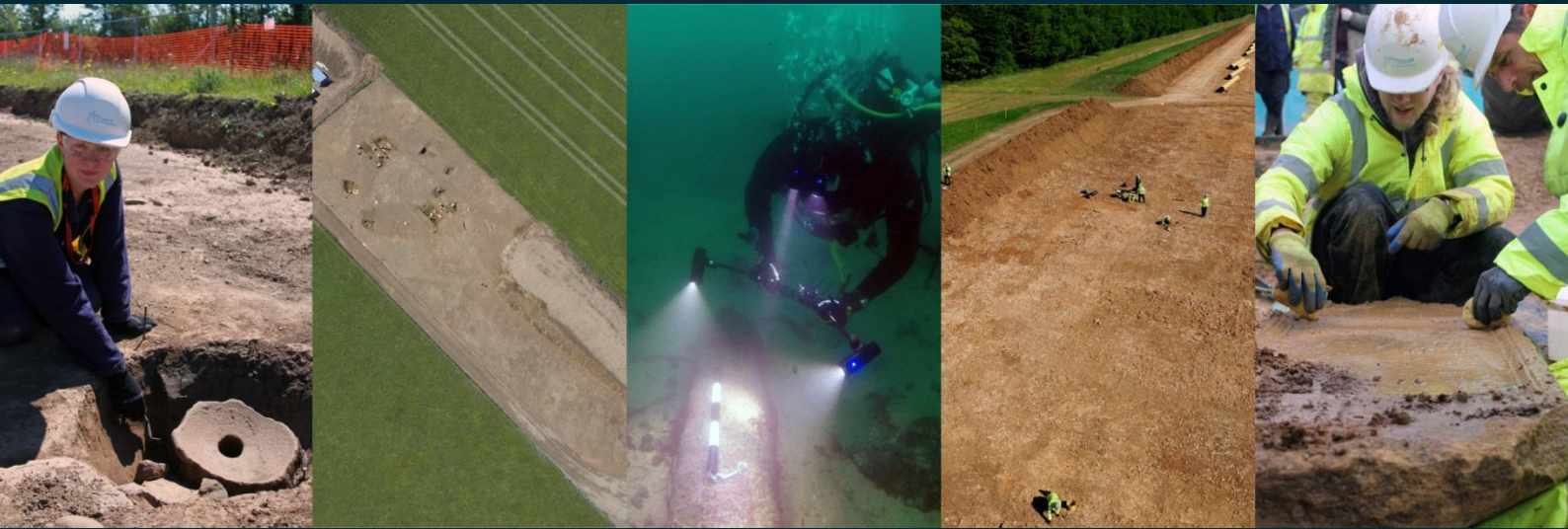


**Bull Inn
High Street
Sonning-on-Thames
Berkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Walsingham Planning

on behalf of
Fuller, Smith & Turner

CA Project: 770740
CA Report: 18279

May 2018



Bull Inn
 High Street
 Sonning-on-Thames
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Bull Inn
Location:	High Street, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire
NGR:	475671 175558
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	17 April – 2 May 2018
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Reading Museum
Site Code:	BIST18

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundwork associated with the re-development of the Bull Inn at Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire.

No features of archaeological interest were observed during groundwork although archaeological deposits were revealed. These largely consisted of mixed made ground probably associated with historic re-development of the pub and adjacent church yard in the Victorian era, and a buried soil likely associated with the churchyard. Recovered artefactual material consisted of post-medieval pottery, metalwork and animal bone.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Walsingham Planning on behalf of Fuller, Smith & Turner at the Bull Inn, High Street, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire (centred at NGR: 475671 175558; Figure 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for the proposed construction of a front pergola; revised layout of the rear beer garden; relocation of existing bar; construction of a new disabled toilet plus erection of a new fence, which stated:

Condition 3 (180266)

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (which may comprise more than one phase of work) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme approved pursuant to this condition.

Reason:

To ensure that any archaeological remains within the site are adequately investigated and recorded or preserved in-situ in the interest of protecting the archaeological heritage of the borough

Condition 4 (180267)

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (which may comprise more than one phase of work) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme approved pursuant to this condition.

Reason:

In order to safeguard the special architectural or historic interest of the building. Relevant policy: National Planning Policy Framework Section 12 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) and Managing Development Delivery Local Plan Policy TB24

- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) – Wokingham Borough Council (WBC) and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by WBC's archaeological advisor. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014) and Berkshire Archaeology's Standards for the Historic Environment.

