

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Rear of 10-11 Gun Street,  
Reading, Berkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Joanna Pine**

**Site Code: GSR09/72**

**(SU 7148 7327)**

**Rear of 10–11 Gun Street,  
Reading, Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for PDR Ltd**

by Jo Pine  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services  
Ltd

Site Code GSR 09/72

**October 2010**

## Summary

**Site name:** Rear of 10–11 Gun Street, Reading, Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU 7148 7327

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 21st–28th September 2010

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Jo Pine

**Site code:** GSR 09/72

**Area of site:** whole site *c.* 300 sq m

**Summary of results:** The evaluation revealed the presence of medieval and early post-medieval remains buried beneath 19th and 20th century deposits. Medieval layers and a cut feature, probably a pit, were recorded along with a flint wall/foundation and post-medieval layers. These were sealed by later brick walls and brick surfaces probably belonging to a 19th-century building which in turn had been demolished prior to the laying down of the concrete floor slab of a 20th century building. This latter building has also now been demolished as a part of this planning proposal.

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

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

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# Rear of 10-11 Gun Street Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Jo Pine

Report 09/72

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at the rear of 10-11 Gun Street, Reading, Berkshire (SU 7148 7327). The work was commissioned by Mr Nick Woolley of Ty Gwyn, Mynydd Du Road, Mold, Flintshire, CH7 4BL on behalf of PDR Ltd, 9 Gun Street, Reading RG1 2JR.

Planning consent (app 09/00928/FUL) has been gained from Reading Borough Council for demolition of the existing building to the rear of the properties on the site and its replacement with a new commercial building. The whole site of the proposed new building occupies an area of c. 300sq m of which around 150 sq m was available for evaluation. The listed buildings on the street frontage are to be refurbished.

As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, a programme of archaeological work was required. Berkshire Archaeology, the archaeological advisers to the Borough, determined that this should comprise phases of work based upon a specification forming the planning condition:

‘A mitigation strategy for assessing, evaluating and mitigating the archaeology on site, and an addendum to be agreed once details become available...

‘A number of components of works are proposed including, advise on minimising piling impacts, recording of the culvert and modelling of deposits to assess the character of the archaeology. Further methods will be implemented in agreement with Berkshire Archaeology including evaluation - either test pits or trenches and a watching brief will be implemented where appropriate to the paragraphs outlined below.

‘In assessing and evaluating the archaeological deposits on site it will be necessary to demonstrate that the deposits are not worthy of total preservation in situ. If total preservation in situ is not warranted then mitigation of direct impacts will be undertaken to fulfil the aims of this document.

‘If direct impacts of piles cannot be mitigated then excavation and recording of an equivalent percentage of area to that of the proposed percentage impact should be undertaken elsewhere on site to characterise the archaeology and fulfil the aims of this document. This approach will allow partial preservation in situ of the area impacted by the piles.

‘In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and complexity of archaeological deposits, and if remains particularly worthy of total preservation in situ are found, then any further evaluation will be more circumspect and will aim to be minimally intrusive. Excavation will, however, be sufficient to resolve the principal aims of mitigation and engineering solutions will be sought to prevent impacts on archaeology worthy of total preservation in situ and minimise the impacts of the proposals on areas worthy of near but not total preservation in situ.

‘These methods will be implemented in a number of phases with each - assessment, evaluation and mitigation being undertaken, to good standard practice, in accordance with the results from the previous phases.’

A requirement for archaeological mitigation is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was monitored by Ms Mary O'Donoghue, Archaeology Officer with Berkshire Archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jo Pine, James Early and Natasha Bennett between 21st–28th September 2010, and the site code is GSR 09/72. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course.

### **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located to the rear of listed buildings 10–11 Gun Street, in the centre of the historic core of Reading opposite the parish church of St Mary (Fig. 2). The site consists of a concrete slab at *c.* 39.60m above Ordnance Datum on which once stood the recently demolished structures. Beneath the slab to the south is the culverted course of the Holy Brook. Further to the south is a series of steps leading to a lower paved area which is at a *c.*38.90m aOD (Fig. 3).

The underlying geology is terrace gravel and/or alluvium according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 1946). However the position of the site on the edge of the Kennet Valley suggested the site might reveal an outcrop of Upper Chalk; and the latter geology was in fact observed within the trench.

### **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location within the historic core of Reading, on what is thought to be one of the original medieval streets (Astill 1978). The town has late Saxon origins with the original Saxon town located somewhere close to St Mary's Church, which stands just to the north of the site. However, few deposits of Saxon date have yet been revealed with the town centre. The site lies within the boundary of the medieval and later town but with the southern portion of the site possibly extending into the former floodplain of the Holy Brook where water management and/or land reclamation deposits could be encountered. Evaluation of the adjacent site to the west revealed medieval hearths and reclamation deposits (Ford 2003) with another medieval hearth located on the corner of Bridge Street and Gun Street also to the west (Moore 2004). Numbers 10 and 11 on the Gun Street frontage are listed buildings.

Archaeological investigations in the modern town have, naturally, generally been on a small scale. Large-scale excavations, however, did take place in advance of the development of the Oracle Shopping Centre, to the

south and east of the present site. These revealed medieval remains, including two medieval watermills (two are listed in Domesday Book for the area) both of which survived into the 19th century (Dennison 1998). In addition, a large medieval stone building was uncovered with walls more than a metre thick. The remains of a 16th-century tannery consisting of neat rows of clay-lined pits were also recorded. Further to the west on Castle Street, excavations revealed medieval pits, a possible medieval building and an early course of the Holy Brook (Pine 2005).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation in-situ, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present and to model these deposits;
- to determine if there are any land reclamation deposits or water management features present on the site; and
- to determine if the site has deposits of potential for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction.

One trench was to be excavated c. 7m in length and 1.6m wide. It was to be excavated using a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

## **Results**

A table showing the measurements length, breadth, depth and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

### Trench 1 (Figs 4 and 5 and Pls 1–4)

This trench measured 7.20m in length. After the breaking out of the concrete slab a red brick wall (53) was revealed aligned on a NE-SW axis. The wall was 0.85m in height, 0.20m wide and built upon a concrete foundation (159) (Fig. 5). This wall was seen to survive to the present ground level protruding slightly through the concrete slab across the whole width of the property. At 2.40m to the south was another red brick wall (153) on a similar alignment. This was also 0.85m in height, 0.20m wide and built upon a concrete foundation (151). Again, this wall was seen to survive to the height of the present ground level/concrete slab across the whole

width of the property. At the far southern end of the trench was the partially exposed northern side of another red brick wall with stepped foundation (156). This was again seen slightly protruding through the concrete slab. A red brick buttress to this (157) was also recorded.

Infilling the cavities (which are likely to be back filled cellars) formed by these walls was a brick rubble deposit (152) that consisted of whole and fragmented non-frogged bricks (Fig. 5). This deposit was between 0.45m and 0.80m deep and must be stratigraphically later than the walls described above. This deposit sealed everything else in the trench, and the walls and foundations (53, 151, 153, 156) truncated earlier walls (52=65=66 and 99), brick surfaces (73, 74) and a complex of deposits which appeared to vary either side of wall 52=65=66.

