDIX 3: Metalwork catalogue by context

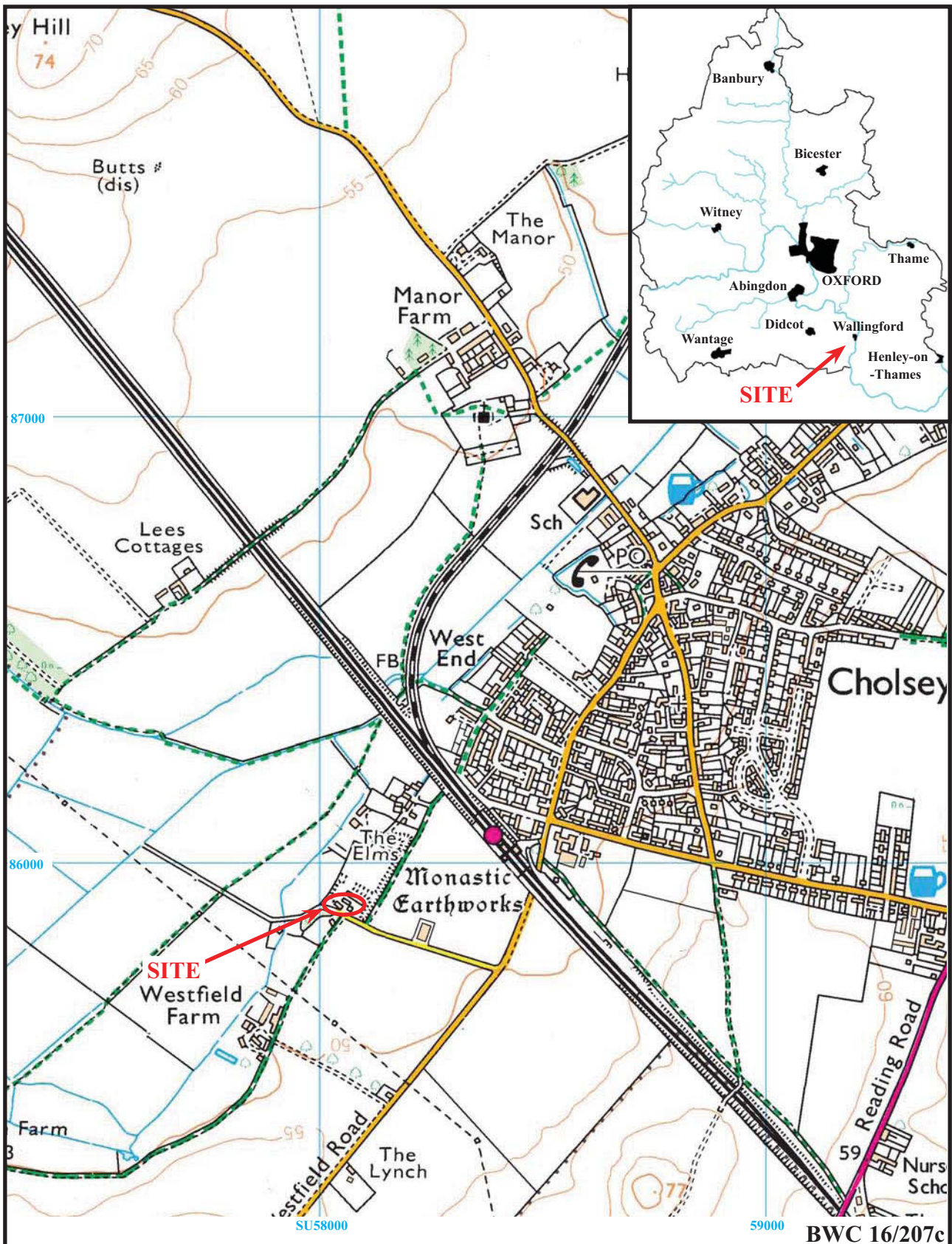
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
2	56	Pit	Pb		1	38
	69	Deposit/possible wall?	Pb		1	13
	72	Rubble/demolition deposit	Fe	Nail	1	70
	75	deposit gravels	Pb		1	5
	55	burnt spread	Fe	Nail	2	11
	55	burnt spread	Pb		2	39
	89	Levelling ground	Fe	Nail	3	38

