

**The Rectory, 29 Church Road, Caversham,  
Reading, Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Excavation  
for Oxford Diocesan Board of Finance**

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Ltd

Site Code CRC07/72

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# **Excavation of Medieval and Post-medieval deposits at The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire**

by Danielle Milbank

With contributions by Steve Ford, Paul Blinkhorn and Ceri Falys

**Report 07/72**

## **Summary**

*An open area excavation on the site prior to redevelopment revealed surfaces and wall foundations representing several phases of remodelling dating to the late post-medieval period. The excavations were partial with deposits removed only to the formation depth of the development, with earlier phases of the site preserved in-situ. Several sherds of medieval pottery and both Mesolithic and Neolithic flint work point to earlier activity on the site.*

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire (SU 7099 7480) (Fig. 1). The Oxford Diocesan Board of Finance submitted a planning application (06/01472/FUL) to Reading Borough Council for the redevelopment of the site, to comprise construction of a detached dwelling and new parish room, and an alteration to the Listed Rectory building, with an area of ground reduction for flood compensation. Consent was granted subject to two conditions (20, 21) relating to archaeology.

Based on the archaeological potential of the site, as highlighted in a brief by Mr David Thomason, former archaeological officer of Berkshire Archaeology, an archaeological evaluation was requested, in order to assess the survival of archaeological remains on the site and the potential need for mitigating the proposal's impact on these. This evaluation (Weale 2007) indicated that late post-medieval, and earlier, possibly medieval, deposits had survived on the site. As a result of the impacts on these deposits of the foundation design and a requirement for ground reduction as a flood compensation area, a further phase of fieldwork was therefore required. This follows the guidance in *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the Borough's policies on archaeology. The archaeological excavation was carried out to a written scheme of investigation approved by Ms Mary O'Donoghue, Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, archaeological advisers to the council. The excavation was carried out by, Daniel Bray, Marta Buczek, Steve Crabb, Arkadiusz Gnias, and the author

between the 21st May and the 18th of June 2008. The finds and archive will be deposited in due course at Reading Museum with accession number REDMG:2008.408.

## **Topography and geology**

The site is located at 20 Church Road, Caversham, which is a Grade II listed building. Caversham lies on the north side of the River Thames at a bridging point on the route between Reading and Oxford (Fig. 1). The site comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land bounded by Church Road to the north, Caversham Court Gardens to the west, residential buildings with garden to the east and the River Thames to the south. The site is currently occupied by the upstanding listed building, various outbuildings, gardens and scrub; it slopes gently from the north down towards the River Thames and the southern end of the gardens. The site is located on loams, alluvial silts and terrace gravel above Upper Chalk (BGS 1971), at *c.*40m above Ordnance Datum. Silts and loams underlying the topsoil and subsoil layers were encountered during the evaluation (Weale 2007) though these levels were not reached during the excavation.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological background of the site was highlighted in a brief prepared by Berkshire Archaeology (Thomason 2007), and investigated in a field evaluation (Weale 2007). In summary, the site lies in an area where a substantial number of prehistoric finds and sites have been identified during dredging, gravel extraction and other works, reflecting that such riparian locations were often preferred for early prehistoric settlement.

Just north of the site is the Norman parish church of St Peter. The parish church is usually considered to lie close to the historic (medieval) core of a settlement, suggesting that remains of this period or the preceding Late Saxon era may lie within the site.

Adjacent to the site, Caversham Court Park is a Registered Garden which contains several Grade II listed buildings. The site also lies within the old boundaries of Caversham Court, which had its origins in the 12th century when Walter Giffard, first Earl of Buckingham, endowed the land together with the church of St Peter to the Augustinian Priory of Notley near Long Crendon. The monks of the priory provided a priest for the church. Just prior to the Reformation the parish of Caversham was given the right to provide its own priest. Within the present park lay the Old Rectory and some of the associated buildings for the monks. The Priory of Notley controlled a cell of canons at the chapel of Our Lady of Caversham, which was sometimes referred to as Caversham Priory, although it did not have an official rank (Ford 2001). The Chapel was an important site of pilgrimage to the Virgin Mary, second only to Walsingham, during the Medieval period and was suppressed at



the time of the Reformation. The chapel reportedly contained a statute of the Virgin Mary adorned with gold and silver, a piece of the rope with which Judas hanged himself and the knives that killed Saint-King Edward the Martyr and King Henry VI (Ford 2001). The relics were removed by the king's inspectors during the reformation with the Statute of Our Lady of Caversham being taken to London, where it was burnt (Wright 1843, 224). The exact site of the chapel is not known, but it has been suggested that it stood in this general area. The font recovered from Caversham Court Park and now within St Peter's Church may have come from the chapel (Ford 2001; CRSBI nd a and b).

After the reformation the Notley lands were given to Christchurch College, Oxford. The extent of the late 16th-century estate was described in Chancery proceedings of the time: 'The mansion or dwelling house, the lesser barn called the wheat barn, the stable, the brew house, the malt house, the tenement where one William Hunt there dwelt, the dove or culver house, the barn adjoining the churchyard, the orchard and gardens and all glebelands, the mount, the warren, being severally bounded and enclosed, the barn adjoining the warren, the chancel, the churchyard, the hides, the Great Mede with tithes of the same hinds and the glebe and tithes of all such grounds as the complainants tenure' (RBC, nd, a and b).

Caversham Court was used by King Charles I during the Civil War as a headquarters, which the Parliamentarians attacked, destroying the tower of St Peter's and damaging the Old Rectory's staircase with bullet holes (Ford 2006; RBC nd, a).

From the 17th to the late 18th century the estate was let out, with parts sold off, until it passed to William Simonds in 1799. The current rectory building was built in 1823. The Simonds family employed A. Pugin to remodel the house and gardens in the 1840s. The estate was further reduced in size in 1904, when the current rectory gained the land between the rectory building and boundary wall to Caversham Court together with the land behind the rectory to the Thames.

