

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**The Sun Inn, Castle Street,
Reading, Berkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Jamie Williams

Site Code: SCR23/148

(SU 7131 7326)

The Sun Inn, Castle Street, Reading, Berkshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief for Walsingham Planning

by Jamie Williams

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SCR 23/148

May 2024

Summary

Site name: The Sun Inn, Castle Street, Reading, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7131 7326

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 26th April – 1st May 2024

Project coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Jamie Williams

Site code: SCR 23/148

Area of site: c. 5.5 sq m within development of c. 100 sq m

Summary of results: Four test pits were placed around the site to give an indication as to how much ground disturbance was present and where archaeological horizons might have survived. A cobbled surface was observed in test pits 1 and 2, and can be given a *terminus post quem* of 18th - early 19th century. Test pit 1 revealed a pit which produced large amounts of animal bone related to food production from its top layer, along with one small sherd of 12th-14th century pottery from its upper fill which may date the feature. The presence of this pit shows that there might be some areas of preserved archaeological layers here. Natural geology was observed in test pit 3 at a depth of 1.5m, which might have potential for the preservation of the deeper archaeological features towards the north of site, but this potential diminishes around test pits 2 and 4.

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

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The Sun Inn, Castle Street, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Jamie Williams

Report 23/148

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at The Sun Inn, Castle Street, Reading, Berkshire (SU 7131 7326) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Sophie Matthews, on behalf of Walsingham Planning, Bourne House, Cores End Road, Bourne End, Bucks SL8 5AR.

Planning permission (230709) has been granted by Reading Borough Council for the construction of a single-storey rear extension and improvements to the outdoor seating area including booths and timber framed pergolas. The consent is subject to a condition (13) which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in the form of a watching brief.

This is in accordance with the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2023) and the Borough's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Edwin Wood, Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, the archaeological advisers to the Borough Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Williams and Nathan Ohlendorf, between 26th April and 1st May 2024 and the site code is SCR23/148.

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

Location, topography and geology

The site is located within the town centre of Reading, Berkshire (Fig 1), on the north side of Castle Street directly to the west of St Mary's Methodist Church (Fig 2). The site is currently occupied by 'The Sun' Public House, and is a roughly rectangular parcel of land which is fairly flat at *c.*44m above Ordnance Datum. The River Thames is about 1km to the north and its tributaries the Holy Brook (culverted) and the Kennet both close to the site to the south. The site lies on Taplow river valley gravel overlying chalk (BGS 1946).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been documented in a briefing note prepared by Berkshire Archaeology and a heritage statement (Edwards 2023). In summary, this potential stems from its location within

the historic core of Reading, on what is thought to be one of the original medieval streets (Astill 1978; Preston 2005; Slade 2001). It is not thought that Castle Street indicates the presence of a castle on this side of the town. The town has late Saxon origins but with the original Saxon town located somewhere close to St Mary's Butts immediately to the east of the site. A number of small-scale investigations have taken place in the environs of the site, with a larger excavation on 31-37 Castle Street opposite the site (Pine 2005). That excavation revealed Medieval occupation built on reclaimed deposits. No evidence of any Saxon occupation was recorded.

The Sun Inn can be traced back by that name to the 17th century at least and the building may have earlier origins. It is grade II listed (1321964).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the groundworks.

Results

Unfortunately, the groundworks for the new building work had already taken place before with no monitored by an archaeologist (Pl. 6). To compensate, a series of test pits were dug under archaeological supervision in order to determine the levels of truncation and if any archaeological horizons still exist across the site. These test pits were to be as close as possible to the erected building, but the myriad of criss-crossing live services made the available areas scarce, and they were had to be excavated where there were gaps.

Prior to commencement of the test pits, several members of the management and groundworks team provided information in regard to the foundations which were not monitored. These foundations seemed to have gone to a maximum depth of 1.5m from the current ground level, with the base of the trench being described as a mass of loose bricks, which matches what was seen in three of the four test pits.

A complete list of test pits giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The archaeological features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Test pit 1 (Figs 3 and 4, Pls 1 and 7)

Test pit 1 measured 1m wide by 1.8m long and was excavated down to a depth of 1.2m (Fig. 4). The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of patio build-up (sand) and 0.04m of Tarmac overlying a cobbled surface (50). This cobbled surface was built upon a 0.35m thick levelling deposit (51), which produced multiple pieces of ceramic building

material (CBM), giving a *terminus post-quem* of late 17th to early 19th century to the cobbled floor. Based on the evidence seen in TP2, however, this can be narrowed down to 18th century or later. Below levelling deposit 51 was 0.25m of a brown-grey silty-clay made ground layer, from which CBM dates broadly to the Medieval – post-Medieval period. This made ground layer was overlying a pocket of redeposited gravel (56), which was *c.* 0.16m thick. Underneath this deposit was a light orange-grey clay-silt (57) which might be remnants of the subsoil, but of too limited extent for certainty, overlying sand and gravel natural geology.

Cut from the level of deposit (57) was pit 1, which was excavated, and measured >0.5m long by >0.78m wide and 0.69m deep. It had a deep bowl-shaped profile which contained three fills; a soft grey-brown silty-clay primary fill (55), overlain by a soft brown-grey silty-clay secondary fill (54) and a soft dark grey-black silty-clay tertiary fill (53). Despite only a quarter of the pit being encountered, 286 pieces of animal bone were recovered, and this most likely represents a rubbish pit for food production waste. One sherd of pottery recovered from fill 53 dates to the 12th-14th century, which probably gives the date to the feature, although dating based on a single sherd can only be tentative: a single piece of brick from the same deposit could be of the same date.