APPENDIX 4: Ceramic Building material catalogue by context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
2	56	Pit	27	782
2	56	Pit	1	9
3	62	Posthole	1	140
3	62	Posthole	3	19
4	63	Posthole	7	43
9	65	Posthole	1	173

APPENDIX 5: Inventory of animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>sheep/goat</i>	<i>pig</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Comments</i>
-	71	3	18	1	-	-	2	sheep/goat right distal tibia
-	72	1	10	-	1	-	-	canine
-	73	4	36	1	1	2	2	sheep/goat left calcaneus, cutmarks on non-descript long bone shaft fragments

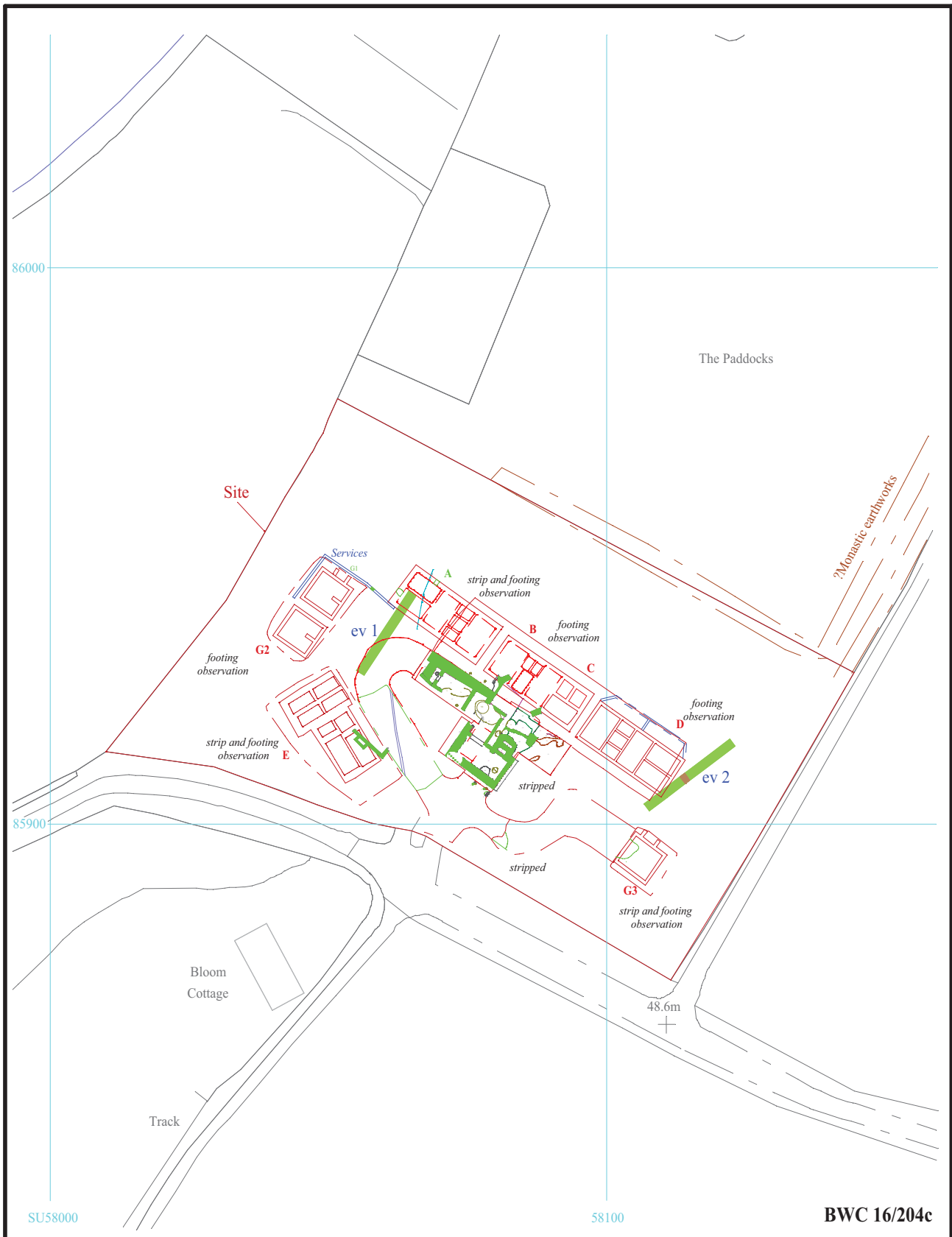


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Figure 1. Location of site within Cholsey and Oxfordshire.