## **The Evaluation**

Evaluation of the site in 2007 comprised five trenches between 7m and 13.50m long. This fieldwork identified a sequence of walls with chalk surfaces to the west of the rectory. Parts of these dated to the 19th century, while the majority were of unknown, but probably earlier, date. These were thought to relate to the earlier boundary wall of Caversham Court to the west, which was demolished and rebuilt in the 1840s as part of the remodelling of the estate. To the east, pits dating to the 19th century filled with demolition rubble were encountered. A single

sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the east side of the site, however this was thought to be an intrusive find within a 19th-century context.

## **The Excavation**

The excavation comprised a narrow area to the west of the Rectory, a rectangular area to the south, and a rectangular area to the east of the Rectory which occupied the walled garden. A narrow strip varying from 1m to 2.4m wide, to the south of the Rectory and aligned east-west, linked the two main areas (Fig. 2). These areas were located to target the new development, including the designated flood compensation zone to the south of the existing building. Any archaeological remains which existed above the lower limit of the ground reduction for the flood compensation were to be excavated and preserved by record, and any remains surviving below this level would be preserved *in situ*.

Following the demolition of several outbuildings and lean-to structures on the south side of the Rectory and the removal of trees and undergrowth, these areas were stripped of topsoil and overburden, using a 360° machine fitted with a toothless bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision.

To the east of the rectory building, the topsoil and overburden were removed to a depth of 0.35m. At this level, areas of subsoil disturbance were observed, which related to the backfilled evaluation trenches. This area was not excavated below this level as the features encountered during the evaluation, and any potential further features, lay below the level required for the flood protection measures, and would be preserved *in situ*.

The L-shaped portion of the site to the west and south of the Rectory revealed several cut modern features, and a range of archaeological structures and deposits truncated by several modern features.

Layer 180, encountered to the south of the Rectory, was the earliest deposit encountered on the site (Fig.3). It was a homogenous brown slightly clay sandy silt, possibly a subsoil layer, and was exposed in an area measuring 3.5m (north-south) by 4.8m (east west), and though the surface was cleaned by hand to the required level, no finds were obtained. It appeared to be sloping from the east down to the west. As the surface of 180 was hand cleaned, but not significantly excavated, it is likely that a proportion of the deposit has been preserved *in situ*.

A homogenous mid to pale brown, slightly clay sandy silt layer (174) overlay 180. In plan, this deposit was 7m wide (east-west) and 3.50m (north-south) and was observed to the northern limit of excavation. It was slightly thicker to the north, and was reduced by 0.40m. To the south, it was reduced by 0.25m, and was

truncated by a modern service; it was not observed beyond the modern truncation as it lay below the required level. This layer produced a modest assemblage of pottery with dates ranging from 12th to 19th century, though it is clear that the early medieval pottery sherds are residual. Twenty sherds of late 17th- to early 18th-century bottle glass, a large iron nail or rivet, eleven pieces of undated brick and tile (one of which was a peg tile fragment) and six clay pipe stems were also recovered. Five of these were broadly datable to the late 17th to mid 19th century, and one, presumably also residual, dated to *c.*1670–1750.

Layer 174 is likely to be of late 17th-century or early 18th-century date. It was possibly a levelling layer prior to the construction of the wall, and as such may have incorporated earlier medieval material. It was truncated by a brick and stone structure (112). This was 1.20m wide (east-west) by 0.80m (north-south), and comprised unfrosted, possibly machine made red bricks, and a T-shaped stone plinth, possibly a hearthstone. Several shards of window glass and two iron nail fragments were recovered from cavities within the brickwork. Its depth was not known as the surface lay at the required excavation level.

A thin layer (181) which was 0.08m at its thickest and comprised dark brown silt overlay 174, and was observed from the northern limit of excavation, lensing out gradually to the east and west and truncated by modern services to the south.

Layer 181 was truncated by a pit (116) infilled with chalk rubble (178). This was 1.55m (north-south), 2.20m long (east-west) and was not fully dug as the depth exceeded the required excavation level. It did not contain any finds or dating evidence. To the east, a band of chalk rubble (182/183) which was 0.85m wide and aligned roughly north-south overlay the fill of pit 116. This did not contain any finds or dating evidence.

To the south and south-west of the rectory, layer 1003 overlay 174 (Fig 3, Plate 1). This was firm yellow white clay with frequent chalk flecks and larger chalk pieces. It was 0.80m wide at the north as exposed in the excavation area, and slightly wider to the south, where it was truncated by modern services. At the southern limit if excavation it was not exposed, as it would lie below the required excavation level. It sloped from 39.33m above OD at its highest point at the north to 38.31m aOD at the south extent, and though slightly uneven, probably represents a surface. It was hand-cleaned, and finds recovered from this layer included a thick piece of green-brown bottle glass of broadly post-medieval date, a badly corroded iron object (possibly a handle or fitting), and 40 undated fragments of brick and tile. It also contained 11 pottery sherds with a date range of 15th to 18th centuries. A clay pipe stem and bowl were also recovered, which dated to the period 1800–1820 and suggest the context is likely to date to the early 19th century.

A thin brown clay silt layer 173 (Fig.4), which overlay 1003, was 0.02m to 0.06m thick and contained a single residual sherd of pottery of broadly medieval date and a clay pipe stem only broadly datable to the late 17th to mid 19th centuries. This layer was thickest at the north, and became more ephemeral to the south, was 0.98m to 2.0m wide and was only observed at the western side of the excavation area.

Truncating this layer was a wall construction cut (Fig. 4), 1002 (cut 1 in the evaluation), 0.90m wide and up to 0.51m deep, and aligned north-south. This was observed from the northern limit of the excavation area extending south almost the full length of the excavated area, although at the southern limit of excavation was not exposed as a result of the requirements of the brief.