The site

- 1.3 The Bull Inn is a part single, part two-storey traditional inn; with a public house on the ground floor and guest rooms above. To the front of the pub is a car park and outdoor seating. To the rear is a beer garden and bin storage area. The building is Grade II* listed. The site is located within a cul-de-sac of the High Street within Sonning. To the west is St Andrew's Church, with the boundary of the church yard forming the western boundary of the proposed development area. To the east are residential dwellings located alongside the High Street. To the south are gardens and to the north is Sonning Deanery and its grounds. The site is located within Sonning Conservation Area.
- 1.4 The Site is approximately 0.1ha in size and currently in use as a pub car park and general storage area while the pub undergoes refurbishment.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as chalk of the Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous period, in an environment dominated by warm seas. No superficial deposits are recorded. Natural geology was not reached during the intrusive groundworks.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background given below is a summary of a Planning and Heritage Statement by Walsingham Planning (2018), and a Desk Based Assessment by TVAS of a site to the west (2017).

Prehistoric

- 2.1 The earliest evidence within the vicinity of the site is for a substantial number of Palaeolithic hand axes, the most significant of these being an un-patinated Palaeolithic hand axe from a garden to the south east of the site. This may represent an *in situ* Palaeolithic deposit, with its significance attributable to the fact that it is unlikely to have been deposited by alluvial action as it is a relatively significant distance inland. Mesolithic finds are all residual finds of tranchet axes from the Thames, with the exception of a 'scatter of Mesolithic flints' associated with a Bronze Age burial monument. The Neolithic period, similarly, is represented only by flint axes from the river.

Bronze Age

- 2.2 The majority of evidence for this period is again derived from the river including two spearheads and a stone wrist guard that would have been worn to protect an archer, and a quartzite mace head. A stone macehead and bronze knife are also recorded closer to the river. An excavation to the south west of the site found a poorly preserved Early Bronze Age burial, accompanied by a Mesolithic flint scatter.

Iron Age

- 2.3 The only Iron Age evidence within the vicinity of the site is a single bronze coin.

Roman

- 2.4 A ditch containing substantial pottery assemblage dating to the Roman period is recorded to the south-east of the site, with the only other evidence for Roman material in the vicinity consisting of stray finds of pottery, a coin, and a key. The majority of these finds were recovered from the river.

Saxon

- 2.5 Excavation at St Andrew's vicarage adjacent to the site, revealed occupation from the 10th to the 14th century, possibly related to the Bishop's Palace, in the form of pits and other features. There was evidence for some high status material from within these features. Finds from the Thames include a brooch and several iron spearheads.



Medieval

- 2.6 Sonning is mentioned within the Domesday Book in 1086 as *Soninges*. To the south of the site within the grounds of the Bishops Palace, a medieval ditch and a chalk-rubble wall or foundation were found during a watching brief.
- 2.7 St Andrew's church is located directly opposite the site. St Andrew's church has medieval origins, and retains some elements of its Norman plan in the Early English style (13th century), but is mainly a 19th century restoration. There are some monuments in the graveyard as early as the 15th century, and several from the 16th and 17th. The site itself was originally part of the churchyard of St Andrews, and may be a Pilgrims cemetery dating to the 10th century. Excavations by Foundations Archaeology in 2001 revealed late Saxon and early medieval deposits including 28 Saxon inhumations. Also recorded, were a Saxon ditch and a chalk surface. Later medieval activity was also present and consisted of pits, a hearth and a ditch probably dating to the 12th-14th centuries (Leary, *pers comm*). There were also disarticulated human remains (charnel deposits) in the upper levels of up to thirty individuals (Clough, 2003), possibly to be the result of the reburial of human remains from the churchyard onto the Bull site in 1881 (Hull and Hall, 2003). Evaluations within the vicinity have also noted medieval pottery and gullies (TVAS 2006a, b).