A single wall extended the length of the trench on the same alignment; it was numbered in segments as divided by the later walls, 52 in the centre, 65 to the south of wall 153 and 66 to the north of wall 53. It was built on a NW-SE axis and comprised a wall constructed of non frogged red bricks, which were 0.22m by 0.10m by 0.07m. The wall was 6.80m in length, 0.49m wide and was between four and five courses high. In the centre of the trench {numbered 52} it was built upon a flint, brick and tile foundation (94) within a cut (2). To the south the facing of the wall (65) varied either side; to the east the brick work was stepped (likely the inside/internal face of the wall) whilst to west the side was flush (the outside/ external face of the wall) and the wall appears to have been repaired on a number of occasions.

The stratigraphy varied either side of this central wall.

To the west and butting wall 65 was a brick surface (74), confined to an area 1.00m by 0.50m at the south end of the trench, and one course thick survived in the trench recorded at 38.71m AOD. This was constructed of non-frogged red bricks, aligned on a NW-SE alignment, each brick being 0.22m by 0.09m by 0.07m. A drainage channel of red brick was constructed within this surface. In the section of the trench (where more of it was visible than in plan) this surface was seen to slope gently up to the north to 39.00m AOD (Fig. 5, Section 1).

Beneath the brick surface 74 was a thin bedding layer (158) of black silt, this overlay a made ground layer (58=60=63) of firm mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks, which extended the length of the trench except where truncated. Pottery of mixed 19th and 17th century date was recorded from this layer, together with clear glass fragments. Beneath this deposit was a thin layer (69=55) of light grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones. A sherd of mid 16th century or later pottery was recovered from this layer, which had been truncated by the construction cut (1=2) for the wall (65).



Sealed beneath layer 55/69 was a layer (54=64=79) which was a firm grey sandy silt with chalk flecks and flint nodules containing a sherd of medieval London Ware dated between AD1150–1350, and three sherds of Surrey Whiteware produced between the mid 13th to mid 15th century. Shell and tile fragments were also recovered. Towards the centre of the trench only, this sealed another thin layer (67), a firm grey sandy silt with chalk flecks and flint nodules, which was 0.04m deep and contained one sherd of medieval sandy ware pottery of broadly late 11th to 14th century date, and tile fragments.

Layer 67 sealed a light brown grey silt with chalk and flint (83) 0.02m deep, which was likely the interface between the layer above and the upper chalk natural geology below (81=84=88) at 38.40m AOD, which was seen to slope gently down to the south.

To the east of the wall the sequence of events was somewhat different, suggesting either the wall was dividing two properties or that one side (to the east) was the interior of a building and to the west the external side of a building (Fig 5: Section 3). Beneath the brick rubble (152) at the far northern end of the trench and butting the eastern side of wall 66 was a clay deposit (57). Further to the south was a made ground layer (56) which also butted wall 52 and wall 99. Revealed beneath this layer was the remains of a pit (7) which contained non-frogged bricks and was seen to extend beneath, and was thus stratigraphically earlier than, wall 52. This pit cut deposit (95) a brown sandy silt (Fig. 4).

In the southern part of the trench beneath the brick rubble (152) and butting the eastern side of wall 52/65 and butting the southern side of red brick wall (99) was a dump of coke remnants (62=59) *c.* 0.28m deep (Fig 5: Section 3). This sealed a mortar bedding layer (70=75) in which parts of the mortar and pattern of the base of the bricks survived. This layer contained glass, tile and clay pipe stems and appears to be later than a red brick surface (73) which too butted wall 65 at the south end of the trench.

This area of red brick paving (73) was 0.60m by 0.70m and one course thick, the bricks being 0.22m by 0.12m by 0.06m but unlike surface 74, they were aligned on a SW–NE axis. Layer 70 may have represented elements of modification and laying of a new surface after removal of most of surface 73. Layer 70 sealed another red brick wall (86), north of surface 73 and aligned NE–SW. This comprised non-frogged red bricks, 3 courses high, 0.22m wide and appears to have been partially removed by wall construction cut 3 and thus was earlier than wall 65.

To the south of wall 86 below layer 70 were elements of a tile surface (155). This overlay a brown silt layer (154) which was not excavated (Fig. 5: Section 3). To the north of wall 86 and cut by this wall's construction cut

(04) was a layer (78) of yellow sandy silt with flint nodules which contained a sherd of Border Ware, AD1550 – 1700 and clay pipe stems, suggesting a date towards the later end of the pottery's range.

Beneath layer (70=75) slightly to the north was a mid grey brown sandy silt deposit (76) which was 0.23m deep and was cut by construction cut 2 for wall 52 (Fig. 5:Section 3). This deposit contained two sherds of pottery, one of Ashampstead ware, produced between the 12th – 14th century and the other, which must date the deposit, a Red Earthenware sherd of likely 16th or 17th century date, along with tile and shell fragments.

Both layers 76 and 78 had an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with a flint wall/foundation (80=87) either sealing this feature or cut by its construction cut 5, this relationship could not be discerned. Wall/foundation 80/87 comprised flint nodules and a tile fragment one course high. on a similar alignment to the later wall 52/65/66 but located slightly to the east. It was plotted for at least 2m and was seen to cut and thus be later than layer 85. This layer (85) was a brown sandy clayey silt which contained ten sherds of pottery, dating to between the late 11th century and late 14th century, tile fragments, burnt flint and animal bone. This layer sloped gently down to the south and sealed a red brown sandy silt deposit (90) which in turn overlay the chalk natural at a depth of 38.20m AOD.

Wall/foundation 80=87 also overlay and was later than pit 6 which was seen truncating the natural chalk geology and dipping steeply to the east and was at least 0.25m deep. This cut contained a series of fills (89, 96 to 98). One of these (89) a brown sandy silt contained pottery sherds of mixed dates, 13th–15th century and 15th–16th century date, animal bone, shell, brick and tile fragments.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 37 sherds with a total weight of 301g. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in Reading (cf. Blinkhorn 2007), with both local and regional wares present, particularly from in and around London. The assemblage is generally in good condition, and appears reliably stratified. It comprised a range of medieval and later wares. The following fabrics were noted:

**MS: Medieval Sandy ware**, Late 11th–14th century? Dense sub-rounded white, grey and clear quartz up to 0.5 mm. Early medieval pottery types similar to this are found along a considerable length of the middle Thames Valley and its hinterland, and the problem of differentiating between the numerous different wares has been noted in the past (Mellor 1994, 84). 7 sherds, 30g.

**NA: Newbury 'A/B' ware**. Late 11th–late 14th century (Mephram 1997, 51–2). A range of sand-, flint- and limestone-tempered wares. Sparse to moderate limestone up to 2mm, rounded white or clear quartz up to 0.5mm, angular fragments of white, grey or black flint. Jars bowls and pitchers. 5 sherds, 33g.