The construction cut was infilled at the base with yellow brown silty clay 163 (52 in evaluation trench 1) which did not contain any finds or dating evidence. The flint wall foundation 1001 overlay this, and was 0.50m wide, 0.12m to 0.50m deep at the northern end and 0.12m deep at the south. It comprised large flint nodules with moderate small chalk fragments, occasional gravel and flecks of ceramic building material. Three larger bricks were also recovered, which dated from the mid 13th to 16th century, though more likely toward the later part of this range. It also contained 30 medium-sized ceramic building material fragments, a shard of thick green bottle glass, and an iron nail. Two pieces of clay pipe stem, dating to between 1750 and 1850, and three sherds of pottery were also recovered, one of medieval and two of broadly 19th-century date. The construction of the wall is likely to date to the early 19th century.

Wall 111 (68 in evaluation trench 1), although little survived above the foundations, appeared to comprise a brick skin with flint infill built onto the substantial flint foundation (Plate 2). The brick skin on the east side of the wall was intact in some areas, and where it was most substantial, comprised a single course of unfrosted, probably handmade bricks in an irregular header and half-brick bond, which overlay two courses of tiles and tile fragments which projected 0.02m to the east. On the basis of their size, the bricks are likely to correspond to a brick form which was in use from the early post-medieval period onwards, however it is likely that they were reused from another source, as the colour and finish varied. The part of the wall encountered in evaluation trench 3 comprised bricks which were typically smaller, and may be medieval, but again, must have been re-used.

The tile samples could not be closely dated. Wall 111 was at least 7.5m long as exposed in the excavation area, and the part surviving above the foundation stood 0.13m high overall (Fig.4).

A rammed chalk surface 1000 overlay the construction cut and is likely to have butted the wall (Fig.4, Plate 4). This was encountered in evaluation trench 1 and recorded as 53. It was cleaned by hand, and an iron nail and two fragments of medieval or post-medieval brick or tile were recovered, along with a single clay pipe stem with

a suggested date of c.1670–1750. A single band (113) of three unfrogged header bricks, possibly handmade but reused, was set into the chalk surface. The brick band was not substantial and did not appear to be a structure, but may represent a boundary, aligned east-west, within the chalk surface. These were left in-situ.

Wall 111, and in some places chalk surface 1000, were truncated by 1004, a robber trench (recorded as 6 in evaluation trench 1). This was 0.43m at its widest point and 0.38m deep, at least 25m long and was infilled with 1005. This comprised brown clay silt and chalk, with occasional small flint and very frequent crushed brick and fragments of undated ceramic building material (of which eight were retained), concentrated toward the base of the cut. Two pieces of slag, and a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from this context, but the pottery cannot be regarded as dating the robber cut. A thin iron nail and a piece of copper wire mesh were also recovered from this context. The wall itself appeared to have been almost completely removed by the robber trench at the northern end, with only the base (0.05m to 0.15m thick) of the flint footing and traces of wall fabric debris remaining in this area (e.g., 169). South of the rectory, the robbing seems to have been less thorough, so that the lowest course of perhaps half the width of the wall survived. Several modern cuts had also disturbed the southern extent of the wall, and it was not known if the wall had survived at the southern limit of excavation as it would lie below the required level for the excavation.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 42 sherds with a total weight of 1269g. The assemblage was entirely post-medieval, apart from three early medieval sherds.

The following types were noted:

**F1:** *Fine Sandy ware*. 12th century? Unglazed, ‘slow-wheel’ made. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, rare to sparse rounded ironstone up to 2mm. 1 sherd, 7g.

**M40:** *‘M40’ type ware*, ?Late 11th – 14th century (Hinton 1973). Hard, flint and limestone unglazed ware, with a possible kiln sources at Camley Gardens near Maidenhead (Pike 1965) and Denham in Buckinghamshire (Mellor 1994, 86). Known at numerous sites in south Oxfordshire and Berkshire. 3 sherds, 43g.

**GRE:** *Red Earthenwares*: Mid 16th century onwards. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such ‘country pottery’ was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988). 22 sherds, 527g.

**EST:** *English Stoneware*: White/grey stoneware with a brown iron wash. Made at numerous centres, such as Staffordshire, London and Nottingham, from the later 17th century onwards, in a wide range of utilitarian forms. 1 sherd, 15g.

**SWG:** *Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware*, c. 1720–80. Fine, hard white stoneware with a distinctive ‘orange peel’ textured surface. Usually fine tablewares such as tea-bowls, mugs and plates. 1 sherd, 2g.

**LES:** *Late English Stoneware*: White/grey stoneware with a brown iron wash. Made at numerous centres, such as Staffordshire, London and Nottingham, from the later 18th century onwards, in a wide range of utilitarian forms. 1 sherds, 132g.

**19thC:** Miscellaneous 19th century wares such as ironstone china, yellow wares, late stonewares etc. 13 sherds, 543g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in this area of Berkshire, and includes the pottery assemblage from earlier evaluation at the site. The sandy ware, F1, can be paralleled at Reading and Windsor (Blinkhorn 2005), and also at Eton (Blinkhorn 2000), although the place of manufacture is unknown, and it is entirely possible that the wares may be from a number of geologically similar sources. It is dated to the 12th century on stylistic grounds, but could easily date to the immediate post-conquest period. The same centres also produced smaller quantities of 'M40' ware.

Medieval glazed wares are entirely absent, implying that the disturbed medieval activity at the site was limited to the later 11th to mid 13th centuries, although the small assemblage size does not allow this to be suggested with confidence. The post-medieval pottery indicates that there was activity at the site from the later 17th century onwards, if not earlier.

### *Brick and Tile* by Danielle Milbank

The excavation produced a total of 135 brick and tile fragments, weighing 9559g, in addition to 5938g of brick and 4398g of tile recovered in the course of the evaluation. The majority were small fragments (less than 50mm x 50mm), and several contexts contained a large amount of very small fragments (less than 20mm x 20mm), of which only a small representative sample was taken. This reflects the nature of many of these contexts as the infill of the robber trench. The vast majority of the building material did not have any distinguishing features and could only be very broadly dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods. Of the larger pieces and complete or near-complete bricks and tiles, the majority were samples taken from wall 111. The ceramic building material is summarized in Appendix 3.