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.8 There are a number of listed buildings within the vicinity of the site. These include The Deanery, listed Grade I, along with its Grade II* listed garden, an 18th-century brick icehouse, a grade II 16th-century wall on the south of St Andrew's graveyard and North Lodge, which stands at the entrance to Bishop's Close, formerly the northern approach to Holme Park.
- 2.9 The Bull Inn itself is listed under the following entry
"Inn. Late C16 with C19-C20 addition projecting in front and at right angles on right hand. 2 storeys, timber framed with painted brick infill, colour washed brick ground floor front, old tile roof, gabled, irregular brick chimneys. West front has 5 irregular bays, in the first, second and fourth bays from left hand is upper projecting bay with gabled head. Second bay has cill supported on central bracket. 3-light early C19 wood casement windows left hand bay is over 3-light wood casement with door adjoining, the second over a similar 4-light window flanked by doors. The right hand half has a chimney with lean-to over lower part, and gabled bay to right hand. Interior has timber frame almost complete with all floor beams and joists chamfered

and stopped with exception of service end. First floor casements are positioned in original openings, with original shutter grooves. Original window opening, now blocked but with diamond mullions, remains ground floor left hand rear north end. Queen post roof with clasped purlins, original rafters and large curved windbraces. B.O.E.Berkshire p.221. V.C.H. Vol III,p.210.”

Recent Works

- 2.10 A watching brief by TVAS (2007) on the site recorded human remains representing a charnel deposit of unknown but possibly 19th-century date. This confirmed the results of previous works by Foundations Archaeology (Leary, *pers comm*) on the site, which had indicated that there had been removal and reburial of remains from the Church in 1881. No secure dating evidence for these burials was uncovered.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2018). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks which comprised the excavation of 18 footings for posts to support an external pergola structure, excavation of a service trench and other minor excavations (Figure 2).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Reading Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-3)

- 5.1 The post footings (**Trenches 1 – 18**) were excavated to an average depth of 0.45m which was not sufficient to reach the natural geological substrate. All trenches were covered by modern concrete slabs. In **Trenches 1 to 6, 10 to 14, and 16 to 18** a largely consistent made ground deposit was encountered immediately below the slab, consisting largely of dark blackish brown sandy silt containing abundant angular CBM fragments, angular flint, coal fragments, post-medieval pottery and clay pipe.
- 5.2 In **Trenches 7, 8, 9 and 15** a buried soil deposit was recorded, consisting of a dark brown sandy silt containing chert pebbles, and sealed immediately below the concrete slab. This was largely devoid of finds except animal bone. Initially this was thought to be further evidence of disturbed burials on site consistent with previous work undertaken (Clough, 2003), but further analysis indicated no human remains were found.
- 5.3 To the east of the post footings a service trench (**Trench 24**) was excavated. Beneath the tarmac, a mixed made ground deposit **2401** was recorded, consisting of CBM rubble, large chalk fragments, roots and coal fragments within dark grey/brown clay/silt. This varied in depth from 0.5m in the south, petering out to 0.1m at the northern end of the trench. This was recorded as overlying subsoil/buried topsoil **2402** of dark grey/brown clay/silt. Natural geology **2403** of mid-brown/yellow sand and chert gravel was only revealed in the northern-most c. 3m of **Trench 24**, at a depth of 0.5m.
- 5.4 To the rear of the pub an additional five trenches were excavated (**19 - 23**), encountering made ground at an approximate average depth of 0.1m and reaching a maximum depth of 0.44m. Natural geology was not reached in any of the trenches.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. In the absence of a regional type series for Reading, alphabetical codes have been applied which are given in table x. As all finds are from subsoil or make up deposits, they will be discarded after recording.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 40 sherds (600g) was recovered from ten deposits. The group is dateable to the post-medieval and modern periods. The earliest material comprises Frechen stoneware, dateable from the mid-16th to late 17th centuries and glazed earthenware, dateable from the mid-16th to 18th centuries.
- 6.2 Earthenwares, including glazed and unglazed types and refined white wares make up the bulk of the assemblage, which is consistent with the date range. Few vessel forms are identifiable within the group, limited to a Metropolitan slipware plate or dish recovered from made ground deposit **2401** and a large glazed earthenware bowl from made ground deposit 601.
- 6.2 The latest material in the group comprises late English stonewares from made ground deposit **601**, of mid-19th to mid-20th century date and industrial yellow wares of similar date from made ground deposit **1801**.

Other Finds

- 6.2 Nineteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe, generally dating from the late 16th to late 19th centuries, were recovered from ten made-ground deposits. The group comprises 17 stem fragments. Two bowls were recovered from made ground deposit **901**, of Oswald (1975) type 12, dateable to between 1730 and 1780 AD.
- 6.2 Two fragments of glass (126g) were recovered from two deposits. A basal kick of a wine or spirits bottle was recovered from made ground deposit **601**. The dark green colouring is indicative of the high lime and low alkali glass production typical in the mid-17th to later 19th centuries. A fragment of modern window glass was recovered from made ground deposit **1701**.
- 6.2 Three prehistoric worked flint items were recovered from made ground deposit **2401**. All are flakes which cannot be closely dated.