- LW: London ware** *c.* 1150–1350. Sandy ware, common in small quantities throughout the Home Counties, and at more distant locations such as Exeter, King’s Lynn, Ipswich, Northampton, Hereford, Gloucester and the east coast of Scotland (Pearce *et al.* 1985, 6-7 and figs 4 and 5). Source unknown, but likely to be close to the City of London, where it occurs in extremely large quantities. The jug was by far the most common form, and these were often highly decorated, sometimes copying imported pottery from Northern France (e.g., Pearce *et al.*, 1985, pl. 2). 1 sherd, 14g.
- AW: Ashampstead ware**, 12th–14th century (Mephram and Heaton 1995). Sandy wares produced at a manufactory *c.* 15km to the west of Reading, the main products being jars and highly decorated glazed jugs, the latter often having painted geometric slip designs. 2 sherds, 42g.
- SW: Surrey Whiteware**, mid 13th–mid 15th century (Pearce and Vince 1988). A range of whitewares from several sources in Surrey, including Kingston and Cheam. Range of vessel forms which changes over time, but the earlier assemblages are dominated by glazed jugs, some with slipped, incised and plastic decoration. 5 sherds, 64g.
- LMT: Late Medieval Transitional Earthenwares**, 15th–mid 16th century. Wide range of utilitarian wares. Slightly sandy, red fabric with a thin, patchy glaze on one or both surfaces. Occurs commonly in Reading and most other towns in the middle and lower Thames Valley (e.g., Blinkhorn 2007, 13). 2 sherds, 23g.
- GRE: Red Earthenware**, 16th–19th century. 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. 6 sherds, 44g.
- BW: Border Ware**, AD1550–1700. Wide range of utilitarian and tablewares in a fine, white fabric with a bright green, yellow or brown glaze. Manufactured at a number of centres on the Surrey/Hampshire border and the main coarseware pottery type in London in the post-medieval period (Pearce 1988). 3 sherds, 10g.
- TGE: Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed Earthenware** 17th–early 18th century (Orton 1988). Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue or polychrome decoration, . Range of table and display wares such as mugs, plates, dishes, bowls and vases. 4 sherds, 19g.
- 19th: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares**. Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc. 2 sherds, 22g.

The pottery types present indicate activity at the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest to the present, although late 14th- to 15th-century pottery is a little scarce, particularly Surrey/Hampshire ‘Tudor Green’ types (Pearce and Vince 1988). These are usually fairly common finds in deposits in Reading of such date (e.g., Blinkhorn 2007, 13), and their absence may indicate something of an hiatus in activity in the post-Black Death period, although the small assemblage size or the vagaries of archaeological sampling may equally be the cause. It should be noted however that small-scale excavations at 7–9 Gun Street produced a similar ceramic profile (Blinkhorn 2003, appendix 3).

### *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from nine separate contexts within the evaluated area. A total of 37 pieces of bone were present for analysis, weighing 318g (Appendix 4). Although the surface preservation of the remains was good, the overall preservation of the remains was fair. The majority of pieces highly fragmented, hindering much of the identification.

Initial analysis separated all fragments into generalized animal size categories, with each category representing differing groups of animal (i.e. “large”= horse and cattle; “medium”= sheep/goat, pig etc.; and “small” = cat, dog etc.). Although attempted, more specific animal species identifications were not able to be

made due to the fragmentary nature of the remains. The most common fragments were non-descript mid-shaft fragments of long bones and portions of rib shafts. The minimum number of individuals/animals (MNI) present within the assemblage was determined to be three: one “large” sized, one medium, and one small animal. Butchery practices were only suggested in context 58, which contained a single rib fragment with a cut mark, as well as a charred non-descript fragment of bone. No further information could be derived from these remains.

### *Brick and Tile*

A total of 46 pieces of brick and tile weighing 4061g was recovered during the works (Appendix 5). The majority of the material found was tile fragments, these include three peg tiles. Some of them have evidence of mortar residues and tin glazing was noted on two tile fragments from contexts 64 and 76, probable medieval contexts. A single hand made fragmentary brick was recovered from context 89.

### *Burnt Flint*

A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from layer 85 by sieving (weighing 10g). No any evidence of working was found.

### *Shell*

Three pieces of complete oyster shell were recovered from the site from likely medieval contexts 64, 76 and 89 (Appendix 6).

### *Glass*

A small assemblage of glass was recovered from two contexts (60 and 70) , 7 pieces with its total weight 49 g (Appendix 7). All were clear with two showing signs of patination (context 60).

### *Clay Pipe*

Ten fragments of clay pipe were recovered from context 60 and context 78 (Appendix 8). All were stem fragments no longer than 12 cm and not closely datable.

### *Metal Finds*

An assemblage of seven iron and 15 copper-alloy objects was recovered during the works (Appendix 9).

#### Iron Objects

The seven iron objects are in a very poor condition, badly corroded with encrustations of rust, dirt and stones. Of these, five (cat. nos 1–4 and 7) can be recognized as nails. The length of these nails range between 30 and 50mm.

No any further description can be given because of their condition. The rest of the iron objects can only be detailed as 'lumps of iron' (cat no 5-6).

#### Copper Alloy

The 17 copper alloy objects were recovered. Of these 14 were pins (dress pins?), ten of those coming from context 60. Six pins (cat no 8–13) are complete, with small circular heads and ranging in length between 23mm and 30mm and are in a very good condition with no any sign of corrosion, suggesting they have not been in the ground for very long. The other artefacts are fragmentary but also have little or no sign of corrosion. Also worth of note are possible shoe-lace ends (cat no 24) from layer 58; these are unlikely to be of any great antiquity.

#### *Environmental Remains*

A 10 litre bulk soil sample was processed from medieval layer 85. This contained no charred seeds and a moderate amount of charcoal fragments, the majority however being less than 2mm in size. The deposit thus has low to moderate potential.

#### **Conclusion**

The evaluation has been successful in confirming the presence of a complex series of medieval, post-medieval, Victorian and modern deposits on the site. The medieval deposits take the form of layers (possibly dump deposits to raise or level the ground surface. These contain pottery, animal bone and numerous tile fragments. There is also a cut feature (6) which contains later medieval finds including pottery, animal bone and tile.

A flint wall/foundation (80=87) also survives and although not securely dated may be earlier post-medieval in date or possibly earlier. Given its position it is potentially the remnant of a burgage plot boundary. Coates' map of 1802 (Fig. 6) shows the rears of the properties fronting Gun Street were divided into thin property plots, the properties themselves were not presented in enough detail to show these divisions but the backlands were. Peyton's map based on Amyce's Survey of 1552 suggests two narrow properties owned by R. Libbs (occupied by E. Kemmes) and ?Ivenden (J. Preston) were located within the present day site.

Stratigraphically later in the site history was the construction of red brick walls (52/65/66, 86 and 99) and surfaces (73 and 74). These appear to date from the 19th century. Cartographic analysis indicates that on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1879 (Fig. 7) a long narrow building was located on the plot. It is likely this is the brickwork located in the trench. This building is not present on the map of the Borough of Reading in 1834 (identical to Coates' map of 1802) and this fits well with the suggested chronology within the trench.

Construction of the latest (now demolished) building on the site also involved demolition of previous structures and the deposition of a thick layer of brick rubble beneath its concrete floor slab.