Test pit 2 (Figs 3 and 4, Pl. 2)

Test pit 2 had to be reduced significantly in size due to the presence of live services in multiple areas of the trench, and ended up being 1m long by 0.6m wide and 1.9m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of patio build-up, above 0.04m of Tarmac, 0.12m cobbles (50), 0.35m of levelling deposit (51), overlying 0.75m+ of grey-brown silty-clay made ground (58) and dark grey-brown silty-clay made ground (59) (Fig 4). Finds recovered from made ground layers 58 and 59 date to the 18th century (clay pipe) and a broad date of Medieval – very early post-Medieval respectively (CBM). No natural geology was observed in this trench and it is unclear how deep this made ground (or possibly even truncation/quarrying) deposit continues.

Test pit 3 (Figs 3 and 4, Pl. 3)

Test pit 3 was placed in the north of site, and measured 1.5m long by 1m wide and 1.62m deep. Along the western edge of the test pit were the foundations of a building which can be seen on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map (Edwards 2023). The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of patio build-up; above 0.32m of dark brown-grey silty-clay made ground (60); 0.35m of light brown-grey sandy-clay brick made ground layer (61); above 0.32m of dark black-brown silty-clay made ground (62) overlying clay-sand and gravel natural geology. A single sherd of pottery and two brick samples from deposit 61 date the feature very broadly from the 16th to mid-18th century.

Test pit 4 (Figs 3 and 4, Pls 4 and 5)

Test pit 4 was placed in an area which was thought to be devoid of services, but it became apparent that nearly all of the test pit was in the location of a Victorian soakaway. This structure looked to be fully backfilled, but a void opened up underneath some stone slabs, which seemed to go for at least another metre before stopping. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of patio build-up above 0.3m of dark grey clay-sand made ground (63); 0.13m of a bitumen deposit; c. 0.3m of light brown-grey clay-sand made ground overlying 0.8m+ of an orange-brown sandy-clay brick made ground layer (66) which is similar to layer 61 in test pit 3. No natural geology was observed in the test pit and it is unclear how deep the truncation extends, although the bricks from the lowest fill appear to be late post-Medieval/Victorian. No archaeological finds or features were identified within this test pit, and it is doubtful that any archaeologically relevant levels still exist underneath the Victorian soakaway.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Six sherds of pottery weighing 74g were collected from four contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 3.

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order.

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt/g</i>
Medieval sandy greyware	MCW	12th-14th century AD	1	1
Surrey whiteware	SWW	12th-15th century AD	1	4
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	M16th-18th century AD	4	69
<i>Totals</i>			<i>6</i>	<i>74</i>

Fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-medieval fabric series (unpub.). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Further details are in archive.

The majority of sherds came from two contexts in TP1. Levelling deposit 51 contained three sherds of post-medieval glazed red earthenwares, and pit fill 53 contained a tiny sherd of medieval sandy greyware. A fragment of medieval Surrey whiteware with spots of green glaze internally and external sooting was recovered from TP2 made ground 58. A large fragment of post-medieval glazed redware with internal orange glaze and a worn external surface came from TP3 brick layer 61.

The small assemblage includes some medieval pottery, but is dominated by post-medieval redwares. All fabrics are common types in this area.

Animal Bone by Harriet Wright

Animal bone was recovered by hand from both test pits 1 and 2, and detailed in Appendix 4. In total 296 fragments were recovered, of this just one fragment came from test pit 2, and 295 from test pit 1. The preservation of

the bone was mostly good, with some medium preservation and few pieces poorly preserved. Fragmentation was categorised A-E, with 'A' being a bone 75-100% complete, 'B' 50-75% complete, 'C' 25-50% complete, 'D' 5-25% complete, and 'E' less than 5% complete. Often bones categorised as 'E' were unidentifiable. Bones were identified to the lowest possible taxon using Schmid (1972) as reference, when this was not possible, they were categorized by size (horses and cows were classed as large animals, sheep/goats and pigs as medium, and mammals such as dogs and cats as small). In addition, when element was not clear, bone was classed by type, for example; long bone (e.g. femur, humerus), flat bone (ribs, scapulae), and irregular bone (vertebrae, sacrum). Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated when possible, however due to the nature of the deposits more focus was put on the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP).

Test pit 1

Made ground deposit 52 contained nine fragments weighing a total of 122g. The deposit had an MNI of one cow and one sheep/goat. This was demonstrated by the proximal end of a cow femur and a possible tibia fragment belonging to a sheep/goat. Two ribs recovered belonged to medium/large mammals; one of which displayed a cut mark. Finally, three fragments were not identifiable due to a high level of fragmentation.

Pit 1 (53, 54)

Pit 1 contained 286 pieces of animal bone was recovered weighing a total of 3250g. 274 fragments came from deposit 53, and 12 from deposit 54. On the whole the bone was well preserved, and much of it displayed butchery and burning evidence. The bones also displayed a high level of fragmentation, both modern and contemporary with deposition.

Cows, horses, sheep/goats, and pigs were positively identified in the larger deposit (53). It also contained bones classed as small, medium and large mammals. Of the total fragments in this deposit 46.7% were classed simply as mammal, however it is important to note that within this 71.2% were small unidentifiable fragments (mostly classed as 'E' in the scale of fragmentation). In total deposit 53 contained 26 (9.5%) fragments positively identified to cattle, 15 (5.5%) to sheep/goats, 3 (1.1%) to horses, and 2 (0.7%) to pigs. Furthermore, another 10.9% of the deposit belonged to large mammals and 22.6% to medium/large mammals, adding to cattle and sheep/goats being the most predominant members of the deposit.