Three sample bricks were taken from wall 111, none of which were complete and two of which appeared to represent half-bricks. All were mortared with a hard, pale yellow, coarse sandy mortar. One brick was of uneven, red and purple-red colour, and as found, was 126mm wide and 55mm thick. A second half-brick of orange red fabric was 118mm wide and 55mm thick. Both were handmade but relatively neat and straight-sided. The third was of a darker purple colour and 55mm thick. A smaller piece was also recovered from the wall, which was also 55mm thick. On the upper and lower surface, and on one end, was a thick, slightly greenish-black vitrified surface which was then covered with mortar.

Overall, the size of these bricks suggest they could feasibly be ‘Great’ bricks, in use in the 12th and 13th centuries, however, they are more likely to correspond to a (slightly wider than usual) form of bricks in use from the early post-medieval period onward. The fact that the vitrified surfaces were mortared and in the lower course, where they would not be visible, suggests they have been reused.

### *Clay Pipe* by Danielle Milbank

The evaluation and excavation produced a total of 12 clay pipe fragments (one bowl and 11 stems) derived from 5 separate contexts, with a total weight of 71g (Appendix 4).

Chalk surface 1003 produced a pipe bowl and a stem fragment weighing 13g. The stem bore was 1.8mm. The bowl was Oswald type 11a or b. Both the bowl and the stem appear to date to the period 1780–1840, more likely to the middle decades of that range (1800–1820). The bowl was marked with moulded initials each side of the spur, I and P, which may relate to John Payne or James Pitt, both of whom were London makers working in the early years of the 19th century.

### *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A small collection of highly fragmented animal bones was recovered (Appendix 5). Hardly any bones could be fully identified, but horse, cattle and sheep/goat and at least one smaller mammal were certainly present. No further information could be derived from these poorly preserved animal remains.

### *Glass* by Danielle Milbank

Four contexts encountered during the excavation produced 32 glass fragments weighing a total of 523g (Appendix 6). Of these, one context (112) contained clear modern window glass, while three produced bottle glass in a range of colours and forms.

### *Metalwork* by Danielle Milbank

The excavation produced nine metal items, weighing 201g, from nine contexts (Appendix 7). Of these, seven were nails and nail fragments of various sizes, and none of the metal objects could be closely dated.

### *Slag* by Danielle Milbank

Three pieces of slag were recovered from two contexts encountered in the course of the excavation. Deposit 161 (105) contained two fragments weighing 277g. A larger fragment was recovered from layer 174, which weighed 675g. None of these fragments were diagnostic, as despite the large size of one of the pieces, no other evidence was found to indicate metalworking having taken place on the site itself.

### *Struck flint* by Steve Ford

Five prehistoric struck flints were recovered during the fieldwork all as stray or residual finds. On the basis of the retained cortex on a few pieces, the flint seems to have been derived from a gravel source. All of the pieces appear to be *bona fide* and not a by-product of flint wall construction in medieval or later times. Three of the pieces (a two-platform narrow flake core, a narrow flake and a flake with narrow flake removal scars on its dorsal surface) appear to be indicative of a Mesolithic and/or earlier Neolithic origin whereas the remaining two flakes are less diagnostic and could be of the same date or from later in the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

## **Conclusion**

The excavation results showed that the site has undergone successive periods of remodelling, each considerably truncating the last though the partial nature of the excavations has only allowed documentation in detail of the later phases of the site's use.

The residual prehistoric worked flint may have come from the site or nearby, but in a topsoil context its provenance remains unsure.

The presence of early medieval pottery reflects the site's likely location within the 12th-century boundaries of Caversham Court, and though no securely dated medieval contexts were encountered on the site, any medieval deposits surviving below the excavation level will have been preserved *in situ*. Layer 174, of possibly late 17th/early 18th century date, suggests that a remodelling occurred on the site around that time. It was present to the south of the Rectory, and may have extended further west (having been truncated by the wall's construction cut); it may relate to activity in the decades after the Civil War, when the site was known to have passed through several hands. The brick and stone hearth structure overlying this layer suggests a house stood on the site in the 17th to late 18th century, which may have been demolished when the estate passed to William Simonds in 1799, though historic maps do not indicate precisely where the house was located on the plot.



The brick and flint wall foundation encountered during the evaluation (trench 3) was initially interpreted as being on a slightly different alignment to that encountered in trench 1 implying a degree of complexity to the interpretation. However, the excavation has shown that they are the remains of one continuous wall. Material from the construction cut and associated chalk surfaces to the west and south of the wall suggests a date of late 18th to early 19th century for the wall's construction, and it appears to have been the boundary defining the western limit of the Rectory plot at the time the new Rectory was built in 1823. The demolition of the wall and digging of the robber cut are likely to be a result of the remodelling of the estate in the 1840s.