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Figure 2. Observed areas and previous evaluation.



- / earliest deposit?
- / walls
- / demolition
- / post-demolition
- / Post-Medieval

85950

85900

?Monastic earthworks



SU58100

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Figure 3. Structural features.



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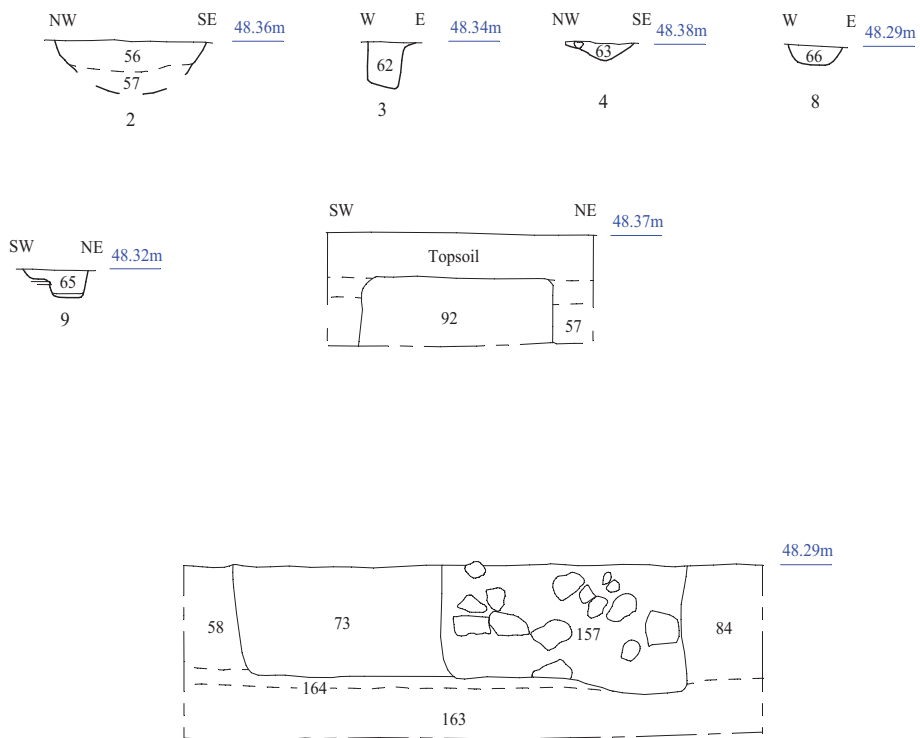


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Figure 4. Deposit details.



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Figure 4. Sections.



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Plate 1. General view with wall foundations 151-152, looking South East, Scales: 2x1m



Plate 2. Working shot - deposit (58) in foreground, looking North West, Scales: 2x1m



Plate 3. Working shot, hand-cleaning stripped surface, looking East



Plate 4. Area with wall foundations 96-98 (foreground), 92 (background) and pit 2; looking South West, Scales: 1m and 2m

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Plates 1 to 4.**

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Plate 5. Section in Barn B foundation trench with cut 157, looking South West, Scales: 2x1m



Plate 6. Brick well or cistern in driveway in front of barn B, looking North, Scales: 2x1m



Plate 7. Working shot of Barn D foundation trenches, looking North West, Scales: 2x1m



Plate 8. Ground reduction for Barn E; looking North West, Scales: 1m and 2m

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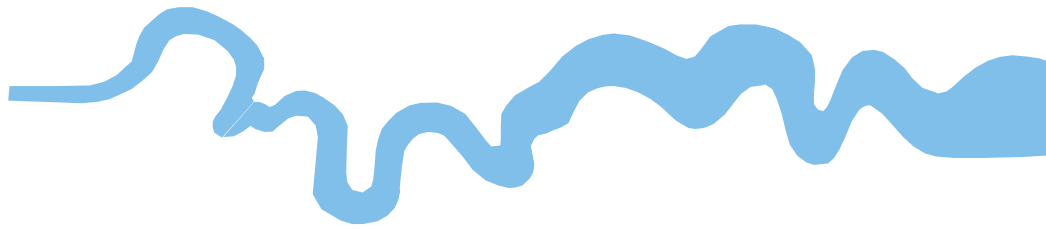
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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
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 RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

***Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wellingborough
and Ennis (Ireland)***