The remains found in deposit 54 were also primarily classed only as mammal, as due to the high degree of fragmentation identification proved difficult. One rib within this layer was from a medium or large mammal.

Out of deposit 53, the best represented element were ribs: 42 fragments were categorised as ribs, primarily of large and medium mammals, 5 fragments were also classed as possible ribs. Rib and possible rib bones

therefore make up 17.2% of the NISP. Other highly represented elements were vertebrae and other irregular bones, and long bones including positively identified femora, humeri, tibiae, radii and metapodials. Furthermore, there were also cranial fragments, along with horncore, mandible and tooth fragments present that were positively identified to cattle, sheep/goats, and pigs. Of all elements present in deposit 53, 35.8% were not identifiable, again this is due to the high level of fragmentation in the assemblage; they were mainly very small pieces. Despite the range of elements, the MNI's stayed low, each taxon represented had an MNI of one.

Both unfused epiphyses and metaphyses were present throughout the long-bone assemblage, in particular those of cattle and other large mammals. This indicates a high number of cows and other large mammals were being slaughtered at a young age. Most cattle epiphyses fuse by 3.5-4 years old, but the distal metapodial and distal tibia fuse even younger, at between 2-2.5 years old (Silver 1963). One fused/fusing sheep/goat tibia was also identified, along with a single unfused horse 2nd phalanx. These animals would have been particularly young.

A sizable number of bones also demonstrated post-mortem adaptation in the form of butchery and burning. Most cut and chop marks occurred on ribs, whereas breaks consistent with percussion on the bone occur mainly on long bones. These marks are consistent with food processing waste. Butchery was mainly evident in deposit 53, however deposit 54 demonstrated one cut mark. Notably, although chop marks were not always explicitly clear on ribs, many were consistent in size; possibly indicative of secondary butchery to create 'pot sized' pieces. Both deposits 53 and 54 also demonstrated various levels of burning on a variety of different bones. 88.9% of all burnt bones from the site came from deposit 53, and 11.1% from 54.

The prevalence of cows, sheep/goats, along with other large and medium mammals, especially when put in conjunction with butchery and burning evidence present makes it likely that pit is a result of food production and waste. It is also consistent with other sites of the broader medieval period, where animal waste is often disposed of as its own 'category' (Jones 2011), which might shed light on why there is such a large amount of bone within this pit, in comparison to other finds.

Test pit 2

Deposit 58 (made ground) contained one well preserved rib belong to a small or medium mammal. It had small cut marks and was possibly chopped at the anterior end.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

A total of 35 pieces (8011g) of ceramic building material was recovered during the watching brief, all hand-collected from six deposits (Appendix 5). The pieces were examined under x10 magnification and categorized

where possible based on dimensions, fabric and finish. Brick and tile pieces of medieval date or with notable characteristics will be retained, with all but a representative sample of the bulk material suitable for discard in line with the recipient museum's policy.

Test Pit 1

Deposit 51 (a levelling layer) contained a range of brick pieces, including an example in a slightly rough fabric with grog and occasional sand and a light orange red colour, 64mm thick, and 113mm wide, and fairly neatly-formed. The dimensions, fabric and finish are suggestive of Harley (1074) type 4, of likely late 17th to early 19th century date. Further brick pieces include four examples in fairly dense fabrics with fine grog and occasional fine voids, and a light red or red orange colour and thickness of 48mm-50mm. They are overall neatly moulded, and again post-medieval in date but possibly representing the earlier part of the range.

Tile fragments from this context largely comprise hard, evenly-fired dense sandy fabrics, regular in form and 15mm to 17mm thick. The pieces are likely to represent peg roof tile, and are of likely post-medieval date. Two tile examples, 12mm and 14mm thick, in a rough sandy fabric with 1mm-2mm flint and a rough underside, are likely to be residual finds of medieval date.

Deposit 52 (a made ground layer) contained three pieces of tile, two (14mm thick) in a hard fabric with poorly-sorted sand inclusions and 2mm flint, fine voids, and light orange red colour with reduced grey core, and one piece (15mm thick) with moderate to sparse fine sand. The pieces could only be ascribed a broad medieval to post-medieval date.

Pit 1 (53) contained a single small piece of brick in a hard fabric with moderate rounded and an oxidized, orange red interior and reduced dark grey surfaces, and which can only be ascribed a broad medieval or post-medieval date.

Test Pit 2

Deposit 58 contained three pieces of tile, two (14mm thick) in a hard, rough-textured fabric with poorly-sorted sand inclusions and 2mm flint, fine voids, and light orange red colour, and a piece in a medium hard, slightly flaky, dense fine fabric with very fine sand and occasional micaceous inclusions. The colour is a light brown red and the thickness is uneven (12mm-13mm) with a thickened edge and roughly-shaped surface, suggestive of a medieval or very early post-medieval date.

A further small fragment of tile in this flaky fine fabric was recovered from deposit 59. The full thickness is not present but the fabric and finish are again suggestive of a possible medieval or very early post-medieval date.

Test Pit 3

Two brick samples were recovered from deposit 61. These are in a medium-hard, evenly-fired fabric with a flaky texture, fine sand and grog with occasional large (10mm) sub-rounded burnt flint inclusions. They are well-formed but slightly uneven, suggestive of handmade bricks, and are 58mm thick and 160mm wide. The dimensions, fabric and finish are suggestive of Harley (1974) type 4, of *c.* late 16th to mid-18th century date.

Summary

The material recorded in the course of the watching brief comprises a modest range of forms, representing brick and roof tile. The date ranges from pieces of (probably peg) tile of likely medieval date, when tiled roofs were largely limited to higher-status buildings, with further examples of later date from the 16th to 19th centuries, when use of roof tiles became widespread across all building types. Similarly, the brick is of early post-medieval and later date, a period which saw brick construction becoming ubiquitous in the Reading area, and the presence of this material reflects successive phases of development of the site. No material was encountered which was identified as mechanically-produced or of mid-19th century or later date.