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## APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1002	1	51, 52	Construction cut		Pottery, Clay Pipe
1004	6	68	Robber cut	19th century	Pottery, Clay Pipe
1000	2	53, 54	Floor/surface	Early 19th century	Stratigraphy
1003	7	55	Floor/surface		None
		71	Floor/surface		None
	3	63	Pit	19th century	Pottery, Peg Tile
	4	57	Pit	19th century	Stratigraphy
	5	64	Pit	19th century	Stratigraphy
		58	Layer	19th century	Stratigraphy
		59	Layer		None
		60	Layer		None
		61	Subsoil		N/A
		62	Alluvium	Natural	N/A
	10	77	Gully	Post-medieval?	Iron nail
	8	72	Robber Trench		None
	9	67	Wall	12th – 18th century	Peg Tile
1000		65, 66	Floor/surface		None
		73	Ash/cinder lens	19th century or later	Stratigraphy
		74	Layer		None
		75	Layer		None
		76	Layer		None
		80	Layer		None
		81	Layer		None
		83	Layer		None
		84	Layer		None
	100	153	Truncation	Modern	Stratigraphy
1002	101	154	Construction cut	Early 19th century	Pottery, clay pipe
1004	102	155	Robber cut	Mid 19th century	Stratigraphy
1004	103	156	Robber cut	Mid 19th century	Stratigraphy
1002	104	157,158, 168,169,175	Construction cut	Early 19th century	Pottery, clay pipe
1004	105	161	Robber cut	Mid 19th century	Stratigraphy
1004	106	162	Robber cut	Mid 19th century	Stratigraphy
1002	107	163	Construction cut	Early 19th century	Pottery, clay pipe
	108	165	Pipe cut	Modern	Pipe
	109		Structure	Modern	Pipe
	110	166	Pipe cut	Modern	Pipe
	111		Brick and flint wall (=159)	Early 19th century	Stratigraphy
	112		Brick plinth	19th century	Bricks
	113		Brick course	19th century	Stratigraphy
	114		Plinth (=112)	19th century	Bricks
	115		Plinth (=112)	19th century	Bricks
	116	178	Pit	19th century	Stratigraphy
1002	117	170 (=163)	Construction cut	Early 19th century	Pottery, clay pipe
1002	118	171 (=163)	Construction cut	Early 19th century	Pottery, clay pipe
	119	177	Pit	Modern?	Stratigraphy
1002	120	171	Construction cut		
1003		150	Chalk surface	18th/19th century	Stratigraphy
1000		151	Chalk surface	Early 19th century	Stratigraphy
1003		152	Chalk surface	18th/19th century	Stratigraphy
1003		160	Chalk surface	18th/19th century	Stratigraphy
1000		164	Chalk surface	Early 19th century	Stratigraphy
1003		167	Chalk surface	18th/19th century	Stratigraphy
1003		172	Chalk surface	18th/19th century	Stratigraphy
		173 (=179)	Layer	18th/19th century	Stratigraphy
		174	Layer	Late 17th/early 18th century	Glass, clay pipe
1000		176	Chalk surface	Early 19th century	Stratigraphy
		180	Layer	Pre 18th century?	Stratigraphy
		181	Layer	18th/19th century	Stratigraphy
		182	Chalk rubble	19th century	Stratigraphy
		183	Chalk rubble	19th century	Stratigraphy

**APPENDIX 2:** Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

			<i>LES</i>		<i>F1</i>		<i>M40</i>		<i>GRE</i>		<i>EST</i>		<i>SWSG</i>		<i>19thC</i>	
<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Cntxt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
		58					1	18	1	32						
	3	63													1	19
1004	6	68	1	32												
		104													1	48
		150							9	78	1	15	1	2		
		173					1	12								
		174			1	7	1	13	10	318					4	321
	103	156													4	38
	104	169							1	60					2	115
	105	161							1	39						
	110	166													1	2
		Total	1	32	1	7	3	43	22	527	1	15	1	2	13	543

**APPENDIX 3:** Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	3	63	11	3656	Brick	2 vitrified pieces
	3	63	3	382	Tile	Peg holes
	9	67	4	2282	Brick	
	9	67	1	136	Tile	Peg holes
		81	3	122		Fragments
	100	153	20	243	Brick and tile	
1004	102	155	6	214	Brick and tile	
1002	104	158	3	4678	Brick and tile	
1002	104	168	17	563	Brick and tile	
1002	104	169	12	634	Brick and tile	
1004	105	161	2	118	Brick and tile	
	110	166	4	120	Brick and tile	
	111	-	14	743	Brick and tile	1 vitrified piece
	119	177	3	31	Brick and tile	
		150	40	1491	Brick and tile	
		151	2	12	Brick and tile	
		174	11	587	Brick and tile	

**APPENDIX 4:** Catalogue of clay pipe

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No. Stems</i>	<i>No. Bowls</i>	<i>Wt in g</i>	<i>Comment</i>
		58	1		2	c.1600-1900
1004	6	68	1		2	c.1600-1900
1003		150	1	1	13	Stamp 'I.P.' c.1800-1820
1002	104	157	2		8	c.1750-1850
1000		167	1		7	c.1670-1750
		174	6		39	c.1670-1850

**APPENDIX 5: Animal bone summary**

Group	Cut	Deposit	No. Frags	Wt (g)	Horse	Cow	Sheep/Goat	Large	Medium	Small	Unidentified
1000	2	54			1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		69	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	10	77	3	394	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
		81	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		150	2	22	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1004	103	156	4	20	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
1003		167	1	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1002	104	169	1	12	-	-	-	1		-	-
		173	1	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
		174	8	124	-	6	-	2	-	-	-
	112	-	6	32	-	-	-	-	3	3	-

**APPENDIX 6:** Catalogue of glass

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Wt (in g)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
		174	20	378	1 x onion bottle, 2 x string necks (c.1680-1700)
		150	2	60	1 x base
	112		8	41	Window glass
1002	104	169	1	23	1 x base
1002	104	157	1	21	1 x base

**APPENDIX 7:** Catalogue of metalwork

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Wt (in g)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	112		2	17	Nail fragments
1003		150	1	48	Handle/fitting
1000		151	1	50	Large nail
1004	103	156	2	40	Nail, CuA wire mesh
1000		167	1	5	Nail
1002	104	169	1	6	Nail, triangular head
		174	1	62	Rivet?



**APPENDIX 8:** Struck flint catalogue

Topsoil 54.5E, 55N	Intact flake
119 (177)	Broken flake with blade scars
174	Narrow-flake core; Narrow flake; Intact flake