- 6.2 A total of 12 fragments (2984g) of ceramic building material were recovered from six made ground deposits. Half of the group comprises bricks of probably post-medieval or modern date. A fragment of glazed drainpipe was recovered from deposit **1101**, of probable 19th century date. The remainder of the group comprise fragments of flat tile of medieval or later date.
- 6.2 Two metal items were recovered from two deposits. A copper alloy jetton, a Nuremburg token of uncertain issuer is of 16th or 17th century and was recovered from made ground **2410**. An iron nail was recovered from made ground deposit **1101** and features a square shank and round head. It is of a form introduced in the Roman period and continued largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period. Consequently, the nail cannot be closely dated.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 8 fragments (347) was recovered from layers **801**, **1501** and **2401**. Material dating the post-medieval to modern era were also recovered from layer **2401** while **801** and **1501** remain undated. The bone was very well preserved making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*).
- 7.2 There is little interpretative information to be gained from an assemblage of this size however; each species was identified from fragments that bore chop marks indicating an origin in butchery waste.



8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Limited archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief. The presence of made ground deposits in the majority of trenches is indicative of Victorian remodelling of the pub, church yard wall or perhaps even St Andrew's church itself which underwent extensive renovation in this period and is located just 60m to the west of the Site.
- 8.2 A garden soil type deposit was identified within trenches towards the northern end of the post footing array to the north of the pub building, and is perhaps a relic of a larger historic churchyard. Despite previous works within the site no evidence of human bone was found within any of the excavated trenches in this area.
- 8.3 Five additional trenches were excavated to the rear of the pub in the same vicinity as the 2007 watching brief which identified human remains, with **Trench 23** located partially in the footprint of the earlier investigation (Figure 2). No additional evidence for human remains was identified although this may be mostly due to the limited depth and scale of the intrusive groundworks.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Wilson and Francesco Catanzaro. Sam Wilson also wrote the report. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled by Sam Wilson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.23	>0.23	0-0.21	Modern
1	101	Layer		Made ground	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with CBM, concrete inclusions	>0.23	>0.23	0.21-0.46+	Victorian
2	200	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.27	>0.25	0-0.18	Modern
2	201	Layer		Made ground	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with CBM, flint and coal inclusions	>0.27	>0.25	0.18-0.45+	Victorian
3	300	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.25	>0.24	0-0.16	Modern
3	301	Layer		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with CBM, flint and chalk inclusions	>0.25	>0.24	0.16-0.47+	Victorian
4	400	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.26	>0.24	0-0.18	Modern
4	401	Layer		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with CBM and flint inclusions	>0.26	>0.24	0.18-0.47+	Victorian
5	500	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.23	>0.23	0-0.16	Modern
5	501	Layer		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with CBM inclusions	>0.23	>0.23	0.16-0.36+	Victorian
6	600	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.47	>0.26	0-0.17	Modern
6	601	Layer		Made ground	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with CBM, flint and chalk inclusions	>0.47	>0.26	0.17-0.41+	Victorian
7	700	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.27	>0.21	0-0.13	Modern
7	701	Layer		Buried soil	Dark brown sandy silt with chert pebble inclusions	>0.27	>0.21	0.13-0.45+	
8	800	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.23	>0.22	0-0.16	Modern
8	801	Layer		Buried soil	Dark brown sandy silt with chert pebble inclusions	>0.23	>0.22	0.16-0.43+	
9	900	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.23	>0.23	0-0.19	Modern
9	901	Layer		Buried soil	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with chert pebble inclusions	>0.23	>0.23	0.19-0.5+	
10	1000	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.23	>0.23	0-0.19	Modern
10	1001	Layer		Made ground	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with CBM and chert pebble inclusions	>0.23	>0.23	0.19-0.49+	Victorian
11	1100	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.26	>0.23	0-0.19	Modern
11	1101	Layer		Made ground	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with CBM, chert and coal inclusions	>0.26	>0.26	0.19-0.49+	Victorian
12	1200	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.23	>0.23	0-0.15	Modern
12	1201	Layer		Made ground	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with CBM, flint and chert inclusions	>0.23	>0.23	0.15-0.47+	Victorian
13	1300	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.25	>0.23	0-0.19	Modern
13	1301	Layer		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with CBM and chert inclusions	>0.25	>0.23	0.19-0.47+	Victorian
14	1400	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.23	>0.23	0-0.18	Modern
14	1401	Layer		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with CBM and flint inclusions	>0.23	>0.23	0.18-0.45+	Victorian
15	1500	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.23	>0.23	0-0.2	Modern
15	1501	Layer		Buried soil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with chert pebble inclusions	>0.23	>0.23	0.2-0.45+	
16	1600	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs	>0.26	>0.24	0-0.17	Modern
16	1601	Layer		Made ground	Mixed mid brownish yellow silty sand with chert pebble and CBM inclusions	>0.26	>0.24	0.17-0.45+	Victorian
17	1700	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs and tarmac	>0.31	>0.28	0-0.18	Modern
17	1701	Layer		Made ground	Dark blackish grey sandy clay	>0.31	>0.28	0.18-0.45+	Victorian