Clay pipe by Danielle Milbank

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe (10g) was recovered from deposit 58 (test pit 2). This is a stem with no bowl or spur/base surviving. An incuse stamped maker's mark on the back of the stem is indistinct, but may represent THO/WID/DOS, attributed to Thomas Widdos of Marlborough, Wilts, working during the period 1700-1728 (Atkinson 1965, 91-2), with clay pipes by this maker also recorded in excavations in Newbury (Vince *et al.* 1997).

Metalwork by Sophie Peng

A total of two iron objects were recovered from pit 1 (fill 53) and both were heavily corroded. Neither is closely datable.

Cat. no. 1 is a possible blade fragment with a curved blade and back. Both ends taper towards a point and are broken, therefore, it is uncertain which end is the tang or point. It measures 120mm in length, 12mm wide and 5mm thick, and weighs 33g.

Cat. no. 2 is a possible nail shaft fragment. It is too heavily corroded to discern the shape of the shaft and is broken at both ends, therefore, rendering it undatable. It measures 90mm in length, 10mm wide and 12mm thick, and weighs 18g.

Mollusca by Cristina Mateos Leal

One oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell fragment weighing 6g came from levelling deposit 51 in test pit 1.

Conclusion

Despite not being able to monitor the intended works, the four test pits placed around the site gave an indication as to how much ground disturbance was present and where archaeological horizons might have survived. The loose brick layers described by the groundworks team as forming the base of the building foundations were encountered in three of the four test pits, which included the two test pits which were placed closest to the new building. The presence of natural geology in test pit 1 at an approximate depth of 1.1m means that the deeper layers of what has been described as made ground in the other trenches probably relate to backfill layers of a truncation(s) which has affected a wide area of the site, in which no archaeological features can be expected to have survived.

Directly below the Tarmac on the southern half of site, an old cobbled surface was observed, which was encountered in test pits 1 and 2 and seemed to have survived in pockets around the site according to the groundworkers. This cobbled surface has been given a *terminus post-quem* of 18th to early 19th century, dated due to bricks and pottery recovered in the levelling deposit below, and was seemingly in use until being Tarmacked over.

Test pit 1 revealed a pit which produced large amounts of animal bone from its top layer, along with one small sherd of 12th-14th century pottery from its upper fill which might provide a date for the feature. The low number of animal bone recovered from the bottom two fills might indicate that the pit was not originally opened to deposit the animal bone, however, only one quarter of the pit has been uncovered and excavated. The animal bone assemblage produced animals such as cows, sheep/goats, along with other large and medium mammals, with butchery marks and burning evidence making the assemblage very likely to be associated with food production.

The presence of this pit shows that there still might be some areas of preserved archaeological layers, more centred on the south-eastern side of site, however it is noted that there are a few services, which serve the nearby substation, that affect this area. Natural geology was observed in test pit 3 at a depth of 1.5m, which might have potential for the preservation of the deeper archaeological features towards the north of site, but this potential diminishes around test pits 2 and 4.

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APPENDIX 1: Test pit details

<i>Test Pit</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	1.8	1	1.2	0-0.2m patio build-up; 0.2-0.24m tarmac; 0.24-0.3m cobbled surface (50); 0.3-0.65m levelling deposit (51); 0.65-0.89m madeground (52); 0.65-0.9m redeposited natural geology (56); 0.79-1.19m subsoil; 1.11m+ sand and gravel natural geology. Pit 1 [PI. 1]
2	1	0.6	1.9	0-0.23m patio build-up; 0.23-0.27m tarmac; 0.27-0.39m cobbled surface (50); 0.39-0.75m levelling deposit (51); 0.75-1.5m madeground deposit (58); 1.5-1.9m+ madeground? deposit (59).
3	1.5	1	1.62	0-0.35m patio build-up; 0.35-0.67m madeground (60); 0.67-1.02m brick madeground layer (61); 1.02-1.32m madeground? deposit (62); 1.32m+ clayey-sand and gravel natural geology.
4	1.6	1.6	1.75	0-0.32m patio build-up; 0.32-0.61m madeground (63); 0.55-0.7m bitumen deposit (64); 0.48-0.95m madeground? deposit (65); 0.95-1.75m+ brick madeground layer (66).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Test Pit</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1, 2		50	Cobbled surface	Late 17 th – early 19 th century or later	Stratigraphy
1, 2		51	Levelling deposit	Late 17 th – early 19 th	Pottery and CBM
1		52	Madeground	Medieval - post-Medieval	CBM
1	1	53,54,55	Pit	12 th -14 th century	Pottery
1		56	Redeposited natural	-	-
1		57	Subsoil?	-	-
2		58	Madeground?	18 th Century	CBM and Clay pipe
2		59	Madeground?	Medieval – very early post-Medieval	CBM
3		60	Madeground?	16 th -18 th century or later	Stratigraphy
3		61	Brick madeground layer	16 th -18 th century	Pottery and CBM
3		62	Madeground?	16 th -18 th century or earlier	Stratigraphy
4		63	Madeground	16 th -18 th century or later	Stratigraphy
4		64	Bitumen deposit	16 th -18 th century or later	Stratigraphy
4		65	Madeground?	16 th -18 th century or later	Stratigraphy
4		66	Brick madeground? layer	16 th -18 th century	Association