# The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, 2009

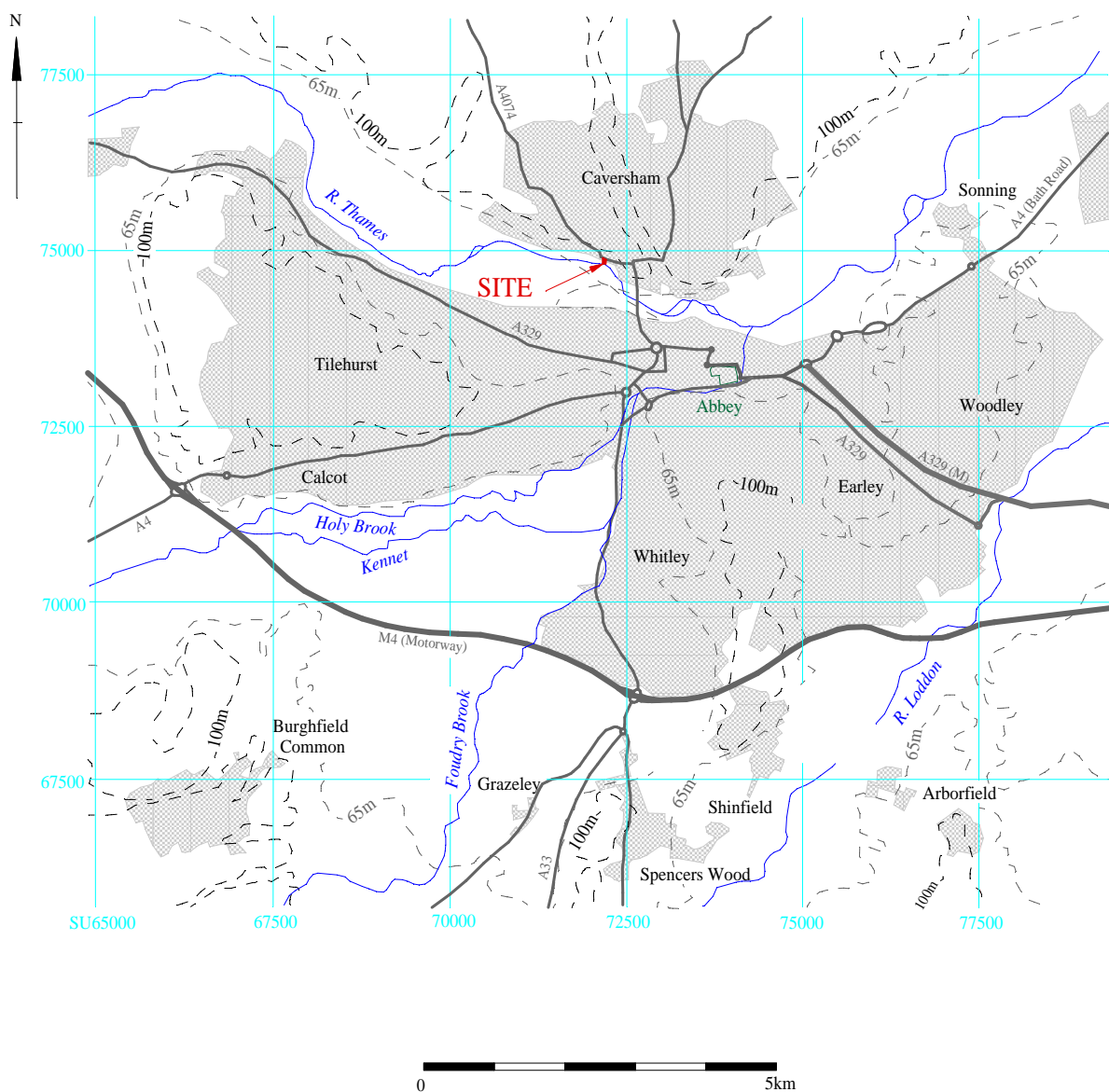


Figure 1. Location of sites in the immediate environs of Reading.