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	7.20	1.60	0.85-1.22	Concrete and brick rubble onto red brick wall and red brick surfaces. Either side of this wall deposits differed. To the west were a series of layers some of which appear to be medieval in date. To the east a flint wall/foundation (80?87) was recorded. Beneath this were medieval layers and a cut containing fills with medieval pottery, animal bone and tile. <b>[Plates 1-4]</b>

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	50	..		
	51	..		
	52	Red brick wall	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	53	Red brick wall	19th/20th Century	Stratigraphy
	54	Layer	Medieval	Pottery
	55	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	56	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	57	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	58	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	59	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	60	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	61	not used		
	62	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	63	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	64	Layer	Medieval	Pottery
	65	Wall	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	66	Wall	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	67	Layer	Medieval	Pottery
1	68	Construction cut 165	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	69	Layer	Early Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
	70	Mortar bedding layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy
1	71	Construction cut for 65	19th Century	Stratigraphy
1	72	Construction cut for 65	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	73	Paving	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	74	Paving	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	75	Mortar Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	76	Layer		
2	77	construction cut for 52	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	78	Layer	Early Post-medieval	Pottery, Clay Pipe and Stratigraphy
	79	Layer	17th Century	Pottery and Clay Pipe Stratigraphy
	80	Wall (Flint)	17th Century?	Stratigraphy
	81	Chalk natural		
3	82	construction cut for 65	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	83	Chalk layer	Medieval	Pottery
	84	Chalk natural		
	85	Layer	Medieval	Pottery
	86	Wall brick	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
	87	Wall (flint)	17th Century?	Stratigraphy
	88	Chalk Natural		
6	89	Cut	Medieval	Pottery
	90	Deposit	Medieval	Stratigraphy
7	91	Pit	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
	92	not used		
	93	not used		
2	94	Foundation	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	95	Deposit	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
6	96	Cut	Medieval	Stratigraphy
6	97	Cut	Medieval	Stratigraphy
6	98	Cut	Medieval	Stratigraphy
	99	Wall	19th Century	Stratigraphy & Cartographic
5	150	Construction cut	17th Century?	Stratigraphy
	151	Concrete base	19th/20th Century	Stratigraphy
	152	Rubble brick	19th/20th Century	Stratigraphy
	153	Red brick wall	19th/20th Century	Stratigraphy
	154	Deposit	Early Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
	155	Tile deposit	Early Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
	156	Wall	19th/20th Century	Stratigraphy
	157	Buttress	19th/20th Century	Stratigraphy
	158	Layer	19th Century	Stratigraphy
	159	Concrete Base	19th/20th Century	Stratigraphy



**APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type**

<i>Deposit</i>	<i>MS</i>		<i>NB</i>		<i>LW</i>		<i>AW</i>		<i>SW</i>		<i>LMT</i>		<i>GRE</i>		<i>BW</i>		<i>TGE</i>		<i>19th</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>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
58							1	10			1	4	1	6					1	2
60													1	5	1	1	3	13		
62													1	22			1	6	1	20
64					1	14			3	53										
67	1	10																		
68													2	10						
69															1	3				
76							1	32					1	1						
78															1	6				
85	5	14	5	33																
89	1	6							2	11	1	19								
Total	7	30	5	33	1	14	2	42	5	64	2	23	6	44	3	10	4	19	2	22

**APPENDIX 4: Animal Bone**

Deposit	No. Frags	Wt (g)	Large	Medium	Small	Unidentified	Comments
55	3	8	-	-	-	3	-
58	2	5	-	1	-	1	cut mark on rib, one charred element
60	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
64	6	74	6	-	-	-	-
70	1	4	-	-	1	-	-
76	4	62	2	-	2	-	-
78	4	94	2	2	-	-	-
85	8	28	1	-	7	-	-
89	8	41	2	1	4	1	-
Total	37	318					

**APPENDIX 5: Brick and Tile**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No of Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	63	1	5
	64	9	748
	67	12	870
	70	2	184
	76	10	834
	85	2	4
6	89	10	1416
	<i>total</i>	46	4061

**APPENDIX 6: Shell**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	64	1	12
	76	1	4
6	89	1	4
	<i>total</i>	3	22

**APPENDIX 7: Glass**

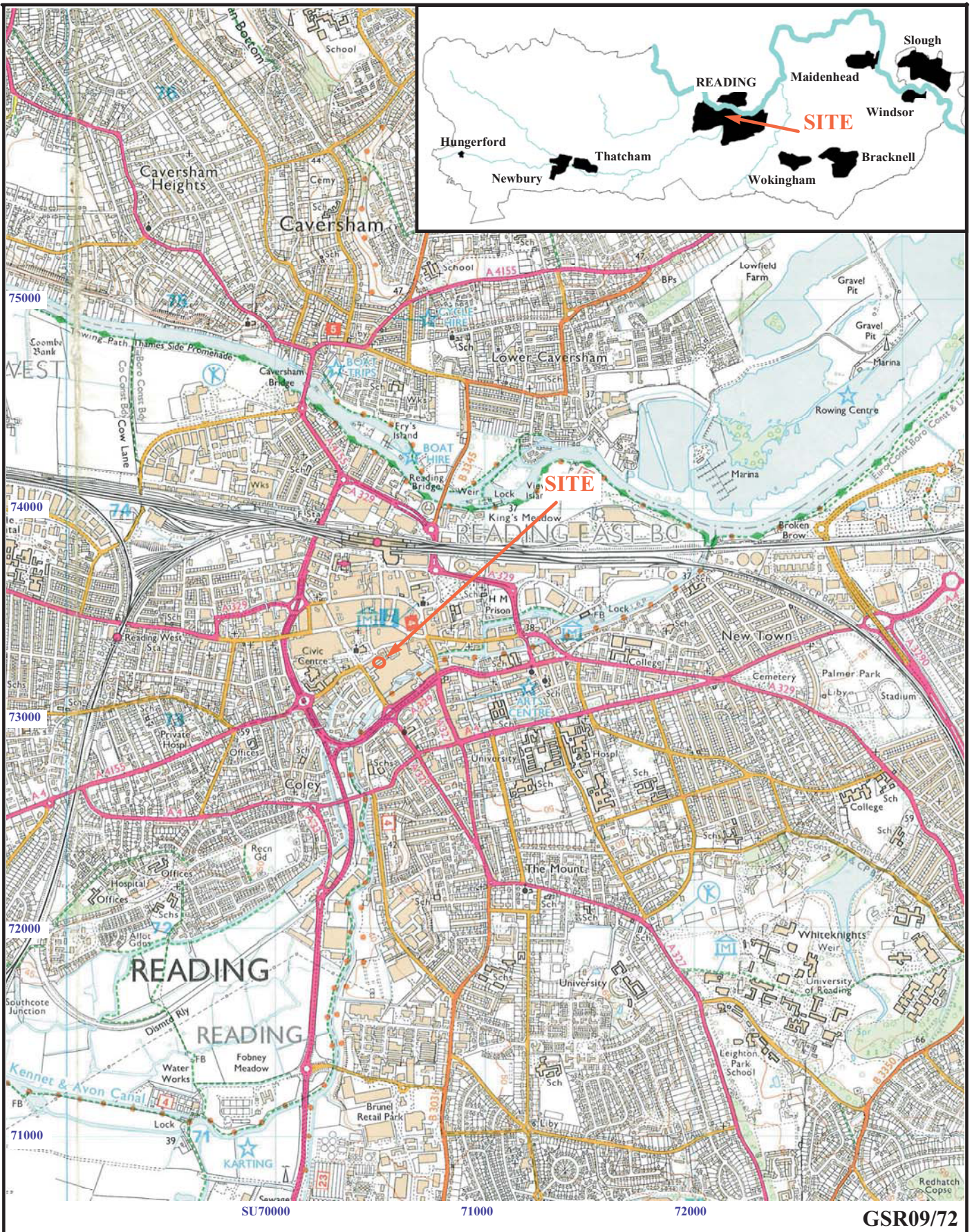
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No of Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	60	2	11
	70	5	38
	total	7	49