APPENDIX 3: Pottery Catalogue buy context

<i>TP</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Date range</i>
1	51	GRE	B	1	13	1	orange glaze int, flat, worn	M16-18
1	51	GRE	D	1	5	1	orange glaze int	M16-18
1	51	GRE	B	1	3	1	orange glaze int, flat, thin	M16-18
1	53	MCW	U	1	1	1	tiny dark grey sandy body sherd	12-14
2	58	SWW	D	1	4	1	body, sooted ext, small spot green glaze int	12-15
3	61	GRE	D	1	48	1	body sherd, orange glaze int, worn ext	M16-18

APPENDIX 4: Animal Bone Summary

Test pit	Cut	Fill	Feature type	Taxon	Quantity	Element	Side	Preservation	Fragmentation	Butchery	Burning	Fusion	Notes
1		52	Made Ground	Cow	3	Femur	L	Good	B				Proximal end
1		52	Made Ground	Mammal	3	Unkn		Good	E				
1		52	Made Ground	Med/large mammal	2	Rib		Good	C	Cut			
1		52	Made Ground	Sheep/Goat	1	Tibia?		Good	C				Proximal end
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	3	2nd Phalanx		Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	2	Astragalus	L	Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Calcaneus	L	Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Femur		Good	A			Unfused epiphysis (distal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	2	Horncore		Good	A				Horncore with some crania
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Horncore		Good	B				
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Humerus		Good	B			Unfused epiphysis (proximal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	2	Incisor (I2 or I3)		Good	A				Broken at base
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	M2		Good	A				Broken at base
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	M3		Good	A				Broken at base
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Mandible		Good	C				Mandibular notch and hinge
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Metacarpal		Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Metapodial		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Metapodial		Good	A			Unfused metaphysis (distal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Metatarsal		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Radius		Good	C	Percussion breaks?			
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Radius	L	Good	A			Unfused epiphysis (distal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Tibia		Good	D			Unfused epiphysis (distal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Tibia		Good	B	Percussion breaks?		Unfused metaphysis (proximal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Tibia		Good	C	Percussion breaks?			
1	1	53	Pit	Cow	1	Ulna	R	Good	B			Unfused olecranon	
1	1	53	Pit	Cow or sheep/goat	2	Horncore		Good	C			Crania fusing	
1	1	53	Pit	Horse	1	2nd Phalanx		Medium	A			Unfused metaphysis (distal)	Slight green staining on distal end

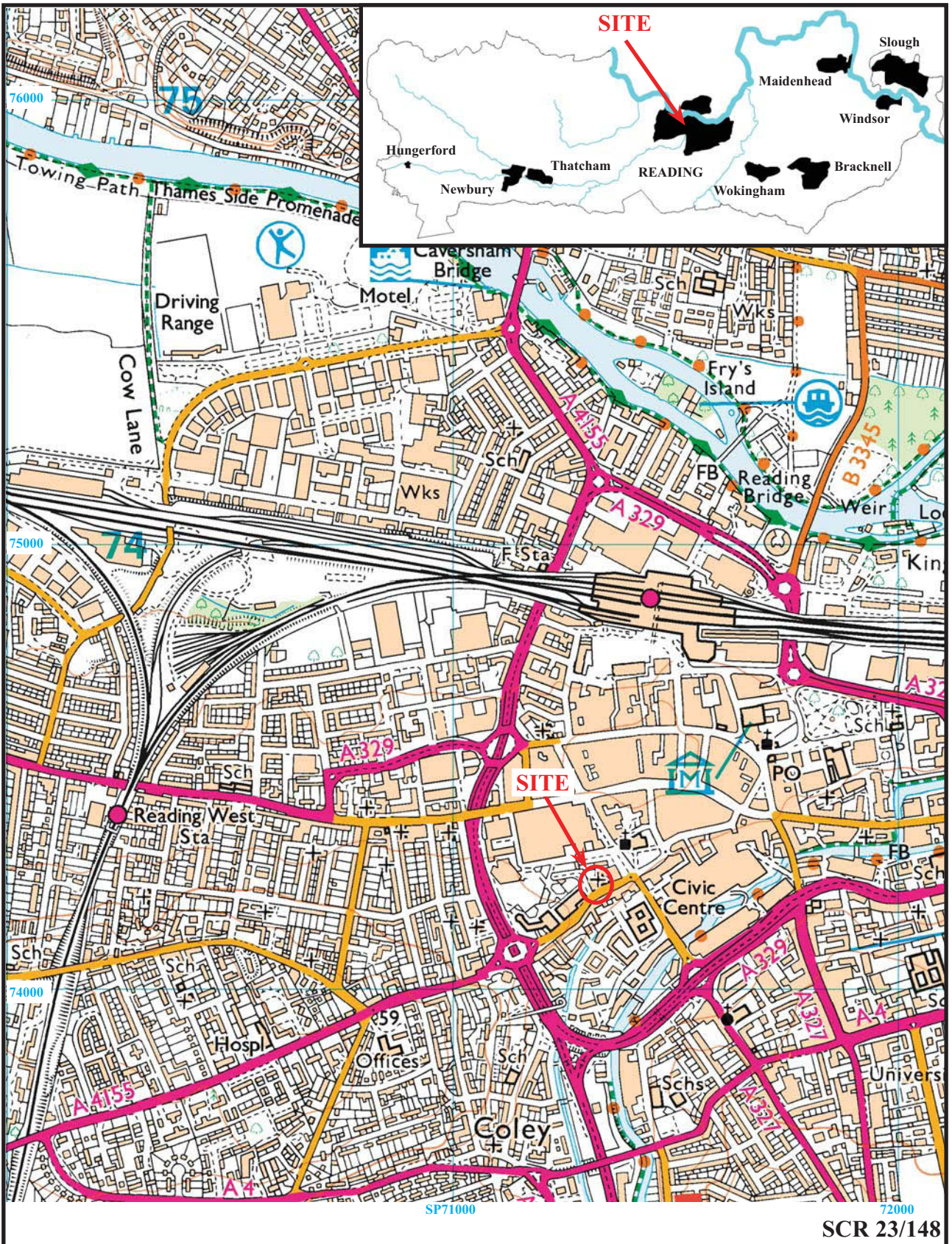
Test pit	Cut	Fill	Feature type	Taxon	Quantity	Element	Side	Preservation	Fragmentation	Butchery	Burning	Fusion	Notes
1	1	53	Pit	Horse	1	Metatarsal		Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Horse	1	Second phalanx		Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Carpal?		Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Cervical vertebra		Good	B			Unfused on the body (cranial and caudal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Cervical vertebra		Good	C			Unfused on body (caudal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Cervical vertebra		Good	A			Unfused on body (caudal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Crania?		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Femur?		Good	C			Unfused metaphysis (distal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Humerus		Good	C			Unfused epiphysis (proximal)	Cow or horse
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	5	Long bone		Good	C	Percussion breaks on 4			
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Long bone		Good	D			Fusing	Modern damage to morphological traits but probably femur or humerus
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Lumbar vertebra		Good	B			Unfused on body (caudal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	2	Mandible		Good	C				Mandibular angle
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Mandible?		Good	D				Condylar process?
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Pelvis or Scapula?		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Pelvis?		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Rib		Good	C	Chop			
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Rib		Good	D	Cut			
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Scapula		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Scapula or pelvis		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Scapula?		Good	D				Glenoid cavity?
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Thoracic vertebra		Good	B			Fusing on body (caudal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Thoracic vertebra?		Good	D				Spinous process
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	1	Thoracic/ lumbar vertebra		Good	E				Spinous process
1	1	53	Pit	Large mammal	3	Vertebra		Good	C-D				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	1	Crania or vertebra		Good Medium	D				Carbonised