# The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, 2009

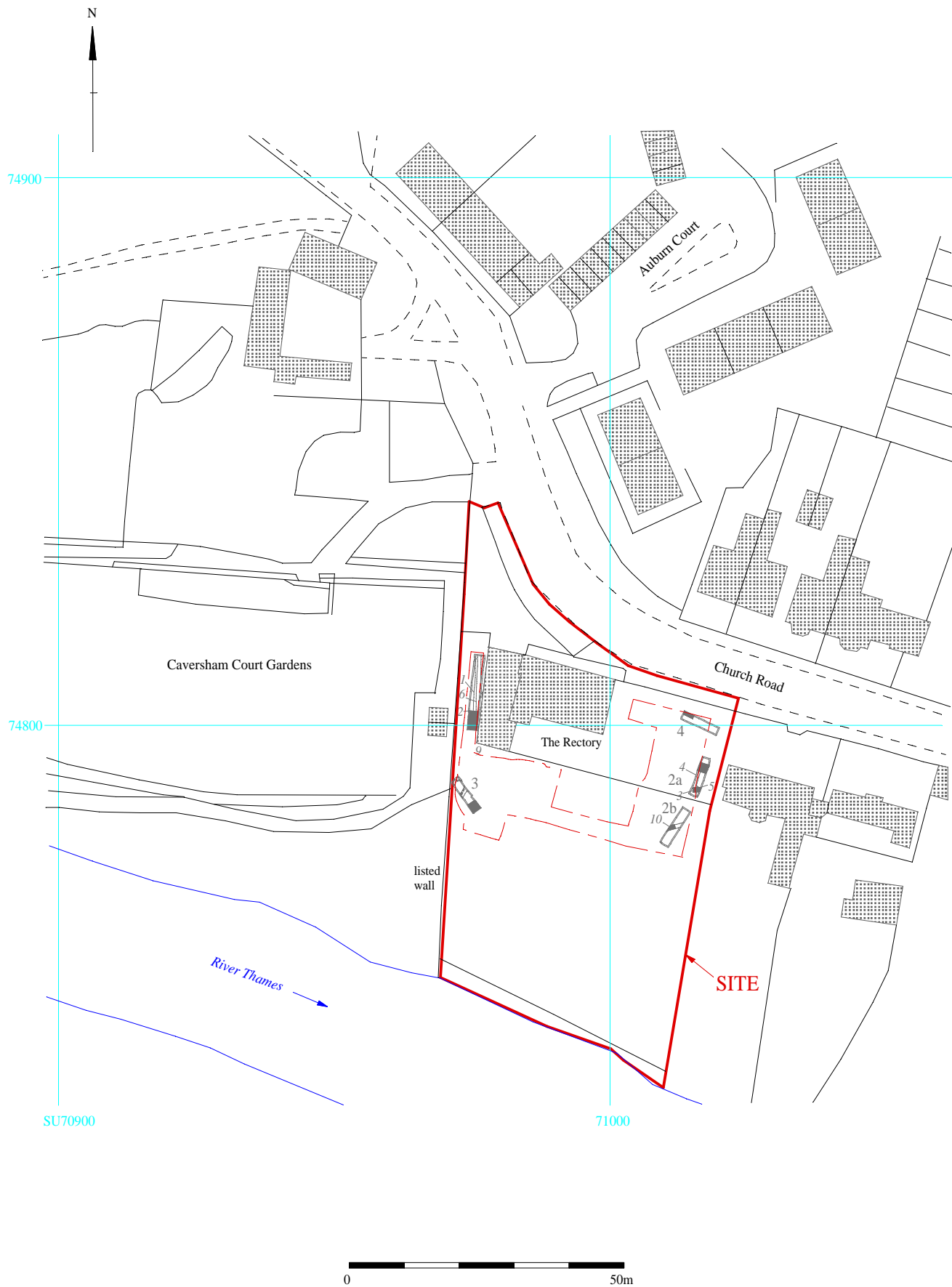


Figure 2. Location of excavated area.