					with CBM, chert and chalk inclusions				
18	1800	Layer		Modern	Concrete slabs and tarmac	>0.24	>0.23	0-0.22	Modern
18	1801	Layer		Made ground	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with CBM, chert, chalk and flint inclusions	>0.24	>0.23	0.22-0.44+	Victorian
19	1900	Layer		Made ground	Black friable sandy silt with rounded stone inclusions	>0.3	>0.3	0-0.3+	Modern
20	2000	Layer		Modern	Stone slabs	>0.35	>0.35	0-0.04	Modern
20	2001	Layer		Modern	Bedding layer of yellow sand	>0.35	>0.35	0.04-0.08	Modern
20	2002	Layer		Made ground	Black friable sandy silt with rounded stone inclusions	>0.35	>0.35	0.08-0.44+	Modern
21	2100	Layer		Modern	Stone slabs	>0.23	>0.23	0-0.04	Modern
21	2101	Layer		Modern	Bedding layer of yellow sand	>0.23	>0.23	0.04-0.08	Modern
21	2102	Layer		Made ground	Mixed flint gravel and yellow sand	>0.23	>0.23	0.08-0.4+	Modern
22	2200	Layer		Made ground	Black friable sandy silt with rounded stone inclusions	>0.4	>0.25	0-0.44+	Modern
23	2300	Layer		Modern	Stone slabs	>0.3	>0.3	0-0.04	Modern
23	2301	Layer		Modern	Bedding layer of yellow sand	>0.3	>0.3	0.04-0.13	Modern
23	2302	Layer		Made ground	Black friable sandy silt with rounded stone inclusions	>0.3	>0.3	0.13-0.23+	Modern
24	2400	Layer		Modern	Tarmac	>14	>0.4	0-0.1	Modern
24	2401	Layer		Made ground	Mixed CBM rubble, chalk frags, roots, coal within dark greyish brown clayey silt	>14	>0.4	0.1-0.5	Victorian
24	2402	Layer		Buried soil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with chalk and CBM inclusions	>14	>0.4	0.3-0.55+	
24	2403	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silty sand and chert gravel	>3	>0.4	0.5-0.55+	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Fabric	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
101	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	1	C19
	post-medieval pottery	Frechen	FREC	2	27	
	post-medieval pottery	creamware	CREA	1	7	
	post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GEW	2	22	
	modern pottery	Mochaware	MOCH	2	5	
	post-medieval pottery	?London redware	PMRE	1	74	
201	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	6	
401	CBM	brick/tile		1	634	
501	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	2	C17-C18
	post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GEW	1	16	
	post-medieval pottery	Misc. stoneware	StW	1	4	
601	Glass	wine/spirits bottle base		1	123	C19-MC20
	modern pottery	English stoneware	ENGStW	3	19	
	post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware large bowl	GEW	4	120	
	modern pottery	Mochaware	MOCH	3	13	
	modern pottery	Refined white ware. Spalled?	RWW	1	6	
	post-medieval/modern pottery	Refined white ware	RWW	2	22	
	modern pottery	Misc. stoneware	StW	1	4	
701	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	1	
801	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		2	8	
901	Clay tobacco pipe	3xstem,2xbowl		5	33	C18
1001	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		2	8	
1101	CBM	glazed curved tile		1	27	C18
	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	3	
	Iron	nail		1	6	
	post-medieval pottery	creamware	CREA	1	8	
	post-medieval pottery	pearlware	PEAR	1	9	
1201	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		3	5	MC16-LC17
	post-medieval pottery	Frechen	FREC	1	5	
1301	modern pottery	?unglazed earthenware	ENGEW	1	86	C19-C20
1401	post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer print	RWW	5	24	LC18-C19
1701	Glass	window		1	3	C18-C19
	post-medieval/modern pottery	Brown-glazed earthenware	BGEW	1	4	
	post-medieval pottery	Frechan	FREC	1	10	
1801	modern pottery	Yellow ware	YELL	2	36	C19-C20
1900	CBM	tile frags		3	150	
2002	CBM	tile		1	20	
2200	CBM	Bricks		4	168	
2301	CBM	brick - purplish ashy fabric. Modern		2	1985	