Test pit	Cut	Fill	Feature type	Taxon	Quantity	Element	Side	Preservation	Fragmentation	Butchery	Burning	Fusion	Notes
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	1	Crania		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	3	Crania?		Good	E				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	1	Irregular bone		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	16	Irregular bone		Good	E				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	1	Patella	L	Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	5	Rib		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	5	Rib		Good	E				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	1	Rib?		Good	D	Cut?	Carbon-ised		
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	11	?		Medium	D-E		Calcinated		
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	4	?		Medium	D		Carbon-ised		
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	1	?		Medium	D		Scorched		
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	1	?		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	1	?		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Mammal	65	?		Medium	E				
1	1	53	Pit	Med mammal	1	Scapula		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Med mammal	2	Thoracic vertebra		Good	C			Unfused body (cranial and caudal)	
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Crania		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Crania or irregular bone		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Horncore		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Irregular bone		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Long bone		Good	E		Carbon-ised		
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	2	Long bone		Good	D		Charred		
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Long bone		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	6	Long bone		Good	C-D	Percussion breaks			
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	2	Long bone		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	2	Long bone		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Long bone		Good	E	Percussion breaks?			
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Long bone		Good	C	Percussion breaks?			
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Long bone		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Long bone		Medium	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	3	Rib		Good	B	Chop?			
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	21	Rib		Good	B-C				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Rib		Good	D	Chop?			
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	3	Rib		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	?		Poor	D				Just cortex
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	?		Medium	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	7	?		Good	D				

Test pit	Cut	Fill	Feature type	Taxon	Quantity	Element	Side	Preservation	Fragmentation	Butchery	Burning	Fusion	Notes
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Vertebra		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Vertebra		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Pig	1	I1 or I2 with mandible		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Pig	1	Mandible	R	Good	B				All erupted
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/goat	1	Femur		Good	C				Distal end
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	1	Horncore		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/goat	1	Horncore		Good	A				Horncore with some crania
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	2	M1 or M2		Good	A				
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/goat	1	Mandible		Good	D				Condylar process
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	1	Mandible	L	Good	B				
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	2	Metacarpal		Good	B				
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	1	Metapodial		Good	B		Carbonised and Calcinated		Distal end
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	1	Metapodial		Good	C				
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	1	Radius	L	Good	B				Distal end
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/goat	1	Scapula	R	Good	B				
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	1	Tibia	L	Good	A				Proximal end unfused, distal end fusing
1	1	53	Pit	Sheep/Goat	1	Ulna		Good	B				
1	1	53	Pit	Small mammal	1	Long bone		Good	E		Calcinated		
1	1	53	Pit	Small mammal	1	Vertebra?		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Small/med mammal	2	Rib		Good	B				
1	1	53	Pit	Small/med mammal	1	Rib/ flat bone		Good	D				Chop?
1	1	53	Pit	Small/med mammal	1	Rib/ flat bone		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Small/med mammal	1	Rib?		Good	C				Cut
1	1	53	Pit	Small/med mammal	1	Scapula		Good	D				
1	1	53	Pit	Small/med mammal	5	?		Good	E				
1	1	54	Pit	Mammal	1	?		Medium	D		Carbonised		
1	1	54	Pit	Mammal	1	?		Medium	D		Carbonised		
1	1	54	Pit	Mammal	8	?		Good	E				
1	1	54	Pit	Mammal	1	Vertebra?		Medium	D		Calcinated		
1	1	54	Pit	Med/large mammal	1	Rib		Good	C				Cut
2	1	58	Made Ground	Small/med mammal	1	Rib		Good	A				Cut & chop?