## APPENDIX 8: Clay Tobacco Pipe

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No of Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	60	4	10
	78	6	18
	<i>total</i>	10	28

## APPENDIX 9: Metalwork

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Cat. no</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	54	14	cu	pin	1	1
	58	8	cu	pin	1	1
	58	24	cu	object	1	1
	60	9	cu	pin	1	1
	60	10	cu	pin	1	1
	60	11	cu	pin	1	1
	60	12	cu	pin	1	1
	60	13	cu	pin	1	1
	60	15	cu	pin	1	1
	60	16	cu	pin	1	1
	60	19	cu	pin	1	1
	60	20	cu	pin	1	1
	60	21	cu	pin	1	1
	62	22	cu	lump	1	3
	64	17	cu	Pin	1	1
	64	18	cu	pin	1	1
1	68	23	cu	lump	1	1
	76	1	fe	nail	1	10
	76	2	fe	nail	1	10
	76	3	fe	nail	1	12
	76	4	fe	nail	1	3
	76	5	fe	lump	1	30
	85	6	fe	lump	1	22
	85	7	fe	nail	1	6
				<i>total</i>	24	112



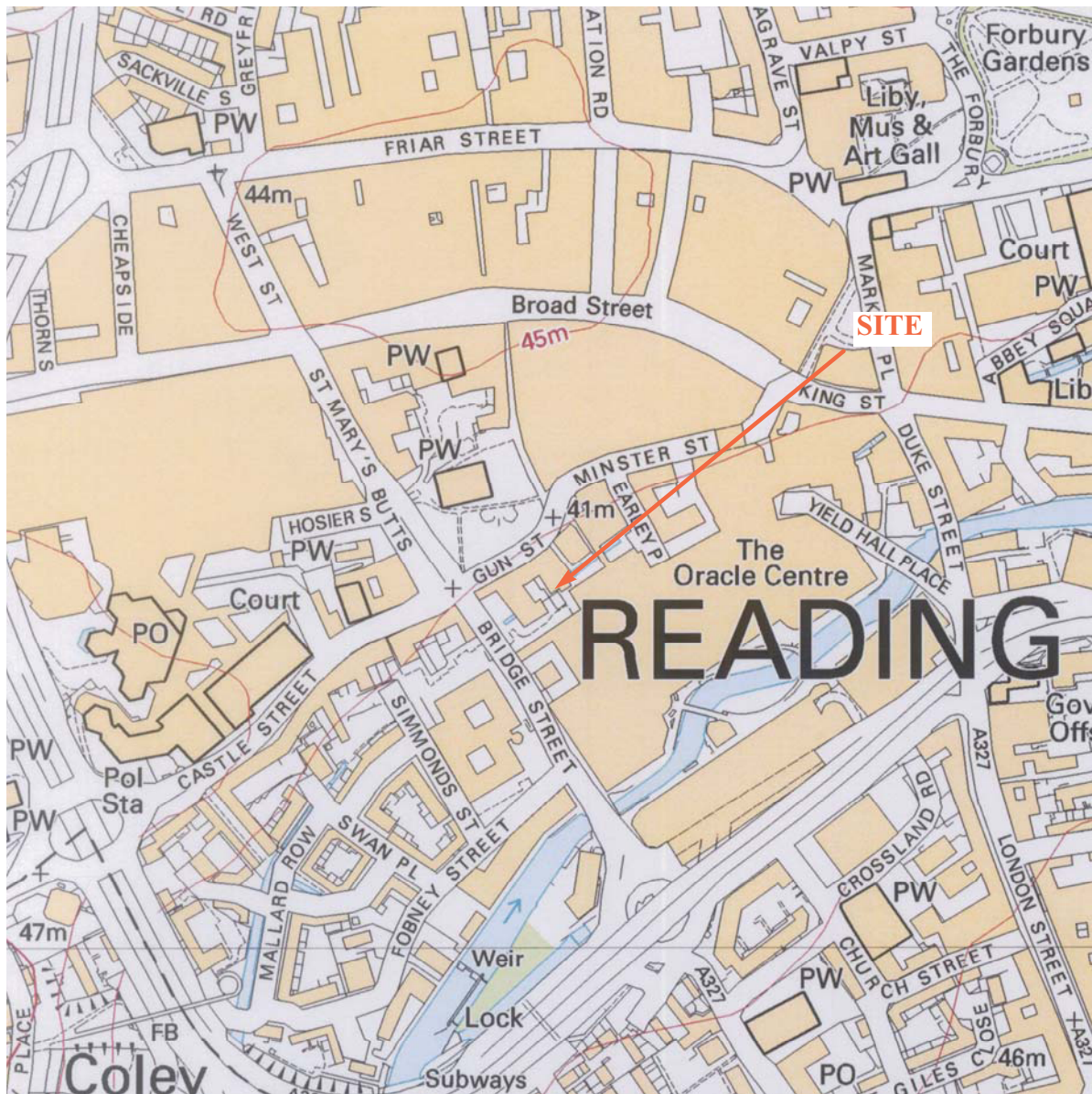
**Rear of 10-11 Gun Street, Reading 2010  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Reading and Berkshire.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 159 at 1:25000  
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Figure 2. Location of site within Reading.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Land Plan at 1:5000  
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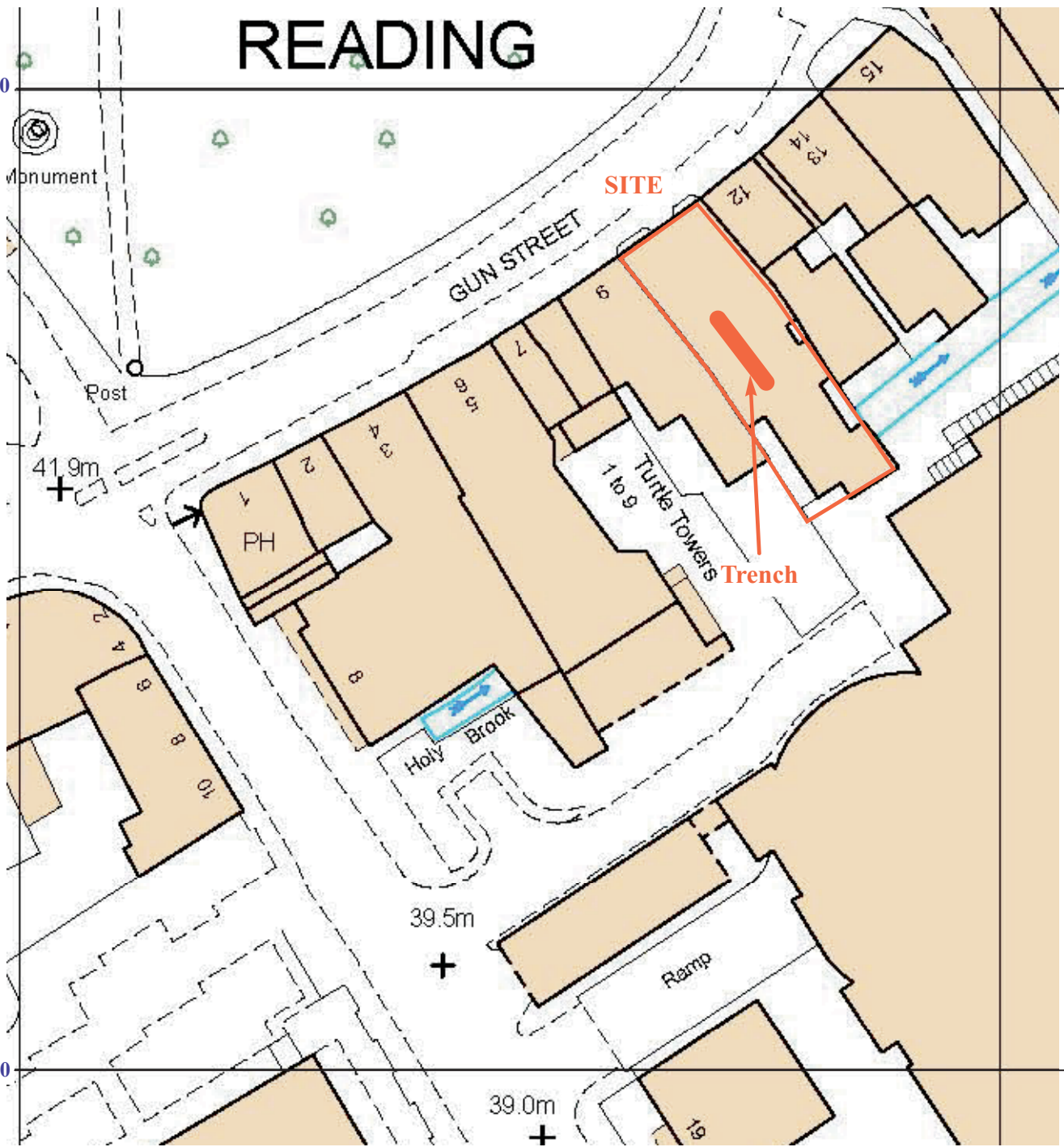
# READING