**The Rectory, 29 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, 2009**

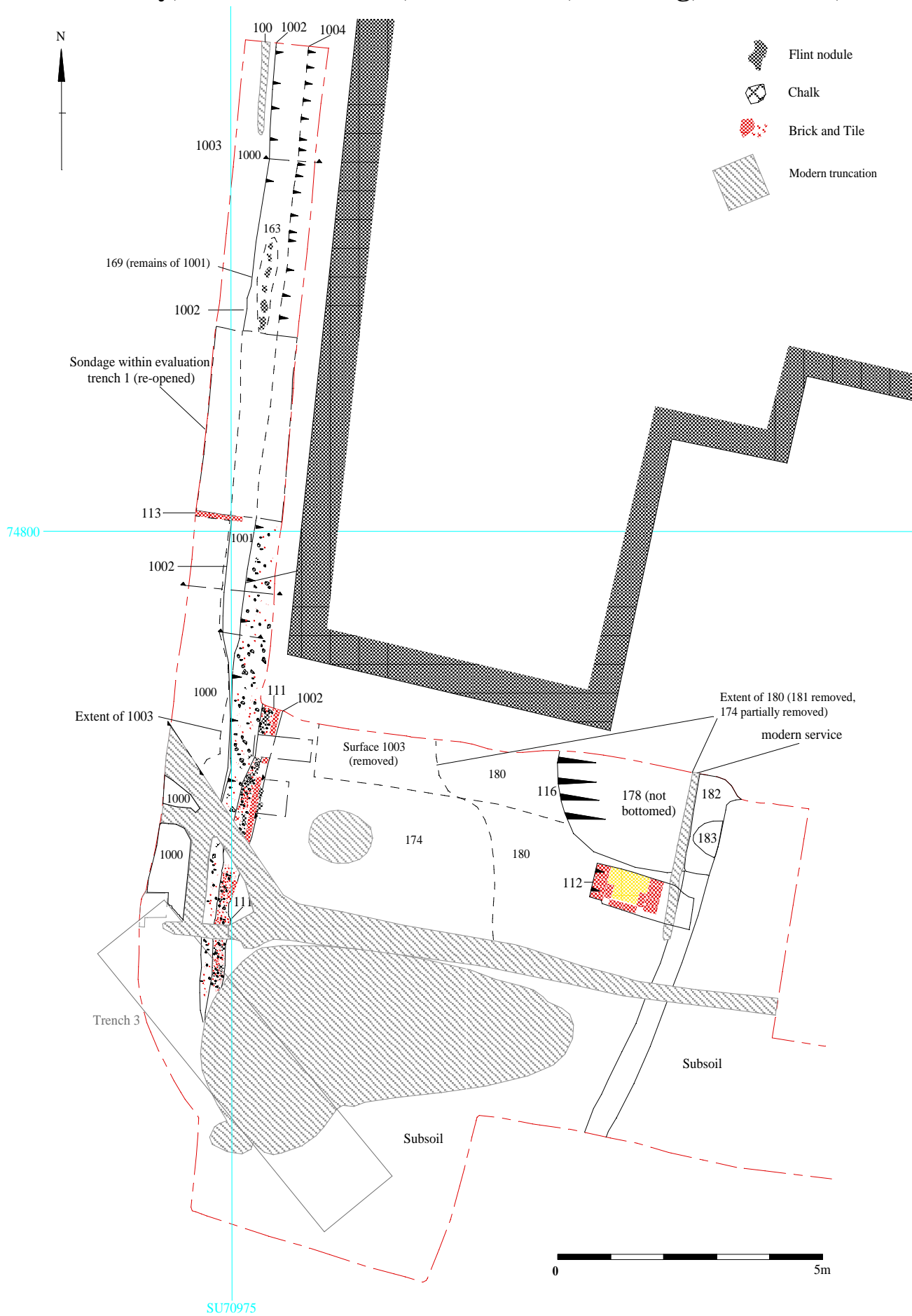


Figure 3. Plan of western excavation showing pre-modern features

# The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, 2009

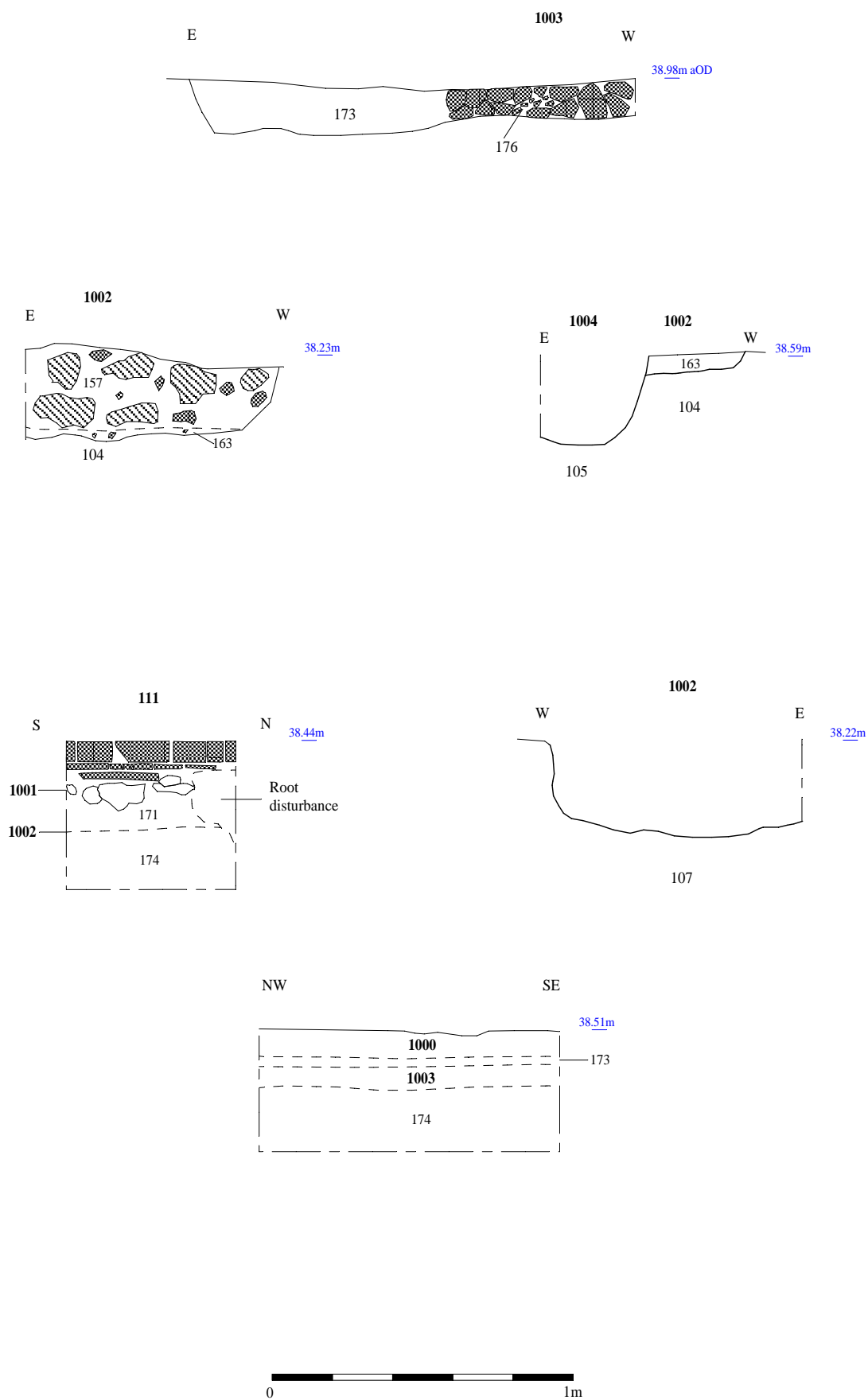


Figure 4. Sections



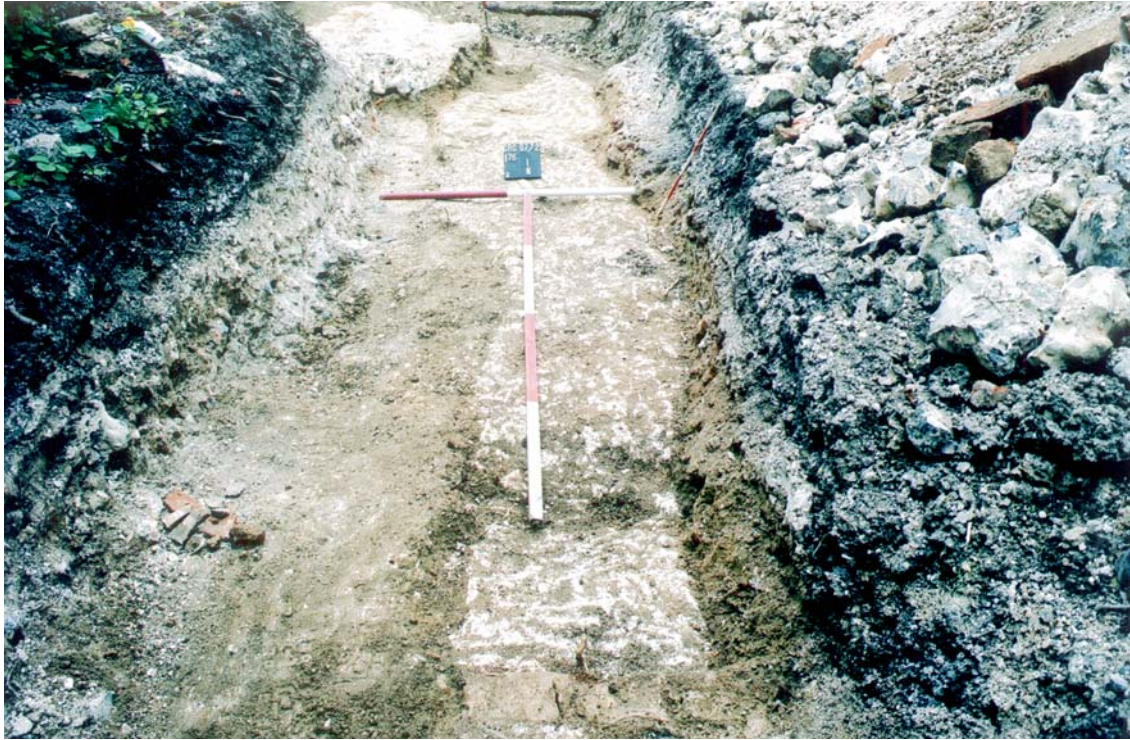


Plate 1. Chalk surface 1003, looking south, scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Wall 111, looking north, scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.





Plate 3. 1002, looking south, scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 4. 1000 and 176, looking south, scales: 1m and 0.10m.