		tile				
2401	Clay tobacco pipe	stem		2	11	LC18-C19
	Copper alloy	Jetton - Nuremburg		1	2	
	flint	large flakes		3	111	
	post-medieval pottery	Metropolitan slipware dish	METS	1	65	
	post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer print	RWW	2	14	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

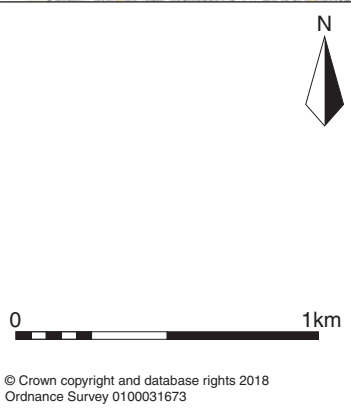
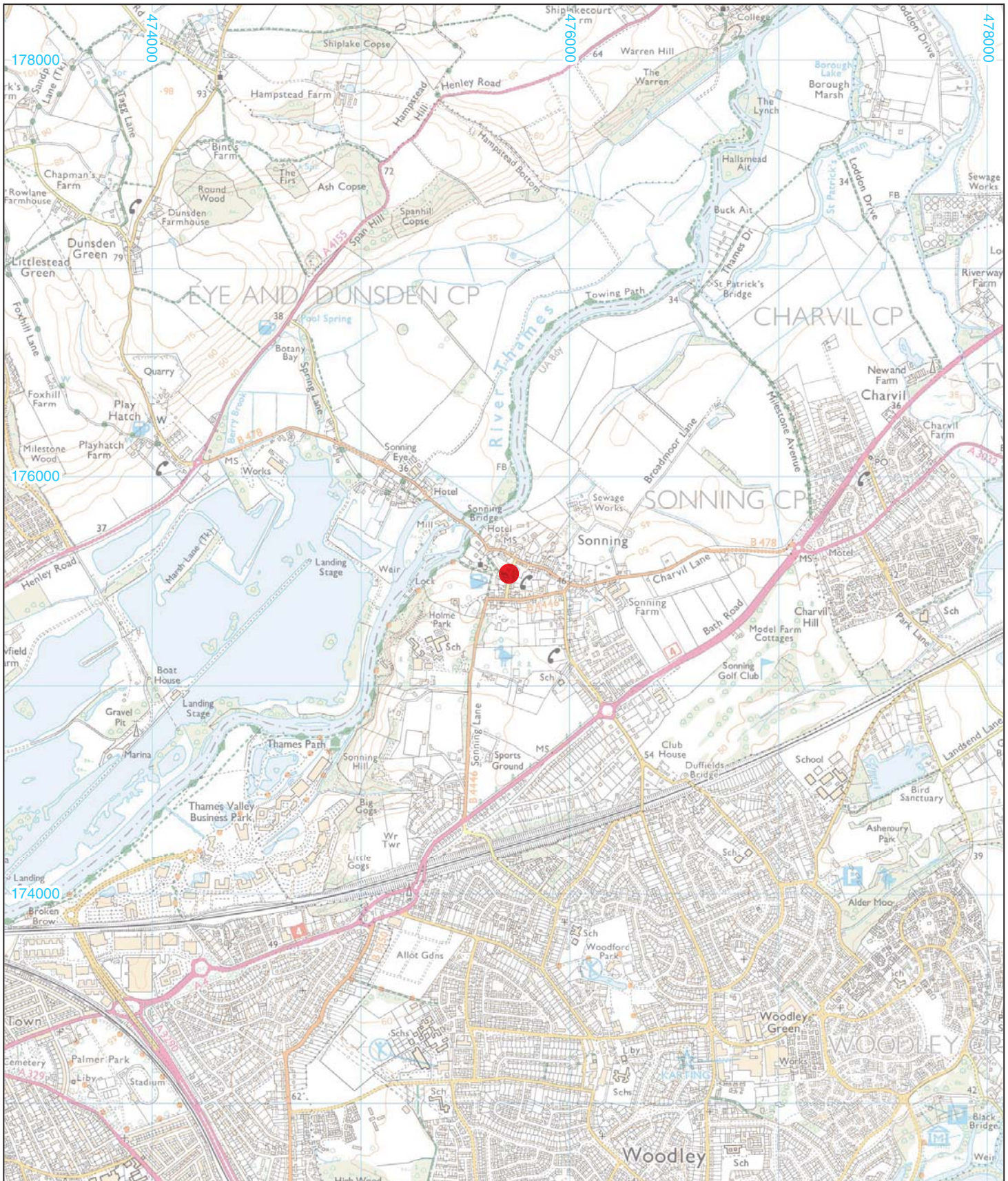
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
Post-medieval/Modern						
2401	2	1	1		4	318
Undated						
801		1	1		2	22
1501				2	2	7
Total	2	2	2	2	8	
Weight	300	10	30	7	347	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Bull Inn, High Street, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire, Archaeological Watching Brief	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the re-development of the Bull Inn at Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire.</p> <p>No features of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks although archaeological deposits were revealed. These largely consisted of mixed made ground probably associated with historic re-development of the pub and adjacent church yard in the Victorian era, and a buried soil likely associated with the churchyard. Recovered artefactual material consisted of post-medieval pottery metalwork and animal bone.</p>	
Project dates	17 April – 2 May 2018	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Watching Brief (TVAS 2007)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	High Street, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	c. 0.1ha	
Site co-ordinates	475671 175558	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Archaeological advisor to Wokingham Borough Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Sam Wilson	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Reading Museum	Ceramics, bone, etc
Paper	Reading Museum	Trench sheets, registers, etc
Digital	Reading Museum	Digital photos, etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Bull Inn, High Street, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report 18279		