73300

73200

SU71400

71500



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## Rear of 10-11 Gun Street, Reading 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Location of trench within the site.

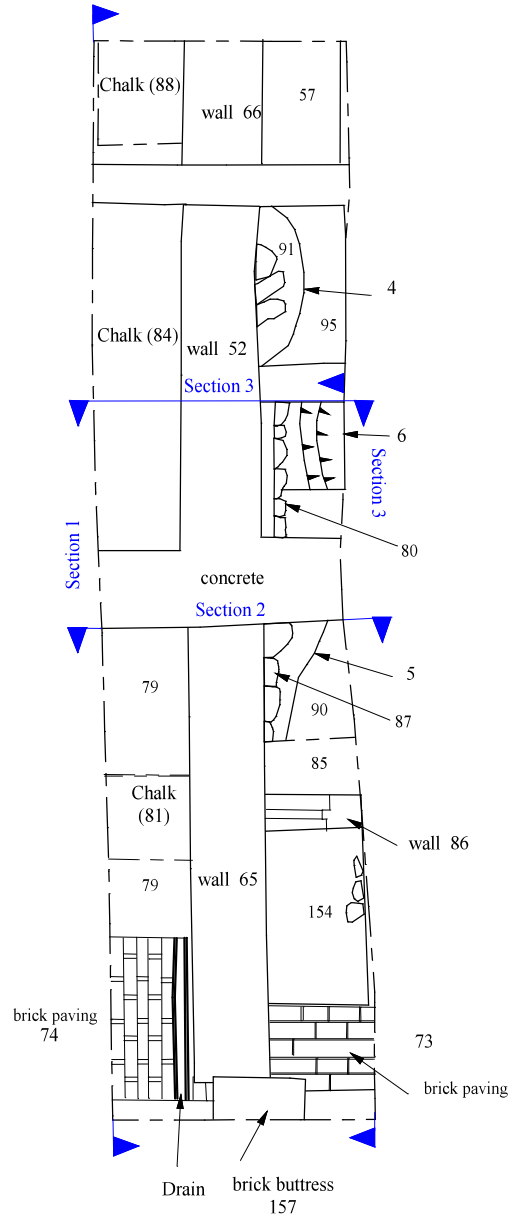
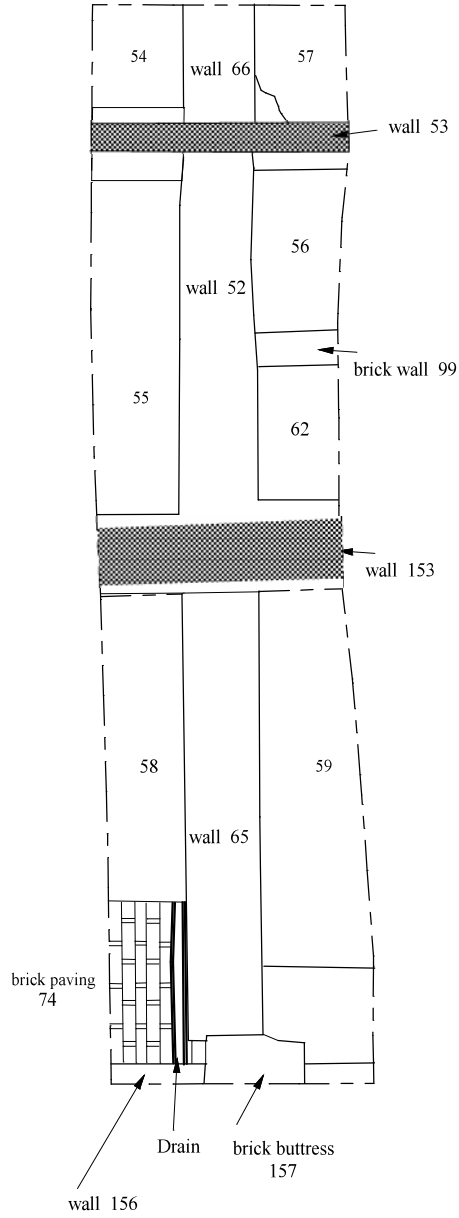
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Upper

Lower



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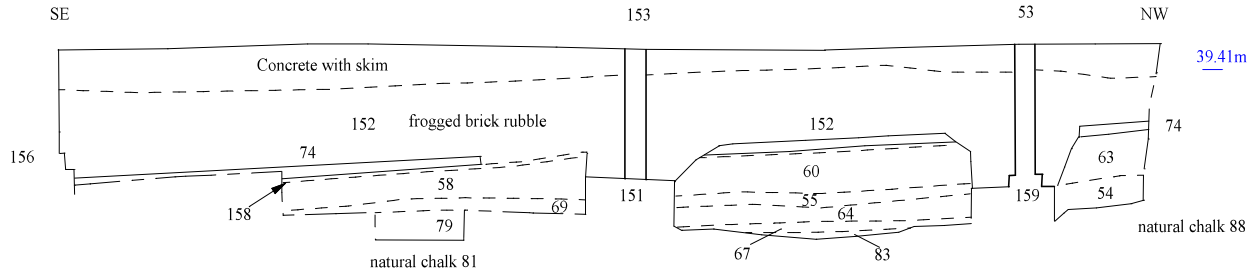
Rear of 10-11 Gun Street, Reading, 2010  
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Detail of Trench 1.