Appendix 5: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>TP</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1 & 2		51	Levelling deposit	24	4185
1		52	Made ground deposit	3	82
1	1	53	Pit	1	20
2		58	Made ground (possible)	3	238
2		59	Made ground (possible)	2	59
3		61	Brick made ground layer	2	3427
			Total	35	8011

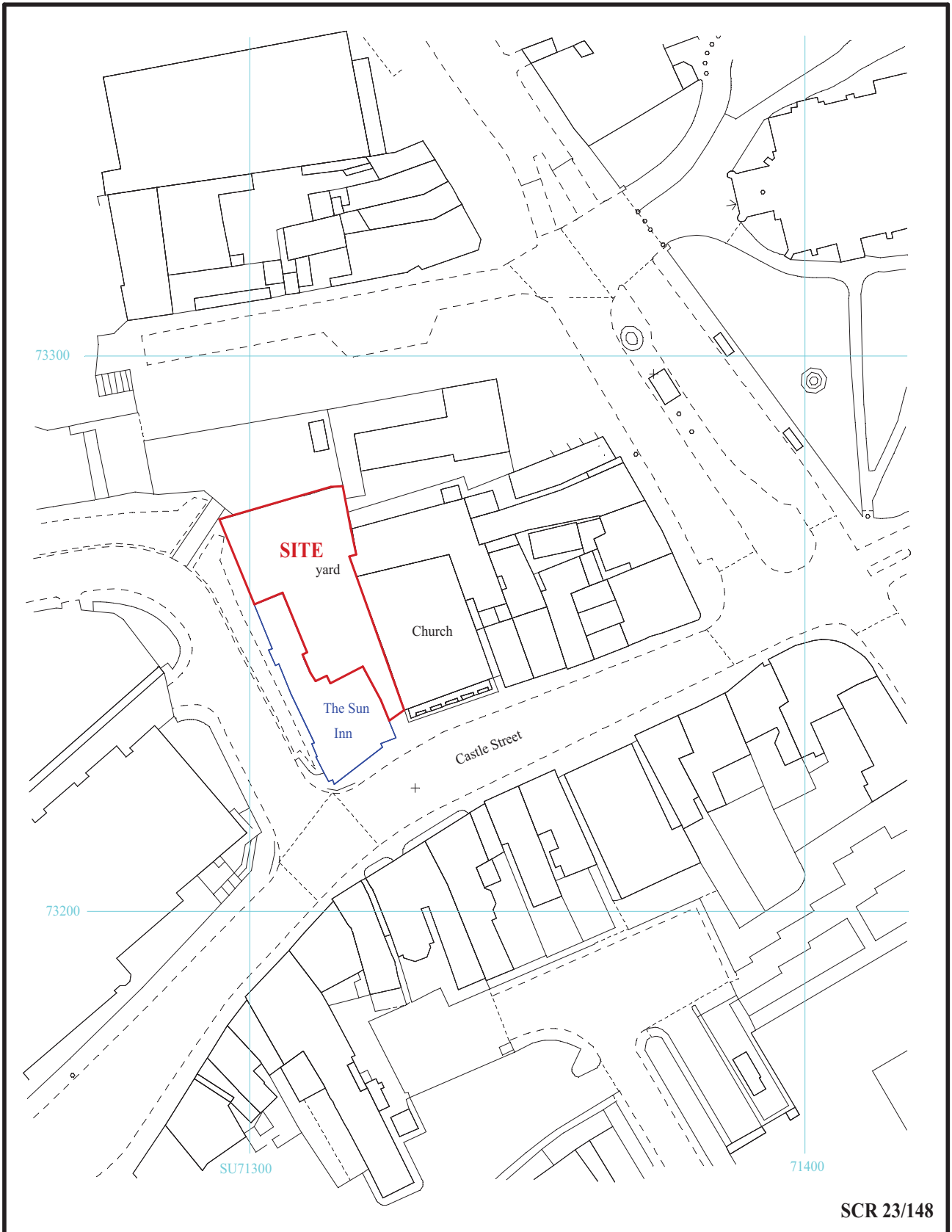


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Figure 1. Location of site within Reading and Berkshire.

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Figure 2. Location of The Sun Inn on Castle Street, highlighting the existing extent of the building within its yard.



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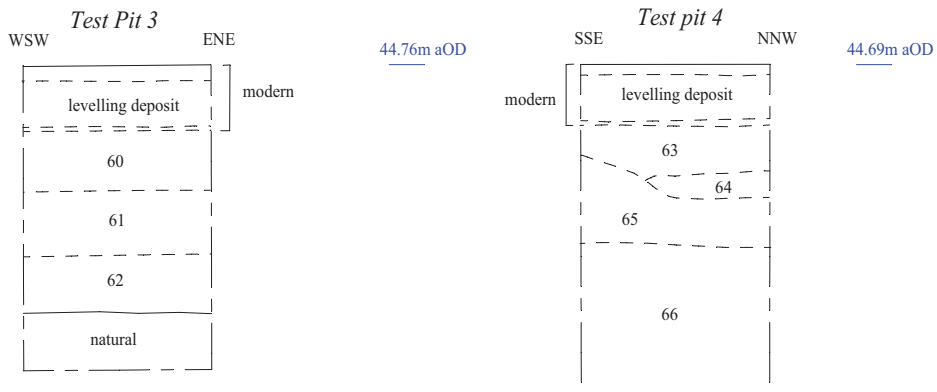
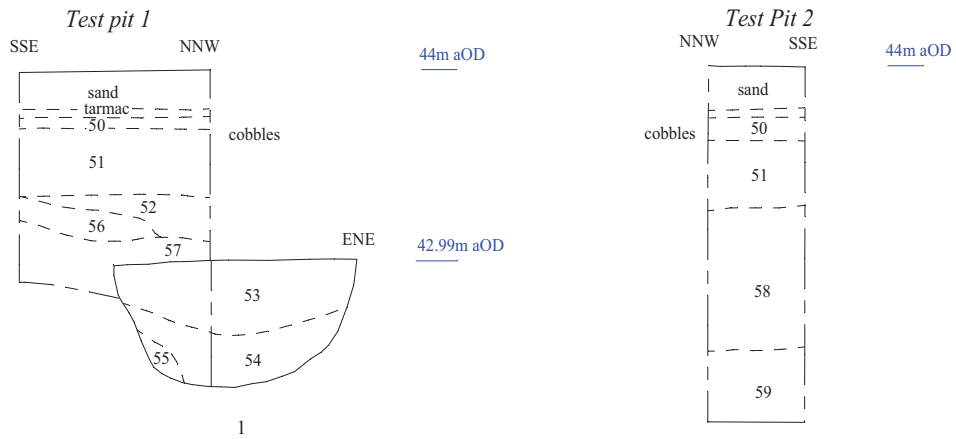
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Figure 3. Location of test pits on site and new development (shaded green).