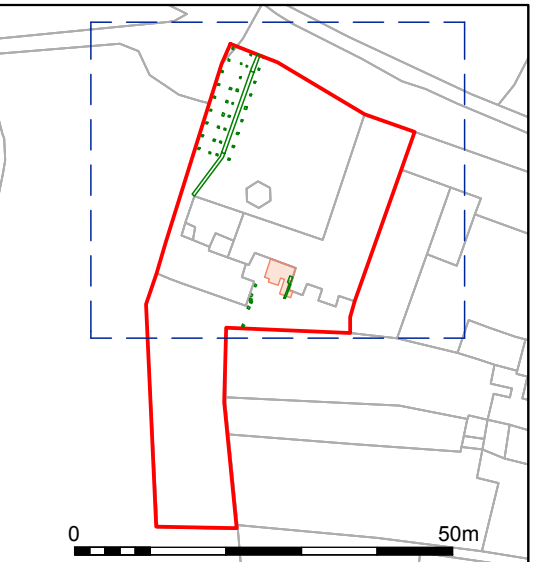
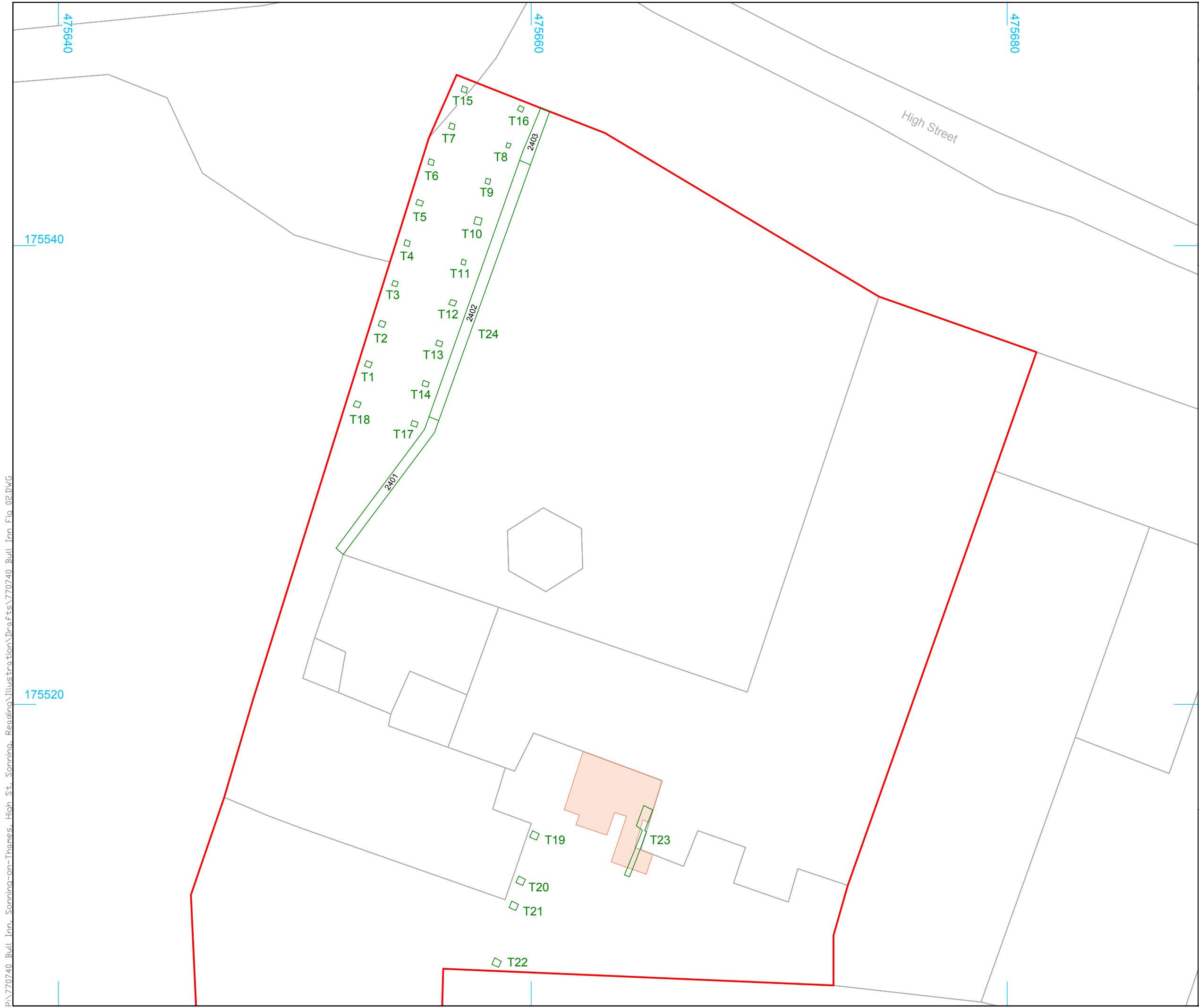