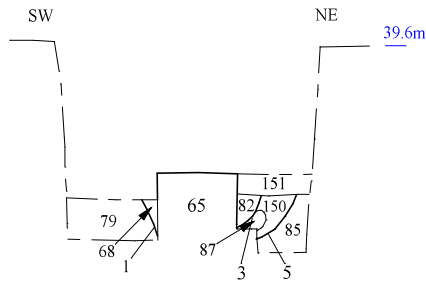


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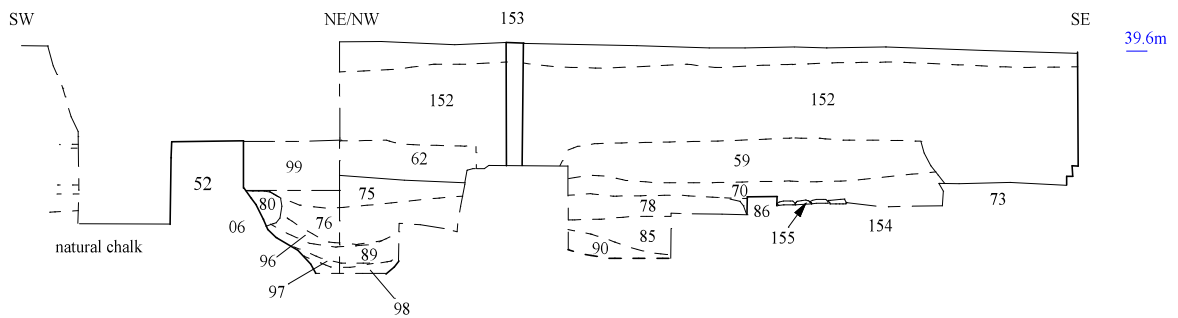
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3

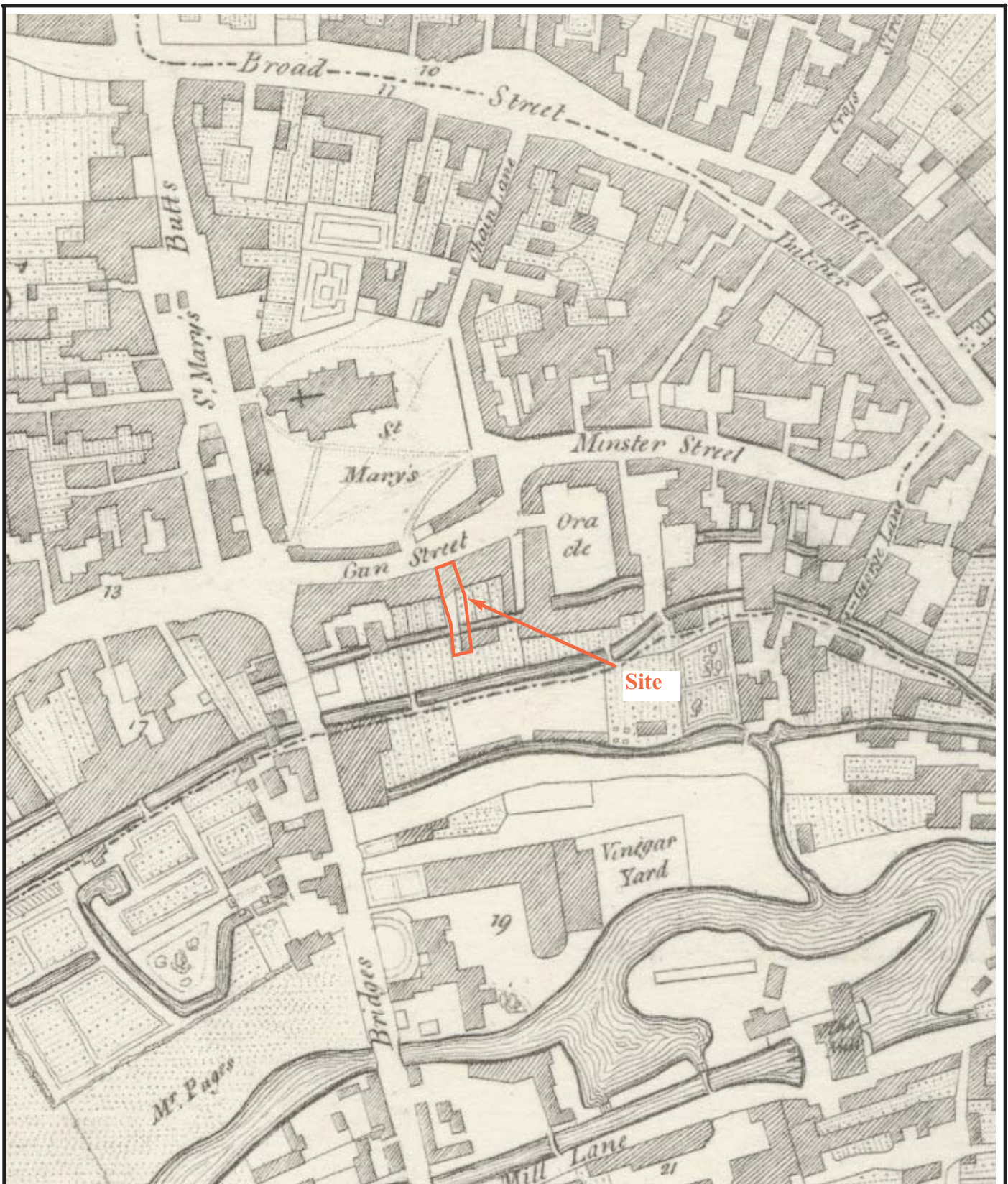


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Figure 5. Sections from Trench 1.