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Figure 4. Test pit sections.





Plate 1. Test Pit 1 and Pit 1, looking South-West,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Test Pit 2, looking North-East,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 3. Test Pit 3, looking North-West,
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Test Pit 4, looking South-West,
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Victorian Soakaway in Test Pit 4, looking North-West, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Site shot of already constructed extension and patio, looking North-West.



Plate 7. Preserved Cobbled Surface (50) within Test Pit 1, looking South-East, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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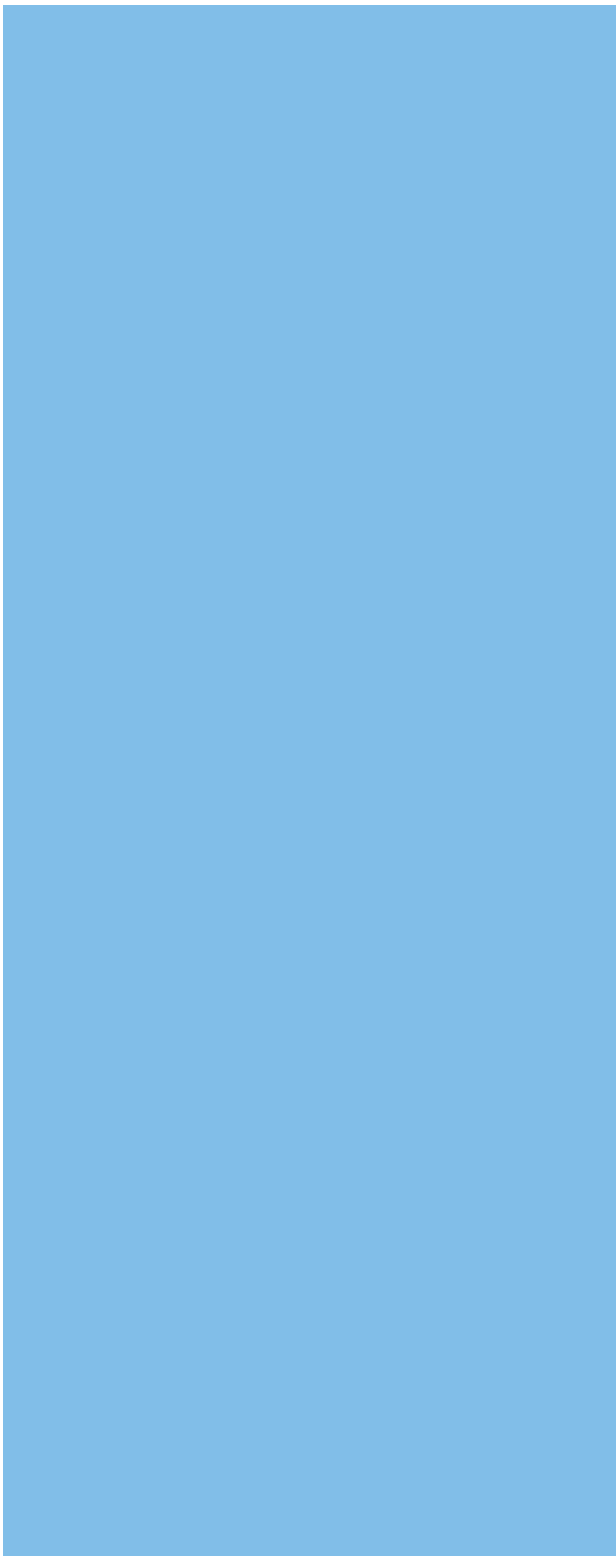
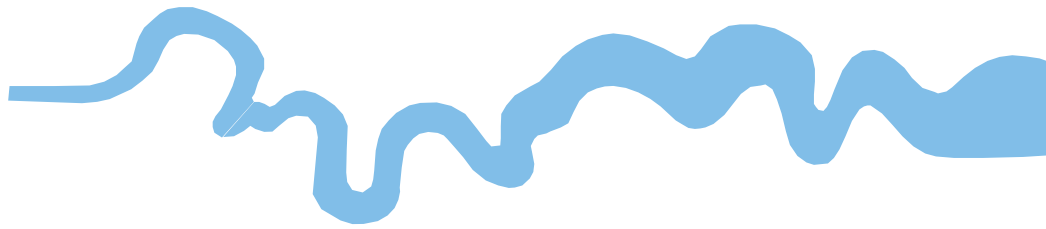
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TIME CHART

	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





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