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PROJECT TITLE
 Bull Inn, High Street, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire

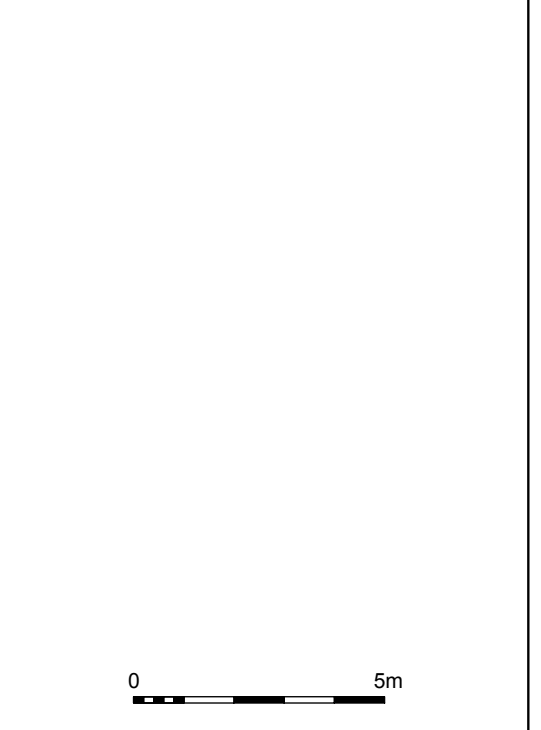
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY CP	PROJECT NO. 770740	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 24/04/2018	1
APPROVED BY RK	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	

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- site boundary
- area of 2007 TVAS watching brief
- monitored groundworks



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PROJECT TITLE
Bull Inn, High Street, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Location of monitored groundworks

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770740	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/04/2018	2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:150	

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General view of site



West facing section of northern end of Trench 24 (scale 1m)



Post-excavation view of Trench 4, looking east (scale 0.2m)



Post-excavation view of Trench 9, looking west (scale 0.2m)

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