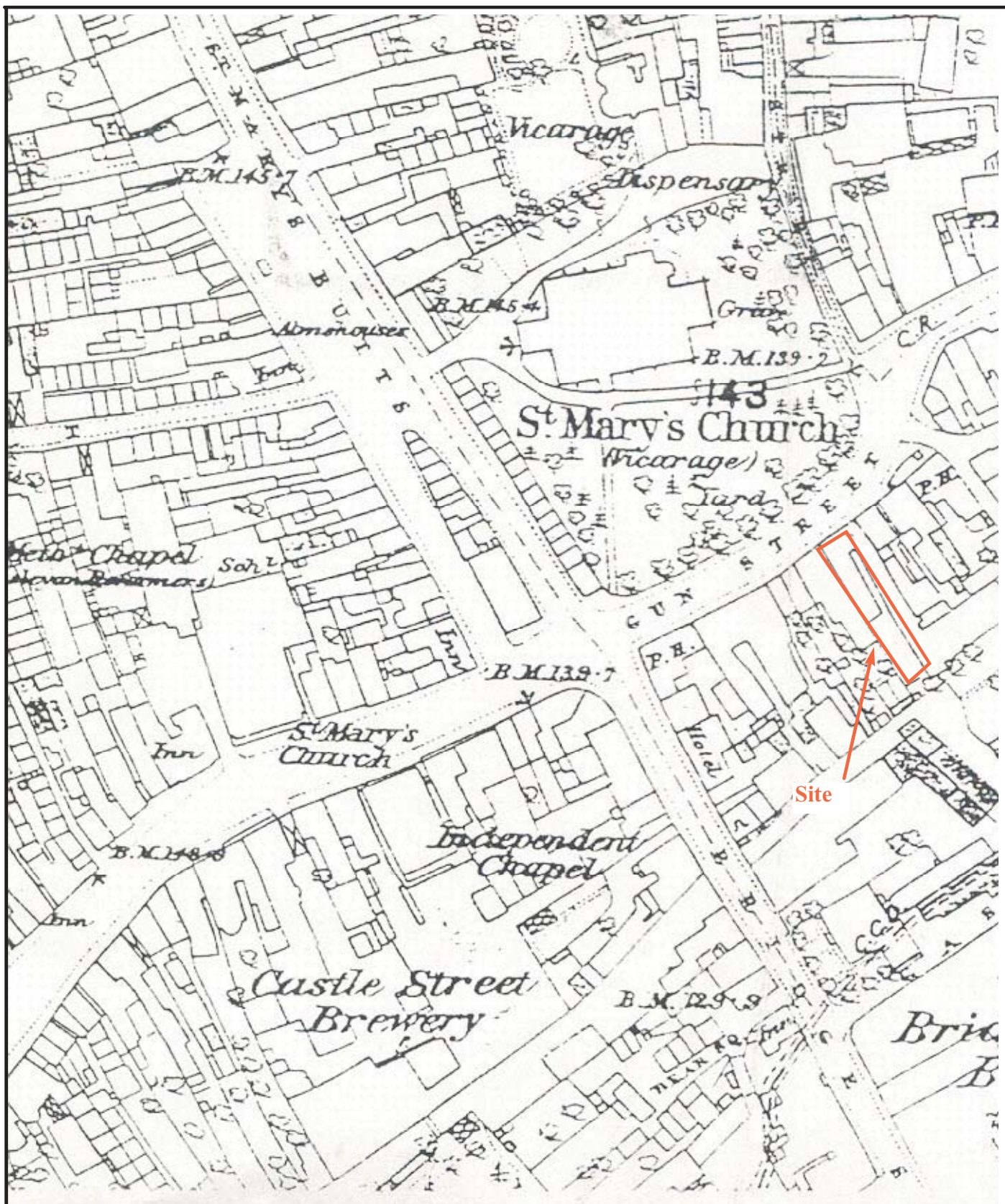
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Figure 6. Coates's map of 1802. Not to scale.

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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 1879. Not to scale.

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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south east, scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 1, looking north west, scales: 1m and 2m.

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Plates 1 and 2

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Plate 3. North- end of Trench 1, looking north west, scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 1; Cut 6 and wall 80, looking north west, scales: 0.5m.

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Plates 3 and 4

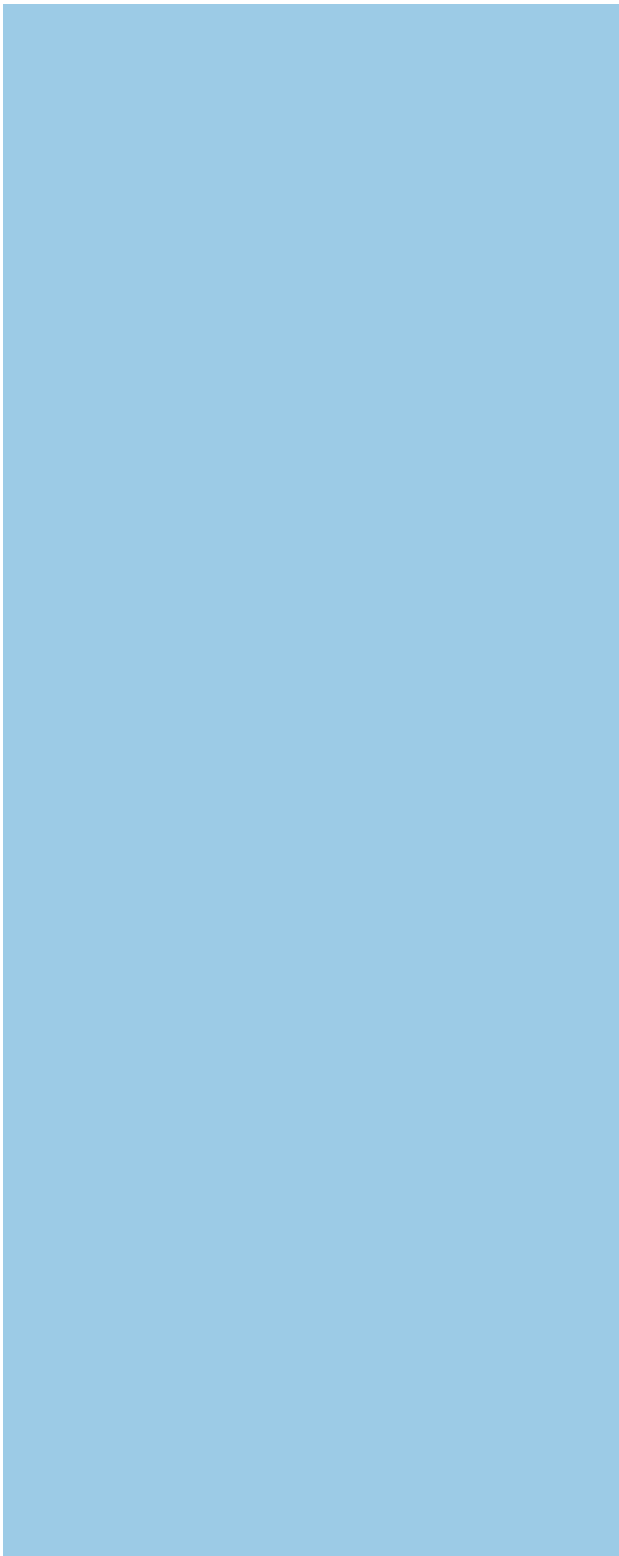
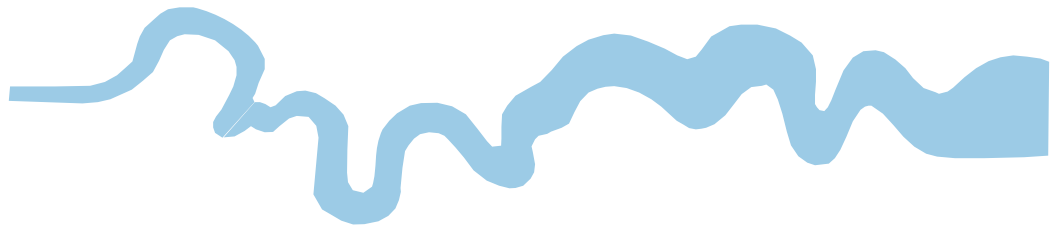
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## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 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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